



CILC IN FOCUS

ANNUAL REPORT 2010

CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL
LEGAL COOPERATION

ANNUAL REPORT 2010



Editors

Lino Brosius, Anna Demoed

External Associate Editor

Peter Morris

Layout

KSMT visual design

Center for International Legal Cooperation (CILC)
Koninginnegracht 7, 2514 AA The Hague, The Netherlands
Tel.: +31 (0)70 311 72 50
Fax: +31 (0)70 311 72 60
Email: office@cilc.nl
Website: www.cilc.nl

Table of contents

7	Introduction by the Chairman of the CILC Executive Board, Marten Oosting
8	2010 in brief
10	An overview of the CILC presence in the world
11	An overview of CILC project activities
11	<i>The Mediterranean region (MEDA):</i> Morocco, Palestinian Territories, Turkey
16	<i>Southeast Asia:</i> Indonesia
17	<i>Southeastern and Eastern Europe:</i> Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Croatia, Georgia, Macedonia, the Russian Federation, the Western Balkans
28	<i>Sub-Saharan Africa:</i> Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Uganda
33	<i>Worldwide:</i> Innovative Rule of Law Initiative (IRI 1), Innovative Rule of Law Initiative (IRI 2)

APPENDICES

35	I	Executive Board and the Board of Trustees
37	II	Staff
39	III	Project Partners
41	IV	Income statement

Introduction by the Chairman of the CILC Executive Board, Marten Oosting

In 2010 CILC celebrated its 25th anniversary. A quarter of a century actively operating in international legal cooperation: an impressive and joyful milestone! The Silver Anniversary called for a retrospect on CILC's accomplishments of these 25 years, a determination of its present position in the field of legal cooperation, and a re-evaluation of its mission for the years to come. At the heart of this jubilee year stood a Studium Generale, consisting of six lectures on international legal cooperation, its importance, relevance and impact, organized in close cooperation with the Van Vollenhoven Institute (Leiden University).

In the past 25 years, CILC has designed and implemented technical legal assistance projects in countries all over the world. Starting back in 1985 with a unique focal point, Indonesia, CILC in 25 years gradually extended its geographical operation range, now to include most Eastern and South-Eastern Europe countries, the Caucasus, the Mediterranean region, Sub-Saharan Africa, Asia and the Middle East.

Overlooking the activities undertaken in these regions in all these years, CILC adhered remarkably well to its initial mission statement: promoting the rule of law, for a just and peaceful society. The focus of CILC's project interventions, however, shifted somewhat, from assistance in designing legislation also to building and strengthening institutional sustainability in developing countries and countries in transition. As before, CILC still firmly believes that well-equipped and strong legal

institutions directly link to good governance, respect for human rights and economic growth.

For advancing development of society, social cohesion and sustainable economic growth, commitment to the rule of law is basic. Rule of law work therefore deserves a prominent place in development cooperation policy, be it national or international. In 2010 CILC proved that even in the challenging circumstances caused by the global financial crisis, it can uphold its portfolio, and identify and enter into new projects. CILC will be promoting the rule of law with the same zeal and ardor in the years to come. With the solid rooting of a professional and dedicated staff, highly experienced experts, and committed and ambitious partner organizations all over the world, CILC looks to the future with reinforced commitment and dedication.

Promoting the rule of law is a continuous and multifaceted effort. It is my pleasure to invite you to seeing this demonstrated by the 2010 project activities described in this report.

Marten Oosting



2010 in brief

In 2010, a recurrent topic of discussion at CILC was the manifold relation between the rule of law and development, be it social, economic or administrative. This is also reflected in the great diversity of the CILC interventions in the various beneficiary countries. Projects in the Russian Federation were mainly concentrated on amending and improving legislation, whereas those in Sub-Saharan African countries, e.g., Uganda and Rwanda, were more education oriented. On the other hand, our projects in the Palestinian Territories, a so-called fragile state, were focused on institution building.

Acknowledging this diversity, CILC started this jubilee year by reexamining its ambitions and strategic choices for the years to come. A primary consideration is whether CILC should become more specialized in terms of activities and regions, or become even broader in scope than currently is the case. What is needed to adequately adapt to changing circumstances in the traditional target countries and donor communities? This question was a recurring and much discussed element in the Studium Generale lectures that were held in the Autumn of 2010 as the main jubilee event.

CILC maintained a solid project portfolio. The acquisition of new projects balanced the completion of projects, which resulted in a 2010 portfolio that equaled that of 2009.

Many new initiatives were started: in Russia, focusing on the implementation of a civil legal aid system; in Macedonia, concerning the role and use of jurisprudence in domestic and international judicial practice; in the Palestinian Territories, targeting the public prosecution service; in Croatia, concentrating on the institutional capacities of the Ministry of Justice.

CILC consolidated its position in The Hague Legal Capital. Being close to several domestic donors and partner organizations, enabled CILC in 2010 to respond adequately and effectively to new initiatives that arose within the network of organizations in the legal field. CILC's presence in The Hague continues to provide for a fruitful cooperation between partner organizations with overlapping expertise, enhancing project interventions by taking advantage of the complementary strengths of the various players.

Within CILC several changes in personnel have taken place during 2010. Annemarie Woudstra, who had been working as office manager for CILC for over 10 years, decided it was time to look for new horizons, and project manager Manon de Courten found a new assignment at the OSCE High Commissioner on Minorities. We are grateful for their contributions and dedication to CILC. At the same time, new staff joined our team. The extensive experience of senior project managers and assistant project managers is being transferred to these new colleagues, ensuring the quality of the organization up to the highest standards in all areas, from professional handling of the acquisition, to management, and implementation of CILC's projects.



Opening Silver CILC, May 18th

CILC 25 years Focus on the first years

In the anniversary year CILC repeatedly looked back at its own past: a brief outline of the first years.

The history of CILC begins in 1985. In that year the Dutch legal community including law faculties, the judiciary, public prosecutors, and the lawyers association, supported by the Netherlands Ministry of Justice decided to respond in a positive way to a request from Indonesian legal institutions to start up a long term cooperation between the two countries with the aim of strengthening the rule of law in Indonesia. In May 1985 the 'Netherlands Council for Legal Cooperation with Indonesia'

was founded and a broad program in the field of training and advice on legal education, administration of justice, legislative drafting and legal information was

initiated. Over a period of seven years more than two hundred academic teaching staff were trained in several fields of law, teaching books were jointly drafted, several legislative drafting projects were implemented, approximately hundred legislative drafters received an intensive training and library shelves at a number of law faculties and other legal institutions were filled with new books and legal information, including a newly drafted compilation of Indonesian statutory laws and regulations, which had been lacking over the previous 30 years. Funding was provided by the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs from its budget for development aid and by the Ministry of Justice.

Such a comprehensive program of legal development cooperation was a new phenomenon at that time and for many Dutch legal experts it was a first introduction to the complexities of a legal system in the setting of a developing country. During those years The Netherlands Council acquired vital experience in carrying out a complex program of international legal cooperation and effectively deploying Dutch legal experts in an inter-cultural setting. Unfortunately in 1992 a political conflict between the Indonesian and Netherlands governments over human rights issues resulted in the termination of the government

to government development cooperation between the two countries.

As far as the Netherlands Council for Legal Cooperation with



CILC's first logo

Indonesia was concerned it resulted in its transformation into the Center for International Legal Cooperation (CILC) with the aim to broaden its scope and to use its resources and its experience to contribute to legal reform in other countries as well, particularly in countries of the former Soviet Union, Africa and Asia.

In the years that followed CILC further broadened its range of countries and projects and after the development cooperation with Indonesia was reinitiated in 2001, CILC could also resume some of its activities in Indonesia.

