

NO PEACE WITHOUT JUSTICE

Annual Report 2021



Opening Remarks

The year 2021 was another important year for our commitment to human rights. Impunity for human rights violations worldwide continues on a daily basis and the fight against it is one of the top priorities for No Peace Without Justice. In 2021, the Covid-19 pandemic continued to have a big impact on our work. On the one hand, the handling of the global health crisis was one of the core priorities for many States of the international community and individual governments, thus overshadowing many human rights issues. On the other hand, new human rights violations have emerged, fueled and at the same time obscured by the far-reaching effects of the pandemic. Raising awareness and defending human rights have therefore become more important than ever.

Looking at the human rights of women and girls, gender-based discrimination, violence and exploitation keep happening on many levels. Worldwide, women suffer or risk abuse and harassment at work, on the streets, within the family and within institutions, as both a result and a perpetuation of gender inequality and discrimination that denies them the most basic forms of personal autonomy and self-determination. Daily, millions of girls and women are exposed to serious violations of their autonomy and rights solely based on their gender, such as harmful practices like female genital mutilation and child marriage, early and forced. These topics have been one of the main focuses of our engagement for gender rights. Alongside that, the human rights crisis in Afghanistan has escalated since the summer of 2021 and continues to be dire to this day. No Peace Without Justice (NPWJ) has reinforced its support for Afghan women and has continued its engagement for gender equality, both in legislation and in practice.

Another important theme at the core of our work was dedication to human rights relating to the environment. In Amazonia, violations of human rights and the destruction of nature, including the rainforest, go hand in hand. Indigenous peoples, holders of unique cultures, traditions, languages and knowledge systems, suffer particularly from the consequences of harmful practices inflicted on nature. Indigenous women have a special role in this regard. They face structural discrimination, which results in limited access to job opportunities, a lack of access to social programs and services, political exclusion or marginalisation; in some cases, the extractive activities in their territories put them at risk of sexual and gender-based violence. Climate change aggravates and adds to the existing problems, since many women in Amazonia are strongly dependent on natural resources for their survival, given their lack of access to other economic activities, and are nonetheless responsible for providing food and water for their families.

However, indigenous women have shown strength and resilience for centuries. They have demonstrated the capacity not only to provide for and nurture their communities, but also to fight for them, facing different forms of discrimination and violence throughout their lifetime. For these reasons, NPWJ supported the First Summit of Women from the Amazon Basin in October 2021 and continues to call for the inclusion of indigenous women in policymaking and the creation of new solutions. Their knowledge is key for the construction of real and sustainable solutions to both climate change and structural discrimination that they have faced for too long. NPWJ will stay committed in its fight for gender equality and will keep building on its engagement for human rights also in the future.

Antonella Casu, Niccolò Figà Talamanca

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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.

The work of NPWJ is based on the central vision according to which impunity for any form of violation and abuse of human rights is not acceptable, as respect for dignity and freedoms must be guaranteed to all, without exception, as enshrined in the rule of law. If violations and abuses are committed, those responsible at any level of power must be held accountable to provide justice and reparation to victims and survivors. From the mass atrocities perpetrated in time of war, to the repressive policies implemented against dissenting voices, to the environmental and human devastation caused by practices such as deforestation, fires and *land grabbing* or practices that brutally deny the rights of women with the alibi of traditional women's rights, the only response to these violations is the attribution of responsibility.

Our vision

To end impunity and ensure accountability for human rights violations and abuses in all their forms and ensure respect for dignity and freedoms for all (children, women and men).

Our mission

- To strengthen national, regional and international systems for the promotion and protection of human rights, guarantee justice when they are violated and deliver reparations for survivors.
- To support local actors who work to defend and promote human rights, especially in hostile contexts.
- To develop international standards both in the field of international justice and human rights and promote respect for them.

Our values

- *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

<p><i><u>We listen</u></i></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><i><u>We engage</u></i></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><i><u>We empower</u></i></p>	<p>NPWJ empowers and redefines victims of human rights violations as survivors, supports vulnerable and underrepresented 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.</p>

We cherish practical knowledge

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.

We act according to our convictions

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

To fulfill its mission, NPWJ conducts a series of political campaigns and specific initiatives, mobilizing and promoting partnerships between governments, public institutions, non-governmental organisations and other actors in society, as well as reaching the widest possible audience through awareness and public awareness. advocacy. NPWJ has developed a unique expertise in public diplomacy towards national, regional and international institutional actors to ensure that critical issues relating to human rights and the rule of law are considered and addressed in important political discussions. NPWJ also deals with wide-ranging technical assistance, for example by sending legal experts to governments for the drafting of laws and to ensure compliance with the main international human rights instruments or to support national and international institutions in the fulfilment of their mandate to protect and safeguard human rights. Finally, NPWJ has gained unique experience in the field in "conflict mapping", in large-scale documentation of violations of international humanitarian law in conflict-affected areas and in the implementation of awareness programs involving local communities in conflict areas. and post-conflict on issues of international criminal justice.

NPWJ has focused on "iconic" and overtly political objectives, where it can contribute to breaking prejudices and changing the dominant paradigms. We seek to strengthen the voice of local actors and vulnerable and underrepresented groups through multiple interlocking initiatives and projects in a number of countries.

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.

Other Information

NPWJ firmly believes that NGOs have a responsibility to follow the highest code of ethics. We are committed to providing a work environment free from sexual harassment and any form of discrimination and we have never received any complaints regarding these crimes. NPWJ does not tolerate sexual harassment or discrimination under any circumstances. If a member of staff or a collaborator believes that he has been subjected to sexual harassment or is aware of it, he must immediately report this behavior to his supervisor or to the superiors of his supervisor, if the latter does not take action. NPWJ personnel can be fired, consultant contracts can be terminated, and contact with partners or other interlocutors can be severed if such sexual harassment is established. If necessary, the matter may also be reported to the police or other competent authorities, also depending on the law applicable in the place where the sexual harassment took place. Any reports of sexual harassment will be subject to a full and confidential investigation. We did not receive any reports or complaints of sexual harassment in 2021.

Furthermore, in 2021, we continued to have a gender balance within our staff, as this topic is very dear to us.

NPWJ strictly follows the privacy rules, with particular attention to children and minors. Since the registered office of NPWJ is within the territory of the European Union, we comply with the General Data Protection Regulation of the European Union 2016/679 (GDPR). In 2021, we have not received any complaints regarding violations of privacy, nor penalties for non-compliance with the laws and regulations in force.

NPWJ is deeply interested in protecting the environment and, therefore, is committed to being sustainable and reducing its impact through the implementation of environmentally aware practices, in compliance with the regulations in force. We are committed to improving sustainability in all of our locations.

Given the nature of our work, we also have specific security policies for our collaborators on missions. The safety and well-being of our employees are fundamental to us.

Below is a list of the policies and procedures that NPWJ uses in its work:

1. Rules

- Code of Ethics and Conduct for NGOs (WANGO) - [Italian](#), [English](#)
- NPWJ Data Processing Regulations and Security Policy - [Italian](#), [English](#)
- Procedures relating to sexual harassment - [Italian](#), [English](#)
- NPWJ procedures on the protection of children - [Italian](#), [English](#)
- NPWJ privacy policy- [Italian](#), [English](#)
- Environmental Policies and Procedures of NPWJ (NEPP)- [Italian](#), [English](#)

2. Procedures

- Procedures for financial contracts - [Italian](#), [English](#)
- Risk Management Model for NPWJ Field Operations - [Italian](#), [English](#)
- Rules for closed door meetings - [Italian](#), [English](#)
- Style Manual - [English](#)
- Travel Procurement Procedures - [English](#)

Stakeholders

• Rights bearers:

the protection of rights, both human rights and environmental rights, are transversal to our work and, therefore, anyone who enjoys these rights represents the core of our work.

• People at risk or victims of human rights violations:

active change agents with whom we collaborate with a view to listening to needs and empowerment so that they can speak firsthand about the direct experiences they live or have lived. For example, in 2021 we collaborated with survivors and women at risk of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and gender-based violence (SGBV), local and indigenous populations of the Amazon and other people whose rights may have been jeopardised.

- **Civil society:**

we collaborate with civil society on several fronts. This category includes all the components of civil society in the areas in which we operate, both as citizens' associations and as free, unorganised citizens. In particular, in 2021, this affected civil society in the Middle East and North Africa, migrant communities in Europe, local populations in the Amazon region and individual citizens internationally as active and change agents.

- **Activists and human rights defenders:**

we collaborate with those who are committed every day to the front line for the protection and promotion of human rights, not only individually but also collectively, often putting their lives at risk. We are committed to giving them a voice, so that their daily battles do not remain invisible and are further strengthened.

