

Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice
Attn. Ms. M. Reed
Noordwal 10
2513 EA DEN HAAG

Amsterdam, 28th of August 2018

Handled by: Y. Latif
Reference: 77427.C.17/28093

Dear Ms. Reed,

Along with this letter, we send you the requested bounded certified copy of the annual report for your own archive regarding the financial statements 2017 of Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice and a copy that refers to our original signed copy.

The signed copy of the audit report and the certified copy of the annual report are for your own archive. The copy of the audit report that refers to the signed original copy is meant for adding to non-certified copies of the annual report. This is in line with the advice of the Dutch professional organisation for accountants (NBA) to avoid misuse of signatures of accountants.

We give you our permission to add the audit report containing the text 'original signed by' dated 28th of August 2018 to the financial statements 2017. The financial statements have to be publicised according to the copy that we certified.

We hope to have been of service to you.

Best wishes,
Dubois & Co. Registeraccountants

A.P. Buteijn RA

Enclosures

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Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice Annual Report 2017



“I am convinced that what is essential is that all civilians unite for peace. I planted in my soul the tree of vengeance – that is uprooting as of now”.

SGBV Victim/Survivor

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Acknowledgements

We are pleased to present the 2017 Annual Report of the Board of the Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice. We would like to thank our staff and interns for their excellent work and commitment to the organisation and our mission.

We would also like to express our appreciation to all of our extraordinary partners, allies and supporters who made 2017 another important and impactful year for our work with the ICC and with grassroots organisations in conflict-affected areas of northern Uganda and eastern provinces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).

We would particularly like to acknowledge our partners with whom we continue to dream big and tackle daunting challenges together. It is a privilege to collaborate, co-create and be inspired with you.

In the DRC:

Claudine Bela Badeaza, Director, Centre d'Education et Recherche pour les Droits des Femmes (CERDF); Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice Focal Point for Province Orientale

Emérite Tabisha Mongelwa, Coordinator, Action des Femmes pour les Droits et le développement (AFD); Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice Focal Point for South Kivu

Jeanine Bandu Bahati, Coordinator, Encadrement des Femmes Indigènes et des Ménages Vulnérables (EFIM); Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice Focal Point for North Kivu

Joséphine Malimukono, Director, Ligue pour la Solidarité Congolaise (LSC); Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice Focal Point for National Advocacy

Stella Yanda Bililo, Executive Secretary, Initiatives Alpha; Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice Project Focal Point, South Kivu

In Uganda:

Justice and Reconciliation Project

Women's Advocacy Network

We would also like to express our gratitude to our donors for their partnerships and contribution to the implementation of our mission and programmes.



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Mission:

The Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice works globally to ensure *justice* for women and communities affected by armed conflict and an *independent* and *effective* International Criminal Court (ICC).

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2017 at a glance...

This year we worked with grassroots organisations, decision-makers, faith leaders, victims/survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), justice stakeholders, women abducted by militia groups, clan leaders, family members and communities affected by armed conflicts. We also worked with **seven** domestic courts in Uganda and the DRC as well as the ICC on the prosecution of conflict-related sexual and gender-based crimes and the participation of women in the justice system.

Looking more closely, during 2017 we:

- Interviewed over **433** victims of conflict-related sexual violence and other grave crimes. We then utilized this data in cases before domestic courts, as well as in advocacy with provincial authorities, prosecutors and judges, calling for more access to justice, and better medical and livelihood assistance for victims of these crimes.
- Assisted **1,412** victims of conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence to access medical and psychosocial services.
- Held **165** community outreach sessions involving **7,255** participants in two conflict-affected provinces in eastern DRC with a focus on reducing stigma for victims of SGBV and informing communities about the services available for victims of these crimes.
- Hosted gender justice documentary screenings for **3,740** participants in conflict-affected provinces including remote villages and areas of high sexual violence prevalence.
- Conducted 18 training and capacity building workshops in eastern DRC for **662** participants including provincial and local policy-makers and political leaders, military prosecutors, judges, the police, and civil society groups.

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- Consulted local partners and SGBV victims/survivors about meaningful reparations, victim expectations, and safety and security concerns relevant to accessing court-ordered reparations before the ICC.
- Monitored **seven** domestic courts in Uganda and eastern DRC working with **51** victims on **61** SGBV cases providing support to and advocacy on behalf of the victims of these crimes.
- Involved cultural leaders, clan elders, family members, women formerly abducted by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) and their children born of war in family reunification, reconciliation and reintegration activities in northern Uganda.
- Monitored **10** situations under investigation by the ICC from a gender perspective and monitored all of the cases in which sexual and gender-based crimes have been charged.
- Advocated with ICC staff and officials on gender justice issues and provided policy briefings and information for over **400** delegates and representatives of states parties.



35,857
Website
Views



3,300+
Twitter
Followers



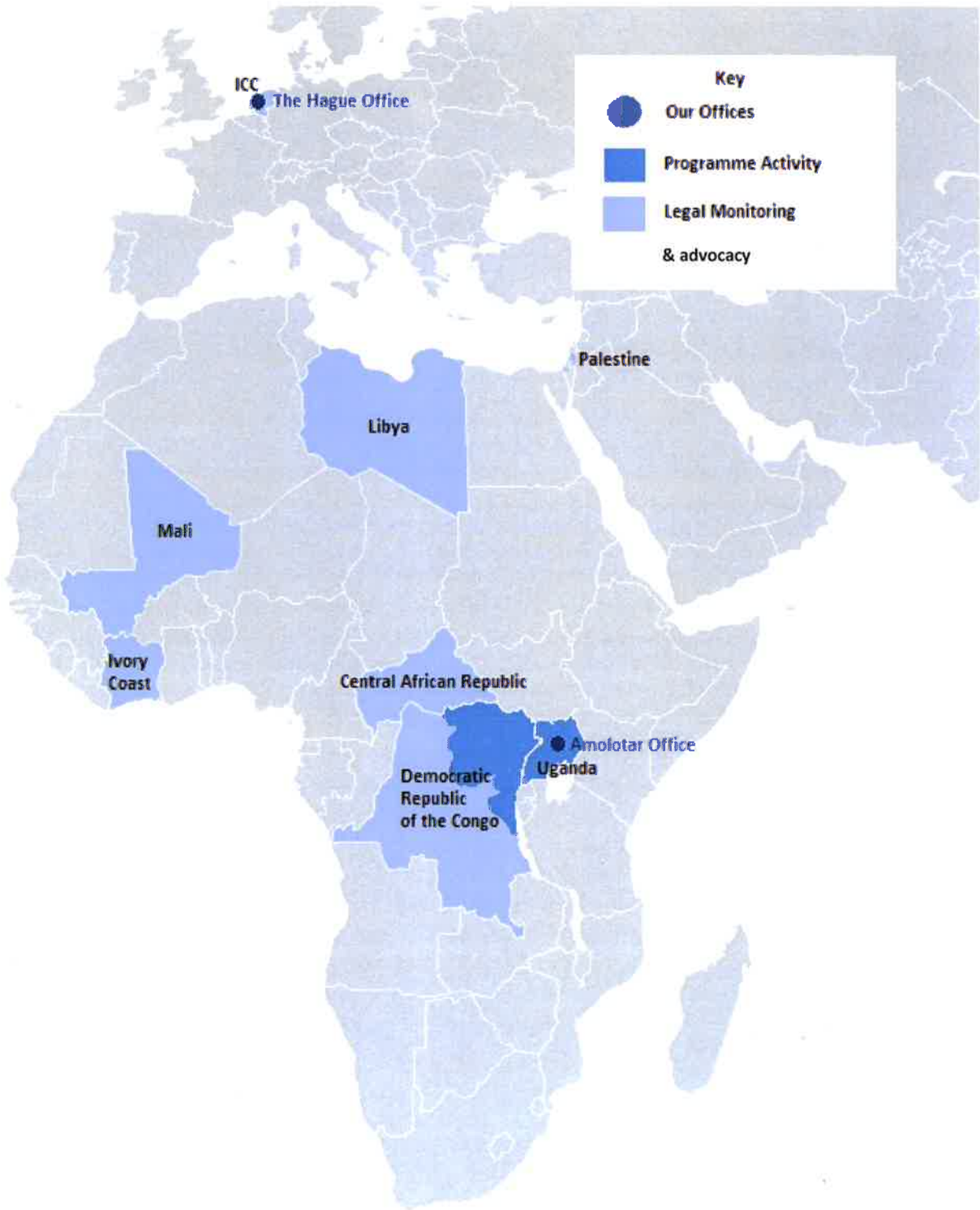
6,097
Facebook
engagements

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Where we work



Values Statement

The Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice is dedicated to achieving gender equality, women's human rights and international justice. We work to ensure justice for women and communities affected by armed conflict through an independent and effective International Criminal Court and promote use of the Rome Statute to advance women's rights.

Our shared values help us to achieve this. These values include:

Human Rights - We will work towards the full application of the rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention for the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women, other international human rights and humanitarian law. We will actively challenge any fundamentalisms that threaten these rights. Human rights are indivisible, inter-related and universal and as such we will work towards the eradication of all discrimination based on gender, sexuality, religion, race, age, ability, ethnicity, nationality, class or other factors.

Justice and Peace - We strive towards a world free from violence against women and an end to war and conflicts. We work towards a world based on principles of justice, interdependence, equality, solidarity and respect. We promote the rule of law and international legal standards to ensure accountability for perpetrators and the end to all forms of violence, discrimination and oppression.

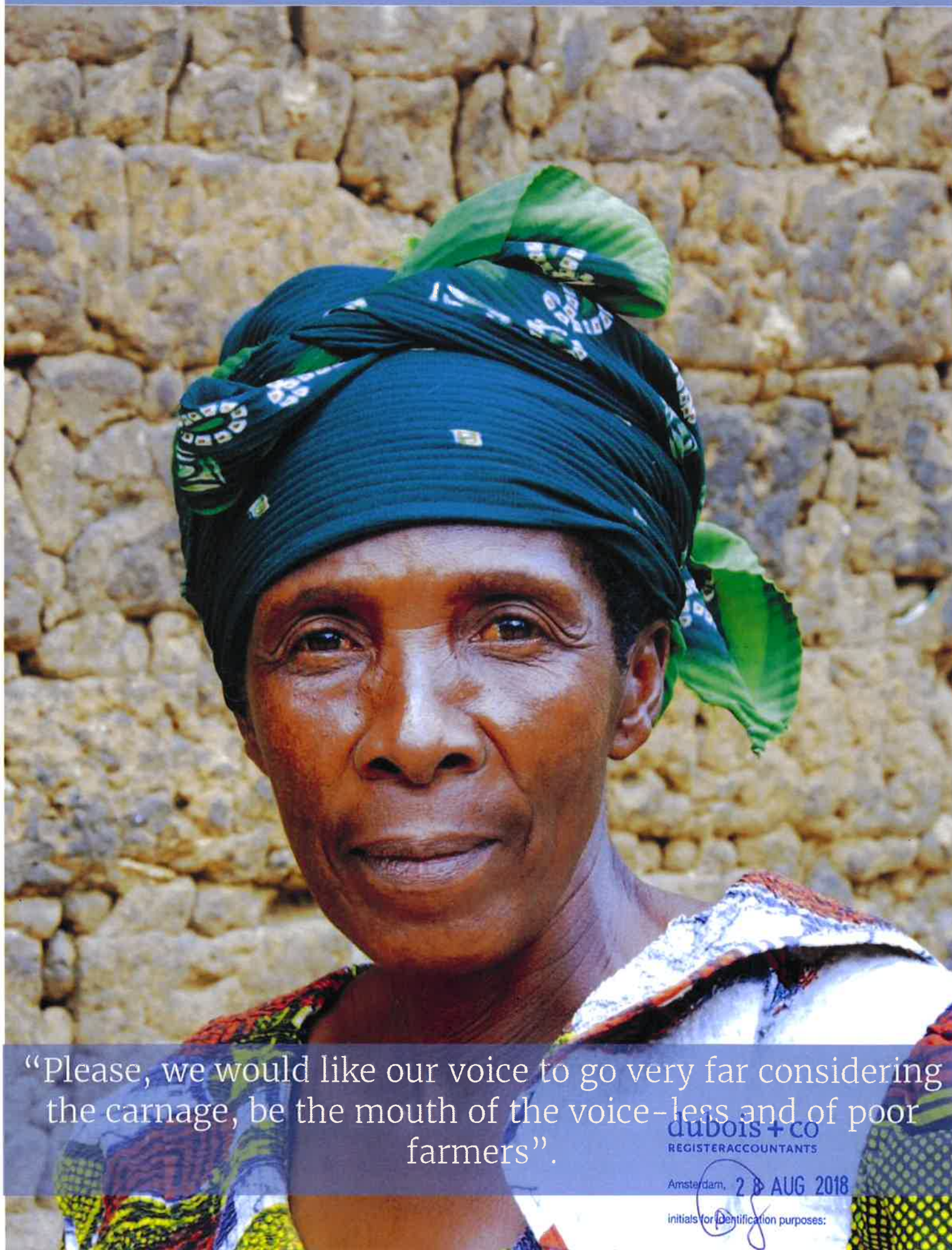
Self Determination - We stand in solidarity with those dispossessed of their land, livelihood, language and cultural identity and support gender equality within movements towards self-determination. We also promote a woman's right to determine and choose her relationships, sexuality, identities, goals and dreams.

