

NO PEACE WITHOUT JUSTICE

SUMMARY OF THE
SOCIAL REPORT

2020

Opening remarks

The year 2020 was extremely challenging for human rights and for organisations working for their protection and promotion. No Peace Without Justice (NPWJ) was no exception. While the pandemic heightened human rights abuses in the private and public spheres alike and facilitated authoritarian governments to restrict freedoms and suppress dissent even further, it also made it more difficult for civil society to respond to these challenges because of the necessary limitations on movement. In spite of all this, we continued working towards our objectives, including the fight against impunity, which is at the core of all the activities that No Peace without Justice carries out.

For NPWJ, the fight against impunity is not a quest for “punishing” perpetrators. Rather, it is about justiciability of rights, so that freedom is enshrined in law, and institutions effectively guarantee compliance with the law. The actions needed in this regard are much wider and comprehensive, since the rule of law is not merely about creating rules, but most importantly about guaranteeing freedom to all society. When we say that individuals have a “right”, we are referring to this freedom and the need for it to be guaranteed by the rule of law. The rights of individuals and their society are equal to freedom, and the restrictions imposed by law are designed to prevent any violation of that freedom.

Where there is impunity, there is no rule of law, freedom is not guaranteed and the rights of individuals (and society) are not only not protected, but they are also at risk. In this way, impunity “paves the way” to human rights violations and, to fight it, it is necessary to guarantee everyone’s freedom and not just to punish wrongdoers. In Amazonia, for example, fighting impunity does not only mean holding those responsible for environmental and human rights violations accountable, but also making sure that the freedoms of environmental defenders and of indigenous peoples are guaranteed. Similarly, fighting impunity against violations of the human rights of girls and women in Syria does not mean only to punish perpetrators, but also to empower girls and women and guarantee their freedom to participate in all spheres of society.

To sum up, where there is impunity, there are human rights abuses. So, our fight against impunity does not stop at the punishment of perpetrators; it intersects with all other actions for the promotion and protection of human rights everywhere. If anything, the pandemic showed us how far away we are from a just world and, on the contrary, how impunity is deeply rooted in society all over the world and how every time there is impunity, the fight against it becomes that much more difficult. The objectives of NPWJ are therefore as important today, if not more, as when they were first set more than 25 years ago. In 2020, we continued working towards these objectives to guarantee freedom from human rights violations for all children, women and men. We will continue our work into the future: we don't fight impunity just as a means of punishment for the wrongdoers but mainly as a means of protection for the freedom of everyone.

Antonella Casu, Treasurer

Niccolò Figà Talamanca, Secretary-General

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1. ABOUT NO PEACE WITHOUT JUSTICE

History and Background

No Peace Without Justice is an international non-profit organisation founded by Emma Bonino that works for the protection and promotion of human rights, democracy, the rule of law, and international justice. It was born of a 1993 campaign of the Transnational Radical Party.

The core vision guiding our work is that impunity for violations and abuses of human rights in any form is not an option: the respect of dignity and freedoms must be guaranteed to all, without exception, as enshrined by the rule of law. If violations and abuses are committed, those bearing responsibility, whatever their level of power, should be held to account, to provide justice and redress to victims and survivors. Ranging from mass atrocities perpetrated in times of conflict, to repressive policies carried out against dissenting voices, environmental and human devastation caused by practices such as deforestation, fires and land grabbing (some of which should be addressed as ecocide), or practices brutally denying women’s rights under the alibi of tradition, the only response to these violations is accountability.

<p><i>Our vision</i> Ending impunity and ensuring accountability for violations and abuses of human rights in all forms and ensuring respect for dignity and freedoms for all (children, women and men).</p>	<p>Our mission</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• To strengthen national and international systems that promote and protect human rights, ensure accountability when they are violated, and deliver justice and redress for survivors.• To support Human Rights Defenders and local actors seeking to defend and promote human rights, especially in challenging environments.• To reinforce international justice and human rights standards and promote compliance with them.
<p><i>Our values</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• We believe that silence in the face of human rights violations equals complicity: we encourage States and institutional actors to use their positions and to cooperate with civil society to denounce human rights violations and take action with a view to ending them across the world.• We seek to amplify local voices, not replace them: we support the empowerment of survivors as active agents for change for themselves, their communities and the world.• We challenge assumptions and push boundaries to help break discriminatory and harmful power dynamics and effect sustainable cultural, political and social change.	

- We do not accept that massive war crimes and atrocities are an unavoidable consequence of conflict, nor that they “just happen”: they are the result of deliberate policy decisions by individuals at the highest levels, who can and should be held personally accountable by States and by the international community.
- We do not accept that universal human rights have no space in the private sphere, such as the relationship between mother and daughter or between husband and wife: FGM and marital rape are violations of universal rights, which the State is responsible to prevent.
- We do not accept impunity for environmental and human devastation and consider that ecocide should be recognised at national and international level in order to hold perpetrators to account and ensure the preservation of ecosystems and the respect of human rights of local and indigenous people.
- We do not accept that poverty, illiteracy and underdevelopment can be separated from civil and political rights or that social justice requires can be achieved without individual freedom: political freedoms and civil liberties give voice to the poor, the oppressed and the disadvantaged and empower them to drive permanent change.

Our strengths

<i><u>We listen</u></i>	NPWJ learns from local actors: We use the results of in-country work to adjust priorities as needed and bring the needs and constraints on the ground to the attention of relevant actors outside the country, also with a view to informing their policy priorities.
<i><u>We engage</u></i>	NPWJ engages institutional and non-institutional local actors in substantive and strategic partnerships: We work with these actors because they are partners on common priorities, not because they “implement” things for us or because we implement things for them.
<i><u>We empower</u></i>	NPWJ empowers and redefines victims of human rights violations as survivors, supports vulnerable and under-represented groups (such as women, children and minorities) and empowers them as actors for change, including by bringing their experiences and built-up expertise and capacity to other situations in need.
<i><u>We cherish practical knowledge</u></i>	NPWJ has recognised in-house expertise on a range of human rights issues and access to a large network of world-renowned experts to complement that expertise where needed.
<i><u>We act according to our convictions</u></i>	NPWJ sets its own agenda, based on its political priorities and specific expertise, and also on the basis of needs as assessed on the ground. We do not undertake activities outside its scope of political interest or beyond its expertise or that of its partners simply because that is where funds are available: policy objectives and operational priorities are set independently of availability of resources and they drive our fundraising strategy.

How we work

No Peace Without Justice has focused its work on "iconic" and overtly political objectives, where it can contribute to breaking prejudices and changing dominant paradigms. We seek to strengthen the voice of local actors and under-represented and vulnerable groups through multiple interlocking initiatives and projects in a variety of countries.

NPWJ therefore conducts political campaigns and specific initiatives, mobilising and fostering partnerships between governments, public institutions, non-governmental organisations and other actors in society, as well as by reaching the widest possible audience through awareness-raising and advocacy. NPWJ has developed a unique expertise in public diplomacy towards national, regional and international institutional actors to ensure that critical issues related to human rights and rule of law are taken into account and addressed during important policy discussions. NPWJ also undertakes wide-ranging technical assistance, for example through the secondment of legal experts to governments for the drafting of legislation and in ensuring compliance with the main international human rights instruments, or to support national and international institutions in the fulfilment of their mandate for the protection and safeguarding of human rights. Finally, NPWJ has acquired unique field experience in "conflict mapping" and wide-scale documentation of violations of international humanitarian law in areas affected by conflict and in implementing outreach programs engaging local communities on international criminal justice issues.

NPWJ intervenes where there is a need and where we have the specific expertise to tackle that need. Our projects have the greatest impact when they are aimed not only at meeting the short-term need, but also to building local groups' capacity to be independent in continuing to push for change. NPWJ doesn't want to be indispensable; we build our programs to make us redundant in the long run. Our goals will be reached when we are no longer needed.

Field of Work

The work of NPWJ focuses on the specific issues which matter to both our partners and our supporters: fighting all forms of impunity, including for environmental harm; supporting human rights defenders; empowering civil society in the Middle East and North Africa; and empowering women and children and fighting all forms of violence against them.

