

PROTECTION  
PREVENTION  
**PEACE.**

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ABOUT THE  
PHOTOGRAPHER

**SAIFUL  
HUQ OMI**

*“Using my lens  
to help create a  
better world”*

This Annual Report features four stunning – yet haunting – images by photo activist, Saiful Huq Omi. Saiful hails from Bangladesh, and uses his camera as a medium for advocacy, through which to tell important stories of individuals. His photos have appeared in *The New York Times*, *The Economist*, and *The Guardian*, amongst others, and his work has been on exhibit in galleries on multiple continents.

WFM-IGP is excited to share this important work from Saiful’s project, ‘No 136’ – the title of which describes the plight of the Rohingya population, as Myanmar (Burma) only recognizes 135 ethnic groups, therefore, denying the Rohingya as the 136th group. Today, at least 1.3 million Rohingya are stateless, and so stripped of their basic human rights. The world has been slow

to mobilize to effectively support the Rohingya, despite warnings from human rights groups and activists.

The unaddressed, rampant discrimination facing the Rohingya, and other ethnic minorities, casts a dark shadow on the fragile democratic transition in Myanmar. Saiful’s photography illuminates the individual, amid forces working to deny them of their rights. At the date of publication, Saiful is in the midst of shooting a full length documentary on the Rohingya population.

For WFM-IGP, ‘No 136’ provides striking and vivid narratives of the individuals our work is geared towards supporting. We hope learning of these individuals and their stories affirms for you, as it does for us, the need to be relentless in efforts not just to protect, but to prevent these harrowing narratives, and holistically work towards peace.

**ON THE COVER**

Taken in 2009, on Bangladesh’s border, the image captures Saiful’s Rohingya guide as he points towards Myanmar, just on the other side of the river. He told Saiful: “My home is not far from here, you just cross the river Naaf and there is my home by the riverside. From here it is just two miles, but for me it is like a two million mile [distance], which I will never be able to cross.”

When asked, seven years later, if the guide had returned home, Saiful replied: “No, no, no he won’t be able to go home, he would be killed. Probably the next morning.”

This individual – and many others belonging to Myanmar’s minority ethnic groups – continues to be at-risk.



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# OUR 70-PLUS YEAR HISTORY WORKING WITH HUMAN RIGHTS

*WFM-IGP Executive Director, William R. Pace, pictured with Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Pace was inspired by MLK's activism, leading to a lifelong fight for peace and justice.*

## PHILOSOPHY

WFM-IGP was instrumental in establishing institutions vital to the human rights field – including the United Nations (UN) and the International Criminal Court (ICC). It was precisely because of this history that WFM-IGP was entrusted to operationalize and generate global consensus around the use of the Responsibility to Protect (RtoP/R2P). RtoP is a tool, to be utilized in efforts to uphold the promise of an end to genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity and ethnic cleansing, through emphasizing the responsibility on states to protect their populations from the threat or occurrence of any of these events. Few nonprofits in existence today can say that they have been around for the length of time of WFM-IGP, whilst maintaining a dedicated, and growing, focus on key peace and security issues.

Now WFM-IGP looks forward to growing its complementary range of programs to enhance the reach of international justice beyond the ICC, implement the RtoP norm and its preventive capabilities, and bolster the UN-system to advance its aptitude to respond to the ever-growing list of global crises.

**WFM-IGP's collaborative operations are critical to reaching the right solutions.**

## OUR APPROACH

With its main offices in New York (USA) and The Hague (The Netherlands), WFM-IGP and its programs have frequent, high-level access to what is happening at the UN and the ICC. The organization also has a presence in cities around the globe, key to its programmatic focuses: Cotonou, Benin; Brussels, Belgium; Lima, Peru; and Bangkok, Thailand.

