



NO PEACE WITHOUT JUSTICE

**Organisation with Special Advisory Status (Category II) at the
Economic and Social Committee of the United Nations**

Annual Report of Activities 2022

Opening Remarks

The year 2022 has been an extremely challenging time characterised by brazen violations of the international order, massive increases of forced displacements of populations, growing social inequalities and unprecedented levels of conflict over food and energy, further complicated by the impending climate crisis. The geopolitical repositioning and regrouping fuelled by the rise of authoritarianism in this time of crisis and the deepening polarisation of international affairs has left us in a multifaceted and multidimensional crisis in which the promotion and protection of human rights and the fight against impunity risk being left aside on the altar of realpolitik and geopolitical calculations.

The direction of world affairs becomes more divided and volatile, marked by rapidly increasing rivalry, confrontation, and mistrust across the board in strategic, diplomatic, economic, and political realms. In February 2022, with Russia's illegal and brutal invasion of Ukraine, major war returned to Europe with its horrifying corollary of extrajudicial executions, torture chambers and mass deportations. In September 2022, following the killing by the "morality police" of Mahsa Amini for failing to cover her hair properly, Iranians took to the streets to condemn her death and Iran's mistreatment of women. The protests quickly spread throughout the country as Iranians across social, class, and ethnic lines marched to the slogan: "Women, life, freedom!" The theocratic regime in Tehran tried to quell the protests with force: by December, Iranian security forces had killed as many as 450 protestors on the streets and begun publicly executing protestors convicted in farcical trials for crimes against the state. Political instability and the climate crisis continue to fuel a global humanitarian crisis with some 100 million people forced from their homes and to seek refuge in foreign countries. The humanitarian situation in countries like Syria, Afghanistan, Libya, South Sudan, and Yemen remains desperate without any signs of a resolution in the underlying conflicts.

Against this backdrop, No Peace Without Justice continued its work on strengthening international law and thus combatting impunity for gross human rights violations worldwide. Protecting human rights, demanding accountability and condemning gross violations of international laws is now more important than ever; NPWJ therefore carried out significant work to contribute to respect for the rule of law, international justice and the strengthening of the ICC, fighting impunity and working towards justice and accountability, including in Afghanistan, Libya and Amazonia.

In July 2022, NPWJ obtained the recognition of the Consultative Status to the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). NPWJ's application had been blocked for many years due to constant opposition from countries such as Russia, China, Cuba and others that did not want an "uncomfortable" voice like ours, a voice strongly committed to the protection of human rights, democracy and the rule of law, being active and heard at the United Nations. This is an important recognition for No Peace Without Justice, which for almost thirty years has been strongly and fiercely involved in the United Nations, the activities of the ICC, the UN Council for Human Rights and the implementation of major projects funded by UN agencies in critical areas and countries. Thanks to this status, we will further strengthen our commitment to the protection of human rights, the promotion of the rule of law and the fight against impunity.

Despite the successes and the hard work conducted during the year, the final days of 2022 brought forward the most serious challenge and existential threat that NPWJ had to bear since its establishment. On 9 December 2022, news broke that the Belgian authorities were investigating an alleged criminal organisation aimed at corrupting Members of the European Parliament and the European Institutions democratic process; the same day, the offices of NPWJ were searched by the Belgian authorities and NPWJ Secretary General, who immediately self- suspended, was taken for questioning. He was released unconditionally on 3 February 2023 by the same investigating judge who had ordered his arrest. The idea that NPWJ would be involved in corruption of public officials is absurd and repulsive, and we witnessed the unfolding events with the utmost astonishment and sadness. Since day one, NPWJ expressed its full cooperation with the investigating authorities and the conviction that the ongoing investigation will demonstrate the complete extraneity of the accusations and the full correctness of NPWJ as well as the total innocence of the Secretary General. Having known him for the past 20 years, we know that his commitment to human rights has always been a personal passion and we are certain that it was this spirit of service that guided his actions as Secretary General of NPWJ.

Antonella Casu, Gianluca Eramo

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1. ABOUT NO PEACE WITHOUT JUSTICE

Our History

No Peace Without Justice is an international non-profit organisation founded by Emma Bonino in May 1994 and originally born from a 1993 campaign of the Transnational Radical Party. Since then, NPWJ has worked for the protection and promotion of human rights, democracy, the rule of law and international justice.

Since 1994, NPWJ has been leading the efforts to promote the establishment and the efficient operation of the International Criminal Court (ICC) to investigate and prosecute war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide. The first steps were settled in November 1994, when Emma Bonino, appointed by the Italian Government, presented Italy's availability to host the Diplomatic Conference in order to adopt the International Criminal Court's Statute. Meanwhile, with the adoption of Resolution 49/53 on the 9th of December 1994, the UN General Assembly established an ad hoc committee for the creation of an International Criminal Court.

In the following years, NPWJ campaigned to support the goal of the creation of the International Criminal Court. Firstly, seminars were organised at the University of Rome, La Sapienza, at the New York University and at the Columbia Law School in March and October 1996. Then, an international appeal, launched by NPWJ, was published in The International Herald Tribune. In July 1998 the Plenipotentiary Conference in Rome finally established the International Criminal Court and NPWJ launched the campaign "Ratification Now!" in order to achieve as soon as possible the 60 ratifications necessary for the entry into force of the Rome Statute.

In September 1998 NPWJ conducted the first of many missions to Kosovo to collect evidence of crimes committed by Slobodan Milosevic; the results were presented in March 1999 to the UN Commission on Human Rights in Geneva and represented a precious contribution in the proceedings against Milosevic at the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY).

In 2003, NPWJ started to support the movement for change and opening that had emerged in several Arab Countries in the Middle East and North Africa Region (MENA), within the broader campaign of the Radical Party for the creation of a Worldwide Organisation of Democracy and Democracies. The overall objective of our activities in the MENA region is to promote democratic values, liberal institutions and open government through the development of political mechanisms of consultation that recognise non-governmental actors, NGOs and civil society. They are a vital, legitimate and necessary counterpart for dialogue with State institutions on issues of democratic reform, especially in situations in which fundamental and universal principles are often set aside in the name of political stability and presumed cultural incompatibility.

Over the years, NPWJ carried out specific projects aimed at promoting democracy and human rights protection through incorporating Transitional justice, accountability and reconciliation (TJAR) in decision-making on conflict resolution and stability, development and reconstruction planning in

Bahrain, Libya, Syria and Tunisia, as well as to support civil society, democratic transition and respect for human rights in Iraq and Iran. NPWJ has also launched a specific campaign against silencing dissent and accountability for human rights violations in the Gulf region.

Meanwhile, since the 90s, NPWJ has developed its commitment to ban female genital mutilation (FGM). Together with forced and child marriage, marital rape, denial of reproductive rights and other forms of violations, NPWJ is working to prevent the spectrum of violence committed against women and girls. This spectrum is a consequence of the subordinate status of women and girls and they are typically addressed as cultural issues rather than as human rights violations.

In 2003, NPWJ launched the campaign "STOPFGM" for the entry into force of the Maputo Protocol, which took place in November 2005. In this regard, NPWJ has held talks with governments and civil society in countries such as Egypt, Eritrea, Djibouti, Kenya, Mali and Sudan to ensure an ever-growing ratification of the Protocol and its provisions against FGM. Moreover, NPWJ, together with its partners in the International Coalition for the Universal Banning of Female Genital Mutilation, with the support of the Italian Government, pursued the ambitious goal of achieving universal recognition of FGM as a violation of human rights, which was reached in December 2012 with the adoption of a resolution 67/146 by the United Nations General Assembly.

In 2011, after the fall of authoritarian regimes in Tunisia, Egypt, Libya and Yemen, NPWJ started to develop and support activities focused on transitional justice in the pursuit of national reconciliation as essential components in the process of reconstruction and democratic transition, with the idea that revenge must not prevail over justice.

In the subsequent years, NPWJ continued to work on the programmes already mentioned, expanding initiatives and efforts to protect human rights, like promoting initiatives of transitional justice in Libya and focusing on consequences of illicit trafficking during conflicts (especially in Syria and Iraq). One of NPWJ's innovations was the introduction of the focus on human rights relating to the environment, through the project "Amazonia Beyond the Crisis", aimed at preserving biodiversity and fighting crimes against the environment in order to protect the Amazon Forest and its inhabitants.

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.

We call for justice. We do not accept that war crimes and atrocities unavoidably “just happen” in war: they are the result of deliberate policy decisions by individuals at the highest levels, who can and should be held accountable by States and by the international community.