Diversity - We will work together as feminists and gender justice advocates, respecting and learning from each other's diverse backgrounds, beliefs, abilities and experiences. Openness to diversity is integral to advancing women's rights and creating just and equitable societies.

Responsibility - We will strive for fairness and respect in our relations, responsible and effective use of our resources, transparency in our processes, accountability, integrity and excellence in all our work.

These values guide our work with the International Criminal Court, in the field, our collaborations and partnerships, within the organisation, and as actors in the international movements of advocates for women's human rights and gender justice.

Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)



“Please, we would like our voice to go very far considering the carnage, be the mouth of the voice-less and of poor farmers”.

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Documentation

Documenting conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) is one of our long standing and most effective collaborative programmes.

The purpose of the documentation programme is to: interview victims/survivors of conflict-related SGBV; provide psychosocial assistance, legal and medical referrals to victims/survivors; and utilise the documentation data to advocate for the investigation and prosecution of these crimes before local courts and the ICC, as well as for better access to medical and psychosocial support.

During 2017, our five partners in three conflict-affected provinces of eastern DRC (South Kivu, North Kivu and the former Province Orientale) conducted 20 documentation missions, interviewing 353 victims/survivors of SGBV and witnesses of these crimes.

Consistent with our established practices, all documentation activities during 2017 were undertaken in compliance with our protocol which includes: a pre-mission security assessment, regular contact by the team during the mission, a pre-prepared response plan in the eventuality of threats or an attack, reliable transportation available to the team and a pre-screened driver, funds in-hand to ensure the ability to rapidly depart from threats, and a list of key local contacts to mobilise a response on the ground, should this be needed.

Our partners also interviewed 80 SGBV victims/survivors who accessed the Transit House Project and wanted their incidents of rape to be documented. In total, over the course of the year, our teams documented interviews with 433 individuals who were victims or witnesses of SGBV and other grave crimes.

In analysing the data, we were able to identify that the majority of the perpetrators of the attacks documented during 2017 were allegedly committed by: the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR); the Armed Forces of Democratic Republic of the Congo (FARDC); National Congolese Police (PNC); Mai Mai militias; the Raia Mutomboki armed group; and former members of the National Forces of Liberation (FNL). Given the porous borders between the DRC, Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda, armed militias are able to readily move within and between these highly militarised areas. Consistent with documentation missions over the past three years, during 2017 the programme documented attacks allegedly committed by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) within areas of the former Province Orientale. The documentation during this year also identified five militia group which had not previously appeared in our conflict-related SGBV documentation data: the Nduma Defence of Congo (NDC), which is likely to be a splinter group of another existing militia; the Twigwanire armed group, originally formed by herders in self-defence of attacks by militia groups; the Ngumino armed group; the National Council for Renewal and Democracy (CNRD); and the Forces Combattantes Abacunguzi (FOCA), a splinter group from the FDLR.

According to our analysis of the documentation during this period, most incidents of sexual violence occurred in the context of:

- Attacks by armed groups directed against the civilian population (sometimes with the primary aim being to pillage food and other goods from the villages);

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initials for identification purposes:

- Clashes between the DRC army and armed groups that also result in attacks against civilians;
- Reprisal operations by the DRC army against armed groups, but targeting civilians instead, believing they were complicit;
- Attacks on women working in mining sites;

Use and impact of Documentation Data

The documentation data is utilised to advocate for the opening of investigations and prosecutions before domestic courts, as well as in meetings with local political leaders to advocate for the provision of more medical, psychosocial services and livelihood support for SGBV victims/survivors. The data was also used as a component of our Strategic Accountability Project in South Kivu.

Our documentation material has also been successfully utilised to bring the ICC's attention to the commission of sexual violence within their investigations. To date, the documentation material has been used in relation to two ICC cases in the DRC, including the current case against Bosco Ntaganda, specifically in support of the charges of rape and sexual slavery committed against children recruited and enlisted into his militia group.

During 2017, our partners in South Kivu, North Kivu and the former Province Orientale utilised documentation data in advocacy meetings with local authorities, the judiciary, security forces, traditional and community leaders and members, and police from the affected areas.

Below are some notable examples of the use and impact of these advocacy initiatives:

- In South Kivu, our partner Initiatives Alpha used documentation data to advocate with representatives of the judiciary and ministries to address a shortage of medicine in local health clinics in the territory of Kalehe. Our partner found the Raia Mutomboki armed group to be responsible for this shortage as it had pillaged health clinics after its members were wounded in clashes with the Congolese army.
- Local leaders and police officers in South Kivu approached the leaders of militia groups active in the area, to ask them to relocate and thus improve the security situation. Our partner Initiatives Alpha noted that the leaders had been inspired by its mobilisation of 300 women following a training they conducted earlier in the year. This large number of women went to the headquarters of the Raia Mutomboki militia in June 2017 and convinced them to relocate to the east of the territory. This strategy was in response to the ongoing attacks by this militia group on several villages in the area.
- In North Kivu, our partner EFIM, together with religious leaders, used documentation data in advocacy with provincial authorities, prosecutors and the military, to encourage the meaningful participation of women in decision-making processes, gender justice and durable peace in the province.
- In the former Province Orientale, our partner CERDF worked with local lawyers to try to establish legal clinics in conflict-affected areas in the province. Together,

they held a press conference on the security situation and human rights issues in the territory, which drew the attention of provincial authorities. The provincial governor organised a visit to the territory of Bafwasende in order to inquire about the situation.

In addition to advocacy efforts, our partners also used the documentation data to: monitor the prosecution of sexual and gender-based crimes and provide advice on legal representation to victims/survivors before domestic courts; and inform community leaders about the commission of SGBV in their areas with the view to engaging them in support for victims and holding perpetrators accountable. According to our partners, documentation missions continue to give victims/survivors an opportunity and platform to express themselves, and many have found the courage to report the incidents and seek medical assistance.

“Wherever we go, victims of sexual violence suffer in silence and documentation missions are a way of making their voices heard. Because of this, this programme must continue even in the most remote and difficult to access areas.” – Claudine Bela Badeaza, WI Focal Point, Director of CERDF, Province Orientale.

“The life of a raped woman is not a happy one. Your presence amongst us comforts us and gives us our joy of life back. We hope to one day see the perpetrators pay for the dreadful acts they committed against us.” – An SGBV victim/survivor who was interviewed by CERDF in the former Province Orientale.

Transit House Project

During 2017, the Transit House Project, a collaboration with partners, *Action des Femmes pour les Droits et le développement* (AFD) and *Ligue pour la Solidarité Congolaise* (LSC), operated in two remote locations with high levels of conflict-related SGBV - Kabondozi, South Kivu, and Rutshuru, North Kivu. The Project provides psychosocial assessments, referrals and assistance to victims/survivors of conflict-related (and other) SGBV to access local health centres and general hospitals for more specialised treatment, including surgeries for rape-related injuries. The project includes two residential Transit House facilities for SGBV victims/survivors to stay in while awaiting surgery and during their recovery post-surgery, before returning home. The project also provides transportation for victims/survivors to and from hospital.

In 2017, the Transit House Project assisted 1,412 SGBV victims/survivors to access psychosocial and medical support, of whom over 80% were referred to either a hospital or local health centre for specialised treatment, most commonly for reparative surgeries for rape-related injuries.

The facilities are available to all members of the community, both men and women, and for all ages. The project also provides information and referrals to legal clinics for those who wish to seek redress and justice for the SGBV incidents. In 2017, the project referred 622 victims/survivors to legal clinics and several were supported through the justice process with WI partners acting as victims’ advocates.

This year, 165 community outreach sessions were held involving 7,255 participants in both North Kivu and South Kivu. The outreach sessions raised awareness within the community to reduce stigma for victims of SGBV, provided information about the services available for victims of these crimes, and stressed the importance of reporting

SGBV incidents rather than accepting informal agreements with the perpetrator or the perpetrator's family.

Many SGBV victims/survivors are rejected by their husbands and/or families as a result of being raped and face additional social and economic challenges. In North Kivu, the Transit House project, through our partner LSC, assisted SGBV victims with the process of reintegrating with their families. In this context, LSC provided follow-up psychosocial counselling to 273 victims; training workshops on income-generating activities for 69 SGBV victims; 71 house-to-house visits to raise awareness amongst victims' families; and 25 family mediation sessions for women who were rejected by their husbands as a result of being raped.

One of the key strategies we adopted with our partners in this project is fostering a sense of ownership by local communities regarding the Transit House facilities. Village leaders in locations where the Transit Houses are located have expressed pride in the facility and what the project is doing for the community. Engaging the communities served by the Transit House encourages confidence in the programmes and our partners. It has also made the service more accessible for those who need it and contributed to the sustainability of the project.

Traditional leaders and community elders actively refer SGBV victims to the project and village leaders, police, and faith leaders participate in SGBV outreach sessions and now refer SGBV victims to the project and also promote accountability for these crimes within their communities.

Examples of responses by local leaders following their involvement in activities of the Transit House Project:

- Leaders in one village in South Kivu are meeting early every Friday morning and use a megaphone to raise awareness in the community about/against rape and in support of a healthy community;
- Police and military officers reiterated their commitment to transparency and zero tolerance for rape and other forms of SGBV and called on the population to be vigilant and report SGBV cases.
- In some areas, village and sub-village leaders in South Kivu have committed themselves to referring all cases of rape to the Transit House and have requested the project to conduct awareness-raising missions in their communities.
- In South Kivu, village leaders decided to create committees formed by village and community leaders, as well as police, to serve as contact points for victims/survivors of SGBV in order to speed up the reporting and verification process, and refer the matter to the relevant jurisdictions, as well as to follow up on the SGBV cases.
- Religious leaders in North Kivu are raising awareness in their churches about the medical treatment/care available for rape and SGBV victims/survivors.
- There has been a visible increase in the reporting of rape cases and perpetrators in the villages, as well as increased commitment by the police to refer rape cases to the prosecutor's office. More cases are also being referred to our partners by community members and civil society organisations.

This year, our partner LSC also conducted a capacity-building training for 29 women and girls who accessed the Transit House to help them lead a more sustainable life. Ten

underage victims received general education, five were trained in information and communication technology, five in fabric dyeing, and nine in knitting techniques. Following the training, 19 of the participants started working and produced 70 items of clothing in December, of which 50 were quickly sold at 25 USD each. We further supported the schooling of ten female victims of SGBV for a year by covering their schooling fees. This is the second year that WI and LSC have provided such support.

“Victims of sexual and gender-based violence thought they were disabled after the incident, however they are slowly realising that they can still do something of importance with their lives.” – Joséphine Malimukono, WI Focal Point for National Advocacy, Director of LSC, North Kivu.

Documentary Screenings and Advocacy Events

Engaging with local decision-makers (political cultural, civic, judicial and military leaders) has been a deliberate and critical strategy for creating the diverse alliances necessary to generate tangible changes for gender justice, within communities experiencing conflict-related violence and its aftermath. This has been our strategy and our experience for many years in eastern DRC. One of the programmes through which we engage local leaders is in the documentary screenings and advocacy events organised by our partners in South Kivu, North Kivu and the former Province Orientale. This strategy is intended to *influence those with influence* and has contributed to several positive gender justice outcomes.

Partners collaborating in this programme were *Actions des Femmes pour les Droits et le développement* (AFD), *Centre d’Education et Recherche pour les Droits des Femmes* (CERDF), *Encadrement des Femmes Indigènes et des Ménages Vulnérables* (EFIM), *Initiatives Alpha*, and *Ligue pour la Solidarité Congolaise* (LSC).

During 2017, our five partners held 42 screenings of the gender justice documentary, ‘Our Voices Matter’, which we produced with our DRC partners in collaboration with WITNESS. These one-day screenings and advocacy events were held in three conflict-affected provinces and involved 3,740 participants.

Those attending the documentary screenings included: local and provincial political and administrative authorities; traditional and religious leaders; police officers; judges; military and civil prosecutors. In addition, civil society organisations, MONUSCO and UNHCR representatives, the National Refugee Commission, journalists, teachers, community leaders and members, representatives of youth organisations, trade unions, students, health specialists, midwifery networks and SGBV victims/survivors also participated in the documentary screenings and advocacy events.

The screenings raise awareness about: the impact of SGBV on individuals and communities; the medical, psychosocial and economic needs of the victims/survivors of these crimes; the widespread impunity for conflict-related sexual violence; and the multiplicity of perpetrators with the ongoing splintering of militia groups and the formation and breaking-up of alliances between armed militias.

According to the data collected by partners, following the documentary screenings, decision-makers report that they feel more aware of SGBV issues, have a stronger

recognition of their responsibility to prevent the commission of these crimes, and many express a commitment to ending impunity in their respective villages, agencies, courts, institutions and ministries.

