

Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice
Annual Report
2015

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Report of the Board

About us

The Stichting Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice (WI) is an international women's human rights organisation that advocates for the integration of gender justice issues through the International Criminal Court (ICC) and domestic mechanisms.

We work with women and communities most affected by the conflict situations under investigation by the ICC and we have ongoing domestic programmes in Uganda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Sudan, and Libya. We also worked with a larger group of partners and networks in the Central African Republic, Kenya, and Kyrgyzstan during specific periods of armed conflict and unrest.

Our Theory of Change developed in consultation with our grassroots partners recognizes that real change happens by building the capacity, knowledge and skills of grassroots advocates while ensuring that they have the skills to be effective and direct advocates with key decision-makers in their environments.

Women's Initiatives networks with a large number of regional and international partners and allies. As such, we have the ability to reach a global constituency of gender justice advocates, activists and allies for advocacy and mobilisation around key issues, at critical moments.

WI has over 6,000 grassroots partners, members and associates across Uganda, DRC, Sudan, Libya, the Central African Republic and Kenya. Our primary implementing partners and those in/with whom we have invested significant capacity building and training in each of our programme countries include: (maybe have bullets here)

Women's Initiatives through its Programmes works with 30,000 primary beneficiaries and local participants, and over 1,000 secondary beneficiaries (international) on a yearly basis.

We have over 4,000 direct participants on our global outreach list including organisations, individuals, networks and academics who receive our regular updates, e-Letters and online publications in multiple languages, including English, French and Arabic.

Our online distribution strategy ensures that our e-Letters and online material have a potential direct readership of over 800,000 people, while the Radio Programmes and Documentaries - produced in cooperation with our partners and broadcasted widely by local and international media – reach millions of people in Africa and worldwide.

Legal and Organisational Structure

The Stichting Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice is established on 7th of January 2004 in The Hague, Netherlands. According the Statute, the Stichting WI is established to continue and expand the successful work of the Women's Caucus for Gender Justice and it also has its seat in The Hague, the Netherlands. The Stichting is established for an unlimited period of time.

The Stichting is established with the goal to promote the integration of a gender perspective into international humanitarian and criminal laws and institutions. Gender is defined as the socially constructed roles of women and men in society and the unequal balance of power which often results from these roles. This existing inequality is not the unavoidable consequence of biological differences between women and men but is created by the specific attribution of the roles in a society.

The Board is responsible for the governance of the Stichting Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice with following members in 2015:

Gabrielle McIntyre, Chair
Friso Wiegman, Treasurer
Elizabeth Farr, Member
Judicael Elidje, Secretary
Brigid Inder – Executive Director

In 2015, The Stichting Women's Initiative for Gender Justice operated under its adopted organogram (Annex 1) with following staff members:

1. Brigid Inder , Executive Director
2. Lovely Dhillon, Senior Programme Director
3. Anisa Suceska, Programme Manager
4. Diane Brown, Senior Legal Officer
5. Danya Chaikel, Legal Officer
6. Fanny Leveau – Associate Legal Officer and DRC Programme Officer
7. Judith Acana – Uganda Programme Officer
8. Thomas Obel Hansel – Legal Monitoring Consultant
9. Megan Blue – Administration Assistant/Communications Associate
10. Neda Loncaric Finci – Administration Associate
11. Van Tunen – Finances (External Finance Company)
12. Maria Mingo Jaramillo – Senior Legal Intern
13. Delia Grigoras – Legal Intern
14. Loretta Bolotin – Administration Intern
15. Amalie Abdellatif – Administration Intern

Governance

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:

- Policy Framework
 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
 3. Payment Protocol
 4. Procurement Policy
 5. WI Financial Monitoring Policy
- Risk Management
 1. Risk Management Framework
 2. Managing Programme Risks
- Memorandum of Understanding (with partners)
- WI Approval, Assessment and Reporting Forms
- Partner Request & Reporting Forms

Values Statement

The Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice is dedicated to achieving gender equality, women's human rights and international justice. We are working to ensure justice for women 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.

Capacity Building and Leadership Development

One of WI's long-term strategies has been and continues to be supporting and building the capacity of grassroots partners as local gender-justice leaders and advocates. During 2015, some of our partners observed that as a result of their training and collaborations with WI over a number of years, they are becoming recognised by domestic decision-makers and local leaders as 'gender experts'. They have observed that as their status has grown in this regard, their influence as gender justice advocates has expanded.

WI has focused on supporting the capacity of both partners and decision-makers in order to continue to strengthen the longevity and effectiveness of our work.

M&E data from the pre and post-training assessments, ongoing assessments by WI, self-assessments by partners, as well as the annual programme review by WI and our partners, all indicate that partners overwhelmingly express increased knowledge, capacity and skills. Specifically, they (and WI) have noted increased capacity in the areas of: advocacy strategies; documentation of SGBCs; identification of key messages; use of more diverse tools for advocacy, e.g. documentary screenings, Facebook, Twitter, public marches, and community theatre; legal monitoring and advocacy; use of M&E tools; and report writing. Partners also reported that they

observed increased knowledge, capacity and support amongst decision-makers with whom they are advocating for greater access to justice and accountability for SGBCs. This is also demonstrated by the concrete actions taken by decision-makers in support of gender justice issues in the DRC, Uganda and Sudan, during 2015.

WI partners in programme countries have also demonstrated greater capacity in leading programme implementation, initiating new strategies and leading advocacy with critical domestic decision-makers.

Overall, the programmes continue to thrive with partners increasingly able to assume greater ownership and leadership of the joint programmes, thus establishing a strong base for ongoing sustainability of the project and its results to date.

In January, WI held our annual review with DRC partners of our collaborative programmes in eastern DRC. In this context, we reviewed the current programmes, assessed new challenges/changes, new strategic opportunities and the overall efficacy of the strategies, including the documentation programme. All partners felt that the documentation programme was proving to be very effective in their advocacy with local decision-makers, judges, military prosecutors and the police and is a key strategy in our DRC programme contributing towards the increased prosecutions for SGBCs within domestic courts and the ICC. In addition, some DRC partners are now training other staff of their own organisations in conducting documentation missions. In North and South Kivu (DRC), partners are part of a broader network and regularly meet with other organisations undertaking documentation activities in order to exchange methodological approaches, discuss challenges, provide peer support around managing the interviewers feelings and develop better coping mechanisms in response to interviews involving SGBCs.

In Uganda, WI organised a three-day strategy meeting of the GNWVPN to review collaboration with WI and the programmes, performance of GNWVPN, identifying achievements and challenges. In April, WI brought Uganda Programme Officer to The Hague for training on report writing, financial reporting and M&E. In July, WI introduced a new Programme Manager to provide support to partners and strengthen implementation of the activities in the programme countries.

Sustainability

The multiplier effect of our programmes has become more evident with partners replicating their training and capacity building with WI to other staff, other organisations and other networks. For example, in the DRC, a WI partner is sharing the WI documentation model with other feminist organisations to support their skills (documentation and analytical) and to facilitate the exchange of information and access to victims/survivors for the purpose of documenting sexual violence.

Where possible, WI creates opportunities for local learning activities *between* partners. During 2015, WI has facilitated peer exchanges between the two Transit House partners in North and South Kivu that during this year assisted 747 victims/survivors of SGBCs to access medical

treatment and psychosocial support. This fostered greater internal knowledge and learning across the project.

One of the strategies employed with the Transit House (TH) Project in the DRC is to embed the project and the facility in the community and to raise awareness and build solidarity among members of the broader community in the areas where the Transit Houses are located. The Transit House Project identifies victims/survivors of SGBV in conflict-intense areas, conducts preliminary psychosocial and health assessments, provides referrals and assistance to local health centres, as well as referrals, accommodation (at the 'Transit House') and transportation to the nearest hospital for those requiring surgeries as a result of rape-related injuries.

The TH project fosters relationships with the communities around the project in order to: breakdown stigma attached to victims/survivors of SGBVs; develop a sense of community ownership of this 'resource'; increase understanding and awareness amongst the community; and contribute to the sustainability of the project through community commitment and attachment to its goals. Not only has the project and community support been shown to be effective, it has also led to the expansion of related activities including: (1) the provision of information sessions to the community on the legal and medical services available in the community for victims/survivors of SGBVs. These sessions also include awareness raising about prevention of violence against women; (2) interviewing victims/survivors who participate in the TH project and who give their consent to participate in the documentation programme; (3) referrals to community livelihood programmes to assist victims/survivors; (4) referrals to local legal clinics for those who wish to pursue redress; and (5) the provision of legal representation for those whose cases come before the mobile courts. The TH project has become a wholistic programme incorporating access to services, advocacy and legal accountability.

'It is different if you are working with only one strategy, but working with the Women's Initiatives there are multiple strategies and disciplines which work together. If we don't have this, we won't have the same impact', Stella Yanda Bililo, Executive Secretary, Initiatives Alpha; Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice Project Focal Point, Strategic Accountability.

Based on success of existing programmes, the annual programme review and assessment with local partners, and specific consultations and planning meetings held during 2015 with programme country partners, WI will continue to implement its programme in DRC, Uganda, Libya, and expand it to other countries in relation to ICC situations ± Palestine, Syria and Iraq in our new programme strategy in the period 2016-2018.

Our specific project targets will be as follows:

a. Conflict-related SGBV victims/survivors in three provinces of eastern DRC to support: access to justice; documentation of SGBV crimes for the purpose of supporting local and international prosecutions for such crimes; legal representation in local mobile courts; advocacy and monitoring of conflict-related SGBV cases before mobile courts; access to psycho-social support and medical assistance for victims of conflict-related SGBVs in remote areas, including surgeries

for rape-related injuries (in two provinces). Precisely, this strategy is focused on achieving increased accountability, access to justice, and the provision of more medical, psychosocial and livelihood support for SGBV victims/survivors.

b. Young women in Northern Uganda affected by the LRA-conflict, specifically young women formerly abducted by the LRA and female former child soldiers.

c. The ICC through legal monitoring and advocacy in relation to the investigations, charges, prosecutions and jurisprudence regarding sexual and gender-based crimes including cases involving charges for the use of children in armed conflict.