An overview of the CILC presence in the world

Southeastern and Eastern Europe

Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Croatia, Georgia, Macedonia, the Russian Federation, the Western Balkans



The Mediterranean region (MEDA)

Morocco, Palestinian Territories, Turkey

Sub-Saharan Africa

Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Uganda

Southeast Asia

Indonesia

Worldwide

*Innovative Rule of Law Initiative (IRI 1),
Innovative Rule of Law Initiative (IRI 2)*

An overview of CILC project activities

THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION (MEDA)



*Morocco Hassania project Dutch experts
Steven van Dissel and Reinier van Zutphen
at a conference in October 2010*



During the last 30 years, Morocco has embarked on gradual but solid human development and political liberalization and has made significant progress in the field of human rights, both by increasing freedom of expression and establishing a commission to investigate past abuses. Another example of this progress is the adoption of a new family law in 2004, *Mudawwanat al usra*, which is widely regarded as progressive

and which aims to improve the status of the woman and child. Although currently in progress, the implementation process of this law has however proved to be a rather complex one. According to the constitution, the ultimate authority rests with King Mohammed VI, who presides over the Council of Ministers and appoints or approves members of the government. The King may dismiss ministers, dissolve Parliament, call for new elections, and rule by decree. In the bicameral legislature, the lower house may dissolve the government through a vote of no confidence. The judiciary is considered to be independent, but is allegedly subject to influence in sensitive cases. The King heads the Supreme Judicial Council with administrative authority over the judiciary.

Implementation of the Family Code, Mudawwana 2004

CILC cooperates with the Ministry of Justice of the Kingdom of Morocco, the Institut Supérieur de la Magistrature (ISM), the Bar Association of Rabat and the Union de l'Action Féminine (UAF) in order to support a proper understanding and application of the new Moroccan Family Code by legal professionals and the general public. In 2010, two conferences for Moroccan judges were held at ISM to discuss international conventions and standards that laid the basis for the progressive provisions of the new Moroccan Family Law. In addition, various themes relates to different articles of the Code, such as marriage, divorce, alimentations and adoption, were treated in a comparative approach. In October, a Moroccan delegation of ten judges from various regions of the country visited the Netherlands in order to get acquainted with the Dutch legal and judicial system in the field of family

law. The cooperation with UAF also led to fruition as a concise booklet explaining the most essential articles of the Mudawwana for secondary school students was finalized and printed in October. The booklet laid the basis for awareness raising among students at various secondary schools in remote regions where UAF started organizing campaigns and courses. The fruitful cooperation with the ISM in the field of training clerks also continued successfully in 2010. Next to the various training seminars that were unilaterally organized by the ISM under the supervision of the director of the training programme for court clerks, a joint session on didactics and training methodology for the Moroccan trainers took place in Marrakech in October. Given the huge delay in the cooperation with the advocates, it was decided to prematurely close this component of the project. Unfortunately, a very suitable and professional new partner i.e. the Bar Association of Rabat has been found too late and the stringent time limit did eventually not allow for fruition of this new cooperation within the scope of this project.

*Supported by the MATRA programme of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs
2007 – 2010, with a total budget of € 590,273*

Moroccan Association of Magistrates

A quadri-partite cooperation between the Moroccan Association of Magistrates (Amicale Hassania des Magistrats Marocains), the Dutch Association for the Judiciary (Nederlandse Vereniging voor Rechtspraak; NVvR), the Centre Marocain pour la Promotion du Droit (CMPD) and CILC aims to strengthen the Amicale Hassania technically, organizationally and financially. The project has opted for a twinning programme between the two sister organisations and the exchange of expertise and experiences between Dutch and Moroccan colleagues.

In 2010, a diagnosis of the Federal Bureau of the Amicale

Hassania in Rabat and a number of Regional Bureaus took place resulting in a range of recommendations that will form the basis for their reform and strengthening. Besides, a delegation of the Amicale Hassania visited The Netherlands in June. The visit was primarily devoted to a close zooming in on the NVvR, its structure, activities, commissions, financial and administrative functioning and membership management. Taking profit of their visit, the Moroccan judges also got acquainted with the Dutch judicial system and its institutions. Future activities of the project will be focusing on exchanging expertise and know-how between the two sister organisations. Besides, many joint conferences and workshops will be held in Morocco as well as in The Netherlands. The Amicale Hassania endeavours to achieve a Moroccan judiciary that is strong, independent, objective and efficient. Through its activities, the project aims at contributing to those ultimate goals through strengthening the Amicale Hassania itself.

*Supported by the MATRA programme of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs
2009 – 2012, with a total budget of € 543,380*



Sign indicating the premises of the Court of First Instance and the Sulh Court in the governorate of Nablus, Public Prosecution



PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES

Palestinian Judicial System (Seyada 2)

CILC and the Belgian Technical Cooperation (BTC) joined ICON-INSTITUT Public Sector GmbH (ICON) in this project that aims at contributing to a more independent, impartial, efficient, professional, transparent and modern Palestinian justice system. This is to be achieved through strengthening the various justice institutions and supporting the proper functioning of the courts, while preserving the freedoms and fundamental rights of citizens. The beneficiaries of this project are the High Judicial Council, the Palestinian Judicial Institute that is responsible for training and developing judicial educational curricula for judges and prosecutors, and the Palestinian Bar Association, which regulates the legal profession and represents lawyers. In addition, the project views the Ministry of Justice as an important stakeholder guaranteeing access to justice. The project will therefore work closely with the Ministry to institutionalize and establish a functional legal aid system.

CILC's contribution to the project focuses mainly on capacity building of the Palestinian Judicial Institute. Therefore in 2010, CILC's experts visited the Institute and worked closely with its board on strategic planning, internal guidelines and curricula development.

*Supported by ECTAO in Ramallah
2009 – 2012, with a total budget of € 4,432,388*

Support to public prosecution

The project is a bilateral initiative that is funded by the Netherlands Representative Office in Ramallah. It aims at upgrading the professional skills of the Palestinian public prosecutors and their administrative staff. The project will

focus on six regional public prosecution offices whose case management and administration will be diagnosed, reorganized and streamlined. Making use of the IT system Mizan 2, which was developed by the Palestinian High Judicial Council and which will be upgraded in the framework of the current project, the case flow will be computerized in those selected pilot offices. Next to that, the project will develop a manual on case management and administration for the administrative staff of the public prosecution. Also, the project will develop ten courses for administrative staff and five courses for public prosecutors. Training is envisaged both based on the aforementioned manual and the developed courses as well as through a peer mentoring approach, whereby international and Arab public prosecutors will shadow their Palestinian colleagues during their day-to-day practice and performance. In 2010, an inception mission was conducted. Based on its conclusions, the project was fine-tuned leading to putting a bigger focus in the first phase of the project on purging the archives in the selected public prosecution offices and reorganizing them. For this sake, an increase of the local project team on the ground became necessary. Early June, the project embarked on the implementation of its activities in the public prosecution of Nablus which will be the first pilot of the project. In October, preparatory work has been done to ignite a second pilot in Jericho. Besides, negotiations on the introduction and implementation of the computerized system of Mizan 2 have taken place and the implementation of this system in Nablus is expected to take place early 2011.

*Supported by Netherlands Representative Office in Ramallah
2010 – 2014, with a total budget of € 4,176,271*



TURKEY

The Turkish Judiciary and European Law

The Turkish Ministry of Justice represented by the Directorate General EU Affairs and the Department of Training is the main CILC partner in this project. In 2010, various joint teams of Turkish and Dutch experts finalized their development of training courses on Competition Law, European Criminal Justice, Human Rights, Introduction to European Institutions and European Law. Subsequently, two intensive train-the-trainers seminars were successfully conducted in Ankara and Kizilcahamam. In total, nineteen trainers were trained. In addition, a study visit for the future trainers on Competition Law was organized in September to Luxembourg and The Netherlands. During two roll out seminars, Turkish Trainers demonstrated their acquired skills and trained their colleagues at the Turkish Justice Academy.

*Supported by NL EVD International
2007 – 2010, with a total budget of € 500,000*

CILC MEDA team



Senior project manager **Abdeljalil Taktak**, MA in international law and magistratura at the Pushkin Institute of the Moscow State University; fluent in Arabic, Dutch, English, French and Russian; international experience in Africa, the Middle East and Eastern Europe.