In a wider scenario of protection and promotion of human rights, rule of law and inclusive, participatory democracy, we work to build a civil society that is capable of demanding certain standards for itself; capable of shaping its own future; free from oppression; free from impunity; free to enjoy and express its own dignity and capable of enjoying its basic human rights.

Stakeholders

- Rights bearers: the protection of rights, be it human rights or environmental rights, cuts across our work and, hence, every bearer of such rights is at the core of our work, particularly when those rights are threatened;
- Survivors and women and girls at risk of FGM and SGBV;
- Migrant communities in Europe;
- Human rights defenders;
- Civil society in the MENA region;
- Civil Society Organisations and indigenous peoples in Amazonia;
- People at risk of environmental crime-related human rights violations;
- Policy and decision makers and implementers at the national, regional and international level;
- Newsletter recipients;
- Listeners of NPWJ's weekly episode on Radio Radicale;
- Partners;
- Supporters;
- Public and Private donors.

Other Information

NPWJ strongly adheres to the belief that NGOs have the responsibility to follow the highest code of ethical conduct. We are committed to providing a working environment free from sexual harassment and from any form of discrimination.

NPWJ follows data protection regulations strictly, with particular attention to children. As NPWJ is based in the European Union, we comply with the European Union's General Data Protection Regulation 2016/679 (GDPR). Because we believe in transparency and accountability, our policies on those issues are available on our website.

NPWJ is deeply concerned with the protection of the environment and thus works hard to be sustainable and reduce its impact through the implementation of environmentally conscious practices, complying with applicable regulations.

Our main offices are in Rome, Brussels (Belgium) and New York (United States). Further information and official documents are available at: www.npwj.org.

2. OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

3.1 Fighting all Forms of Impunity and Supporting Human Rights Defenders

In 2020, NPWJ continued its work to combat impunity for massive atrocities, war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide by ensuring broad support for accountability as a systematic response to those crimes, including through the International Criminal Court (ICC). Through its international criminal justice work, NPWJ focused both on international and national efforts to restore the rule of law and provide accountability and redress for the victims of crimes under international law, be they through the ICC, or through ad hoc Courts or Tribunals, national prosecutions or other accountability processes. The overall objective has been to ensure that whatever solution is adopted, it is shaped and implemented so that it can contribute to the restoration of the rule of law, it is responsive to the needs of stakeholders and it adheres to the strictest human rights standards. In its fight against impunity, NPWJ also supports human rights defenders facing threats and abuses in their contexts, by amplifying their voices. Additionally, in December 2019, NPWJ started working to seek accountability for environmental and human rights violations in Amazonia, including threats against environmental rights defenders.

Strengthen the work of the ICC

Since the beginning of the process of the establishment and operations of the ICC, NPWJ has implemented dozens of activities and campaigns to support it. Since 1993, NPWJ has been one of the organisations at the forefront of promoting the effective operations of the then future ICC to investigate and prosecute war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide.

In 2020, NPWJ continued to follow the work of the ICC closely, aiming at strengthening its ability to work efficiently and effectively. Still today, the ICC continues to face challenges to its credibility and ability to work. In 2020 alone, the ICC faced the imposition of sanctions by the United States Government. Additionally, there are policy and implementation challenges at the ICC in areas that hinder its ability to be effective, efficient and have a positive impact. The ICC Independent Expert Review (IER) provides an opportunity to understand and address these challenges and NPWJ has engaged actively with that process.

To fulfil its goal of strengthening the ICC, NPWJ carried out advocacy activities throughout 2020. NPWJ advocated, among others, for field presence, outreach and completion strategies. These activities were linked to research carried out on best practices and lessons learned in these regards. This advocacy implied, at different stages, engagement with the ICC itself, with the State Parties on these challenges faced by the court and with public messaging to raise general awareness of the importance of these issues.

The advocacy activities carried out by NPWJ on the ICC were complemented by policy meetings, including with the COJUR (the Working Party on Public International Law of the Council of the European Union) and its ICC subgroup, as well as discussions with civil society and with the ICC itself on the challenges faced in terms of effective investigations, field presence, outreach and completion strategies. Throughout the year,

NPWJ also released several statements rejecting the sanctions imposed on the ICC by the US and calling for a transparent election of the Prosecutor during the 2020 ICC election process.

As a result of this work, NPWJ's priorities were reflected in official and non-official documents and statements, with significant emphasis placed on them in the Report of the Independent Expert Review. Statements relating to the US sanctions contributed to stronger political support for the Court; civil society contributions to that end were welcomed by a range of stakeholders, including the Court itself.

Results/Outputs	17 statements that were published on our website and social media
	30 contributions to official and non-official documents and statements related to the ICC
	40 meetings with ICC and other stakeholders throughout the year to strengthen the work of the ICC
	4 webinars
Impact	Informed civil society and reached people with an average of 1,000 reactions for each webinar
Stakeholders	Civil society organisations, ICC, ICC States Parties, public opinion through the events disseminated online

Amazonia Beyond the Crisis: fighting impunity for actions and crimes related to the environment

The Amazonia Beyond the Crisis project started in December 2019, following a meeting led by NPWJ and the Nando and Elsa Peretti Foundation, and in partnership with various experts, scientists, organisations and indigenous communities involved in Amazonia prior to the UN Climate Action Summit in New York on 20 and 21 September 2019. The project addresses climate change, degradation of the Amazon and subsequent human and environmental rights violations in Amazonia through the lens of accountability. In 2020, the Coronavirus disease hit indigenous communities in the Amazon particularly hard and became a big obstacle for in-country work, requiring organisations around the world, including NPWJ, to reconsider and change some of the foreseen activities.

The activities of the project are of three kinds: actions towards accountability, advocacy and support for local actions. In 2020, the actions towards accountability consisted mainly of research carried out on the accountability mechanisms available in Amazonia, identifying the general judicial structures of the nine countries who share the rainforest.

As part of our advocacy actions in 2020, we contributed to the European Parliament's Draft Report on the effects of climate change on human rights and the role of environmental defenders on this matter (2020/2134(INI)) and we joined the global call for the United Nations to recognise

the right to a healthy environment. We also held multiple online panel discussions focusing on Amazonia and human rights defenders in the region. For these advocacy actions, we worked closely with our partners in the Amazon, whose voice we aim to amplify. These partnerships began in 2020, when we identified several candidates for small grants to work towards achieving justice for human rights violations and deforestation in Amazonia. We strategically prioritised this local support, both because doing so was possible remotely and also to help local partners mitigate conditions brought about by the global pandemic. Following this strategy, in 2020 we supported the work of Seja Legal com a Amazônia, Fundo Brasil de Direitos Humanos (especially SOS Amazonia), the Amazon Emergency Fund, Kowit Association, Instituto Raoni and Instituto Maira also by providing expertise and administrative support.

Results from this work included amplifying the voices of our local partners, highlighting both the challenges they face and their calls for accountability; strengthening public opinion in favour of accountability for deforestation and other environmental crimes; and raising awareness of the links between impunity and ongoing environmental devastation.

Results/Outputs	Construction of a soap factory for women in a Kayapo community in Brazil
	3 webinars
	Networking: participated in preparatory meetings of the global campaign to recognise the right to a healthy environment, which united more than 900 signatory organizations.
Impact	<u>Expected:</u> Empowerment of women – it is anticipated that the soap factory will involve at least 30 women of the Kayapo community
	Awareness raising: 1,000 viewers on average for the webinars
	Networking activities for partnerships: 6 partnership/subgrants established with local donors
	Networking activities for advocacy: 5 stakeholders in Amazonia engaged in advocacy activities outside the region
Stakeholders	Members of the European Parliament, indigenous leaders and human rights defenders in Amazonia, civil society organisations in Brazil, international civil society organisations working in Amazonia, public opinion through online publications

Ensuring a space for Rohingya to be heard

On 11 November 2019, The Gambia filed a case against Myanmar before the International Court of Justice (ICJ) alleging violations of the 1948 Genocide Convention for its atrocities against the Rohingya community in Rakhine State. In its filing, The Gambia asked the court for an order

indicating provisional measures “to protect the rights of the Rohingya group and those of The Gambia under the Genocide Convention, and to prevent the aggravation or extension of the dispute pending the final judgment of the Court.” The hearing took place on 10-12 December 2019. The Gambia’s delegation was led by then Attorney-General and Minister of Justice Abubacarr Marie Tambadou, while Myanmar’s delegation was led by then State Counsellor Aung San Suu Kyi. On 23 January 2020, the ICJ released its landmark decision on provisional measures, ordering Myanmar to act promptly to prevent further abuses and human rights violations against Rohingya population.