- **National, regional and international policy makers:**

we provide our experience and skills to inform these actors, including institutional actors and diplomatic representatives from different countries, so that they can develop effective policies for the protection and promotion of rights, and be better equipped to face the challenges of the moment.

- **Policy implementors and decision makers:**

we also interact with those who transform political decisions into concrete actions, to link different experiences through our network, to ensure efficient and full implementation of policies.

- **Newsletter recipients:**

every week we reach a varied audience who, after free and consensual membership, has decided to stay updated on our activities and campaigns.

- **Radio Radicale audience:**

through our biweekly broadcasts, we make our activities, our network and our knowledge available to the public with an episode entirely edited by NPWJ.

- **Journalists and media:**

communication plays a central role in increasing the impact and awareness-raising power of our campaigns, therefore journalists from various newspapers and publications, not only traditional newspapers but also innovative media, cannot be missing in our network.

- **Associates:**

all those who decide to support NPWJ through an annual donation, thus acquiring a more active role as associates.

- **Partners:**

the organisations and entities that collaborate with us in the implementation of campaigns and projects play a key role. We are committed every day to establishing fruitful relationships, of esteem and trust, which can continue even in the long term.

- **Supporters:**

we are grateful to anyone who supports our campaigns and projects, not only through individual donations but also, and above all, by actively contributing to the debate on issues concerning our activities. For example, by word of mouth, by participating in events organised by us and following us through social media.

- **Public and private donors:**

we maintain a constructive relationship with all the actors and institutions that make the realisation of our programmatic objectives possible through the financial support provided to our projects.

- **NPWJ staff and collaborators:**

our work would not be possible without those who dedicate their time in carrying out our campaigns every day, enriching them with their contribution, determination and passion. People who believe in our activities and want to contribute at best, with their work and experience.

2. OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

2.1 Combat impunity in all its forms and support human rights defenders

In 2021, NPWJ continued its fight against impunity to combat mass atrocities, war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide by ensuring broad accountability support as a systematic response to such crimes, including the International Criminal Court (ICC). Through the international criminal justice program, NPWJ has focused on national and international efforts to restore the rule of law and provide accountability and compensation to victims of violations of international law – be they through the International Criminal Court or through ad hoc Courts or Tribunals., national prosecutions or other accountability processes. The ultimate goal is always to ensure that, regardless of which solution is adopted, it is structured and implemented to restore the rule of law, and that it responds to the requests of the parties involved and respects the highest standards of protection of human rights. In its fight against impunity, NPWJ also supports human rights defenders facing threats and abuses in the fields in which they operate, amplifying their voices. Additionally, NPWJ is working to try to ascertain accountability for environmental and human rights violations in the Amazon region, including threats to environmental and human rights defenders. In this regard, in 2021 NPWJ increased its commitment to the criminalisation of ecocide at the regional and international level, involving various members of civil society and local partners in order to raise awareness and effect behavioral change regarding deforestation, fires and to other environmental and human rights violations in the Amazon.

Strengthen the work of the International Criminal Court (ICC)

Since the beginning of the process of the establishment and operation of the ICC, NPWJ has carried out multiple activities and campaigns in support of it. Since 1994, NPWJ has been one of the organisations at the forefront of promoting the efficient operation of the then-future International Criminal Court (ICC) to investigate and prosecute war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocides.



In 2021, NPWJ continued to closely monitor the work of the ICC, 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, including policy and implementation challenges of the ICC in areas that hinder its ability to be effective, efficient and have a positive impact. The Independent Expert Review of the ICC (IER) offers the opportunity to understand and address these challenges, and NPWJ has been actively engaged in this process. NPWJ has also worked closely on the election of the ICC's new prosecutor, insisting on a transparent and merit-based process, and other initiatives aimed at strengthening the work of the ICC.

To achieve its goal of strengthening the ICC, NPWJ carried out advocacy activities throughout 2021. NPWJ advocated, among other things, for field presence, outreach and follow-up strategies. These activities were combined with research conducted on best practices and experiences gained in these areas. This advocacy involved, at various stages, interaction with the ICC itself, with the States Parties on the challenges faced by the Court and the use of public messaging to raise general awareness of the importance of these issues.

NPWJ partnered with the International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH) and Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice (WIGJ) to review the progress of the Prosecutor's Office under outgoing Prosecutor Fatou Bensouda, highlight challenges and developing some recommendations for the incoming Prosecutor Karim Khan.

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 sub-group, as well as discussions with civil society, representatives of different states and with the ICC itself on the challenges faced in terms of effective investigations, presence in the field, awareness and completion strategies.

Over the course of the year, NPWJ also issued several statements calling for a transparent election of the prosecutor during the 2020/2021 ICC electoral process. which touched upon various political areas and national situations, including Afghanistan, Myanmar, the independence of the ICC, sexual and gender-based violence and crimes against children. NPWJ made two remarks on the Draft Policy Documents of the Prosecutor's Office, specifically on completing the situation with Human Rights Watch and on cultural heritage with WIGJ.

As a result of this work, NPWJ's priorities have been reflected in both official and unofficial documents and statements, placing greater emphasis on independent expert review.

The objectives were to strengthen the work of the International Criminal Court, increase its transparency and efficiency and promote strong political will in support of the Court.

Output:

- 2 contributions on the political draft documents of the Prosecutor's Office;
- 49 press releases and statements (also linked with other works by NPWJ, including those on Amazonia, Syria and Libya);
- 30 contributions to official and unofficial documents and statements relating to the ICC;
- 50 meetings with the ICC and other stakeholders throughout the year to strengthen the work of the ICC;
- 4 online events, including parallel events held during the annual Assembly of States Parties to the ICC.

Impact:

- Informed civil society;
- increased awareness and understanding of the ICC and its States Parties;
- reaching people with an average of 82 reactions for each webinar.

Recipients:

Civil society organisations, ICC, ICC party states, public opinion through online events.

Partners/Partnerships:

- Human Rights Watch;
- Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice (WIGJ);
- International Federation for Human Rights (IFDH);
- many other civil society organisations, including through the Coalition for the International Criminal Court (CICC), of which NPWJ is a founding member and a steering committee.

Stakeholders:

- Civil society organisations;
- ICC;
- ICC State Parties;
- Public opinion through online events.

Amazonia Beyond the Crisis (2019-2022): fighting impunity for actions and crimes against the environment

In recent years, the world's attention has turned to the Amazon region due to the crisis linked to deforestation and fires. The growing rate of deforestation has led to disastrous human and environmental consequences. The indigenous inhabitants and local communities of Amazonia have been severely affected by the invasion, destruction and deterioration of their territories as well as by the political persecution perpetrated against many indigenous community leaders and environmental defenders. Deforestation has proved bad not only for biodiversity and human rights locally, but also for climate and health both regionally and globally. This project addresses climate change, the degradation of the Amazon and the consequent

violations of human and environmental rights in the region through the perspective of accountability, that is, the need to ascertain and attribute responsibility for certain actions and violations.

The overall aim of the project is to work with Amazonian local partners, as well as regional and international partners, to fight impunity, raise awareness and achieve a behavioral change regarding deforestation, fires and other environmental and human rights violations occurring in the Amazon.



The project activities are divided into three main groups: actions related to the attribution of responsibility (accountability), awareness-raising and local support. The global crisis linked to the Covid-19 pandemic has hit indigenous communities in the Amazon in a particularly negative way, increasing their vulnerability even more. Furthermore, taking advantage of the attention paid elsewhere, actions related to deforestation have increased.

The indigenous peoples of these areas, in fact, demonstrate some of the greatest risks faced by minorities in times of crisis: every year they are increasingly deprived of their lands, a bond with which goes beyond the conception and imagination that one can have as Europeans and/or inhabitants of

large metropolises. Violations of human rights and the destruction of a common good, such as nature, continue to be perpetrated in the Amazon by a president ironically rewarded for his "altruism" towards indigenous communities. The fight against these abuses must concern us not only because it is a violation of human rights but also, selfishly, because climate change affects everyone in the world. The latest report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) only gave us three years to save us from a disaster already announced.

In 2021, we collaborated with several local partners, and established strategic partnerships with different actors in various geographic areas. Our goal is to collaborate with local communities as agents of change, not helpless victims: we do not impose our vision but listen to their needs and requests so that they can speak for themselves. We have conducted outreach activities at the national, regional and international levels - these have mainly been pursued through online actions due to the global health crisis. In addition, we have worked on various empowerment activities. For example, we have supported the campaigns carried out by some specific groups, we have facilitated the presence of indigenous



representatives at events and demonstrations with different interlocutors and we have contributed to the first Summit of indigenous women of the Amazon basin, which for the first time, brought together community representatives from all countries embraced by the Amazon rainforest.

