ICNL works to strengthen the legal environment for civil society, philanthropy and public participation around the world.


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OUR MISSION

“We share a vision in which people are empowered to work together to improve their lives.”
Afghanistan
Albania
Algeria
Angola
Argentina
Armenia
Australia
Bangladesh
Belarus
Bolivia
Bosnia-Herzegovina
Botswana
Brazil
Bulgaria
Burundi
Cambodia
Canada
China
Chile
Colombia
Czech Republic
Dominican Republic
DRC
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Estonia
Ethiopia
France
Gabon
Gambia
Georgia
Germany
Ghana
Guatemala
Guinea
Haiti
Honduras
Hungary
Croatia
India
Indonesia
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Jamaica
Japan
Jordan
Kazakhstan
Kenya
Kosovo
Kuwait
Kyrgyzstan
Lebanon
Liberia
Lithuania
Macau
Malawi
Malaysia
Mali
Mexico
Moldova
Montenegro
Morocco
Mozambique
Myanmar
Namibia
Nepal
Nicaragua
Nigeria
Pakistan
Palestine
Panama
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Qatar
Romania
Russia
Rwanda
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Serbia
Sierra Leone
Slovakia
Somalia
South Africa
South Sudan
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Swaziland
Taiwan
Tajikistan
Tanzania
Turkey
Turkmenistan
Uganda
Ukraine
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom
United States
Uzbekistan
Vietnam
Zambia
Zimbabwe
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In the past year, ICNL partnered with colleagues in 106 countries to promote an enabling environment for civil society, philanthropy, and public participation. Our work extended to countries as diverse as Uganda, Cambodia, Pakistan, Honduras, and the United States.

At the regional level, we had the honor of working with the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights, which launched progressive Guidelines on freedom of association and assembly (see story on page 3). At the global level, we engaged with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, UN Special Rapporteurs, and the Financial Action Task Force (see story on page 3).

ICNL empowers colleagues and alliances working to improve the legal framework for civil society, philanthropy, and public participation. Partners also drive our strategy. Over the past year, we surveyed over 5,000 partners to inform our work at the global, national, and community levels.

Recognizing the need for accurate and timely information, we launched our US Protest Law Tracker (see story on page 7) and Philanthropy Law Reports (see story on page 8). We also produced over 200 country reports and enhanced our Civic Freedom Monitor (see story on page 9).

We close by expressing our appreciation to ICNL’s staff, partners, and donors. The impact described in this report is the result of your dedication, skill, and support. We live in a complex era, but working together, we can influence the future of civic freedom around the world.
In November 2017, the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights (ACHPR) launched progressive Guidelines on freedom of association and assembly – the first of their kind in Africa.

The Guidelines provide policy makers and civil society organizations with practical advice - based on international law and best practices - on how the freedoms of association and assembly should be protected. They were created with help of a Study Group comprised of civil society organizations from across the continent and chaired by the former ACHPR Special Rapporteur on Human Rights Defenders, Reine Alapini Gansou. ICNL has helped facilitate the work of the Study Group since 2014.

Though the official work of the Study Group has been completed, ICNL’s work on this issue is not over. Next steps include working to ensure that governments integrate the Guidelines into their laws and working with our partners to increase grassroots awareness of the Guidelines.

“At least 10 African countries are currently preparing laws related to association and assembly,” said Gansou, who was recently elected as a judge on the International Criminal Court. “They should use these Guidelines to ensure the new laws do not create problems for civil society.”

Since 2013, ICNL and the European Center for Not-for-Profit Law (ECNL) have been working with an advocacy coalition to improve the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) policy framework, which many countries use to guide their financial crimes and anti-terrorism legislation.

The coalition won a victory in 2016, when FATF agreed to remove language singling out civil society groups as being “particularly vulnerable” to terrorist abuse. In 2017, we built on that victory with the invitation for the Coalition to take four seats on FATF’s Private Consultative Forum, an annual meeting on policy implementation. As a result, civil society now has a permanent voice on FATF issues impacting the sector.

Stay up to date on FATF issues affecting civil society via the Global NPO Coalition on FATF’s website: http://fatfplatform.org/
When it comes to legislation affecting civic freedoms, there is more than meets the eye. In the Middle East and North African (MENA) region, civil society faces a number of laws that constrain civic space. While much is known about the laws’ generally repressive effects, their specific impact is less understood. Little information exists as to how MENA civil society actually experiences restrictive laws in their day-to-day operations. In response to this gap, ICNL and three local partners - Beyond Reform & Development, Menapolis, and Université Mundiapolis - developed Research On Associational Restrictions project, or ROAR.

With our partners, ICNL designed a research methodology to go beyond the text of laws, to collect data on laws’ ground-level effects on civil society organizations (CSOs) and individuals in Morocco, Tunisia, Jordan, Lebanon, and Kuwait. The partners conducted over 500 surveys of CSOs, 3,300 surveys of members of the public and dozens of interviews and focus groups.