WI's plan to continue incorporating in its programme approach the four key strategies:

- Advocacy and Communication – domestic advocacy events, screenings and meetings; publications; use of media;
- Building the Gender-Justice Field – partnerships; capacity building; community/movement mobilisation; strategic events;
- Impact on Accountability/Legal Processes – domestic SGBV documentation programme; advocacy with domestic courts/war crimes courts, and the ICC;
- Victim/Survivor Services and Support – access to medical and psychosocial services; rising voices; monitoring security threats.



Initiatives Alpha training workshop on fundamental rights and liberties, as well as advocacy techniques, organised in May 2015 in Shabunda, DRC.

In 2015 WI worked with partners to support a strategic approach to country coordination, ongoing learning around partnering and negotiating in insecure environments with limited infrastructure. Using the field – community – regional – national linkages for maximum impact of documentation on generating policy change to increase access to justice and services by survivors of SGBV, WI expects to continue scaling up and broadening its approaches in upcoming project years .

Advocacy

Advocacy remains a key aspect to shaping and generating change and building alliances in the project countries. Advanced planning of each advocacy initiative based on partner consultations, design adjustments, and local knowledge and networks, have been significant factors in the impact of these strategies this year.

WI/partners employed various advocacy strategies to support stronger recognition of Roma Statute and use of international standards by decision-makers. These strategies included: gender justice documentary screenings; technical interventions and submissions; expert presentations; highlighting the voices of victims/survivors as advocates and leaders; advocacy events; generating utilising articles in mainstream and social media; workshops; meetings; and television interviews and radio broadcasts.

Results continue to demonstrate the combined impact of: building on long-term, strategic relationships; employing diverse, well-honed, timely advocacy strategies; and targeting decision-makers and critical allies. Women as both beneficiaries and advocates can also be clearly seen in WI's/partners advocacy strategies with local and district leaders in northern Uganda to influence the implementation of the post-conflict recovery plan to include and benefit women victims/survivors. This can also be seen in the DRC in the screening strategy where victims/survivors are choosing to share their own experience of SGBV in the context of the advocacy with local leaders.

In 2015, partners in DRC were regularly utilising the documentation data in their screening/advocacy events and strategic advocacy meetings with decision-makers. Their observations are that this is contributing to judicial, security and political leaders better understanding the issues and motivated to take action. As example, since January 2015, a WI partner in North Kivu has participated in monthly meetings with the provincial Division on Gender to share SGBC documentation data to inform them of the prevalence of these crimes in areas of a high concentration of armed militias. In February 2015, WI partner in South Kivu utilised the documentation data in an advocacy meeting with the First President of the Court of Appeal and eight judicial staff to discuss the strengthening of the justice system. The meeting led to a stronger response to allegations against the police and subsequently to the prosecution of two policemen accused of rape of a woman in detention. It also led to the Court holding an open day to inform the population about how it works and how to avoid abuse of process.

Greater capacity of domestic judiciaries and prosecutors regarding SGBCs and an increase in the number of prosecutions for these crimes has been noted in eastern DRC across four mobile courts. This has included the conviction of soldiers of the Congolese Army and militia combatants for conflict-related sexual violence, including commanders. In Uganda, SGBCs associated with the LRA conflict were prioritised within the investigative strategy of the domestic prosecutor's office and charges for these crimes have been included in some of the new arrest warrants to be issued. Judges of the Ugandan ICD included gender provisions within the draft Rules of Procedure and

Evidence in relation to the testimony of sexual violence witnesses. Gender provisions have also been included within the draft Witness Protection Bill, the first of its kind in Uganda. In February 2015, the Government of Sudan amended the rape law removing the adultery clause from the definition of rape. It is too early to assess the impact this has had on the number of women reporting and whether there has been an increase in the number of successful convictions for conflict and non-conflict SGBCs. However, it is a highly important step forward and that the amendment was introduced and adopted is a reflection of greater capacity, knowledge and support demonstrated by parliamentarians and government ministries.

"The impact of our advocacy is strong, especially at the local and provincial levels. We can see how far we have come. But it is not sufficient at the national level, we should do more in this area", Joséphine Malimukono, Director, Ligue pour la Solidarité Congolaise (LSC); Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice Focal Point for National Advocacy.



Screening organised by Actions des Femmes pour les Droits et le Développement (AFD), held in Makobola, South Kivu, DRC.

Networks - developing, expanding and sustaining

The number and diversity of strategic allies in the project countries continues to expand with significant increases in participation in partner/WI programmes, specifically the gender justice documentary screenings and advocacy events.

According to partners, the screenings/advocacy events are highly effective in reaching a large number of decision-makers. In 2015, WI partners in the DRC and Uganda have held 42 strategic screenings of the gender justice documentaries involving over 4797 participants, predominantly decision-makers (district, provincial, national), traditional leaders, leaders in the justice sector, transitional justice actors, the media, women's human rights advocates and SGBC

victims/survivors. WI and its partners integrated the documentaries as a critical advocacy tool which has yielded significant and strategic results. Following their participation in the screenings/advocacy events, coupled with the SGBC documentation data, local and national decision-makers have ultimately taken concrete actions in support of: adopting resolutions on gender within the Peace, Recovery and Development Plan (PRDP) in Uganda; legal initiatives and systemic changes led by political leaders, the police and judges in three DRC provinces; and an amendment to the rape law in Sudan.

Partners and post-screening assessments indicated that decision-makers are reporting more awareness, knowledge and positive attitudes towards including women in justice and post-conflict mechanisms. This increase in capacity along with that of our local partners, the expanded advocacy strategies and programmes, and the scale of our reach is creating increasing momentum at the grassroots, national and regional levels.

In Uganda, WI and the Greater North Women's Voices for Peace Network (GNWVPN) have continued to develop new allies, such as the Women's Advocacy Network (WAN), a network of young women formerly abducted by the LRA. Building on our work with young women formerly abducted by the LRA over the past three years and following consultations during 2015 with this target group, in 2016, WI will launch the inaugural residential institute for 25 young women, from the conflict-affected areas in northern Uganda. The Institute complements existing local initiatives in relation to LRA abductees and will be the first such institute of its kind in Uganda.

In the DRC, all partners reported that advocacy events and screenings provide an opportunity to strengthen ongoing collaboration and create new ones. Most partners report being invited to many more meetings and advocacy events than in the past, sometimes to speak as experts on the topic of SGBV. In North and South Kivu (DRC), WI documentation partners are a part of a broader network and regularly meet with other organisations undertaking similar activities in order to exchange methodological approaches, discuss challenges, provide peer support around managing trauma and developing better coping mechanisms in response to interviews involving SGBCs.

Internationally, there has also been significant progress in the global constituency mobilised around support for greater accountability for and prevention of conflict-related sexual violence. See the ICC section and Communication section of this report. WI has contributed to the expansion of alliances and networks through its own work, by joining other strategic initiatives, and by linking its grassroots partners with key policy environments and decision-makers.

In April, WI launched publication Women's Voices: A Call for Peace, Accountability and Reconciliation for the Greater North of Uganda in The Hague at the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom 2015 Conference, 'Women's Power to Stop War: Uniting a Global Movement', for over 1200 female activists from Africa and all over the world, including grassroots activists and highest ranked international human rights officials. Women's Voices is a story of grassroots advocacy for peace, justice and reconciliation in northern Uganda. The launch featured

a young woman formerly abducted by the LRA who talked about her experience and her work as an advocate for other young women affected by the war in the Greater North of Uganda.

During the 14th session of the annual ASP to the ICC, Brigid Inder, Executive Director of the Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice was speaking on a plenary panel held on 19 November 2015 addressing complementarity and exchanging views on strategic action to enhance national capacity to investigate and prosecute sexual and gender-based crimes. The particular focus of the discussions was ensuring access to justice for, and enhancing empowerment of, victims of sexual and gender-based crimes at the national level. This was the first plenary ever held at the ASP dedicated to a discussion on accountability for sexual and gender-based violence in the context of the ICC's jurisdiction and the responsibility of States Parties to pursue domestic prosecutions for these crimes.

Additionally, during the 14th session of the ASP, the WI issued a statement on the 2016 budget and the restructuring process of the ICC Registry, known as the ReVision project. WI have for 11 years invested in monitoring the Court as a global public institution based on the premise that without a sound and stable structure, the ICC will not be able to deliver on its substantive mandate with respect to the prosecution of war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide. Drawing on our longitudinal data, the Women's Initiatives statement reflected some of major concerns regarding the implementation of the ReVision project.

In November, WI co-hosted together with Australian Embassy in The Hague the launch of 'The Politics of Gender Justice at the International Criminal Court', by Prof. Chappell for over 70 international diplomats, judiciary representatives and decision makers;

Programmes

ICC

During this reporting period, significant progress has been noted in the attention being given to investigating and prosecuting SGBC within the cases before the ICC. Most notably: more SGBC charges have been confirmed and have proceeded to trial, than ever before. WI continued its legal monitoring and advocacy in nine situations and all cases at the ICC where charges for SGBV have been brought. These include the ongoing trials in the cases against Laurent Gbagbo & Blé Goudé, Bemba and Ntaganda; and reparation proceedings in the Katanga case. Other cases that as of December 2015 had not yet reached trial stage but include SGBC charges are the Ongwen, Kony et al., Simone Gbagbo, Mudacumura, Al Bashir, Hussein and Harun & Kushayb cases. WI also monitored the Kenyatta case and relevant appeals proceedings on cooperation. All of the cases above include charges for SGBC. WI also monitored the reparation proceedings in the Lubanga case; as well as the proceedings in the Ruto & Sang case.

