

Report on Best Practices of HIV-Related Legal Services in the MENA Region

HIV and Health Law Initiative

2012



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CDS	Center for Development Services, Egypt
GF	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus / Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IDLO	International Development Law Organization
IDU	Injecting Drug User
JCHC	Jordanian Commission for Human Culture
J&F	Justice and Freedom Program, Egypt
MARPs	Most At Risk Populations
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
MENHARA	Middle East and North Africa Harm Reduction Association
MoH	Ministry of Health
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MSM	Men who have Sex with Men
MV	Most Vulnerable
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PLHIV	People Living with HIV
TB	Pulmonary Tuberculosis (<i>Tubercles bacillus</i>)
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

Introduction

'HIV-related legal services' include legal information, advice, and representation for people living with HIV and key affected populations. These populations include drug users, men who have sex with men, sex workers, and their sexual partners.

Legal advice and representation can improve outcomes for these groups, even in hostile legal environments. Legal support can address discrimination and improve access to HIV prevention and treatment services. This will help the whole society, not only the people directly affected by HIV.

In 2011, IDLO and UNAIDS conducted this study on HIV-related legal services in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region. The objective of the study is to identify best practices in the provision of HIV-related legal services. This study report is published to supplement the 2012 Arabic version of the "Toolkit: Scaling up HIV-related Legal Services" (IDLO, UNAIDS, UNDP, 2009). The Toolkit will help governments and civil societies in The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) regions strengthen and expand legal services for people living with HIV and key affected populations.

There is already a rich experience of HIV-related legal services in countries in the MENA region, which is reflected in the report. These experiences include, but are not limited to, examples of HIV-related legal services e.g. services for people living with HIV or key affected populations, examples of creative litigation to address HIV-related legal issues, and examples of informal dispute resolution that do not involve the courts, e.g. informal mediation, or negotiations with police or prison authorities to support public health approaches to HIV.

This report is not exhaustive to all best practices in the MENA region and additions to improve report documentation may occur.

Algeria

Association for the Fight Against STI/AIDS and for Health Promotion (AnisS), Annaba, Algeria

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Head of the Organization: Dr. Scander Abdelkader Soufi

The Association for the Fight Against STI/AIDS and for Health Promotion (AnisS) supports community responses to the HIV epidemic through training, encouraging prevention, and building awareness. It also supports people living with HIV through advocacy and networking. The Association employs six lawyers and twelve other staff members.

AnisS addresses HIV-related legal issues such as breach of confidentiality, access to treatment, gender-related violence such as violence against women or sexual minorities, criminal prosecution, child custody issues, and children's rights.

The Association supports a variety of groups: people living with HIV (PLHIV), drug users including injecting drug users (IDU), migrants, men who have sex with men (MSM), prisoners, and female sex workers.

The Association offers legal services including legal information, legal education for PLHIV and key populations, legal advice, informal dispute resolution, and advocacy for law and policy reform.

AnisS receives support for capacity building in the fields of advocacy, research, and self support groups.

HIV-Related Legal Services Provided by the Association:

Through the project titled "Training of Outreach Workers from Key Affected Populations", AnisS lawyers train leaders from key affected populations on human rights concepts and legal frameworks. After training, outreach workers are able to pass on legal information to their communities, forming a link between key populations and AnisS. This has resulted in a noticeable increase in demand for legal aid from members of these communities.

Examples of HIV-Related Litigation:

Case no.1:

An IDU living with HIV accused of theft and drug use risked heavy penalties and received poor representation due to his low income. Lawyers from AnisS took on his case, filed appeals, and provided legal representation free of charge. The man was ultimately acquitted.

Case no.2:

A female sex worker living with HIV lost custody of her child, who had been born from a relationship with a client, since deceased. Mediation was carried out with the deceased's family and legal action commenced to establish parentage. Parentage was established and the mother was awarded custody.

Examples of Informal Dispute Resolution:

-Frequent cases of lack of care in public or private institutions are managed by mediation with institution authorities. AnisS representatives explain the current health law and laws preventing discrimination of PLHIV access to care, and resolution is reached.

-Regular meetings are held with prison authorities to inform them if prisoners have reported treatment or testing for HIV to be unavailable. External public health care center partners of AnisS are used to resolve the lack of access to care.

-Prison authorities are updated, at meetings held regularly for this specific purpose, on reported cases of stigma from staff or other inmates. Training programs for staff and inmates are implemented to overcome such situations.

Cases Referred to the Government's Legal Aid Provider:

-AnisS lawyers work in partnership with government social insertion agencies to fight stigma and discrimination. Government agencies are put in touch with key populations in order to improve their access to several social services, including employment and social security.

-A pilot project implemented in partnership with external prison services is currently underway, granting inmates, including PLHIV, access to various social services (health, employment, social security, and legal aid).

Other Examples of HIV-Related Legal Support:

AnisS keeps case records and analyzes this information to identify areas requiring advocacy for law and policy reform. For example, PLHIV case records were used in the 'Himeya' (Protection) campaign to enhance the health care system and improve access to treatment for long-term illnesses, including HIV.

In 2011, AnisS, in partnership with the International Development Law Organization (IDLO), conducted a research project on the legal environment and the legal frameworks related to HIV and HIV-related legal services development in Algeria. IDLO also provides multiple forms of support to strengthen and expand the legal services provided by the Association, e.g. networking, training, and programs finance.

Key Challenges:

The main challenge AnisS faces in strengthening and expanding legal services is the social stigma associated with outreach workers, PLHIV, and key affected populations.

AnisS also faces difficulties with the new Algerian law regulating NGOs which applies limitations on networking with foreign partners. This challenges capacity building and limits NGO interventions in the field of human rights, as well as access to foreign funding.

Association for Information on Drugs and AIDS (AIDES Algérie), Algeria

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Head of the Organization: Mr. Othmane Bourouba

The Association for Information on Drugs and AIDS (AIDES) is one of the few organizations supporting people living with HIV in Algeria. The Association advocates on behalf of PLHIV and provides its services in complete confidentiality. With the support of the El-Hayet Association, AIDES regularly reports treatment shortages to the relevant authorities. The Association also works to raise HIV and AIDS awareness.

AIDES provides information and advice to all PLHIV, including women and children. It facilitates access to other services like dental care and cancer screening. It also advocates for PLHIV labor rights and the rights of immigrants living with HIV.

