

Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice

2021

ANNUAL REPORT

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Acknowledgements

We are pleased to present the 2021 Annual Report of Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice (WIGJ, or Women's Initiatives). We would like to thank our staff and consultants for their excellent work and commitment to the organisation and mission.

As we shift from pandemic to endemic and learn how to live with Covid, we would like to remind readers that the Covid-19 crisis has exacerbated gender violence worldwide. As such, we once again acknowledge and show appreciation for the efforts of all survivors, activists, community leaders, health workers, advocates, lawyers, scholars, and practitioners who have worked tirelessly this year to bring gender justice to the front.

A special tribute is paid to our long-time partner Jeanine Bandu Bahati Mburano, coordinator of the NGO *Encadrement des Femmes Indigènes et des Ménages Vulnérables* (EFIM) based in Goma, DRC, who passed away in September 2021. Jeanine was a passionate, courageous, and unrelenting human rights defender who dedicated her life to women's rights and peace. We were privileged to count Jeanine and EFIM as one of our partners for over 12 years.

We would also like to express our appreciation to all colleagues, partners, and donors who supported us in our work and made 2021 another impactful year.



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OF THE PRINCIPALITY OF LIECHTENSTEIN
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Mission

The Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice works to achieve global gender justice and equality in and through the law.

Vision

A gender just world in which there is accountability for sexual and gender-based crimes (SGBV) and equality in, and through the law.

2021 at a glance

This year Women's Initiatives worked with survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), survivor activists, grassroots organisations, national and international legal practitioners, decision-makers, NGO colleagues from the field of international justice and other justice stakeholders.

During 2021 we:

- Supported the mandate of the ICC Focal Point for Gender Equality;
- Raised awareness about gender responsive budgeting with various Court actors;
- Initiated a Twitter campaign called #WhyIDidn'tReport to highlight the scale of workplace misconduct in international justice institutions;
- Together with FIDH, issued a [report](#) on Prosecutor Bensouda's legacy in advancing accountability for sexual violence crimes;
- Issued the [\(Colombian\) Practical Guide on Acts of Sexual Nature](#), aiming to assist Colombian legal practitioners with recognizing, prosecuting and adjudicating acts of sexual violence;
- Issued a [statement](#) and co-hosted an event on forced marriage in light of the ICC Ongwen judgement;
- Monitored the election of the ICC Prosecutor, [advocating](#) with other CICC members for a merit-based, rigorous, and fair assessment of the qualification of all candidates;
- Joined No Peace Without Justice in [providing comments](#) on the OTP Draft Policy on Cultural Heritage;
- Became the new host organization for the Secretariat of the Coalition for the International Criminal Court.



+398 new page likes
reaching 8,074
followers



+390 Twitter
followers
reaching 5,602



25,265
website
views

Values statement

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

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

Human Rights - Human rights are indivisible, inter-related and universal. We work towards the eradication of all discrimination based on gender, sexuality, religion, race, age, ability, ethnicity, nationality, class or other factors. We 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 actively challenge any fundamentalisms that threaten these rights.

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.



Promoting gender inclusivity at the policy level nationally and internationally

During the reporting period, Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice (WIGJ) continued its long-standing legal and institutional monitoring of the International Criminal Court (ICC), and its advocacy on gender-related issues. We implemented the following activities during 2021.

Ensuring the appointment of an ICC Gender Focal Point and the development of a gender strategy

On 8 March 2021, the ICC marked International Women's Day by announcing the appointment of a Focal Point for Gender Equality (Antônia Pereira de Sousa), in order to "assist the leadership of the Court in their efforts to strengthen gender related policies across the Court and to address issues related to employment conditions of women in the institution, including gender balance at all levels of employment".¹ On 30 April 2021, ICC Principals adopted a High-Level Statement on Gender Equality, committing to "achieving gender equality and a safe and inclusive workplace culture and environment".²

WIGJ has long advocated for the appointment of a Gender Focal Point as a critical tool to advance the integration of a gender perspective in all institutional and policy developments at the ICC. WIGJ's advocacy targeted officials of the Court, individual key state representatives, and the Assembly of States Parties through bilateral conversations and presentations, such as at the meetings of the European Union's Council Working Group on Public International Law, focused on the ICC (COJUR-ICC). Notably, in February 2020 WIGJ submitted written observations and recommendations to the experts of the 'Independent Expert Review of the International Criminal Court and the Rome Statute System' (IER) on the need to appoint a Gender Focal Point, the adoption of an ICC strategy on gender mainstreaming and the need for Gender Responsive Budgeting.

WIGJ has closely collaborated with the Focal Point for Gender Equality since she started her mandate in March 2021 by exchanging updates, priorities, and plans. Throughout the reporting period, WIGJ initiated and facilitated regular discussions between the Focal Point for Gender Equality and a group of international NGOs on various issues relating to the Focal Point's mandate, to exchange on priorities and strengthen joint strategies pertaining to gender justice related developments at the ICC. This group included Human Rights Watch, the International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH), No Peace Without Justice, Parliamentarians for Global Action, the International Bar Association, and the Open Society Justice Initiatives.