While maintaining a strong presence at such an international-level is vital to WFM-IGP's operations, so too is another key component of its work: the Coalition-model. The Coalition-model is adapted and used for two of WFM-IGP's main programs: Coalition for the International Criminal Court (CICC) and the International Coalition for the Responsibility to Protect (ICRtoP). It is this model that allows WFM-IGP to really stand apart from other nonprofits. By facilitating multiple levels of engagement on its primary focus issues, WFM-IGP is positioned to offer well-informed, strategic plans and solutions, as well as to identify key synergies in tackling these complex problems. The history and early warning signs of these complex problems, as well as the efforts to deliver justice after the facts, all tell us that these problems never operate in isolation. WFM-IGP's collaborative operations are critical to reaching the right solutions.

Because of WFM-IGP's unique construct and model for engagement, strong relationships are fostered with other organizations, governments, international institutions, and individual leaders in the field. Maintaining and growing these relationships allows WFM-IGP to operate most creatively and effectively, providing the organization direct access to a wide-range of groups. Likewise, WFM-IGP comes to mind for these groups when new opportunities arise for cooperation, fueling a cycle of productivity that has lasted decades.

## HOW THE CICC WORKS

Established in 1995, the CICC is a global network of civil society organizations (CSOs) in 150 countries working in partnership to:

- Build Global Support for Justice;
- Strengthen the ICC & Rome Statute (RS) System; and
- Increase Access to Information & the Visibility of Justice.

The Coalition's global network consists of over 2500 members—leading human rights and humanitarian non-governmental organizations (NGOs), international law and justice institutions, and local and grassroots organizations—from every region of the world.

***“The Coalition’s members work on a numbers of issues and campaigns, such as: amendments, budget and finance, cooperation, communications and outreach, elections, legal representation, the Trust Fund for Victims, strategic planning, ASP oversight, the ICC premises, complementarity, universality...”***

*– Stephen Lamony, Senior Advisor, AU, UN and Africa Situations*

## HOW THE ICRTOP WORKS

The ICRTOP was created from the belief that if the norm was to have a significant impact on the protection of populations, it had to move beyond the UN and into civil society. Since its inception in 2009, the worth of the Coalition-model has been proven as it has fostered strengthened consensus on RtoP, emboldened capacities to prevent and halt atrocity crimes at every level, and mobilized civil society pushing for action to save lives in RtoP situations. As the ICRTOP continues to expand, its strengthened global network and diverse membership will only serve to improve understanding of RtoP, while also further laying the foundation for the norm's advancement.

***“The ICRTOP, is the global civil society network that strives to move RtoP from words to action. With over 85 members in all regions, we mobilize our membership to bring awareness to and enhance policy for implementing atrocities pre-***

***vention. This work takes a range of forms depending on the needs and focus of our members.”***

*– Megan Schmidt, Senior Program Officer*

## THE INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE PROGRAM

The IDG program's overall aim is to democratize and strengthen the effectiveness of global institutions and intergovernmental processes. Focusing on the UN-system, as well as other international institutions, the IDG program works to:

1. Ensure greater transparency and accountability in the UN-system and other institutions' decision-making processes;
2. Promote greater inclusivity in international governance; and
3. Increase the visibility of, and access to information about, global governance structures and international decision-making mechanisms.

The IDG program advocates for merit-based selection and appointment processes through specific campaigns, including the *1 for 7 Billion Campaign* to reform the selection and appointment process of the UN Secretary-General (UNSG). The program aims to strengthen the UN's ability to effectively prevent and address violent conflict, through monitoring and analysis of the work of the UN's principle peace and security organs, including the UN Security Council (UNSC). The IDG program supports the Campaign for the Establishment of a *United Nations Parliamentary Assembly (UNPA)*: a global network of parliamentarians and non-governmental organizations advocating citizen's representation at the UN. The program also acts as a key public resource, and raises awareness on global governance structures and international decision-making mechanisms, through its website - [unelections.org](http://unelections.org).