The Association conducts training programs for judges and security forces on HIV and PLHIV rights. Limited legal aid is also provided.

HIV-Related Legal Issues Addressed by AIDES:

AIDES addresses a wide range of HIV-related legal issues, including breach of confidentiality, access to medicine, children's rights and gender-related violence. AIDES also provides legal support for PLHIV and migrant populations in cases of discrimination.

The Association advocates for PLHIV affected by confidentiality breaches and offers its services in complete confidentiality. With support from the El-Hayet Association, AIDES also advocates for access to medicine and informs authorities if treatment is unavailable.

Information is conveyed to children through age-appropriate methods tailored to their level of understanding of HIV.

AIDES denounces all cases of violence, especially those involving underage people. In cases of violence, victims are informed of their legal rights and provided with legal support if needed.

Supported Groups:

AIDES supports PLHIV, immigrants, and mobile populations by advocating for their rights to access to treatment and care and by providing information on HIV prevention.

Legal information produced by the Association is generally in the form of informative papers on HIV-related rights. AIDES lawyers can also offer legal advice and facilitate legal proceedings for PLHIV.

HIV-Related Legal Services Provided by the Association:

The Association provides HIV-related legal services in partnership with the Forensic Medicine Association.

Case 1: A woman living with HIV expelled from home after separation with her husband.

Action: A member of the Forensic Medicine Association referred the case to a judge. After the judge was informed of the legal issue, the case was resolved, and the woman was allowed to keep her house.

Case 2: The husband of a woman living with HIV removed her child custody rights after divorce and the discovery of her HIV status.

Action: A member of the Forensic Medicine Association wrote an official letter to the judge to explain that HIV is not contagious, and arguing that she had the right to keep her child. Child custody was awarded back to the mother.

The Association uses community outreach to provide HIV-related legal services through advocacy. Community outreach informs the public about HIV-related rights and strengthens the implementation of those rights.

Key Challenges:

The main challenge faced by AIDES is the mobilization of resources to carry out studies and research. AIDES hopes to intensify its local work promoting the rights of PLHIV.

Egypt

Al-Shehab Foundation for Comprehensive Development, Cairo, Egypt

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Head of the Organization: Mr. Yussef Awad

The Al-Shehab Foundation for Comprehensive Development is a non-governmental organization that was founded in January 2001. The Foundation provides legal services for people living with HIV and key populations, particularly in poor areas. The Foundation specializes in providing HIV-related legal services to sex workers.

The Decision to Focus on Legal Aid for Sex Workers:

Al-Shehab's work with sex workers began as part of the Foundation's comprehensive commitment to provide legal services to all PLHIV and key populations. The decision to work primarily with this group grew from an increasing awareness of the violations they suffer as women working in the commercial sex industry. These women are often exposed to violence from their families, communities, or law enforcement officials prejudiced against sex workers.

Legal intervention can help relieve the severity of the legal problems sex workers face as a result of this marginalization and violence. Intervention reduces suffering by facilitating access to legal assistance and social, economic, civil, and political rights.

The Al-Shehab mission also emerged from the government's lack of support for the civil and political rights of women, and its inability to provide efficient procedures for access to lawyers. The government does not provide an effective means to protection or legal representation for all persons, without distinction with regard to race, color, ethnic origin, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, economic or other status.

The Foundation's belief is that everyone has the right to an experienced, competent lawyer to protect and defend their rights in accordance with the nature of their crime. Effective legal aid is provided in all cases, regardless of financial situation.

Research has identified areas of need for legal services and interventions after two years of work with sex workers. As the Foundation's goal is to achieve comprehensive support for sex workers, continuing research will provide a basis for further work on health, social, and economic interventions. Continued work in this community protects both sex workers and their clients, reducing the spread of disease.

HIV-Related Legal Services Provided by the Foundation:

Al-Shehab provides many legal services to sex workers, from precautionary legal advice to legal assistance.

Much of the Foundation's work is protecting the legal rights of sex workers. The Foundation helps sex workers obtain proper documentation, whether in the form of birth certificates or by removing the designation of 'sex worker' from their legal papers. The Foundation also uses official channels to help sex workers receive national identification cards, giving them legal rights. If sex workers without identification cards are arrested, the Foundation intervenes to protect them from having their rights violated by police. The Foundation also defends sex workers arrested without any legal justification or evidence.

Al-Shehab also provides other forms of support. It helps sex workers find alternative opportunities for formal employment and works to protect their social security, civil, and political rights. The Foundation defends sex workers in all issues related to personal status, such as divorce and custody of their children, and also works to defend them from accusations stemming from the criminal offense of commercial sex as an incitement to debauchery.

Al-Shehab also provides legal support through preemptive legal advice and the distribution of information to inform sex workers of their rights. Legal researchers in the field provide information to key populations and PLHIV, and explain the procedures to take if they experience any violations of their rights, arrests, or detentions.

Mechanisms of Legal Intervention:

The Legal Unit, a group of lawyers in place since 2001, conducts the Foundation's legal interventions. To ensure that quality communication occurs between sex workers and their lawyers, the Legal Unit considers gender when assigning lawyers to cases.

Through legal advice, representation, and strategic litigation, Al-Shehab uses law as a means to curb the spread of HIV and empower key populations and PLHIV. The Foundation gives these communities access to their rights and the ability to address violations. It also facilitates access to lawyers through field researchers and employees assigned to communicate with key populations. Sex workers inform these field contacts if they face legal problems, and lawyers from the Foundation respond immediately. The appropriate legal intervention is offered, which may be legal advice or dealing with the police or prosecuting authorities. The Foundation offers such legal support on a daily basis.

Al-Shehab is working to strengthen communication with other human rights organizations, both local and regional, as well as with international organizations such as UNDP and IDLO.

Since 2001, the Foundation, in partnership with the Center for Development Services and with support from the Ford Foundation, has been preparing a training manual for field researchers working with key populations and PLHIV. The manual will be used to monitor the

analytical difficulties faced by legal researchers in the field, monitor legal violations faced by key populations, and help determine how to best provide legal support to these groups.

Center for Development Services- Egypt

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The Center for Development Services is a joint stock company established in 1990. It works to support human development in its various forms, including urban, rural, agriculture, health, and administrative development, in Egypt and the Middle East. The Center also provides technical consultations and training programs to build the capacity of governmental, non-governmental, and private institutions. The Center conducts economic and social studies and produces educational material to develop human and social capital.