Our values

- *We believe in a fairer society. Poverty, illiteracy and underdevelopment are strongly connected to civil and political rights, so they cannot be treated as a separate entity. Political freedoms and civil liberties allow the struggles and concerns of the poor, the oppressed and the disadvantaged to be vocalised, driving permanent change.*
- *We fight for women’s rights. We do not accept that universal human rights have no space in 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 believe in empowerment. Local and marginalised voices must be amplified, especially when discussing issues that directly concern their communities. Acknowledging intersectionality, NPWJ maintains that marginalised voices cannot be excluded from any human rights initiative given that their communities are routinely more affected. NPWJ therefore supports the empowerment of marginalised voices and survivors as active agents for local, national and global change.*
- *We believe that silence in the face of human rights violations equals complicity: we encourage institutions to cooperate with civil society to denounce human rights violations and take action with a view to ending them across the world.*
- *We fight discrimination. We challenge assumptions and push boundaries to help break discriminatory and harmful power dynamics and effect sustainable cultural, political and social change.*
- *We refuse to accept impunity for environmental and human devastation. Ecocide must be recognised in order to hold perpetrators to account, protect and promote indigenous rights and ensure that ecosystems are preserved.*

Our mission

- To reinforce national, regional and international systems for the promotion and protection of **human rights**, delivering justice and redress for survivors when they are violated;
- To support and collaborate with **local actors** who defend and promote human rights, especially in hostile environments;
- To develop **international justice** and human rights standards and promote **compliance** with them.

Our strengths

<p><i><u>We listen.</u></i></p>	<p>NPWJ learns from local actors. Using results from in-country work, NPWJ adjusts priorities as required, bringing the needs and constraints on the ground to the attention of relevant actors outside the country, with a view to also informing their policy priorities.</p>
<p><i><u>We embrace.</u></i></p>	<p>NPWJ engages institutional and non-institutional local actors in substantive and strategic partnerships: NPWJ works with these actors because they share common priorities, not because they “implement” things for us, but rather because we implement the changes they want to see.</p>
<p><i><u>We empower.</u></i></p>	<p>NPWJ empowers and redefines victims of human rights violations as survivors, supports vulnerable and under-represented groups (such as women, children and minorities) and empowers them as actors for change.</p>
<p><i><u>We have expertise.</u></i></p>	<p>NPWJ has recognised in-house expertise on a range of issues and access to a large network of world-renowned experts to complement that expertise where needed.</p>
<p><i><u>We act according to our convictions.</u></i></p>	<p>NPWJ acts according to its convictions; NPWJ sets its own agenda, based on its political priorities, specific expertise and needs as assessed on the ground. NPWJ does not undertake activities outside its scope of political interest or beyond its expertise simply because funds have been made available; policy objectives and operational priorities are set independently of availability of resources and drive our fundraising strategy.</p>

How we work

To fulfil its mission, NPWJ conducts a series of political campaigns and specific initiatives, mobilising and promoting partnerships between governments, public institutions, non-governmental organisations and other actors in society, as well as addressing the broadest potential audience through public awareness. 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 of "conflict mapping", 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 and post-conflict areas 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 numerous countries.

NPWJ intervenes when there is a need of which we possess the expertise required to tackle. Our projects have the greatest impact when they are aimed not only at meeting the short-term need, but also at building local groups' capacity to be independent in continuing to push for change. NPWJ doesn't want to be indispensable; we build our programmes 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; the empowerment of women and children and the eradication of all types of violence against them.

In a wider scenario of protection and promotion of human rights, rule of law and inclusive, participatory democracy, we aim to create a civil society capable of demanding certain standards for itself and able to design its own future. A society that is free from oppression and impunity, able to appreciate and express its own dignity; and to exercise its fundamental, basic human rights.

Further Information

NPWJ firmly believes that NGOs have a responsibility to follow the highest code of ethics. In order to stay in line with this goal, on [our website](#) you can consult all our policies and procedures, both in English and in Italian.

We are committed to providing a work environment free from sexual harassment and any form of discrimination and have never received any complaints related to these issues. NPWJ does not tolerate sexual harassment or discrimination under any circumstances. If a staff member or collaborator believes that they have been or are aware of sexual harassment, they should report this immediately to their supervisor or to their supervisor's superiors, if the

supervisor does not take action. NPWJ staff may be fired, consultant contracts may be terminated, and contact with partners or other interlocutors may be terminated if such sexual harassment is found. If necessary, the matter may also be reported to the police or other competent authorities, including depending on the legislation applicable at the place where the sexual harassment occurred. Any report of sexual harassment will be subject to a full and confidential investigation.

In 2022 we did not receive any reports of sexual harassment. Also, during the year we continued to have a gender balance within our staff, this theme being very dear to us.

NPWJ strictly follows privacy policies, with a focus on children and minors. Since the registered office of NPWJ is in the territory of the European Union, we observe the General Data Protection Regulation of the European Union 2016/679 (GDPR).

In 2022, we received no complaints about privacy violations, nor sanctions for non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

NPWJ is deeply interested in protecting the environment and is therefore committed to being sustainable and reducing its impact through the implementation of environmentally conscious practices, in compliance with current regulations.

We are committed to improving sustainability in all our locations. Given the nature of our work, we also have specific security policies for our mission associates. The safety and well-being of our employees is crucial to us.

STAKEHOLDERS

- **Rights bearers:**

the protection of rights, both human rights and environmental rights, are integral 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:**

we collaborate with and empower active change agents, listening to their needs and experiences, so that they feel comfortable to speak first-hand about the direct situations they have been faced with or are currently facing. 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 change agents.

- **Activists and human rights defenders:**

we collaborate with those who are committed every day to the front lines 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, have 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 believe in our activities and dedicate their time to carrying out our campaigns every day, enriching them with their contribution, determination and passion.

2. OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

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

In 2022, 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). In its work on international criminal justice, 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 stakeholders and respects the highest standards of protection of human rights. In fighting 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 2022 NPWJ continued its commitment to the criminalisation of ecocide at the regional and international level.

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 its support. Since 1994, NPWJ has been one of the organisations at the forefront of promoting the efficient and effective operations of the then-future International Criminal Court (ICC) to investigate and prosecute war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide. In 2022, 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 resource limitations and policy and implementation challenges of the ICC in areas that hinder its ability to be effective, be efficient and have a positive impact.

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.

To achieve its goal of strengthening the ICC, NPWJ carried out advocacy activities throughout 2022. NPWJ advocated, among other things, for field presence, outreach, completion strategies and a sufficient and sustainable budget. 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. 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, completion strategies and the budget. Over the course of the year, NPWJ issued several statements relating to international justice and the ICC, including on the situation in Ukraine, ecocide and environmental crimes and a statement on making the ICC fit-for-purpose. NPWJ made in-depth submissions on the draft guidelines for documentation work done by civil society issued by the ICC Office of the Prosecutor, EuroJust and the Genocide Network, which were published in September, and participated in an expert discussion with the ICC on children. NPWJ participated actively in the annual session of the ICC Assembly of States Parties, co-hosting three side events and delivering a joint NGO statement during the General Debate.

Output:

- 1 submission on draft ICC OTP document;
- 1 official statement at the ICC Assembly of States Parties;
- 3 side events at the ICC Assembly of States Parties;
- 50 meetings with the ICC, its stakeholders, civil society and other stakeholders to strengthen the work of the ICC;
- 35 contributions to joint official and unofficial statements and documents relating to strengthening the work of the ICC.

Results and impact:

- NPWJ's priorities have been reflected in both official and unofficial documents and statements and have had an impact on strengthening the ICC and informing the views of States Parties and other stakeholders.

Recipients:

- Direct beneficiaries: Civil society organisations, ICC, ICC States Parties;
- Indirect: ICC stakeholders (victims, other stakeholders affected by the ICC's work), public opinion through dissemination of documents and press statements.

Partners:

- Human Rights Watch;

- Al Haq;
- International Federation for Human Rights (IFDH);
- Parliamentarians for Global Action;
- Stop Ecocide Foundation;
- The Ukrainian Legal Advisory Group (side events and joint statements);
- Coalition for the International Criminal Court (CICC), of which NPWJ is a founding and steering committee member.

Stakeholders:

- Civil society organisations;
- ICC;
- ICC State Parties;
- UN member States;
- Public opinion.

Support for Human Rights in Afghanistan

On 15 August 2021, the Taliban took control of Afghanistan, beginning the resumption of increasingly serious human rights violations, especially against women, girls and minorities. NPWJ has strong partners in Afghanistan, having worked there in 2005-2010, and started working again more intensively on Afghanistan given the situation for our partners and for human rights in Afghanistan in general. This has included support for the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC, which was disbanded by the Taliban in May 2022); support for partners in establishing a new, Afghan-led human rights organisation; and support for the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan, who was appointed in April 2022 and took up office in May 2022. In addition, since the withdrawal of US troops from Afghanistan, part of NPWJ's job has also been to inform policy makers in Brussels, as well as in Italy, about the plight of Afghan women committed to human rights.

In 2022, NPWJ supported the development of a new, Afghan-led organisation called “Rawadari”, including providing legal framework for them to undertake human rights monitoring and reporting and supporting them to identify and take the necessary steps to establish and register a new non-profit organisation. NPWJ also provided support for the Special Rapporteur, providing in kind and pro bono support for the Special Rapporteur to discharge his mandate, including interpretation and translation, legal research and analysis and help in organising missions to discuss the current situation

in Afghanistan. Finally, with support from AIHRC international donors, NPWJ established an emergency appeal to help the leadership of the AIHRC support their staff following the takeover of Afghanistan by the Taliban.

The objective of this work was to ensure a spotlight would continue to be shone on human rights in Afghanistan and that effective work could be carried out to monitor and report on human rights violations, and to strengthen opportunities to seek accountability for those violations.