IGP houses the NGO Working Group on the Security Council (NGOWG/SC), which brings together NGOs working in various areas of international peace and security around their shared interest of following the UNSC. Abigail Lawson is the Coordinator, and gives her insider account of key operations in June 2015:

***“NGOWG/SC met with the members of the High-Level Independent Panel on Peace Operations (HIPPO), as the panel was finalizing their report to the UNSG. While many members of the Working Group had previously had the chance to meet bilaterally with panel members or submit their input for the report directly, this meeting still generated a lot of interest and nearly all members attended. The NGOWG/SC members felt it was a good forum to hear from Panelists in an off-the-record format about how their input had been received and would fit into the final report, as well as the Panelists' honest assessment of the expectations for the report. This meeting was particularly unique because it broke out of the NGOWG/SC's traditional model of meeting one-on-one with UNSC members, and offered an opportunity for NGOs and a high-level group of experts to come together and speak frankly about the future of UN peace operations, drawing on all their areas of expertise. It really highlighted the depth of civil society expertise in areas of peace operations, and the kind of conversations that can happen when UN officials are open to engagement. It was one of the most successful meetings - I heard from NGO members for weeks after about how interesting and valuable the meeting was, and the HIPPO Secretariat followed up with me to continue consulting with NGOs.”***



# ADDRESS TO THE COUNCIL

DELIVERED BY THE HONORABLE DR. LLOYD AXWORTHY, PRESIDENT

Dr. Axworthy opened his remarks, commenting on the hope that the twentieth century had championed:

***“despite two World Wars and untold human suffering, we witnessed an unparalleled advance of freedom and justice with the defeat of fascism and other forms of totalitarian government.*”**

Axworthy then went on to comment on the current state of affairs, that, militant extremism continues to take root in ungoverned spaces, where the rule of law has collapsed, and discrimination continues to threaten the rights of women, children, and minorities worldwide.”

However, given this context, hope still remains.

***“The growing roles of women, civil society organizations, and businesses, whose voices are amplified through new communications technologies, offer new opportunities for effective peacebuilding, governance renewal, and transformational justice.”*”**

The crux of WFM-IGP’s work is to ensure human rights advancements not only stay on course, but also, that present opportunities are met with creative solutions. As Axworthy made clear, “Without effective and inclusive global governance that also

safeguards fundamental human rights, the hard-fought gains of earlier generations may be lost and the extraordinary potential of future generations jeopardized. Repeated failures to achieve reform within the UN and other entities deepen the global governance crisis with serious implications for security and justice.”

**Dr. Axworthy provided an overview on three major impediments to global reform:**

1. A lack of political will to change;
2. Poor design and advocacy for a specific policy or institutional reform; and
3. Limited skill and effort invested in sustaining a reform program through to completion.

Meeting current challenges means furthering the progress WFM-IGP and its networks have achieved in pressing for creative and collective solutions.

Dr. Axworthy closed this Council address with an invitation, inclusive of a multitude of actors, in addition to human rights organizations: governments, private sector, and the media, amongst others. These actors were called upon to partner with one another, in order to, “help build and sustain a coalition for progressive global change, in pursuit of a vision of justice and security for all.”

“Excerpts from the WFM-IGP Council Presentation on 6 November 2015”



A MESSAGE FROM WILLIAM R. PACE, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

## WHERE WE ARE HEADED

On the horizon remain the improved protection of human rights & the end of impunity for the world's most devastating crimes.

**Respect for and protection of human rights remains at the crux of WFM-IGP's work.** Human rights are the thread connecting our programs, which collectively work towards prevention, protection and accountability (on the route to peace) for genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity – albeit from different angles and entry points. Our talented staff and leadership, Coalition members, and expert partners, spanning oceans and time zones, work utilizing diverse tactics in an effort to unearth new opportunities to build capacities in these areas.

**Human rights work has a variety of focuses and interdependencies.** Instead of viewing this as justification for working in siloes or desiring a more simplified approach, we are equal parts ambitious and pragmatic in our collaborative approach to find innovative ways to make an impact on the issues, communities, and key actors that we target. At WFM-IGP, we do not believe the lofty goals we have set for ourselves can be achieved without a multifaceted approach. Work prioritizing prevention may look different and involve different partners than our work on protection or peace, at first glance. But, without vigilant prevention efforts, peace cannot be sustained. We see the focuses of our programs as all interconnected, as we do the different levels of the world order: the local, regional, and global – and our work reflects this vision.