The Center's mission is to *"support people and organizations so that they may realize their full potential and foster self-determined, self-sustaining change."*

The Center supports institutions working in the field of HIV-related legal services through several projects.

First Project: Expanding the Scope of HIV-Related Legal Services (April 2011 to March 2012) in partnership with the IDLO Health Law Program

Funding for this project was provided by OPEC and the Ford Foundation. The project had two components, a set of consultation meetings and a small awards project.

Consultation Meetings

Consultation meetings for the MENA region were held in Cairo in April 2011 and February 2012, and an international consultation meeting was held in Rome in July 2011.

The goals of the consultation meeting held in February 2012 were:

1. Present the social, economic, and political developments affecting health and rights sectors in the MENA region from April 2011 to date.
2. Present the accomplishments of the initiative to scale up HIV-related legal services and HIV-related rights in the participating countries.
3. Present local and regional developments with regard to PLHIV rights to medication.
4. Determine future work opportunities, both nationally and regionally, to expand the scope of: A) HIV-related rights and legal services, and B) PLHIV rights to medication, from 2012 to 2014.

[Report link](#)

Small awards Project

A small awards project provided a sum of 5000 US dollars to each of five NGOs operating in Jordan, Lebanon, Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco. These grants supported the Center's mission to expand the capacity of institutions providing HIV-related legal services and rights.

The grants could cover: studies of the needs of PLHIV and key populations, capacity building for lawyers, and drafting strategic litigation plans.

Second Project: Legal Characterization of Key Populations at Higher Risk and PLHIV
Funding provided by the Ford Foundation.

1- Monitor organizations working on HIV-related projects

Organizations working on HIV-related issues were monitored to see which provide legal or health services to key populations or people living with HIV. These organizations were mapped, and 6 were selected to join the project. The project will enable them to offer legal advice and will provide an opportunity to exchange experiences with other organizations.

2- Identify participating organizations and conduct needs assessments

Meetings were arranged with the organizations identified for cooperation and support. Visits were made in two stages. The first stage was a preliminary visit with organization officials, and the second stage consisted of discussion groups with field researchers.

The participating organizations are: The Association of Health and Environmental Development, The Al Mofid Association, The Freedom Program from HIV and AIDS, The Al-Shehab Association, The Best Friend and Friends of Life Organizations from Alexandria.

3- The legal manual

The goal of the legal manual is to develop the skills of researchers and field practitioners and to simplify legal procedures for key populations and PLHIV in Egypt. Discussion groups began the process of writing the manual by identifying key violations against people living with HIV and key populations. The conclusions of these discussions were collected and analyzed by the Center. The final modifications to the legal manual took place after the preliminary training session, based on the suggestions of the trainers.

4- The HIV and Human Rights Monitoring and Documentation Center

The most prominent violations faced by people living with HIV and key populations were collected in order to identify the best legal actions to be taken in different situations. These violations have been categorized into legal, social, or health violations.

5- Capacity building

a. Training on the rights of people living with HIV (manual implementation)

This training was completed in October 2011 with 13 outreach workers from participating organizations. The training developed their ability to communicate and facilitate effectively

when working with PLHIV and key populations at higher risk. The program also trained workers on the rights and responsibilities of people living with HIV, how to use the training manual developed by Al-Shehab, and the various techniques that could be used in an awareness campaign.

The training focused on the concept of rights according to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as the difference between civil, political, economic, and social rights. The concept of empowerment and how it could be implemented with key populations and PLHIV was emphasized. Most of the rights violations presented during training focused on police behavior towards PLHIV and key populations.

The participants discussed how recent changes in society have had a positive impact on rights issues, although they noted the existence of some extremist opinions in which there is little tolerance towards such issues. The participants also discussed the poor health services available, the lack of tests being conducted to determine the best course of treatment, and the unavailability of CD4 test machines outside of Cairo, hospitals' unwillingness to deal with HIV positive patients, and public versus private health institutions.

b. Special training on the training manual

A special training session was held for two of the participating organizations, The Al-Shehab Foundation and the Association of Health and Environmental Development, both of which work with sex workers to limit the spread of HIV.

c. Training of the trainers

An additional workshop was held in November 2011 for three field researchers from participating organizations.

Third Project: Increasing prevention between high risk groups

Funding provided by the Ford Foundation.

This project is being carried out within the context of a previously existing project titled "Educating Youth on Sexual and Reproductive Health." It is being coordinated by the Center for Development Services in cooperation with the Freedom Program from HIV and AIDS, for the duration of one year (until August 2012). The project aims to increase awareness and empower 600 members of key populations, particularly MSM and IDU who are low-income and have received only limited education. A group of trained peer trainers will carry out the campaign, and the services provided will include following up with lawyers who perform the legal services, organizing support groups, and increasing awareness of HIV and prevention methods.

The Freedom Program from Addiction and AIDS, Cairo, Egypt

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Head of the Program: Mr. Medhat Maher

The Freedom Program, established in 1989, was a pioneer in the effort to reach and assist injecting drug users to reduce the risk of HIV. At present, more than 6000 clients benefit from the services provided by program centers located across Egypt. The Program runs 13 rehabilitation centers and also provides legal and health services for drug users.

Program Objectives:

The Program seeks freedom from addiction for drug addicts, HIV prevention among injecting drug users, and improvements in awareness through campaigns and media coverage related to HIV and drugs.

The Freedom Program is particularly concerned with issues facing people living with HIV. The Program provides various services in the fields of education, training, or rehabilitation for PLHIV. The Program may also contribute to legal services.

The Freedom Program Addresses HIV-Related Issues from Multiple Directions:

- The Program offers counseling sessions and support groups to promote AIDS awareness and early HIV detection within key populations. While the Program has been able to assist many PLHIV through its four offices in Cairo and Alexandria, only one center is currently available for women living with HIV.
- Training programs on both assisting PLHIV and key populations and dealing with addictive behavior are offered through the International Medical School. Since 2000, PLHIV from various Arab countries have received medical treatment at the International Medical School in complete confidentiality.
- The Program furthers PLHIV causes through lobbying, advocacy, and dealing with a number of influential groups in society including religious leaders, community leaders and politicians.
- In 2011, the Freedom Program held a conference on violence against women and its relation to HIV. The conference brought together PLHIV, religious leaders, and a group of field workers.