ICNL and our partners developed a report and toolkit based on this data, designed to help devise compelling, data-driven arguments against restrictive laws. By uncovering the lesser known impacts of restrictive laws, ICNL will continue to protect and promote endangered civic space in the MENA region.

Countries studied
5 in the MENA region

Civil society surveys
563 exploring specific issues

Public surveys
3,323 to gauge perception of CSOs

Digging deep: MENA research uncovers full impact of civic space restrictions
In recent years, political turmoil in the Western Balkan region has led to a new era of mass protest – from the so-called “colorful revolution” in Macedonia to Serbia’s election demonstrations in 2017.

At the same time, the region has experienced a significant increase in restrictions on peaceful assembly. ICNL’s affiliate, the European Center for Not-for-Profit Law (ECNL), sensed that there was little awareness of this trend, largely due to a lack of systematic monitoring. To fill this gap, ECNL and its local partners produced the first comprehensive country reports on assembly rights in five Western Balkan countries: Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro and Serbia. The reports, launched in 2016, compare local laws with international standards.

The findings show that all five countries have work to do in meeting international standards, but this research was only the first step. ECNL next brought together CSOs to share experiences and enhance their knowledge of assembly rights – creating a network to monitor and advocate for necessary changes.

These efforts have paid off: as an immediate result, ECNL’s partner in Montenegro, Institute Alternative, was able to positively influence the reform of the law on public assemblies together with other local CSOs and remains active in calling for further reforms.

For more on ECNL’s work see their website: http://ecnl.org/
In Uganda, CSOs and human rights activists find themselves at grave risk if they challenge the political or cultural status quo. In recent years, peaceful political rallies have been violently dispersed, LGBTQ organizations have been prohibited, and CSOs who challenge government policies have had their offices raided and property confiscated. There have also been 29 break-ins of NGO offices reported in 2017 alone.

ICNL partner Chapter Four exemplifies courage amidst grave risk

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ICNL partner Chapter Four Uganda was formed in response to this difficult environment, with the goal of supporting activists to promote open government, defend human rights and facilitate the free flow of information and ideas. Since its inception, Chapter Four Uganda has provided pro bono legal counsel to victims of human rights abuses and expert legal analysis and advocacy. One of their most important accomplishments in 2017 was the launch of Uganda’s first Rights Violations Tracker, which maps human rights abuses across the country.

ICNL is proud to have partnered with Chapter Four since 2015, helping them provide technical assistance to Ugandan CSOs and government officials on civil society legal issues.

“ICNL’s legal analyses and strategic advice have saved us valuable time and energy in critical moments,” said Chapter Four Uganda founder and executive director Nicholas Opiyo.
The United States has seen a surge in protests in recent years, with people taking to the streets to speak out against issues ranging from police brutality to the use of ancestral Native American land for an oil pipeline.

At the same time, US state legislatures have been proposing an array of laws that would restrict the freedom of assembly. Building on ICNL's global work, in 2017 we began monitoring this trend through a new online tool, US Protest Law Tracker. The initiative is part of ICNL's recently-expanded US program (see sidebar at right).

The Tracker currently assesses more than 50 legal initiatives and has been cited by journalists, researchers and others - including former UN Special Rapporteur on assembly and association rights Maina Kiai, who called the Tracker his “go-to resource for information on initiatives restricting assembly rights in the United States.”

Check out the US Protest Law Tracker at: http://www.icnl.org/usprotestlawtracker/

US Protest Law Tracker: Keep tabs on developments in assembly law

Protesters in the United States face increasing restrictions on their assembly rights (photo: Mobilus In Mobili/Flickr)

QUOTABLE

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- Maina Kiai, former UN Special Rapporteur
The past decade has seen a rapid evolution in how the philanthropic sector is regulated worldwide – from China’s new law on overseas NGOs to India’s restrictions on foreign donors to an array of new bills under consideration in Nigeria.

In this fast-changing environment, it can be hard to find reliable, up-to-date information on national laws and regulations affecting philanthropy.

In an effort to fill this gap, ICNL launched its new Philanthropy Law Reports in 2017 – a series of country-specific guides for philanthropists and nonprofits. The reports cover nine countries and were written by local experts in partnership with ICNL (see sidebar for links to the reports).

“In our work, we often hear that there is a lack of clear, concise information available to help philanthropists understand the legal environment for giving in particular countries,” said Catherine Shea, ICNL’s Vice President - Programs. “Our aim was to make these reports useful to a broad spectrum of users – from organizations just starting up in a particular country to those who may have deeper experience.”

ICNL debuts in-depth reports on philanthropy law in nine countries

**China**

**Ethiopia**

**India**

**Kuwait**

**Nigeria**

**Qatar**

**Saudi Arabia**

**South Africa**

**UAE**
ICNL's Civic Freedom Monitor: get the big picture on civic space issues

ICNL's Civic Freedom Monitor is recognized as one of the best sources of information on legal issues affecting civil society globally, providing current, concise and detailed information on 51 countries and eight multilateral organizations.