Assistant project manager **Adeline Tibakweitira**, studied law at the University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, LL.M. in business and trade law at the Erasmus University Rotterdam; fluent in Dutch, English and Swahili.



Assistant project manager **Ingrid de Haer-Douma**, BA in Economics and Management (HEAO); fluent in Dutch, English and French; working experience as a senior relocation consultant at Voerman International.



Assistant project manager **Anna Demoed**, MA in Cultural Anthropology; fluent in Dutch and English; working experience in local government.



Office manager **Annemarie Woudstra**, Bachelor's degree in Child Welfare and Pedagogy (HBO-); fluent in Dutch and English; working experience in several companies, Humanitas and the International Institute of Social History.

CILC 25 years Focus on successful CILC projects

The New Civil Code of the Russian Federation, 1993 – 2010

Undoubtedly, the modernization of the Russian Civil Code is CILC's most long-lasting area of cooperation. Initiated in 1993, the cooperation still continues with the draft of a new code and more recently amendments accompanied by training sessions for the judiciary. Moreover, CILC has taken up training in European law and supported the Prokuratura, the advanced Institute for the training of criminal investigations and prosecutions in St. Petersburg.

This intensive collaboration with Russian partners has had its spin-off effects in several other countries which have developed similar projects and model legislation based on the Russian experience. The unique Russian-Dutch collaboration was highlighted at a meeting between the former President Putin and the then Prime Minister Balkenende in 2007.



Saint Basil's Cathedral on Red Square, Moscow



CILC Clinic, June 2009

The Palestinian Public Prosecution service, 2010 - 2014

The assistance of the public prosecution service of the Palestinian Authority consists of capacity building in six district offices and the professionalization of the administrative staff. The programme focuses on the structure of the Palestinian public prosecution service, its chain of command, case management, professional capacity building and improving the cooperation with the police and the courts. The programme is based on equal and mutual cooperation between Palestinian and Dutch public prosecutors and other legal professionals, providing peer-mentoring and on the spot coaching on various issues and daily practices.

SOUTHEAST ASIA



Indonesia Training course for legislative drafters January 2010 with Dutch expert Jan Janus



Strengthening Legislative capacity in Indonesia

Before the constitutional amendments of 1999-2002 it was mainly the President who initiated new legislation, assisted by the Cabinet of Ministers and thus supported by an entire government apparatus, including the Ministry of Justice and the National Legal Development Agency (BPHN). From 2002 onwards the role of the Indonesian Parliament and in particular its House of Representatives (Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat or DPR) as one of the two law-making bodies became more important and is now increasingly fulfilling its constitutional role as legislator.

The historically strong ties between the Netherlands and

Indonesia - a large number of Indonesian laws and statutes are still based on the old Dutch colonial law – were sufficient reason to invite CILC to assist in the training of legislative drafters in both the Parliament and the Ministry of Justice. Within the Department of Law and Human Rights, the Directorate-General for Legislation is responsible for the training of all legislative drafters in Indonesia regardless of their place of employment. In 2010, two training courses took place for legislative drafters from both the legislature as well as the executive: one course for representatives of the central government institutions in Jakarta in January 2010, and one course for regional representatives in Yogyakarta in March 2010. The project, which was funded by the Netherlands Ministry of Security and Justice, was completed with a high-level roundtable on legislative policy issues in Jakarta at the end of March 2010.

Supported by the Dutch Ministry of Justice 2008 – 2010, with a total budget of € 199,425

CILC Southeast Asia team



Senior project manager **Eric Vincken, MA** in Russian studies (Soviet and Russian law); fluent in Dutch, English, German and Russian; extensive working experience in the former Soviet Union, Vietnam, Indonesia, Central Europe and the Balkans, including a three-year stay in Moldova.



Assistant project manager **Adeline Tibakweitira**, studied law at the University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, LL.M. in business and trade law at the Erasmus University Rotterdam; fluent in Dutch, English and Swahili.

SOUTH EASTERN AND EASTERN EUROPE



BERP Working group on transparency of assets, Durres meeting



Administrative Procedure Code

CILC and GTZ collaborated closely with an Azeri Parliamentary Working Group in drafting an Administrative Procedure Law and an Administrative Court Procedures Code. The parliament adopted the Code in its third reading in June 2009 and thus crowned the result of the various consultations in Baku, Bremen and The Hague. The code was eventually published in December 2009 and entered into force as of 1 January 2010. In addition, a Commentary on the same Court

Procedures Code was developed and published late December 2009. The entering into force of aforementioned laws in Azerbaijan mark a major milestone in the administrative law reform. The laws regulate the relations between the state and its citizens in a way different from before, and strengthen the notion of the rule of law. The first three months of 2010 were used to round up the project and report financially and substantially about its activities.

*Supported by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs through the Netherlands Embassy in Georgia
2005 – 2009 (extended), with a total budget of € 389,991*



Strengthening the privatized system of civil enforcement in Bulgaria

In 2005, a system of private enforcement agents was introduced in Bulgaria. The system, which is characterized by more efficiency and professionalism, exists alongside the system of court-based state enforcement agents. The Chamber of Private Enforcement Agents is a key institution for the functioning of the private system for the enforcement of judicial decisions in Bulgaria. The chamber has been established in order to improve the professional performance of private enforcement agents and to represent the profession towards other state and non-state actors. The aim of the Matra project 'Strengthening the privatized system of civil enforcement in Bulgaria' is to enhance the capacities of the Chamber of Private Enforcement Agents in order to play this role in the Bulgarian enforcement system. In 2010, two more training courses for private enforcement agents on the relevant EU regulations for enforcement agents

were organized in the framework of the project. In order to strengthen the position of the executive board of the Chamber, a board retreat with a delegation, consisting of members from the board of the Royal Netherlands Organization of Court Bailiffs (KBvG) and the director of the KBvG office, took place in the Spring of 2010. With the aim to ensure a more uniform approach and guarantee quality standards in working procedures, the Practice Standards Manual was updated and disseminated. In December 2010, the fifth anniversary of the Chamber was commemorated with an international seminar, supported by the Matra project, and an evening festivity in Sofia. At this festivity, an informational movie for (potential) debtors was officially presented. This movie can be viewed at the website of the Chamber. In December 2010, a number of Dutch experts conducted a seminar on disciplinary issues for members of the board, inspectors from the Ministry of Justice and the disciplinary committee of the chamber. Finally, in 2010 a second Client Survey was conducted by the Bulgarian project partner 'Project Space'. From this second Client Survey, it became clear that there is still a high degree of trust and satisfaction in the private enforcement system.

Supported by the MATRA programme of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs

2008 – 2011, with a total budget of € 576,410



Enhancement of the capacities of the Croatian Ministry of Justice

The purpose of the project is to build capacity within the Croatian Ministry of Justice and the Judicial Academy of Croatia in order to implement the Strategy for the Reform of the Judiciary, as

well as the Anti-Corruption Strategy. The project should be seen within the context of Croatia's accession to the European Union. It aims to support Croatia to meet the criteria for this accession. In order to ensure sufficient organizational and administrative capacity within the Ministry of Justice, which are necessary for meeting the EU requirements, the Dutch Minister of Justice (at the request of his Croatian counterpart) made a so-called high level advisor available. The role of the high level advisor is to directly provide counsel to the Croatian Minister of Justice on strategic directions related to the organizational and managerial capacities of the Ministry. At the proposal of the high level advisor, two coaches (one for the departments organization and one for human resource management) were recruited to act as mentors to their Croatian counterparts (at the level of state secretary and secretary general of the Ministry). In order to identify the exact needs for building capacity among the civil servants of the Ministry and the Judicial Academy, an inception mission was carried out in April 2010. The mission team consisted of representatives of the Netherlands Study and Training Center for the Judiciary (SSR), the European Academy for Law and Legislation and CILC's project manager. Based on the Inception Report, which was approved in the Summer, preparations started for some concrete training activities, to be carried out in 2011.