"Previously, I used to feel scared when I heard the word 'HIV,' but now there is an effective partnership between myself and the women living with HIV in the community," said a civil society leader following the conference.

At the conference, the Program mentioned the Ministry of Health's inability to provide medicine for people living with HIV and the delay in performing regular testing. The

participants appealed to civil society organizations to face these challenges and called on religious leaders to stand against this injustice and allow PLHIV their rights.

The Program, in partnership with the Justice and Freedom Program, provides certain legal services for people living with HIV. In particular, this collaboration seeks restitution for IDU and PLHIV, allowing them to clear their names from the register at the Ministry of Interior at the end of their sentence.

The Program also assists other lawyers in child custody cases. Frequently, these cases assist mothers living with HIV whose husbands and their families have tried to acquire child custody and deprive the mothers of their children.

Another legal issue addressed by the Program is the dismissal of PLHIV due to their HIV status. The Program either legally or informally intervenes to facilitate their return to work.

The Justice and Freedom Program, Cairo, Egypt

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Head of the Program: Mr. Athanasius Mina

The Justice and Freedom Program is one of a group of programs conducted by the New Generation Organization. It is a legal rights program working in 8 governorates of Egypt. The Program aims to expand understanding of human rights and spread knowledge and awareness of these rights and how to defend them throughout Egyptian society.

Program Objectives:

The Program's aims are articulated in its main objectives: religious freedom, freedom of expression and thought, rights of key populations (sex workers, MSM, IDU, PLHIV), rights of women and children, and protection for victims of persecution. These objectives are pursued by six specialized committees.

Pilot Project to Provide Legal Services for PLHIV and Key Populations:

In June 2010, the Justice and Freedom Program received support from IDLO to implement a pilot project providing legal services to PLHIV and key affected populations. The project lasted 19 months.

The project included the publication of a training manual for lawyers, capacity building, and provision of legal services. IDLO provided technical assistance for the training curriculum in June 2010, and the curriculum was developed by December 2010. IDLO MENA regional staff translated the model curriculum in IDLO's "Toolkit: Scaling Up HIV-Related Legal Services" into Arabic. IDLO also provided technical assistance to develop the project's monitoring and evaluation framework.

Based on this curriculum, J&F conducted a four-day training session in December 2010 for 22 lawyers, followed by a second training session for the same group in April 2011.

The objective of this curriculum development was to create a model to help and build lawyers' capacity to provide legal services for the key populations and PLHIV. This training helps lawyers better understand the legal difficulties faced by the members of these groups. It is also considered a model for other organizations working to provide such assistance.

From April 7–9, 2011, the project conducted a workshop for civil society organizations from 11 NGO representatives and PLHIV networks. One of the key outcomes of the workshop was an "HIV-Related Activities Action Plan" devised by the participants. The workshop was very successful, and many participants were enthusiastic about implementing the action plan.

During the project, the Program published HIV curriculum for lawyers, trained 20 lawyers to provide quality services, established a network of NGOs and PLHIV to address human rights abuses, and provided legal services to 59 clients, including court representation in 28 cases.

HIV-Related Legal Services Provided by the Project and the Program:

Legal services provided by the project included the distribution of legal information and printed materials, legal advice, legal representation in courts, and informal dispute resolution.

The Program employed a lawyer for the duration of the project in order to provide legal services on a sustained and ongoing basis. The lawyer also carried out strategic litigation addressing HIV-related legal issues over the 15-month course of the project.

Many cases resulted in positive outcomes for PLHIV, especially to enable PLHIV to have visitation rights for their children. In these cases, the lawyer provided information and medical evidence on how HIV is transmitted.

The lawyer addressed HIV-related legal issues through informal mediation and negotiations with the judiciary and prison authorities. Manuals were distributed to lawyers, judges and public prosecution officers providing information on the nature of HIV, methods of transmission, and its effects.

The Justice and Freedom Program has also implemented a short project to improve the Arabic version of the AIDLEX website and to conduct web discussions in Arabic.

Key Challenges:

The Program has been challenged by the general lack of awareness and understanding of the HIV epidemic among police and judges in Egypt.

Al Mofid Association, Cairo, Egypt

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Head of the Organization: Mr. Mofid Halim

The Al Mofid Association was founded on July 10, 2007. A UNAIDS-supported project, "Enabling," began in 2009 and was assigned to the association in July 2010.

Services Provided by the Association:

- Raising awareness of HIV through medical information.
- Providing prevention tools such as condoms.
- Offering training for key populations (e.g. training on AIDS and sexually transmitted infections, training on human rights and international conventions).
- Providing medical services, especially from specialists like dermatologists, gynecologists, surgeons, and psychologists.
- Providing HIV-related legal services. Lawyers may provide legal advice to key populations through interventions in the field or over the phone.

Supported Groups:

The Association supports men who have sex with men (MSM), people living with HIV (PLHIV), and other key populations.

Cases Handled by the Association while Providing HIV-Related Legal Services:

Case 1 - Personal status:

A man with a wife and two children was having sex with men in the marital home without the knowledge of his wife. When she found out, she asked him for a divorce and demanded he pay her and the children alimony of 3000 Egyptian pounds per month. When the case came to the Association for a consultation, he was advised that if his wife asked for a divorce on the grounds of unreasonable behavior, he would be subjected to an internal examination. On proving the husband's status, the wife would have been allowed to divorce by law, and the husband would have been asked to pay the alimony. However, if the wife filed a lawsuit to divorce husband by choice, she would not have the right to claim alimony. The Association advised the husband to come to an agreement with his wife in order to avoid any further legal action.

Case 2 - Criminal issue:

A man working in a *hamam* (public baths) had a homosexual relationship with his employer. After an argument, the employee was assaulted by a group of hired criminals and forced to sign a note of payment for a substantial amount of money. When the worker reported this to the Association during a consultation, he was informed that, in accordance with Article 523 of the Penal Code, his employer could be arrested. When the employer learned of the consequences he might face, he returned the note of payment and the case was closed.

While the Association presently lacks the means to undertake strategic litigation, legal advice is provided. When necessary, litigation cases are referred to the Justice and Freedom Program.

Examples of Informal Dispute Resolution:

The Association's lawyer performs legal interventions and research for any informal dispute settlement that PLHIV and key populations may face.

For example: The lawyer intervened by phone to settle a situation with security officers after a man was stopped because of the way he was dressed.