A sample of concrete actions undertaken by local leaders following their participation in the documentary screenings and advocacy events include:

- In Province Orientale, human rights NGOs organised a meeting with representatives of the Provincial Government Assembly to advocate for the establishment of a fund to compensate victims of sexual violence.
- Following screenings in South Kivu and Province Orientale more victims/survivors have come forward to report SGBV incidents to our partners. In Province Orientale five of these cases are now being investigated by the Office of the Prosecutor.
- In South Kivu, military chiefs committed to intervene if the police fails to do its job properly.
- In Province Orientale, in the context of a screening at a university, academic authorities committed themselves to trying to organise a conference on gender and sexual violence on a monthly basis, and students committed themselves to forming a core group to create a 'safe space' to discuss sexual violence issues within the university or other academic institutions, without fear of failing if they spoke up.
- In South Kivu, local leaders committed themselves to setting up a committee to exchange views and follow up on cases of sexual violence with the competent authorities to make sure the perpetrators are prosecuted. They further committed themselves to holding meetings between local authorities, AFD and personnel of the nearest health centre to follow up on the care provided to victims of sexual and gender-based violence.
- In North Kivu, participating decision-makers committed themselves to fighting sexual violence and to conducting advocacy at the territory level, as well as to monitoring the security situation in the territory and to send reports to our partner LSC.
- In Province Orientale, the provincial governor committed himself to include a line in the provincial government budget for reparations for sexual violence victims. Other decision-makers committed themselves to establish anti-sexual-violence youth clubs within the six communes of Kisangani.

"We are honoured by your presence. With this film, we have understood that the suffering of sexual violence victims should not remain unpunished. Each of us needs to do their part to stop the perpetrators. We are obliged to raise awareness amongst our families for a change of behaviour." – A participant at a documentary screening in the former Province Orientale.

Gender Justice Training and Capacity-Building Workshops

This year, five partners in three provinces in eastern DRC – North Kivu, South Kivu and the former Province Orientale – conducted 18 multi-day training workshops involving 662 participants.

The partners involved in capacity building workshops were *Actions des Femmes pour les Droits et le développement* (AFD), *Centre d'Education et Recherche pour les Droits des Femmes* (CERDF), *Encadrement des Femmes Indigènes et des Ménages Vulnérables* (EFIM), *Initiatives Alpha*, and *Ligue pour la Solidarité Congolaise* (LSC).

The workshops involved local leaders, traditional leaders, community leaders and members, religious leaders, civil society including women's organisations, police and military officers, prosecutors and defence lawyers, health specialists, journalists, and teachers.

This year the training workshops focused on: gender, peace, justice, development and the fight against SGBV in a "50/50 world"; human rights, fundamental liberties, and advocacy techniques; SGBV issues, victims' access to justice, national and international mechanisms against SGBV; available medical care for SGBV victims; the role of traditional and community leaders in the fight against SGBV; SGBV proceedings before civil and military jurisdictions; the work of the Attorney General's office; the experience of local NGOs in providing legal assistance to victims; the security situation in eastern DRC; the consequences of SGBV for the youth; national and international legal instruments on the protection of the women's rights; the lack of respect of legal tariffs for justice fees; and de-traumatisation.

"Generally, CERDF trainings have contributed to the prosecution of cases of rape before the relevant jurisdictions; investigations and arrests by the national police; and further collaborations with CERDF." – Claudine Bela Badeaza, WI Focal Point, Director of CERDF, Province Orientale.

The capacity-building workshops grew out of our advocacy programme with decision-makers and the recognition that to successfully motivate and enable these leaders to take effective action in support of gender justice outcomes, greater awareness and knowledge about these issues were needed. The training workshops assist the meaningful engagement of decision-makers who wish to act or may be encouraged to act in support of gender justice but are unsure what they can do and how to go about it.

Forming of a consortium

In August 2017, our five focal points in the DRC met in Kisangani, the former Province Orientale, for a three-day strategy meeting, bringing together our five DRC partners for skill strengthening and peer exchange on programme implementation. As a result, noting their common vision, mutual trust and ongoing communication, partners effectively established a consortium named 'Women and Gender Justice', to formally strengthen their partnership. This is the first consortium of its kind in the DRC.

Legal Representation and Monitoring of Mobile Courts

Our strategy of concurrently interfacing with gender justice issues at the grassroots level as well as within the international arena has proven to be an effective approach to expand and improve access to and outcomes for gender-inclusive justice. Working with local courts as well as with the ICC informs our advocacy and legal strategies in both jurisdictions.

Our partner LSC monitored six mobile court hearings in North Kivu, focusing on 61 SGBV cases. They provided support and legal representation to 51 SGBV victims throughout the legal process.

This year, LSC also continued its advocacy concerning the issue of court fees and the impact of the legal tariffs on the ability of SGBV victims to access the justice system. Specifically, LSC raised awareness through community sessions, advocacy meetings and radio broadcasts on the issue of court fees and the impact of the use of illegal tariffs on the ability of SGBV victims to access the justice system. The information presented during the radio broadcasts was based on research conducted by LSC in 2016 on the court fees charged at four local and mobile courts, as well as interviews conducted with community and justice stakeholders. The data collected showed: that the legal tariffs are not respected; that the legal limit set for the court fees are exaggeratedly high; and that the fee levels further reduce the ability of SGBV victims/survivors to access justice. The research also revealed that there is inconsistency between the courts as to the tariff and fees charged.

In South Kivu, our partner Initiatives Alpha monitored a military mobile court hearing in December 2017 in the village of Kavumu involving 18 suspects accused of abducting children younger than 10 years from their homes at night and raping and/or killing them in Kavumu between 2014 and 2016. Of the 18 suspects, eight were accused of sexual violence. In the last quarter of 2016, our partner Initiatives Alpha had documented some of these cases and noted the strong public discontent about the lack of accountability. This was a highly anticipated trial, which led to 12 convictions (eight for sexual violence) and six acquittals. The court also convicted provincial deputy Frederic Batumike for organising militia violence and for crimes against humanity that took place for years in Kavumu starting in 2013. The court awarded 5,000 USD to each victim of sexual violence and 15,000 USD to the families of those killed. The Defence has appealed the convictions.

In Province Orientale, our partner CERDF monitored and collected information from five justice-related institutions in Kisangani, namely: The Special Police for the Protection of Children and Women (PSPEF); the civil court of Kisangani; the Military Tribunal of Kisangani; the Tribunal for Children; and the Appeals Court of Kisangani. The aim of this monitoring was to collect information on the functioning of the judicial system and raise awareness about the work of the courts to local communities in order to restore confidence in the justice system. This is a component of a larger strategy intended to increase reporting of SGBV incidents (and reduce the use of informal settlements). Our partner concluded that the courts in Kisangani function, but are very slow.

Strategic Accountability Project

In 2017, our Strategic Accountability Project (SAP) was launched in South Kivu, DRC, to support greater accountability for conflict-related sexual and gender-based crimes through training and support for key actors in the justice process – police, prosecutors and judges – in pre-selected courts and territories.

Between 2014 and 2016, we conducted a literature review and undertook an extensive mapping and consultation process with local partners and women's rights organisations. From this process, WI and partners identified courts to focus on over the three years of this project. Both military and civil courts were selected reflecting the statistics that perpetrators of conflict-related SGBCs are soldiers, militia combatants, members of the

security services as well as civilians.

The courts selected for this project are: two military courts located in Uvira and Bukavu which exercise their jurisdiction in nine conflict-affected territories (Bukavu, Fizi, Idjwi, Kabare, Kalehe, Mwenga, Shabunda, Uvira, and Walungu); and two civil courts located in Uvira and Kavumu covering five conflict affected territories (Uvira, Fizi, Idjwi, Kalehe and Kabare). Of these combined territories in South Kivu, the project focuses primarily on conflict-related sexual and gender-based crimes committed in the territories of Kabare, Kalehe, Uvira and Fizi.

From 13 to 16 December 2017, WI held its first training for judicial police officers. The four-day training was organised in cooperation with our partner Initiatives Alpha and was held in Bukavu with 37 judicial police officers from the four target territories.

The goal of the training was to strengthen the capacity of the judicial police in the territories of Kalehe, Kabare, Fizi and Uvira, on investigation and documentation techniques in the context of conflict-based sexual and gender-based crimes. With the support from four trainers with national and international legal experience, participants were trained in the definition of sexual and gender-based crimes, the national laws on sexual violence, and the modes of liability applicable to sexual and gender-based crimes at the national and international level. The training further included simulation exercises to highlight the role of the judicial police in the investigative process.

Following the training, the participants reported increased awareness on the role of the judicial police in investigating cases of sexual and gender-based crimes. According to the participants, they have understood the sensitive nature of sexual violence cases and the degree of attention and discretion required.

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“People do not think that rape victims suffer. It is difficult to accept and believe in a world so cruel. I thank you for giving me hope in life and for finding my smile again”.

Reintegration Programme

Following a two-year consultation process, in 2016 we launched a formal partnership with the Justice and Reconciliation Project (JRP) and the Women's Advocacy Network (WAN), a network of women formerly abducted by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA).



Women Advocacy Network (WAN) is an initiative of the Justice and Reconciliation Project (JRP) which brings together over 600 war affected women. They carry out several activities such as advocacy; child tracing that is reuniting children with their parents on both sides as well as offering peer support to its members. WAN also ensures that the interests of the mothers and children are catered for. One of the objectives of the WAN is advocating for the

promotion and respect of rights of children born during the war and/or born from forced marriages while their mothers were abducted. From its inception Child reintegration and family reunion has been a core activity of the Women's Advocacy Network (WAN). Members of the WAN reunite children with their families as a way of rebuilding life after the conflict.

An evaluation of the programme for the period 1 January – 31 December 2016 was completed in May 2017 and provides a number of important reflections and considerations for the programme.

The evaluation found that: the programme had exceeded some of its targets; it was very effective in the tracing of the families, which is a complex and difficult undertaking due to the fathers of the children (combatants and commanders within the LRA) commonly using pseudonyms in the bush; was effective in the mediation of concerns between the women, the children and the paternal families; and was highly appreciated by female returnees and cultural leaders. The cultural dialogues were considered to be effective in positively raising awareness and changing attitudes of clan leaders towards female returnees and their children within Acholi and to some extent in Lango sub-regions. The evaluation found that the radio talk shows reached large audiences and were well responded to with call-ins to the programmes, however these needed to be accompanied by reintegration activities in these areas.

Areas for further fine-tuning include the need to better develop the objectives of the programme to include more explicit and intended outcomes. The evaluators also noted the need to: develop a stronger M&E framework for the programme; provide further capacity building for WAN members working in this programme; strengthen the referral and follow-up phase; and develop a network of support services for the programme.

Read the evaluation here: <http://4genderjustice.org/evaluation-reintegration-programme/>

The Reintegration Programme that was implemented during 2017 followed a three-stage process:

1. **Family Tracing** which has two components; home/background search; and pre-visits with paternal families.

Home/background search – the names and whereabouts of paternal families are often unknown and can be difficult to discover as males abducted by the LRA often used pseudonyms in the bush. Various methods are used to locate the family, including consulting others who were in the LRA and other abductees. Background information obtained also helps with reunification planning and preparation.

Pre-visits and Family Dialogues – once located, the project mediators conduct a pre-visit with the paternal and maternal families with the dual purpose of mediating any 'bitterness' between them, and informing and preparing the process of reunification, including assessing the willingness to proceed.

2. **Reunifications** – women (mothers), children and other members of the maternal family are escorted by the mediators to the paternal home and supported through a reunification process led by local cultural leaders.
3. **Follow-up and referral** – after the reunification ceremony, the mediators follow-up with the paternal family to ensure child(ren) and women's safety and welfare, and to provide referrals to other services and support for the child(ren) according to their needs (including counselling/psycho social, health, livelihoods, education).

In addition to family reunification, the project also conducted related activities, including:

- Capacity building for WAN group members, to increase their skills and legitimacy to advocate for and lead processes relating to the (re)integration of children born of war as well as their mothers.
- Hosting two dialogues with cultural leaders – to encourage their engagement and participation on the issue of reunification and reconciliation and to foster greater acceptance of female returnees and their children.
- Public awareness raising through radio talk shows led by WAN members and cultural leaders. The radio shows raised awareness about the specific issues facing female returnees and their children. It also informed other returnees and the community about the project. The radio shows also helped to reduce discrimination and create empathy for the female returnees and their children in three conflict-affected sub-regions in northern Uganda, specifically Lango, Teso and West Nile, where there is less awareness and more stigmatization of children born in LRA captivity.

Capacity building training for WAN on child reintegration and reconciliation

On 5th October 2017, WAN conducted capacity building training on child reintegration and reconciliation for WAN leaders in 16 WAN groups in Gulu, Pader, Lira, Adjumani, Amuru, Nwoya and Omoro district respectively with each group sending two representatives. A total of 32 participants attended the training. The purpose of the training was to build capacity of WAN members to support the reintegration process, and lead their group member in understanding the reintegration project. The result of the training is that WAN members have the capacity to profile the families that want reintegration support as well as additional skills in leading mediation processes. The training was facilitated by JRP Head of Office and an elder from Ker Kal Kwaro of Acholi (Acholi cultural Institution).

Profiling of children and families in need of reunification

In October 2017, a capacity building training was conducted with the objective to help with the processes of identifying and registering families who wished to participate in the reunification process. After the training the participants were given forms to register those who want this support from their community. By end of November 2017, a total of 73 children were profiled and submitted to JRP office for possible support

Pre-visits/family dialogue

There were nine pre-visits conducted in 2017 based on the lists submitted by communities following the capacity building training. The first pre-visit occurred in Dino village, Lamola parish in Omoro district in October. The team conducted eight additional visits in various districts, and developed some lessons learned throughout the process. Out of the nine visits, seven were deemed successful with families agreeing to further reunification exercises. The main lessons learned were:

- The capacity building training was critical to dispelling misunderstandings about reintegration – some women thought by integrating their children with the family of the father, the children would be taken away from them, leading to a lot of resistance especially in West Nile region and part of Acholi and Lango sub-regions.
- Some women were willing to reunify their children but their current husbands were hesitant out of fear that their wives would want to return to their bush husbands. However, in most cases, children were able to be reunified through relatives rather than directly by the mothers, which was acceptable to their current husbands.
- There is still lack of detail information on bush husbands, many of whom were using pseudonyms during the conflict.
- For effective pre-visits and reunion, community members and local leaders are an essential part of the process.