Output:

- Rawadari launched on 10 December 2022; they have released 3 public reports available on their [website](#).

Results and impact:

- The work undertaken by NPWJ during 2022 helped keep international attention on the human rights situation in Afghanistan, which was challenging given the Russian invasion of Ukraine at the beginning of the year;
- The support provided enabled the AIHRC leadership to discharge their obligations to their staff at a very difficult moment;
- Helped to support human rights defenders in Afghanistan to continue their vital human rights work;
- The support provided facilitated the UN Special Rapporteur in discharging his mandate more effectively, including his reporting obligations to the Human Rights Council and the UN General Assembly.

Partners:

Donors: AIHRC and Rawadari.

Recipients:

- **Direct:** Afghan society and human rights defenders, UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan;
- **Indirect:** UN member States, public opinion.

Stakeholders:

- Afghan society;
- Human rights defenders;
- UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan;
- Public opinion;
- UN member States.

Amazonia Beyond the Crisis: fighting impunity for deforestation and human rights violations in Amazonia

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 resulted in 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 damaging not only to biodiversity and human rights locally, but also to 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 objective of the project is to work with local partners from Amazonia, as well as regional and international partners, to seek accountability, raise awareness and effect behavioural change in respect of deforestation, fires and other environmental and human rights violations taking place in Amazonia.

The project activities are divided into three main activity clusters: related to the attribution of accountability, advocacy and local actions - which consist of supporting local actors and their initiatives. 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 increased.

Our activities on accountability included: the production of a historical study and report on Tapayuna land, with the aim of creating evidence to bring back the Tapayuna to their original land - subject to two lawsuits being judged and several contributions to UN human rights mechanisms including a joint written submission to the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) Working Group of the Human Rights Council on the human rights situation in Brazil together with a group of Brazilian organisations.



Our main advocacy activities were a mission to Brussels and Geneva of indigenous leaders, two main sets of activities in relation to international recognition of the crime of ecocide and the organisation of an online meeting between MEPs, relevant UN Special Rapporteurs and indigenous leaders gathered at Acampamento Terra Livre (ATL).

The advocacy mission to Brussels and Geneva of Patxon Metuktire, Yabuti Metuktire and Mauricio Ye'kwana, indigenous leaders representing the Yanomami, Yekwana, Munduruku and Kayapó peoples, from the states of Roraima, Pará and Mato Grosso in the Brazilian Amazon aimed to facilitate an enabling legal and political environment for accountability in respect of the deforestation, fires and other environmental and human rights violations taking place in Amazonia and was conducted in cooperation with the Hutukara Association (Yanomami and Yekwana) and the Raoni Institute and Kabu Institute from the Kayapó.



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We strengthened our activities related to ecocide: we created a position paper illustrating the main objectives of NPWJ regarding the crime of ecocide and organised various advocacy activities including the organisation of a side event on the matter at the 21st Session of the Assembly of State Parties (ASP) on the "Global Crisis and the Potential for the ICC: Relevance of Ecocide as the Fifth Crime".

Finally, our local actions included participation in the Pan-Amazonian Social Forum (FOSPA) and channelling funds through Fundo Brasil to support 9 indigenous local organisations facing emergency situations.

Output

- 1 advocacy mission to Brussels and Geneva of indigenous leaders representing the Yanomami, Yekwana, Munduruku and Kayapó peoples;
- Participation in 1 consultation + 1 information session of the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child;
- Participation in 1 forum – Pan-Amazonian Social Forum (FOSPA) in July 2022;
- 1 [joint written submission](#) to the UN UPR Working Group on the human rights situation in Brazil;
- 1 Assembly of States Parties side event on ecocide;
- 1 conference at the European Parliament;
- 1 online meeting between MEPs, relevant UN Special Rapporteurs and indigenous leaders gathered at Acampamento Terra Livre (ATL) in Brazil;
- 1 historical study and report on Tapayuna land;
- 1 ecocide position paper;

- 1 food distribution briefing on food security policies in Brazil;
- Channelled funds through Fundo Brasil for 9 grants to indigenous local organisations facing emergency situations.

Results and impact:

- 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;
- The Europe advocacy mission of Amazonian indigenous leaders contributed to furthering progress in achieving the overall objective of facilitating an enabling legal and political environment for accountability in respect of deforestation, fires and other environmental and human rights violations taking place in Amazonia;
- Facilitated communicational bridges between diverse decision-making bodies and people fighting on the frontlines against Amazonia's destruction;
- Our UPR working group submission was frequently referred to within the “Summary of Stakeholders’ Submissions on Brazil- Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights” and on 18 November, the Working Group adopted this report;
- Established links between regional and international institutions and local actors, including CSOs and human rights defenders;
- Supported and amplified voices of partners in the region, facilitating direct involvement of indigenous peoples in advocacy activities;
- 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;
- Indigenous women of the target groups 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); The Associazione Nazionale Forense (ANF); ICC States Parties, ICC officials;
- **Indirect:** civil society at local, regional and international level.

Partners:

- **Main partner and donor:** The Peretti Foundation;
- Other partners for the activities carried out in 2022: O Mundo Que Queremos, Amigos da Terra, Instituto do Homem e Meio Ambiente da Amazônia (Imazon), Instituto de Pesquisa Ambiental da Amazônia (IPAM), “Seja Legal com a Amazônia” campaign, Instituto Maíra, Fundo Brasil de Direitos Humanos; Stop Ecocide Foundation; youth activists from New Zealand; European Parliament Research Service (EPRS); Frontline Defenders; EEAS Human Rights Division; FERN; FIDH; the Forest Peoples Programme;
- Collaborations: activists and leaders of indigenous communities; defenders of human rights and the environment.

Stakeholders

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

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 2022, 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 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.

We also gave space to the voice of dissidents from Bangladesh by facilitating an event at the European Parliament that was attended by both the embassy (for the government) and dissidents and witnesses of violence. Bangladesh will face elections in 2023.

Output:

- with the support of position papers and various materials, reached members of the European Parliament within various political groups;
- sent information material to various international stakeholders;
- sent a [written submission](#) of to the UN Universal Periodic Review (43rd Session of the UPR Working Group) on the United Arab Emirates' judicial system;
- hosted 8 European Parliamentarians in Radio Radicale episodes managed by NPWJ.

Results and impact:

- we have inspired Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) to organise 6 events;
- the points on which we have carried out awareness activities have been included in 7 documents (resolution, opinions).

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, addressing situations where fundamental and universal principles are often set aside in the name of political stability and presumed cultural incompatibility. Our ultimate goal is to promote democratic values, liberal institutions and governance transparency by developing political consultation mechanisms that recognise non-governmental actors, NGOs and civil society as legitimate and necessary actors within discussions and activities surrounding the enactment 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 fuelled 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.

In February 2022, NPWJ published a field report, reflecting policy priorities and methodologies identified on the ground by national democracy and human rights advocates, focussing on the priorities and methodologies as perceived by local CSOs. Alongside this, NPWJ convened two online events in 2022 on “A human-rights approach to combat illicit trade: the case of Syria”, in collaboration with the Euro-Syrian Democratic Forum, the Budapest Centre for Mass Atrocities Prevention and the Sant’Anna School of Advance Studies. The first event was an online conference held on 24 February 2022 and the second was a side event convened on 8 March 2022 during the 49th regular session of the UN Human Rights Council. Both events highlighted how war economies and illicit trade have serious and tangible costs for human rights and for the erosion of the rule of law, increasing civilian suffering, contributing to political instability and feeding mechanisms that favour impunity.



Output:

- [Field report](#) reflecting policy priorities and methodologies identified by national democracy and human rights advocates;
- 2 online events.

Results and impact:

The field work report successfully gathered and presented information from reliable open sources such as audio-visual and print media networks, and Syrian civil society activists who are familiar with these crossings, their origins and their history. In doing so, the dissemination of this report shed a light on internal and border crossings, raising awareness of illicit trafficking in the case of Syria.

Both events on “A human rights approach to combat illicit trade: the case of Syria” provided an opportunity for panellists to explore the impact of illicit trade and war economies on the fundamental rights of the Syrian population, thus raising awareness and drawing attention to the link between illicit trade and human rights violations. The second event also provided recommendations as to necessary steps which must be taken by the Human Rights Council to combat illicit trade addressing international institutions, regional organisations and national actors in Syria and the private sector; local and international civil society are considered natural allies in the implementation of these recommendations. The recommendations made include:

Global Level

- Increase and raise awareness on the nexus between illicit trade, human rights violations against individuals and communities and conflict, to strengthen political will within international organisations and UN Member States with the goal of enhancing consistent application of tools available in the fight against illicit trade and human rights violations, including mass atrocity crimes.
- Ensure a holistic approach and enhance the exchange of information and other forms of collaboration between international organisations fighting illicit activities, international actors defending and protecting human rights and international agencies acting in the domains of development and humanitarian aid.
- Devote specific attention to the link between illicit trade and human rights violations in preparing risk assessments of and responses to conflict situations. To that end, international institutions and agencies acting in the field of security, human rights, development and humanitarian aid are invited to include indicators relating to illicit trade activities and the transition out of illicit economies in the early warning and response kits.