Output:

- 3 campaigns in support of local organisations, on issues such as the illegal appropriation of land and indigenous peoples' rights;
- 2 contributions sent for public consultations organised by NGOs, 1 from the European Union and 4 from the United Nations' human rights mechanisms and the ICC;
- research papers on specific aspects of international law, rights of indigenous peoples in Brazil, environmental justice, etc.;
- 2 advocacy events (online due to Covid-19 restrictions): 1 with Members of the European Parliament and 1 at the 20th Annual Assembly of States Parties (ASP) to the ICC;
- Construction of a soap factory for the indigenous women of the Kayapo community in Brazil.

Accomplished results:

- **Information:** awareness raising of the main stakeholders at the national, regional and international level on the crisis in the Amazon region and on the link between environmental and commercial policies and violations of human and / or environmental rights.
- **Strategy:** the creation of plans and initiatives to achieve behavioral change among stakeholders is designed and implemented by local and regional actors.
- **Accountability:** different avenues have been identified at the national, regional and international levels - including UN mechanisms and the International Criminal Court - and contributions have started to be made to these mechanisms in order to enhance accountability for deforestation.
- **Partnership:** collaborating and partnering with local organisations in the Amazon and establishing strategic collaborations with different actors and institutions.
- **Advocacy/empowerment:** the voices of our local partners and defenders of indigenous, human and environmental rights have been amplified.
- **Capacity building/empowerment:** we supported the construction of a soap factory for indigenous women where training courses on issues related to gender and human rights will also be held. **Network:** put policy makers in contact with indigenous representatives and local actors and civil society organisations (CSO).
- **Communication:** strengthened public opinion in favor of accountability for deforestation and other environmental crimes and expanded external communication with more than 90 posts published on social media.

Impact:

- Politicians, parliamentarians and diplomats are more aware of the situation in some areas of the Amazonia. They strengthened their commitment to issues related to environmental criminal justice and to the important actions needed to strengthen accountability mechanisms;
- Civil society members are more involved in institutional discussions;
- Citizens are more aware of the links between impunity and environmental devastation and are better equipped to manage and modify the mechanisms necessary to ensure criminal responsibility for environmental crimes;
- The voices of indigenous peoples are more directly involved in advocacy activities;
- Indigenous women have greater empowerment, are more connected and more aware of their rights.

Recipients:

- **Direct:** local indigenous organisations, indigenous communities of the Amazon basin, indigenous representatives and activists (including representatives of indigenous women), local and regional civil society organisations (CSOs);
- **Indirect:** civil society at local, regional and international level.

Partners/Partnerships:

- The Peretti Foundation, main partner and donor;
- Other partners for the activities carried out in 2021: Maíra Institute, Kowit Association, Fundo Brasil Direitos Humanos, Instituto O Mundo Que Queremos, the network of the Seja Legal com a Amazonia Campaign, Instituto Amazonas, Instituto Raoni, Amazon Emergency Fund;
- Collaborations: activists and leaders of indigenous communities, defenders of human rights and the environment.

Stakeholders:

- European institutions; international organisations and institutions (IO); local indigenous peoples; NGOs working in the Amazon and at the regional and international level; activists, indigenous leaders and human rights defenders in the Amazon; civil society.

Silencing Dissent Campaign

The silencing of dissent by any state authority violates the freedoms of citizens and constitutes a grave violation of human rights. Furthermore, treating people in a degrading and inhumane way and, at worst, torturing, is unacceptable for any UN member state. Despite this, cases of silencing and mistreatment occur in the Persian Gulf countries that often remain out of discussions on human rights violations and appear to remain immune to criticism of policies that alter the general perception of reality.

In 2021, NPWJ expanded its initiatives at the European Union to expose the tragic human rights impact of the domestic and foreign policy of several countries in the MENA region. NPWJ has used its advocacy to oppose above all the media activity of those Gulf countries that show public opinion and European institutions a glossy image that does not correspond to reality which instead hides continuous and repeated violations of human rights perpetrated to inside and outside their territory.

Despite the enormous media exposure the UAE has gained from Expo Dubai, NPWJ has been able to build momentum that has culminated in several European-level initiatives that aimed to raise awareness that “all that glitters is not gold”. In 2021, NPWJ continued its efforts to shed light on crimes committed in the Gulf region such as the brutal murder of Washington Post reporter Jamal Khashoggi, the unjust incarceration of Saudi activist Loujain al-Hathloul of Raif Badawi, Waleed Abu. al-Khair, Abd Al Aziz At Tarifi, Awad al Qarni, Omar Al Muqbil and Salman al-Odah, Ahmed Mansoor and and Abdullah al-Howaiti and the death sentence (executed) of Mustafa Hashem al-Darwish, unjustly accused as a minor, and the serious situation facing Yemen due to the policies of the UAE and KSA. In this regard, NPWJ was able to intervene, with specific suggestions, on emergencies presented in the plenary of the European Parliament, issues relating to the situation of human rights in these areas.

The countries responsible for these serious violations of human rights, and their leaders, must be called to respond decisively and directly to these acts, including through national and international criminal justice. With this goal in mind, No Peace Without Justice has 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.

Since the withdrawal of US troops from Afghanistan, part of NPWJ's job has also been to inform policy makers in Brussels about the plight of Afghan women committed to human rights.

Despite the ongoing pandemic, we have managed to find alternative ways to advocate and provide support to policy makers at the European and international level.

Output:

- with the support of position papers and various materials, reached members of the European Parliament within various political groups;
- went information material to various international stakeholders;

- hosted 6 European Parliamentarians in Radio Radicale episodes managed by NPWJ.

Impact:

- we have inspired Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) to organise 5 events;
- the points on which we have carried out awareness activities have been included in 7 documents.

Stakeholders:

- European parliamentarians, representatives of international institutions and national parliaments, policy makers, members of civil society, activists and human rights defenders.

2.2 Empowerment of Civil Society in the Middle East and North Africa

NPWJ has been active in the Middle East and North Africa since 2003. Our ultimate goal is to promote democratic values, liberal institutions and governance transparency through the development of political consultation mechanisms that recognise non-governmental actors, NGOs and civil society as legitimate and necessary interlocutors of the institutions on the problems of democratic reforms. Addressing both known and more hidden challenges, our projects work at national, regional and international levels to develop effective and lasting 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 that promote democracy and the protection of human rights on the ground. Campaigns, workshops and consultations incorporate transitional justice, accountability and reconciliation issues at all levels of decision-making, as prerequisites for the stability, democratic development and reconstruction of those Middle Eastern and North African countries that still find themselves in situations of conflict or political transition.

The human rights consequences of illicit trafficking during conflicts: the case of Syria and Iraq

Illicit trafficking has a concrete and tangible cost to human rights: it erodes the rule of law, increases human suffering, lays the foundations for a future based on impunity, uncontrolled power and crime, and foments conflict. Illicit trafficking flourishes in Syria and Iraq, and is exacerbated by a complex and intertwined regional and cross-border conflict, which has increased the profits of criminals and terrorists, strengthened their influence, and fueled political instability and suffering for the people, substantially prolonging the conflict.

This project aims to highlight the links between illicit trafficking and human rights violations, present and future.

During the first half of the year, NPWJ, in collaboration with a group of Syrian activists, finalised the mapping and analysis of cross-border traffic and cross-line trade that had occurred in Syria since the beginning of the war. The Syrian research team also conducted an extensive campaign of interviews and direct testimony gathered from the Syrian population. The research consisted of a thorough review of public domain information, as well as interviews and communications with individuals who currently live or have lived in the research areas. The data and information collected represent a crucial element for analyzing and studying the direct and indirect consequences of illicit trafficking on human rights violations against individuals and communities in the context of the Syrian conflict.



Between November and December 2021, NPWJ also organised 8 online seminars, which involved journalists, experts and representatives of Syrian civil society to disseminate research results and strengthen the capabilities of Syrian civil society in understanding the links between illicit trafficking and human rights violations.

On 15 December 2021, NPWJ organised, on the margins of the 20th session of the Assembly of States Parties of the International Criminal Court, a "Colloquium on the impact of illicit trafficking on human rights: the case of Syria", which saw the participation of Syrian human rights activists and representatives of the Sant'Anna University and the Budapest Center.

Output:

- Report with a complete analysis of the research carried out in the field of trade between different factions in Syria and how these increase and impact on human rights violations;
- 8 online seminars;
- 1 international colloquium on the impact of illicit trafficking on human rights.

Results achieved and impact generated:

Dissemination of the report and recommendations to international institutions and organisations, as well as the diplomatic corps, to raise awareness on and draw attention to the link between illicit trafficking and human rights violations.

Recipients:

- **Direct:** members of Syrian civil society;
- **Indirect:** members of international organisations and institutions, diplomatic corps.

Partners/Partnerships:

- Sant'Anna School of Advanced Studies;
- Budapest Center for Mass Atrocities Prevention.