Child reunions

The first two children were reunited with their paternal families in December 2017. The team that lead the reunification reported: *"On arrival there were jubilation and happiness as they welcome the children at the home entrance. Traditional ritual of stepping on an egg to welcome the children was performed at their reception home. And on the following day another ritual for*

cleansing from bad spirits and to resettle them was performed; a goat was slaughtered in front of the children.

The paternal family pledged to better support the children. They also requested the mother of the children to allow the children to visit them and to attend their father's last funeral rites on the 17th February 2018 as it will give chance to other relatives who did not come for the reunion to meet the children at the funeral."

Follow up of reintegrated children

In December, the project team and an elder who was a former commander of the LRA forces did a follow up to the paternal family of Okello Denis who was reunited with his paternal family in March 2016 in Kitgum district. According the grandmother, reuniting the child with his paternal family helped a lot because before this child would experience trauma especially when he was provoked by his peers at school; in three scenarios, he jumped over the school fence. The grandmother reported that Denis is now in primary six and they are hopeful he will pass to primary seven. The grandmothers and the family friends appreciated the follow up exercise as a step in the right direction saying it will facilitate constant communication with the office regarding the child's welfare.

Lessons Learned:

- The capacity building training strengthened the ability, resilience and skills of WAN members in profiling of cases for reintegration, mediation and in reuniting the families.
- The pre-visits conducted in 9 communities helped give additional information about additional family members and other relevant details prior to reunification. The community appreciated WAN/JRP for the project and most of them felt that pre-visits were very important before the children were brought to the village.
- Pre-visits led to family reconciliation between paternal and maternal families and helped move the process of reunification for the children forward.
- There is assured access to family resources, reduced stigma and support for education for the children reunited in Koch Okir in Nwoya district, which is a very significant positive outcome for the child.

Wamare Institute

During July and August 2016, we held a series of meetings and consultations with local service providers in northern Uganda, specifically in Gulu and Lira, as well as with individual female returnees from four conflict-affected sub-regions.

The objectives of these consultations were to: introduce the idea of the Institute and illicit feedback on the concept; consult on the proposed programme and design of the Institute; invite their support; assess the capacity of local service providers as potential resource people and trainers for the Institute; develop a network of referrals for participants following the Institute; and deepen our knowledge and understanding of the specific challenges and priority issues for female returnees.

The NGOs we consulted with were the Justice, Reconciliation and Peace Project, the Centre for Victims of Torture, Children of Peace Uganda, Terra Renaissance, CARE International and St Monica's.

These organisations were very supportive of and positive about the concept of the Institute. All of them noted the limited programmes available for returnees and the lack of specific programmes for female returnees. They also noted the additional gender-related challenges this group of returnees face due to their status as females and their perceived or actual loss of 'virginity' during their time with the LRA, and the enhanced stigma for women who returned from the bush with children as a result of rape and sexual enslavement. The service providers were very supportive of the design features of the Institute and our approach to combine capacity building workshops with trauma-related sessions. All of the service providers we met with were willing to be resource people/trainers for the Institute and through-out 2016 we maintained contact with them to keep them updated and engaged in the process, as well as to consult with them about the specific sessions they would be facilitating and to ensure their availability for the Institute.

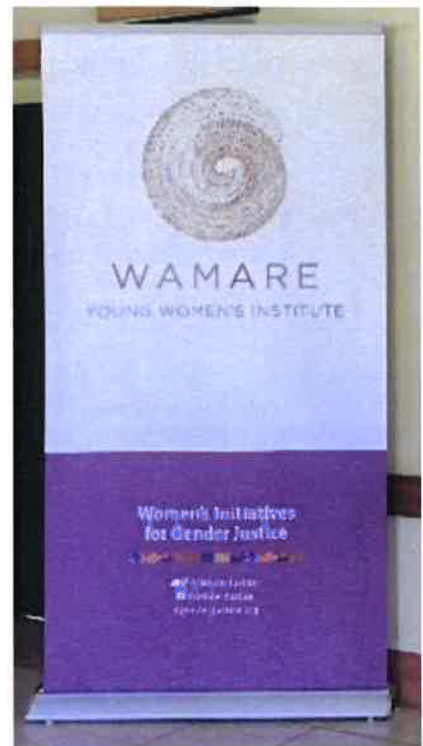
The local service providers were supportive of our methodology as well as the proposed size of the Institute (approximately 30 individuals/Institute). They agreed with our assessment that: the size of the group impacts on the quality of the experience; small groups work better with returnees; and being able to tailor the training to respond to individual needs of traumatised participants is very important.

Consulting female returnees

During the consultation process, we also met with groups of female returnees including: the Women's Advocacy Network (WAN), a network with over 600 member and groups in Acholi, Lango and West Nile sub-regions; Teingpeko (To Carry the Burden), based in Kaberamaido, Teso sub-region; Lwalgasa Abducted Survivors, based in Soroti, Teso sub-region; and Kwo Mito Yele (Life Requires a Struggle) based in Oryem, Acholi sub-region.

All of these groups were initiated by female returnees in response to communal and familial rejection which many of them encountered upon their return, as well as out of desperation to survive and respond to the high levels of impoverishment they face.

Four clear priorities were expressed during the consultations:



- livelihood and income generation projects to be able to survive and support themselves and their children;
- food security (access to land for planting crops and the ability to provide food for themselves);
- access to education for their children; and
- reconciliation with their families, clans and the community.

Each of these concerns were the universal shared by all of the returnees we met with. They also echo many of the findings of our 2010 post-conflict survey of 500 women in northern Uganda. With the exception of WAN, all of these groups are small and localised and all but two are informal and unregistered CSOs. All female returnees we met with requested training on savings and loans and income generation programmes. The one group which already has a savings and loans project requested training on how to turn these schemes into some kind of collective entrepreneurial project to generate income.

Based on these consultations and those held in 2014-2015 with female returnees and service providers in northern Uganda, the Institute is designed to:

- support the ongoing healing and recovery process for women formerly abducted by the LRA;
- build support networks amongst this community of victims/survivors from diverse ethnic groups as a source of ongoing peer support and foster reconciliation;
- develop knowledge and life skills (including parenting, reproductive health and 'food as medicine');
- support ongoing healing, personal recovery and trauma management through music and dance, story-telling and body-mapping sessions (acknowledging the harm they experienced);
- the development of personal skills for managing flashbacks, anxiety, anger, despondency and isolation through psychosocial education sessions; and
- provide opportunities for capacity building with a focus on savings and loan credit schemes, entrepreneurial skills (applicable to income generation projects), advocacy skills, and community initiatives to implement the transitional justice policy.

Launch of the Wamare Institute

Between 10-22 April 2017, we held the inaugural Wamare Institute for women formerly abducted by the LRA. In total, 32 women participated in the residential institute, held at the Comboni Missionary Centre. Daily yoga and devotion/meditation ensured a calm, centred and peaceful start to each day. The participants responded very positively to the yoga, which was an entirely new experience for them. They all attended every morning and most came early for the yoga sessions. These sessions were facilitated by a local yoga instructor who was a member of our team for the Institute.



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The participants led the devotion/meditation sessions and these were held for an hour every morning. There were a number of very talented singers within the group and faith is a critical part of their lives and plays an important part in their ongoing recovery.

The programme 'flowed' really well, with easy transitions and the right sequencing of sessions balancing the density of information provided in some sessions with lighter moments, as well as opportunities for self-reflection and 'mindfulness', physical movement and the chance to gain new knowledge.

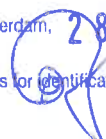
Please see the Wamare Programme [here](#).



Prior to the Institute we administered an application form. This was disseminated through the coordinators of the groups of female returnees. We analysed the data in the applications to ensure that we had a good understanding of the profile of the participants, their particular language skills and other needs, as well as a grasp of some of the overarching issues.

Approximately 70% indicated that they were comfortable or very comfortable communicating in English. Around 25% indicated they may need some assistance

communicating in English although could speak and understand it, within which 13% indicated that they did not feel comfortable speaking in English. We therefore ensured that we paused to check the presentations were being understood. At times we provided consecutive interpretation, especially during the story-telling sessions where some participants wanted to speak in their first language. The facilitators would at times conduct part of the session in Luo or another local language and switch between Luo and English. We also worked in small groups for various sessions which also facilitated language needs. All of these combinations worked well and ensured that everyone in the group was able to receive and interact with the information.



Participant Profile The data gathered in the application form provided us with a baseline for each participant prior to the Institute and also baseline data relevant to the follow-up programme.

The average age of the Wamare participants was 30 with an age range of 20-45 years. Two women were in their mid-40's and approximately six participants, mostly from one group, were in their early 20's. Seven of the 32 participants had not been abducted but were a part of groups where other members had been. We consulted with the groups prior to the Institute about having a mixed group of both non-abductees and former abductees. None of the participants or the groups were concerned by this and said they felt comfortable with this composition. Even during the story telling and body-mapping sessions, the mixed profile of the group didn't present any difficulties or disconnections within the group.



A common experience for almost all of the participants was/is living in varying degrees of resource-poor contexts and poverty with limited income and opportunities. All of those abducted by the LRA had experienced SGBV. In addition, several participants who were not former abductees had also experienced this crime committed by other perpetrators during and after the LRA-related conflict. According to the application form, amongst those who had been abducted as girls by the LRA, the abduction time ranged from two months to 13 years. Several participants had been in the bush for 6-12 months, a number had lived there for 6-8 years, with five who had been enslaved for 9-13 years.

‘Our eyes saw many things, we cannot forget what we went through. It is like a wound. Even when it is healed the scar is still there.’

Wamare Participant, April

The participants income ranged from Ugandan Shillings 10,000/month (€2.50; US\$ 2.70) to Ugandan Shillings 700,000/month (€174; US\$191), although this latter income was reported by only one participant and even then she indicated that it was not consistent or on a regular monthly basis and depended upon the availability of consultancy contracts. The average monthly income was €26/month with 75% earning €25/month or less, 50% earning €12/month or less and only three participants earning between €74-€173/month, with only one earning this amount regularly.

In terms of housing, the applications revealed that 57% indicated that their housing was ‘poor-very poor’ and 30% indicated that their housing was ‘acceptable’. Only 13% felt that their current housing was ‘good.’

Impact of abduction

In response to the multi-variant question asking- ‘what impact has the abduction by the LRA had on your life and health? - the most common response indicated by applicants was feeling

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'ashamed'. This was the highest impact indicated with 92% selecting ashamed. The next two most common impacts indicated by participants were 'angry' at 52% and 'traumatised' at 42%.

Despite clearly recognising their innocence in the abduction and that they were victims of the LRA, almost all of the participants stated that they felt ashamed. We will explore some of these issues, including the indication of shame in our follow-up with the participants to better understand these factors and the additional psycho-social/peer support which may be needed and/or how these feelings may impact on the programme support considerations and reintegration challenges.

Evaluation Form

We administered an evaluation form at the end of the Institute reflecting some of the questions posed during the application process and also reflecting the programme. The evaluation included, multi-variant questions, closed questions, and open-ended questions with the opportunity to provide additional comments.

In analysing the evaluation forms, we found that most sessions scored between 'good-excellent', with many scoring 'very good-excellent'. A comment repeated by several participants was that more time was wanted for almost all sessions. This would only be possible if we added another week to the institute, making it three weeks in total. This may not be realistic given it requires the participants, most of whom have children, to be away from their homes for this length of time. However, we will consult with the groups about this option before the next Institute.

All participants said that they would recommend the Institute to others.

There was widespread satisfaction with the venue, the accommodation and meals, which mostly scored between 'good-excellent'. There were some helpful comments about having a first-aid kit on site and also disbursing the per diems (travel funds) earlier. We did have a first aid kit but it was not announced to the group as a whole and we distributed the travel funds the night before the graduation, but in the future will be disbursed earlier. Three women brought their young children and baby-sitters with them who also required travel assistance. We responded to this need but we are now aware to factor in this consideration for the future. These were good lessons for the next Institute.



Based on the responses from the questionnaires and our own reflections, we will tweak the 'food as medicine-nature heals' session. The



The participants really appreciated this session and the information but they wanted more specific information about where to find or buy the herbs and wanted to know the local names for some of the herbs which were sourced from Sudan and the Central African Republic. They experienced the facilitator to be somewhat hesitant to provide the level of detailed information they wanted. We will be providing this feedback to the facilitator and

we also have another facilitator in mind for this session in the future who is a former partner and an older woman coming from one of the conflict-affected sub-regions. We feel that this profile will work very well within the Institute.

Another lesson for us was the selection of the resource person for the reproductive and sexual health sessions. A local doctor was to facilitate these sessions but his earlier primary health sessions were not very engaging and so we reduced these sessions. There is a local sexual and reproductive health clinic in Gulu with whom we have made contact and which we work with at the next Institute.

During the Institute, we added more dance, drama and music sessions than originally planned which worked very well and we will keep this level for next time. Feedback on these sessions was very positive with a suggestion to possibly have more of a drama component. Participants performed two songs and a dance during the graduation ceremony, which had been learnt and practiced during these sessions.