The Association keeps records of cases and receives monthly reports from external services such as medical centers and law firms. These records are used for advocacy purposes and to influence future law and policy reform.

Key Challenges:

The Association requires more financial support in order to provide more integrated HIV-related legal services at all stages of litigation.

The Association is also challenged by the lack of legislation protecting the legal rights of key populations, PLHIV, and field researchers. These groups face difficulties and challenges due to arbitrary uses of power by police officials.

Jordan

The Jordanian Commission for Human Culture, Amman, Jordan

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Head of the Organization: Mr. Walid Hatamila

The Jordanian Commission for Human Culture was founded in 2003 in Amman. It provides legal support and advice for people living with HIV through communication, including printed material, broadcasts, and social networking.

The Commission also focuses on written and audible media to increase legal awareness and reduce stigma and discrimination towards PLHIV.

HIV-Related Legal Issues Addressed by the Commission:

The Commission frequently works on cases dealing with inheritance rights and access to medicines for HIV or related diseases, including sexually transmitted infections. The Commission cooperates with the Jordanian government through the National Program to Fight AIDS, which is under the Ministry of Health umbrella, to secure triple therapy and treatment free of charge for PLHIV.

The JCHC also works on discrimination issues. For example, access to health and medical care, stigma, and discrimination are all major violations of the rights of PLHIV. Since 2008, the Commission has used local media, international workshops, and lectures to increase the level of legal and human rights for people living with HIV. These techniques have also been used to reduce societal stigma and discrimination towards PLHIV.

The groups supported by the Commission are people living with HIV and drug users, including injecting drug users.

HIV-Related Legal Services Provided by the Commission:

The Jordanian Commission provides legal information through the distribution of printed materials and legal education for people living with HIV and key populations. The Commission also provides legal advice to informally address legal issues, works on political and legal reform, and increases community awareness of HIV and HIV-related legal matters. The Jordanian Commission, with support from IDLO, organized a training workshop titled "Law and AIDS." A number of qualified Jordanian Lawyers and local and international associations participated in the workshop, and a discussion between PLHIV, lawyers and NGOs followed. The discussion was based on difficulties experienced by PLHIV such as lack of work opportunities and lack of available treatment.

The Commission adopted an informal dispute resolution capability with informal mediation and negotiations through syndicates and specialists. Case records are kept, and some cases are presented at appropriate legal lectures. These lectures raise legal awareness among PLHIV and society.

The Commission's experience working with government legal aid providers on HIV-related legal issues has consisted of preparing several workshops to inform people living with HIV about their legal rights. This workshop was in collaboration with the National Program to Fight AIDS.

The Commission uses social outreach to provide HIV-related legal services. In cooperation with Friends of PLHIV, the Commission created a website titled "Person Living with HIV," hoping to reduce stigma and discrimination. In addition, the Jordanian Commission has accounts on Facebook and Twitter through which it can communicate directly with society.

Key Challenges:

The Commission suffers from several problems related to stigma and discrimination against PLHIV, particularly toward field workers working with PLHIV. This discrimination arises from traditional taboos associated with the virus. There is also a lack of sufficient awareness in society on HIV and key populations at higher risk.

Lack of expertise and lack of resources comes are the most pressing challenges, despite the support of some international entities such as IDLO and UNDP.

Morocco

The African Organization to Fight AIDS (OPALS), Rabat, Morocco

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Head of the Organization: Dr. Nadia Beza

The African Organization to Fight AIDS (OPALS) was founded in Rabat in 1994. It is one of few organizations in Morocco supporting people living with HIV. It also has more of a focus on legal issues facing PLHIV than many other organizations in Morocco. The Organization employs two lawyers and five other staff members.

HIV-Related Legal Issues Addressed by the Organization:

The legal issues addressed by OPALS include breach of confidentiality, especially in regard to HIV status, sexual practices, drug use, and gender-related violence, such as violence against women or sexual minorities. Some of these issues relate to criminal prosecution, especially those concerning sexual contact or drug abuse. The Organization has also been working on illegal police practices including extortion and violence.

A training program was organized at the Organization's training center, where women and girls who are victims of violence, including rape, receive assistance. The training provided information on the HIV epidemic, its transmission, human rights, and gender as an approach for work on AIDS.

The Organization works to promote the rights of children, especially the right to adequate information on HIV. Several meetings were organized for the benefit of schoolchildren, and a children's story has been published using appropriate language to explain children's rights, children living with HIV, and how to eliminate stigma.

Supported Groups:

Legal services are provided to PLHIV, drug users, sex workers, and illegal immigrants. OPALS has proposed a project to develop a center in northern Morocco for injecting drug users to the Middle East and North Africa Harm Reduction Network (MENAHRN). The center will provide medical and psychological care, social services, and syringe replacement services.

Services Provided by the Organization:

OPALS provides legal support for people living with HIV and their families and facilitates certain services related to school enrollment and access to medical care. Legal information is provided through the distribution of printed materials, legal advice, informal dispute

resolution, and collaboration with a number of agencies and public institutions to increase awareness of the disease.

OPALS also advocates for PLHIV and makes recommendations and proposals for legislative reform. To do so, OPALS has met with female parliamentarians and elected collective participants. A training course organized by OPALS in 2010 titled "Gathering a Group of Regions of Morocco," was attended by a group of women who then created the "Women Elected Forum for Sexual and Reproductive Health" to address HIV in Morocco.

In 2011, the Organization received funding from the IDLO small awards program to conduct a field study on the legal needs of PLHIV and key populations. The results of this study were presented in a public forum which included representatives from associations, PLHIV, human rights organizations, lawyers, representatives of the National Council for Human Rights, and legal professors. A discussion followed the presentation, and a project was proposed to focus on the establishment of procedures to ensure legal support for PLHIV and key populations. The Organization held several public forums and meetings to raise awareness of the importance of community outreach to address the challenges created by HIV.

The Organization also uses community outreach to provide HIV-related legal services, organizing training sessions for key populations at higher risk and focusing on raising awareness of HIV-related rights.

HIV-Related Legal Services Provided by the Organization:

Example 1: A legal intervention for the benefit of sex workers detained by police under the pretext of being caught carrying a condom in their bags. The Organization intervened with the police and petitioned the court for their release. This event was followed by an invitation to educate the police on the importance of encouraging sex workers to use condoms. In December 2011, OPALS was invited to participate in a meeting of the Administration of National Security's Police Department to train Police Institute students on the importance of HIV prevention. During this event, participants were given materials describing how OPALS creates awareness of key populations.