In January 2020, NPWJ carried out several advocacy activities to ensure a space for Rohingya voices to be heard in the context of these proceedings. One of them, “The ICJ genocide case: Rohingya perspectives”, was carried out in collaboration with several other civil society organisations a few hours after the decision was released. The event had a high number of participants and included members of the Rohingya community both in person and connected live from refugee camps in Bangladesh. A second event carried out in collaboration with other civil society organisations and with the participation of activists from the Rohingya community focused on justice and accountability for sexual and gender-based crimes against the Rohingya and took place in December, as a side event to the Assembly of State Parties (ASP) of the ICC. In 2020, NPWJ also organised two online panel discussions with key speakers from the Rohingya community.

The results of this work included strong amplification of the voices of our Rohingya colleagues, both in traditional and social media; strengthened political will to include the voices of the Rohingya in discussions about their situation; and strengthened resilience on the part of our Rohingya colleagues to continue their pursuit of justice and redress.

Results/Outputs	3 events held, including an online webinar
Impact	Reached and engaged Members of the European Parliament and other international organisations through position papers and various informational material
	Reached 75 physical participants at the event in January plus 100 viewers following it remotely from the camps in Bangladesh
	The event held in December was viewed by approximately 2,200 people
Stakeholders	Civil society organisations, Rohingya community activists, Rohingya community members, the ICJ, ICC, and government officials

Silencing Dissent Campaign

The suppression of dissent by any State power violates the freedoms of its citizens and constitutes a serious violation of human rights. Furthermore, treating people in degrading and inhumane ways and, in the worst of cases, torturing them, is unacceptable to any UN member State. In spite of this, cases of such suppression and ill treatment have been seen in Arab Gulf countries that often remain outside the discussion of human rights violations and seem to remain immune to criticism through policies that corrupt the general perception of reality.

In 2020, NPWJ continued its commitment to shed light on these issues, calling for accountability for crimes committed in the region, which include the brutal murder of Washington Post journalist Jamal Khashoggi; the arrest and sentencing to death of Salman Al-Awdah for publishing a tweet; and the imprisonment and torture of Loujain al-Hathloul after her publication of a video in which she was driving a car. In November 2020, NPWJ joined an appeal by Tunisian NGOs calling on the Saudi Authorities to release Loujain al-Hathloul and all prisoners of conscience. NPWJ also collaborated with Agnes Callamard, then UN Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial, Summary or Arbitrary Executions, to keep the attention live on these issues.

The countries responsible for these gross human rights violations, and their leaders, must be called to account strongly and directly for these acts, including in national and international criminal justice. With this in mind, NPWJ carried out a series of advocacy events at the international level, interacting with different institutions and actors not only to amplify the voices of the victims but also to raise awareness among policy makers and civil society. For example, in March 2020, NPWJ together with International Film Festival and Forum on Human Rights (FIFDH) convened a panel discussion on the occasion of the 43rd session of the UNHRC in Geneva, to address the Saudi Government’s suppression of dissent. Additionally, NPWJ organised two more online panel discussions with key speakers focusing on this issue throughout the year.

Despite the pandemic, we managed to find alternative ways of carrying out advocacy activities and providing support to policy makers at the EU and international level.

Results/Outputs	Reached and engaged Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) and other stakeholders, through position papers and informative material
	Sent informative material to international stakeholders on specific cases concerning activists and prisoners of conscience
	2 MEPs intervened in the episodes of Radio Radicale
Impact	Encouraged MEPs to organise 3 events and debates
	Raised awareness on resolutions and reports of the EU and other fora
Stakeholders	MEPs, Members of international institutions within national Parliaments, policy makers, civil society organisations and human rights defenders and activists

3.2 Empowering civil society in the Middle East and North Africa

NPWJ has been involved in projects focusing on the MENA region since 2003. Our overall objective has been to promote democratic values, liberal institutions and open government through the development of political mechanisms of consultation that recognise non-governmental actors, NGOs and civil society as a legitimate and necessary counterpart for dialogue with State institutions on issues of democratic reform. In

facing challenges both well-known and behind the scenes, our projects operate at the national, regional and international level to develop effective and durable mechanisms to promote dialogue between our partners in civil society, government, and non-governmental organisations.

We work with our partners to develop and support a range of activities promoting democracy and human rights protection on the ground. Campaigns, workshops and governmental consultations work by incorporating transitional justice, accountability and reconciliation issues in all levels of decision-making, as prerequisites for stability, democratic development and reconstruction of those countries in the MENA region that are still facing conflicts and political transition.

The Human Rights Impact of Illicit Trade in conflict: The Case of Syria and Iraq

Illicit trade has a concrete and tangible human rights cost by eroding the rule of law, increasing human suffering, laying the groundwork for a future based on impunity, unchecked power and criminality, and fuelling conflict. Illicit trade flourishes in Syria and Iraq, exacerbated by a complex, intertwined regional and cross-border conflict, which has increased criminal and terrorist profits and strengthened their influence, fuelling political instability and human suffering; ultimately prolonging the conflict.

This project is aimed at highlighting the connections between illicit trade and current and future human rights violations. In June and July 2020, NPWJ identified a group of Syrian activists who were in the position to develop an analysis and mapping of the cross-borders and crosslines trades occurred in Syria since the inception of the war. The Syrian research team relied on the guidance and assistance of NPWJ, as well as on the documentation prepared by the project's partners, to develop the methodology and the data acquisition for the field research. Discussions with Syrian partners to design the background methodology resulted in the drafting of two sets of documents relating to witness and data management.

Subsequently, the team of Syrian researchers developed an analysis providing information and data relating to the internal and international border crossings. The research consisted of a comprehensive desk review of public domain information as well as on interviews and communications with individuals currently or previously living in the areas on which the research focused. The data and information collected represent a critical element to analyse and study the direct and indirect impact of illicit trade on human rights violations against individuals and communities in the context of the conflict in Syria.

Expected Results/Outputs	Report including a comprehensive field research regarding several Syrian groups and how such groups increase and impact human rights violations Development of specific recommendations on this issue
Expected Impact	Dissemination of the report and the recommendations to institutions, international organisations and diplomatic corps to raise awareness and focus the attention on the link between illicit trade and human rights violations

Reinforcing the participation and engagement of Libyan civil society organisations in advocacy and campaigns for participatory governance, human rights, accountability, and transitional justice

NPWJ has been working on human rights, accountability and transitional justice for Libya since 2011 together with Libyan civil society actors, human rights defenders and institutional actors. Through its regional office in Tunisia, NPWJ has supported dozens of civil society organisations and professionals, including lawyers and judges, in documenting and analysing human rights violations committed by the former regime and during the 2011 revolution, the abuses and violence that continued thereafter and the conditions of detention, and in monitoring local trials.

NPWJ also organised outreach campaigns on transitional justice across Libya and several workshops and trainings with civil society on various aspects of transitional justice and human rights, including on the human rights of women, children, minorities and other vulnerable groups. NPWJ has worked with the Libyan Ministry of Justice and its Higher Judicial Training Institute in providing training and expertise to the judges and prosecutors who were charged with dealing with those suspected of having committed or directed atrocities during the conflict and during the previous regime.

In 2020, with the support of UNICEF and the Italian Government, NPWJ engaged in activities aimed at strengthening the capacity of the Libyan Government and civil society organisations to protect and promote children's rights. This is particularly important since the protection of children's rights requires coordinated action between CSOs, NGOs, institutions and national authorities, mainly through the implementation of joint programs.

NPWJ organised participatory workshops to support Libyan human rights advocates in their self-organisation, coalition-building, advocacy and campaigning. These workshops were tailored to meet the specific needs of human rights advocates and directed towards achieving concrete goals, such as the development of action plans to engage with Libyan and international human rights actors, including the UN Human Rights Council and the Committee on the Rights of the Child.