As of December 2015, 14 of 20 cases include SGBC charges, including 10 cases relating to WI's 'priority' countries (Uganda, DRC, Sudan and Libya).¹ Of 4 ongoing ICC trials, 3 include SGBCs.

In January, LRA commander Dominic Ongwen was taken into ICC custody. He is the first LRA commander indicted by the ICC to appear before the Court. WI held a number of meetings with ICC investigators and prosecutors and strongly advocated for the inclusion of SGBCs in the case against Ongwen. Given our networks in northern Uganda, WI was able to provide contacts with potential witnesses. In September, the ICC OTP submitted an amended set of charges against Ongwen which now includes the largest number and widest range of charges for SGBC brought by the ICC to date. WI also monitored the accession of the State of Palestine to the Rome Statute and the opening of a preliminary examination of the Situation in Palestine by the ICC Prosecutor.

In March, WI monitored the Appeals Chamber's judgment on reparations for victims in the Lubanga case, in which it held that reparation awards should be formulated and implemented to include victims of sexual and gender-based violence. In addition, the ICC judges decided to terminate the proceedings in the case against Kenyatta and to vacate the summons to appear against him.

In May, WI was invited to participate in the expert consultation convened by the ICC Trust Fund for Victims to assist in the design of the reparations implementation plan in the DRC, the first time Court-ordered reparations awarded by the ICC since its establishment. At the expert consultation, WI's ED was invited to provide the expert presentation on gender and child soldiers as these issues relate to reparations in the Lubanga case and drew on WI's documentation data to describe some of the impact of these crimes on victims/survivors. The Trust Fund for Victims filing on reparations and Draft Implementation Plan for collective reparations to victims was finally submitted in November and contained collective reparations programmes aimed to include gender-sensitive training addressing gender-based violence.

WI's documentation directly contributed to the evidence and access to witnesses in the historic case against Bosco Ntaganda. Specifically, WI's documentation material supported the addition of charges of rape and sexual slavery against child soldiers within Ntaganda's militia group. This is the first time in international criminal and humanitarian law that a commander has been charged with sexual violence committed against children within his own militia group and under his command. The Ntaganda trial started in September with seven counts of SGBC charges which also represents an unprecedented number of SGBC charges before the ICC.

In September 2015, Ukraine accepted the ICC jurisdiction over alleged crimes committed in its territory since 20 February 2014 and soon after, the ICC Prosecutor extended the temporal scope of the existing preliminary examination of the Situation in Ukraine, to include any alleged crimes committed on the territory of Ukraine from 20 February 2014 onwards. In addition, in the Mali Situation, Al Faqi Al Mahdi was surrendered to the ICC and made his first appearance before the

¹ Priority countries: countries in which WI has local programmes in partnership with domestic organisations and networks.

judges on charges of war crimes regarding the destruction of historical and religious monuments in Timbuktu, in the first case to be brought before the ICC on such charges. In addition, in the Lubanga case, the Appeals Chamber reviewed Lubanga's sentence and decided not to reduce it, scheduling a new review of the reduction of sentence in two years from the issuance of that decision. Also in September, the trial against Jean-Pierre Bemba and four members associated with his Defence commenced before the ICC, in relation to allegations of witness tampering and falsifying evidence in the original case brought by the ICC against Bemba. In addition, on 10 September, the ICC judges unsealed two arrest warrants for Paul Gicheru and Philip Kipkoech Bett, respectively, on charges of interfering with ICC witnesses in the Kenya Situation, contrary to Article 70(1)(c) of the Rome Statute. On the same day, the ICC judges terminated the proceedings against suspect Okot Odhiambo, in the Uganda Situation, following the forensic confirmation of his passing. WI closely monitored all the developments above and published relevant advocacy and communication materials.

In November, in the Katanga case, a panel of three judges of the Appeals Chamber reviewed Katanga's sentence and decided to reduce it by 3 years and 8 months, setting the date for the completion of his sentence to 18 January 2016. In December, both Lubanga and Katanga were transferred to the Democratic Republic of the Congo to serve their sentences of imprisonment. WI followed closely these two important developments.

As of 31 December 2015, 63% of SGBC have been confirmed and proceeding to trial. In 2013, for a comparison, 50% of SGBC charges before the ICC were dismissed before trial due to evidence, prosecutorial strategy and judicial decisions which were contrary to jurisprudence on these crimes in the ad hoc tribunals (ICTY, ICTR). WI's advocacy over many years including: our case-by-case monitoring; the provision of SGBV documentation to support ICC investigations and SGBV charges; phase-based advocacy (at the preliminary examination, investigation, analysis, prosecution, sentencing, and reparations phases); legal filings; the production of the OTP's Policy on Sexual and Gender-Based Crimes in 2014, co-written by WI's ED as the Special Advisor on Gender to the Office of the Prosecutor, amongst other strategies, have all contributed to this important development.

Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)

Partners referred to in this report: · Emérite Tabisha Mongelwa, Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice Focal Point for South Kivu, Coordinator, **Association des Femmes pour les Droits et le développement (AFD)**; · Stella Yanda Bililo, Executive Secretary, **Initiatives Alpha**, Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice partner, South Kivu; · Jeanine Bandu Bahati, Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice Focal Point for North Kivu, Coordinator, **Encadrement des Femmes Indigènes et des Ménages Vulnérables (EFIM)**; · Joséphine Malimukono, Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice Focal Point for the National Advocacy, Director, **Ligue pour la Solidarité Congolaise (LSC)**; · Claudine Bela Badeaza, Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice Focal Point for the Orientale Province, Director, **Centre d'Education et Recherche pour les Droits des Femmes (CERDF)**.

Documentation

Documenting conflict-related SGBCs is one of our long standing and most effective programmes. The purpose of the documentation programme is to interview victims/survivors of conflict-related SGBCs and utilise this data to advocate for the investigation and prosecution of SGBCs through local Courts and/or the ICC.

During 2015, four WI DRC partners (LSC, Initiatives Alpha, CERDF and AFD) conducted seventeen documentation missions in three provinces (South and North Kivu, Province Orientale), interviewing 153 victims/survivors of SGBCs. The documentation missions were undertaken in remoter areas than before. Another new documentation strategy this year was interviewing victims/survivors within the Transit House project regarding their own incidents of SGBCs. Through this mechanism, 96 additional victims/survivors were interviewed. In total, DRC partners documented 249 incidents of SGBV in 2015. In analysing the data, WI and partners identified that the majority of perpetrators were from the FDLR (under ICC investigation), the M23 (whose leader is on trial before the ICC for crimes committed in relation to another militia group), the ADF-Nalu, a localised militia in the Rutshurur area, and the Congolese Army (whose members are also prosecuted through the domestic mobile courts in eastern DRC).

Partners are successfully using the documentation data in advocacy meetings with the police, judges, and provincial leaders highlighting SGBV issues, accountability and prevention. This year DRC partners increasingly utilised location-specific documentation data in their advocacy meetings with provincial decision-makers as well as local leaders from the affected areas, thus making their advocacy more compelling and credible. DRC partners estimate that they use the documentation data in approximately 60% of their advocacy meetings with decision-makers calling for greater accountability for perpetrators of sexual and gender-based crimes and access to more medical and assistance services and livelihood programmes for SGBC victims.

The combination of documentary screenings and advocacy events targeting local and provincial leaders, along with use of the documentation data in our advocacy,² is proving to be an effective strategy in influencing decision-makers including ministers, judges, parliamentarians, and police.

Examples of the impact of these dual strategies this year:

- Since January 2015, a WI partner in North Kivu has participated in monthly meetings with the provincial Division on Gender to share SGBC documentation data to inform them of the prevalence of these crimes in areas of a high concentration of armed militias.
- In February 2015, WI partner in South Kivu utilised the documentation data in an advocacy meeting with the First President of the Court of Appeal and eight judicial staff to discuss the strengthening of the justice system. The meeting led to a stronger response to allegations against the police and subsequently to the prosecution of two policemen accused of rape of a woman in detention. It also led to the Court holding an open day to inform the population about how it works and how to avoid abuse of process.

² The Documentation data is drawn from interviews with victims/survivors of sexual and gender-based crimes.

- In April 2015, WI supported five DRC partners to meet with the newly appointed Presidential Advisor on Sexual Violence and Child Recruitment to emphasise the need for greater accountability and improvement in access to services and livelihood programmes for victims/survivors. WI partners utilised SGBC documentation data from three provinces to provide concrete examples of the challenges and the solutions they were proposing.

The documentation data was also included in monitoring 13 cases before three mobile courts in eastern DRC specifically in relation to SGBV cases. LSC provided legal assistance to 12 victims/survivors who had been assisted and referred by the Transit House. In addition to advocacy, partners are utilising documentation data to: monitor security; create a map of perpetrator groups; and inform the community of the situation in their area during screenings/advocacy meetings.

In North and South Kivu (DRC), partners are part of a broader network and regularly meet with other organisations undertaking documentation activities in order to exchange methodological approaches, discuss challenges, provide peer support around managing the interviewers' feelings and develop better coping mechanisms in response to interviews involving SGBCs.

WI assessments of DRC documentation noted improvements in the provision of more complete interview forms, a greater level of information in the interviews and steady improvements in the level of detail associated with incident descriptions. These improvements are being demonstrated by most, but not all, documentation partners. Ongoing feedback by WI to DRC partners in relation to their documentation reports and interview data continues to strengthen key quality benchmarks regarding detail, accuracy and completion of forms.