Key advocacy events

During the reporting period, WIGJ organised and engaged in key public events to raise awareness and advocate for gender justice at the policy level nationally and internationally. These included:

- On 27 February 2021, WIGJ Executive Director Melinda Reed took part in a mentoring session for ICC Judges and Judges of other international courts and tribunals with a focus on a gender sensitive approaches. She spoke on "Gender Issues Concerning Approaches to Female Witnesses," featuring issues such as trauma and victim impact, meaningful participation, empowering victims of SGBCs, and helping to eliminate stigma.
- On 18 May 2021, together with the Embassy of Canada to the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the International Gender Champions, WIGJ held a panel discussion, entitled "Gender Equality and International Justice – Turning Theory into Practice", to share best practices both within government and international justice institutions on working towards gender equality. The discussion was opened by H.E. Lisa Helfand, Ambassador of Canada to the Netherlands, and moderated by Melinda Reed, Executive Director of Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice, with the participation of the following speakers: H.E. Jacqueline O'Neill, Ambassador of Canada for Women, Peace and Security; Abubacarr Tambadou, Registrar of the UN International Residual mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (UNIRMCT), Odette Melono, Deputy Director-

¹ <https://www.icc-cpi.int/Pages/item.aspx?name=pr1573>

² <https://www.icc-cpi.int/Pages/item.aspx?name=PR1589>

General of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), and Antônia Pereira de Sousa, Focal Point for Gender Equality at the International Criminal Court. A summary of main points of discussion and recording of the event can be found at this [link](#).

- On 10 June 2021, the Swedish Embassy in the Netherlands, with the support of the ICC Focal Point for Gender Equality, organized an event on gender equality in international criminal justice, moderated by Alix Vuillemin, WIGJ Senior Advocacy Adviser. Called "Gender equality and international criminal justice - how is the International Criminal Court doing?", the event looked at the different steps taken in recent years in national and international contexts, including through the Independent Expert Review process, to further promote and enable gender equality in international criminal justice with a specific focus on the ICC. It brought together ICC officials, States Parties representatives and members of civil society, to share experiences and lessons learned in adopting and implementing feminist policies and gender equality strategies, and it looked at how these experiences and lessons learned benefit the recent and ongoing efforts to strengthen the International Criminal Court. Fatou Bensouda, former ICC Prosecutor, gave a keynote address, followed by a panel discussion featuring H.E. Ann Bernes, Swedish Ambassador for Gender Equality; H.E. Matthew Neuhaus, Ambassador of Australia to the Kingdom of the Netherlands; H.E. Laura Dupuy Lasserre, Ambassador of Uruguay to the Kingdom of the Netherlands; H.E. Paul van den IJssel, Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the ICC and OPCW, State Party Representative to the ICC Review Mechanism; Kate Orlovsky, Director of the Hague Office of the International Bar Association; and Antônia Pereira de Sousa, ICC Focal Point for Gender Equality, with closing remarks by H.E. Annika Markovic, Ambassador of Sweden to the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

- On 1 December 2021, WIGJ joined the editors of the book "Gender and International Criminal Law," the International Gender Champions The Hague, and representatives of Uruguay, Canada, Australia and Switzerland to the Netherlands in hosting an event on the topic of Gender in International Criminal Law (ICL). The event brought together Patricia Viseur Sellers, Indira Rosenthal, Susana SaCouto, Valerie Oosterveld, Rosemary Grey, Melanie O'Brien and Daniela Kravetz - leading feminist international criminal and humanitarian law practitioners and academics, to discuss misconceptions concerning gender in the prosecution of sexual violence and other gender-based crimes in ICL. The panel discussion focused on the impact that a limited conceptualization of SGBC has on accountability efforts and the protection of rights. It also allowed for in-depth discussions with the event's co-sponsoring states parties on the issues at hand, which served to further solidify and hone their expertise and commitment toward gender justice in ICL. The audience included representatives of academia, civil society and states parties to the Rome Statute.

Gender responsive budgeting

During the reporting period, WIGJ engaged with the ASP's Committee on Budget and Finance (CBF) as well as key Court representatives and state party representatives to advocate for the ICC to consider gender responsive budgeting (GRB). WIGJ made a submission to Monica Sanchez Izquierdo, the Chairperson of the ICC Committee on Budget and Finance on 18 March 2021, highlighting the importance of GRB implementation in the ICC budget process. On 24 June 2021, WIGJ intervened at a meeting with the budget facilitator, France Lanitou-Williams, Ambassador of Cyprus to the Netherlands, followed by a written submission on the same topic.

Addressing workplace misconduct, including sexual harassment, at the ICC

Despite increased awareness about sexual harassment in the workplace, its extent, including within the legal profession and within international organizations, continues to be underestimated. The ICC is a place, like many others in the ICL field, where bullying, harassment, discrimination against women and sexual harassment are present. Indeed, the IER noted that although the ICC has taken positive steps to address workplace misconduct in recent years, grave concerns remain about the extent and impact of bullying and

sexual harassment.³ The IER noted that the experts “heard a number of accounts of sexual harassment, notably uninvited and unwanted sexual advances from more senior male staff to their female subordinates. Female interns seemed to be particularly vulnerable to such approaches[...]”.⁴ The IER described this as ‘predatory behaviour’. As such, the IER’s recommendations have served as a catalyst for the debate on how to improve the ICC’s functioning. With workplace misconduct issues being deeply gendered in both its roots and impact, WIGJ has taken up this issue as key in its advocacy during the reporting period. The ICC will only fulfil its mandate if all staff – women and men – feel they work in a safe space and are given all opportunity to work to their best ability and capacity.

Chronic under-reporting of workplace misconduct

Chronic under-reporting has minimized the extent of the problem of workplace misconduct, and barriers to reporting are immense. Reporting is uncommon because there is no confidence in reporting systems, negative reactions from colleagues are feared, as well as (legal) retaliation from the perpetrator. Similarly, the IER Report notes “the inadequacy of the existing mechanisms in the Court to deal with complaints of bullying and harassment.”⁵

In early January 2021, WIGJ partnered with the ATLAS network to hold an awareness-raising Twitter campaign called #WhyIDidn’tReport to highlight the scale of workplace misconduct (including sexual harassment, bullying, abuse of authority, corruption, racism, ableism, homophobia, sexual assault, and other forms of violence) in international justice institutions, as well as the roadblocks to reporting mistreatment. Twenty four testimonials were tweeted regarding women working in public international law who shared their heartfelt and distressing reasons for not reporting workplace misconduct at international justice institutions, including retaliation, fear, stigma, gender and race bias, and dysfunctional reporting mechanisms. The campaign drew considerable attention on Twitter through the ATLAS network and served to ground WIGJ’s advocacy around the concept of workplace misconduct in concrete examples.