Supported by AgentschapNL / NL EVD-International

2010 – 2011 with a budget of € 297,585



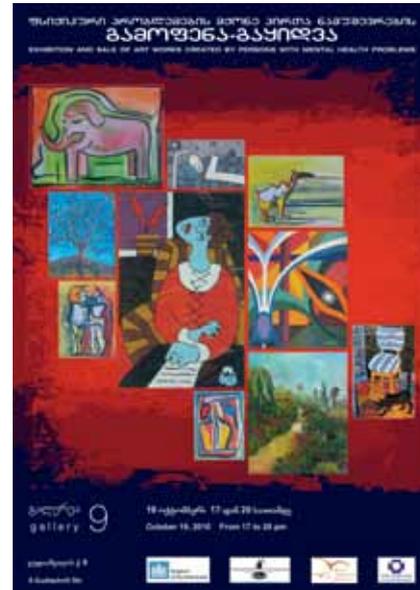
Mental Health Care and Inclusive Education

Improving the human rights situation in Georgia also covers the upgrading of mental health care and inclusive education.

Therefore CILC, Global Initiative on Psychiatry (GIP) Tbilisi and Georgian Health Law and Bioethics Society (GHLBS) cooperate on the implementation of the newly adopted Law on Psychiatry by training lawyers, judges and medical professionals.

On behalf of the project, GIP Tbilisi forged an alliance with the Georgian Parliamentary Commission on Healthcare and Social Affairs. GIP participated in a Parliamentary working group on Harmonization of the mental health Law with the newly adopted Criminal Procedure Code. Based on the advice of aforementioned group, a law on amending the Criminal Procedure Code, the Law on Psychiatric Care and the Law on Imprisonment was adopted in September. Those amendments are expected to have a positive impact on guaranteeing the rights and dignity of involuntary psychiatric detainees transferred from penitentiary institutions to civil psychiatry premises. Also, eight training sessions for medical staff of psychiatric hospitals in various regions were conducted in order to acquaint them with the recent changes in the Law on Psychiatric Aid. By that same token, two seminars for advocates and one seminar for judges were conducted. In the framework of a public awareness campaign, three meetings between psychiatric professionals and relatives of mentally-ill persons were organized in Kutaisi, Batumi and Gori. The meetings focused on the necessity to protect patients' rights both in psychiatric institutions as well as in the society, and to increase awareness on this important issue. Also, an information leaflet was designed and distributed, and two TV spots were developed and broadcasted in November. They dealt with the topic of stigma and discrimination of the mentally-ill. An exhibition of artworks by mentally-ill detainees was organized in Tbilisi in October. In addition two monitoring visits to the National Centre of Mental Health in Qutiri were conducted.

On behalf of the project, GHLBS continued its work in



2010 on the alliance with local NGOs on drafting guidelines and a by-law for inclusive pre-school education. Based on a Memorandum of Understanding with the Municipality of Tbilisi, the guidelines and the by-law were presented during a conference in Tbilisi in November. The Mayor already embraced the guidelines. Although the by-law still needs to be approved, it will be shortly upheld in the twelve pilot Kindergartens in Tbilisi. Also, GHLBS conducted 7 seminars in the regions introducing basic ethics to medical staff of several psychiatric hospitals. In December 2010, a closing conference was organized in Tbilisi.

*Supported by the MATRA Program of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs
2007 – 2009 (extended till December 2010), with a total
budget of € 531,769*

CILC 25 years Focus on successful CILC projects

Administrative Law Reform in Georgia, 1997 – 2002

In three stages, the administrative law system in Georgia has been transformed with a new General Administrative Code and an Administrative Procedure Code as successful end results. In addition, judges and civil servants have been trained in the new system and the Georgian people have been informed through a large popularization campaign. Uniquely, not only outstanding legal experts from the Netherlands and Germany were involved, but also, for instance, the current Georgian President Saakashvili. The successful collaboration with these experts has subsequently continued in a similar CILC project in Azerbaijan.



The transitional national board is preparing a national paralegal training program

Paralegals in Mali, 2005 – 2006

CILC has conducted a unique project in which a national curriculum for the training of paralegals has been established. The national curriculum has been validated during a national conference by all important stakeholders, such as the Minister of Internal Affairs. After the conference training materials have been developed, the didactic skills of trainers have improved and paralegals have been trained. In order to create uniformity amongst paralegals, all organizations involved in the training of paralegals have to implement the national curriculum.

The Balkans Enforcement Reform Project, 2008 – 2011

The Balkans Enforcement Reform Project (BERP) supports the countries of the Western Balkans (Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia) in ensuring a more efficient and effective functioning of the systems of enforcement law at the national and at the regional level. BERP assists in the reform of legislation, the training of judicial officers and professional organizations, the development and introduction of regional best practice manuals and the dissemination of reform efforts in the sector among the general public and other legal professionals.



BERP Opening Conference in Skopje



MACEDONIA

Judicial Reform Implementation Project

As Macedonia introduced a system of private enforcement agents in 2006, it can be said that the country has made the most progress in the development and innovation of the enforcement system, in comparison with the other countries in the Western Balkans. Within the framework of the USAID-funded Judicial Reform Implementation Project, implemented by DPK Consulting as the main contractor and CILC as a sub-contractor, a number of meetings were conducted with representatives of the Ministry of Justice, the Chamber of Enforcement Agents of Macedonia and presidents of Macedonian courts on 19 and 20 February 2010. The aim of these meetings was to clarify some issues related to monitoring and control and in particular related to disciplinary proceedings. Two Dutch experts (an enforcement agent and a judge, who is also member of the disciplinary court for Dutch enforcement agents and notaries) delivered some presentations on the Dutch practice and provided advice to the Macedonian colleagues on how to improve the legislative basis and practice with regard to these issues.

Supported by USAID

2007 – 2010, with a total budget of € 67,579

Macedonia Jurisprudence project

In 2010 CILC started a new 3-year project to strengthen the rule of law in Macedonia by focusing on the role and use of jurisprudence in the Macedonian judicial system. The main objectives of this project are increasing awareness among legal professionals about the role of jurisprudence, improving access to domestic and international case-law for legal professionals and civil society, and enhancing the use of

jurisprudence by legal professionals and Macedonian civil society. A better understanding and a better use of case-law is important for the development of the rule of law, as it provides for a discussion on the interpretation of legislation and thus the upgrading of the quality of the legal system. It is expected that the Macedonian judicial system will profit from the project intervention in becoming more uniform and consistent, which will benefit not only the actors in the Macedonian judicial process, but the Macedonian society at large.

At the opening conference in November 2010, the involved CILC experts spoke on the importance of jurisprudence for the development of a modern legal system and the focus on jurisprudence in legal education and training programmes for judges, prosecutors and lawyers. A Czech legal expert who has been involved in a similar, quite successful project in the Czech Republic also shared his experiences. The next steps in the project will include familiarization with the jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR), the introduction of jurisprudence into university curricula, and the design of a strengthened web-based jurisprudence database for domestic and international case-law.

Supported by the MATRA Programme of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs

2010 – 2013, with a total budget of € 580,071



THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION



stakeholders meeting PILI, februari 2009

Professionalization of the Bar and reforming the legal aid system

In January 2010, CILC concluded its project on professionalizing the Russian Bar and reforming parts of the legal aid system. As the name indicates, this project had two distinct components. The project part ‘Professionalization of the Russian Bar’ focused on the introduction and implementation of a properly functioning system of corporate legislation on advocacy, and the strengthening of the role of the Federal Chamber of Lawyers as an independent regulator of the legal profession in Russia. The other component ‘Formulation and implementation of a clear and comprehensive policy for legal aid reforms in Russia’ focused on assisting in the further development of a just and effective legal aid system in the Russian Federation. The specific objective of the professionalization of the Bar was

the elaboration and implementation of adequate regulations and the strengthening of their position in the operation of the legal profession. In the course of the project, it became generally accepted that the legal profession, including advocates and non-advocates, shall be based on uniform basic principles and standards. This project helped in developing such basic standards and in initiating a mind-shift among the stakeholders. Through its publications, the project paved the way for a further professionalization of the bar, by making the sources of Dutch legislation on advocacy available to the Russian legal audience.