**When rights advance in one arena, they open up opportunities for others to be illuminated.** WFM-IGP's elaborate and diverse civil society networks and campaigns provide a variety of means to operationalize these intersections, and to create these opportunities. But while we have a plan, we also recognize that human rights – and the institutions, organizations, laws, policies and norms, which promote and strengthen them – have faced enormous threats in 2014 and 2015.

**Historic advances in democracy, justice, human rights, and the rule of law are under severe attack, including the hard fought achievements of WFM-IGP, its programs and its members.** Threats to human rights, and the crucial advancements to support them, stand sharply in contrast to the vital institutions, members, and networks of WFM-IGP, and the issues on which we all tirelessly work. Attacks on human rights achievements are wholly unfit to move our globe anywhere but backwards – at a time when the globe so desperately needs a continued fixation on closing the gaps in protection of individuals, and their right to live in a peaceful and just world.

**Moving forward means strengthening, reworking, and realigning our values – not the perilous route of human rights abandonment.** We know far too well where that road will lead. In 2014 and 2015, WFM-IGP fought utilizing a resilient,

vocal, and relentless offense: civil society. We went beyond siloed approaches to bolster collaborative and sustainable innovation, in order to deliver increased impact, invest in our collective talents, and create improved outcomes.

If we want human rights to still matter for many lifetimes – to the individuals who deserve the international community's support for redress, to populations seeking peace and rehabilitation, and to countries who think they themselves could never be faced with the world's worst crimes – our work must continue.

### Join Us.

Let us capitalize on our each of WFM-IGP's approaches to building capacities for prevention, protection, and peace. Together, we can go beyond identifying the importance of human rights to ensuring their relevance and longevity.

# MAJOR MILESTONES

# 2014

**Addis Ababa, Ethiopia:** Prior to the African Union (AU) Summit, ICRtoP co-hosts an event – *From Non-Interference to Non-Indifference: Reflecting on an Article 4(h) Agenda at the African Union* – to convene CSOs working with AU Member States to share experiences on engagement with the African governments and intergovernmental organizations on issues of RtoP and mass atrocity prevention.

**Global:** To ensure the ICC/ASP elections were successful, the CICC helps raise awareness of the election process and the nominated candidates – hosting public debates, holding interviews, and organizing public seminars.

**New York, USA:** UNSC adopts a resolution on the prevention of genocide. The resolution recognized “the contribution of the International Criminal Court” and reaffirmed “paragraphs 138 and 139 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document on the Responsibility to Protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity”.

**Global:** Civil society support for RtoP grows with 7 new ICRtoP members in the DRC, Hungary, USA, the Netherlands, Kenya, Sudan, and Portugal. WFM-IGP-run [UNElections.org](http://UNElections.org) publicizes the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights vacancy, and later this month, the UN General Assembly (UNGA) unanimously confirms the appointment of Prince Zeid Ra’ad Zeid al-Hussein of Jordan as the new High Commissioner, to succeed Ms. Navi Pillay.

JANUARY

MARCH

APRIL

MAY

JUNE

JULY

**Global:** CICC launches its new blog – #GlobalJustice – to provide experts and non-experts alike with the latest news and civil society views on the ICC and RS system of international justice.

**New York, USA:** The attempted referral of Syria to the ICC fails as negative votes prevent the UNSC from adopting the draft resolution. In response, NGOs, including ICRtoP and three members, release a statement on restraining the use of the veto in mass atrocity situations. Later in the month, ICRtoP writes a letter to the UNSC, urging international action on the abduction of the Nigerian Schoolgirls, and following it up with a blog post labeling the crisis in Nigeria as a case for RtoP’s Second Pillar.

**Bamako, Mali:** CICC conducts a mission, coinciding with the two-day workshop for implementation of RS draft legislation in the Malian context.