Example 2: The Organization refused to provide the results of diagnostic tests conducted on inmates at detention centers to prison authorities. Because of the pressure to release results, the Organization stopped all diagnoses to uphold its commitment to the principle of confidentiality. Services were limited to providing information and awareness to prisoners. At this point, the Organization launched an advocacy campaign to encourage respect for prisoners' confidentiality rights. A partnership agreement between the Minister of Justice and the President of OPALS was signed to further cooperation when addressing HIV-related issues.

Example 3: A notable intervention in the education sector occurred two years ago, when the Organization managed to overturn a school's decision to refuse entry to an HIV-positive student.

The Association Fighting Against AIDS (ALCS), Rabat, Morocco

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Email: doura3s2@gmail.com

Head of the Organization: Dr. Hakima Himich

The Association Fighting Against AIDS (ALCS) was the first association to respond to HIV in the Middle East and North Africa. Founded in 1988, it has 19 branches and 28 centers for analysis, comprehensive health, social, and psychological care within selected public hospitals treating HIV across the country.

Reducing the risk of HIV and AIDS requires respect for PLHIV rights, and effective medical treatment must have respect for human rights. Therefore, the Association's objectives are to encourage HIV prevention, provide access to treatment, and defend the rights of PLHIV and key populations.

In order to achieve these objectives, the Association offers comprehensive educational programs, targeted training programs for its partner organizations, activism for HIV and human rights, media campaigns, and prevention programs.

Campaigning for Access to Treatment and Medicines:

Since the introduction of triple therapy to treat HIV in Nordic countries, ALCS has been advocating for triple therapy in Morocco. This campaign was organized in partnership with Doctors Without Borders and the association Act Up. In 1997, as part of the campaign, an activist living with HIV appealed through the Moroccan television channel '2M' to the Minister of Health. The campaign also distributed communication materials and posters and published articles in the press.

In response to the campaign, the Ministry of Health allocated 4 million dirham for the purchase of antiretroviral drugs. The Association contributed an additional 2.5 million dirham received after application to the ESTHER program of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Health. Seventy patients received medical treatment as a result of this campaign.

The Association maintained continuous pressure on the National Fund for Social Security to reimburse costs of medicine for public sector employees. Princess Lalla Meryem lent her support to this campaign, as did the President of the Social Affairs of the Moroccan Army. In the Moroccan army, medicines are provided for soldiers living with HIV.

The Association worked to reduce the tax on the price of medicine to treat HIV at customs and succeeded in exempting triple therapy from the custom tariff, reducing the price by 35%. The Association also pleaded with industrial laboratories to purchase medicine without using intermediaries, and so the price was cut by an additional 15%.

In 2001, the Association was integrated into the UNAIDS ACCESS program, which assisted in the campaign to provide triple therapy in Morocco. Morocco then became the first state

with a low infection rate to obtain therapy through the program. In the same year, ALCS obtained an exemption of the value-added taxes (VAT) for triple therapy.

Advocacy and Mobilization of Judges, Lawyers, Labor Inspectors, and Journalists:

The Association is dedicated to reducing stigma, improving access to treatment and prevention services, and campaigning for the rights of people living with HIV and key populations. This is accomplished either by focusing on the professional groups responsible for law enforcement or by social mediation. In 2007 and 2011, the Association prepared a series of awareness workshops for judges, lawyers, and work inspectors, as well as three workshops for journalists.

Direct Interventions on Behalf of PLHIV:

- Assistance to foreign persons living with HIV serving custodial sentences in Morocco to return to their countries of origin.
- Legal assistance and procedures applications for Moroccans working abroad in France, Libya, and Italy to claim back their rights to work after losing their jobs due to their HIV status.
- Legal assistance to a group of Moroccan PLHIV remanded on pending issues. The Association took action to reduce the sentences received.

Responses to Violence against Women Living with HIV or Sex Workers:

To address violence against women, either within the family or at work as sex workers, the Association developed a joint program with women's associations and centers working on issues related to violence against women.

In each case of physical or sexual violence, the woman goes directly to the Association for social assistance. The Association's regional campaigners address the violence and follow up by taking legal action against the perpetrators. The Association has addressed 8 cases of violence against women.

Field Research to Advocate for Respect of PLHIV and Key Populations' Rights:

Field research is conducted on human rights and violations of PLHIV and key populations' rights in order to confront stigma and discrimination. Three field research projects have been completed on PLHIV, drug users, and men who have sex with men. Two studies are in progress: one with sex workers and another on labor rights.

Lebanon

The Skoun Association, Beirut, Lebanon

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Email: nadya@skoun.org

Head of the Organization: Ms. Nadya Mikdashi

The Skoun Association is a non-profit, non-political and non-sectarian Lebanese organization. Established in 2003, it was the first outpatient therapeutic facility in Lebanon to offer prevention, awareness, and psychological treatment to drug users. Treatment is the core activity of the Association. Supplementary activities include prevention, social reintegration, information distribution, research, and legal lobbying.

HIV-Related Legal Services Provided by the Association:

Since 2007, the Skoun Association, its legal counsel Mr Nizar Saghieh, and its medical entity have been advocating for "treatment as an alternative to prosecution" for drug users and PLHIV. This initiative has been carried out in stages:

Phase I: Dialogue sessions with judges, focusing on the importance of treatment as opposed to prosecution. Judges play a leading role in implementing this principle as a result of their ability to propose innovative solutions to obstacles (AFKAR 2 project with funding from the European Union, 2007-2009),

Phase II: A participatory dialogue to propose amendments to the Drugs Act (Midnit Project, in collaboration with The Bambido Center 2010-2011),

Phase III: An assessment of the treatment needs of addicts (Midnit Project, in collaboration with Bambido Center 2010-2011),

Phase IV: Advocate for a judicial referral system to rehabilitation centers for addicts and liaise with judges to encourage referral of addicts to NGO-associated treatment centers. A referral system facilitates treatment, stops prosecution, and may suspend a sentence (project funded by the OSI, 2010-2011),

Phase V: A study of judgments made in 2010 with a focus on decisions regarding drug addiction (as part of the OSI project).