Stakeholders:

Members of international organisations and institutions, diplomatic corps and civil society.

Strengthen the participation and commitment of civil society organisations in Libya in advocacy and campaigns aimed at participatory governance, human rights, accountability and transitional justice



Since 2011, NPWJ has been working on human rights, accountability and transitional justice for Libya together with Libyan civil society actors, human rights defenders and institutional actors. As a registered NGO in Libya, NPWJ has supported multiple civil society organisations and professionals, including lawyers and judges, in documenting and analyzing human rights violations committed by the regime before and during the 2011 revolution, abuses and violence that continued afterwards and the conditions of detention, as well as monitoring local trials.

NPWJ also organised transitional justice awareness campaigns throughout Libya and many workshops and training courses with civil society on different aspects of transitional justice and human rights, including the rights of women, children, minorities and other vulnerable groups.

The main objective of the NPWJ campaign in Libya was to help create an environment favourable to the promotion and protection of human rights and accountability in Libya

by improving the capacity of the government, national human rights institutions (e.g., National Council for Civil Liberties and Human Rights (NCCLHR), the Higher Committee on Children) and civil society organisations (CSOs) to report and interact with UN human rights mechanisms.

In 2021, NPWJ organised eight training workshops for government officials, national human rights institutions, members of civil society organisations and human rights defenders on the preparation of periodic reports to international human rights mechanisms, such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, ratified by Libya in 1976, the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, ratified in 1989, the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, ratified in 1976, and the International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, ratified in 2018. In addition, we organised three virtual workshops (July-August 2021) and face-to-face workshops (October 2021) on the methodology for preparing periodic United Nations reports and on the creation of a work plan for this type of report. These workshops targeted specifically the members of the governmental drafting committees.

As a follow-up of the training workshops organised in October 2020 for the interministerial “Monitoring and Documentation Working Group”, a workshop was organised in March 2021 on monitoring and documenting human rights violations. A database on human rights violations was developed within the Ministry of Justice and is used by the "Monitoring and Documentation team".

Furthermore, in December 2021 NPWJ organised, in collaboration with the National Council of Civil Liberties and Human Rights, the National Forensic Association, DIGNITY and the “Instance National pour la Prévention de la Torture” (the Tunisian National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture), a workshop to support the efforts of the Libyan government and encourage it to adhere to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture, Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment (OPCAT), and to establish a national mechanism for the prevention of torture, in accordance with the recommendations made by the UN Human Rights Council.

Finally, NPWJ organised a visit to Libya in order to follow up on the activities planned under the project “Enhancing the Reporting Capacity of the Libyan Government and Civil Society Human Rights treaty bodies and the Universal Periodic Review”. The visit was also an opportunity to hold working meetings with other partners, such as the Higher Committee for Children, the National Council for Civil Liberties and Human Rights, the Libyan National Bar Association, as well as several civil society organisations that participated in the activities of NPWJ.

Output:

- **12 training workshops for government officials held between March and October 2021** (9 in person, 3 online);
- **1 training workshop on monitoring and documentation of human rights violations** for the “Monitoring and Documentation Working Group”;
- **4 workshops for members of civil society organisations and human rights defenders** focused on the preparation of parallel reports to the international mechanisms for the protection of human rights established by the United Nations;
- **1 database** on human rights violations developed by the Ministry of Justice;

- **1 workshop on the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OPCAT):** Analyzing different aspects of the Protocol and examining various national mechanisms and experiences in the field of torture prevention, the workshop aimed to support the efforts of the Libyan government and to encourage it to join the Optional Protocol and establish a national mechanism for the prevention of torture;
- **1 visit to Libya** to follow the implementation of the work plan. Led by the regional representative, the NPWJ mission met with various stakeholders from institutions and civil society together with various working partners. Meetings were held with the drafting committees responsible for preparing the four periodic reports for the Libyan government and for the parallel reports of civil society.

Results achieved:

The workshops allowed the participants to increase their awareness on the importance of international mechanisms; to increase their knowledge and build their capacities in the field of international human rights law; to strengthen the capacities of representatives of civil society organisations and government officials who have gained greater knowledge and better interaction with the UN human rights mechanisms and the preparation of periodic and parallel reports; to have an exchange of experiences and to create strategic collaborations between civil society organisations.

The workshops also allowed participants to develop their skills and competences in terms of reporting methodology to UN human rights bodies. Among the results of these workshops, a provisional national mechanism (National Reporting and Follow-up Mechanism) was created, composed of representatives of the various ministries who participated in the workshops, under the responsibility of the Ministry of Justice, in order to prepare the relevant reports, pending the creation of a permanent mechanism. Four drafting committees have been created. Their draft reports are expected to be finalised by July 2022 and sent to the relevant treaty bodies.

In addition, the workshop on the Optional Protocol to the United Nations Convention against Torture (OPCAT) concluded with the adoption of recommendations covering several issues related to this topic. They focused mainly on the need to create an inter-ministerial working group with the participation of the National Council for Civil Liberties and Human Rights and the Libyan National Bar Association in order to prepare an action plan for Libya's accession to the Optional protocol to the United Nations Convention against Torture and the preparation of a draft law for the establishment of a national mechanism for the prevention of torture.

Impact:

Increased awareness of participants on the importance for the state to submit government reports to international mechanisms; built skills and expertise in terms of reporting methodology to UN human rights treaty bodies; discussed the role of civil society in the creation and functioning of the national mechanism for the prevention of torture; allowed an exchange of experiences and creation of good relations between the various participating civil society organisations; encourage the Libyan authorities to apply greater efforts in defending human rights.

Recipients:

- **Direct:** 77 civil society leaders from 37 NGOs and 216 public institutions and senior ministry officials from 13 ministries benefited from the workshops. More than 30% of the participants were women;
- **Indirect:** people with disabilities, women, people in detention, migrants, refugees and internally displaced persons.

Partners/Partnership:

Ministry of Justice, UNICEF, High Committee for Children, European Commission, Canada/CFLI.

Stakeholders:

Libyan government, Libyan civil society organisations active in the field of human rights, such as women's rights and gender equality, persons with disabilities and migrants.

2.3 Empowerment of Women and Children and fight against all forms of violence against them

Since 2000, NPWJ has organised conferences, seminars and workshops, promoted public mobilisation and conducted lobbying and advocacy actions in order to stimulate the political commitment of institutions, authorities, women's rights activists and communities in Africa and Europe to promote the adoption of international and national legal measures as positive and lasting instruments of social progress.

SDG 5.3 aims to eliminate harmful practices against women and girls by 2030. Our goal is to create a political, legal and social environment that can counter, with a human rights-based approach, the culture behind traditional discriminatory or harmful practices, and to promote and protect the rights of women and girls.

In 2021, we continued to collaborate with women's rights activists and multiple stakeholders to address violence against women, such as female genital mutilation (FGM), child and forced marriage, and other violations arising from the subordinate status of women and girls.

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

Female Genital Mutilation is defined as all interventions that involve the partial or total removal of the female genitals or any other injury to the female genitals, such as cutting, excision of the clitoris, infibulation and other injuries not justified by any therapeutic need.



Several international instruments strongly condemn FGM as a violation of human rights and as a form of gender-based violence. Nevertheless, they are still practised. According to UNICEF, more than 200 million women and girls have undergone FGM in at least 30 countries. With migration, FGM has taken on a global dimension and is now a relevant phenomenon for relevant EU policies. Resolution 2012/2684 (RSP) of the European Parliament stated that 180,000 women and girls are at risk in the EU. An estimated 60/80,000 women and girls in Italy are living with the consequences of FGM. Estimates at European level speak of 500,000 women who have undergone FGM and 180,000 at risk each year. According to UNHCR, about 20,000 women from countries at risk of FGM seek asylum in the EU every year.

Our campaign for the adoption of a resolution to explicitly ban FGM by the UN General Assembly culminated, in December 2012, in a resolution banning FGM worldwide (A/RES/67/146).

FGM represents a complex ecosystem that includes several aspects: health, social, psychological, legal and cultural. Therefore, addressing this issue requires a cross-sectoral approach.

“FGM and gender-based violence: empowerment, awareness-raising and communication actions to prevent, counteract and define innovative strategies to change socio-cultural behaviour”

According to 2020 ISTAT data, 187,752 people from 30 countries where FGM is practised live in Lombardy. 44% are present in the Municipality of Milan (82,875), the most numerous female communities are Egyptian (76%), Senegalese (8%), Nigerian (4%) and Eritrean (3%). In the Lombardy Region, Law No. 11/2012 is in force, which expressly mentions FGM but does not specify activities and allocations. Since 2008, the Region has implemented several actions, but since 2016 there has been no updated information. The analysis and consultations held with different stakeholders have found a lack of multidisciplinary training projects for operators, meagre and non-continuous resources, and the approach to the problem does not have a multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder dimension as recommended by all the relevant institutions. There are also shortcomings in relation to community and women's empowerment programmes, targeted advocacy and awareness-raising actions for different targets, and communication campaigns. NPWJ and Amref have launched a project aimed at preventing and combating FGM in the Milan area. Amref is a member of ASVIS and participates in the work of SDG 5, whose goal is to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls with a particular focus on target 5.3 “Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation”.