- Consider the specific needs of women and people belonging to particularly vulnerable groups (children, elders, people with disabilities, etc.) and consult them, within a safe and culturally sensitive environment, during the assessments of risks, the design of countermeasures and evaluation exercises, since illicit economies disparately affect the enjoyment of human rights by members of these groups.
- Give priority to the supply of alternative livelihood in humanitarian aid as illicit actors misuse primarily shortages in production and trade of goods for daily consumption and the hardships of civilians during armed conflicts. Populations living in extreme poverty and those undertaking low and unskilled labours are particularly vulnerable to human rights abuses, human trafficking, forced labour and sexual exploitation.
- Governments should revise and review existing global, regional and bilateral instruments obliging States to criminalise conduct related to illicit trade with the aim to include human rights violations and abuses as aggravating factors, particularly against civilians in armed conflict areas.
- Support Syrian civil society organisations in collecting evidence and documenting the human rights costs of illicit trade. In this framework, support the effort of national prosecutorial and judicial authorities to hold people responsible for serious crimes accountable based on universal jurisdiction, taking into account the connection between war economies, illicit trades and international crimes.
- Internationally established mechanisms tasked to monitor and report the massive human rights violations perpetrated in Syria, such as the UN Independent International Commission of Inquiry (CoI) and the International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism (IIIM), should consider and include the grave effects that illicit trade has on human rights, erosion of the rule of law and political instability in their work.
- The International Criminal Court (ICC) should consider in their investigations the grave effects that illicit trade has on human rights and erosion of the rule of law, both to contextualise crimes and with a view to presenting them as aggravating factors in sentencing, for instance bringing charges of starvation under crimes against humanity when this is the consequence of illicit trade or charges for pillaging in relation to the exploitation of certain resources or goods
- Intensify diplomatic and political actions to relaunch the international efforts aimed at developing a political solution to the conflict in Syria, including by supporting the “Political Declaration on Suspension of Veto Powers in Cases of Mass Atrocities,” launched by France and Mexico in 2015 at the 70th session of the United Nations General Assembly, which proposes a collective and voluntary agreement among the Permanent Members of the Security Council to refraining from using the veto in cases of mass atrocities.¹

Regional Level: League of Arab States

¹ Currently 103 UN Member States and 2 UN Observers have signed the declaration

- Convene a ministerial-level meeting to discuss the challenges of the fight against illicit trade and the link between human rights violations and conflict in the region and produce a roadmap in this context.
- Develop a Regional Action Plan to enhance the cooperation of national criminal justice actors in the region with the view to address human trafficking more effectively through the sharing of best practices and intelligence information.
- Enhance the regional framework for collaboration between authorities in neighbouring countries in both tracking and combatting illicit trade given the especially close cooperation of illicit actors and transnational organised crime along the borders.
- Organise regional workshops and roundtables to discuss the implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty adopted in 2014 and make recommendations for improving national and regional control systems from the perspective of prevention of illicit and unregulated arm transfers in the region, including into Syria.
- Consider launching an initiative similar to the Paris Pact in Afghanistan to combat drug trafficking and the abuse of drugs in Syria.
- Initiate a national dialogue process in Syria for eliminating illicit trade, corruption and human trafficking through broad consensus of the society.

Regional Level: European Union

- Convene a meeting of the relevant committees of the European Parliament (Committee on Foreign Affairs, Subcommittee on Security and Defence, Subcommittee on Human Rights, Committee on International Trade and Committee on Development) to discuss the challenges of illicit trade and its human rights implications and encourage EU institutions and Member States to revisit the standards when approving partnerships in arms sales and security.
- Organise roundtables with the representatives of the European External Action Service and European Commission to discuss the challenges and tasks for intensifying the fight against illicit trade with a focus on the Middle East and Syria.
- Introduce issues relating to the challenges of the fight against illicit trade and the link between human rights violations and conflict in the discussions of the relevant European Council working groups, such as Working Party of Foreign Relations (RELEX), Working Party on Public International Law (COJUR), United Nations Working Party (CONUN) and Working Party on Human Rights (COHOM).
- Enhance and update the EU sanctions regime and consider the elaboration of a “European Caesar Act” introducing secondary sanctions as a tool to reinforce the fight against illicit trade and oppose any form of normalisation with the Syrian authorities.
- Ensure a holistic approach and integrated manner when addressing the challenges of illicit trade and tailor the tools and measures to the local needs, culture and conditions. To that end, rely increasingly on the information and views of local actors and communities.

- Develop mechanisms of regular consultation with local civil society organisations, women and people belonging to particularly vulnerable groups (children, elders, people with disabilities) and the private sector to ensure the effective implementation of the gender and vulnerability-sensitive perspectives, which is of particular significance in relation to illicit economies.
- Encourage civil society and the private sector in Europe to facilitate a dialogue process in Syria for shaping consensus and common approach towards the fight of illicit trade.

Syria

- Engage in dialogue with local people before addressing illicit activities in Syria in order to tailor the requirements, expectations and tools to fit them to the local conditions.
- Apply the principle of “do no harm” to an increased extent in Syria where local conditions differ substantially even within the country and take into account the close links and cooperation between illicit actors, on the one side, and the local political leadership, law enforcement and population on the other side.
- Connect the fight and transitions out of illicit trade with the efforts for halting human rights violations, including the adverse trends leading to mass atrocities. Given the extra profit gained from illicit trade, particularly in war conditions, social and economic inequalities increase within the population which may become the source of polarisation, exclusion and discrimination on ethnic and religious grounds and subsequently fuel hatred, leading to identity-based conflicts, violence and ultimately, mass atrocity crimes.

Private Sector

- Encourage the private sector to engage actively with international, regional and local authorities to promote initiatives and mechanisms aimed at developing holistic approaches to counter illicit activities at the regional level and make use of their experience by giving an overview of the situation in the entire region.
- Involve representatives of the private sector in advocacy and awareness raising on combatting illicit trade and benefit from their experience in the field of advertisement campaigns both at global, regional and local levels.
- Foster consultation mechanism between foreign companies and Syrian civil society to exchange information on the impacts of illicit trade on human rights.

Recipients:

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

Partners:

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

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 in collaboration 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 analysing human rights violations committed by the regime before and during the 2011 revolution, monitoring local trials, the conditions of detention and documenting abuses and violence that continued afterwards.



The main objective of the ongoing NPWJ program in Libya, supported by the European Commission and Canada is to help create an environment favourable to the promotion and protection of human rights and accountability 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.

Although our activities were implemented in a challenging context, there has been a high level of progress toward the objectives. So far, the process of preparing the overdue reports and shadow reports has been a participatory one, involving more than 20 state institutions and more than 40 CSOs. In 2022, different workshops were organised by NPWJ for members of state institutions and civil society. In addition, the National Mechanism on Reporting and Follow- Up (NMRF), which is one of the objectives, was formally established by decision of the Council of Ministers on 16 June 2022.

Challenges

Due to the conflict-related context of the country, security concerns and the restriction of movement linked to the Covid-19 pandemic, some activities were not possible or had to be modified, delayed or replaced by other more suitable activities. Although we aimed to address arising needs through the facilitation of workshops, a multitude of challenges were nevertheless faced in accessing invited participants. For instance, some human rights defenders invited to the workshops held in 2022 were unable to attend due to security reasons. Ensuring the participation of women in these activities was also a challenge due to cultural barriers and international travel restrictions, but nevertheless we managed to achieve a fairly high participation rate with female participants making up 31% of those benefitting from training and validation workshops held by NPWJ in 2022.



Output:

- 2 online training workshops for government officials on Monitoring and Documenting Human Rights Violations, one for the Working Group on Monitoring and another for the Working Group on the Database;
- 4 in-person workshops for CSOs to examine, discuss and revise draft shadow reports to the Human Rights Committee (ICCPR), the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (ICRPD), the Committee Against Torture (CAT) and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR);
- Five draft reports prepared by the government and will be validated and submitted in 2023;
- 1 in-person workshop on the “future of the National Council for Civil Liberties and Human Rights (NCCLHR)”;
- 1 database on human rights violations developed for the members of the Libyan Ministry of Justice (MoJ) investigation team in charge of monitoring and documenting human rights violations;
- The Minister of Justice nominated the members of the five drafting committees.

Result and impact:

- Increased awareness of participants from state institutions of 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;
- The NMRF was formally established in June 2022;
- CSOs collaborated to draft and validated 4 shadow reports (ICCPR, CAT, ICESCR and ICRPD);
- CSOs involved in the preparation of the 4 shadow reports met more than 10 times, enhancing national dialogue and building networks among CSOs and relevant stakeholders;
- Increased exchange of experiences and creation of synergies between the various participating civil society organisations from different regions of the country.

Recipients:

- **Direct:** 58 participants, including 18 women (31%), representing 41 CSOs active inside Libya;
- Government officials from numerous Libyan ministries and National officials and members of Libyan institutions benefited from training and validation workshops;
- Senior staff and members of the Board of Trustees of the NCCLHR participated in training workshops aiming at developing a strategic Plan for the National Institution;
- **Indirect:** people with disabilities, women, people in detention, migrants, refugees and internally displaced persons.