Most of the DRC documentation partners are demonstrating significantly stronger skills and some are going beyond this and now initiating strategies to further strengthen the documentation practices. This year, a partner in North Kivu initiated recording SGBC interviews using mobile phones. This assists partners to be able to capture all of the details of the interview, and ensure accurate and completed interview forms. As a result WI noted that the interviews included more comprehensive information and greater incident details - all necessary for supporting potential domestic/international prosecutions for SGBCs. Increasingly, partners are training some of their own staff in the documentation methodology and including them in missions or delegating missions to them.

"Documentation is very important. We hadn't really done it before we started working with the Women's Initiatives and now we are able to do it on a large scale. It is intensive work and requires a lot of skills. It helps to dissuade perpetrators if they know their actions might be exposed. The documentation provides us with a database for law reform and strengthening the justice system".
Stella Yanda, WI Project Focal Point, Coordinator of Initiatives Alpha, South Kivu.

Challenges

All partners report that a common barrier preventing them from always providing complete documentation forms is the trauma experienced by victims that may affect the fluidity and clarity of the responses and the time needed for the interviews. In addition, a key challenge associated with domestic prosecutions is the difficulty in identifying the specific SGBV perpetrator(s) beyond the positive recognition of a particular militia group.

In the DRC, during the last quarter of 2015, WI provided assistance to two partners from South Kivu and one partner from North Kivu who were attacked/received threats because of their work with SGBV victims/survivors. In each of these cases, attackers were not identified but according to partners, their work with SGBV victims was targeted and the motive of the attackers was to lead them to cease their work. WI programme staff has been in contact with partners/focal points and have received all the details, discussed with them eventual correlation between these threats/attacks and required the recommendation for the assistance in order to mitigate further security risk. WI is using its comprehensive Programme Monitoring Risks Procedures and our Risk Management Framework in order to analyse and mitigate risks to the programme and its implementation, including security risks. WI partner in North Kivu reported that greater insecurity in the Province and the increased number of kidnappings in the Rutshuru territory in particular contributed to the reduction of the number of women who were able to move to and access the services of the Transit House project during the last quarter of 2015.

Screenings and Advocacy

Significant progress has continued during 2015 in this activity as DRC partners carried out more than 35 screenings of WI/partners gender justice video involving over 3,850 participants as part of a broader advocacy effort related to implementation of the National Strategy. Our strategy of targeting key decision-makers continued with parliamentarians, judges, prosecutors, police officers, military prosecutors, civil society, human rights activists and the media participating in the screenings/advocacy events.

In North Kivu, WI partner, EFIM, engaged religious leaders who have now emerged as a new potentially powerful ally in light of their status and influence with decision-makers. In March, EFIM organised a gender justice workshop for 29 religious leaders who had, at their request following a screening, participated in training on SGBV. During the workshop, a manual on strategies to raise awareness in preventing SGBV in North Kivu was developed. The manual draws a parallel between recommendations made in religious texts and the law. Religious leaders are key allies who can potentially have powerful influence among decision-makers.



Encadrement des Femmes Indigènes et des Ménages Vulnérables (EFIM) developing a common advocacy guide for the fight against SGBV with religious leaders of North Kivu in March 2015.

Between July and December, leaders who participated in advocacy events with WI partner in North Kivu have issued a declaration to promote gender equality and ensure fair gender representation in local institutions. Other examples of actions taken following participation in the screening/advocacy events:

- In South Kivu, following the screenings, police began to increasingly refer victims/survivors of SGBCs to health centers and become more proactive in conducting their investigations.
- In South Kivu, six police officers who attended screenings/advocacy events in 2015 later reported they had each refused bribes to assist alleged perpetrators to escape from detention. This has been one of the advocacy messages of the documentary screenings.
- Also in South Kivu, WI partner held 5 advocacy meetings with over 50 decision-makers in order to denounce cases of SGBV and advocate for the appointment of women in key decision-making positions. Following the meeting, an FARDC commander hired an advisor coming from civil society on sexual violence. Two women were hired to key decision-making posts based on CSOs recommendations for appointment.
- Following the deteriorating security situation in North Kivu, WI partner met with 40 community leaders to exchange information, make an analysis and exchange strategies on ending human rights violations including SGBCs who as a result of the meeting decided to create a committee to facilitate collaboration around actions on human rights and gender justice.

Following the screening, a family in North Kivu requested the police to re-open a case of sexual violence, resulting nine old cases of rape being referred to the TH. Each screening in Province Orientale is now followed by the establishment of NGO focal points whose task is to monitor and

report SGBV cases in their area to WI partner; decision-makers committed to allocate a part of their budget to raise awareness on SGBV through community radio.

Additionally, DRC partners from South and North Kivu organised trainings on gender justice including: a training for 90 students and victims/survivors around gender justice, conflict, peace and education in the context of international peace day. Following the training, the participants created club to debate and exchange on those issues; a training for 20 human rights activists aimed at empowering them to act as paralegals support v/s during legal proceedings. Following the training, participants committed to organise advocacy meeting with decision-makers to revitalize Kisangani legal clinic.

This year partners have continuously reported that participants attending screenings of the gender justice video spontaneously share SGBV incidents which have happened to them or family members. Partners report that the screenings are empowering participants to speak up about SGBV as a way to promote accountability and possible prosecutions.



Screening organised by Centre d'Education et Recherche pour les Droits des Femmes (CERDF) held in Batiamaduka, DRC, in March 2015.

Transit House Project (TH)

The Transit House (TH) model has proven to be highly effective in supporting a large number of individuals, predominantly women, to access medical assistance and a greater level of medical care in relation to injuries and harm as a result of conflict-related rape and other forms of sexual violence. According to WI partners, this strategy also serves as a platform for victims/survivors of SGBCs to reduce social isolation, rebuild self-empowerment, and contribute to sustaining their economic viability. The TH project emerged out of our SGBC documentation programme and the recognition of the medical and psychosocial needs expressed by victims/survivors. The TH model complements WI's ongoing advocacy for greater access to medical and psychosocial services, livelihood programmes and reintegration assistance for victims/survivors of SGBCs. The TH

projects are both located in areas of high prevalence of armed militia groups and conflict-related SGBCs.

Overall, this year, the Transit House (TH) project, in collaboration with local partners, AFD and LSC, assisted 747 individuals in in North and South Kivu to receive medical and psychosocial assessments. Of these, 85% (634) were assessed as requiring specialised medical treatment including surgeries for rape-related injuries and were temporarily transferred to the TH in either Uvira or Kiwanja. From there, they were all referred either to and assisted to access the local hospitals or, more often, to the provincial hospital.

New activities associated with TH initiated last year were: interviewing victims/survivors as part of the documentation programme; linking victims/survivors to 'livelihood' programmes; and providing significantly more information sessions on the availability of sexual violence medical services which were attended by 3,962 leaders, police officers, community members and victims/survivors in 2015. As a new activity, during 2015 WI partner in North Kivu LSC organised live-hood training on the production of mushrooms and income management for small businesses for 25 SGBV victims/survivors from the TH. After the training, participants started producing mushrooms, currently 20kg per day with daily revenue of \$80.



Encadrement des Femmes Indigènes et des Ménages Vulnérables (EFIM) allocating reintegration kits to 9 female victims/survivors of sexual violence in March 2016 in North Kivu, DRC.

Uganda

International Crimes Division (ICD) of the High Court of Uganda

In Uganda there were important developments toward the adoption of legal frameworks aligning domestic laws/policies with international standards including the adoption of a reparations resolution. Uganda's first Witness Protection Bill, applicable to all courts including the ICD, is in the final stages of drafting and incorporates WI's proposals on Gender provisions specifically in relation to female witnesses.

The draft ICD Rules of Procedure and Evidence is finalised, and WI provided technical advice to the Judges on gender provisions including facilitating the testimony of SGBC witnesses in line with the provisions within the Rome Statute. Through strategic advocacy, face-to-face meetings with the ICD judges, and a technical submission, WI ensured that gender provisions were included in the final draft of the ICD Rules of Procedure & Evidence in 2015. Specifically these provisions relate to facilitating testimony of victims of sexual violence. WI's specific proposal was for the RPE's to comply with those within the Rome Statute of the ICC regarding facilitating the testimony of sexual violence witnesses/victims including: the removal of issues of consent in cases involving SGBCs due to the coercive situation of the LRA related conflict; and non-admission of evidence of prior or subsequent sexual conduct of the witness, which in domestic courts have historically been (and continue to be) used to discredit the witness. The ICD RPE is awaiting to be formally adopted by the Minister of Justice.

In Uganda, WI continued to advocate for more prosecutions before the ICD and the withdrawal of the 'blanket pardon' provision from the Amnesty Act, which is the subject of an appeal before the Supreme Court. In April 2015, the Ugandan Supreme Court ruled that the Amnesty Act does not impinge upon the prosecutorial powers of the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) to bring LRA-related cases before the International Crimes Division (ICD). This judgment clears the way for the first LRA-related case, against Thomas Kwoyelo, to proceed. The judgment also recognised acts of sexual violence as crimes for which an individual would not be eligible for amnesty. Prior to this, the Amnesty Act had provided a blanket pardon and immunity from prosecutions. This is also the first time that anyone who has applied for amnesty has not been granted it. Over 24,000 individuals have been granted amnesty in relation to the LRA conflict in northern Uganda.

This is a ground-breaking judgment within the Ugandan context and addresses issues WI has been advocating for since 2010 including during this project regarding limiting the amnesty provisions and harmonising the Ugandan legal framework. WI was informed in 2014 by the former lead prosecutor of LRA cases, Joan Kagezi, that some of the next LRA cases would include charges for sexual violence. The ICD stated that new LRA trials are ready, one including SGBC charges, and that new arrest warrants would be issued following the Supreme Court's decision. However, after Prosecutor Kagezi's assassination in April 2015, no new arrest warrants have yet been announced.