The main activities concerned the implementation of cycles of information, awareness-raising and community empowerment actions, with a particular focus on women and community decision-makers. Activities also included the implementation of training courses aimed at those working in the FGM field, to facilitate relations between institutions and the migrant population. The project intends to move away from an exclusively medical-assistance perspective, which alone is not very decisive: in order to embrace the phenomenon in all its complexity, it is necessary to weave relationships and reach out to all the actors involved (social-health, legal, educational, migration, law enforcement sectors).

The aim of the project is to raise awareness on female genital mutilation and gender-based violence, so as to encourage discussion, bring out needs and identify, from within the communities themselves, strategies to combat genital mutilation.

Output:

- 2 meetings with communities to develop strategies for abandoning harmful practices such as FGM;
- 1 awareness-raising event involving the whole community in a behavioural change perspective;
- organisation of training workshops addressed to: social and health workers, teachers, legal and judicial operators (legal professionals, law enforcement agencies), operators of Reception Centres (CAS, CARA and SPRAR);
- Africa-Italy exchanges of good practices through a mission of 2 Italian operators on Amref's anti-FGM project in Kenya and a mission of 2 Amref operators expert in FGM in Italy on the occasion of the training workshop;
- 1 final conference in Milan to share project results: Advocacy actions related to the presentation of a holistic and multi-sectoral intervention model and recommendations on its replicability.

Achievements:

Activities were mainly focused on prevention, as the objective was to offer a model based on cross-sectoral and intercontinental collaboration to provide an adequate response to this problem. To achieve this, we acted through an integrated awareness-raising strategy at the local level and worked on the empowerment of communities at risk.

Impact generated:

This action helped initiate a participatory process of information, leading to knowledge, awareness and then action. The project aims to build bridges between complementary competencies and is structured on the 4Ps approach of the Istanbul Convention: Prevention, Protection, Prosecution and Integrated Policies.

Target audience:

- **Direct:** 350 people belonging to migrant communities involved in awareness-raising and empowerment activities; 50 operators involved in training - general practitioners, health workers at health advisory centres, gynaecologists, midwives, nurses, psychologists, paediatricians, mediators, law enforcement officers, legal operators, reception centre operators, teachers.

- **Indirect:** African diaspora in Milan; 2 million people of the Italian population reached by information channels; technical stakeholders involved in advocacy activities.

Partners/Partnership

- Chairmanship of the Equal Opportunities and Civil Rights Commission of the Milan City Council;
- Italian Society of Migration Medicine (SIMM);
- Project Aisha.

Stakeholders

Donor: Eight per thousand Waldesian Church (*Otto per Mille Chiesa Valdese*).

Stakeholders involved: the President of the Equal Opportunities and Civil Rights Commission of the Municipality of Milan, the Department of Social Policies, Health and Rights of the Municipality of Milan.

“Preventing and combating Female Genital Mutilation (FGM): amplifying the voice of diaspora communities, spreading the principles of international protection, informing and raising awareness”.

EIGE estimates that in Italy 15 to 24% of girls are at risk of FGM out of a total population of 76,040 girls between the ages of 0 and 18. Faced with growing trends, EU Member States are called upon to offer better protection and integration to migrants living with, or at risk of, FGM. In Italy, there is a national legislative framework and specific provisions of the Ministry of Health. However, a multi-sectoral approach that considers all the sectors involved is lacking. The project addresses the highlighted needs and specific recommendations of relevant institutions including training on international protection and involvement of the diaspora in advocacy activities.

The project focused on conducting advocacy actions led by selected members of foreign-born communities to influence action plans on gender-based violence at the local level, conducting training courses on female genital mutilation and international protection law, and promoting information and communication activities.

The main objective of the project was to prevent and combat the gender-based violence represented by FGM through training on international protection, local advocacy led by African communities themselves to have a voice in decisions that affect them, and awareness-raising and communication.

Output:

- 6 focus group meetings with communities, in Milan and Rome;
- 2 events to present the recommendations, from the perspective of empowering communities to lead advocacy actions. In collaboration with local authorities, two events will be organised to present the recommendations. Presence of institutional stakeholders;
- 8 training workshops to be implemented in the cities of Milan, Rome, Naples, Palermo, Turin, Padua, Pisa, Reggio Emilia, addressed to legal and judicial operators (legal professionals, law enforcement agencies), territorial Commissions for asylum application procedures, operators of Reception Centres (CAS, CARA and SPRAR), social and health operators, NGOs and associations;
- 1 online toolkit: The course contents will become an online training toolkit that will be widely disseminated;
- Communication activities for a wide audience: production of appropriate communication material, developed by partners and disseminated through relevant communication channels (press releases, briefs, stories, interviews);
- Africa-Italy exchanges of good practices through a mission on Amref's FGM project in Kenya for communication and awareness-raising activities on effective and replicable models in Italy;
- 1 final conference in Milan/Rome to share project results: community advocacy actions, training on international protection legislation, African good practices. Participants included diaspora and Italian institution representatives.

Achievements: Ongoing project.

Impact generated: Ongoing project.

Target audience:

- 200 Operators trained in 8 cities: law enforcement, justice system operators, reception centres, health professionals (general practitioners, consultants, gynaecologists, midwives, nurses, psychologists, paediatricians, mediators);
- African Diaspora in Milan and Rome: 20 members for advocacy pathway;
- Migrant communities (500 people) involved in awareness-raising and empowerment activities;

- Italian population reached (1,950,000);
- Technical stakeholders involved in advocacy activities.

Stakeholders:

- Association for Legal Studies on Immigration (ASGI);
- Project Aisha;
- Municipality of Milan - Equal Opportunities and Civil Rights Commission;
- FGM Regional Reference Centre;
- Amref Health Africa ONLUS.

P-ACT: Activation Pathways Against the Cutting Off of Rights

The general objective of this project is to contribute to activating actions to strengthen the prevention of and the fight against gender-based violence represented by FGM against foreign minors through appropriate system actions.

The project is based on a multidimensional analysis of problems and needs undertaken by the project partners, thanks to a multidisciplinary team working on the topic. The most recent survey, carried out by the Bicocca University partner for the Equal Opportunities Department in 2019, reveals that as of January 2018 there were 87,600 excised women, 7,600 of whom were minors, and that another 4,600 were at risk of FGM.

The project contributes to filling the gaps in the services and territorial networks concerning the skills and approaches of the personnel of the sectors involved through targeted capacity building and intercultural training for operators, awareness-raising of professional orders, advocacy actions on decision-makers and experimental ethnocultural mediation actions for the activation of services to support foreign minors who are victims or potential victims of FGM.

Area of intervention: Milan (Lombardy), Turin (Piedmont), Padua (Veneto), Rome (Lazio).

NPWJ is responsible for awareness-raising and advocacy activities for local authority decision-makers. Awareness-raising and advocacy for decision-makers in the four territories, exchanges of good practice and inter-regional dialogue, reinforced by a workshop, are planned. The project aims to strengthen the response of relevant institutions and decision-makers to the issue of FGM by providing a comprehensive set of content, multidisciplinary cooperation, participatory approach, good practices.

The main objective of the project was to strengthen the capacities and competences of networks and services in preventing and combating FGM against foreign children through intercultural, multi-sectoral and interdisciplinary training and capacity-building actions addressed to practitioners. Aimed at further strengthening the responses of territorial services and networks in relation to the prevention, protection and fight against violence against foreign minors through awareness-raising and advocacy actions aimed at empowering local decision-makers. Finally, the connection, networking and mutual learning between local and interregional territorial networks was strengthened through innovative awareness-raising and communication actions.

Output

NPWJ developed a detailed set of recommendations for each of the identified stakeholders and for each of the territories involved in the project, drawing on long-standing experience in FGM advocacy. The previous experiences of the [BEFORE](#) (*Best practices to Empower women against Female genital mutilation, Operating for Rights and legal Efficacy*) projects, which involved Italy, Belgium and France and ended in 2020, and the Emancipa-Mi project, carried out on the territory of the city of Milan and ended in 2018, were crucial. Both projects, in different modalities, aimed at identifying existing good practices - in order to consolidate and expand them - and bad practices to be modified and improved, both at national and, in the case of Emancipa-Mi, local and city level. Both projects provided useful results for the formulation of some of the recommendations presented here, which however benefited from an important integration made possible by the comparison with practitioners from different sectors within the activities of the P-ACT project. The document will be further enriched during 2022 by consultations with the targets of the recommendations, the other partners and the project's Scientific Committee. It will be adopted at an interregional workshop scheduled for June 2022.