In 2011, the Skoun Association received a second award from the Ford Foundation to conduct a needs assessment study. This study assessed the rights of persons charged under the Drugs Act of 1998. The study also examined opportunities available under the existing law to avoid sending convicted drug users to prison and hence lower the risk of HIV

transmission in prison. Finally, the study looked for ways to increase access to treatment for drug addiction.

Legal consultant and lawyer Mr Nizar Saghieh has been working with the Skoun Association on this project and has also undertaken three legal and policy reform projects to improve social and legal protection for drug users in Lebanon. The Association is working to provide legal services for drug addicts through strategic litigation in order to reinforce the principle of treatment as an alternative to punishment and further secure access to treatment.

MENAHRA (Middle East North Africa Harm Reduction Association) - Beirut, Lebanon

Telephone: +9611482428

Email: info@menahra.org

Head of the Organization: Mr. Elie Al A'rag

MEHAHRA, founded in Beirut, was registered in 2009 as a social corporate association. The Association works closely with the World Health Organization (WHO) and the International Harm Reduction Association and receives funding from the Drosos Foundation. It is also pursuing partnerships with international organizations and agencies such as the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria, GTZ, UNAIDS and UNODC.

Contribution to Reducing Drug Use in the Region:

MENAHRA's ultimate public health goal is to stop the spread of HIV in the region. It also hopes that an assessment of drug users' needs will help prevent HIV through treatment and improved care services. Under a project titled "Strengthening the Role of Civil Society Organizations in Harm Reduction," MENAHRA has defined its goals as follows:

1. To establish and develop sustainable and supportive social and legal environments in the region's countries.
2. To provide capacity building and enhance the ability of governments and civil society organizations to provide harm reduction services for drug users.
3. To increase the availability of harm reduction services for drug users and improve access to these services both inside and outside prisons.

The Association conducts its work in 22 countries within the MENA region. In past years, MENAHRA has carried out projects to expand harm reduction programs for drug users in the region.

Planned and Completed Projects:

The Association conducted a detailed evaluation of the severity of injecting drug use and the capacity of countries within the region to deal with drug use. Thus far, the findings of this evaluation have been implemented at a regional level. The Association has conducted research based on available documents and key communications with informants in the region. Countries have been divided into groups based on their harm reduction strategies.

The surveillance and evaluation unit of MENAHRA in Iran has written a report titled "Evaluating the Situation and Response for Drug Use and its Harm in MENA- 2008". Based on this report, MENAHRA has planned 3 training centers and a general assembly of the Association.

Other ongoing or completed projects the Association is pursuing to achieve its objectives:

- Train more than 1500 personnel on drug use, harm reduction and HIV.
- Support project and program implementation of eleven civil society organizations addressing drug use harm reduction in the MENA region.
- Develop four model programs for drug use harm reduction in MENA.
- Expand communication between MENAHRA members via website, newsletters, TV ads, etc.
- Develop a database for personnel working in drug use harm reduction in MENA.
- Network regionally and internationally with people and organizations associated with drug use harm reduction.
- Support and actively participate in regional and international events on drug use harm reduction.
- Draft strategic legislation for alternative treatment provision in Lebanon, Morocco and Afghanistan.
- Continue efforts to evaluate and improve upon the project's achievements through an evaluation unit specially created for this purpose.
- Formulate an active funding plan to ensure sustainability.
- Developed and organized a petition to recognize the rights of drug users. Signatures and approvals of 754 supporters were collected worldwide.
- The Association received approval for a multiparty partnership project from the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria over the next 10 years signed a contract with the Global Fund at the end of 2011. Project activities began in early 2012.

Key Challenges:

Presenting drug use harm reduction to the MENA region is a challenge in itself. In a region characterized by strict morality and a faith-based value system, drug use is considered illegal and sinful. Drug users are often outcast, oppressed, and stigmatized by society.

Training centers face constant supply limitations, whether the center provides an introduction to drug use harm reduction or is an alternative treatment program. The provision of syringes and clean tools are necessary for either purpose. Additionally, the concept of harm reduction is still ambiguous and must be further studied with a general health concepts approach and/or a human rights point of view.

Trainers often face resistance from some participants, especially law enforcers. It is challenging to address their concern for compliance with laws while trying to implement the drug use harm reduction program. Once participants have been convinced, it can be difficult for them to implement the lessons they have learned because of bureaucratic, political, and security issues.

Tunisia

Association of Resistance to Sexually Transmitted Diseases and AIDS (ATL), Tunis, Tunisia

Telephone: +21671704248

Email: infosida@atsida.com

Head of the Organization: Dr. Mohamed Reda Kamon

ATL Tunisia, founded on August 17, 1990, provides technical support and legal guidance to people living with HIV and conducts projects to increase awareness of HIV and promote the right to treatment. This is accomplished in a variety of ways, including demonstrations, national conferences, and distribution of publications and other materials. The Association employs one lawyer to defend the rights of PLHIV and key populations who face legal problems associated with their HIV status. The lawyer follows-up with the cases through direct meetings on a weekly basis and whenever necessary.

Supported Groups:

The Association supports prisoners, relatives of people living with HIV, PLHIV, and key populations. The Association provides advice and guidance on living with HIV and how to deal with social issues faced by PLHIV and their families.

HIV-Related Legal Services Provided by the Association:

The legal services provided by the Association are usually related to legal information in the form of legal advice, either directly or by telephone. The Association also conducts informal dispute resolution. The Association assists PLHIV in cases of rights violations and provides legal representation in court.

Informal dispute resolution methods are informal mediation and negotiations with public authorities such as security, government, or ministries. Informal intervention is also provided to relatives of PLHIV in the event that PLHIV or one of their relatives face legal civil problems.

The Association provides legal assistance for PLHIV to obtain support from the government and social funds to finance micro-projects. Legal assistance and support is provided by the Association in filling out applications, preparing documents, and concluding contracts.

The Association increases awareness of and offers legal guidance on the following legal issues: 1) Discrimination related to PLHIV or gender-based discrimination, people with disabilities caused by the virus, illegal drug use, or sex work. 2) Problems related to attacks on the sanctity of private life and personal data (breach of confidentiality). 3) Violence against women, people living with HIV, and men who have sex with men. 4) Child custody

or alimony disputes. 5) Illegal police activities. 6) Rights of prisoners living with HIV in prisons. 7) The recovery of legal documents e.g. national identity cards, birth and death certificates. 8) Children's rights.