In June 2015, the ICD organised two events in preparation for the first LRA trial to begin including a workshop on the final draft of the RPE and an outreach activity in Gulu in relation to victims participation. WI partners participated in the Gulu event and raised issues regarding the participation of female victims including victims/survivors of SGBCs. In our follow up with the ICD, the Registrar indicated that one of the challenges is the need to finalise an efficient outreach strategy reaching all of the communities in the greater north of Uganda affected by the LRA-related conflict.

In April, WI launched 'Women's Voices: A Call for Peace, Accountability and Reconciliation for the Greater North of Uganda' in The Hague attended by 175 women's human rights defenders, lawyers and gender equality advocates. The launch featured WI's partner, the Women's Advocacy Network (WAN) whose coordinator, a former LRA abductee, talked about her experience with the LRA, her escape, and now her advocacy work with other female former abductees. WI utilised the launch to also highlight ICD issues through social media including Twitter, our website and Facebook postings.

In June, a Special Issue of Women's Voices e-letter featured a tribute to Joan Kagezi, Senior Principal State Attorney and ICD Prosecutor who was murdered in March. The e-letter was disseminated through our outreach list and strategic e-lists. The tribute was first published by openDemocracy with a readership of 48,000 between January-August 2015, and then widely republished via social and media networks.

In August, WI dedicated an edition of our Legal Eye on the ICC e-letter to the ICD and re-published a speech by the ICD President. WI additionally produced two public statements on the surrender and transfer of LRA commander Dominic Ongwen to the ICC, who was subsequently charged with SGBCs. After reports of Ongwen's surrender, WI remained in close contact with the ICD prosecutor on the implications of this case for the domestic cases and Uganda's co-operation with the ICC.

Transitional Justice

Last year Uganda's Transitional Justice Policy was finalised and includes key gender justice considerations for which WI advocated. WI and Greater North Women's Voices for Peace Network (GNWVPN) participated in transitional justice meetings in northern Uganda and advocated for inclusion of formal accountability mechanisms, victims-centred approach, community hearings, an integrated gender-analysis and a TRC within the policy. During 2015, Victims/survivors continued to be compelling partners in WI's advocacy strategies with local leaders, and WI has increased its joint advocacy with young women formerly abducted by the LRA.

One of our primary partners in our new thematic programmes working with young women formerly abducted by the LRA, the Women's Advocacy Network (WAN), has already established a programme to support the reintegration of those returning or escaping from the bush and the

collaboration programme with WI has been established starting in January 2016. WI held consultations and planning sessions with WAN in May 2015 to identify areas of commonality, potential collaborations and to establish programmatic priorities for 2016 and beyond. One of the recurring issues raised by those interviewed in our gender justice documentary (No Longer Silent), as well as during the screenings and the consultations with WAN, is the high level of community hostility towards, and rejection of, LRA returnees, especially females returning with children. The community-discrimination and resentment towards returnees is described as one of the most significant barriers to being able to resume and rebuild their lives.

Peace, Recovery and Development Plan (PRDP) - Screenings and Advocacy Events

During 2015, 7 screenings were held by WI and GNWVPN involving over 950 participants across 7 districts including district and sub-county decision-makers, traditional leaders, community members and victims/survivors of the LRA-related conflict. The gender justice documentary explores the impact of the LRA conflict on women including those abducted as well as their needs and aspirations participated in associated with promoting the inclusion of women as stakeholders and beneficiaries in the Post-Conflict Peace, Recovery and Development Plan (PRDP). During 2015, journalists attended all of the screenings and many produced radio programmes highlighting PRDP and gender justice issues.

Specific progress includes direct participation of young women formerly abducted by the LRA (former child soldiers) in the screening events and advocacy with stakeholders and district authorities responsible for the creation and implementation of the PRDP. Their advocacy at these meetings provided compelling reasons to integrate gender within the PRDP.

In 2015 many of these advocacy events and screenings were held remote areas and locations WI/partners had not reached in the past with these programmes. Through advocacy screenings activities WI mobilised a high level of participation at International Women's Day events and PRDP advocacy events, and increased networks with community groups, police and school students in the context of PRDP advocacy. Activities implemented by WI and partners included: coordination with five local health district offices to provide free malaria, HIV testing and counseling services; working with >300 young women in the annual WI Gender Justice Football competition attended by over 500 people; organising partners to develop and produce drama plays raising awareness about girls education and SGBV in five districts.

The government officials in Uganda based on WI advocacy expressed their support to gender justice initiatives: *"... I appreciate Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice for bringing back hope in the lives of victims and survivors in Agago District and the Greater North at large, especially for ideas of supporting the victims psychologically and economically so that post-traumatic stress is properly handled..."*, District Chairperson at the Screening in the Agago District. After screening and advocacy events, women victims/survivors in Uganda came forward with the aim of becoming advocates for gender justice: *"... we have understood the video screening very well and we know that government is not yet doing enough to support the victims and survivors of LRA, I*

am calling upon the district authorities and government to take upmmatter seriously...” Oyela Sidonia from Lapono Sub County in Agago District.

In 2015, the screenings with decision-makers in Uganda and WI and its partners advocacy contributed among other results to:

- Active engagement of security officers in the prevention of post-conflict SGBCs in local communities. Following his attendance at a WI advocacy screening event, the Police Commander in Northern Uganda, requested WI to hold a screening of the documentary for over 60 police officers. WI's presentation highlighted police corruption and reluctance to address SGBCs. The police responded positively and proposed an outreach partnership with WI on the police role in the prevention of SGBCs.
- Awareness raising among youth and support for children born in LRA captivity. In 2015, for the first time, a screening of WI/partners documentary was held in a local high school for 50 students, many of whom were themselves born in LRA captivity to women abducted by the LRA. Following the video screening, some of these children openly shared their experience with classmates. WI and partners followed up with the school management regarding the need for support for these students.



WI Gender Justice Football competition in March 2015 attended by over 500 people for the International Women's Day Celebration.

As a part of the advocacy strategy aimed at raising public awareness and support for the prosecution of SGBCs in Uganda, WI initiated a new outreach approach through use of a radio talkback programme on SGBCs. The programme advocated for community support in prevention and recognition of the crimes, and serves to determine the magnitude of violence presented in targeted local communities. In 2015, a pilot 45 minutes Radio Talkback Programme was produced and broadcast in evening primetime by WI/partners in cooperation with Dokolo Radio Station which reaches eight Northern Ugandan Districts. The issues of sexual gender based crimes and

community support in the prevention and recognition of these crimes provoked vibrant discussion with large number of callers. A number of victims, particularly young women, called in live to the programme and openly, for the first time, spoke about their experience of being victims of SGBCs. Based on the high level of interest in the continuation of the Radio Programme dedicated to SGBCs, WI aims to establish the radio programme activity on a monthly basis. It is estimated that the radio programme broadcast reached 1 million listeners.

During the screenings, WI observed that in many areas, district leaders are noting that there are no groups or dedicated services for LRA victims and that children born in LRA captivity have specific health and trauma needs. WI staff and partners report that local leaders who participate in the screenings are saying that as a result of the advocacy they are more aware of the impact of the conflict on girls/women and are committed to raising these issues in the PRDP implementation process.

In December, WI PO presented at the workshop for the occasion of 15 years of the UNSCR 1325 in Gulu to over 150 decision and policy makers, providing recommendations on support to victims and survivors; a call for global end to GBV particularly in Northern Uganda and unity from all stakeholders; and pursuing peace talks with Kony's LRA lobby the government of Uganda to provide specific budget provisions for women victims and survivors in the PRDP.

Challenges

In Uganda, corruption related to the PRDP funds, other financial corruption scandals and the Presidential elections in 2016 are issues WI staff and partners describe as hanging over the country although not impacting the day-to-day functions at this stage. The rise in religious fundamentalism in Ugandan political life led to the passing of the Anti-Homosexual Act. Although these are not issues WI works on directly, it is a part of the larger human rights and legal framework within Uganda and it has affected the government's relations with bi-lateral donors, including some of the donors which have been supporting the PRDP and transitional justice developments.

Sudan

In February 2015, the Sudanese President signed a ground breaking amendment to the rape law, removing the adultery clause from the definition of rape. This is a result of sustained and strategic advocacy by WI partners and other local initiatives calling for law reform including during the period of this project. Under the old law, a married woman who was raped but was unable to successfully prove the sexual violence through the testimony of four male witness, was in turn accused of adultery and subjected to 100 lashes. The removal of the adultery clause has been one of WI/partners' advocacy points and this change is a sign of significant progress, although much more remains to be done. Whilst it is a positive step forward, the rape law still includes the fornication provision and the corroboration requirements of four male witnesses to the act of rape.

Although this development in February 2015 is part of the outcome WI/partners have been working towards for several years, the timing of the amendment of the rape law surprised everyone. As such, the plans previously in place around the drafting of the alternative rape law were delayed in 2015 to take this development into account and decide upon the most strategic way to proceed. This factor, along with heightened security issues in the last 12 months within Sudan, has contributed to a reduction in the pace of the drafting process.

In 2015, WI's focal point developed a detailed outline of the current legal framework in Sudan and identified the main components to be included in future efforts towards reforming the rape law which would involve enacting a new Sexual Violence Act for Sudan. This study represents the first step towards framing the legal issues which can be included in a sexual offences act for Sudan.