NPWJ contributed to the mapping of stakeholders in the four target territories of the project, which is the key tool from which the entire WP2, "Activation and involvement of territorial networks and services", is developed. It was also the basis for some of the components of WP 1 ("Analysis of training needs"), i.e., the dispatch of the questionnaires for the detection of training needs and the creation of the focus groups with local operators/services of the four target territories.

The mapping was divided into the four territories involved (Milan, Padua, Rome, Turin), with the addition of a specific mapping of the stakeholders operating at national level, who will be mainly involved in the interregional workshop foreseen in WP4 ("Awareness-raising and advocacy on territorial decision-makers").

For each stakeholder, the mapping includes, among others, the following information Territory; Sector (health, social, educational, law enforcement, legal); Name of the service; Contacts; Objectives of the service; Target audience of the service; Role of the service in the P-ACT project; Previous trainings/projects carried out by the service on FGM; Networks in which the service is active.

Achievements

Expected indicators of NPWJ activities:

- At least 40 managers of local authorities and services sensitised through targeted advocacy actions;
- At least 8 local authority and service managers including actions on the issue of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) in their service planning.

Target audience:

- **Direct target:** Operators; Managers and Officials (decision-makers) of public services in the social-health, educational, legal and law enforcement fields; Intercultural Mediators, Heads of Professional Associations, and Managers of territorial networks.
- **In detail:** 400 operators through face-to-face training, 300 through distance learning; 40 managers and civil servants, through advocacy actions and awareness-raising paths; 12 members of the improvement groups, involved in capacity-building actions as agents of change; 8 members of the Scientific Committee, set up at the beginning of the project; 14 cultural mediators, involved in pilot ethnocultural mediation actions; 25 heads of professional associations reached by awareness-raising and advocacy; 40 heads of territorial networks involved in the needs analysis; 200,000 website visitors; 25,000 people reached by the final guidelines; 80 participants in the final conference.
- **Indirect target:** Children at risk or victims of FGM and families, migrant communities in the project territories.

Partners/Partnerships:

- Lead Partner: Amref Health Africa Onlus;
- Partner: New Generations National Coordination - CONNGI; Italian Society of Migration Medicine - SIMM; University of Milan - Bicocca.

Stakeholders:

- Veneto: Regional Department for Health, Social and Health Policies, Municipality of Padua through the Department for Gender Policies and Equal Opportunities, Azienda Sanitaria ULSS 6 Euganea - UOC Infanzia Adolescenza e Famiglia and Consultori, Centro Veneto Progetti Donna-Auser.
- Piedmont: City Coordination against Violence against Women of the City of Turin, Department for Rights of the City of Turin, Order of Surgeons and Dentists of the Province of Turin, AMMI-association of intercultural mediators.
- Lombardy: Municipality of Milan through the Equal Opportunities and Civil Rights Commission, Health Commission of the Region, Garante dell'Infanzia e l'Adolescenza della Regione, UOC Coordinamento Attività Consultoriali ASST Fatebenefratelli Sacco, AISHA-association of cultural mediators.
- Lazio: ASL Roma 1, Regional Reference Centre for Female Genital Mutilation, Sa.Mi.Fo - Centro Astalli-Centro Salute MIgranti Forzati, Order of Midwives of the Province of Rome.



- National: Ministry of Health, National Federation of the Midwifery Profession, SIGO Federation-Italian Society of Gynaecology and Obstetrics joined the project; contacted and interested are: Equal Opportunities Department, National Authority Guarantor for Childhood and Adolescence, MIUR.

Child, early and forced marriages in Italy

As stated in multiple international conventions, child marriage is a violation of human rights and a serious form of child sexual abuse, with consequences on the health and social, emotional, psychological and economic development of girls. This practice is more common among girls and the reasons used in its support are often related to social norms, customary or religious laws linked to the perception that

marriage may offer ‘protection’ to girls.

In Italy, child marriage does not constitute a criminal offence in its own right and thus lacks an independent definition but represents a mere aggravating circumstance of forced marriage¹. Despite the obligations enshrined in the Istanbul Convention, there is a lack of precise data on this issue, which results in an obstacle to identifying the problem and prevents actions to prevent and fight this practice.

As already mentioned in the social report 2020, during 2020 NPWJ worked in cooperation with The Circle Italia to carry out a study on the prevalence and policies to prevent and contrast child marriages in Italy. The year 2021 saw the continuation of the study, with a bibliographic component and a qualitative fieldwork component, through a questionnaire to Italian Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) active on the topic of child/forced marriages and gender-based violence. The main elements of the research were the mapping of the relevant stakeholders in Italy; the review of the actions carried out in the last ten years in Italy and abroad; the identification of the best available and scalable practices in the Italian context. In 2021, the bibliographic and field research phases were concluded, and, in the light of this research, recommendations were formulated addressed to Italian institutions and civil society, aimed at improving existing legislation and practices.

¹ Criminal Code, Art. 558 bis: “Whoever, by means of violence or threat, forces a person to enter into a marriage or civil partnership shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of one to five years. The same punishment shall apply to anyone who, taking advantage of a person’s conditions of vulnerability or psychological inferiority or of need, with abuse of family, domestic or employment relationship, or authority deriving from entrusting the person for reasons of care, education or upbringing, supervision or custody, induces them to contract a marriage or civil partnership. *The penalty is increased if the acts are committed to the detriment of a child under eighteen years of age. The penalty is from two to seven years imprisonment if the facts are committed to the detriment of a minor of fourteen years*”. It is clear that the current configuration of the legislative framework does not provide for a separate case for child marriage, which, on the contrary, constitutes a serious violation of the child's individual human rights.

In December 2021, the results of the research were presented at a press conference in partnership with The Circle Italia, convened by Senator Emma Bonino at the Senate of the Republic, with a speech by the Minister for Equal Opportunities Elena Bonetti and the President of the Senate Maria Elisabetta Alberti Casellati.

The general objective of the project was to contribute to the elimination of gender-based violence, and to the protection and realisation of the human rights of girls and young women. Meanwhile, the specific objectives of the project were to contribute to the prevention and countering of child and forced marriages in the Italian context, through the improvement of existing norms and policies; to inform civil society of the actions already undertaken abroad and their scalability in Italy; and to raise the awareness of institutions with regard to the current gaps to be filled.

Output:

- 1 [report](#) on child marriages in Italy;
- 1 press conference to present the report at the Senate of the Republic.

Results achieved:

Italian public institutions have increased their awareness on the existing gaps in current Italian legislation; civil society organisations are more aware of the good practices in place in Italy and abroad and of possible points on which to focus their advocacy; the media and the citizenry are more informed on the issue and on the need to improve current regulations and policies.

Specifically, the results with related indicators are as follows:

- Institutions: reached the President of the Senate and the Department of Equal Opportunities in the person of the Minister for Equal Opportunities;
- Civil society: 131 Italian organisations reached through the dissemination of the report via e-mail;
- Media: reached 10 journalists attending the conference + 16 journalists invited by NPWJ; 14 newspaper articles published; 2 mentions in radio programmes; 2 mentions in TV programmes (TG);
- Social media: 20 people reached on YouTube (101 impressions in total); 184 people reached on Facebook (67 reactions).

Impact generated:

Italian institutions and civil society organisations are more aware of the issues related to preventing and combating child, early and forced marriage in Italy; they are informed with respect to possible actions to be taken to improve what already exists and work towards the eradication of the phenomenon.

Target audience:

- **Direct:** civil society organisations, institutional bodies and decision-makers at national level, press and media, public opinion;
- **Indirect:** Italian and foreign women and girls residing in Italy.

Partners/Partnership:

The Circle Italia Onlus.

Stakeholders:

Civil society organisations, institutional bodies, political representatives and policy makers, local authorities and other stakeholders at different levels.

Strengthening frontline workers and the empowerment of refugee women and girls in Turkey to fight and overcome sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)

Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) is routinely perpetrated against Syrian refugee women and girls in Turkey, who are often seen as passive recipients of services rather than as rights holders with their own capacity to act. During the first quarter of the year, NPWJ developed, together with its Syrian partners, a set of recommendations for the international community, the Turkish government and Syrian civil society to combat sexual and gender-based violence against Syrian refugee women and girls in Turkey. NPWJ also organised two online seminars in March 2021 that were attended by members of the European Parliament, members of the Belgian Federal Parliament, representatives of UN Women, as well as representatives of Syrian civil society.

This project aims to engage affected communities to recognise the violence and denial of human rights committed against women and to promote their direct participation in addressing the issue.