Taking stock of OTP’s efforts to advance accountability for SGBC

WIGJ has seen a dramatic change in the international landscape of understanding and addressing sexual violence in conflict over the past decade and recognises that one catalyst for this advance in international criminal law has been the work of the ICC Office of the Prosecutor, with Fatou Bensouda at its helm between 2012 and 2021.

Over the course of 2021, together with the International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH), WIGJ engaged in a stock taking exercise to identify Prosecutor Bensouda’s legacy in advancing accountability for sexual violence crimes, including the strategies, policies and practice related to these crimes, and what recommendations and encouragements civil society can impart to the incoming Prosecutor Karin Khan, who took office on 16 June 2021. The exercise resulted in a report analysing efforts to inform and encourage continued robust investigation and prosecution of SGBC at the ICC.

On Friday 18 June 2021, to mark the International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict, WIGJ and FIDH launched their publication called “[Accountability for Sexual and Gender-Based Crimes at the ICC: An Analysis of Prosecutor Bensouda’s Legacy](#)”. A panel discussion was organised on the occasion of the launch with Fatou Bensouda (former ICC Prosecutor), Karim Khan (ICC Prosecutor), Esperande Bigirimana (survivor activist and member of SEMA, the Global Network of Victims and Survivors of Wartime Sexual Violence), and Adriana Benjumea (Executive Director, HUMANAS), moderated by Melinda Reed (Executive Director, Women’s Initiatives for Gender Justice). Some additional remarks were provided by Guissou Jahangiri (Vice-President FIDH, Executive Director OPEN ASIA|Armanshahr) and H.E. Joanna Roper (Ambassador of the United Kingdom to the Netherlands). The recording of the event is available at this [link](#).

³ https://asp.icc-cpi.int/sites/asp/files/asp_docs/ASP19/IER-Final-Report-ENG.pdf

⁴ Ibid, para. 209.

⁵ Ibid, para. 210.

The report is available in [English](#) and [French](#). The event was very well attended by the diplomatic community, ICC, academia, and NGO representatives, with approximately 200 participants joining.

This initiative was an important opportunity to highlight the OTP's most significant achievements, emblematic of Prosecutor Bensouda's commitment and efforts, as well as key challenges faced, and ongoing opportunities to optimize the OTP's work. The recommendations provided in the report will be important for Prosecutor Khan to address outstanding issues. The Report was welcomed by Prosecutor Khan during the panel discussion, during which he stated that the report would have this informative effect. WIGJ also understands from the OTP's Children and Gender Unit that the report was well received throughout the OTP. WIGJ will continue to advocate for the comprehensive investigation and prosecution of SGBC by the OTP throughout the new Prosecutor's tenure.

Ongwen verdict

On 4 February 2021, Dominic Ongwen was convicted by the ICC on 61 charges of war crimes and crimes against humanity. The Prosecution had placed SGBV at the heart of the case, and Ongwen was found guilty on the charges of rape as crime against humanity and war crime, sexual slavery as crime against humanity and war crime, forced pregnancy as crime against humanity and war crime, forced marriage as crime against humanity, enslavement as crime against humanity, torture as crime against humanity and war crime, and outrages upon personal dignity as war crime, among others. Civil society has been fighting for sexual and gender-based crimes (SGBC) to receive the attention they need under international justice and in the ICC courtroom, and the judgement in the Ongwen case is crucial in this regard.

Judge Schmitt, Presiding Judge of ICC Trial Chamber IX, read out a summary of the judgement and took the time to give detailed descriptions of harrowing instances of the horrific crimes committed by the LRA. He noted during the reading of the judgement that "victims have a right not to be forgotten, and to be mentioned" in the ICC courtroom. As such, he read out the names of the victims of the crimes detailed, as far as known to the Court. This served as a powerful acknowledgment of the deep suffering of both the mentioned victims and the thousand others at the hand of the LRA.

With 19 counts underlining 11 SGBC charges, the Ongwen trial was the first at the ICC addressing SGBCs with such a broad spectrum. It was the first time that the crime against humanity of forced marriage was charged as an other inhumane act was prosecuted before the ICC, as well as the first time that the crime of forced pregnancy was prosecuted before an international court. This reflected outgoing Prosecutor Bensouda's commitment to address these overlooked crimes and to advance international jurisprudence on the matter. The Prosecutor went to the heart of the gendered dimension of the crimes in her pre-trial brief: "Women were treated as spoils of war, awarded as prizes without any more say in the matter than if they had been animals or inanimate objects." The objectification of women was mentioned on numerous occasions in the summary of the verdict.

The trial also highlighted sexual violence against men and boys, a topic that is only recently starting to gain traction in the International Criminal Law field. While the Legal Representatives of Victims' request to call witnesses to testify on this form of violence was rejected, the request did aid to draw attention to the prevalence of these crimes against men and boys in the LRA ranks.