In 2020, NPWJ held 7 workshops directed at civil society organisations, which benefited more than 60 Libyan activists representing more than 30 different local NGOs coming from all geographical areas in Libya. The workshops covered specific thematic areas, such as focus the Theory of Change, the international mechanisms for the protection of children's rights, the preparation of parallel reports to UN Treaty Bodies, monitoring and reporting mechanisms, as well as advocacy for children's rights. While offering a unique opportunity for networking and collaboration, a safe and neutral space like the one created by NPWJ in the form of a civil society house was necessary to discuss sensitive subjects such as the scale and seriousness of the violations against children and the importance of the exchange of information and expertise.

A result of these workshops was the creation in June of the Libyan Network for the Protection of Children’s Rights, composed so far of 15 NGOs, to monitor and document violations committed against children and to raise the level of awareness on children’s rights in Libya through advocacy campaigns, workshops and conferences. A workshop on monitoring and reporting on human rights violations was held in July 2020 for the members of the Network to increase their efficiency in monitoring and documenting and to strengthen their skills and knowledge in this field.

Building on the success of this experience with UNICEF and thanks to the financial support of the European Union and Canada, NPWJ launched in August 2020 a program that would allow the Libyan Government to submit its overdue reports to the UN Human Rights Treaty Bodies and to initiate an inclusive national debate on many sensitive human rights issues. The same program is also targeting CSOs to strengthen their capacity to interact with the international human rights mechanisms. NPWJ provided technical assistance to promote a human rights approach within Libya’s legislative bodies and national authorities and to national human rights institutions, focusing on human rights reporting and implementation of recommendations issued by international human rights mechanisms, including the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the Universal Periodic Review of the UN Human Rights Council.

This occurred through the organisation of workshops on monitoring and documentation of human rights violations and on the National Mechanism on Reporting and Follow-up (NMRF). Libya established a temporary NMRF in December 2020 with the mandate of preparing and submitting its overdue reports to the UN Human Rights Treaty Bodies. Since the European Union plays a crucial role in countering the destructive dynamics of impunity in Libya and supporting accountability, NPWJ also engaged with advocacy activities at the EU level.

Results/Outputs	14 workshops
	1 online webinar
Impact	Training workshop for 195 members of the civil society, more than 30 Libyan NGOs
	Engagement of women representatives of the civil society in workshops
	More than 100 Libyan government officers coming from different ministries were engaged and trained
	Promotion among MEPs of the organisation of an online event, which was shared on our channels and on the website of Radio Radicale
	Promotion of the creation of the Libyan Network for the Protection of Children’s Rights
Promotion among Libyan institutions of the creation of a National Mechanism on Reporting and Follow-up (NMRF) to coordinate the preparation of periodic reports to the UN Human Rights Treaty Bodies	

Stakeholders

Members of civil society, government officers within several Libyan Ministries, policy makers, members of international organisations and European Parliamentarians

3.3 Empower Women and Children, Fight all forms of Violence Against Them

Since 2000, NPWJ has organised conferences, seminars, and workshops, promoted public mobilisation actions and conducted lobbying and advocacy actions in order to stimulate the political commitment of institutions, authorities, women’s rights activists and communities throughout Africa and Europe to promote the adoption of international and domestic legal measures as positive and long-lasting tools of social progress. SDG 5.3 aims at eliminating harmful practices against women and girls by 2030. Our goal is to create a political, legal and social environment that can counter customs and beliefs related to discriminatory or harmful traditional practices and promote and protect the rights of women and girls.

In 2020, women were disproportionately affected by the COVID-19 pandemic; violence against them, in many forms, increased. NPWJ paid close attention to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on women’s rights. We continued to work with women’s rights activists and different stakeholders to target violence against women that is primarily being addressed as a cultural, rather than as a human rights, issue. Examples include female genital mutilation, forced and child marriage, marital rape and other violations that are consequences of the subordinate status of women and girls.

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) is a violation of human rights and a form of violence against women. The term describes all procedures that involve the partial or total removal of female genitalia or any other injuries to female genital organs, including cutting, slicing, piercing, excision of the clitoris, infibulation and any injury – often committed on religious or cultural grounds – undertaken for non-therapeutic reasons. FGM is a complex ecosystem that includes different aspects, such as the health, social, psychological, legal, identity and cultural levels. Therefore, tackling this issue requires a cross-sectoral approach.

Many international instruments firmly condemn FGM as a violation of human rights and a form of gender-based violence. Yet, it is still practiced. According to UNICEF, more than 200 million of women and girls have undergone FGM in at least 30 countries. European Parliament’s Resolution 2012/2684 (RSP) stated that 180,000 women and girls are at risk in the EU.

Our campaign for the adoption of a Resolution to explicitly ban FGM by the United Nations General Assembly saw its successful culmination in December 2012, with a Resolution to ban FGM worldwide (A/RES/67/146).

BEFORE Project (Best practices to Empower women against Female genital mutilation, Operating for Rights and legal Efficacy)

In 2020, we continued and concluded our activities for the BEFORE project. It was supported by the European Union's Rights, Equality and Citizenship Programme (2014-2020) and developed in collaboration with Women Safe – Institut de Santé Génésique (France), La Palabre (Belgium) and Differenza Donna (Italy). The project represented an important contribution towards the reconciliation of legal and non-legal approaches, to be conducted in respect of different cultures and without any kind of moral condemnation.

The overall objective was to contribute to an increased efficacy of the legal and policy framework to prevent and combat FGM in Belgium, France and Italy. We worked through a multidisciplinary, multi-stakeholder and integrated approach and we focused on prevalence, prevention, prosecution and protection, crucial aspects in preventing and combating FGM. We developed our work by building on existing best practices at the EU level. We engaged with different stakeholders to promote the revision and implementation of policies, legislative and financial measures and procedures to assess prevalence, prevent, combat FGM at national level.

In 2020, we carried out the remaining awareness-raising activities, workshops and training sessions for the affected communities, key professionals and CSOs to provide support and protection to victims and potential victims of FGM, as well as to sensitise migrant communities at risk. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, most of these sessions were held online. We also organised two advocacy meetings at the European Parliament, along with a photographic exhibition in Paris in February. The main result of our work in 2020 was the publication of recommendations and priorities aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of the response to FGM, at the EU and Member State levels, in terms of judicial prosecution, prevention, victims' protection and assessment of prevalence. These recommendations were shared with and include the contribution of relevant stakeholders during a stakeholders' meeting held at the European Parliament in February 2020 and addressed during an advocacy meeting, hosted by Hon. Alessandra Moretti and Hon. Pierrette Herzberger-Fofana, in December 2020.

Learn more about the project here: <https://www.before-project.com>

Results/Outputs	<p>For awareness-raising, information and training, organisation of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● 4 advocacy events;● 4 photography exhibitions;● 19 awareness and training days;● 3 national advocacy events and 1 at the European level;● 9 training sessions for health, legal and social professionals, and other interested actors
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	Training manual, awareness-raising and informative video, informative flyers
	Development of comprehensive recommendations on the basis of a comparative study that involved several stakeholders
Impact	Training of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 63 health professionals o 57 lawyers and legal professionals o 27 mediators o 95 staff members in victim support services o 75 social workers
	Reached and engaged: 33 policy makers at the European level, 353 potential victims/ groups at risk, 865 European citizens, 54 national authorities
	More than 300,000 reached people through information tools
	New political will at the European level to support the fight against FGM, demonstrated by the expressed interest of two MEPs to create a parliamentary inter-group on the issue
Stakeholders	Civil society members, professionals of several sectors (legal, social, health and immigration), staff of anti-violence shelters, politicians and members of national institutions, Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) and citizens in general

Emancipa-Mi

In 2020, we concluded the project “Emancipa-Mi” (*Empower-Mi*), carried out with the support of The Circle, the Municipality of Milan and Fondazione Bracco. This project consisted of a participatory analysis developed within the area of Milan, in Italy, aimed to identify effective measures to reduce and eliminate the risk of recurrence of FGM on the girls and young women of future generations of the diaspora in the area. Alongside this, the study aimed to identify the risk factors of FGM, the context in which they are practiced and the driving factors in the decision leading to the cutting of girls and young women.

To achieve these objectives, in 2020 we carried out research on initiatives to prevent and tackle FGM, as well as mapping activities of the institutions, facilities, tools and CSOs currently available. Additional activities involved the analysis of the protection system for asylum seekers and refugees (SPRAR), the organisation of focus groups with women in shelters and a survey composed of two questionnaires addressed to the medical staff of Buzzi Hospital in Milan.