**Global:** Ukraine is the focus of the CICC’s Campaign for Global Justice for two straight months. The world celebrates International Justice Day on 17 July, and CICC staff and members tell social media why justice matters to them. ICRtoP puts out a Crisis Alert with urgent calls for civilian protection in Gaza.

**Sweden:** A new law on criminal responsibility for genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes enters into force, showing Sweden’s support for global justice.



Help us to tell  
**UKRAINE**  
to join the ICC!

Sign our PETITION or send a TWEET  
@ globaljustice.coalitionfortheicc.org

JULY



SEPT



DEC

## 2014

**Quito, Ecuador:** CICC Regional Coordinator for the Americas conducts a mission to meet with Members of Parliament (MPs) working on the drafting of the Criminal Code, particularly the section that incorporates RS crimes within domestic legislation.

### SEPTEMBER

**Global:** *The New York Times* covers the launch of WFM-IGP's *1 for 7 Billion Campaign*, to make the process of selecting the next UNSG more merit-based and transparent. The Campaign's website is also launched.

### OCTOBER

**Global:** Kenyan President Uhuru Kenyatta becomes the first sitting president to appear before the ICC. The CICC facilitates a press conference at the UN with Kenyan NGOs: ICJ-Kenya and Kenyans for Peace with Truth and Justice (KPTJ), and participates in a series of 14 meetings between KPTJ and the UN to discuss the ICC's challenges in Kenya. Senegal minister Sidiki Kaba is set to become next ASP president.

**New York, USA:** The NGOWG/SC meets with Mr. Ivan Šimonović, UN Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights. The UN Office on the Prevention of Genocide and the RtoP launches its new *Framework of Analysis on Atrocity Crimes*.

### NOVEMBER

**Geneva, Switzerland:** Prior to the 20th session of the UN Human Rights Commission's Universal Periodic Review, CICC targets advocacy to ICC states parties to make recommendations about the ICC to 12 of the 14 states under review. At that session, 31 states parties made 62 ICC-related recommendations to the 12 states under review.

**Vietnam:** The CICC Asia-Pacific Regional Coordinator conducts a mission to Vietnam to gather updates on the status of its consideration of the RS. There, she re-establishes contacts with Vietnamese and international government officials and civil society, aiming to reinvigorate efforts towards ratification.

### DECEMBER

**Georgia:** On 5 December 2014, Georgia ratifies the Kampala Amendment on the crime of aggression.

**New York, USA:** The 13th session of the Assembly of States Parties to the RS takes place, bringing CICC members from all across the globe to gather at UN Headquarters.

**Amman, Jordan:** ICRtoP organizes a two-day workshop on RtoP and the Prevention of Atrocity Crimes in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) with the UN Office on the Prevention of Genocide and RtoP and the Permanent Peace Movement. The workshops are geared towards increasing understanding of the norm and providing a forum for CSOs in the region to engage in strategic discussions on key entry points to advance the prevention of RtoP crimes and violations.

# MAJOR MILESTONES

# 2015

**Palestine:** Palestine becomes the 123rd ICC state party to the RS.

**New York, USA:** The NGOWG/SC meets with Ambassador Power of the United States.

**Global:** WFM-IGP re-launches the [UNElections.org](http://UNElections.org) list-serve, to provide key updates to subscribers as it strives for the appointment of able, quality leaders for global institutions addressing the most sensitive and pressing problems of our world community. The *1 for 7 Billion Campaign* identifies two regional focal points to expand efforts in Africa and the Asia-Pacific regions, in order to insure the Campaign is global and mobilizes effective support from Capitals.

ICRtoP and 47 CSOs issue a statement on the 4th Anniversary of the crisis in Syria.

**Global:** The CICC's Armenia campaign kicks off on the 100th anniversary of the Armenian genocide and continues the entire month of May. Sixty CSOs, including ICRtoP, put forth a statement that ASEAN and the international community must prioritize Rohingya women and children in crisis.

JANUARY

FEBRUARY

MARCH

APRIL

MAY

JUNE

**Peru:** A congressional committee decision sets Peru on-track to incorporate the ICC RS into its domestic law, by criminalizing war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide.