In 2016-17, we strived to make the Monitor even better with regular updates and additions. Notable issues covered by recent updates included:


- Egypt, where the President recently approved an extremely restrictive new law to govern civil society – one of the most draconian in the Middle East, if not worldwide.

- Kenya, where a disputed election has led to a crackdown on NGOs, including the attempted de-registration of the Kenya Human Rights Commission and Africa Centre for Open Governance.

- Nigeria, where CSOs are campaigning against the proposed Act to Regulate Non-Governmental Organizations and Civil Society Organizations.

- Venezuela, where the government annulled the current Constitution by convening a so-called National Constituent Assembly without prior approval of the Venezuelan people.

Check out the full Monitor to learn more: http://www.icnl.org/research/monitor/
Even in societies marked by division, distrust and closing civic space, there is a role for civil society to engage with political leaders.

When the Government of Pakistan first proposed the Prevention of Electronic Crimes Bill (PECB), civil society leaders feared that its enactment would restrict freedom of expression on the Internet. With ICNL’s support, our local partner Blue Veins held a series of workshops with lawmakers to explain how the PECB would likely result in the criminalization of criticism and dissent - one of the country’s first attempts at meaningful dialogue between civil society and parliament. One commentator called the consultations “unprecedented in the annals of law-making in this country.”

Despite these efforts, the PECB was ultimately enacted, and the concerns raised by Blue Veins and others proved valid. But the bridges built during the consultations have remained - and there are signs that the culture of engagement is growing: Civil society and parliamentarians have since continued their dialogue, including on ways to improve the PECB. Exchanges have also extended to Pakistan’s draft Policy on the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, which was formulated with input from civil society and is expected to be adopted in late 2017.

BULGARIA

A new place for civic space

How can civil society solve the problem of shrinking civic space? Our affiliate the Bulgarian Center for Not-for-Profit Law (BCNL) took a novel approach in 2017: they expanded it – literally.

Since 2015, BCNL has operated the NGO House, a unique co-working and event space in Sofia that allows civil society groups to come together, collaborate, brainstorm and share their civic energy.

In 2017, the NGO House expanded in partnership with Ability Hub (A Hub), adding additional space for events and social entrepreneurship.

Since its founding two years ago, the NGO House has hosted more than 80 events, welcomed more than 2,500 visitors and evolved into a living community. It was nominated in 2016 as the best co-working space in Bulgaria.

Linking civil society and parliament to foster dialogue in Pakistan

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In this era of rapidly closing civic space, new regressive laws tend to grab the attention, but sometimes the problem is less about restrictive laws and more about how good laws are implemented.

That has been the case in Honduras, where flawed implementation of the country’s Special Law for Non-Governmental Development Organizations (NGO-D Law) has been a serious barrier to association rights. Government officials often lack training on civil society issues, which can result in restrictive practices when implementing laws regulating the sector.

To help address this problem, ICNL worked in collaboration with local partner Federación de Organizaciones No Gubernamentales para el Desarrollo de Honduras to design and conduct a four-month-long “training of trainers” program aimed at improving the government’s knowledge base about the law.

The premise of the program was to prepare government officials to train their peers and NGOs on the NGO-D law, but the overall goal was deeper: to inspire a better understanding of the right to freely associate, and how this right can bring broader benefits for society.

The initial success of the program can be seen in the numbers: The training was initially planned for 35 officials from three government entities, but later expanded to 56 officials from six agencies, including the Supreme Court.

“Thanks to the exercises, we realized that our administrative practices are negatively affecting NGOs’ work,” said Chief of the Legal Unit of Exemptions of the Secretariat of Finance, Juan Jose Vides.
## PUBLIC SUPPORT & REVENUE

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<thead>
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<th>Unrestricted</th>
<th>Temp. Restricted</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>-</td>
<td>$6,391,139</td>
<td>$6,391,139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundation &amp; corporate grants</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>$908,439</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contributions</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contracts</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interest &amp; dividend income</td>
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<td>$17,024</td>
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<tr>
<td>Net depreciation of investments</td>
<td>$32,905</td>
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<td>$32,905</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other revenue</td>
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<td>$1,569</td>
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<tr>
<td>Net assets released from restrictions</td>
<td>$9,368,796</td>
<td>($9,368,796)</td>
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### Total revenue

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<td>$9,717,307</td>
<td>($2,069,218)</td>
<td>$7,648,089</td>
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## EXPENSES

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<td>$7,869,889</td>
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<tr>
<td>General &amp; administrative</td>
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### Total expenses

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### Changes in net assets

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## NET ASSETS

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<th>Net assets at beginning of year</th>
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<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$1,856,332</td>
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<table>
<thead>
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<th>Net assets at end of year</th>
<th>Unrestricted</th>
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<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$1,998,505</td>
<td>$8,535,033</td>
<td>$10,534,538</td>
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