Although underway in 2015 with drafting the model rape law, this work has been delayed due to two factors. Firstly, the somewhat unexpected amendment of the rape law in February 2015 which required WI/partners to review the approach previously designed, based on legal reviews and expert consultations, regarding drafting the alternative rape law to take the amendment into account and develop the best strategy to seek reform of the rape law as a whole, rather than taking a segmented approach. The second factor contributing to the delay is the ongoing security issues within Sudan and the additional vigilance of the Sudanese intelligence service around civil society and women's/human rights advocates. WI partners have previously reported harassment by state actors in relation to their work and in the past police have interrupted screenings of the gender justice documentary and advocacy events supporting reform of the rape law. These factors have delayed progress on drafting the alternative rape law as partners negotiate a complex environment.

WI's journalist focal point, Alalag Media Services, established a journalist platform supporting gender-justice issues. This year, 21 articles highlighting rape and supporting the need for law reform were published in Sudan by journalists and bloggers who attended the gender-justice workshop in 2013, organised by Alalag. Engagement with journalists is a strategy to contribute to a more informed and supportive public discourse recognising women's rights and supporting law reform. According to WI focal points, the development of this discourse by the media is increasing the political space for their advocacy and generating wider public support.

"We write to appreciate your good efforts, and the efforts of civil society national and international organisations, those who worked hard for the law reform of Article 149 the the Rape Law and Article 151 - sexual harrasment against women. These reforms at last have been supported by Government. I see this as a first step and that women activists need more work to implement these reforms in the courts", Sabah Adams, Director of Alalaag Media Centre, Sudan

Libya

Due to the chronic security situation in Libya, in 2015 it has not been possible to undertake documentation missions. In April 2015, WI met with the Libyan Women's Platform for Peace and

discussed their documentation, and that of others, regarding sexual violence committed against men held in detention centres during the revolutionary period. This is potentially important data for future ICC investigations in Libya. WI and local partners have advocated for the inclusion of SGBCs in on-going ICC investigations in Libya, as well as accountability for SGBCs in the domestic proceedings. While no charges for SGBCs have been brought in the ICC's on-going Libya cases, domestic proceedings, inclusive of SGBCs, are on-going against two suspects.

WI and its partners continuously monitored the situation in the field and ICC-related investigations on Libya. In July, Saif al-Islam Gaddafi, the son of Libya's former dictator, Muammar Gaddafi, was sentenced to death by a court in Tripoli along with eight other figures from the former dictatorship. In September 2015 The United Nations handed Libya's warring factions a framework agreement for the formation of a Government of National Accord to end the political crisis in Libya. After initial opposition, both Libya's rival parliament and government signed the Libyan Political Agreement in December, forming a national unity government.

Challenges

Political infighting and clashes between rival militias escalated, triggering armed conflicts in Benghazi and other parts of the east in May, and in Tripoli and its environs during this year. The fighting caused widespread destruction of property, and civilian injuries and deaths. Most foreign embassies, the United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and international agencies withdrew their staff and closed their missions by the end of last year. WI is monitoring the situation in the field and ICC-related investigations on Libya. Towards the end of 2015, ISIS has considerably increased its influence and control in Libya, especially in the city of Sirte, with escalating attacks and the intention of extending its self-proclaimed Caliphate in the North-African country.

These dynamics have made the work of our partners and other WHRD's more difficult but also more critical. Specifically, it has impeded communication with partners, their freedom of movement, implementation of the documentation programme and their access to decision-makers.

Communication and Publications

In 2015, WI generated more international awareness and support around these issues through the production and strategic dissemination of high quality gender justice publications, reviews, reports, statements, e-letters and expert papers. With the introduction of a new communication strategy during this project, WI increased our own global outreach list, as well as fostered the engagement of six other strategic e-lists and websites for the dissemination of our online material. In this way, as of December 2015, WI had an online reach of over 803,000 potential readers per product (e-letter, publication, statement).

WI Facebook page launched in May 2014 reached 5,466 likes and 103,300,000 individuals who have viewed and shared our postings on Facebook by 31 December 2015. At the end of 2015, WI increased the number of Twitter followers by 71% (2,662 current followers).

There were 34,746 website views in 2015. WI produced eight eLetters- five Legal Eyes on the ICC and three Women's Voices, available in English. In 2015, WI produced 10 public statements responding to a range of country-based and ICC-related gender-justice issues, 20% were published in French and English.

Budget and Finances

- **Annual Programme Budget**

In 2015 Women's Initiatives implemented its international programme related to ICC and all Programme Countries with the Budget of EUR 1.179.725, with generous support of our Donors: The United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women, DIFID/UK FCO, Sigrid Rausing Trust, The Swiss Department of Foreign Affairs and our anonymous donor. All funds received in 2015 contributed to Women's Initiatives Core Programme Funding.

- **Risk Management**

WI has a robust risk management framework with respect to three key areas - institutional, financial and programmatic risks. These are reflected into two key documents – the 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

Average impact score: high; largely out of our control, strategies to mitigate risk.

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

Risk type: Operational and Institutional

Context/ Background/underlying risks:

- Risk of state failure, return to conflict, development failure and humanitarian crisis. Security contextual risks are inherent in the wider context. They can include political and social risk factors such as intensified conflict, political instability and the collapse of the rule of law; economic or developmental factors, such as high inflation, the collapse of state service infrastructure and market failure; and wider security issues, such as organised and transnational crime.
- Many of these contextual risks are, to some degree, beyond the control of the WI, staff, and local partners though this does not mean that they cannot be predicted.
- Risk of failure to achieve programme aims and objectives. Risk of causing harm through intervention.
- Risks to the WI, staff and local partners (security, fiduciary failure, reputational loss, domestic political damage etc.).

- Risks to the safety and security of WI staff, local partners, and victim beneficiaries.
- It is also important to note that particular security strategies can create secondary risks elsewhere. Past efforts within the WI to manage security risks could have an effect of increasing WI programmatic risks, including limiting contact with victim beneficiaries and making it more difficult to achieve programme objectives.
- The use of remote management strategies at the WI in highly insecure environments may heighten security risks to WI national staff and local partners, as well as increase the risks of corruption within partner agencies and programme failure.

Existing control measures to mitigate the risk:

- Local staff security updates, UN security and local partner reports
- Working with local partners to integrate risk management
- Regular monitoring of security risks
- Risk management plans in response to insecurity to ensure safety of WI staff, partners and assets
- Programme-specific security assessments in place and utilised
- Referral services in place for security threats or harm

Complementary control measures / actions:

- Develop early warning by capacity building for WI programme staff and local partners

Action owner: Programme Manager in coordination with Programme Officers and Focal Points

Deadline: July 2016

Risk 2: Risk of insufficient funds

Average impact score: high; actively mitigate risk.

Risk description: Institutional

Context/ Background/underlying risks:

- The risk of insufficient funds due to insufficient fund raising.
- The risk of not being able to perform activities due to dependency on voluntary donations, which leads to uncertainty in continuous funding.
- The lack of fund raising capacity and a clear fund raising plan leading to unrealistic resource planning, insufficient funding for the projects and/or the inability to attract and retain the required personnel.
- The absence of a clear fund raising strategy resulting in ad hoc fund raising instead of a continuous and predictable flow of funds.
- The risk of insufficient fundraising due to a lack of dedicated expertise for fund raising.
- Inability of the WI to be self-supporting in the future and to attract the required amount of funding.

Existing control measures to mitigate risk:

- There is a fundraising strategy available, which has been approved by the WI Board and

not published outside the WI which identifies fundraising targets, planning and timing, partnerships prerequisites, and temporal or other constraints.

- The fundraising strategy is reviewed bi-annually.
- Fundraising strategy emphasises building a diverse base of donors with a focus on justice, rule of law, peace and security sources and a smaller dependence on women's rights funding.

Complementary control measures / actions:

- Utilising the current considerations above, formulate/update the fundraising strategy plan, including among others:
- New donor sourcing including the possibility of online donations; fundraising events.
- Assess required capacity
- Include and align plan with the WI strategic plan

Action owner: Executive Director and the Board

Deadline: To be included in the next strategic plan for WI 2016-19

Risk 3: Risk of loss of credibility due to problems with implementing partners

Average impact score: medium/high; actively mitigate risk.

Risk description: Operational and Institutional risk

Context/ Background/underlying risks:

- The risk that local partners are not credible, since they are not thoroughly vetted.
- The risk that partners in the mission are corrupt or mismanaging resources and activities.
- The possibility of theft or fraud within the local partners due to challenging operating environment ensuring monitoring mechanisms.
- Advancing resources with limited monitoring of the expenses and the appropriation of funds, might lead to 'fund leakage' or even fraud.

Existing control measures:

- An assessment of implementing parties takes place. There is an eligibility check in place based on international practice, performed as part of the partnering process
- The Programme Manager in coordination with Programme Officers and Focal Points monitor the implementing partners and notify the WI management in case of significant irregularities

Complementary control measures / actions:

- Review the process of local partner vetting and assessment
- Review and seek to improve a monitoring mechanism, including: process for monitoring, functions involved, frequency
- Formats to use to monitor and report

Action owner: Programme Manager in coordination with Programme Officer and Country Focal Points

Deadline: June 2016

Risk 4: The risk of not having enough resources / capacity at the WI to fulfil the mandates and related activities

Average impact score: medium/high; actively mitigate risk.

Risk description: Operational and Institutional risk

Context/ Background/underlying risks:

- A lack of capacity due to global economic situation, refugee crisis in Europe and donor fatigue, leading possibly to inability to respond to more work.
- The risk of not having enough resources/capacity to execute the projects / activities
- Insufficient resources at WI might lead to unrealistic planning & expectations and unsatisfied personnel.
- The risk of not being able to execute project due to a lack of resources at WI.
- A structural lack of capacity within WI might lead to not being able to execute the mandates up to the required standards.