On 22 April 2021, together with Parliamentarians for Global Action, WIGJ co-hosted a panel on "The Role of Parliamentarians in Implementing Forced Marriage as a Crime Against Humanity into Domestic Law". The event brought together Hon. Levy Nazaré, Vice-President of the National Assembly (Sao Tomé & Príncipe), PGA Board Member; Ms. Anushka Sehmi, Legal representative of victims before the International Criminal Court in the case of Prosecutor v. Dominic Ongwen; Hon. Fox Odoi-Oywelowo, MP (Uganda), PGA member; Hon. Mariam Solaimankhail, MP (Afghanistan); Ms. Grace Acan (Uganda), Community Rights Advocate, Women's Advocacy Network; Ms. Jackline Atingo (Uganda), Research-Consultant, Justice & security research project, London School of Economics; expert on victims' rights; Hon. Millie Odhiambo-Mabona, MP (Kenya), PGA Board Member; and Ms. Frederika Schweighoferova, PGA Senior Legal Officer of the International Law and Human Rights Programme.

In December 2021, Women's Initiatives was joined by Dr Rosemary Grey, the Global Justice Center and Amnesty International to submit an [amicus curiae brief](#) on the crime of forced pregnancy. The amicus brief was in response to a call by the ICC Appeals Chamber of the ICC's Ongwen case to apply for leave to submit amici on topics including the legal interpretation of forced marriage, sexual slavery, forced pregnancy and the standard applicable to assessing evidence of sexual violence. The brief explains that the proposal to enumerate 'forced pregnancy' in the Rome Statute was first made by the Women's Caucus for Gender Justice in 1997 to acknowledge the incomparable harm caused to the victim: 'Where impregnation or enforced pregnancy results, the invasion of the body and self is total. Women are being treated as chattel for the purpose of reproduction; this is another form of gender enslavement.'



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La guerra inscrita en el cuerpo. Informe nacional de violencia sexual en el conflicto armado.

Colombia

Building on the successes of the 2020 Colombia project, during which Women's Initiatives partnered with Women's Link Worldwide to bring the attention of Colombian practitioners to "other forms of sexual violence," in 2021 WIGJ worked to develop tailored guidance on including a wider range of forms of sexual violence in Colombian accountability measures.

The Women's Initiatives team for the Colombia project was composed of four lawyers: Michelle Reyes Milk, the project lead; Natalia Buenahora Streithorst, a Colombian consultant with extensive expertise in gender and human rights; and two researchers - Juliana Laguna and Maria Carolina Espitia Becerra, both with prior experience in researching acts of sexual nature in Colombia.

The project started with desk research, including analysis of open clauses on acts of sexual nature other than rape in the Colombian legal system and reflection on how legal practitioners could be further assisted in progressively interpreting articles 206-210 of the Colombian Criminal Code (on acts of sexual nature), as well as other relevant provisions on sexual violence within the criminal legal system pertaining to breaches to International Humanitarian Law (IHL).

The team researched how relevant domestic and international legal precedents have defined acts of sexual nature, what examples of acts have been characterized as such, and how the relevant case-law contributed towards identifying key indicia that can assist legal practitioners in their characterization. In addition, desk research also helped identify and confirm some of the obstacles that impede the prosecution of many of these acts; namely, the lack of understanding of the scope of the legal provisions, as well as persisting patterns of stereotypes and prejudices among legal practitioners which lead to a restrictive approach in the use of the law.

While Colombian law does not provide a definition of sexual violence, important case-law has addressed this issue, as well as the National Protocol on Sexual Violence developed by the Attorney General's office. However, these definitions are based on the commission of "acts of sexual nature", without providing indicia of what they entail. This issue was of relevance given that the Colombian Criminal Code includes a generic provision on "acts of sexual nature different to rape," along with additional provisions on sexual violence contained in the Chapter related to breaches to IHL.

Based on the structure of *The Hague Principles on Sexual Violence*, a draft of the *(Colombian) Practical Guide on Acts of Sexual Nature* was developed and tailored to the Colombian legal framework in conformity with research findings from national and regional legal jurisprudence. The draft *Practical Guide* was comprised of: (1) an introductory document, featuring the relevant background on the Colombian legal framework regarding sexual violence; some of the problematic findings by Colombian courts on the issue, as well as important decisions that can pave the way towards more progressive standards; and, lastly, the role that the Guide can play in filling some of the gaps identified in our research; (2) the Guide, including indicia on acts of sexual nature identified in key decisions, both domestic and international, as well as examples on the acts themselves; and (3) the annexes, which include, in Annex 1, the list of decisions that have been reviewed for the Guidelines, along with the relevant excerpts; and, in Annex 2, (anonymous) excerpts from the interviews with the experts.

Leading experts on sexual violence in Colombia, including human rights defenders (Mariana Ardila, Women's Link Worldwide; María Susana Peralta, Colombia Diversa; Linda Cabrera, SISMA Mujer; Viviana Rodríguez, Humanas), university professors (María Camila Correa, Universidad del Rosario; Isabel Cristina Jaramillo Sierra, Universidad de los Andes; Angélica Cocomá, PhD candidate at Oxford University), and a judge (Magistrate Reinere Jaramillo, Special Jurisdiction for Peace) were consulted on issues covered by the

working draft, including the concept of acts of sexual nature as understood and prosecuted in Colombian criminal law. In addition to a discussion on key elements of the working draft, the consultations provided a good opportunity to discuss crucial elements and obstacles to accountability for sexual violence in Colombian jurisdictions. This included what is understood by sexual violence; sexual violence acts recognised as such in case-law; tactics or approaches experts have adopted in their efforts to further expand the understanding of acts of sexual nature; and obstacles and challenges faced in this work.

The [*\(Colombian\) Practical Guide on Acts of Sexual Nature*](#) was launched on 17 December 2021 with a virtual panel discussion called “Accountability for SGBC in Colombia: better understanding acts of a sexual nature to break the circular definition of sexual violence.” The panel featured Ruby Mae Axelson, Legal Consultant at Global Rights Compliance; Mariana Ardila, Managing Attorney at Women’s Link Worldwide; Diana Maria Cubillos, Senior Legal Officer at the Gender Committee of the Special Jurisdiction for Peace (JEP); and Reinere Jaramillo, Magistrate at the JEP. An initial round of dissemination of the guidelines was done through social media and through Women’s Initiatives’ network by email. More targeted outreach by email with civil society, investigators, prosecutors, and magistrates from the JEP and the Office of the Attorney General followed.