Partners:

- **Donor:** European Commission, Canada/The Canada Fund for Local Initiatives (CFLI);
- Libyan Ministry of Justice, UNICEF, Libyan High Committee for Children, NCCLHR, UNSMIL, OHCHR.

Stakeholders:

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

DROIT: Rights, Social Reintegration, Vocational Guidance and Protection for Young Adults, Women and Disabled in Lebanese Prisons

The Droit project, which sees Arcs as the lead actor and of which NPWJ is a partner, aims to strengthen basic assistance services within the two main prisons of Beirut (Roumieh and Barbar El Khazen), vocational training and social reintegration of young adults, women and disabled persons subject to measures restricting freedom, including support to their families and capacity-building activities for CSOs operating in the prison sector. NPWJ has contributed to the strengthening of the capacities of Lebanese CSOs through a twofold path:

- a. It has strengthened the knowledge of civil society organisations (CSOs) operating - directly and indirectly - in the prison sector on international instruments for the promotion and protection of human rights, in particular on the rights of prisoners;
- b. Helped develop their capacity to conduct advocacy and raise awareness among institutions, academia and stakeholders about the need for penitentiary reform.

A first four-day round table (12, 14, 26 and 28 October 2021) in the presence of Lebanese CSOs focused on compliance with international conventions, including the rules of Bangkok and Nelson Mandela, and issues such as the access of prisoners to justice, national criminal procedures and special procedures relating to minors and certain other specific groups. Issues such as torture, sexual and gender violence were also discussed. Recommendations were developed at the end of the round table. Subsequently, on 8 and 9 December 2021, two training sessions on institutional advocacy strategies for CSOs were organised. Building on the recommendations developed during the round table, the two sessions had a participatory format, in which civil society organisations had the opportunity to share their experiences.

In March 2022 NPWJ coordinated:

1. 2-day training on advocacy techniques and policy making for the promotion of reforms in the prison and judicial system;
2. 3-day training for officers in Roumieh and Barbar prison facilities on international conventions including the rules of Bangkok and Nelson Mandela, with a specific focus on disabled people.

In June 2022 NPWJ also hosted a Study Visit for CSOs and representatives of Lebanese institutions, which had the opportunity to meet political, institutional and civil society representatives, with whom they exchanged perspectives and experiences. The delegation also visited the G8 pavilion of the Rebibbia prison, considered a good practice, and in particular the sections with the condemned for life, the area for meetings with families, and the section for prisoners for the purpose of punishment called the “training room” or the central theatre.

Output of total conducted activities:

- 1 round table of 4 days for Lebanese CSOs;
- Development of recommendations following consultation during the round table;
- 1 2-day training on advocacy techniques and policy making to promote reforms in the penitentiary and judicial system;
- 1 3-day training for officers in Roumieh and Barbar prison facilities on international conventions including the rules of Bangkok and Nelson Mandela, with a specific focus on disabled people;
- 1 study visit involving Lebanese partners and CSOs.

Results and impact:

- Improvement of psychological and legal support services for prisoners;
- Vocational training and reintegration into Lebanese society of young adults, women and persons with disabilities from the Lebanese prisons of Roumieh and Barbar el-Khazen;
- Creation of two local partner NGOs - AJEM and Mouvement Social - in advocacy at national and international level, in monitoring compliance with international standards for the defence of human rights in prisons and in the development of prison services, as well as the ability to coordinate and plan direct and indirect interventions in prisons;
- Improvement of infrastructure for people with disabilities inside the prison, services to promote family reconciliation (counseling on the process of imprisonment, organization of spaces for family visits, etc.) and preparation for the end of prison sentences.

Recipients:

- **Direct:** Lebanese prison officers and detainees, including young adults, women and disabled persons subject to the restriction of their freedoms; Lebanese CSOs working in prisons and/or promoting prisoners' rights;
- **Indirect:** Ministry of Justice, leaders and officials of the prison system, parliamentarians, the Lebanese population.

Partner:

- AIEM, ARCI, ARCS, Guarantor of the Prisoners Rights, Mouvement Social, NPWJ.

Stakeholder:

- Civil society organisations, UN agencies, Lebanese institutions, academia.

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 promote and protect the rights of women and girls.

In 2022, 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.

“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 diaspora communities themselves to have a voice in decisions that affect them, and awareness-raising and communication.

An advocacy plan at the local level, led by diaspora communities, was developed in order to amplify their voices in decisions involving them directly through the formulation and presentation of recommendations at the local level. This action started a participatory process of knowledge/awareness/action in the two cities involved in the project, Milan and Rome.

Two groups of young people were identified, and the facilitation/ discussion methodology to be used within the groups was elaborated and shared.

3 focus groups were held in the city of Milan and 3 in the city of Rome, with the participation of 8 young people aged 18-30 for each city (second generation born in Italy/recent arrival/men/women). At the end of the meetings, conclusions of the discussions that emerged during the meetings were drawn, based on the tools provided to the mediators.

On the basis of the contents that emerged, the recommendations to local institutions were elaborated as part of the project; the result of this process was presented in Milan on 30 November 2022 on two moments of project closure:

- moments of local feedback to a small group of institutional stakeholders, to which the young people of the two territorial groups told the process and formally presented the recommendations;
- moment of public restitution within a broader framework of study regarding sexual and reproductive health and FGM.

A brief operational toolkit was created and disseminated which brings together the experience and design methodology, tools and best practices from some African countries that have already been involved in combating FGM practices for some time.

In addition to these activities, 7 workshops were organised in the cities of Rome (23 June, 25 participants), Padua (June 28, 31 participants), Turin (July 1, 48 participants), Jesi (20 September, 40 participants), Palermo (22 September, 11 participants), Pisa (4 October, 20 participants), Naples (18 October, 19 participants) and Milan (7 November, 43 participants). The aim of the training was to offer tools and an experiential-practical path to make operators more aware of the problem and competent in identifying the specific needs of women and girls with FGM, in terms of assistance, risk prevention, taking charge of services and the need for international protection.

Output:

- Development of an advocacy plan at local level, led by diaspora communities;
- 3 focus groups held in Milan and 3 in Rome, with the participation of 8 young people 18-30 for each city;
- Development of an operational toolkit;
- 8 training workshops organised in: Rome (23 June, 25 participants), Padua (June 28, 31 participants), Turin (July 1, 48 participants), Jesi (20 September, 40 participants), Palermo (22 September, 11 participants), Pisa (4 October, 20 participants), Naples (18 October, 19 participants) and Milan (7 November, 43 participants).

Results and impact:

- Successfully stimulated the active participation of young people (“HR champions”) from migrant communities;
- Developed a participatory process of information, leading to knowledge, awareness and then action;
- Built bridges between complementary competencies on the 4Ps approach of the Istanbul Convention: Prevention, Protection, Prosecution and Integrated Policies through training and fostering networks.

Recipients:

- **Direct:** 350 people belonging to migrant communities involved in awareness-raising and empowerment activities; 237 key professionals involved in training, including 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:

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

Stakeholders:

- Donor: Chiesa Valdese (8x1000);
- Stakeholders involved: the President of the Equal Opportunities and Civil Rights Commission of the Municipality of Milan, the Department of Health and Welfare of the Municipality of Milan.

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

The general objective of this project is to contribute to encouraging and implementing 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.

This project contributes to filling the gaps in services and territorial networks concerning the skills and approaches of personnel in involved sectors 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 has been 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, were 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, a participatory approach and good practices. In 2022, following stakeholder mapping, NPWJ conducted several awareness-raising meetings with key stakeholders in the four territories involved. Taking into account the discussions and the findings of these meetings, NPWJ finalised a set of recommendations aimed at the key institutions involved, both at municipal and regional level, for each of the four territories this project concerns. The document has been further enriched through extensive consultations with the targets of the recommendations, other partners and the project's Scientific Committee. The following decision-makers at municipal and regional level were involved and met online and/or offline (depending on the availability and feasibility of each meeting): Municipal Equal Opportunities Commissions; Municipal Councillors in the 4 territories: Health, Education, Social Policies, Equal Opportunities; Regional Observatories Gender Violence/Equal Opportunities; Regional Observatories for Childhood and Adolescence; Regional Immigration Observatories; Regional Ombudsmen for Childhood and Adolescence; Regional women's councils; Control rooms / regional coordination tables against violence against women; and Territorial Councils for Immigration. Overall, an average of 15-18 interlocutors were met per territory. A toolkit containing shared recommendations has been produced, aimed at local and regional institutional representatives and professionals in the key sectors. The toolkit has been published on the partners' websites and distributed during the final event held in Milan on 30 November.

NPWJ has discussed the recommendations during the interregional workshop, which was held as a side event of the final conference in Milan on 30 November. 20 Professionals of the key sectors participated in the event. After an introduction by the project partner and the illustration of methodology for advocacy activities, a productive comparison took place in which essentially the critical issues already identified in the project activities emerged.

Once again, the importance of alliances, of building lasting collaborations between different entities and sectors (institutions, services, CSOs), as well as the lack of knowledge of the issue by the vast majority of both the public and private world, were highlighted.

The final report of the event has been drafted, together with a set of recommendations targeting not only the local authorities but also institutions at the national level.