Output:

- Developed a set of recommendations for the international community, the Turkish government and Syrian civil society to combat sexual and gender-based violence against Syrian refugee women and girls in Turkey;
- Organised 2 online seminars attended by members of the European Parliament, members of the Belgian Federal Parliament, representatives of UN agencies and representatives of Syrian civil society.

Results achieved + indicators:

Reached and involved 209 people, including 124 women and 85 men.

Impact generated:

Dissemination of recommendations to the international community, international organisations and institutions to raise awareness of the issue among policy makers.

Target audience:

Representatives of Syrian civil society, representatives of international organisations and Members of the European Parliament (MEPs).

Partners/Partnership:

9 Syrian civil society organisations, including Hope Revival, Muzun, White Hats, Women Survivors, Nuday Syria, Mercy Without Limits, Masar, Justice for Women and Equality and Empowerment.

Stakeholders:

Representatives of Syrian civil society, representatives of international organisations and MEPs.

2.4 Communication and social media

With the emergency caused by Covid-19 and the consequent movement restrictions placed worldwide, the importance of new media to reach, inform and engage a wider audience has become even more evident since 2020. Consequently, NPWJ expanded its communication strategy by implementing new initiatives and using new means to support the goal of protecting and promoting human rights, democracy and justice in a changing world.

In 2021, we continued to strengthen our social presence and improve our use of social media. We merged the two Facebook profiles, in English and Italian, into one page to optimise communication with our supporters, using the latest innovations added to the platform. We also tried to optimise our presence on Instagram and the activity of the profiles linked to the “Amazon Beyond the Crisis” project. We continued to broadcast our events online to reach and inform a wider audience.

We continued to publish on our website, and to disseminate via social networks, statements and press releases related to our activities and the issues that are closest to our hearts. In addition, the newsletter has become a regular appointment to allow recipients to learn more about certain topics, as well as to find out some relevant news about our work.

Finally, NPWJ continued to produce, also in 2021, a weekly episode on Radio Radicale in which it not only presents the association's current and future campaigns, but also involves external guests, including Members of the European Parliament, experts and activists. The episode is aired twice a week: on Wednesdays at 23:30 and again on Fridays at 06:00 and is always available online.

5. FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

BALANCE SHEET UNTIL 31 DECEMBER 2021

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

ASSETS	At 31/12/2021	At 31/12/2020	LIABILITIES	At 31/12/2021	At 31/12/2020
A) Receivables from shareholders for capital contributions			A) Net worth:		
			I – Corporate capital;		
			II – Share premium account:		
B) Fixed assets:			1) Statutory reserve;		
I – Intangible fixed assets:			2) Institutional bodies’ reserves;		
1) establishment and expansion costs;			3) Third-party reserve;	971.197	266.709
2) development costs;			III – Unrestricted account:		
3) industrial patents and intellectual property rights;			1) Earnings or management reserve;	182.322	23.525
4) concessions, licences, brand names and similar rights;			2) Other reserves;		
5) goodwill impairment;			IV – Operating surplus/deficit.	137.731	158.797
6) current fixed assets and down payments;			Total	1.291.250	449.031
7) others.					
<i>Total</i>	0	0			
II - Tangible fixed assets:					
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:					

10) from 5 per thousands of Italian taxes;				
11) pre-paid taxes;	7.679	4.220	9) Tax payables;	7.529 25.549
12) towards others.	424.885	879.617		
<i>Total</i>	<i>432.768</i>	<i>884.039</i>	10) Debts towards social security institutions;	5.827 7.930
III - Financial assets that are not fixed assets:				
1) shareholding in subsidiaries;			11) Debts towards employees and collaborators;	79.013 91.552
2) shareholding in affiliated businesses;				
3) other bonds.	1.033	1.033	12) Other debts.	107.937 107.354
<i>Total</i>	<i>1.033</i>	<i>1.033</i>	Total	454.487 529.807
IV – Available cash:				
1) bank and postal deposits;	813.741	178.159		
2) checks;				
3) cash and securities on hand.	144	81		
<i>Total</i>	<i>813.885</i>	<i>178.240</i>		
Total current assets	1.835.489	1.171.438		
D) Accruals and deferrals assets	361	3.428	E) Accruals and deferrals liabilities	2.179 133.759
TOTAL ASSETS	1.835.850	1.174.866	TOTAL LIABILITIES	1.835.850 1.174.866

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

EXPENSES	2021	2020	PROVENTI E RICAVI	2021	2020
A) Expenses from activities of general interest			A) Proceeds from activities of general interest		
1) Raw, ancillary and consumable materials and commodity	35.237	19.188	1) Proceeds from membership dues and founders' contributions	750	
2) Services	1.277.910	815.976	2) Proceeds from member for mutual activities		
3) Use of third-party assets	40.822	45.165	3) Proceeds from services and transfers to associate and founders		
4) Personnel	485.535	487.698	4) Liberal donation	4.416	3.989
5) Depreciation			5) Proceeds from the 5 per thousands of the Italian taxes	13.971	13.039
6) Provisions for risks and charges	20.044	43.208	6) Contribution from private stakeholders	1.649.715	1.417.299
7) Other operating expenses	107	276	7) Proceeds from services and transfers to third parties		
8) Closing inventory			8) Proceeds from public bodies		
Sub Total	1.859.654	1.411.511	9) Proceeds from contracts with public bodies	376.066	184.530
			10) Other proceeds		
			11) Closing inventory		
			Sub Total	2.044.918	1.618.857
			General interest's activities surplus/deficit (+/-)	185.264	207.346
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

			Avanzo/disavanzo attività diverse (+/-)		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	5.249	2.720	3) Other proceeds			
<i>Sub Total</i>	<i>5.249</i>	<i>2.720</i>	<i>Sub Total</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	
			Fundraising activities surplus/deficit (+/-)		-5.249	-2.720
D) Financial expenses			D) Proceeds from financial activities			
1) Bank loans	7.908	7.108	1) Bank loans	33	32	
2) Financial assets			2) Financial assets			
3) Building stock			3) Building stock			
4) Other building stock			4) Other building stock			
5) Provisions for risks and charges			5) Other proceeds	1.227	630	
6) Other assets	10.986	2.024	<i>Sub Total</i>	<i>1.259</i>	<i>661</i>	
<i>Sub Total</i>	<i>18.894</i>	<i>9.132</i>	Financial activities surplus/deficit (+/-)		-17.635	-8.470
E) Expenses of general support			B) Proceeds of general support			
1) Raw, ancillary and consumable materials and commodity	4.000	5.586	1) Proceeds from personnel secondment			
2) Services	8.168	4.866	2) Other general support proceeds			
3) Use of third-party assets	1.879	6.293				
4) Personnel	1.048	15.761				
5) Depreciation						
6) Provisions for risks and charges						
7) Other charges	1.554	0				

	<i>Sub Total</i>	<i>16.649</i>	<i>32.506</i>		<i>Sub Total</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
		1.900.44	1.455.86			2.046.17	0
	Total Expenses	6	8		Total of proceeds	7	1.619.519
					Operating surplus/deficit before taxes (+/-)	145.731	163.651
					Taxes	8.000	4.854
					Operating surplus/deficit (+/-)	137.731	158.797

FINANCIAL REPORT
BALANCE SHEET CLOSED ON 31/12/2021

The Balance Sheet on 31 December 2021:

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 2021 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 (2,705 euro), assets entrusted for missions and on-site initiatives (529,087 euro) and assets entrusted to partners for the realisation of project activities that have not yet been spent and accounted for (56,010 euro).

The “credits towards others” item is composed of security deposits (20,600 euro), credits for concluded projects before 31/12/2021 (353,119 euro), credits for advanced expenses for ongoing projects (51,166 euro).

There are also tax credits representing the shares of Personal Income Tax bonus (IRPEF in Italy) for collaborators and employees in accordance with the law (204 euro) and pre-paid taxes credits concerning IRAP down payments (7,679 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 31/12/21 (254,181 euro), “Debts towards employees and collaborators” (79,013 euro) and “other debts” or loans and expenses to be reimbursed to third parties (107,937 euro).