THE COALITION
FOR THE
INTERNATIONAL
CRIMINAL COURT
TOGETHER FOR JUSTICE



Hosting the Coalition for the ICC

On 1 July 2021, the Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice became the interim host of the Secretariat for the Coalition for the International Criminal Court (CICC). The CICC is a global civil society network of member organizations that led the campaign to set up the International Criminal Court and monitor its current work, ranging from community and grassroots groups in 150 countries to prominent international human rights non-governmental organizations.

The CICC Steering Committee mandated WIGJ to establish a consortium of partner organisations to facilitate the transition of the Coalition Secretariat and ensure broad regional representation moving forward, while a full review of governance, including the process for selecting the next permanent secretariat host, is completed. Once the governance review is concluded, which will include consultations with members, the hosting of the CICC Secretariat will be revisited and the permanent host selected through a transparent process.

During the reporting period, Women's Initiatives ensured that essential services of the Secretariat were maintained. The Coalition Secretariat team consisted of two Advocacy Officers under the supervision of the Head of Advocacy. Project implementation was monitored by the WIGJ Advocacy Director, by means of regular bilateral meetings with the CICC Head of Advocacy and meetings with the Secretariat team. The administrative and financial overview was conducted by the WIGJ Programme Associate, with oversight from the WIGJ Advocacy Director and Executive Director.

The CICC Secretariat has successfully navigated this transitional period, putting in place new systems needed to continue its long-standing track record of engaging with civil society to ensure its strong participation in the Rome Statute system. During the reporting period, the Secretariat has: kept member organizations informed about ICC developments through a wide dissemination of relevant updates; coordinated opportunities for joint advocacy; ensured adequate interpretation and translation; maintained civil society access to ICC and ASP structures; amplified and represented civil society voices in important discussion and processes at the ICC; created consultation opportunities between NGOs and various relevant stakeholders; and supported members in strategizing and developing advocacy.

These activities have had the impact of maintaining the CICC's unique role and standing at the ICC, the ASP, and with states parties. The ultimate beneficiaries of a robust civic space in the fight against impunity are victims, survivors, and communities seeking access to justice for serious international crimes. The project's activities have benefited Coalition member organizations, working on behalf of local and global interests and the ICC, through the recommendations and advocacy of Coalition members towards court officials and states parties within the Assembly framework.

Annex A

Legal and Organisational Structure

The Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice was established on 7th of January 2004 in The Hague, Netherlands and is established for an unlimited period of time. The organisation was created with the goal to promote the integration of a gender perspective into international humanitarian and criminal laws and institutions.

The Board is responsible for the governance of the organisation with the following members in 2021:

1. Gabrielle McIntyre, Chair
2. Steven Powles QC, Treasurer
3. Demetrius Wijesinghe, Secretary
4. Melinda Reed, Executive Director
5. Racine Levy, Member

In 2021, the Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice operated with the staff structure approved by the Board, with the following members:

1. Melinda Reed, Executive Director
2. Alix Vuillemin, Advocacy Director
3. Valeria Babără, Programme and Advocacy Associate
4. Cristina Luque, Finance Consultant
5. Malini Laxminarayan, Consultant
6. Danya Chaikel, Consultant
7. Diane Brown, Consultant
8. Michelle Reyes Milk, Consultant
9. Natalia Buenahora Streithorst, Consultant
10. Maria Carolina Espitia Becerra, Consultant

CICC Secretariat team

11. Matteo Tonella, Consultant
12. Yasmina Gourchane, Consultant
13. Carmela Garcia Ganoza, Consultant
14. Agustina Bidart, Consultant
15. Virginie Amato, Consultant

Governance and Policy Framework

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

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

Budget and Finance

Annual Budget: In 2021, the Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice, implemented our domestic and international programmes with a budget of €293,708.

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

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

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

Risk type: Programmatic

Risk 2: Risk of insufficient funds

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

Risk type: Financial and Institutional

Risk 3: Risk of loss of credibility

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

Risk type: Operational and Institutional

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

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

Annual report 2021

**Stichting Women's Initiatives for
Gender Justice**

's-Gravenhage

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We hereby offer you the report concerning the annual report 2021 for Stichting Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice, 's-Gravenhage.

Independent auditors' report

To: The board and board of directors of Stichting Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice

A. Report on the audit of the financial statements 2021

Our opinion

We have audited the financial statements 2021 of Stichting Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice, based in 's-Gravenhage.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Stichting Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice as at 31 December 2021, and of its result for 2021 in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

The financial statements comprise:

1. the balance sheet as at 31 December 2021;
2. the statement of income and expenses for 2021; and
3. the notes comprising a summary of the accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for our opinion

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

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

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

Unaudited corresponding figures

We have not audited the financial statements 2020. Consequently, we have not audited the corresponding figures included in the profit and loss account, in the statements of changes and in the related notes.

C. Description of responsibilities regarding the financial statements

Responsibilities of the board and board of directors for the financial statements

The board is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. Furthermore, the board is responsible for such internal control as the board determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

The supervisory board is responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

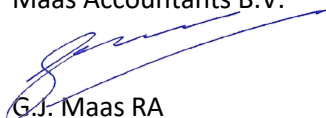
We have exercised professional judgement and have maintained professional skepticism throughout the audit, in accordance with Dutch Standards on Auditing, ethical requirements and independence requirements. Our audit included among others:

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

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

The Hague, 27 May 2022

Maas Accountants B.V.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'G.J. Maas', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

G.J. Maas RA

Management Board's report

Management Board's Report

Objective

The Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice is 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.