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 prevention, protection and fighting 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

- 1 toolkit containing shared recommendations aimed at local and regional institutional representatives, as well as at professionals in the key sectors;
- 1 document with context analysis and recommendations for all institutions involved, both at local and national level;
- 1 [report](#) of the final event.

Results and impact:

- Increased knowledge of FGM and related issues by representatives of services, institutions, associations, professional associations and decision makers;
- Activation and involvement of key services, institutions, associations, professional bodies and decision makers;
- Increased awareness of FGM issues among local decision makers;
- Exchange of good practices among local decision makers;
- Increased dialogue between territorial decision makers from different regions.

Recipients:

- **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:

- **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, Ministry of Education (MIUR).

Advocacy Events on Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)

Each year, at least 12 million girls get married before they have turned 18. The practice of child marriage (CM) is particularly widespread in conflict-affected countries and in humanitarian emergencies. Around 200 million living women and girls in the world have undergone FGM and about 3 million girls are at risk every year. Both FGM and CM are serious human rights violations against girls. Three awareness-raising and sensitisation events focused on women's rights and VAWG were organised on: the 6th of February, the International Day of Zero Tolerance for Female Genital Mutilation; the 11 of October, the International Day of the Girl Child; and the 10th of December, the International Human Rights Day. The objective of these events was to raise awareness amongst national and international decision and policymakers on all forms of VAWG and to advocate for the development and implementation of national and international policy and legal instruments tackling these forms of violence.

On the occasion of the International Day of Zero Tolerance for Female Genital Mutilation, No Peace Without Justice (NPWJ) and Zona organised an online roundtable to amplify the voices of Liberian activists through the projection and discussion of the documentary “The Bush School” (2020), by Italian journalist and filmmaker Emanuela Zuccalà, and to reflect on the way forward to eradicate the practice in Liberia, in Europe, and worldwide, reflecting on the efficacy of existing legal instruments and policies and working for their improvement. The documentary represented the basis of a wider debate in defiance of FGM in Liberia as well as in Europe and the rest of the world. Activists and representatives of EU institutions and representatives of civil society took part in the dialogue. Furthermore, the report « The Law and FGM – Europe » (December 2021), by the association 28 Too Many, was presented during the event.

On the International Day of the Girl Child, NPWJ and La Palabre, together with GAMS France and Collectif Laïcité Yallah organised a roundtable “GIRLS’ RIGHTS ARE HUMAN RIGHTS: towards girls’ autonomy and self-determination worldwide”. The event was hosted by Alessandra Moretti, MEP, at the European Parliament in Brussels, on 11 October 2022 with the participation of Frances Fitzgerald, MEP (EPP), Pierrette Herzberger-Fofana, MEP (The Greens/EFA) and Hon. Soraya Rodríguez Ramos, MEP (Renew Europe). The event was also broadcasted online. The aim of the event was to shed light on the human rights violations suffered by girls around the globe - especially Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and Child Marriage (CM), which have both been at the heart of our partners’ work for a long time - and bring to the table institutional and civil society representatives active in the promotion and protection of girls’ rights, to continue to pave the common way forward. The year 2022 has marked both ten years since the UN universal ban on FGM, with Resolution 67/146, and the 40th anniversary of GAMS France; the event was therefore an excellent

opportunity to celebrate the recurrence together and to take stock of the situation of girls' rights in Europe and worldwide, and the needs and challenges ahead of us.

The event “Women’s Strength”, hosted by Emma Bonino and organised by NPWJ and Le Contemporanee, with the support of +Europa, was held on 6 December 2022 at “Spazio Europa” in Rome. On the eve of Human Rights Day, it aimed at supporting the struggles, courage and determination of women who take to the streets and fight for their rights, for the future generations and for the human rights of all. Violence against women in public life is increasingly in the spotlight; women are rediscovering their strength and increasingly asking not to be excluded from the decision-making processes that affect their lives, and not to be treated as victims, but as rights-holders who deserve justice and reparation when violated. “Women's Strength”, with the testimonies of many activists and leaders fighting in the field, had the objective of recognising, sustaining and encouraging these requests.

Output:

- 2 advocacy events at international level;
- 1 advocacy event at national level (Italy).

Results and impact:

- Increased awareness of participants on forms of VAWG, legal and policy instruments to tackle violence;
- Increased the participation and the role of civil society in advocating for better policies to ensure equal rights and opportunities for men and women and to fight inequalities;
- allowed exchange of experiences and creation of good relations between activists and civil society organisations.

Out of the Bush School

- Facebook: 714 people reached, 178 reactions, 299 views;
- Twitter: Event Announcement Tweets: 4 Retweets, 6 Likes;
- Tweet activity: 254 reactions, 30 engagements, 12 detail expansions, 3 profile visits;
- YouTube: 3 views, 66 impressions, 4.6% click-through rate impressions;
- Watching time: 0.1 hour. Average viewing time: 2:41 MIN // Press coverage in La Repubblica, Avvenire, Magzine, Io Donna.

Girls' Rights are Human Rights

- Zoom livestream: 18 people connected;
- Eventbrite: 57 registrations, 470 page views (25 from Eventbrite);
- Facebook Event Announcement Post: 15 likes, 1 comment, 3 shares, 413 impressions, 68 interactions;
- Reminder post: 9 likes, 2 shares, 219 impressions, 16 interactions;
- Summary post after the event: 13 likes, 3 comments, 1 share, 278 impressions, 54 interactions;
- Instagram Event Announcement Post: 14 likes, 1 saved, 109 accounts reached, 127 impressions (68 from the homepage, 31 from the hashtags, 17 from the profile, 11 from other places), 4 visits to the profile;
- Stories on 11 October 2022: average of 38 views (peak of 47);
- Twitter Event Announcement Tweet: 211 impressions, 20 total engagements, 4 Retweets, 3 Likes, 9 detail expands, 2 media engagements, 1 follow;
- Tweet Activity on 11 October 2022 (7 tweets): 822 impressions, 3.9% average engagement rate, 9 retweets, 11 likes;
- YouTube: 14 views; Watch time: 0,1 hours.

Women's Strength

- 102 people attended the event.

Recipients:

- **Direct:** Decision and policy-makers at national and international level; the media; CSOs; HRDs;
- **Indirect:** Women and girls at risk or victims of forms of VAWG.

Partners:

- **Donors:** Zona (Italy), La Palabre, Collectif Laïcité Yallah (Belgium), GAMS France, Le Contemporanee.

Stakeholders:

- Decision and policy-makers at national and international level, the media, CSOs, HRDs.

2.4 Communication and social media

In 2022, NPWJ kept on expanding its communication strategy to reach out and inform a wider audience about our initiatives and news concerning human rights and international justice in the world.

Throughout the year, we continued to strengthen and optimise our presence on social media, using our profiles/accounts on various platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter and Youtube. Among these, two specific profiles on Twitter and Instagram were dedicated entirely to the project “Amazonia Beyond the Crisis” with the purpose of attaining the highest awareness of the project in target countries and in the rest of the world, making NPWJ’s contributions visible without obscuring local partners’ identities and activities.

Another key communication tool consisted in regular publication on our website, as well as appropriate dissemination via social networks, of statements and press releases related to our activities and the issues that are closest to our hearts. In addition, the Italian weekly newsletter proved itself as an efficient editorial format and regular appointment to allow recipients to learn more about certain topics, as well as to find out some relevant news about our work. NPWJ’s newsletter reached about 21.000 Italian readers weekly.

Finally, NPWJ continued to produce, also in 2022, a weekly episode on the Italian Radio Radicale in which it not only highlights the association's current and future campaigns, but also engaged with 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.

3. FINANCIAL REPORT 2022

BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS	At 31/12/2022	At 31/12/2021	LIABILITIES	At 31/12/2022	At 31/12/2021
A) Membership fees and contributions owed by members			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;	1.519.125	971.197
2) development costs;			III - Unrestricted account:		
3) industrial patents and intellectual property rights;			1) Earnings or management reserve;	320.053	182.322
4) concessions, licences, brand names and similar rights;			2) Other reserves;		
5) goodwill impairment;			IV - Operating surplus/deficit.	129.341	137.731
6) current fixed assets and down payments;			Total	1.968.518	1.291.250
7) others.					
<i>Total</i>	0	0			
II - Tangible fixed assets:			B) Provisions for risks and expenses:		
1) lands and buildings;					
2) plants and machineries;					
3) equipment;					
4) other goods;					
5) current fixed assets and down payments.					
<i>Total</i>	0	0			
III - Financial fixed assets, with separate indication for each item, of amounts receivable after the subsequent financial year:					
1) shareholding in:					
a) subsidiaries;					
b) affiliated businesses;					

c) other businesses;			1) Directors' termination benefits and similar provisions;		
2) credits:			2) for taxation, including deferred taxation;	9.000	8.000
a) towards subsidiaries;			3) others.	4.256	63.252
b) towards affiliated businesses;			Total	13.256	71.252
c) towards other bodies in the Third Sector;			C) Severance pay	20.160	16.681
d) towards others;					
3) other securities					
<i>Total</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>			
Total fixed assets	0	0			
C) Current assets:			D) Liabilities, with separate indication for each item, of amount payable after the subsequent financial year:		
I - Inventory:			1) Banking financing;		
1) raw, ancillary and consumable materials;			2) Debts towards other financiers;		
2) work-in-progress and semi-finished products;			3) Shareholders' financing;		
3) commissioned on-going work;			4) Payables to parent companies;		
4) finished products and goods;			5) Debts from conditioned charitable donations;		
5) down payments.	177.086	587.802	6) Advances;		
<i>Total</i>	<i>177.086</i>	<i>587.802</i>	7) Payables to suppliers;	177.909	254.181
II - Credits, with separate indication for each item, of amounts receivable after the subsequent financial year:			8) Debts towards subsidiaries and affiliated businesses;		
1) towards consumers and clients;					
2) towards associates and founders;	50	0			
3) towards public bodies;					
4) towards private parties for grants;					
5) towards bodies of the same associative network;					
6) towards other bodies in the Third Sector;					
7) towards subsidiaries;					
8) towards affiliated businesses;					
9) tax credit;	0	204			