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

- Accrual assets are 11 euro for net asset interests on bank accounts, accrued but not collected
- Deferrals assets 350 euro for antivirus licences and printer rental for fees invoiced in advance
- Accrual liabilities are 2,029 euro, including bank charges and commissions for the fourth trimester of 207 euro, expenses reimbursement for missions that have not been accounted yet as at 31/12/21 1,822 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 182,322 euro at the beginning of the year, and it increased by 137,731 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” are the sums received in advance from donors for projects that had not yet been spent as at 31/12/21:

- HUMAN RIGHT FOUNDATION for the project “Human rights advocacy in Europe” 381,797 euro;
- AMREF for the project “P-ACT: percorsi di attivazione contro il taglio dei diritti” 7,815 euro;
- European Commission for the project “Improving the reporting capacity of the Libyan Government and Civil Society to United Nations Human Rights Mechanisms” 215,892 euro;
- PMI for the project “The Human Rights Impact of Illicit Trade in conflict: the case of Syria and Iraq” 126,430 euro;
- The Nando and Elsa Peretti Foundation for the project “Amazonia Beyond the Crisis - Accountability for deforestation: preventing further violations against human rights and protecting against continuous environmental and economic destructions” 239,263 euro.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The financial statement highlights the funding sources, and the way resources are used among the management areas. Overall, incurred expenses amounted to 1,900,446 euro, while the proceeds amounted to 2,046,177 euro.

The operating balance, before taxes, is a surplus of 145,731 euro, but it is reduced to 137,731 euro due to the Italian Regional Tax (IRAP) estimated at 8,000 euro.

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 the financial year 2021, it entailed total expenses of 1,860,000 euro and income of 2,045,000 euro. The only project financed during the year from public sources is the one on Libya, financed by the European Commission already mentioned with reference to "restricted reserves allocated by third parties" and by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Canada.

The remaining activities were financed by private sources, associations and foundations. In particular, the following should be noted: The Nando and Elsa Peretti Foundation per Amazonia, PMI e UN WOMEN per Siria.

- **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, and publicity for the allocation of the *5 per thousand*. Total expenses amount to 5,249 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 2021.

As in the year 2020, 2021 was also characterised by the Covid-19 pandemic.

As with many other realities, we continued to maintain many activities, that before the pandemic were carried out in presence, in meetings via telematic links. With almost all donors, we had already obtained extensions in the previous year for the implementation of activities for ongoing projects, which were not costly for the donors and allowed us to achieve our goals in a longer time.

In spite of the 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 12 supporters (6 men and 6 women) 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.

Overall, the organisation maintains a balance and flexibility that allows it to run a healthy and dynamic business management.

In recent years, having several multi-year projects has allowed us to plan and manage with a long-term perspective, which is also a fundamental basis for relaunching and maintaining economic and financial equilibrium.

There are many fronts that we would like to strengthen, and first and foremost is communication and the dissemination of knowledge of what we do. In fact, while our work is highly appreciated at an institutional level, both nationally and internationally, it is, at the same time, unknown to most and this, for example, limits the possibility of receiving contributions and memberships.

From this point of view, in 2020 we reactivated the distribution of the weekly newsletter, which we have kept also in 2021 as it is a very useful and constant tool to keep external stakeholders up to date on the initiatives undertaken and the activities produced.

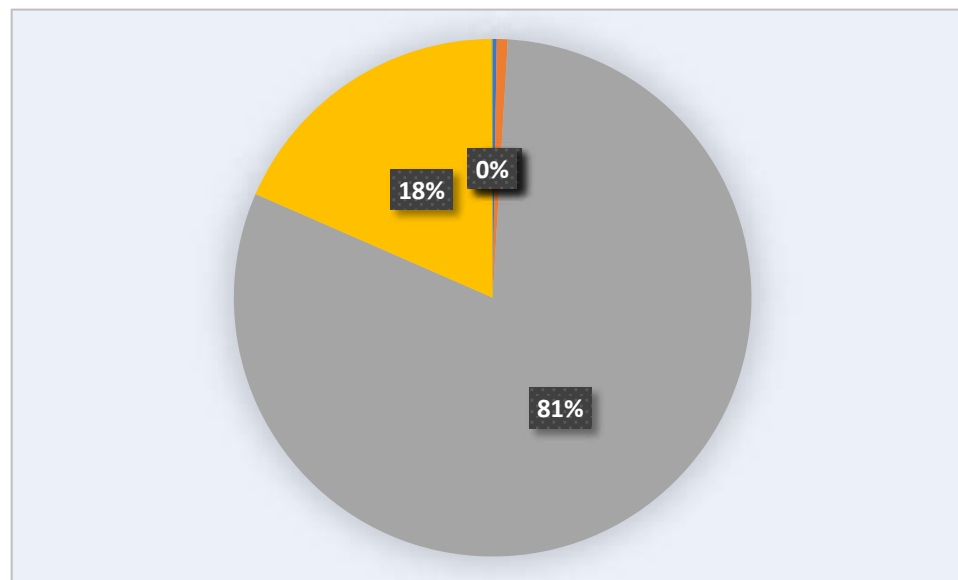
We have also started designing a new website, since ours is now outdated and tied to logics, including technical ones, that are very limiting, and in recent weeks we have entrusted the task to a communications company.

We have decided to invest, albeit always limitedly, resources to publicise the possibility of allocating the 5 per thousand to NPWJ, in particular with an advertisement within a guide that is distributed in CAFs and through paid promotion on Facebook.

Other initiatives will have to be put in place to boost our small fundraising capacity.

Economic resources, amounting to 2,046,177 euro, are broken down as follows:

	Absolute value	%
Charitable donations	5.166	0,25%
Proceeds from the 5 per thousands of the Italian taxes	13.971	0,68%
Contribution from private stakeholders	1.649.715	80,62%
Proceeds from contracts with public bodies	376.066	18,38%
Bank loans	33	0,00%
Other proceeds	1.226	0,06%
	2.046.177	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 2021 appears only for its share:

- **PMI-Impact** – “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
- **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
- **Minister of Foreign Affairs Canada**, “Improving the reporting capacity of the Libyan Government and Civil Society to Human Rights treaty bodies and the Universal Periodic Review” 20/08/2021 – 28/02/2023, 50,000 CAD
- **The Nando and Elsa Peretti Foundation** – “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
- **ARCS – ARCI Culture Solidali**, “DROIT: Diritti, Reinserimento sociale, Orientamento professionale e Tutela per giovani adulti, donne e disabili nelle carceri libanesi”, finanziato dall'Agenzia Italiana per la Cooperazione allo Sviluppo 2018/2021 (extended to July 2022), 19,500 EURO
- **Amref Health Africa Onlus**, “P-ACT: percorsi di attivazione contro il taglio dei diritti” 01/04/2021 – 30/09/2022, 21,630 EURO
- **Chiesa Valdese**, “Prevenire e contrastare le Mutilazioni Genitali Femminili (MGF): amplificare la voce delle comunità della diaspora, diffondere i principi della protezione internazionale, informare e sensibilizzare”, 01/09/2021 – 30/09/2022, 40,570 EURO

And also to finance activities that do not have a specific project and funder, such as those for the STOP to CHILD MARRIAGES for which we received a donation from The Circle Italia Onlus and those related to "SILENCING DISSENT AND JUSTICE FOR JAMAL" aimed at ensuring respect for freedom of expression and overcoming the suppression of dissent still practised in gross violation of human rights, as well as for the "HUMAN RIGHTS ADVOCACY IN EUROPE" activities with the contribution of the Human Rights Foundation.

As stated in the financial report, there were no specific fundraising campaigns.

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

ASSETS

Year 2019	840.131
Year 2020	1.174.866
Year 2021	1.835.850

LIABILITIES

Year 2019	816.606
Year 2020	725.835
Year 2021	544.600

NET WORTH

Year 2019	23.525
Year 2020	449.031
Year 2021	1.291.250

Of which advance payments projects 971.197

Tax Payables

Year 2019	50.504
Year 2020	25.549
Year 2021	7.529

Debts towards social security institutions

Year 2019	6.312
Year 2020	7.930
Year 2021	5.827

6. SUPPORT US

If you share the objectives and campaigns of NPWJ, if you care about the protection 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 policies of NPWJ.

Payments can be made through:

PayPal



[Click here to open](#)

Bank transfer to one of the following accounts:

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

No Peace Without Justice
Triodos, Bruxelles, Belgio
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

Wishraiser

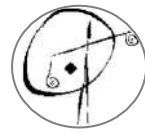


Support us with a regular donation through Wishraiser, a platform that allows you to donate monthly and gain numerous benefits.

[Click here to join](#)

To receive further information, please contact us at: donations@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 & human rights by checking the dedicated section on our website or our social media profiles.

Follow us on:



Facebook | No Peace Without Justice ([@npwj.org](https://www.facebook.com/npwj.org))



Twitter | NPWJ ([@NpwjPress](https://twitter.com/NpwjPress)) and No Peace Without Justice - Amazonia ([@NPWJ_Amazonia](https://twitter.com/NPWJ_Amazonia))



Instagram | No Peace Without Justice ([@npwj_](https://www.instagram.com/npwj_)) and NPWJ Amazonia ([@npwj_amazonia](https://www.instagram.com/npwj_amazonia))



YouTube | No Peace Without Justice ([YouTube](https://www.youtube.com/npwj))

NO PEACE WITHOUT JUSTICE