Board of directors

G.L. McIntyre, Chair

M.D. Reed, Executive Director

J.D. Wijesinghe, Secretary

S.S. Powles, Treasurer

R.S. Levy, Board member

Activities financial year 2021

Analysis and accessibility: engaging ICL practitioners on SGBC accountability developments

During 2021, Women's Initiatives events in the context of the annual Assembly of States Parties (ASP) to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC), contributing towards our organizational outcomes including the analysis of jurisprudential developments on sexual and gender-based crimes (SGBC) to date, and strategic advocacy meetings and events to increase the understanding, transparency, and accessibility of ICC jurisprudence on SGBC and thereby enhance accountability for the full range of SGBCs at the ICC.

Strategic work on gender justice in international criminal law

During the reporting period, Women's Initiatives was joined by Dr Rosemary Grey, the Global Justice Center and Amnesty International to submit an [amicus curiae brief](#) on the crime of forced pregnancy. The amicus brief was in response to a call by the ICC Appeals Chamber of the ICC's Ongwen case to apply for leave to submit amici on topics including the legal interpretation of forced marriage, sexual slavery, forced pregnancy and the standard applicable to assessing evidence of sexual violence.

Advancing on accountability for SGBC in Colombia

Women's Initiatives held a [panel discussion](#) on the topic of "Accountability for SGBC in Colombia: better understanding acts of a sexual nature to break the circular definition of sexual violence." At the event, we launched the [\(Colombian\) Practical Guide on Acts of a Sexual Nature](#), a document of guidance for Colombian practitioners working to address sexual violence, featuring the following: a background on the relevant legal framework; indicia on acts of sexual nature; examples of key legal decisions, from domestic, regional and international jurisprudence; and excerpts from consultations with experts.

Working with the International Criminal Court to advance gender justice

In light of the [invitation](#) of the ICC Office of the Prosecutor to provide initial comments on the nature, scope and elements of a new policy initiative to advance accountability for gender persecution under the Rome Statute, Women's Initiatives advocated for parties with expertise to participate in the consultations and share their input in order to further transparency and generate a more comprehensive policy. On 2 February 2022, WIGJ intervened at a meeting of the Working Party on Public International Law (COJUR) of the Council of the European Union to encourage EU member states to reach out to national experts and engage in the initial round of consultations.

Advocacy on Conflict Related Sexual Violence

Women's Initiatives engaged in discussions with the Mukwege Foundation, and with the UK FCDO Office for Conflict, Stabilisation and Mediation on an initiative to spearhead an International Convention on Conflict Related Sexual Violence. The initiative follows the [recommendation](#) of Dr Mukwege as a member of the Gender Equality Advisory Council (or GEAC, an independent group of experts convened by UK Prime Minister Boris Johnson under the UK's G7 Presidency) calling on the leaders of the G7 to condemn the use of sexual violence in conflict, and to lead the development of an international convention to eliminate sexual violence in conflict.

In 2021, the CICC Secretariat has successfully navigated a transitional period, with the support of Women's Initiatives as its new host and the Coalition's Steering Committee, to put in place new systems needed to continue its long-standing track record of engaging with civil society to ensure its strong participation in the Rome Statute system. During the reporting period, the Secretariat has: kept member organizations informed about International Criminal Court (ICC) developments through a wide dissemination of relevant updates; coordinated opportunities for joint advocacy; ensured adequate interpretation and translation; maintained civil society access to ICC and Assembly of States Parties (ASP) structures; amplified and represented civil society voices in important discussion and processes at the ICC; created consultation opportunities between NGOs and various relevant stakeholders; and supported members in strategizing and developing advocacy.

Important decisions or intentions for the year 2022

In 2022, Women's Initiatives plans to continue ongoing efforts to highlight the issue of sexual and gender based violence in international law and will work to support advocacy efforts both in The Hague and in the broader Rome Statute system.

Description of the risks regarding continuity of funding

Women's Initiatives has evaluated risks for the organization and has reduced overhead costs and focused on remote work to mitigate against the ongoing effects of the COVID 19 pandemic.

Budget 2022

As of 28 April, WIGJ expects an annual budget of around 730,000 EUR, out of which 500,000 EUR estimated for the CICC project and 230,000 EUR for other Women's Initiatives projects. Of the total expected budget, 480,000 EUR are confirmed and 250,000 EUR pending. The estimated expenses are as follows: 527,000 EUR for staff costs (WIGJ and CICC), 9,000 EUR for finance services, 12,000 EUR for institutional costs, and 182,000 for programme costs (out of which 50,000 EUR for WIGJ projects and 132,000 EUR for CICC projects).

Financial statements

Balance sheet as at 31 December 2021

(After proposal distribution of result)

		31 December 2021		31 December 2020	
		EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
ASSETS					
Current assets					
Receivables					
Accrued income and prepaid expenses	1		8.415		696
Cash and cash equivalents	2		392.498		25.844
			<u>400.913</u>		<u>26.540</u>
FOUNDATION'S CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES					
Foundation's capital					
Statutory capital		-	-		
Appropriated reserves	3	6.723	-		
Appropriated funds	4	378.614	8.028		
General reserve	5	<u>(1.031)</u>	<u>(1.077)</u>		
			384.306		6.951
Short-term liabilities					
Trade payables	6	7.484	10.418		
Payables relating to taxes and social security contributions		3.072	2.062		
Other liabilities and accrued expenses	7	<u>6.051</u>	<u>7.109</u>		
			16.607		19.589
			<u>400.913</u>		<u>26.540</u>