10) from 5 per thousands of Italian taxes;					
11) pre-paid taxes;	8.747	7.679	9) Tax payables;	6.214	7.529
12) towards others.	113.046	424.885			
<i>Total</i>	<i>121.843</i>	<i>432.768</i>	10) Debts towards social security institutions;	5.428	5.827
III - Financial assets that are not fixed assets:					
1) shareholding in subsidiaries;			11) Debts towards employees and collaborators;	25.150	79.013
2) shareholding in affiliated businesses;					
3) other bonds.	1.033	1.033	12) Other debts.	3.765	107.937
<i>Total</i>	<i>1.033</i>	<i>1.033</i>	Total	218.466	454.487
IV - Available cash:					
1) bank and postal deposits;	1.886.798	813.741			
2) checks;					
3) cash and securities on hand.	913	144			
<i>Total</i>	<i>1.887.712</i>	<i>813.885</i>			
Total current assets	2.187.673	1.835.489			
			E) Accruals and deferrals liabilities	619	2.179
D) Accruals and deferrals assets	33.347	361			
TOTAL ASSETS	2.221.019	1.835.850	TOTAL LIABILITIES	2.221.019	1.835.850

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

EXPENSES	2022	2021	PROCEEDS	2022	2021
A) Expenses from activities of general interest			A) Proceeds from activities of general interest		
			1) Proceeds from membership dues and founders' contributions	850	
1) Raw, ancillary and consumable materials and commodity	18.180	35.237	2) Proceeds from member for mutual activities		
2) Services	3.122.94	1.277.91	3) Proceeds from services and transfers to associate and founders		
	6	0	4) Liberal donations	40.370	4.416
3) Use of third-party assets	39.374	40.822	5) Proceeds from the 5 x 1000 of the Italian taxes	4.622	13.971
				1.961.72	1.649.71
4) Personnel	380.347	485.535	6) Contribution from private stakeholders	7	5

5) Depreciation			3) Proceeds from services and transfers to third parties		
6) Provisions for risks and charges	4.256	20.044	8) Proceeds from public bodies	1.810.06	
7) Other operating expenses	32	107	9) Proceeds from contracts with public bodies	8	376.066
8) Closing inventory			10) Other proceeds		0
Sub Total	3.565.13	1.859.65	11) Closing inventory		
	4	4	Sub Total	3.817.63	2.044.16
				7	8
			General interest's activities surplus/deficit (+/-)	252.502	184.514
B) Expenses for other activities			B) Proceeds from other activities		
1) Raw, ancillary and consumable materials and commodity			1) Proceeds from services and transfers to associate and founders		
2) Services			2) Contributions from private entities		
3) Use of third-party assets			3) Proceeds from services and transfers to third parties		
4) Personnel			4) contributions from public bodies		
5) Depreciation			5) Proceeds from contract with public bodies		
6) Provisions for risks and charges			6) Other proceeds		
7) Other operating expenses			7) Closing inventory		
8) Closing inventory					
Sub Total	0	0	Sub Total	0	0
			Other Activities surplus/deficit (+/-)	0	0
C) Expenses from fundraising activities			C) Proceeds from fundraising activities		
1) Expenses for regular fundraising activities			1) Proceeds for regular fundraising activities		
2) Expenses for occasional fundraising			2) Proceeds for occasional fundraising		
3) Other expenses	1.338	5.249	3) Other proceeds		
4) Personnel	38.973	0			
Sub Total	40.311	5.249	Sub Total	0	0
			Fundraising activities surplus/deficit (+/-)	-40.311	-5.249

D) Financial expenses			D) Proceeds from financial activities		
1) Bank loans	27.147	7.908	1) Bank loans	106	33
2) Financial assets			2) Financial assets		0
3) Building stock			3) Building stock		
4) Other building stock			4) Other building stock		
6) Provisions for risks and charges			5) Other proceeds	18.170	1.227
6) Other assets	2.347	10.986			
Sub Total	29.493	18.894	Sub Total	18.276	1.259
			Financial activities surplus/deficit (+/-)	-11.218	-17.635
E) General support expenses			B) General support proceeds		
1) Raw, ancillary and consumable materials and commodity	10.672	4.000	1) Proceeds from personnel secondment		
2) Services	22.803	8.168	2) Other general support proceeds	65.150	0
3) Use of third-party assets	21.265	1.879			
4) Personnel	69.891	1.048			
5) Depreciation					
6) Provisions for risks and charges					
7) Other charges	3.032	1.554			
Sub Total	127.663	16.649	Sub Total	65.150	0
Total Expenses	3.762.60	1.900.44	Total of proceeds	3.901.06	2.045.42
	2	6		3	7
			Operating surplus/deficit before taxes (+/-)	138.461	144.981
			Taxes	9.120	8.000
			Operating surplus/deficit (+/-)	129.341	136.981

Imputed expenses			Imputed proceeds		
1) General interest activities			1) General support activities		
2) Other activities			2) Other activities		
Total	0	0	Total	0	0

FINANCIAL REPORT
BALANCE SHEET CLOSED ON 31/12/2022

The Balance Sheet as of 31 December 2022:

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 2022 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.

Although using the ministerial model, as they are not yet entered in the RUTNS, no balance sheet items were eliminated, even if they were not valued, in compliance with the provision that this is only possible after two consecutive financial years with nil amounts.

Finally, it was not decided to merge budget items, nor to enter further subdivisions, with the exception of the personnel item in the chapter 'Fundraising'.

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 item 'advance payments' includes funds entrusted to partners for the implementation of project activities that have not yet been spent and accounted for, and funds available in the accounts of No Peace Without Justice AISBL in Brussels and No Peace Without Justice International in New York.

The item "Receivables from others" is mainly composed of security deposits (euro 27,925), receivables for projects completed by 31/12/2021 (euro 12,500), and receivables for expenses advanced for ongoing projects (euro 58,864).

There are also deferred tax assets related to IRAP advances (euro 8,747).

All receivables are recorded at their nominal value or estimated realisable value, with recognition, where necessary, of provisions for bad debts, representing the risk of receivables being uncollectable.

The debit items are "due to suppliers" for invoices received and to be received as of 31/12/22 (euro 177,909), "due to employees and collaborators" (euro 25,150), "tax payables" (euro 6,214), "due to social security institutions" (euro 5,428) and "other payables" for expenses to be reimbursed to third parties (euro 3,765).

These are ordinary payables not past due except for euro 97,631.54 composed as follows:

- Invoices to be received from Nakaz for consultancy by Smith in the year 2019 for euro 22,685.70;
- Invoices to be received from Nakaz for consultancy services by Figà Talamanca in the year 2019 for euro 58,459.83;
- Invoices to be received from collaborators and employees for Casu's fees in the year 2019 for euro 16,486.00.

Accrued income and prepaid expenses are broken down as follows:

- Accrued income euro 106 for net interest income on bank account, accrued but not collected;
- Prepaid expenses euro 33,241 relating to expenses invoiced in advance of the accrual period.
- Accrued expenses in the total amount of euro 519. This is broken down into expenses the bank charged and commissioned for the fourth quarter for euro 228 and reimbursement of expenses not yet accounted for as of 12/31/22 for euro 291;
- Deferred income in the amount of euro 100 relating to membership fees for 2023 paid in 2022.

The other item provisions include the prudential provision for the risk of uncollectible receivables.

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 137,731 euro at the beginning of the year, and it increased by 129,341 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 31/12/22:

- AMREF for the project “P-ACT: percorsi di attivazione contro il taglio dei diritti” 7,815 euro;
- European Commission for the project NEAR-TS/2020/418-262 “Improving the reporting capacity of the Libyan Government and Civil Society to United Nations Human Rights Mechanisms” 17,809 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” 41,854 euro.
- European Commission for project NEAR/2022/431-968 "Adalit Lybia" euro 597,561;
- ROCKEFELLER Brothers Fund for Afghanistan RAWADARI euro 45,155;
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs Netherlands for Afghanistan RAWADARI euro 25,612;
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs Switzerland for Afghanistan RAWADARI euro 260,174;
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs Norway for Afghanistan RAWADARI euro 125,527;
- Open Society Foundations for Afghanistan RAWADARI euro 405,433.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The financial statement highlights the funding sources, and the way resources are used among the management areas. Overall, incurred expenses amounted to 3,762,602 euro, while the proceeds amounted to 3,901,063 euro.