The full report of the project is available [here](#).

Impact	Activities and results of this project have led to the creation of a new project in the Municipality of Milan for 2021
Stakeholders	Medical-hospital personnel, members of the civil society, operators in reception centres, women coming from communities at risk, representative of local institutions

FGM-OPM Project (FGM and gender-based violence: empowerment, awareness-raising and communication actions to prevent, combat and define innovative strategies to bring about socio-cultural changes)

Our activities in Italy continued with this project which targeted the city of Milan and was carried out in partnership with Amref and Società Italiana Medicina delle Migrazioni (SIMM). The main stakeholders involved were the Chair of the Equal Opportunities and Civil Rights Commission of Milan City Council and Project Aisha.

The activities were mainly focused on prevention, as the objective was to offer a model based on cross-sectoral and intercontinental collaboration abandoning an exclusively medical-assistance point of view, which alone does not solve the issue, and reaching all the actors involved (social, healthcare, legal, educational, migration, law enforcement sectors). To achieve this, we acted through an integrated strategy towards awareness-raising at the local level and worked on empowerment of the communities at risk to create knowledge, awareness and create networks between actors that represent useful resources for a significant and lasting change.

The main activities involved meetings with the target communities, awareness-raising events, a wider communications campaign and training workshops for healthcare and social workers, teachers, legal and judiciary professionals including the police, and staff members of shelters and refugee shelters. The beneficiaries included migrant communities and the diaspora of the city of Milan that were involved in the awareness-raising and empowerment activities, different professionals involved in training activities, the wider Italian population reached through communication channels and other technical groups.

Results/Outputs	More informed, aware and empowered women, policy makers and communities through awareness activities to favour discussions and exchange of information. This helped share needs and identify, within the same communities, strategies to combat FGM, guaranteeing the full ownership of the communities.
	Developed training courses targeted for people operating in this field to facilitate relations between institutions and the target population and to test a cross-sector training model

	A substantial portion of the Italian population informed through communication activities
Impact	350 people reached through awareness and empowerment activities
	50 operators informed and trained through specific activities to stimulate multi-sectorial collaboration
	1,5 million people reached through targeted communication activities, with contributions of famous actors and showbusiness representatives
Stakeholders	Members of civil society, professionals from various sectors (legal, social, healthcare, reception, law enforcement), staff of anti-violence and immigration shelters, local institutions

Forced and early marriage in Italy

As stated in many international conventions, child marriage is a violation of human rights and a serious form of sexual violence against children, with a severe impact on their health and social, emotional, psychological and economic development. This practice is more commonly committed against girls and the reasons behind it are often related to social norms, customary or religious laws linked to the perception that marriage can offer “protection” to girls.

In Italy, child marriage is not criminalised, despite the obligations enshrined in the Istanbul Convention. There is a lack of data on the issue, which both represents an obstacle for identification of the problem and impedes actions towards preventing and tackling this practice.

In 2020, we worked in collaboration with The Circle Italia to carry out a study on the prevalence of child marriage in Italy. The first phase of the study, carried out in the last quarter of 2020, consisted of analysing the different studies, data and publications, as well as information available from the field. The main outputs of this work were:

- a mapping of the relevant stakeholders in Italy (e.g. civil society organisations, institutional bodies, political representatives, local authorities and other stakeholders involved in the fight against child marriage at different levels);
- a revision of the actions carried out over the last ten years in Italy and abroad;
- the identification of the best practices available, as well as an assessment of their scalability in the Italian context.

The study will be completed in 2021. Its results will lead to the formulation of recommendations for the different stakeholders involved, which will become part of an advocacy campaign to improve this framework in Italy and make it more effective to prevent and tackle child marriage.

Expected Results/Outputs	Organisation of at least one public event in 2021 to present the final report
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Expected Impact	300 people reached in total with the dissemination of the final report
Stakeholders	Civil society organisations, institutional bodies, political representatives and policy makers, local authorities and other stakeholders at different levels

Strengthening first line responders and empowering refugee women and girls in Turkey to combat and overcome SGBV

Since the beginning of 2011 NPWJ’s work on Syria has been focused on (a) bolstering the political resolve of human rights activists in favour of a future Syrian system of accountability and transitional justice that responds to the scale of the violence and the needs of the population; (b) equipping human rights activists with the technical capacity to prepare the ground for accountability, both in terms of dealing with the body of information and evidence and in terms of understanding and assessing the import and impact of unfolding accountability options; and (c) facilitating the receptiveness of local and international decision-makers to listen to and act upon demands from Syrian human rights activists for justice and accountability. Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) is systematically perpetrated against Syrian refugee women and girls in Turkey, who are often seen as passive service receivers in need of protection rather than as rights holders with agency. This project aimed at involving affected communities in recognising violence and denial of human rights committed against women and fostering their direct participation in addressing them. To achieve this goal, in 2020 NPWJ developed an “Analysis of the impact of SGBV on Syrian refugee communities”, a document containing both a map of the existing civil society organisations working on issues related to SGBV and women’s rights and the main factors and dynamics contributing to the revival of SGBV among Syrian refugee communities.

After a suspension in field activities due to the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, in July 2020, NPWJ resumed its work on the field by providing training and mentoring to Syrian partners to enhance their capacity to develop, implement and facilitate informal focus groups. The training was informal and participatory, with strong contributions from the partners, and resulted in the elaboration of a plan of action and a management framework for the consultations with target groups. Between August and December 2020, NPWJ - in partnership with Equality and Empowerment - conducted 35 focus groups in five Turkish provinces where the presence of Syrian refugees is prevalent (Istanbul, Gaziantep, Nizip, Antakya and Kilis), involving 209 Syrian refugee women and men and Turkish citizens.

The degree of participation and contribution of women and girls during the focus groups was particularly high, despite several difficulties such as the sensitivity of the topic and the difficulty to reach women who work in their own houses and who used to live in camps. However, women and girls often shared their personal experiences and opinions concerning patterns of SGBV. The focus groups discussions allowed the gathering, organisation and analysis of information related to the collective and individual experiences of Syrian refugees and the host community in Turkey, which will be used as the basis for elaborating recommendations on concrete policy changes to improve the work of refugee response actors and their understanding of these aspects of SGBV.

Results/Outputs	Organisation of trainings and advocacy events with local NGOs and affected communities
	Focus groups with affected communities in 5 different locations (Istanbul, Gaziantep, Nizip, Antakya, and Kilis)
	<u>Expected:</u> preparation of recommendations to be disseminated among different stakeholders
Impact	Reached and engaged 209 people with the focus groups, including 124 women and 85 men
	<u>Expected:</u> Dissemination of the recommendations to the European community, international organisations and institutions to raise awareness of the issue among policy makers
Stakeholders	Syrian and Turkish citizens of different ages, members of international organisations, European Parliamentarians

3.4 Communications and new initiatives

The relevance of new communication tools for reaching out, informing and engaging a wider public became clearer than ever in 2020 with the emergency caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and the ensuing limitations of movement all over the world. Consequently, NPWJ expanded its communication strategy by implementing new initiatives and using new tools to support our goal of protecting and promoting human rights, democracy and justice in a changing and evolving world.

While during the first semester of 2020 our daily lives may have felt like they were somewhat “on hold” due to the COVID-19 emergency, human rights violations were not suspended; rather, they intensified due to the implications of the pandemic. Therefore, NPWJ decided to organise a weekly panel discussion on social media to ensure other important human rights issues would not be forgotten, bringing them directly to peoples’ houses through easily accessible social media. The episodes of NPWJ’s “Beyond COVID-19” webcast series were broadcast on a weekly basis on our social media profiles between 27 March and 30 July 2020. They touched upon a broad range of topics including the wars in Yemen and in Libya, the Rohingya emergency and the rights of Rohingya women, the human rights situation in the Amazon region, violence against women, the human rights situation in Guinea, and many others.