**Global:** ICC seeks Asia-Pacific judicial candidates to fill a vacancy on the Court's bench. CICC calls on the region's governments to put forward highly qualified candidates to boost their representation at the Court.

**Phnom Penh, Cambodia:** ICRtoP co-sponsors a conference and workshop in partnership with the Cambodian Institute for Cooperation and Peace, the Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect, and the Stanley Foundation. Entitled, *The Responsibility to Protect at 10: Progress, Challenges, and Opportunities in the Asia Pacific*, ICRtoP facilitates a session during the conference itself, focusing on the role of civil society in implementing the norm.

**Global:** The *1 for 7 Billion Campaign* organizes a social media storm on the morning of the UNGA debate to urge Member States to call for an end to the secretive, outdated appointment process. An innovative tool from ICRtoP and its member PAX – *Arms and Atrocities: Protecting Populations by Preventing the Means* – is published, which highlights the underexplored overlap in the sectors of Disarmament and RtoP.

**Cotonou, Benin:** Civil society advances accountability in Africa at the CICC regional meeting. Coalition members travel from over 20 countries to strategize on ending impunity for grave crimes in Africa. The CICC call on Benin to pass a domestic ICC law as civil society gathers for the meeting.

**Global:** ICC fugitive Omar al-Bashir flees to South Africa to avoid arrest. The CICC issue a press release stating that South Africa is obliged under international law to immediately arrest the Sudanese president attending the AU Summit.



MARCH



DEC



DEC



SEPT

## 2015

### JULY

**Global:** William R. Pace, is quoted in *Al Jazeera* on the issues the *1 for 7 Billion Campaign* aims to influence: “If the many gang up, they can make a change here. With overwhelming support in the General Assembly, even the US, Russia and China will be more reasonable.” Advocacy is conducted on reforming the UNSC’s ‘working methods’ to foster support from UN stakeholders. This is particularly pertinent in response to Russia’s veto of the UNSC draft resolution commemorating the 20th anniversary of the genocide in Srebrenica. ICRtoP issues a press release and publishes a blog post in response, condemning the divisions in the UNSC, and highlighting the vital need for permanent members of the UNSC to refrain from using their veto when it is facing the gravest of tasks—that of responding to situations of mass atrocities.

**El Salvador:** For 2015’s International Justice Day, the CICC calls on El Salvador to join the ICC, in response to the government’s referral of the ICC accession bill to Congress in October 2014.

### SEPTEMBER

**New York, USA:** The UNGA adopts a historic resolution on improving the UNSG selection. Fadi Abi Allam, ICRtoP Steering Committee member of the Permanent Peace Movement, delivers the Coalition Statement at the *UNGA Informal Interactive Dialogue on the Responsibility to Protect* – for the first time in Arabic. The UNSG calls for referral of Syria to the ICC at the UNGA.

**Ukraine:** Ukraine accepts the ICC’s jurisdiction amid reports of widespread war crimes.

**Global:** The CICC focuses advocacy on Sri Lanka as the UN Human Rights Council adopts a resolution on alleged atrocities during the country’s civil war.

**Togo:** Political momentum builds in Togo to pass a long-awaited ICC bill pending before parliament, following a CICC mission to Lomé.

### OCTOBER

**Global:** A new ICRtoP Publication – *Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) and the Responsibility to Protect* – launches, highlighting areas of collaboration between the WPS agenda and RtoP.

### NOVEMBER

**The Hague, Netherlands:** The ICC moves to a new, permanent home.

**Global:** *The Global Justice Monitor* is published – CICC’s annual review of news and views on the ICC and RS system of international justice.

**New York, USA:** The *1 for 7 Billion Campaign* welcomes the ground-breaking joint letter to be sent by the Presidents of the UNGA and the UNSC on the appointment of the next UNSG in 2016. The letter marks – for the first time in the UN’s history – the start of an official selection process for this crucial role.