Regarding the other component one can note that the project has made a significant contribution to Russia’s commitment to the Rule of Law and social inclusion. The need to facilitate access to justice has become more visible on the Russian public agenda, and the government understands the importance of consensus building and taking into account the interests of all stakeholders in reforming legal aid procedures. All in all, it is fair to say that the project has helped shape the position of the Ministry of Justice and the Federal Chamber of Lawyers on how the future Russian legal aid system should look like. As from late 2008, when the Russian President entrusted the Ministry of Justice with designing a new civil legal aid system, the Ministry relied extensively on the expertise and recommendations of the project team. CILC and its partner organization Public Interest Law Institute (PILI; recently renamed PILnet) are proud to have prolonged their cooperation effort in this field, by embarking on a new project on the implementation of the new civil legal aid system in Russia.

*Supported by the MATRA Programme of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs
2007 – 2010, with a total budget of € 629,864*

A commercial register in Russia

The imperfections and limitations of the Russian federal law 'On State Registration of Legal Entities and Individual Entrepreneurs', that regulates the state registration of legal entities and individual entrepreneurs during their establishment, reorganization or liquidation, led to a renewed partnership of CILC and the Russian Supreme Commercial Court (SCC), the highest judicial body for the resolution of commercial disputes in Russia, in early 2009. This law was in for a critical review as it hampered economic development and frustrated legal safeguards for business actors in the Russian Federation. Following the inception phase, a logical path of activities was drawn up ranging from the design of an analytical report on the main problematic issues, to various consultation rounds and expert meetings in Moscow, a study visit in the Netherlands for broadening the juridical expertise, and a round table on preliminary amendments to the current legislation. After this last round table in October 2010, the working group of the SCC prepared proposed amendments to the Federal Law, and poured them into a draft law for a last commentary by the involved Dutch experts. This draft law was handed over in late December 2010, and it is expected that the final Dutch expert opinion will be provided to the Russian working group in early 2011. After that, the Russian working group will discuss the final draft law with the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Russian Federation, and subsequently forward it to the Supreme Commercial Court, that, in turn, will hand it over to the Presidential Administration for introduction in the State Duma.

In 2010, the project has put the Russian key issues in the field of registration of legal entities in a broad international perspective, ensuring them to interlink with relevant international developments and trends. If the Russian legislator upon completion of the project, considers, approves

and adopts (parts of) the proposed amendments to the law on the registration of legal bodies and private entrepreneurs, this project will have successfully contributed to an improved Russian legislative framework in this area that is vital for national and international economic activity in the Russian Federation.

*Supported by NL EVD International
2009 – 2010, with a total budget of € 129,962*

Modernization of the Russian Civil Code

Over the past 15 years CILC has been working with two Russian legislative advisory bodies, the Research Center for Private Law and the Council for Codification of Civil Legislation, on the (re)codification of parts of the Russian Civil Code. In late 2009, this work got a new incentive when President Medvedev entrusted the Research Center with the design of a concept for the modernization of the Russian Civil Code, and subsequently, the task of amending certain parts of this Civil Code.

In the course of this project, members of the Russian working groups on Legal Persons and Property Law (the law areas under scrutiny) have had several discussions with involved Dutch legal experts on predominant issues. The structure of the project provided two major platforms for exchanging ideas, views and comments on complex legal problems crucial for the modernization of the Civil Code; the consultation rounds in Moscow in the beginning of the project, and the consultation rounds in the Netherlands in a later phase. During these meetings the involved Dutch experts were consulted by working group members on the difference between contested deals and invalid deals, the state registration of legal persons, the reliability of register information, land registration and the Dutch system of conveyance of real property.

The Russian working groups have thoroughly studied the views and recommendations of the involved experts and have successfully included elements and aspects of these views and recommendations in the design of the federal law 'On the amendments of Parts One, Two, Three, and Four of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation'. This federal law was presented to the Center's Codification Council in December 2010. The desired situation is that this Council forwards the draft law to the Administration of the President, that will introduce this federal law in the State Duma for consideration and adoption, possibly in the 2011 spring session. Then a new phase will start aimed at the harmonization of the Russian legislation with the modernized Civil Code. This follow-up phase falls outside the scope of the project.

*Supported by NL EVD International
2009 – 2011, with a total budget of € 99,989*

Implementation Civil Legal Aid System

After concluding a 3-year project on professionalizing the Russian Bar and improving access to legal assistance, CILC in 2010 continued to work on access to justice in Russia by starting a new project that focuses on implementing a professional civil legal aid system. This current project aims at ensuring the effective access to justice of the Russian population and, more generally, the strengthening of the rule of law. By carefully assessing the legal needs of the population and by adapting the assistance of legal aid providers (both public and private institutions) to those needs, the project works towards a tailor-made legal aid system. CILC is glad to extend the cooperation with its highly professional local project partner from the previous legal aid project, the Public Interest Law Institute (PILI).

In 2010 the project work included the design of a methodological overview on measuring access to justice. The

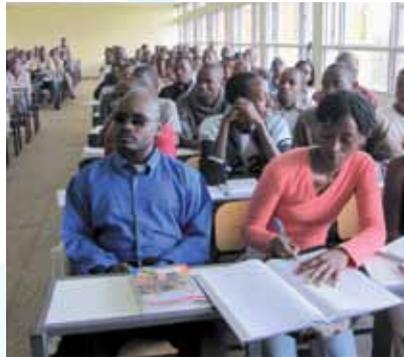
involved CILC expert compared five methods for measuring the Rule of Law and access to justice, noted challenges and provided lessons learned. This overview was discussed at a round table with relevant stakeholders in November, and subsequently formed the basis for drafting tools for assessing legal needs and measuring social effectiveness of legal aid in a regional province in Russia: Yekaterinburg. At the same time the project team worked on the establishment of a pilot 'contact point', through which citizens of Samara City (and potentially the whole Samara region) will be able to receive basic legal advice and/or be referred to one of the legal aid providers to receive fully fledged legal assistance in non-criminal matters. For equipping this 'contact point' CILC will explore opportunities of copying the work flow schemes and the supporting computer systems, that the Dutch Legal Aid Counters use in their legal assistance work; a simple step-by-step process which helps the lawyer to quickly gain insight in the particular legal problem and corresponding measures. An important element in this project is the timing. As the project advances, the Russian Ministry of Justice is designing a new civil legal aid system, of which the draft law will be introduced in the State Duma in Spring 2011.

*Supported by the MATRA Programme of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs
2010 – 2012, with a total budget of € 490,861*

CILC 25 years Focus on successful CILC projects

Baseline Study for a Comprehensive Reform of the Justice System, Ethiopia, 2003 – 2005

In Ethiopia an extensive study was conducted of the entire justice system as a starting point for a huge justice system reform that is planned to be completed in 2015. In the baseline study, a thorough analysis has been made of the needs and gaps among the judiciary, the prosecution service, the police, the penitentiary system, law faculties and legislation, resulting in strategies and a work plan. In working groups, international and Ethiopian experts closely worked together.



LLB students at the National University of Rwanda

Law Faculties in Rwanda, 2005 – 2010

The law faculties of the universities of Butare and Kigali in Rwanda have been jointly strengthened. The complete teaching staff have qualified and broadened their scope through LLM and PhD programmes in South Africa, the Netherlands, Ireland and France. The development of LLB courses within the framework of the new Rwanda module system, the investments made in didactic materials, and the adoption of a student-centred approach will all together contribute to a new generation of better-trained Rwanda lawyers.

Competence in the Estonian Judiciary in EU law, 2004 – 2006

In 2004 Estonia became a member state of the European Union. In order to assist in implementing EU legislation, CILC has worked together with the Estonian Law Center Foundation to train Estonian judges, prosecutors and their trainers in this extensive and challenging field of law. Among other things innovative materials for computer-based distance courses have been developed.