In 2020, NPWJ increased its presence on social media to reach out and inform a wider audience about our initiatives and news concerning human rights and international justice in the world. Among these, NPWJ created two profiles on Twitter and Instagram dedicated entirely to the project “Amazonia Beyond the Crisis” with the purpose of attaining the highest awareness of the project in target countries and in the rest of the world, making NPWJ’s contributions visible without obscuring local partners’ identities and activities. Accordingly, we drafted a communication plan

to enhance and protect NPWJ’s visibility and reputation, present the project, our organisation and our partners in a clear, consistent and unified way, and allow our partners to feel part of a team by having clear and consistent branding and communications. NPWJ also continued to publish statements, press releases, posts celebrating international days and anniversaries, videos and events on the main social media profiles.

In June 2020, NPWJ inaugurated a new editorial format for the Italian newsletter to explore issues related to our initiatives and projects and share relevant news. NPWJ’s newsletter reached about 24.000 Italian readers weekly.

Finally, in 2020, NPWJ continued running a weekly feature on the Italian Radio Radicale that only presented the organisation’s current and future campaigns, but also engaged with more external guests, including Members of the European Parliament, experts and activists. Each episode is broadcast on a bi-weekly basis: on Wednesdays at 11:30 p.m. and on Fridays at 6:00 a.m.

Results/Output	2 social media profiles created for the Amazonia project on Instagram and Twitter
	Communications plan created
	44 episodes created and broadcast on Radio Radicale
	29 sent newsletters
Impact	20,000 average listeners per broadcast on Radio Radicale
	24,000 people reached with the newsletter every week
	The webcasts reached 86,166 people and obtained 29,949 views on Facebook, 398 views on Twitter, 54 on Instagram and 394 views on YouTube
Stakeholder	Members of civil society, policymakers, advocates

3. FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

BALANCE SHEET UNTIL 31 DECEMBER 2020

ASSETS	At 31/12/2020	At 31/12/2019	LIABILITIES	At 31/12/2020	At 31/12/2019
A) Receivables from shareholders for capital contributions			A) Net worth:		
B) Fixed assets:			I - Corporate capital;		
I - Intangible fixed assets:			II - Share premium account:		
1) establishment and expansion costs;			1) Statutory reserve;		
2) development costs;			2) Institutional bodies' reserves;		
3) industrial patents and intellectual property rights;			3) Third-party reserve;	266.709	0
4) concessions, licences, brand names and similar rights;			III - Unrestricted account:		
5) goodwill impairment;			1) Earnings or management reserve;	23.525	20.282
6) current fixed assets and down payments;			2) Other reserves;		
7) others.			IV - Operating surplus/deficit.	158.797	3.244
<i>Total</i>	0	0	Total	449.031	23.525
II - Tangible fixed assets:			B) Provisions for risks and expenses:		
1) lands and buildings;					
2) plants and machineries;					
3) equipment;					
4) other goods;					
5) current fixed assets and down payments.					
<i>Total</i>	0	0			
III - Financial fixed assets, with separate indication for each item, of amounts receivable after the subsequent financial year:					
1) shareholding in:					
a) subsidiaries;					
b) affiliated businesses;					

c) other businesses; 2) credits: a) towards subsidiaries; b) towards affiliated businesses; c) towards other bodies in the Third Sector ; d) towards others; 3) other securities. <i>Total</i> Total fixed assets	0 0	0 0	1) Directors' termination benefits and similar provisions; 2) for taxation, including deferred taxation; 3) others. Total C) Severance pay	4.854 43.208 48.062 14.207	7.033 0 7.033 12.063
C) Current assets: I - Inventory: 1) raw, ancillary and consumable materials; 2) work-in-progress and semi-finished products; 3) commissioned on-going work; 4) finished products and goods; 5) down payments. <i>Total</i> II - Credits, with separate indication for each item, of amounts receivable after the subsequent financial year: 1) towards consumers and clients; 2) towards associates and founders; 3) towards public bodies; 4) towards private parties for grants; 5) towards bodies of the same associative network; 6) towards other bodies in the Thrid Sector; 7) towards subsidiaries; 8) towards affiliated businesses; 9) tax credit; 10) from 5 per thousands of Italian taxes;	108.125 108.125 202	70.322 70.322 0	D) Liabilities, with separate indication for each item, of amount payable after the subsequent financial year: 1) Bank financing; 2) Debts towards other financiers; 3) Shareholders' financing; 4) Payables to parent companies; 5) Debts from conditioned charitable donations; 6) Advances; 7) Payables to suppliers; 8) Debts towards subsidiaries and affiliated businesses;	297.422	357.583

11) pre-paid taxes;	4.220	9.316	9) Tax payables;	25.549	50.504
12) towards others.	879.617	698.476			
<i>Total</i>	<i>884.039</i>	<i>707.792</i>	10) Debts towards social security institutions;	7.930	6.312
III - Financial assets that are not fixed assets:					
1) shareholding in subsidiaries;			11) Debts towards employees and collaborators;	91.552	169.986
2) shareholding in affiliated businesses;					
3) other bonds.	1.033	1.033	12) Other debts.	107.354	211.619
<i>Total</i>	<i>1.033</i>	<i>1.033</i>	Total	529.807	796.005
IV - Available cash:					
1) bank and postal deposits;	178.159	60.752			
2) checks;					
3) cash and securities on hand.	81	133			
<i>Total</i>	<i>178.240</i>	<i>60.885</i>			
Total current assets	1.171.438	840.033			
			E) Accruals and deferrals liabilities	133.759	1.506
D) Accruals and deferrals assets	3.428	98			
TOTAL ASSETS	1.174.866	840.131	TOTAL LIABILITIES	1.174.866	840.131

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

EXPENSES	2020	2019	PROCEEDS	2020	2019
A) Expenses from activities of general interest			A) Proceeds from activities of general interest		
			1) Proceeds from membership dues and founders' contributions		
1) Raw, ancillary and consumable materials and commodity	19.188	18.476	2) Proceeds from member for mutual activities		
2) Services	815.976	818.229	3) Proceeds from services and transfers to associate and founders		
			4) Liberal donations	3.989	977
3) Use of third-party assets	45.165	36.832	5) Proceeds from the 5 per thousands of the Italian taxes	13.039	11.986
4) Personnel	487.698	486.931	6) Contribution from private stakeholders	1.417.299	1.448.753
			3) Proceeds from services and transfers to third parties		
5) Depreciation			8) Proceeds from public bodies		
6) Provisions for risks and charges	43.208		9) Proceeds from contracts with public bodies	184.530	84.405
7) Other operating expenses	276	279	10) Other proceeds		1.380
8) Closing inventory			11) Closing inventory		
Sub Total	1.411.511	1.360.747	Sub Total	1.618.857	1.547.501
			General interest's activities surplus/deficit (+/-)	207.346	186.754
B) Expenses for other activities			B) Proceeds from other activities		
1) Raw, ancillary and consumable materials and commodity			1) Proceeds from services and transfers to associate and founders		
2) Services			2) Contributions from private entities		
3) Use of third-party assets			3) Proceeds from services and transfers to third parties		
4) Personnel			4) Contributions from public bodies		
5) Depreciation			5) Proceeds from contract with public bodies		
6) Provisions for risks and charges			6) Other proceeds		
7) Other operating expenses			7) Closing inventory		
8) Closing inventory					
Sub Total	0	0	Sub Total	0	0

			Other activities surplus/deficit (+/-)	0	0
C) Expenses from fundraising activities			C) Proceeds from fundraising activities		
1) Expenses for regular fundraising activities			1) Proceeds for regular fundraising activities		
2) Expenses for occasional fundraising			2) Proceeds for occasional fundraising		
3) Other expenses	2.720	18.165	3) Other proceeds		
Sub Total	2.720	18.165	Sub Total	0	0
			Fundraising activities surplus/deficit (+/-)	-2.720	-18.165
D) Financial expenses			D) Proceeds from financial activities		
1) Bank loans	7.108	8.814	1) Bank loans	32	3
2) Financial assets			2) Financial assets		3
3) Building stock			3) Building stock		
4) Other building stock			4) Other building stock		
6) Provisions for risks and charges			5) Other proceeds	630	3.596
6) Other assets	2.024	10.156			
Sub Total	9.132	18.970	Sub Total	661	3.602
			Financial activities surplus/deficit (+/-)	-8.470	-15.368
E) Expenses of general support			B) Proceeds of general support		
1) Raw, ancillary and consumable materials and commodity	5.586	25.381	1) Proceeds from personnel secondment		
2) Services	4.866	15.835	2) Other general support proceeds		
3) Use of third-party assets	6.293	39.222			
4) Personnel	15.761	59.815			
5) Depreciation					
6) Provisions for risks and charges					
7) Other charges	0	2.692			
Sub Total	32.506	142.945	Sub Total	0	0
Total Expenses	1.455.868	1.540.826	Total of proceeds	1.619.519	1.551.103
			Operating surplus/deficit before taxes (+/-)	163.651	10.277

			Taxes	4.854	7.033
			Operating surplus/deficit (+/-)	158.797	3.244
Imputed expenses			Imputed proceeds		
1) General interest activities			1) General support activities		
2) Other activities			2) Other activities		
Total	0	0	Total	0	0

FINANCIAL REPORT

OVERVIEW FOR THE YEAR ENDING ON 31 DECEMBER 2020

This report has been drafted in accordance with the accounting standards and with the provisions of the Legislative Decree 117/2017 and subsequent amendments to the "Codice del Terzo Settore" (Code of the Third Sector), although not mandatory for the 2020 fiscal year, as well as in compliance with the implementing provisions adopted with the decrees of the Italian Ministry of Labour and Social Policies.