The savings and loans, and income generation sessions were really well received and scored very highly. This was one of the universal themes to come out of our consultations with young women formerly abducted and as such we knew that we needed to dedicate a lot of time to this during the Institute and the follow-up programme. The facilitators for these sessions were highly experienced trainers and made the sessions (12 in total) accessible, engaging and fun.

Please see the evaluation form in Annex B and the analysis of the evaluations is the second attachment emailed with this report.



There were many very moving moments during the Institute including during the story-telling and body-mapping sessions. This was the opportunity for everyone to work in small groups, draw an outline of a body and identify the areas/parts where they had been harmed during their time in the bush. This was followed by voluntary 'presentations' of those in each group talking about the parts of the body where they had experienced harm and pain, and which ultimately led to

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many of them sharing the story of their abduction, their experience in the bush and their feelings upon their return to their communities and clan.

We had a trained counsellor available through-out the Institute and some chose to speak with her outside of sessions. We also had specific module on 'mindfulness and self-awareness' which the participants found very helpful. This received very positive assessments by participants in their evaluations.

The most powerful comfort and reassurance for female returnees was provided by other women formerly abducted. This is the power of the 'peer support' model. Several of the participants stated that the story telling part of the process provided 'a sense of relief' and for some it was the first time that they had ever spoken in a group about what had happened, despite being out of the bush for many years.

The stories described horror, extreme hardship and extraordinary courage to survive and escape. Their memories were often told with humour and all of those who spoke during this session shared their story honouring what had happened to themselves and others, and expressing gratitude that they survived. They have a deep and passionate faith, believing that they survived when so many didn't due to the grace of God and that this must mean their lives have purpose and that they were spared for a reason.



Because the issue of shame had featured so prominently in the application forms, we held a session on 'shame, vulnerability and courage'. This was a very moving module as each person had the opportunity to describe a new vision of themselves and what they wanted in their lives. It was visibly empowering for the participants and it became a very animated and mutually supportive session.

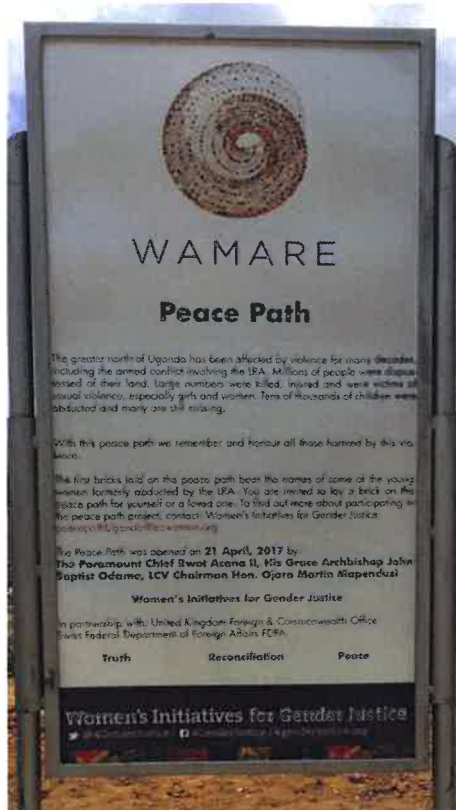
One of the surprising realities we became aware of was that for many of the participants, even those who have been out of the bush for as long as ten years, the Institute was the first reintegration and support programme they had ever participated in or had access to! This is a terrible indictment on the limited services made available by the Government to support LRA returnees, especially women who had been abducted as girls.



Design of the Wamare Logo

The idea behind the icon designed for Wamare was to create a sense of moving from dark (harm, violence, suffering) to light (healing, reconciliation, recovery). We also wanted something which would show movement and transition, rather than a cycle of violence and hardship from which one cannot escape. For this reason the swirl opens out into space rather than folding back on itself and repeating the cycle.

The design was partly inspired by a beautiful glass sculpture, *Happen 2*, by British artist Galia Amsel. It was also inspired by *hei matua*, a stylised form of Maori carving in the shape of a fish-hook. To Maori, the indigenous people of Aotearoa-New Zealand, the fish-hook represents strength, good luck and fertility, which we interpret as having a spark of life which is indistinguishable in the face of extraordinary challenges. We also interpret it to mean bringing to life creativity, ideas, a goal or a dream, such as the dreams of those who will participate in Wamare. The Institute itself is the manifestation of the organisation's dream since 2008, during our work on the Juba Peace Talks between the Government of Uganda and the LRA, to create a space of support, healing and learning for young women abducted by the militia group. *Hei matua* also represents safe travel, which in this context we interpret to mean the journey towards, during and beyond the Wamare Institute, as well as recognising the individual journey that each of the young women participating in the Institute has already been on.



B. Peace Path

During 2016, we also held meetings with the Ugandan President's representative and the Local District Council in Gulu to introduce the Wamare Institute, its purpose and intentions and to also propose the development of a peace path as a public memorial of those who were killed, abducted, raped and harmed in any other way as a result of the LRA-related conflict. The representatives were interested in these initiatives and indicated their support for both the Institute and the Peace Path. After months of discussions, the leaders of the Cultural Institution offered to host the path on their cultural land. This is the perfect spot for the peace path because the space available allows the path to continue to expand. By having the peace path on the site of the Cultural Institution it also gives the memorial formal approval and legitimacy. The cultural leaders shared with us their vision to re-develop the grounds and to create new buildings for clan meetings and a conference venue, which they immediately renamed as the 'Peace House'. The idea of the peace path complements their re-development plans.

The peace path sign recognises the partnership the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs in this project.

Launch of the Peace Path

We worked with a construction engineer to develop the site. We held several on-site meetings with him before and during the development process. Preparing the peace path included: creating new drainage to avoid the path being damaged by water during the rainy season; flattening the ground; building up a path; setting the concrete; laying the paving stones on either side of the peace path; creating a gate in the established fence; painting a 'welcome sign' for the public; and erecting the peace path information sign which we had transported from Kampala.

On 21 April, we launched the peace path in Gulu in a ceremony which began with the Paramount Chief and all of the cultural elders welcoming us and speaking about the importance of peace, the suffering of the community during and after the conflict, the significance of the path as a symbol for the community, and providing encouragement to the Wamare graduates.

We spoke as did one of the graduates. Once the speeches were completed, we gathered on the street-side of the entrance to the peace path as

The Paramount Chief formally launched the path and we unveiled the peace path sign. His Highness read the sign aloud for everyone and we then proceeded to laying the tiles on the path. We had prepared and engraved a tile for the Paramount Chief to lay so that the first tile on the path was laid by him. Three elders, including the Acholi Prime Minister and the most senior female elder laid the tiles of Peace, Love and Truth on the path and each said a few words as



these were laid. Our Programme Officer and Executive Director read out the dedication tile from us and laid this on the peace path.



Following this, each Wamare graduate came forward to lay the tile with her name engraved on it, on the peace path. All of them spoke briefly about what this meant to them or offered a prayer as they laid their tile. A few were accompanied by family members or by other returnees and members of their group. The first tile to be laid was by the parents and family members of a young woman who is still missing, having been abducted in 1997. She is the younger sister of a member of our resource team and we had invited her family to participate in the peace path ceremony. For many families, the feeling of not knowing the whereabouts of their abducted children is tormenting. The family was very grateful for being able to lay a tile for their daughter, Monica, and said that they now

have a place to come to honour her every year on the anniversary of her abduction.

We also had tiles made for two children whose mothers had graduated from the Wamare Institute. Both women had lost children in the bush. For one, her child had been killed in an attack on the LRA by the Ugandan Army. For the other, she became separated from her child during another attack on the LRA, and she was unable to find her child before she escaped from the bush. These were very moving moments.

During the laying of the tiles, most participants were quietly solemn and reflective during the ceremony, some were tearful and a couple were quite emotional. It was very moving, profound and healing. At the end, we sang together beside the peace path.

We purchased three benches for the peace path so that those visiting have a place to sit and reflect under the trees. Our future plans include: landscaping the area around the path; expanding the path with tile laying ceremonies at the end of each Wamare Institute; and establishing twice/yearly ceremonies for community members to lay tiles on the path for themselves and/or their loved ones. We have set-up an email account (displayed on the peace path sign) for community members who want to lay a tile so we can liaise with them for the engraving of the tiles and the dates and process of the ceremony.

Monitoring Domestic Courts

We continued monitoring the ongoing preparations by the Ugandan Director of Public Prosecutions and the Judges of the International Crimes Division (ICD) for the first hearing in the case against Thomas Kwoyelo, a former LRA commander. In 2017, there was very limited activity at the court.

This is an important test case. It is the first case before the ICD and the first case prosecuted by an ICC state's party, enacting the complementarity principle. It is also the first case where a state party is implementing and applying the rules and practices of the ICC in a domestic trial. Novel to the justice system within Uganda is the practice of victim participation in legal proceedings. During the pre-trial hearings a number of victims were recognised to participate and according to one of the two victim's legal representative teams, there are likely to be more victims in the case through-out the pre-trial phase.

Kowyelo is charged with rape, murder, recruitment of children and destruction of crops and property, amongst other charges. The original charges did not include acts of rape. However, as a result of advocacy by us and others for the ICD to expand its investigative priorities to include sexual violence, the charges against Kowyelo were amended in September 2016 to include rape as a crime against humanity.

Our strategy of concurrently interfacing with gender justice issues at the local and national levels as well as in the international arena has proven to be an effective methodology for expanding and improving access to and outcomes of justice processes. In addition, it ensures that our work is grounded in the reality and experience of victims of these crimes. It also informs our domestic programmes to address harm, promote reconciliation, and support those who are amongst the most marginalised victims of armed conflicts, primarily women and children.

ICC Legal Monitoring and Advocacy



During 2017, we continued our legal monitoring and advocacy in nine out of ten situations¹ under investigation by the ICC and all cases before the Court where charges for sexual and gender-based crimes (SGBCs) have been brought.

In total, 15 of 25 cases brought by the ICC included charges for sexual and gender-based crimes, including 11 cases relating to our previous and current 'priority' countries (Uganda, DRC, Sudan and Libya). Of three ongoing ICC trials between January and December 2017,² all included SGBCs. During 2017, four cases were at the reparations stage (Lubanga, Katanga, Bemba, and Al Mahdi) of which only one includes a conviction for SGBCs (Bemba).

Our consistent monitoring and advocacy since 2004 has contributed to this record, including through our: strategic advocacy with senior decision-makers within the Office of the Prosecutor (OTP) and case-based teams; case-by-case legal monitoring; the provision of SGBV documentation to support ICC investigations and SGBV charges; phase-based advocacy (at the preliminary examination, analysis, investigation, prosecution, sentencing, and reparation phases); and legal filings as amicus curiae before the Court on seven occasions relating to three cases. Our annual Gender Report Cards

Overall, 60% of the cases before the ICC in 2017 included charges for sexual and gender-based crimes and 70% of these charges have been successfully confirmed to the trial stage.

¹ Uganda, DRC, Sudan, CAR, CAR II, Kenya, Libya, Côte d'Ivoire and Mali.

² Ntaganda, Ongwen, Laurent Gbagbo and Blé Goudé.

on the ICC (2005-2014) also contributed both to the body of material analysing gender justice at the ICC and also to the motivation of the ICC to integrate sexual and gender-based crimes and other gender issues within its work.

In the reporting period, no new Preliminary Examination was opened by the OTP; however, three Preliminary Examinations were completed: Burundi, which became a Situation under investigation on 25 October 2017; Afghanistan, which, since November 2017, is awaiting on the Pre-Trial Chamber's authorization for the Prosecutor to commence the investigations; and the Registered Vessels of Comoros, Greece and Cambodia, which was closed on 29 November 2017.

Case Monitoring

Dominic Ongwen- Uganda



During this reporting period, we continued monitoring the ICC case against LRA commander Dominic Ongwen, who has been charged with the highest number of sexual violence crimes in any case before the ICC to date. This includes the charge of forced pregnancy which has not previously been prosecuted by an international tribunal or special court. This is the first trial before the ICC involving an LRA commander. Our monitoring of the LRA-related cases before the ICC complements our monitoring and advocacy work on the LRA related cases before the domestic court within Uganda – the ICD, see 1.1 above.

In 2017, a total of 53 Prosecution witnesses testified. Between October and December 2017, 18 Prosecution witnesses testified before the Court, these included, inter alia, a UPDF lawyer; former abductees from the Pajule, Odek, Abok IDP camps; a DNA expert, who, after conducting tests, confirmed Ongwen's paternity of 11 children; three former LRA wives; and audio experts. Eight witnesses testified with in-court protective measures, including face and/or voice distortion, the use of a pseudonym and with parts of the testimonies taking place in private session. Two of the witnesses who testified are dual status witnesses, meaning that they are both a witness and a victim in this case. Overall, eight witnesses testified on the abduction of girls and women and/or their distribution among the commanders of the LRA as wives. The three female witnesses testified about how they and other female abductees were distributed as wives to several LRA commanders, including Ongwen. Two former LRA 'wives' told the Court that they were distributed by Ongwen to two of his commanders. One testified that she was raped the same night she was assigned to the person. She testified that she was injured from the rape, and the sexual violence continued with other incidents of forced sexual intercourse, which still affects her. The other witness was 13 years old when she was given as a wife; she testified that she also went experienced a lot of pain, especially when she was having intercourse with the assigned commander. The third female witness was 16 or 17 when she was given as a wife; she testified that becoming a wife was very painful both physically and psychologically for her and, moreover, she became pregnant as a result of her forced marriage in the LRA.