Statement of income and expenses for the year 2021

			2021	2020
		EUR	EUR	EUR
Income	8	671.065		261.345
Spent on objectives	9	<u>(137.053)</u>		<u>(114.344)</u>
			534.012	147.001
Expenses of employee benefits	10	101.113		73.526
Housing expenses	11	1.775		4.377
Selling expenses	12	-		439
Office expenses	13	12.353		7.947
General expenses	14	<u>40.847</u>		<u>35.444</u>
Total of sum of expenses			<u>156.088</u>	<u>121.733</u>
Balance of income and expenses			377.924	25.268
Financial income and expense	15		<u>(567)</u>	<u>103</u>
Total of income and expenses			377.357	25.371
Income tax expense			-	-
Total of result after tax			<u>377.357</u>	<u>25.371</u>
Appropriation of result				
Addition to appropriated funds			379.489	-
Withdrawal from appropriated funds			-8.901	-
Addition to appropriated reserves			6.723	8.028
Addition to general reserves			<u>46</u>	<u>17.343</u>
			<u>377.357</u>	<u>25.371</u>

Notes to the financial statements

ENTITY INFORMATION

Registered address and registration number trade register

The registered and actual address of Stichting Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice is Saturnusstraat 9, 2516 AD in 's-Gravenhage. Stichting Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice is registered at the Chamber of Commerce under number 27264260.

GENERAL NOTES

General notes

The most important activities of the entity

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

The location of the actual activities

The actual address of Stichting Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice is Saturnusstraat 9, 2516 AD in 's-Gravenhage.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Accounting principles applied to the valuation of assets and liabilities

Cash and cash equivalents

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

Current assets

Current assets are carried at their nominal value, less any provisions deemed necessary to mitigate the risk of bad debt. These provisions are determined on the basis of an individual assessment of the receivables. Unless stated otherwise, the receivables have a maturity of less than 1 year.

Current liabilities

On initial recognition current liabilities are recognised at nominal value.

Accounting principles for the determination of the result

Accounting principles for determining the result

The result is the difference between the realisable value of the income and expenses and other charges during the year. The results on transactions are recognised in the year in which they are realised.

Revenue recognition

Income comprises the income from realised grants and donations which have been allocated to related direct and indirect expenses.

Notes to the balance sheet

Assets

CURRENT ASSETS

Receivables

	<u>31-12-2021</u>	<u>31-12-2020</u>
	EUR	EUR
1 Accrued income and prepaid expenses		
Other receivables	-	696
Grants receivable	<u>8.415</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>8.415</u>	<u>696</u>
2 Cash and cash equivalents		
ING Bank N.V.	386.612	19.456
DFCU Bank Ltd	5.674	5.674
Cash	<u>212</u>	<u>714</u>
	<u>392.498</u>	<u>25.844</u>

The bank account at DFCU Bank Ltd in Uganda has been blocked. Efforts to get the funds unblocked have been put on hold till further notice.

Foundation's capital and liabilities

	2021	2020
	EUR	EUR
3 Appropriated reserves		
Balance as at 1 January	-	-
Addition in financial year	6.723	-
Balance as at 31 December	6.723	-

	2021	2020
	EUR	EUR
4 Appropriated funds		
Balance as at 1 January	8.028	97.000
Addition in financial year	379.487	8.028
	387.515	105.028
Withdrawal in financial year	(8.901)	-
Release in favour of general reserve	-	(97.000)
Balance as at 31 December	378.614	8.028

	Swiss Department Foreign Affairs	UK PSVI - Colombia	Coalition for the International Criminal Court	Other	Total
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Appropriated funds					
Funding received	-	-		151.593	151.593
Funding used	-	-		(143.566)	(143.566)
Balance as at 1 January	-	-		8.027	8.027
Funding received 2021	115.000	32.926	280.000	208.873	636.799
Funding receivable 2021	-	8.414			8.414
Funding used 2021	(87.107)	(42.215)	(107.458)	(37.846)	(274.626)
Total	27.893	(875)	172.542	179.054	378.614

	2021	2020
	EUR	EUR
5 General reserve		
Balance as at 1 January	(1.077)	(115.420)
Appropriation of result	46	17.343
Release of appropriated funds	-	97.000
Balance as at 31 December	(1.031)	(1.077)

SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES

	<u>31-12-2021</u>	<u>31-12-2020</u>
	EUR	EUR
6 Trade payables		
Trade creditors	<u>7.484</u>	<u>10.418</u>
7 Other liabilities and accrued expenses		
Net wages	-	4.992
Audit fees	<u>6.051</u>	<u>2.117</u>
	<u>6.051</u>	<u>7.109</u>

Notes to the statement of income and expenses

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	EUR	EUR
8 Income		
Swiss Department of Foreign Affairs	115.000	4.386
Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs	15.988	151.593
UK PSVI Colombia	42.215	-
German Department of Foreign Affairs	-	70.000
FCO United Kingdom	10.000	31.782
Wellspring Filantropic Fund	177.012	-
Municipality The Hague - CICC	5.000	-
Swiss Department of Foreign Affairs - CICC	25.000	-
Ministry Foreign Affairs Finland - CICC	75.000	-
Austrian Federal Ministry for Europe, Integration and Foreign affairs - CICC	5.000	-
Ministry Foreign Affairs Netherlands - CICC	95.000	-
Department Foreign Affairs Ireland - CICC	80.000	-
Other	25.850	3.584
	<u>671.065</u>	<u>261.345</u>
9 Spent on objectives		
CICC consultants	76.958	-
CICC project costs	1.618	-
Democratic Republic of Congo	14.734	-
Consultants other	5.732	-
Legal (Advocacy, Research & Monitoring) consultants	8.124	105.335
Legal (Advocacy, Research & Monitoring) project costs	3.474	8.591
Strategic events - Global agenda	-	418
Increase understanding of sexual violence Colombia consultants	26.413	-
	<u>137.053</u>	<u>114.344</u>