Estonian Law Center

THE WESTERN BALKANS

Balkans Enforcement Reform Project (BERP)

This project is a joint initiative by CILC, the Union internationale des huissiers de Justice et des officiers judiciaires (UIHJ) and the German Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit/ Open Regional Fund for Legal Reforms in South East Europe (GTZ/ORF). It supports the reform of enforcement law and strengthens regional cooperation in enforcement in the countries of the Western Balkans (Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia). The actual complex and labor-intensive activities are conducted by the BERP team (a project director, a key expert, a project assistant and seven local coordinators based at GTZ/ORF's offices in the seven countries) on the one hand, and the various key institutions in the region that are entrusted with the development of legislation and the training of enforcement agents on the other.

In 2010, project activities carried out in each country very much depended on the specific state of affairs and the speed of the reform efforts. With the support of BERP, a number of major steps could be undertaken in the various countries, for example: the establishment of a National Chamber of Private Enforcement Agents in Albania, as well as the start of the business of the first private enforcement agents in Albania; the implementation of a large training program for court bailiffs and enforcement judges in Bosnia-Herzegovina and the organization of a large conference on the status and training of court bailiffs in Bosnia-Herzegovina; the adoption in final reading of a new Enforcement Code and a Law on Public Enforcement Agents in Croatia, as well as the elaboration of an Action Plan for the implementation of these laws; the organization of a comprehensive training course (in nine modules) for all enforcement clerks in Kosovo, as well as the elaboration of a set of amendments to the 2008 Law on

Executive Procedures in Kosovo; the establishment of a computer network between all private enforcement agents' offices, the national chamber, and the Ministry of Justice in Macedonia; the completion of the draft Enforcement Code and the draft Law on Public Enforcement Officers in Montenegro; and the (almost) completion of a new Enforcement Code in Serbia. At the regional level, an expert group met two times to work on the Manual on Transparency of Assets. Finally, the UIHJ invited representatives from the BERP countries to its Spring meeting of the Permanent Council, held in Glasgow in May 2010. The region-wide enforcement strengthening enhances the business climate and has a positive effect on the economic and trade development.

*Supported by the Dutch Embassy in Belgrade
2009 – 2011, with a total budget of € 2,476,186*

CILC Southeastern and Eastern Europe team



Senior project manager **Eric Vincken**, MA in Russian studies (Soviet and Russian law); fluent in Dutch, English, German and Russian; extensive working experience in the former Soviet Union, Vietnam, Indonesia, Central Europe and the Balkans, including a three-year stay in Moldova.



Senior project manager **Abdeljalil Taktak**, MA in international law and magistratura at the Pushkin Institute of the Moscow State University; fluent in Arabic, Dutch, English, French and Russian; international experience in Africa, the Middle East and Eastern Europe.



Project manager **Manon de Courten**, MA in the Russian language and culture, European history and European philosophy; PhD in philosophy; fluent in Dutch, English, French, German and Russian. Extensive experience in lecturing at universities in Nijmegen, Paris and Moscow. International experience in Eastern Europe.



Project manager **Lino Brosius**, MA in Russian language and culture at Leiden University; fluent in Dutch, English and Russian; international experience at The Netherlands Embassy in Moscow.



Assistant project manager **Hilde Morre**, MA in Russian studies (Russian law) and LLM (Criminal Law) at Leiden University; fluent in Dutch, English and Russian.



Assistant project manager **Ingrid de Haer-Douma**, BA in Economics and Management (HEAO); fluent in Dutch, English and French; working experience as a senior relocation consultant at Voerman International.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA



Campus of the Institute for Legal Practice and Development, Rwanda



A new generation of better-trained lawyers relevant to the needs in post-conflict Rwanda since the 1994 genocide have to stand up to contribute to justice and the cohesion of Rwandese society. Since 2001, a major reform of the legal sector in Rwanda has been taking place with the ultimate aim to increase performance in the sector guided by new structures, procedures and better qualified justice system personnel. In addition, legislation is being modernized and adapted to Rwanda's recent integration in the East African Community and British Commonwealth. All these recent legal developments have

provided enormous challenges, requiring higher numbers of better-trained Rwanda legal professionals who are able to – depending on their specific legal profession – draft, apply or implement these new rules and systems. In 2010, CILC was involved in two important training programmes in the Rwandese legal sector. A third programme started in November.

Law Faculties at NUR and ULK

The Law Faculties project in Rwanda was finalized by August 2010. In the last project year, some important remaining activities were organized by the two law faculties, including the organization of a large workshop on the curriculum review process and a regional study visit to Kenya.

It can be concluded that the law faculties of the National University of Rwanda (NUR) and the Independent University of Kigali (ULK) have been jointly strengthened. Significant achievements have been made, especially in the field of staff development and curriculum development. The complete teaching staff have qualified and broadened their scope through LLM programmes (15) in the Netherlands, South Africa and Uganda, and through PhD programmes (6) in the Netherlands, Ireland and France. A number of PhD candidates will finalize their studies in 2011 or early 2012. The development of 34 LLB courses within the framework of the new Rwanda module system, the investments made in didactic materials, and the adoption of a student-centered approach will all together contribute to a new generation of better-trained Rwanda lawyers, who will stand up to contribute to justice and cohesion in their society.

Obviously, the project functioned as a stepping stone for the two law faculties and followed the will to change at individual staff and faculty level. Moreover, it aligned well with the policy on university education at the national level that was being developed during the first half of the project.

After the 1994 genocide in Rwanda, which also dramatically affected the justice sector, the need for legal professionals was high, since many had been killed or fled abroad. In order to address the problems in the justice sector, the Rwanda Government has taken various measures and a major reform of the legal sector in Rwanda has been taking place over the past decade. In addition, Rwanda has become member of the East African Community and British Commonwealth. Staff development and curriculum development within the NUFFIC project turned out to be excellent points of departure for law faculty staff to integrate and link up with these new developments and to contribute to the promotion of the rule of law in Rwanda and in the wider region.

Supported by NUFFIC

2005 – 2010 (extended), with a total budget of € 2,500,000

Institute for Legal Practice and Development (ILPD)

Until recently, law education in Rwanda was only provided at LLB level at the law faculties and postgraduate training only through fragmented by donor training programmes. In order to ensure quality training for legal professionals, the Rwandese government established the Institute for Legal Practice and Development (ILPD) that opened its doors in 2008 (Law No. 22/2006 of 28th April 2006). ILPD provides training in practical legal skills for legal professionals through its Diploma in Legal Practice (DLP) programme. More insight into (new) substantive law is provided by means of the Continuous Legal Education (CLE) programme. The MDF Training & Consultancy and CILC consortium is providing ILPD with assistance and advice to ensure the proper management and delivery of ILPD judicial training activities. By the end of 2010 the most important management systems were installed and operational and ILPD manages to provide three DLP's a year. Moreover ILPD was able to replace international Faculty staff

(external trainers) by national experts, building continuity in this relevant legal educational institute. Also staff has developed a new Diploma Programme on Legislative Drafting, implementation starts in 2011. At the end of 2010 ILPD was able to deliver quality services to legal professionals in Rwanda because of its highly qualified Faculty members and improved coordination of activities.

Supported by NUFFIC

2007 – 2010 (extended till June 2011), with a total budget of € 529,776

Strengthening Human Resource Capacity of the ILPD

In the previous project, the ILPD was mainly supported by the MDF Training & Consultancy and CILC consortium to ensure that proper management tools and procedures were put in place. In this new project, in which the consortium has been joined by Utrecht University, the focus will be on enhancing the capacity and skills of ILPD staff through long and short term training. ILPD's mandate is to supervise all legal training in Rwanda. This is a huge task for the limited capacity the institute has. Focus therefore will be on coordinating legal training and assuring quality of training with support of the other institutions in the sector, improving its own Continuous Legal Education (CLE). During the project period ILPD also intends to expand its activities to research and consultancy. Practical research is crucial for informing the Justice Reconciliation Law and Order Sector (JRLOS) on policy, legal and practice gaps, and to initiate reforms in those areas. ILPD's main interest lies in conducting applied research in order to enhance the quality of training and to adjust it to real problems and developments in the JRLOS.