On 13 October 2017, Trial Chamber IX, considering that the Prosecution will complete its presentation of evidence in the spring of 2018, instructed the Legal Representatives of Victims and the Defence to provide a preliminary list of witnesses and timeframe for the examinations by December 2017. The parties complied with the requests and all provided a preliminary list of witnesses on 14 December 2017. The Chamber also granted the Prosecution's request to add three mental health experts to its List of Witnesses and additional items of evidence related to their forensic assessment of Ongwen's mental health at the time of the charges to its List of Evidence.

On 27 October 2017, the Defence filed several requests, one of which was regarding directions for the conduct of proceedings to permit the possibility of a no-case-to-answer and acquittal motion, arguing the 'theoretical appropriateness of the procedure'. The Chamber issued its decision on the request on 16 November, rejecting to regulate a procedure that is only considered as a theoretical possibility by the requesting party.

On 11 December 2017, the Defence claimed an inequality of resources between the Prosecution and the Defence, amounting to violations of the right to a fair trial of the accused, and requested additional resources to be allocated to the Defence; this request was also rejected by the Chamber on 19 December 2017, stating that to obtain additional means, an application has to be made to the Registry.

Bosco Ntaganda- DRC



We continued our monitoring and advocacy of the DRC cases before the ICC, specifically the trial of Bosco Ntaganda which began in September 2015. This is the first case under international humanitarian and criminal law to charge an individual with sexual violence committed against child soldiers within their own militia group and under their command.

During the reporting period, four Defence witnesses testified, all with in-court protective measures, and with parts of their testimony taking place in closed session. In October 2017, the trial was stalled due to Defence witnesses being unavailable. The Defence stated that it was unable to finalise review of evidence to be provided by an upcoming witness 'due to events beyond its control', and, therefore, it was not able to refer the witness to the Victims and Witnesses Unit on time to facilitate his appearance before the Court.

One of the witnesses testifying for the Defence during this period, a former UPC combatant, stated that there were no recruits under the age of 18 at the camp and that sexual relations among female and male recruits, as well as among recruits and instructors at the camp, were strictly forbidden. Another witness, a female former UPC combatant, disputed the account of a Prosecution witness, an alleged former UPC child soldier, who had testified that there was sexual abuse within the UPC. The Defence witness' testimony contradicts Prosecution evidence about Ntaganda's treatment of female soldiers and escorts, and the alleged rape or sexual abuse of Ntaganda's bodyguards.

The Defence for Ntaganda has reduced the number of witnesses it plans to call to testify from 111 to 40, this following the testimony Ntaganda gave in his own defence.

Laurent Gbagbo and Charles Blé Goudé- Côte d'Ivoire



The Laurent Gbagbo and Blé Goudé trial continued during this reporting period. Laurent Gbagbo is the former President of Côte d'Ivoire and is charged, alongside Charles Blé Goudé, with the commission of rape in the aftermath of the 2010 post-election violence.

During this reporting period, the Prosecution witnesses who testified before the Court included, inter alia, forensic experts; family members of casualties of the post-election violence; a former head of the Ivorian Land Forces; and a former Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces. Some sessions in November were held completely in closed session. The last hearing of 2017 was held on 7 December, when the Judge announced an adjournment of the trial to 17 January 2018, with the last Prosecution witness' testimony.

On 2 October 2017, both the L. Gbagbo and Blé Goudé Defence teams requested a suspension of the proceedings before their presentation of evidence in order to properly prepare for the presentation of their case. Moreover, the Blé Goudé Defence team informed the Chamber and the parties of its potential intention to file a motion for acquittal after the close of the Prosecution's case, depending on its outcome. Therefore, the team requested the Chamber to consider adopting a no-case-to-answer procedure.

In a decision of 3 November 2017, Trial Chamber I granted the special measures requested by the Prosecution for Witnesses P-0407, P-0185 and P-0404, who 'are expected to testify about sexual violence perpetrated upon them'. The Chamber found these measures to be valid as, 'due to the traumatic events they suffered, they are vulnerable and may indeed be exposed to re-traumatisation if they were to testify publicly'. Decisions as to possible reclassification of parts of the testimony as public are to 'be deferred to a later stage in order to prevent that the purpose of the measures be defeated'. The testimony of P-0554, which relates to that of P-0407, will equally be held entirely in camera.

Jean Pierre Bemba Gombo- CAR

The case against Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo, convicted for crimes including rape, committed in the CAR, is in the Appeals and Reparations phases.



The Defence has appealed the Conviction and the Sentencing decisions; and the Prosecution has appealed the Sentencing decision, seeking a higher sentence than the 18 years handed down. On 7 November 2017, the Appeals Chamber issued a scheduling order for hearings to be held on 9-12 January and on 16 January 2018, to hear submissions and observations by the parties and participants on both appeals.

Regarding the Reparations phase, on 20 November 2017 the Registry transmitted to the Chamber the joint report from the four experts appointed by the Chamber on reparations, submitted as a confidential ex parte annex. On 22 December 2017, due to the modified timetable in the reparations proceedings, the Chamber also postponed the deadline for the responses to the Expert Report to 21 January 2018.

Ahmad Al Faqi Al Mahdi- Mali



The case against Al Mahdi, who pleaded guilty to charges of wilful destruction of religious sites in Mali, is also in the Reparations phase. On 17 October 2017, the Legal Representative of Victims submitted its Brief of Appeal 'limited and in part' against the Reparations Order of 17 August. The Legal Representative of Victims does not agree with the 'exclusive link between the consequential economic losses and the

Protected Buildings', because it can be the basis for exclusions of 'relevant victims under the terms of the Order' in the individual reparations process. The Trust Fund for Victims submitted its observations on the appeal on 29 November 2017; both the Legal Representative of Victims and the Al Mahdi Defence responded to these observations on 11 December 2017. No decision on the appeal has been made public yet.

Germain Katanga- DRC



During this period, we continued monitoring the Katanga case which is now at the reparations stage. In 2014, Katanga was acquitted of all charges of sexual and gender-based crimes; however, there are important gender considerations with respect to the reparative programmes which will respond to the harms arising from the acts of murder, pillaging,

destruction of property and directing attacks against the civilian population for which Katanga was convicted. The Katanga case remains at the reparations stage, awaiting the

approval of the Chamber of the Draft Implementation Plan, taking into account the observations of the Legal Representative of Victims, the Office of the Public Counsel for Victims and the Defence, which it received in September 2017.

Thomas Lubanga Dyilo- DRC

We have monitored and advocated in this case since its beginning in 2006. On 3 November 2017, a second decision on the review concerning the reduction of the sentence of Lubanga has been delivered, rejecting the reduction. On 15 December 2017,



Trial Chamber II issued an additional decision on reparations in the Lubanga case. The Chamber unanimously held that Lubanga's liability for collective reparations amounts to \$10 million and concluded that 425 out of 473 applicants demonstrated that they were direct or indirect victims of the crimes for which Lubanga has been found guilty and, therefore, have a right to reparations. Notably, the Chamber assessed that 425 is only a sample of the number of victims of the

crimes in the Lubanga case: evidence showed that the number is manifestly higher. The Chamber estimated the number of victims to be approximately 1,000-1,500; however, it specified that it could not determine it concretely, stating that the total is still uncertain. The Chamber evaluated the harm suffered by each of the 425 victims in the amount of \$8,000, setting Lubanga's liability for these victims at \$3,400,000. Moreover, reiterating that the victims number is higher than 425, the Chamber decided that an additional amount of \$6,600,000 would cover his liability regarding other potential eligible victims.

The Chamber stated that it will decide in due course the next steps regarding the implementation of collective reparations. Additionally, Lubanga has been found indigent by the Court for the purpose of reparations; thus, the Chamber instructed the Board of Directors of the Trust Fund for Victims to examine the possibility to allocate an additional amount for the implementation of collective reparations and to continue its efforts to raise additional funds.

The Compendium

An overview of Situations
and cases before the International
Criminal Court

dubois+co
REGISTER ACCOUNTANTS

Amsterdam, 28 AUG 2018

initials for identification purposes

Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice

Communication and Publications

The organisation's communication during 2017:



3,309 Twitter followers



35,857 website views



23 public statements gender justice and ICC-related issues, including judgments and major decisions in cases



38 Facebook posts; **6,728** page likes, **91,964** reach, **6,097** comments and shares



Published The Compendium: An Overview of Situation and cases before the International Criminal Court

[Read The Compendium here](#)



See quotes by the Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice in the media:

Digi24: [Decizia care va înfuria Japonia](#)

Human Rights Watch: [An Open Letter from 41 NGOs to Secretary-General Antonio Guterres](#)

In Daily: [Lifelong crusade for women abused in war](#)

New Vision: [Why more still needs to be done for female ex-LRA abductees](#)

New Vision: [Former LRA abductees graduate in Gulu](#)

20minutos.es: [La Corte Penal Internacional reconoce la labor de la profesora de Derecho Constitucional de la US Ruth Rubio](#)

Annex A.

Legal and Organisational Structure

The Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice was established on 7th of January 2004 in The Hague, Netherlands and is established for an unlimited period of time. Since 2010, we have also been registered as a non-profit organisation within Uganda.

The organisation was created with the goal to promote the integration of a gender perspective into international humanitarian and criminal laws and institutions.

The Board is responsible for the governance of the organisation with the following members in 2016:

Gabrielle McIntyre, Chair

Judicael Elidje, Treasurer

Elizabeth Farr, Secretary

Brigid Inder, OBE, Executive Director

In 2017, the Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice operated with the staff structure approved by the Board, with the following staff members:

1. Brigid Inder, OBE, Executive Director
2. Danny van Opmeer, Daniël Sinemus, Andrea Sinemus – Finance Officers (Van Tunen + partners, Finance Company)
3. Delphine Weil Accardo – Legal Monitoring Consultant
4. Jip van Leemput – Administration Associate
5. Judith Acana – Uganda Programme Officer
6. Maria Elvira Mingo Jaramillo – Junior Legal Fellow and Programme Assistant (DRC)
7. Marwah Ahmad – Administration Associate
8. Megan Williams – Programme Intern
9. Priska Babuin – Legal Intern
10. Samantha Addens – Legal Intern

Governance and Policy Framework

The internal governance of the organisation is outlined in the Governance Manual and is further supported by a set of policies and standard operating procedures including:

- Standard Operating Procedures Manual
- General Policies
 1. WI Values Statement
 2. WI Statute
 3. WI Governance Manual
 4. Quality Management Practices
 5. WI Board of Directors Conflict of Interest Policy
 6. WI Planning Monitoring and Evaluation System
 7. WI Operational Theory of Change
 8. WI Theory of Change
 9. Confidentiality Form
- Financial Policies and Protocols
 1. Financial Policies and Procedures Manual
 2. Reserve Policy - results are annually appropriated to the general reserve and appropriated reserves are formed if necessary.
 3. Payment Protocol
 4. Procurement Policy
 5. WI Financial Monitoring Policy
- Risk Management
 1. Risk Management Framework
 2. Managing Programme Risks
- Memorandum of Understanding
- WI Approval, Assessment and Reporting Forms
- Partner Request & Reporting Forms

Budget and Finance

- Annual Budget

In 2017, the Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice, implemented our domestic and international programmes with a budget €1,331,797. During the 2017 financial year we raised €859,411 through the generous support of our donors.

The realised result in 2017 was 10.048 euro's.

- Risk Management

We have a robust risk management framework with respect to three key areas - institutional, financial and programmatic risks. These are reflected in our Risk Management Framework and the Managing Programme Risks protocol. The key risks identified and assessed by the organisation include:

Risk 1: Risk of security to field operations and local partners

Risk description: Field operations and local partners are affected due to external and local insecurity issues. Field staff, [consultants] and local partners are endangered [and harmed]

Risk type: Programmatic

Risk 2: Risk of insufficient funds

Risk description: Reduced funds or insufficient funds to implement our programmes and support institutional resilience.