Existing control measures to mitigate risk:

- Structural review audit involving consultations with staff, Board members, and external stakeholders which outlines a clear long-term planning of human resource / capacity development and required/available time (related to fund raising plan)
- Biannual updates and refinement of implementation of the organogram and human resource development with the Board.
- Plan communicated to staff for discussion and revision.
- Obtain Board approval for proposed WI annual budget.
- Consult with donors and engage with staff and Board in fundraising and resource mobilization efforts.

Complementary control measures / actions:

- Revise human resource plan in line with strategic plan 2016-2019

Action owner: The Board and Executive Director

Deadline: April 2017

In 2015, WI completed the development of Standard Operating Procedures;

BUDGET 2016

		x 1 EUR	Budget € 2016
Income			
Funds			
Wellspring (Anonymous)	confirmed		66.871
The Sigrid Rausing Trust	confirmed		135.080
Swiss FDFA	confirmed		163.465
Subtotal confirmed income			365.416
UK DFID/FCO	applied		375.289
Australian MFA	applied		129.286
Wellspring Advisers	applied		67.051
			-
Net Funding			937.042
Other Revenue			
Interest income			-
Total Revenue			937.042
Expenses			
Personnel & Payroll Costs			189.346
Contractors			-
Total Personnel & Payroll costs *			189.346
Institutional Costs			
Rent Office The Hague			25.800
Utilities and cleaning			15.600
Audit & Legal Services			13.200
Bank Charges			4.800
Currency Exchange			8.400
Insurance			2.160
Office equipment			12.000
Office Supplies incl stationary			3.000
Office miscellaneous			900
IT support and maintenance			17.000
Telephone			9.600
Courier & Postage			600
Monitoring and Evaluation			14.400
Board Meetings (2/year)			20.000
Travel costs			13.200
Total Institutional Costs			160.660

<u>Programme Costs</u>	
<u>Uganda</u>	
Personnel	14.100
Communication & Transport	4.200
Monitoring Ugandan ICC cases	8.200
ICD - Legal/trial monitoring	14.117
Young Women's Institute	65.337
Reintegration Programme for former female abductees/child soldiers	
Transitional justice/reconciliation advocacy - local & national decision-makers	
Monitoring and Evaluation	5.640
	157.114
<u>DRC</u>	
Personnel	13.940
Communication	12.000
Monitoring DRC ICC cases	6.608
Advocacy with decision-makers for domestic accountability	
Transit House Project: Victims/Survivors assistance	
SGBV Documentation programme- North Kivu, Prov Orientale, South Kivu	
- documentation missions	10.000
- review and analysis	7.620
Women human rights defenders assistance	
Strategic screenings & advocacy events	
Monitoring and Evaluation	6.060
Legal monitoring & representation mobile courts	
	155.876
<u>Libya</u>	
Personnel	13.156
Communication	1.200
Monitoring Libya case before the ICC	
Consultation & capacity building workshop	
Advocacy for gender justice laws & SGBV services	
Monitoring and Evaluation	4.053
	55.553
<u>CAR</u>	
Monitoring the cases and situation before the ICC	
	8.151
<u>Ivory Coast</u>	
Monitoring the cases and situation before the ICC	
	16.550
<u>Mali</u>	
Monitoring the cases and situation before the ICC	
	10.217
<u>Strategic Events</u>	
Global Agenda- Prevention of Sexual Violence Initiative (PSVI)	
<u>Legal Advocacy:</u>	
Trials - legal monitoring / advocacy	53.491

Consultants	5.000
Communication & website	27.903
Events and promotion	17.053
ICC Monitoring/ASP	33.632
Publications:	
Publications and printing (Eletters, Gender Report Card and Special Publication on Lubanga)	
Reserves	8.000
Total Programme Costs	587.036
Total Operating Expenses	937.042
Result	0

Signing of the Report of the Board

The Hague, 15 November 2016

St. Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice

Gabrielle McIntyre, Chair

Friso Wiegman, Treasurer

Judicael Elidje, Secretary

Elizabeth Farr, Member

Brigid Inder, Executive Director

Financial statements

Balance sheet as at 31 December 2015
(After result appropriation)

	31 December 2015		31 December 2014	
	€	€	€	€
ASSETS				
FIXED ASSETS				
Tangible fixed assets				
Furniture, fixtures and fittings		9.792		20.670
CURRENT ASSETS				
Receivables				
Trade debtors	1.359		1.359	
Accruals and prepaid expenses	<u>16.130</u>		<u>31.014</u>	
		17.489		32.373
Cash at bank and in hand		466.053		702.055
		<u>493.334</u>		<u>755.098</u>

	<u>31 December 2015</u>		<u>31 December 2014</u>	
	€	€	€	€
LIABILITIES				
CAPITAL AND RESERVES				
Appropriated reserve	145.000		145.000	
General reserve	<u>25.461</u>		<u>8.940</u>	
		172.683		153.940
SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable	16.458		23.938	
Taxes and social security premiums	9.179		5.727	
Other liabilities and accrued expenses	<u>295.014</u>		<u>571.493</u>	
		320.651		601.158
		<u>493.334</u>		<u>755.098</u>

Statement of activities for the year 2015

	2015 €	Budget 2015 €	2014 €
Net Funding			
Donations and benefits from fundraising	720.520	1.179.725	851.879
	<u>720.520</u>	<u>1.179.725</u>	<u>851.879</u>
Country Based Programmes	-291.079	-508.698	-331.862
Strategic Events and Global Programmes	-141.678	-303.497	-283.572
	<u>-432.757</u>	<u>-812.195</u>	<u>-615.434</u>
Project result	<u>287.763</u>	<u>367.530</u>	<u>236.445</u>
Expenses			
Personnel expenses	149.919	196.580	121.633
Depreciation of tangible assets	10.878	11.000	11.804
Housing expenses	24.579	25.500	24.433
Office expenses	38.607	47.396	47.475
General expenses	81.445	67.610	54.019
Total operating expenses	<u>305.428</u>	<u>348.086</u>	<u>259.364</u>
Operating result	<u>-17.665</u>	<u>19.444</u>	<u>-22.919</u>
Other interest and similar income	41.095	-	32.922
Interest and similar expenses	-4.687	-9.000	-4.002
Financial income and expense	<u>36.408</u>	<u>-9.000</u>	<u>28.920</u>
Net result	<u>18.743</u>	<u>10.444</u>	<u>6.001</u>
Appropriation of result			
General reserve	<u>18.743</u>		<u>6.001</u>

	2015		2014	
	€	€	€	€
Cash flow statement for the year 2015				
Cash flow from operating activities				
Operating result		-17.665		-22.919
Adjustments for				
Depreciation of tangible assets		10.878		11.804
Changes in working capital				
Trade debtors	-		1.733	
Accruals and prepaid expenses	14.884		-14.527	
Accounts receivable (excluding banks)	-280.507		305.179	
		-265.623		292.385
Cash flow from business activities		-272.410		281.270
Interest received	41.095		32.922	
Interest paid	-4.687		-4.002	
		36.408		28.920
Cash flow from operating activities		-236.002		310.190
Cash flow from investment activities				
Investments in tangible assets		-		-4.376
Movements cash		-236.002		305.814

Turnover movement cash and cash equivalents

Balance as at beginning of financial year	702.055	396.241
Movements during financials year	-236.002	305.814
Balance at financial year end	466.053	702.055

Notes to the financial statements

General

The Foundation 'Stichting Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice', hereafter WIGJ, is established with the goal to promote the integration of a gender perspective into international humanitarian and criminal laws and institutions. Gender is defined as the socially constructed roles of women and men in society and the unequal balance of power which often results from these roles. This existing inequality is not the unavoidable consequence of biological differences between women and men but is created by the specific attribution of social rules.

The Foundation has as its goal:

- a. to promote respect and regard for international law and for the functions and work of the International Criminal Court and other institutions aiming to achieve justice.
- b. to promote the comprehensive prosecution of gender-based crimes at the International Criminal Court and at other international or regional justice mechanisms.
- c. to promote the acquisition of knowledge and skills necessary in understanding and adequately prosecuting gender-based crimes.
- d. to encourage and support like-minded women's groups around the world to work towards the integration of gender in domestic legislation
- e. to encourage and support like-minded women's group's around the world to use the mechanisms and norms of international justice and accountability to redress violations against women.
- f. to promote the human and legal rights of victims and witnesses seeking justice.
- g. to do all that is connected to the above or can be useful to achieve the above.

To meet its goals, the Foundation WIGJ shall, among others:

1. monitor the developments at the International Criminal Court from a gender perspective and ensure the implementation of the gender mainstreaming mandates in the Statute of the Court;
 2. try to ensure that the International Criminal Court adequately equips itself to be willing and able to address and provide redress for violations against women;
 3. facilitate and maintain a pool of experts on sexual and gender violence, victims and witnesses and institutional aspects of gender mainstreaming to support the Court's efforts in this respect;
 4. network with women's human rights constituencies around the world to spread awareness of the existence of the International Criminal Court and to explore together ways to assist women victims to access the Court;
 5. support, encourage and assist like-minded women's initiatives and women's groups around the world to engage in education and training activities on issues related to gender and international justice mechanisms.
- The Foundation will use all legal methods that are necessary for or helpful to the accomplishment of one or more of the above-mentioned objectives and functions.

Address: Noordwal 10, The Hague.

Activities

The activities of Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice, having its legal seat at The Hague, primarily consist 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.

Accounting principles

The financial statements have been drawn up in accordance with RJ 640 Not-for-profit organisations of the Dutch Accounting Standards Board. These financial statements are presented in Euros, the company's functional currency.

The valuation of assets and liabilities and the determination of the result are based on historical costs. Unless presented otherwise at the relevant principle for the specific balance sheet item, assets and liabilities are valued at cost.