Supported by Nuffic

2010 – 2014, with a total budget of € 999,494



Conflict over land

In Sierra Leone, a research project has been conducted on access to land and land conflict in Koinadugu district. In this project, CILC works closely together with the Law and Governance group of Wageningen University. The research was carried out in the context of the Conservation Agriculture Project (CAP) of CARE Sierra Leone which aims, among other things, to reduce and mitigate conflicts over land in this district. Many conflicts arise between crop growers and cattle farmers as a result of crop damage caused by cattle. The aim of the research project is to obtain an overview of conflicts and other sensitive issues surrounding land. It transpired that many of the measures taken, such as fencing and the elaboration of by-laws, are not effective due to non-enforcement by traditional local leaders, who are largely bribed by cattle farmers. As a result, young crop growers are becoming increasingly angry with their local leaders – traditionally the elderly men who are assumed to have ritual powers. However, since the young people fear these powers, they direct their aggression not towards the leaders but towards the cattle farmers who are responsible for the damage and, increasingly, these clashes seem to be becoming violent. Conflicts are therefore not just about competing land use, but involve deeper-rooted conflicts between generations over authority. Consequently, land use agreements do not seem to be effective instruments to reduce and prevent conflicts. Instead a methodological manual for stakeholder analysis has been developed in order to diagnose conflicts and stakeholders and to develop procedures for dealing with conflicts.

*Supported by CARE International in Sierra Leone
2009 – 2010, with a total budget of € 18,000*



The Uganda justice sector institutions are organized under the umbrella of the Justice, Law and Order Sector (JLOS) that since 2001 has been involved in a reform of the legal sector through a sector-wide approach. JLOS has increased communication, coordination and cooperation among stakeholders who collectively implement reforms that have been drawn from a single policy and expenditure plan, under the leadership of the Government of Uganda. In 2010 CILC was involved in the implementation of two major training programmes for JLOS institutions.

Judicial Studies Institute

The Judicial Studies Institute (JSI) in Kampala was established in 2004 as part of the Uganda Judiciary. Previously, there was no training institute for magistrates and judges in Uganda. The lack of a relevant and skills oriented training has been identified as one of the major reasons for the slow disposal of cases, increasing backlogs and poor case administration. Corruption is another major challenge the Uganda Judiciary faces. Altogether, the population has low confidence in the Judiciary. Access to justice is limited and people face severe problems in the handling of legal cases. In order to reduce these problems, judicial officers and staff should be better trained. Accordingly, JSI wants to become a key institution offering judicial education to stakeholders within the Judiciary. The project, that started in 2009, focuses among others on the strengthening of internal management, staff development, curriculum and education development, technical infrastructure, law reporting, and the initiation of research based on judicial practice. Curriculum and course development are considered the key element of the project to

which all other project activities are hinged.

In 2010 a major step forward has been made through the establishment of a taskforce for curriculum development. Under supervision of a Uganda education expert and a Dutch legal expert a team of fourteen Uganda judicial and non-judicial officers has started to develop teaching materials and identify training methods. A number of them will develop their course during a one-month stay in the Netherlands, in Uganda, or in the region. The taskforce members will also get pedagogical training. Course delivery is supposed to start in the second half of 2011.

CILC leads a Dutch consortium which further consists of the MDF management consultancy and legal experts from Utrecht University.

Supported by NUFFIC

2009 – 2012, with a total budget of € 1,500,000



Law Development Centre, Uganda

Law Development Centre

The Law Development Centre (LDC) is a key institution between university legal education and professional legal practice in Uganda. The institute provides training for legal practitioners through the Bar Course and through Continuous Legal Education (CLE). In response to increasing numbers graduating from university, LDC has faced increased intakes. LDC has to manage these without corresponding increases in resources, both human and infrastructural. Besides, student qualifications were going down, putting pressure on LDC to provide remedial teaching on substantive law.

The implementation of the project started in 2008 with a Legal Education Review (LER) which was carried out by 2 Ugandan and 1 Dutch professor. The LER resulted in recommendations that were adopted during a well-attended stakeholders meeting in February 2009. The recommendations have been a guideline for further development at LDC. With support of the project the institute has reviewed its curriculum and a computer lab has been installed. LDC's organizational, financial and management structures will be reviewed, and law-reporting has again become an important activity.

In order to improve the quality of its products, LDC introduced pre-entry exams in July 2010 backed up by regulations put in place by the Law Council. As a result of the pre-entry exams, the students intake on the Bar Course reduced (from over 600 to 323).

LDC's decision to install pre-entry exams has taken strategic discussions on the reform of legal education in Uganda one step further.

Supported by NUFFIC

2007 – 2011, with a total budget of € 1,600,000

CILC Sub-Saharan Africa team



Project manager **Marja Lenssen**, MA in human geography at the University of Utrecht; fluent in Dutch, English, French, German and Spanish; wide experience in managing legal and judicial change projects in developing countries, amongst others in Mali, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Yemen and China.



Senior project manager **Karin Nijenhuis**, LL.M at Groningen University (environmental and administrative law, the sociology of law) and MA in human geography of developing countries at the University of Amsterdam; doing her PhD on the mobility of farmers and conflicts over access to land in Mali at the African Studies Centre, Leiden; fluent in Dutch, English, French and German. International experience in Mali and Benin.



Assistant project manager **Anna Demoed**, MA in Cultural Anthropology; fluent in Dutch and English; working experience in local government.



Assistant project manager **Adeline Tibakweitira**, studied law at the University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, LL.M. in business and trade law at the Erasmus University Rotterdam; fluent in Dutch, English and Swahili.



Assistant project manager **Ingrid de Haer-Douma**, BA in Economics and Management (HEAO); fluent in Dutch, English and French; working experience as a senior relocation consultant at Voerman International.

WORLDWIDE



Innovative Rule of Law Initiative

Together with three Dutch, internationally-orientated institutions - the Hague Institute for the Internationalisation of Law (HiIL), the European Academy for Law and Legislation (EALL), and Microjustice Initiative, CILC in 2009 started the Innovative Rule of Law Initiative (IRI).

The aim of IRI is to develop and implement open processes for supporting rule of law innovation. IRI also provides innovative products and services that strengthen the rule of law.

IRI 1

Toolkit 1 *Administrative Law* is to be a guidance for legal professionals and organizations working in the field of administrative law. It is of great importance to provide information to the beneficiary country counterparts on implementing a new administrative legal system. The Toolkit will potentially facilitate this decision making process, because it is to be a compilation of the experiences and lessons learned of different projects in various countries.

The research for the development of the Toolkit has so far led to interesting conclusions on innovative approaches regarding both the legislation processes and the project

implementations. In a subsequent meeting with Dutch experts on Administrative Law, knowledge, practices and experiences have been exchanged.

Supported by the Dutch Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Municipality of The Hague

2009 – 2011, with a total budget of € 207,390

IRI 2

The IRI partners created an Innovation Model based on the innovation processes developed in conjunction with the experts. This model will provide a generic description of an innovative product development process within the rule of law domain. In 2011 the innovative rule of law-products and services will be made available on a virtual communication platform.

As part of the IRI 2 project, CILC started working on three more toolkits:

Toolkit 2 *Court Administration*

This toolkit will address the system related to the management of the judiciary as a whole, as well as the management aspects of the individual courts and individual judges. It underlines the process of case-flow management from filing to closure and therefore includes the analysis of processes needed to support this function. CILC has assisted various Eastern European and developing countries in Court Administration. An extended background research on a number of these has been done. Various experts were consulted on their experiences and know-how on introducing and improving court administration in transitional and developing countries

Toolkit 3 *Training of Legal Professionals*

Supporting law faculties and judicial training institutes in modernizing their education and training of legal

professionals has played an important role in CILC's focus on implementing and strengthening the rule of law. Therefore CILC analyzes projects on curriculum development and training of legal professionals, focusing on management, staff development and infrastructure.

Toolkit 4 *Methodology*

In its work on Toolkit 4, CILC develops an instrument that provides a methodology by which supply and demand in rule of law issues can be matched in an orderly, professional, objectified and transparent way. This will contribute to up-scaling the impact of project interventions in the field of rule of law. Therefore a study on methodology has started, based on CILC's experience in various projects.