Risk type: Financial and Institutional

Risk 3: Risk of loss of credibility

Risk description: Loss of credibility due to insufficient implementation of quality control standards or compliance challenges with implementing partners

Risk type: Operational and Institutional

Risk 4: The risk of our capacity not matching our mandate

Risk description: Personnel, structure and capacity to fulfil our mandate and related programmes and strategies

Risk type: Operational and Institutional

BUDGET 2017		
		Total
		budget €
	x 1 EUR	2017
Income		
Funds		
Wellspring (Anonymous)	confirmed	144.897
The Sigrid Rausing Trust	confirmed	112.000
FCO	confirmed	118.000
Applied		
UK DFID/FCO		358.400
Alwaleed Philanthropies - Global		450.000
MacArthur Foundation		148.500
Net Funding		1.331.797
Other Revenue		
Interest income		
Total Revenue		1.331.797
Expenses		
Personnel & Payroll Costs		185.000
Contractors		
Total Personnel & Payroll costs		185.000
Institutional Costs		
Rent Office The Hague		25.800
Utilities and cleaning		15.600
Audit & Legal Services		16.200
Bank Charges		4.800

Currency Exchange		5.000
Insurance		5.500
Office equipment		12.000
Office Supplies incl stationary		3.500
Office miscellaneous		900
IT support and maintenance		17.000
Telephone		9.600
Courier & Postage		600
Monitoring and Evaluation		8.000
Board Meetings (1/year; teleconf)		15.000
Travel costs		13.200
Total Institutional Costs		152.700
<u>Programme Costs</u>		
<u>Uganda</u>		
Personnel		25.000
Communication & Transport		5.500
Monitoring Ugandan ICC cases		11.000
ICD - Legal/trial monitoring		8.500
Young Women's Institute		45.337
*follow up with participants		4.000
*economic empowerment training		8.000
*seed grant livelihood programmes		10.000
Reintegration Programme for former female abductees/child solders		25.000
*reintegration assistance to returnees/children		10.000
Transitional justice/reconciliatn advocacy - local & national decision-makers		8.000
Monitoring and Evaluation		6.000
		166.337
<u>DRC</u>		
Personnel		25.000
Communication		10.500
Monitoring DRC ICC cases		10.608

Advocacy with decision-makers for dom accountability	15.000
Transit House Project:Victims/Survivors assistance	34.581
SGBV Documentation programme- North Kivu, Prov Orientale	
- documentation missions	15.000
- review and analysis	7.620
Women human rights defenders assistance	8.200
Strategic screenings & advocacy events	18.867
Monitoring and Evaluation	5.000
Legal monitoring & representation mobile courts	7.500
Strategic Accountability Project - South Kivu:	
*Preparatory Meeting for Training stakeholders	13.476
*Training of the police officers	20.000
*Training of prosecutors	20.000
*Training of judges	27.000
*Project annual review meeting w partners	15.000
	253.352
<u>Libya</u>	
Personnel	25.000
Communication	6.000
Monitoring Libya case before the ICC	3.000
Consultations with WHRDs	32.000
Institutional capacity building	5.000
Advocacy for gender just laws	9.000
SGBV documentation programme	6.038
Monitoring and Evaluation	4.500

<u>Palestine</u>		
Personnel		25.000
Communication		8.000
Monitoring ICC investigations		5.500
Information updates - including translation		8.000
Consultations with WHRDs		30.000
Capacity Building workshop		40.000
Advocacy - meetings w internat decision & policy makers		25.000
		232.038
<u>CAR</u>		
Monitoring the cases and situation before the ICC		8.151
		8.151
<u>Ivory Coast</u>		
Monitoring the cases and situation before the ICC		18.000
		18.000
<u>Mali</u>		
Monitoring the cases and situation before the ICC		5.500
		5.500
<u>Strategic Events</u>		
Global Agenda- Prevention of Sexual Violence Initiative (PSVI)		4.000
<u>Legal Advocacy:</u>		
Trials - legal monitoring / advocacy		49.491
Consultants		10.000
Communication & website		25.903
Events		17.053
ICC Monitoring/ASP		29.559

Publications:		
Publications and printing (Eletters, Gender Report Card and Special Publication on Lubanga)		30.325
Reserves		8.000
Total Programme Costs		857.709
Total Operating Expenses		1.195.409
Result		136.388

BUDGET 2018	
	Total
	budget €
	2018
Income	837.050
Funds- Confirmed	
Wellspring (Anonymous)	144.897
Swiss	88.000
UK DFID/FCO	358.400
Pending Applications	245.753
Net Funding	837.050
Other Revenue	
Interest income	
Total Revenue	837.050
Expenses	

Personnel & Payroll Costs	160.000
Contractors	
Total Personnel & Payroll costs *	160.000,00
<u>Institutional Costs</u>	
Rent Office The Hague	28.000
Utilities and cleaning	14.000
Audit & Legal Services	17.000
Bank Charges	4.800
Currency Exchange	3.000
Insurance	2.000
Office equipment	1.000
Office Supplies incl stationary	3.000
Office miscellaneous	500
IT support and maintenance	12.000
Telephone	5.000
Courier & Postage	100
Board Meetings (1/year; teleconf)	30.000
Travel costs	3.500
Total Institutional Costs	123.900
<u>Programme Costs</u>	
<u>Uganda</u>	
Rent- Ugandan Office	1.400
Personnel	10.000
Local Communication & Transport	5.125
Monitoring Ugandan ICC cases	3.000
ICD - Legal/trial monitoring	8.375
Young Women's Institute	34.000
*follow up with participants	3.000

*economic empowerment training	28.000
*seed grant livelihood programmes	32.000
Peace Path- reconciliation ceremonies, management and maintenance	10.000
Reintegration Programme for former female abductees/child soldiers	18.750
*reintegration assistance to returnees/children	7.500
Monitoring and Evaluation	3.000
	164.150
<u>DRC</u>	
Personnel	17.500
Communication	10.500
Monitoring DRC ICC cases	10.608
Advocacy with decision-makers for dom accountability	15.000
Strategic screenings & advocacy events	20.000
Transit House Project:Victims/Survivors assistance	34.581
SGBV Documentation programme- North Kivu, Prov Orientale	
- documentation missions	15.000
- review and analysis	7.620
Women human rights defenders assistance	5.200
Monitoring and Evaluation	5.000
Legal monitoring & representation mobile courts	7.500
Strategic Accountability Project - South Kivu:	
Preparory meeting for training stakeholders	-
Consultation meetings with stakeholders	
*Training of the police officers	20.000
*Training of prosecutors	-
*Training of judges	-
*Project annual review meeting w partners	8.000
	176.509
<u>Libya</u>	
Personnel	15.000

Communication	6.000
Monitoring Libya case before the ICC	10.000
Consultations with WHRDs	9.000
	40.000
CAR	
Monitoring the cases and situation before the ICC	5.000
	5.000
Ivory Coast	
Monitoring the cases and situation before the ICC	5.000
	5.000
Strategic Events	
Gender justice legacy project- celebrating 20 years of the Rome Statute and 15 years of the ICC	24.000
Advocacy & Legal Monitoring:	
Trials - legal monitoring / advocacy	46.491
Consultants	10.000
Communication & website	15.000
Events	10.000
ICC Monitoring/ASP	24.000
Publications:	
Publications - design and printing (Eletters, Special Publications)	25.000
Reserves	8.000
Total Programme Costs	553.150
Total Operating Expenses	837.050

Result	0

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Balance sheet as at 31 December 2017

Balance sheet as at 31 December 2017

After result appropriation

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
	€	€
ASSETS		
FIXED ASSETS		
Tangible fixed assets		
Furniture, fixtures and fittings	1.546	3.116
Financial fixed assets	8.000	8.000
CURRENT ASSETS		
Receivables		
Trade debtors	-	-
Accruals and prepaid expenses	10.010	30.187
	10.010	30.187
Cash at bank and in hand	168.960	285.494
	<u>188.516</u>	<u>326.797</u>

	<u>31 December 2017</u>		<u>31 December 2016</u>	
	€	€	€	€
LIABILITIES				
CAPITAL AND RESERVES				
Appropriated reserve	97.000		97.000	
General reserve	<u>-51.018</u>		<u>-61.066</u>	
		45.982		35.934
SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable	20.264		35.795	
Taxes and social security premiums	20.934		15.309	
Other liabilities and accrued expenses	<u>101.336</u>		<u>239.759</u>	
		142.534		290.863
		<u>188.516</u>		<u>326.797</u>

Statement of activities for the year 2017
Statement of activities for the year 2017

	2017	Budget	2016
	€	2017	€
		€	
Net Funding			
Grants	859.411	1.331.797	620.260
	<u>859.411</u>	<u>1.331.797</u>	<u>620.260</u>
Country Based Programmes	-502.310	-683.378	-390.476
Strategic Events and Global Programmes	<u>-134.626</u>	<u>-166.331</u>	<u>-91.381</u>
Project result	<u>-636.936</u>	<u>-849.709</u>	<u>-481.857</u>
	<u>222.475</u>	<u>482.088</u>	<u>138.403</u>
Expenses			
Personnel expenses	57.335	185.000	84.769
Depreciation of tangible assets	1.570	6.000	6.676
Housing expenses	24.913	25.800	24.702
Office expenses	34.127	52.700	40.240
General expenses	<u>88.398</u>	<u>52.400</u>	<u>101.357</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>206.343</u>	<u>321.900</u>	<u>257.744</u>
Operating result	<u>16.132</u>	<u>21.200</u>	<u>-119.341</u>
Other interest and similar income	-	-	174
Interest and similar expenses	<u>-6.085</u>	<u>-13.200</u>	<u>-17.582</u>
Financial income and expense	<u>-6.085</u>	<u>-13.200</u>	<u>-17.408</u>
Net result	<u>10.048</u>	<u>8.000</u>	<u>-136.749</u>
Appropriation of result			
General reserve	<u>10.048</u>		<u>-136.749</u>

Cash flow statement for the year 2017

	2017		2016	
	€	€	€	€
Cash flow statement for the year 2017				
Cash flow from operating activities				
Operating result		115.200		-119.341
Adjustments for				
Depreciation of tangible assets		1.570		6.676
Changes in working capital				
Trade debtors	-		1.359	
Accruals and prepaid expenses	22.264		-22.057	
Accounts receivable (excluding banks)	-248.763		-29.788	
		-226.499		-50.486
Cash flow from business activities		-109.729		-163.151
Interest received	-		174	
Interest paid	-6.805		-17.582	
		-6.805		-17.408
Cash flow from operating activities		-116.534		-180.559
Movements cash		-116.534		-180.559
Turnover movement cash and cash equivalents				
Balance as at beginning of financial year		285.494		466.053
Movements during financials year		-116.534		-180.559
Balance at financial year end		168.960		285.494

Notes to the financial statements
Notes to the financial statements

Entity information

Registered address and registration number trade register

The registered and actual address of Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice is Noordwal 10, 2513 EA in The Hague.
General notes

Description of the most important activities of the entity

The activities of Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice consist mainly of: an international women's human rights organisation that advocates for gender justice through the International Criminal Court (ICC) and through domestic mechanisms, including peace negotiations and justice processes.

General accounting principles

Description of the accounting standards used to prepare the financial statements

The financial statements have been drawn up in accordance with RJ 640 Not-for-profit organisations of the Dutch Accounting Standards Board ('Raad voor de Jaarverslaggeving').

Assets and liabilities are generally valued at historical cost, production cost or at fair value at the time of acquisition. If no specific valuation principle has been stated, valuation is at historical cost. In the balance sheet and statement of activities, references are made to the notes.

Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency translation

The financial statement is presented in Euros, which is the functional and presentation currency of Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice.

Transactions in foreign currencies are stated in the financial statements at the exchange rate of the functional currency on the transaction date.

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are converted to the closing rate of the functional currency on the balance sheet date. The translation differences resulting from settlement and conversion are credited or charged to the statement of activities, unless hedge accounting is applied.

Non-monetary assets valued at historical cost in a foreign currency are converted at the exchange rate on the transaction date.

Non-monetary assets valued at fair value in a foreign currency are converted at the exchange rate on the date on which the fair value was determined.

Accounting policies for the balance sheet

Property, plant and equipment

Tangible fixed assets are valued at acquisition costs or production costs plus additional costs less straight-line depreciation based on the expected life, unless stated otherwise. Impairments expected on the balance sheet date are taken into account.

Subsidies on investments will be deducted from the historical cost price or production cost of the assets to which the subsidies relate.

Receivables

Receivables are initially valued at the fair value of the consideration to be received. Trade receivables are subsequently valued at the amortised cost price. If payment of the receivable is postponed under an extended payment deadline, fair value is measured on the basis of the discounted value of the expected revenues. Interest gains are recognised using the effective interest method. Provisions for bad debts are deducted from the carrying amount of the receivable.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at banks and in hand represent cash in hand, bank balances and deposits with terms of less than twelve months. Overdrafts at banks are recognised as part of debts to lending institutions under current liabilities. Cash at banks and in hand is valued at nominal value.

Current liabilities

On initial recognition current liabilities are recognised at fair value. After initial recognition current liabilities are

recognised at the amortised cost price, being the amount received taking into account premiums or discounts and minus transaction costs. This is usually the nominal value.

Accounting policies for the income statement

Accounting principles for determining the result

The result is the difference between the realisable value of the goods/services provided and the costs and other charges during the year. The results on transactions are recognised in the year in which they are realised.

Provided subsidies and gifts

Grants are determined on the base of the realisation of program expenses.

Wages and salaries

The benefits payable to personnel are recorded in the statement of activities on the basis of the employment conditions.

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment

Depreciation of other fixed assets is based on the estimated useful life and calculated as a fixed percentage of cost, taking into account any residual value. Depreciation is provided from the date an asset comes into use. Book profits and losses upon disposal of a business asset are included in depreciation.

Other operating expenses

Costs are determined on a historical basis and are attributed to the reporting year to which they relate.

Interest income and related income

Interest income are recognised on a pro rata basis, taking account of the effective interest rate of the assets to which they relate.

Interest expenses and related expenses

Interest expenses are recognised on a pro rata basis, taking account of the effective interest rate of the liabilities to which they relate. In accounting for interest expenses, the recognised transaction expenses for loans received are taken into consideration.

Accounting policies for the cash flow statement

Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement is prepared according to the indirect method.

The funds in the cash flow statement consist of cash and cash equivalents.

Cash equivalents can be considered to be highly liquid investments.

Cash flows in foreign currencies are translated at an estimated average rate. Exchange rate differences concerning finances are shown separately in the cash flow statement under cash flow from operating activities.