It has received positive feedback for its approval from Dr. Guglielmo Gebbia, audit accounting and statutory audit.

The overall financial report consists of the Balance Sheet, the Financial Statement and this financial report, which are presented in a comparative format, thus indicating the corresponding amount for the previous year.

The amounts are expressed in Euros and the values are rounded up or down depending on whether the number was higher or lower than 50 cents.

In drafting the report, assessments have been made in accordance with the prudence principle and accrual basis, for the continuation of the business and, where required by law, with the consent of the audit accounting.

Proceeds and expenses pertaining to the operating period have been taken into consideration, regardless of the date of transactions, even if they were received between the closure of the financial year and the preparation of this annual report.

Foreign-currency items have been accounted as follows:

- regarding expenses, on the basis of the rules agreed upon in loan contracts, namely on the basis of the exchange rate at the date on which the relevant transactions were carried out or on the basis of the average monthly exchange rate of reference;
- regarding banking transactions, on the basis of the exchange rate applied by the bank.

Accruals and deferrals assets and liabilities - deriving from the assessment of foreign-currency items - have been credited and debited, respectively, on yearly accrual basis.

Finally, no items in the annual report were neither merged nor subdivided.

BALANCE SHEET

The organisation has no intangible, tangible or financial assets.

There are no assets or liabilities with a residual duration of more than five years, and no liability is secured by collaterals on corporate assets or other collaterals.

The main assets are "down payments" and "credits towards others".

The "down payments" item includes down payments paid to suppliers (700 euro), assets entrusted for missions and on-site initiatives (26,435 euro) and assets entrusted to partners for the realization of project activities that have not yet been spent and accounted for (80,990 Euro).

The "credits towards others" item is composed of security deposits (15,465 euro), credits for concluded projects before 31/12/2020 (711,525 euro), credits for advanced expenses for ongoing projects (152,627 euro).

There are also tax credits representing the shares of Personal Income Tax bonus bonus (Irpef in Italy) for collaborators and employees in accordance with the law (202 euro) and pre-paid taxes credits concerning IRAP down payments (4,220 euro).

All the credits are recorded at their nominal value or estimated fair value, recognising, where necessary, the provisions for doubtful accounts, representing the risk for irrevocable credits.

The main liabilities are "Payables to suppliers" in relation to the invoices received and to be received as of 31/12/20 (297,422 euro), "Debts towards employees and collaborators" (91,552 euro) and "Other debts" for loans and expenses to be reimbursed to third parties (107,354 euro).

The breakdown of "Accruals and deferrals assets" and "Accruals and deferrals liabilities" is as follows:

- accrual assets are 10 euro for net asset interests on bank accounts, accrued but not collected
- deferrals assets are 3,418 euro for the Tripoli office rental which was paid in advance for the period January/April 2021
- accruals liabilities are 133,759 euro, including bank interest liability 21 euro, bank charges and commissions for the fourth quarter 205 euro, expenses reimbursement for missions that have not been accounted yet as at 12/31/20 2,033 euro, and funds to be returned to the European Commission within the Syria project 131,500 euro.

The item of other provisions includes the prudential provision for the risk for bad credits.

Net worth:

The organisation does have neither corporate capital nor statutory reserves nor institutional bodies' reserves.

The net worth consists solely in the capitals deriving from the operating surplus and deficit, including the current operating year and part of the sums received in advance from donors for projects.

The management reserves item is equal to 23,525 euro at the beginning of the year, and it increased by 158,797 euro at the end of the year. As this reserve is not subject to restrictions, it is fully available to the organisation for its activities.

The "Third-party reserve" concerns:

- 1,033 euro that are the European Commission's funds for the project "BEFORE: Best practices to Empower women against Female genital mutilation, Operating for Rights and legal Efficacy", whose activities ended on December 31, 2020 and the remaining funds are left to be returned;
- 265,676 euro that are European Commission's funds for the project "Improving the reporting capacity of the Libyan Government and Civil Society to United Nations Human Rights Mechanisms", whose activities started in August 2020 and will end in July 2022. The first paid instalment relates to the down payment on the first yearly instalment; the amounts reported here includes the activities whose implementation falls in the following year.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The financial statement highlights the funding sources, and the way resources are used among the management areas. Overall, incurred expenses amounted to 1,455,868 euro, while proceeds amounted to 1,619,519 euro. The operating balance, before taxes, is a surplus of 163,651 euro, but it is reduced to 158,797 euro due to the Italian Regional Tax (IRAP) which is 4,854 euro for the operating year.

The management areas can be defined as follows:

- ***Activities of general interest area.*** This activity area includes expenses and income related to the activities carried out for the achievement of the Statutory purposes; the former are substantially represented by the expenses incurred for the implementation of initiatives and the contact personnel, while the proceeds mainly include the contributions received for the implementation of projects.

In 2020, these expenses amounted to 1 million 412 thousand euro and the proceeds to 1 million 619 thousand euro. The projects financed throughout the year from public sources are those already mentioned as "Third-party reserve".

The remaining activities were financed by private sources, associations and foundations. In particular, the following should be noted: Fondazione Nando & Elsa Peretti, PMI, UNICEF and UN WOMEN.

- ***Fundraising activities area.*** This area includes expenses and proceeds deriving from specific fundraising initiatives. It only includes the expenses incurred mainly for services and essentially consists in the research of calls for project funding. The only expense that is partly attributable to fundraising amounts to 1,098 euro deriving from sending emails to a list of address provided by third parties. Total expenses amounted to 2,720 euro.

- ***Financial activities.*** This primarily includes expenses and proceeds deriving from banks as well as any expenses for deferrals and/or interests for late payment and differences in the exchange rates for foreign-currency transactions.

- ***General support activities area.*** This area includes expenses and proceeds relating to the management of organisational and administrative management that cannot directly be referred to specific initiatives.

No category includes expenses or proceeds of exceptional size or incidence in 2020.

The year 2020 was characterized by the COVID-19 pandemic which entailed many upheavals, also from an organisational point of view. As for many other realities, it has led to the conversion of many activities - that previously took place in presence – to online meetings as well as the blocking and/or postponement for few months of activities and events planned in several ongoing projects. With almost all donors, we have obtained extensions for the implementation of ongoing projects, which are not onerous for the funders, allowing us to complete the activities with longer deadline. While this was certainly good news because it allowed us to reorganise everything in relation to the limitations currently imposed because of the health emergency's situation; at the same time it also produced expenses, particularly for the personnel, that could not be attributed to the projects themselves, representing a burden for the organisation, and which will be felt in the following year.

Despite the above-mentioned difficulties, we have managed to carry on with the ongoing projects and we have started new ones. For more details on the activities carried out, please refer to the previous sections of this Annual Report.

The received charitable donations refer to 8 supporters who made one or more payments throughout the year to support NPWJ initiatives.

No compensation is provided for the executive body, nor for the supervisory body for their activities; however, for sake of information, it should be noted that within the Board of Directors there are by right the Secretary and the Treasurer who work full time in the organisation, whose activities are remunerated.