Supported by the Dutch Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Municipality of The Hague

2009 – 2012, with a total budget of € 352,979

CILC Worldwide team



Project manager **Manon de Courten**, MA in the Russian language and culture, European history and European philosophy; PhD in philosophy; fluent in Dutch, English, French, German and Russian. Extensive experience in lecturing at universities in Nijmegen, Paris and Moscow. International experience in Eastern Europe.



Project manager **Rosalie Brasz**, LL.M at Maastricht University (European and International law), fulfilled one year of her study in Italy; fluent in Dutch, English and Italian; working experience as a jurist in administrative and environmental law at the Council of State in the Netherlands.

Appendix I

Executive Board

Dr. M. Oosting (Member of the Council of State), *Chairman*
S.I.H. Gosses (former Dutch Ambassador to Poland and Turkey)
A. IJzerman (Dutch Ministry of Justice)
Judge R.H.M. Jansen (Dutch Training and Study Centre for the Judiciary)
W.H.A.M. van den Muijsenbergh (Loyens & Loeff)
Prof. J.M. Otto (Van Vollenhoven Institute for Law, Governance and Development)
J.B. Steevens (Erasmus School of Law)

Board of Trustees

Erasmus School of Law, Rotterdam
Prof. M.J. Kroeze

Groningen University Law Faculty
C.H.M. Bartelds

Leiden University Law Faculty
Prof. C.J.J.M. Stolker

Maastricht University Law Faculty
Prof. J.H.M. van Erp

Radboud University Nijmegen Law Faculty
Prof. P.H.P.H.M.C. van Kempen

Utrecht University Law Faculty
Prof. A.M. Hol

University of Amsterdam Law Faculty
Prof. C.E. du Perron

Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam Law Faculty
Prof. A. Oskamp

Council for the Judiciary
Judge J.J.I. Verburg, Chairman

Dutch Association for the Judiciary
Judge R.F.B. van Zutphen

Board of Prosecutors General
M.C.W.M. van Nimwegen

Netherlands Bar Association
A.C.M.J. van Eekelen

Netherlands Company Lawyers' Association (NGB)
P.C. de Jonge

Netherlands Mediation Institute (NMI)
D. de Snoo

Royal Netherlands Notarial Organization (KNB)
Prof. B.E. Reinhartz (until December 3)

Royal Dutch Organization of Court Bailiffs (KBvG)
A.C.C.M. Uitdehaag

T. M. C. Asser Institute for Private and Public International Law

Prof. F.A. Nelissen

Netherlands Helsinki Committee (NHC)

Prof. E.A. Alkema (until December 16)

*Institute for East European Law and Russian Studies,
Leiden University*

Prof. F.J.M. Feldbrugge (until June 4)

*The Hague Institute for the Internationalisation of Law
(HiiL)*

Dr. A.S. Muller

Appendix II

Staff

DIRECTOR

Marie José Alting von Geusau

PROJECT MANAGERS

Rosalie Brasz (as of May 10)

Lino Brosius (as of July 12)

Manon de Courten (until July 5)

Marja Lenssen

Karin Nijenhuis

Abdeljalil Taktak

Eric Vincken

ASSISTANT PROJECT MANAGERS

Anna Demoed (as of March 22)

Ingrid de Haer

Hilde Morre

Adeline Tibakweitira

FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION

Adrie van Dam

Chris Liem (as of May 1)

Bureau Jac's den Boer & Vink

Richard van den Bos 2Trust (until July)

Rafaël Idu 2Trust (as of November)

SECRETARIAT

Eudia Lemmers (as of July 19)

Annemarie Woudstra (until July 1)

INTERNS

Hera Butt (as of October 18)

Cristina Festa (as of October 11)

Karolina Pill (February 1 until July 1)

VOLUNTEERS

Nashrah Rahman (June)

Appendix III

Project Partners

ALBANIA

Ministry of Justice, Department of Enforcement
Albanian Chamber of Private Enforcement Agents
Euralius II Mission
Euralius III Mission
School of Magistrates

AZERBAIJAN

Ministry of Justice
Parliament of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Administrative and Military Legislation Department
Academy of Public Administration
Azerbaijan Young Lawyers' Union (AYLU)

BELGIUM

IBF Consulting

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

Center for Judicial and Prosecutorial Training of FBiH
Center for Judicial and Prosecutorial Training of RS
High Judicial and Prosecutorial Council

BULGARIA

Ministry of Justice
Bulgarian Chamber of Private Enforcement Agents
Project Space

CHINA

China University of Political Science and Law

CROATIA

Ministry of Justice
Judicial Academy of Croatia

FRANCE

International Union of Judicial Officers (UIHJ)

GERMANY

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GTZ)
ICON Institute

GEORGIA

Ministry of Justice
Parliament of Georgia (Commission on Health Care and Social Affairs)

Training Centre of Justice of Georgia
Georgian Health Law and Bioethics Society
Global Initiative on Psychiatry, Tbilisi office
Georgian Young Lawyers' Association (GYLA)
Association of Young Economists of Georgia (AYEG)

GREAT BRITAIN

School of Law, University of Westminster

INDONESIA

House of Representatives (DPR)
Ministry of Law and Human Rights, Directorate-General of Law and Legislation
Centre for Indonesian Law & Policy Studies (PSHK)

KOSOVO

Ministry of Justice
Kosovo Judicial Institute

MACEDONIA

Ministry of Justice
Academy for Training of Judges and
Prosecutors
Chamber of Enforcement Agents

MONTENEGRO

Supreme Court of Montenegro
Ministry of Justice
Judicial Training Center

MOROCCO

La Cour Suprême du Royaume du Maroc
Le Ministère de la Justice du Royaume
du Maroc
L' Institut Supérieur de la Magistrature
L'Amicale Hassania des Magistrats
Marocains (AHMM)
Le Barreau des Avocats de Rabat
L'Union de l'Action Féminine (UAF)

PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES

Supreme Judicial Council
Ministry of Justice
Office of the Attorney General
Palestinian Training Institute
Equity Legal Group

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Supreme Arbitration Court of the
Russian Federation
Presidential Council for the Codification
and Improvement of Civil Legislation
Research Centre for Private Law under

the President of the RF (RCPL),
Moscow
Public Interest Law Institute (PILI)
LegalStudies.RU, Moscow

RWANDA

Kigali Independent University (ULK)
National Institute of Legal Practice and
Development (ILPD), Nyanza
National University of Rwanda (NUR),
Butare

SERBIA

Ministry of Justice

SIERRA LEONE

CARE International in Sierra Leone

THE NETHERLANDS

Academy for Legislation
European Academy for Law and
Legislation
Hague Institute for the
Internationalisation of Law
Law and Governance Group of
Wageningen University
MDF Training & Consultancy
Microjustice Initiative
T.M.C. Asser Institute
Tilburg Institute for Interdisciplinary
Studies of Civil Law and Conflict
Resolution Systems
Utrecht University Law Faculty
Van Vollenhoven Institute

TURKEY

Court of Cassation
Ministry of Justice
Justice Academy of Turkey
Union of Bar Associations of Turkey
Ankara Bar Association

UGANDA

Judicial Studies Institute (JSI)
Justice, Law and Order Sector
Secretariat (JLOS)
Law Development Centre (LDC)

UNITED STATES

DPK Consulting
USAID
National Center for State Courts
Checchi Consulting

Appendix IV

Income statement

	Realization 2010	Budget 2010	Realization 2009
	€	€	€
Funding			
Project allowances	3,237,799		2,707,828
Other funding	21,564		53,262
Exchange Rate difference	-241		0
Total funding	3,259,122	2,550,206	2,761,090
Costs			
Personnel costs	874,587	866,287	775,839
Overhead costs	131,395	147,533	145,357
Direct costs related to projects	2,404,187	1,519,350	1,843,830
Total costs	3,410,169	2,533,170	2.765.026
Result	-151,047	17,036	-3.936

www.cilc.nl