### DECEMBER

**Global:** The *1 for 7 Billion Campaign* urges the UNSC to act now to start the UNSG selection process.

**The Hague, Netherlands:** The 14th session of the ASP takes place, coinciding with the year of the CICC’s 20th anniversary. The 20th anniversary reception had the honor of being the first event to take place at the ICC’s new permanent premises, a reflection of the key role civil society plays in ensuring a fair, effective and independent Court. During the ASP, a political campaign to influence the ongoing trial of Kenya’s deputy president sets a dangerous precedent for the Court’s independence.

**Bangkok, Thailand and Jakarta, Indonesia:** ICRtoP hosts two of its three planned trainings – *Advancing Atrocities Prevention in Southeast Asia* – which gathers civil society representatives from Thailand, Cambodia, Indonesia, and the Philippines, working together with the CICC Regional Coordinator, based in Bangkok, and the Asia-Pacific Centre for R2P. The final workshop of the series takes place the following month in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, with civil society participants from Malaysia, and Myanmar. The overarching goal of the workshops is to develop civil society action plans for the participants’ countries on atrocities prevention.



BUILDING  
CAPACITIES  
FOR

# PROTECTION

*Shamlapur has been the home of many Rohingya for many years. It was isolated from the mainland, due to lack of roads and communications, which helped the Rohingya to settle here and work as fishermen. Now, there are hundreds of thousands of Rohingya.*

## How WFM-IGP Strengthened the Recruitment Process for the Most Important Job in the World

In November 2014, *Foreign Policy* wrote a story covering “the race” for the position of UN Secretary General (UNSG). In it, the words of WFM-IGP’s Executive Director, and the group of like-minded NGOs that had banded together to jumpstart a change in this race, resonated throughout.

**“The selection of the new Secretary-General in 2016 will be one of the most important decisions the General Assembly will make in the next ten years,’ according to a letter the group wrote to U.N. member states. ‘It is crucial that the best and most highly qualified candidate is selected to become UN Secretary-General.’”**

– *Foreign Policy*

That same month, the *1 for 7 Billion Campaign* was launched. By the end of April 2015, *The New York Times* had been following the momentum generated, both behind-the-scenes at the UN, and very publicly, through the support it had drawn in through social media.

**“A coalition of nongovernmental organizations, backed by former United Nations diplomats, has called for a more formal application process, including transparent selection criteria, an official shortlist of contenders and a chance for all member nations to evaluate the candidates.”**

– *The New York Times*

As the name ‘1 for 7 Billion’ suggests, Secretaries-General have an important role. Of particular relevance to WFM-IGP and its programs, is the role he or she plays in driving governments to address key issues, such as:

- sustainable development
- mass atrocities prevention
- protection of fundamental human rights

The ICRtoP sees as hugely significant a UNSG that is a firm ally of the RtoP norm. Initiatives aimed at removing challenges to

the RtoP norm’s implementation and expanding the global consensus around the prevention of genocide and mass atrocities will require the next UNSG’s steadfast support and unwavering commitment to this core UN responsibility. The same goes for the role’s support of the ICC.

The role of UNSG has grown significantly in scope and importance since the UN’s creation – working with 193 Member States, leading over 40,000 staff, and overseeing the work of 30 UN funds, programs and agencies that deal with global development and humanitarian issues. Yet, while the UN and its responsibilities have increased substantially over the past 70 years, the selection process remains antiquated.

### 1 for 7 Billion Calls for Ten Specific Reforms

- A call for nominations by UN Member States, parliaments and civil society and a closing date for nominations for the post
- A formal list of selection criteria
- A clear timetable for the selection process
- Publication of an official list of candidates and their CVs
- Regular updates to the UN membership and the general public on the selection process
- Candidates to present their leadership vision and goals for the position
- Open sessions with candidates at which Member States, the public and the media can scrutinize candidates
- No backroom deals: candidates not to make promises to permanent members of the UNSC in exchange for support
- The UNSC to present two or more candidates to the UNGA to choose from
- The term of office to be limited to a single, non-renewable period of seven years to enhance independence and accountability

Two major developments took place at the end of 2015. These developments bore testament to the relentless efforts of the Campaign over the past two years. The first was the adoption of a UNGA Resolution, containing key items for which the Campaign had previously been advocating. Items contained in the Resolution included the holding of informal dialogues and meetings with all candidates in the UNGA, an official call for nominations through a “joint letter” to formally start the appointment process, and the circulation of candidates’ CVs to all Member States. On top of this, the resolution recited two key elements of the Campaign’s advocacy to strengthen those candidacies that are put forth: (i) new selection criteria for the post, and (ii) an invitation for Member States to present women as candidates.