Income and expenses are accounted for on accrual basis. Income is only included when realized on balance sheet date. Liabilities and any losses originating before the end of the financial year are taken into account if they have become known before preparation of the financial statements.

Translation of foreign currency

Receivables, liabilities and obligations denominated in foreign currency are translated at the exchange rates prevailing as at balance sheet date.

Transactions in foreign currency during the financial year are recognized in the financial statements at the exchange rates prevailing at transaction date. The exchange differences resulting from the translation as at balance sheet date, taking into account possible hedge transactions, are recorded in the profit and loss account.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are valued at costs or fair value.

Accounting policies in respect of the valuation of assets and liabilities

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are presented at cost less accumulated depreciation and, if applicable, less impairments in value. Depreciation 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.

Accounts receivable

Upon initial recognition the receivables are valued at fair value and then valued at amortized cost. The fair value and amortized cost equal the face value. Provisions deemed necessary for possible bad debt losses are deducted. These provisions are determined by individual assessment of the receivables.

Cash at bank

Cash and cash equivalents are valued at face value. If cash is not freely available this is taken into account for the valuation.

Current liabilities

Upon initial recognition, current liabilities are stated at fair value. After initial recognition current liabilities are recognized at the amortized cost price, being the amount received, taking into account premiums or discounts, less transaction costs. This usually is nominal value.

Accounting policies in respect of result determination

Net Funding

Net Funding is determined on the based on the realisation of program expenses.

Depreciation and amortization

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.

Net financial result

Interest income and expenses consist of interest received from or paid to third parties.

Principles of the cash flow summary

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

Assets

Fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets

	2015	2014
	€	€
Furniture, fixtures and fittings	9.792	20.670
Total	<u>9.792</u>	<u>20.670</u>

Tangible fixed assets

	Furniture, fixtures and fittings €
Balance as at 1 January 2015	
Purchase price	86.626
Accumulated depreciation	<u>-65.956</u>
Book value as at 1 January 2015	<u>20.670</u>
Movements	
Depreciation	-10.878
Balance movements	<u>-10.878</u>
Balance as at 31 December 2015	
Purchase price	86.626
Accumulated depreciation	<u>-76.834</u>
Book value as at 31 December 2015	<u>9.792</u>

Current assets

	2015	2014
	€	€
Other receivables and accrued income		
Prepaid expenses	7.711	22.441
Interest receivable	419	573
Deposit rent	<u>8.000</u>	<u>8.000</u>
	<u>16.130</u>	<u>31.014</u>

Of the total amount of receivables, an amount of € 8.000 has a remaining term over 1 year.

	2015 €	2014 €
Cash at bank and in hand		
Cash	538	1.188
Deutsche Bank current account €	213.134	358.422
Deutsche Bank current account \$	191.579	282.367
ASN bank Deposit	44.158	43.585
Bank Account USD Uganda	8.397	8.273
Bank Account USD Cairo	27	-
Deutsche Bank Deposit	8.220	8.220
	<u>466.053</u>	<u>702.055</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 reser- ve €	Total €
Balance as at 1 January 2015	145.000	8.940	153.940
Appropriation of result	-	18.743	16.521
	<u>145.000</u>	<u>27.683</u>	<u>172.683</u>

Balance as at 31 December 2015

	2015 €	2014 €
Appropriated reserve		
Appropriated reserve	<u>145.000</u>	<u>145.000</u>
Appropriated reserve		
Balance as at 1 January	145.000	145.000
Movements	-	-
Balance as at 31 December	<u>145.000</u>	<u>145.000</u>
The appropriated reserve is for the benefit of:		
The International Gender Justice Dialogue 2013/2014	48.000	48.000
Continuity reserve	77.000	77.000
Closure costs	20.000	20.000
Total	<u>145.000</u>	<u>145.000</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	8.940	2.939
Appropriation of result	<u>18.743</u>	<u>6.001</u>
Balance as at 31 December	<u>27.683</u>	<u>8.940</u>

Short-term liabilities

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
	€	€
Accounts payable		
Trade creditors	<u>16.458</u>	<u>23.938</u>
Taxes and social security premiums		
Wage tax and social security	<u>9.179</u>	<u>5.727</u>
Other liabilities and accrued expenses		
Other liabilities	67.394	16.688
Pre-received funding	<u>227.620</u>	<u>554.805</u>
	<u>295.014</u>	<u>571.493</u>

The pre-received funding for 2015 of € 227.620 consists of:

- USD 75.000 (€ 66.871) from Anonymous donor on October 6, 2015.
- € 25.669 from Swiss FDFA on December 7, 2015.
- GBP 100.000 (€ 135.080) from Sigrid Rausing Trust on December 23, 2015.

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 € 185.367 (rent and service costs), the amount payable within one year is € 33.703 (including service costs) and after five years € 16.852.

Notes to the statement of activities

	2015 €	Budget 2015 €	2014 €
Net Funding			
Donations and benefits from fundraising	720.520	1.179.725	851.879
Donations and benefits from fundraising			
Sigrid Raust Trust Funding	124.953	124.953	89.435
Anonymous Funding	152.298	146.749	80.438
Swiss Department of Foreign Affairs	38.493	38.000	48.950
Swiss Department of Foreign Affairs 2015-2016	19.806	150.000	-
UN VaW	121.995	124.800	145.229
UK/DFID	262.975	455.223	296.339
Oxfam NOVIB	-	-	100.000
OSI	-	-	91.488
SIDA	-	140.000	-
	720.520	1.179.725	851.879
Country Based Programmes			
Democratic Republic of Congo	176.727	194.402	127.892
Uganda	73.987	131.296	102.616
Libya	10.399	73.000	38.298
Kenya	-	-	18.536
Sudan	1.521	70.000	14.409
Cote D'Ivoire	15.865	20.000	11.221
Central African Republic (CAR)	10.411	15.000	10.841
Mali	2.169	5.000	8.049
	291.079	508.698	331.862
Strategic Events and Global Programmes			
Strategic Events	25.974	29.000	42.006
Global Programmes	115.704	274.497	241.566
	141.678	303.497	283.572
Strategic Events			
Global Agenda	19.926	13.000	22.715
Expert Roundtable	6.048	16.000	12.564
Strengthening Gender Justice Symposium	-	-	6.727
	25.974	29.000	42.006
Global Programmes			
Legal advocacy and trials	59.072	129.497	108.247
Publications and printing	17.375	68.000	62.121
Consultants	-	5.000	2.959
Website	3.394	12.000	5.430
Events and Promotions	13.871	21.000	17.828
ICC Monitoring / ASP	21.992	39.000	44.981
	115.704	274.497	241.566
Personnel expenses			
Wages and salaries	80.734	196.580	61.023
Social security premiums and pensions cost	20.391	-	25.426
Other staff expenses	48.794	-	35.184
	149.919	196.580	121.633

	2015 €	Budget 2015 €	2014 €
Wages and salaries			
Gross wages	170.244	196.580	155.718
30% rule foreign employees	31.383	-	65.370
	<u>201.627</u>	<u>196.580</u>	<u>221.088</u>
Charged to program expenses	-120.893	-	-160.065
	<u>80.734</u>	<u>196.580</u>	<u>61.023</u>
During 2015 the average number of employees calculated on a full-time equivalent basis was 2,10 (2014: 2,73)			
Social security premiums and pensions cost			
Social security charges	<u>20.391</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>25.426</u>
Other staff expenses			
Arbo services	227	-	-
Sick pay insurance	3.120	-	3.037
Contractors	34.948	-	31.948
Other payroll expenses	10.499	-	199
	<u>48.794</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>35.184</u>
Depreciation of tangible assets			
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	<u>10.878</u>	<u>11.000</u>	<u>11.804</u>
Housing expenses			
Rent expenses	<u>24.579</u>	<u>25.500</u>	<u>24.433</u>
Office expenses			
Office supplies	1.539	6.264	9.655
Postage expenses	81	1.000	220
Telephone and fax expenses	5.569	6.000	4.509
Miscellaneous	314	1.044	202
Office cleaning	3.236	-	3.173
Utilities	9.075	15.300	12.752
Insurance	1.091	2.000	852
Repair & maintenance	17.702	15.788	16.112
	<u>38.607</u>	<u>47.396</u>	<u>47.475</u>
General expenses			
Audit costs	28.205	13.310	17.924
Other general expenses	1	-	-1
Travel expenses	11.951	-	6.113
Board expenses (travel)	4.471	10.000	6.438
Monitoring & Evaluation (institutional)	27.141	13.300	2.922
Board meetings (2/years)	9.676	31.000	20.623
	<u>81.445</u>	<u>67.610</u>	<u>54.019</u>
Other interest and similar income			
Received bank interest	419	-	585
Currency exchange differences	40.676	-	32.337
	<u>41.095</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>32.922</u>

	<u>2015</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>2014</u>
	<u>€</u>	<u>€</u>	<u>€</u>
Currency exchange differences			
Exchange differences on cash items	<u>40.676</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>32.337</u>
Interest and similar expenses			
Other interest expenses	<u>4.687</u>	<u>9.000</u>	<u>4.002</u>
Other interest expenses			
Currency exchange differences	-	4.000	-
Bankcharges	<u>4.687</u>	<u>5.000</u>	<u>4.002</u>
	<u>4.687</u>	<u>9.000</u>	<u>4.002</u>

Signing of the financial statements

The Hague, 15 November 2016

St. Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice

Gabrielle McIntyre, Chair

Friso Wiegman, Treasurer

Judicael Elidje, Secretary

Elizabeth Farr, Member

Brigid Inder, Executive Director

OTHER INFORMATION

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

The appropriation of profit for the year 2015 in the amount of €18.743 is, previous to the decision of the board, added to the reserves.