		Increase understanding of sexual violence		
	CICC	Colombia	Other	Total
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Specifications on the programs 2021				
Realized				
Grant spend in 2021	107.458	42.215	144.081	293.754
Work contracted out - Consultants	(76.958)	(26.413)	(13.856)	(117.227)
COVID 19 support DRC	-	-	(14.000)	(14.000)
Other costs	(1.618)	-	(4.208)	(5.826)
	28.882	15.802	112.017	156.701
Staff expenses	(13.950)	(10.054)	(77.109)	(101.113)
Management fee	(10.759)	(3.120)	(15.921)	(29.800)
Indirect costs	(4.173)	(2.628)	(18.941)	(25.742)
Total	-	-	46	46

		Increase understanding of sexual violence		
	CICC	Colombia	Other	Total
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Specifications on the programmes in 2021				
Budget				
Grant	105.215	40.930	144.126	290.271
Work contracted out - Consultants	(87.100)	(23.750)	(9.943)	(120.793)
COVID 19 support DRC	-	-	(15.000)	(15.000)
Other costs	(975)	(1.740)	(5.768)	(8.483)
	17.140	15.440	113.415	145.995
Staff expenses	(7.000)	(9.500)	(82.800)	(99.300)
Management fee	(8.000)	(3.120)	(19.160)	(30.280)
Indirect costs	(2.140)	(2.820)	(11.455)	(16.415)
Total	-	-	-	-

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	EUR	EUR
10 Expenses of employee benefits		
Wages and salaries	79.603	56.538
Social security premiums and pensions cost	21.510	16.917
Other expenses of employee benefits	-	71
	<u>101.113</u>	<u>73.526</u>
Wages and salaries		
Salary	<u>79.603</u>	<u>56.538</u>
Social security premiums and pensions cost		
Social security charges	14.537	12.798
Addition pension provision for scheme	5.159	3.665
Sick pay insurance	1.814	454
	<u>21.510</u>	<u>16.917</u>
Other expenses of employee benefits		
Arbo services	<u>-</u>	<u>71</u>
11 Housing expenses		
Rent expenses	<u>1.775</u>	<u>4.377</u>
12 Selling expenses		
Travelling and hotel expenses	<u>-</u>	<u>439</u>
13 Office expenses		
Bookkeeping	8.085	4.265
Office supplies	324	275
Automation expenses	3.675	3.612
Insurance premium	269	(205)
	<u>12.353</u>	<u>7.947</u>
14 General expenses		
Managementfee	29.800	-
Audit costs	6.050	3.752
Other general expenses	2.952	748
Consultancy expenses	-	29.561
Bank expenses	2.045	1.382
Cash differences	-	1
	<u>40.847</u>	<u>35.444</u>

15 Financial income and expense

Currency translation differences

<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
EUR	EUR
<u>(567)</u>	<u>103</u>

's-Gravenhage,

Stichting Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice



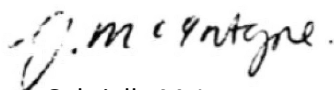
Melinda Reed
Director



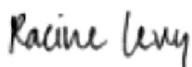
Steven Powles
Treasurer



Demetrius Wijesinghe
Secretary



Gabrielle McIntyre
Chairman



Racine Levy
Board member

Annexes

Breakdown spent on objectives per project per funding

Coalition for the International Criminal Court						Increase understanding of sexual violence Colombia	Other projects, events, campaigns					Total
Ministry Foreign Affairs Finland	Ministry Foreign Affairs Netherlands	Department Foreign Affairs Ireland	Swiss Department of Foreign Affairs	Municipality The Hague	Austrian Federal Ministry for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs	Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Affairs United Kingdom	Swiss Department of Foreign Affairs	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada	Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Affairs United Kingdom	Wellspring Philanthropic Fund	Private donations	
75.000	95.000	80.000	25.000	5.000	5.000	41.341	115.000	16.862	10.000	177.012	25.850	671.065

Funds received in 2021

Spent on objectives:

Work contracted out - Consultants
COVID 19 support DRC
Other costs

57.321	-	-	15.319	4.318	-	26.413	2.982	8.124	-	-	2.750	117.227
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.000	14.000
935	-	-	125	558	-	-	585	2.973	-	-	650	5.826

Overhead expenses

Staff expenses
Management fee
Housing expenses
Office and general expenses
Financial income and expense

7.200	3.500	3.250	-	-	-	10.054	59.793	7.316	8.000	2.000	-	101.113
8.259	500	-	2.000	-	-	3.120	8.158	5.763	2.000	-	-	29.800
-	-	-	-	-	-	668	1.107	-	-	-	-	1.775
1.115	1.000	1.000	747	124	-	1.904	14.159	713	-	957	1.681	23.400
170	-	-	17	-	-	56	324	-	-	-	-	567

Total expenses

75.000	5.000	4.250	18.208	5.000	-	42.215	87.108	24.889	10.000	2.957	19.081	293.708
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Balance of income and expenses

-	90.000	75.750	6.792	-	5.000	-874	27.892	-8.027	-	174.055	6.769	377.357
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Appropriation of result

Addition to appropriated funds
Withdrawal from appropriated funds
Addition to appropriated reserves

-	90.000	75.750	6.792	-	5.000	-	27.892	-	-	174.055	-	379.489
-	-	-	-	-	-	-874	-	-8.027	-	-	-	-8.901
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.723	6.723

-	90.000	75.750	6.792	-	5.000	-874	27.892	-8.027	-	174.055	6.723	377.311
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