The operating balance, before taxes, is a surplus of 138,461 euro, but it is reduced to 129,341 euro due to the registration tax of 120 euro and to the Italian Regional Tax (IRAP) estimated at 9,000 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 ones 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 2022, it entailed total expenses of 3,565,000 euro and income of 3,818,000 euro. The only project financed during the year from public sources is the one on Libya, financed by the European Commission and by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Canada, and the on Afghanistan for both the 'Emergency Appeal' and 'RAWADARI' projects funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark, the Netherlands, Australia and Switzerland.

The remaining activities were financed by private sources, associations and foundations. In particular, the following should be noted: The Nando and Elsa Peretti Foundation for the Amazonia project and the Human Rights Foundation as core-funding for "Human rights advocacy in Europe". Regarding to the latter, it should be noted that with a note dated 16 December, a request was made for the return of unused funds; however, given that the sums disbursed were used as part of general expenses, there is no restitution debt.

- **Fundraising activities area.** This area includes expenses and proceeds deriving from specific fundraising initiatives. It includes charges incurred mainly for staff dedicated to researching calls for project funding and drafting project proposals. The total charges amount to EUR 40,311.

- **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.

In 2022, there was an increase in both expenses and income. Expenses are affected by bank commissions related to the "Emergency Appeal" project for Afghanistan, which involved several hundred payments subject to substantial commissions on individual payments, as well as an initial flat-rate commission of six thousand euros for the activation of a transfer service. It ensured that we were able to meet the various requirements for the implementation of this project and, at the same time, our need to maintain an effective traceability of payments. Income is affected by the settlement of exchange rate differences for a multi-year project that was managed entirely in US dollars and which, at the end of the period, resulted in the recognition of these differences during final reporting.

- **General Support Activities area.** This is the area that includes expenses and income related to the structure for the conduct of organisational and administrative management that is not directly related to specific initiatives.

The categories with exceptional cost or revenue elements or incidence in 2022 are highlighted below.

Costs for general interest activities include:

- the decision, in continuation with what was partly done last year, to consider the receivable claimed from CIAF (Inter-African Committee on Traditional Practices Affecting the Health of Women and Children) in the amount of €349,606 (partly offset with the reserves of the Provision for Losses on Receivables in the amount of €63,252) as now totally uncollectable, considering that all attempts to recover it, even partially, have not produced any effect that would lead to the belief that it can be recovered;

- the expenses advanced by NPWJ for the support provided within the framework of the "Emergency Appeal" project to the members of the former Human Rights Commission in Afghanistan amounting to €146,121.50. It is still possible funding may be found to cover it, but since both the timing and the actual realisation are uncertain, it was deemed more prudent and correct to take on the charge in the financial year.

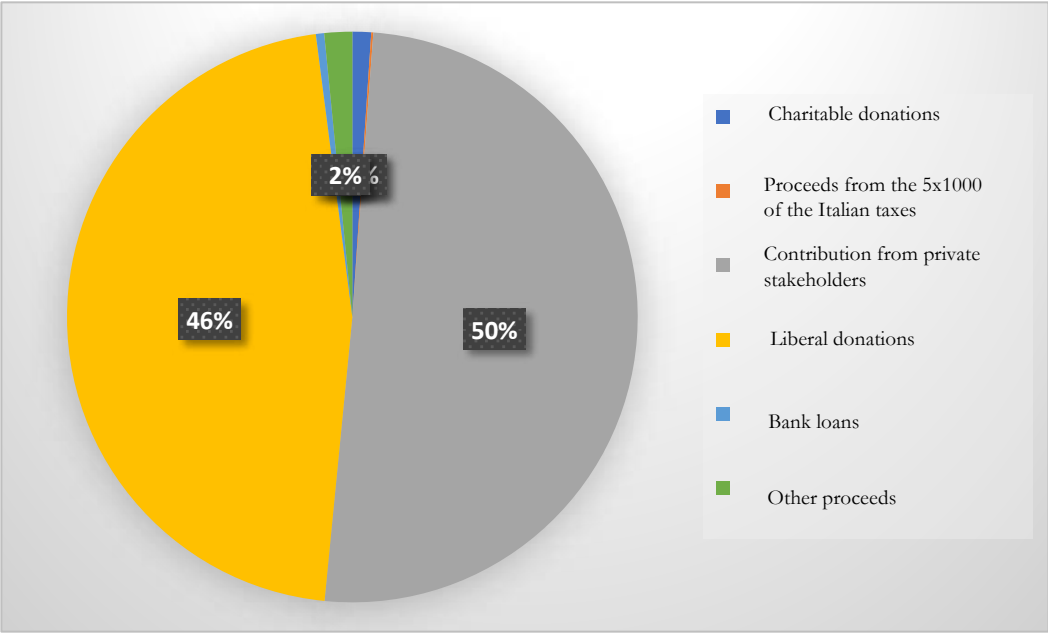
General support income includes contingent assets totalling €61,421 resulting from the waiver of part of the 2018 remuneration exercised by the Secretary for €49,907.16 and by the Treasurer for €11,514.00. The Secretary and the Treasurer, considering the serious financial crisis that had affected No Peace Without Justice in 2016/2017 and the clear recovery that took place especially from 2020, which allowed for the remediation of part of the exposures generated previously, the regular payment of ordinary fees, considering that the debts for fees to staff had not yet been completely satisfied, decided to exercise this waiver that affected fees that had not contributed to the reporting of any project.

Below is a complete list of the economic resources pertaining to the financial year 2022, which were mainly used to implement projects for which the funder, project title and start of the activity are provided.

Please refer to the Social Report for more details on the activities carried out.

Economic resources, amounting to 3.901.063 euro, are broken down as follows:

	Absolute value	%
Charitable donations	41.220	1,06%
Proceeds from the 5x1000 of the Italian taxes	4.622	0,12%
Contribution from private stakeholders	1.965.317	50,38%
Proceeds from contracts with public bodies	1.810.068	46,40%
Bank loans	18335	0,47%
Other proceeds	61.501	1,58%
	3.901.063	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 2022 appears only for its share:

- **European Commission (DG NEAR)** – "Adalit Libya", 01 August 2022 – 31 July 2025, EUR 2,000,000
- **European Commission** - "Enhancing the reporting capacity of the Libyan government and civil society to UN human rights mechanisms", 1 August 2020 – 31 October 2022, budget EUR 736,320.50
- **Ministry of the Interior (NPWJ partner of AMREF)** - "P-ACT: Pathways of activation against the cutting of rights", 1 April 2021 – 30 April 2023, budget 372,922.86 EUR
- **Chiesa Valdese** – "Preventing and combating Female Genital Mutilation (FGM): amplifying the voice of diaspora communities, spreading the principles of international protection, informing and raising awareness", 01 March 2022 – 30 November 2022, budget 40,570 EUR
- **The Nando and Elsa Peretti Foundation** – “Amazonia Beyond the Crisis: Responsibility for deforestation: preventing violations and protecting against environmental and economic destruction”, 1 December 2019 – 31 December 2023, budget 3,000,000 EUR
- **Agenzia Italiana per la Cooperazione allo Sviluppo (NPWJ partner of ARCS)** – "DROIT: Rights, Social Reintegration, Vocational Guidance and Protection for Young Adults, Women and Disabled in Lebanese Prisons", 2018 – 2021 (extended to 31 December 2022), budget 1,780,000 EUR
- **Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Canada** – 'Improving the reporting capacity of the Libyan Government and Civil Society to Human Rights treaty bodies and the Universal Periodic Review', 20 August 2021 – 28 February 2023, budget 50,000 CAD
- **Phillip Morris International** – “The human rights consequences of trafficking during conflicts: the case of Syria and Iraq”, February 2019 – March 2022, budget 1008,904 USD
- **Ministers of Foreign Affairs of The Netherlands, Denmark and Australia** – “Appello emergenza”, during the 2022 year, budget 1,234,422 EUR
- **Open Society Foundation, ROCKEFELLER Brothers Fund, Ministers of Foreign Affairs of The Netherlands, Switzerland, Norway** – “Afghanistan human rights initiative”, June 2022 – December 2025, budget 4.677.442 EUR (respectively 400.000 USD, 66.094 EUR, 250.000 EUR, 600.000 CHF, 2.500.000 NOK)

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 2020	1.174.866
Year 2021	1.835.850
Year 2022	2.221.019

LIABILITIES

Year 2020	725.835
Year 2021	544.600
Year 2022	252.501

NET WORTH

Year 2020	449.031
Year 2021	1.291.250
Year 2022	1.968.518

Of which advance payments projects	1.519.125
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Tax Payables

Year 2020	25.549
Year 2021	7.529
Year 2022	6.214

Debts towards social security institutions

Year 2020	7.930
Year 2021	5.827
Year 2022	5.428

4. 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 through 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))



LinkedIn | No Peace Without Justice ([LinkedIn](https://www.linkedin.com/company/npwj))

NO PEACE WITHOUT JUSTICE

**Organisation with Special Advisory Status (Category II) at the
Economic and Social Committee of the United Nations**