The organisation's expenses are € 1,500 per year, deriving from the person in charge of the statutory audit, a professional registered in the Albo dei Revisori dei Conti (the Italian Register of Auditors). This expense is limited if compared to the organisation's budget, but it should be specified that almost every project has a statutory audit which is entrusted to the same professional and for which the fee is proportional to the size of the project itself.

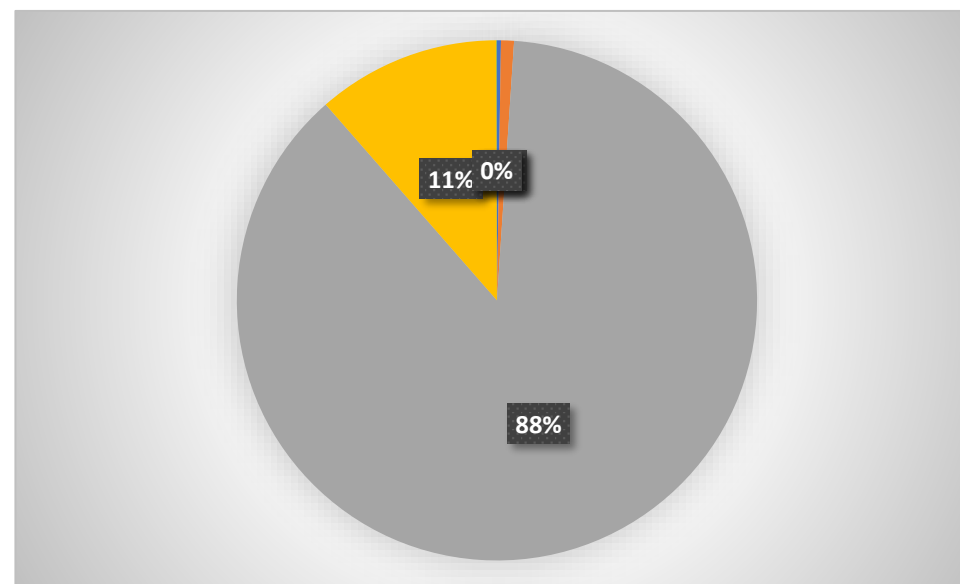
As mentioned above, the operating surplus together with previous years' surpluses is not subjected to constraints and is fully available to the organisation for its activities. During the next financial year, it will likely be necessary to use it to pay the compensation of those collaborators who will maintain an active commitment in the activities' implementation and whose expenses will not be attributable to the funded projects due to the extension of the implementation period.

Overall, the organisation maintains a balance and flexibility that allows it to run a healthy and dynamic business management. The only element of risk is due to the aftermath situation of a partner's non-compliance that led to a difficult situation in 2017 whose consequences will still be borne for a long time. However, given the coping capacities we developed when this situation occurred, we are confident that we can continue to mitigate its effects and consequences until it is fully reabsorbed.

There are many positive and concrete elements in support of these assumptions, such as, for example, having several ongoing multi-year projects that allow us to have a long-term perspective, which is also a fundamental basis for relaunching and maintaining the economic and financial equilibrium. There are many aspects that we would like to strengthen, first of all communicating and raising awareness of what we do. In fact, while our work is highly appreciated at the institutional level both nationally and internationally, at the same time it is unknown to many people and this, for example, is an obstacle to obtain contributions and memberships. From this point of view, during 2020, we reactivated the weekly newsletter that represents a very useful and constant tool to provide updates on the ongoing initiatives and activities. We have started to design a new website as ours is now outdated and tied to limiting logics, including technical ones.

Economic resources, amounting to 1,619,519 euro, are broken down as follows:

	Absolute value	%
Charitable donations	3,989	0.25%
Proceeds from the 5 per thousands of the Italian taxes	13,039	0.81%
Contribution from private stakeholders	1,417,299	87.51%
Proceeds from contracts with public bodies	184,530	11.39%
Bank loans	32	0.00%
Other proceeds	630	0.04%
	1.619.519	100,00%



These economic resources were used for the implementation of the following main projects, about which we provide information on funder, project title, duration, total amount of the project, which in 2020 appears only for its share:

- **European Commission** - "BEFORE: Best practices to Empower women against Female genital mutilation, Operating for Rights and legal Efficacy", 01/2018 - 12/2020, 188.770 EURO
- **PMI-Impacte** - "The Human Rights Impact of Illicit Trade in conflict: the case of Syria and Iraq," 02/2019 - 03/2021, 1,008,904 USD
- **UN WOMEN** - "Strengthening first line responders and empowering refugee women and girls in Turkey to combat and overcome SGBV", 07/2019 - 03/2021, 216,996 USD
- **UNICEF** - "Promotion of an Enabling Legal Environment for children in Libya, with a focus on the Rights of the Child," 04/2019 - 03/2021, \$1,393,142 USD
- **International Bar Association** - "Capacity building in the Asia Pacific region," 05/2019 - 01/2021, 313,829 EUR.
- **European Commission** - "Improving the reporting capacity of the Libyan Government and Civil Society to United Nations Human Rights Mechanisms," 08/2020 - 07/2022, 736,320 EURO
- **Fondazione Nando / Elsa Peretti** - "Amazonia Beyond the Crisis - Accountability for deforestation: preventing further violations against human rights and protecting against continuous environmental and economic destructions", 08/2019 - 08/2022, 3,000,000 EURO
- **Amref Health Africa Onlus**, "Mutilazioni Genitali Femminili (MGF) e violenza di genere: azioni di empowerment, sensibilizzazione e comunicazione per prevenire, contrastare e definire strategie innovative di cambiamento dei comportamenti socio – culturali," 01/2020 - 06/2021, 15,335 EURO

Such economic resources also contributed to financing those activities that are not included in a specific project and funder, such as those to aiming to stop child marriages for which we received a donation from The Circle Italia onlus and those related to "Silencing Dissent and Justice for Jamal" that aimed at ensuring the respect for the freedom of expression and overcoming the suppression of dissent – which is still practised, although it consists of a serious violation of human rights.

Balance sheet over the last three years and some of its components:

ASSETS

Year 2018	826,827
Year 2019	840.131
Year 2020	1,174,866

LIABILITIES

Year 2018	806,545
Year 2019	816,606
Year 2020	725,835

NET WORTH

Year 2018	20,282
Year 2019	23,525
Year 2020	449,031

It should be considered that in 2020, for the first time, the unspent shares of project instalments, collected in advance, are considered as project-related restricted funds and they are not listed in the yearly proceeds. In 2020, such proceeds amount to €266,709.

Tax payables

Year 2018	57,235
Year 2019	50,504
Year 2020	25,549

Debts towards social security institutions

Year 2018	7,722
Year 2019	6,312
Year 2020	7,930

4. SUPPORT US

If you share the objectives and campaigns of NPWJ, if you care about the defence and promotion of human rights and democracy everywhere in the world, if you feel it is right to support and strengthen existing international criminal justice instruments, if you also think that there should be no impunity for environmental and human rights violations taking place in Amazonia, join us, support our initiatives and make them yours.

There are multiple ways to support us, such as the membership and donations. By becoming a member, you will receive a periodic bulletin of activities and participate in the Assembly of associates, which elects the bodies and contributes to annually determine the policy of NPWJ. The payment can be made through Paypal or through a bank transfer to one of the following accounts:

Comitato Non c'è Pace Senza Giustizia
Banca di Credito Cooperativo di Roma, Italy
Iban IT 24 E 08327 03221 000000002472
BIC/SWIFT: ROMAITRR

No Peace Without Justice
Triodos, Brussels, Belgium
IBAN BE43 5230 8119 1301
BIC/SWIFT: TRIOBEBB

No Peace Without Justice I.C. (501.c.3 tax deductible in the US)
Chase Bank: 015500849765, ABA 021000021
SWIFT: CHASUS33

To receive further information, please contact us at: donate@npwj.org

If you want to receive weekly updates on our initiatives and campaigns, subscribe to our weekly Italian newsletter through the following link: <http://www.npwj.org/it/node/17303>

You can also read our weekly news digests dedicated to FGM and women's rights, international criminal justice, and environmental justice and human rights by checking the dedicated section on our website or our social media profiles.

Follow us on:

- Facebook as No Peace Without justice (@npwj.org)
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