The Association's lawyer represents people living with HIV in court free of charge. ATL provides litigation for PLHIV who have been dismissed without cause or evicted from their home. The lawyer also assists PLHIV who contracted HIV through blood transfusions, particularly cases from the 1980's where patients have not yet received compensation.

In January 11, 2012 the first legal training course was implemented for the benefit of PLHIV and key populations. Funding for this course was provided by the small award project of the International Development Law Organization.

This course presents field and legal studies in a workshop. These legal studies have helped the Association codify and store various cases and issues related to HIV. This improves monitoring of various abuses and violations against PLHIV and key populations and helps the Association propose solutions available within the existing legal framework of the judicial system.

The workshop also serves as an opportunity to strengthen legal education for PLHIV and key populations. By the end of the workshop, many recommendations had been made, including intensifying legal services and forming an organization of law specialists to make recommendations to the legislature and political authorities.

Key Challenges:

ATL suffers from a lack of funding and human resources, hindering its ability to provide legal services and technical care. Other challenges are related to expertise and technical support. There is currently only one lawyer providing legal services in the Association.

The priorities of ATL in supporting PLHIV and key populations are now:

1. To expand the circle of lawyers and legalists who cooperate with the Association and enhance their capabilities through training courses.
2. To promote legal education for judges and lawyers through training courses, and to form a front to strengthen the rights of PLHIV and key populations.
3. To strengthen legal education for PLHIV, key populations, and volunteers of the Association by providing training courses on legal rights.

Rapid survey on HIV-related legal services in MENA region

October-November 2011

'HIV-related legal services' are legal information, advice and representation services for people living with HIV and for key affected populations: the groups most at risk of HIV infection. These include drug users, men who have sex with men, and sex workers, and their sexual partners.

Legal advice and representation can improve outcomes for these groups, even in hostile legal environments. Legal support can address discrimination and improve access to HIV prevention and treatment services. This will help the whole society, not only the people directly affected by HIV.

Within a few months, IDLO, UNAIDS and UNDP will publish the Arabic language version of the *Toolkit: Scaling up HIV-related Legal Services*. The Toolkit will help governments and civil society in Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region strengthen and expand legal services for people living with HIV and key affected populations.

There is already a rich experience of HIV-related in some countries in the MENA region.

We are seeking your help to share best practices in the region. The results of this survey will be published in Arabic to accompany the Toolkit.

Please complete this survey by typing directly into the Word file and then send the file by email to the address below. If prefer not to complete a question, just leave it blank.

Please allow us to contact you for further information if necessary by providing your contact details. We will send you a copy of the Toolkit and the results of this research when they are available.

Please send your response to HIVlaw@idlo.int by 15 January 2012.

Thank you for your assistance.

A. Organizational information

You can type directly into the Word file.

1. Name of the Organization/ legal service project
2. Year of establishment:
3. Head of the Organization:
4. Contact person:
5. Address:
6. City:
7. Country:
8. Telephone:
9. Email address:
10. Skype ID:
11. Number of lawyers working with you, part-time or full-time (male/female):
12. Other staff or volunteers such as students, interns, paralegals (male/female):

We would like to share your contact information to promote national and regional networking. Do you agree to share the above information in print publications and on the internet?

Yes/No

Unless we have your explicit permission we will not share your contact details.

B. Information about the legal service

Please **highlight in bold** one or more answer/s and provide further information underneath each relevant topic. You can type directly into the Word file.

1. HIV-related legal issues addressed by the legal service

- i. Breach of confidentiality, e.g. relating to HIV-status, sexual practices or drug use
- ii. Inheritance rights
- iii. Access to treatment for HIV or related conditions such as sexually transmitted infections
- iv. Gender-related violence, such as violence against women or sexual minorities
- v. Criminal prosecution, e.g. for HIV transmission, sexual practices or drug use
- vi. Illegal police practices, e.g. blackmail, violence
- vii. Sentencing and prisoners' rights
- viii. Child custody issues
- ix. Children's rights, e.g. to HIV information
- x. Discrimination, e.g. in access to health care or employment on the grounds of HIV status
- xi. Other (Please specify).....

2. Groups supported by the legal service.

Please **highlight in bold** one or more answer/s and provide further information underneath each relevant topic. You can type directly into the Word file.

- i. PLHIV (People Living with HIV)
- ii. Drug users including Injecting Drug Users
- iii. Sex workers
- iv. MSM (Men who have Sex with Men)
- v. Transgender
- vi. Other (Please specify).....

3. Legal services offered by the legal service

Please **highlight in bold** one or more answer/s and provide further information underneath each relevant topic. You can type directly into the Word file.

- i. Legal information, e.g. distribution of printed materials
- ii. Legal education for PLHIV and vulnerable groups
- iii. Legal advice (specific to individual context)
- iv. Legal representation
 - a. Courts
 - b. Informal dispute resolution
 - c. Religious legal system
- v. Advocacy for law and policy reform

4. Do you receive funding for your work? If so, from what sources?

5. Do you receive support for capacity building to strengthen and expand your work? If so, in what areas?

C. Experience in providing HIV-related legal services

You can type directly into the Word file.

6. Please give some examples of HIV-related legal services you have provided (give description of the legal issue, the action taken, and the outcome.)
7. Have you undertaken litigation to address HIV-related legal issues? (give description of the legal issue, the action taken, and the outcome.)
8. Have you undertaken informal dispute resolution e.g. informal mediation, negotiations with police or prison authorities to support public health approaches to HIV. (give description of the legal issue, the action taken, and the outcome.)
9. What has been your experience in referring cases to the government legal aid provider (if available in your country)?
10. Do you use community outreach to provide HIV-related legal services? (give details)
11. Do you keep case records for advocacy purposes? If so, how have you used this information to influence law and policy reform?
12. Is there anyone else providing HIV-related legal services whom we should talk to? Please give their name and contact details;
13. What are the main challenges you face in strengthening and expanding your legal service?
14. Is there any other information you would like to provide?

D. Quantitative Data

Number and type of cases supported by the legal service

Please record gender (male or female) where possible. You can type directly into the Word file.

Client group	Period/s From __To__ (month/year)	Legal information	Legal advice	Court representation	Informal Dispute Resolution	Religious legal system
People living with HIV (male / female)						
Drug users including injecting drug users (male / female)						
Sex Workers (male / female)						
Men who have sex with men						
Transgender						
Other						