Notes to the balance sheet
Notes to the balance sheet

Assets

Fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets

	2017	2016
	€	€
Furniture, fixtures and fittings	1.546	3.116
Total	<u>1.546</u>	<u>3.116</u>

Tangible fixed assets

	Furniture, fixtures and fittings €
Balance as at 1 January 2017	
Purchase price	86.626
Accumulated depreciation	<u>-85.080</u>
Book value as at 1 January 2017	<u>1.546</u>
Movements	
Depreciation	<u>-1.570</u>
Balance movements	<u>-1.570</u>
Balance as at 31 December 2017	
Purchase price	86.626
Accumulated depreciation	<u>-85.080</u>
Book value as at 31 December 2017	<u>1.546</u>

	2017	2016
	€	€
Financial fixed assets		
Deposit rent	<u>8.000</u>	<u>8.000</u>

Financial fixed assets

	Deposit rent €
Balance as at 1 January 2017	
Principal value	8.000
Balance as at 1 January 2017	<u>8.000</u>
Movements	
Balance movements	<u>-</u>
Balance as at 31 December 2017	
Principal value	8.000
Balance as at 31 December 2017	<u>8.000</u>

Current assets

	2017 €	2016 €
Other receivables and accrued income		
Prepaid expenses	2.087	10.883
Interest receivable	0	174
Funding receivable	5.923	15.130
Receivable staff	2.000	4.000
	<u>10.010</u>	<u>30.187</u>
	2017 €	2016 €
Cash at bank and in hand		
Cash	814	526
Deutsche Bank current account €	84.942	226.336
Deutsche Bank current account \$	74.810	50.412
ASN bank Deposit	174	-
Bank Account USD Uganda	-	-
Bank Account USD Cairo	-	-
Deutsche Bank Deposit	8.220	8.220
	<u>168.960</u>	<u>285.494</u>

All cash balances, besides Deutsche Bank deposit, are freely disposable. The Deutsche Bank deposit is a deposit for the rent of the office Noordwal 10 in The Hague and will be free after the rent period (June 30th 2021).

Capital and reserves

Movements in equity were as follows:

	Appropriated reserve	General reserve	Total
	€	€	€
Balance as at 1 January 2017	97.000	-61.066	35.934
Changes in Appropriated Reserves	-	-	-
Appropriation of result	-	10.048	10.048
Balance as at 31 December 2017	<u>97.000</u>	<u>-51.018</u>	<u>45.982</u>

Appropriated reserve

Appropriated reserve	<u>97.000</u>	<u>97.000</u>
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Appropriated reserve

Balance as at 1 January	97.000	145.000
Movements	-	-48.000
Balance as at 31 December	<u>97.000</u>	<u>97.000</u>

The appropriated reserve is for the benefit of:

The International Gender Justice Dialogue 2013/2014	-	-
Continuity reserve	97.000	97.000
Closure costs	-	-
Total	<u>97.000</u>	<u>97.000</u>

The objective of the appropriated reserve is determined by the Board and can only be spend to that objective.

General reserve

Balance as at 1 January	-61.066	27.683
Movements	-	48.000
Appropriation of result	10.048	-136.749
Balance as at 31 December	<u>-51.018</u>	<u>-61.066</u>

Short-term liabilities

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	€	€

Accounts payable

Trade creditors	<u>20.264</u>	<u>35.795</u>
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Taxes and social security premiums

Wage tax and social security	<u>20.934</u>	<u>15.309</u>
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Other liabilities and accrued expenses

Other liabilities	16.682	17.454
Pre-received funding	84.654	217.329
Receivable/payable DRC partners	-	4.976
	<u>101.336</u>	<u>239.759</u>

Off-balance-sheet rights, obligations and arrangements**Rent commitments**

Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice has a rental agreement for Noordwal 10, The Hague which ends at 30 June 2021. The remaining obligations amounts to € 119.432 (rent and service costs), the amount payable within one year is € 34.123 (including service costs) and after five years € 0.

Notes to the statement of activities

Notes to the statement of activities

	2017	Budget 2017	2016
	€	€	€
Net Funding			
Grants	859.411	1.331.797	620.260
Grants			
Sigrid Raust Trust Funding	117.432	112.000	135.080
Anonymous Funding	142.223	144.897	116.819
Swiss Department of Foreign Affairs	103.167	-	-
Swiss Department of Foreign Affairs 2015-2016	-	-	122.477
FCO	146.906	118.000	-
UK/DFID	339.683	358.400	245.884
Embassy of Korea	5.000	-	-
New Zealand Embassy	5.000	-	-
Alwaleed Philanthropies - Global	-	450.000	-
MacArthur Foundation	-	148.500	-
	859.411	1.331.797	620.260

The grants are granted on a year to year basis. Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice has long term relationships with the grantors.

The grants will be reported on and approved by the grantors in 2018.

Country Based Programmes

Democratic Republic of Congo	349.512	253.352	214.019
Uganda	124.663	166.337	125.438
Libya	21.382	90.538	19.222
Palestine	-	141.500	-
Cote D'Ivoire	3.376	18.000	17.877
Central African Republic (CAR)	182	8.151	5.183
Mali	3.195	5.500	8.737
	502.310	683.378	390.476

Strategic Events and Global Programmes

Strategic Events	4.867	4.000	3.969
Global Programmes	-	-	87.412
	4.867	4.000	91.381

Strategic Events

Global Agenda	4.867	4.000	3.969
Expert Roundtable	-	-	-
	4.867	10.170	3.969

Global Programmes

Legal advocacy and trials	61.327	49.491	35.230
Publications and printing	18.483	30.325	8.438
Consultants	-	10.000	4.900
Website	14.685	25.903	8.302
Events and Promotions	-	17.053	3.601
ICC Monitoring / ASP	35.264	29.559	26.941
	129.759	162.331	87.412

Personnel expenses

Wages and salaries	6.930	185.000	40.162
Social security premiums and pensions cost	23.275	-	23.707
Other staff expenses	27.130	-	20.900
	57.335	185.000	84.769

	2017	Budget 2017	2016
	€	€	€
Wages and salaries			
Gross wages	254.226	185.000	245.342
30% rule foreign employees	-	-	-
	254.226	185.000	245.342
Charged to program expenses	-247.296	-	-192.808
Benefits from sick leave insurance	-	-	-12.372
	6.930	185.000	40.162
		2017	2016
		€	€

Remuneration of the Board
The Board members are unremunerated.

Average number of employees

During 2017 the average number of employees calculated on a full-time equivalent basis was 4,92 (2016: 3,25)

Social security premiums and pensions cost

Social security charges	23.275	-	23.707
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Other staff expenses

Arbo services	218	-	227
Sick pay insurance	3.793	-	3.378
Contractors	23.119	-	17.295
Other payroll expenses	-	-	-
	27.130	-	20.900

Depreciation of tangible assets

Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	1.570	6.000	6.676
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Housing expenses

Rent expenses	24.913	25.800	24.702
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Office expenses

Office supplies	2.887	3.500	3.004
Postage expenses	14	600	103
Telephone and fax expenses	4.491	9.600	4.047
Miscellaneous	51	900	880
Office cleaning	2.280	-	3.333
Utilities	10.014	15.600	9.257
Insurance	1.320	5.500	3.453
Repair & maintenance	13.070	17.000	16.163
	34.127	52.700	40.240

General expenses

Audit expenses	16.500	16.200	40.293
Outsourced financial services	34.228	-	35.112
Travel expenses	12.285	13.200	7.569
Board expenses (travel)	5.226	-	-
Monitoring & Evaluation (institutional)	5.941	8.000	2.042
Board meetings (2/years)	14.218	15.000	16.342
Other general expenses	-	-	-1
	<u>88.398</u>	<u>52.400</u>	<u>101.357</u>

	Budget	
2017	2017	2016
€	€	€

Other interest and similar income

Received bank interest	-	-	174
	-	-	-
	-	-	<u>174</u>

Currency exchange differences

Exchange differences on cash items	-	-	-
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Other interest expenses and exchange rate differences

Currency exchange differences	1.263	5.000	14.522
Bankcharges	<u>4.822</u>	<u>4.800</u>	<u>3.060</u>
	<u>6.085</u>	<u>9.800</u>	<u>17.582</u>

The Hague, 10 July 2018

Number of signers: 4

Gabrielle McIntyre, Chair

G. McIntyre

Judicael Elidje, Treasurer

Judicael Elidje

Elizabeth Farr, Secretary

Elizabeth Farr
Approved & signed

Melinda Reed, Executive Director

Melinda Reed

dubois + co
REGISTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Amsterdam, 28 AUG 2018

Initials for identification purposes:

Other information

OTHER INFORMATION

Statutory provision regarding appropriation of result

Statutory provision regarding appropriation of result

The constitution does not contain articles regarding appropriation of the balance of income and expenses.

Proposal appropriation of result

Proposal appropriation of result

The result for the year 2017 in the amount of €10.048.

Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice



dubois + co
REGISTERACCOUNTANTS

Amsterdam, 28 AUG 2018

Initials for identification purposes:

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To: the Board of Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice based in The Hague,
The Netherlands.

A. Report on the audit of the financial statements 2017 included in the annual report

Our opinion

We have audited the financial statements 2017 of Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice based in The Hague, The Netherlands.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice as at 31 December 2017 and of its result for 2017 in accordance with the Guidelines for annual reporting 640 "Not-for-profit organizations" of the Dutch Accounting Standards Board.

The financial statements comprise:

1. the balance sheet as at 31 December 2017;
2. the profit and loss account for 2017; and
3. the notes comprising a summary of the accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for our opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report.

We are independent of Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice in accordance with the Wet toezicht accountantsorganisaties (Wta, Audit firms supervision act), the Verordening inzake de onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assurance-opdrachten (ViO, Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, a regulation with respect to independence) and other relevant independence regulations in the Netherlands. Furthermore, we have complied with the Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants (VGBA, Dutch Code of Ethics).

We believe the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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1007 RA Amsterdam

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KvK nummer 34374865



B. Report on the other information included in the annual report

In addition to the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, the annual report contains other information that consists of the management board's report.

Based on the following procedures performed, we conclude that the other information is consistent with the financial statements and does not contain material misstatements.

We have read the other information. Based on our knowledge and understanding obtained through our audit of the financial statements or otherwise, we have considered whether the other information contains material misstatements.

By performing these procedures, we comply with the requirements of the Dutch Standard 720. The scope of the procedures performed is substantially less than the scope of those performed in our audit of the financial statements. Management is responsible for the preparation of the other information, including the management board's report, in accordance with the Guidelines for annual reporting 640 "Not-for-profit organizations" of the Dutch Accounting Standards Board.

C. Description of responsibilities regarding the financial statements

Responsibilities of the Board for the financial statements

The Board is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, in accordance with the Guidelines for annual reporting 640 "Not-for-profit organizations" of the Dutch Accounting Standards Board. Furthermore, the Board is responsible for such internal control as the Board determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

As part of the preparation of the financial statements, the Board is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Based on the financial reporting framework mentioned, the Board should prepare the financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board should disclose events and circumstances that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern in the financial statements.

Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objective is to plan and perform the audit assignment in a manner that allows us to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence for our opinion.

Our audit has been performed with a high, but not absolute, level of assurance, which means we may not detect all material errors and fraud during our audit.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. The materiality affects the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and the evaluation of the effect of identified misstatements on our opinion.

We have exercised professional judgement and have maintained professional scepticism throughout the audit, in accordance with Dutch Standards on Auditing, ethical requirements and independence requirements.

Our audit included e.g.:

- identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designing and performing audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtaining audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- obtaining an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control;
- evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board;
- concluding on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting, and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause a company to cease to continue as a going concern;
- evaluating the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures; and
- evaluating whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant findings in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Amsterdam, 28th of August 2018

Dubois & Co. Registeraccountants

A.P. Buteijn RA

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To: the Board of Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice based in The Hague,
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Our opinion

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1. the balance sheet as at 31 December 2017;
2. the profit and loss account for 2017; and
3. the notes comprising a summary of the accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for our opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report.

We are independent of Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice in accordance with the Wet toezicht accountantsorganisaties (Wta, Audit firms supervision act), the Verordening inzake de onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assurance-opdrachten (ViO, Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, a regulation with respect to independence) and other relevant independence regulations in the Netherlands. Furthermore, we have complied with the Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants (VGBA, Dutch Code of Ethics).

We believe the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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B. Report on the other information included in the annual report

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Based on the following procedures performed, we conclude that the other information is consistent with the financial statements and does not contain material misstatements.

We have read the other information. Based on our knowledge and understanding obtained through our audit of the financial statements or otherwise, we have considered whether the other information contains material misstatements.

By performing these procedures, we comply with the requirements of the Dutch Standard 720. The scope of the procedures performed is substantially less than the scope of those performed in our audit of the financial statements. Management is responsible for the preparation of the other information, including the management board's report, in accordance with the Guidelines for annual reporting 640 "Not-for-profit organizations" of the Dutch Accounting Standards Board.

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As part of the preparation of the financial statements, the Board is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Based on the financial reporting framework mentioned, the Board should prepare the financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. The materiality affects the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and the evaluation of the effect of identified misstatements on our opinion.

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- obtaining an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control;
- evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board;
- concluding on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting, and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause a company to cease to continue as a going concern;
- evaluating the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures; and
- evaluating whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant findings in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Amsterdam, 28th of August 2018

Dubois & Co. Registeraccountants

Signed on original by:
A.P. Buteijn RA