The second development was the actual issuance of this “joint letter” by the President of the UNGA and UNSC. Dated 15 December 2015, the letter called for candidate nominations, in order to formally begin the process to select the next leader, and to outline an overarching timeline for the 2016 appointment.

Amid these culminating events, the Campaign shifted its advocacy gears, encouraging Member States to implement the historic resolution, and to continue to press forward on outstanding issues, such as the need for a single-term length and for multiple candidates to be put forth.

With a solid platform of civil society support established, in 2016, the Campaign now can look forward to encouraging civil society members and partners to scrutinize candidates in the lead up to the appointment.

# The UN Security Council and the Responsibility not to Veto

Since the adoption of the RtoP in 2005, permanent members of the UNSC have used their veto **9 TIMES** in situations where atrocities either occurred or were at-risk.

The veto was used **4 TIMES** on resolutions on Syria, **3 TIMES** on Palestine, and **ONCE** each on Myanmar and Bosnia and Herzegovina.



Though not shown on the map, permanent members of the Council often **THREATEN** to use the veto in atrocity situations, which curtails even discussing taking action.

## WFM-IGP OPPOSES THE USE OF THE VETO IN SITUATIONS OF MASS ATROCITIES.

In 2015, momentum built around two initiatives calling on the UNSC's permanent members—China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States—to restrain the use of their veto in situations where atrocities are occurring. All too often, politics trump attempts to bring impartial justice mechanisms, such as the ICC, into the equation. Both initiatives within the UN membership hope to ensure the UNSC takes timely and decisive action to prevent or respond to atrocity situations.

1. The first is the ACT “Code of Conduct,” regarding UNSC action against genocide, crimes against humanity or war crimes.
2. The second is led by the governments of France and Mexico and aims to obtain an agreement among the UNSC's Permanent Members to voluntarily refrain from using their vetoes in situations of atrocity crimes.

WFM-IGP believes building international consensus that it is shameful to use the veto in situations of atrocities—and ratcheting up the political pressure on those who do—is a first step towards building a better UNSC, and in the meantime a better and faster response to atrocities. A veto scuttles the chances for any collective and legal international action to address situations that concern all of humanity. Whether the situation is that of the potential for genocide in Myanmar, North Korea's terrorization of its population, or the recurrent war crimes in Gaza, crises such as these illustrates what can and does happen to populations when the veto is used or

# WHAT HAS BEEN DONE SO FAR?

## Initiatives to Restrict the Use of Veto in the UNSC

### ACCOUNTABILITY, COHERENCE, & TRANSPARENCY (ACT) INITIATIVE

- The ACT is a group of 27 states working to improve the methods of the UNSC
- Member States would sign a Code of Conduct committing them not to vote against resolutions aimed to prevent or respond to genocide, war crimes, or crimes against humanity
- The Code of Conduct would extend to all members of UNSC and not just its permanent members
- 46 Member States and counting have signed the pledge

### FRENCH AND MEXICAN VETO PROPOSAL

- France and Mexico have created a political declaration, open to signature by UN Member States, on the suspension of veto powers in cases of mass atrocities
- The declaration reiterates the belief that the veto is not a privilege but a responsibility
- Signatories would support France and Mexico's initiatives to propose a voluntary agreement under which permanent members of the UNSC would refrain from using their veto in situations of mass atrocities

threatened. The consequences these crises have had on their respective regions, demonstrate the complete inability for the UNSC to maintain international peace and security when the veto is used in a manner contrary to the purposes and principles of the UN Charter.

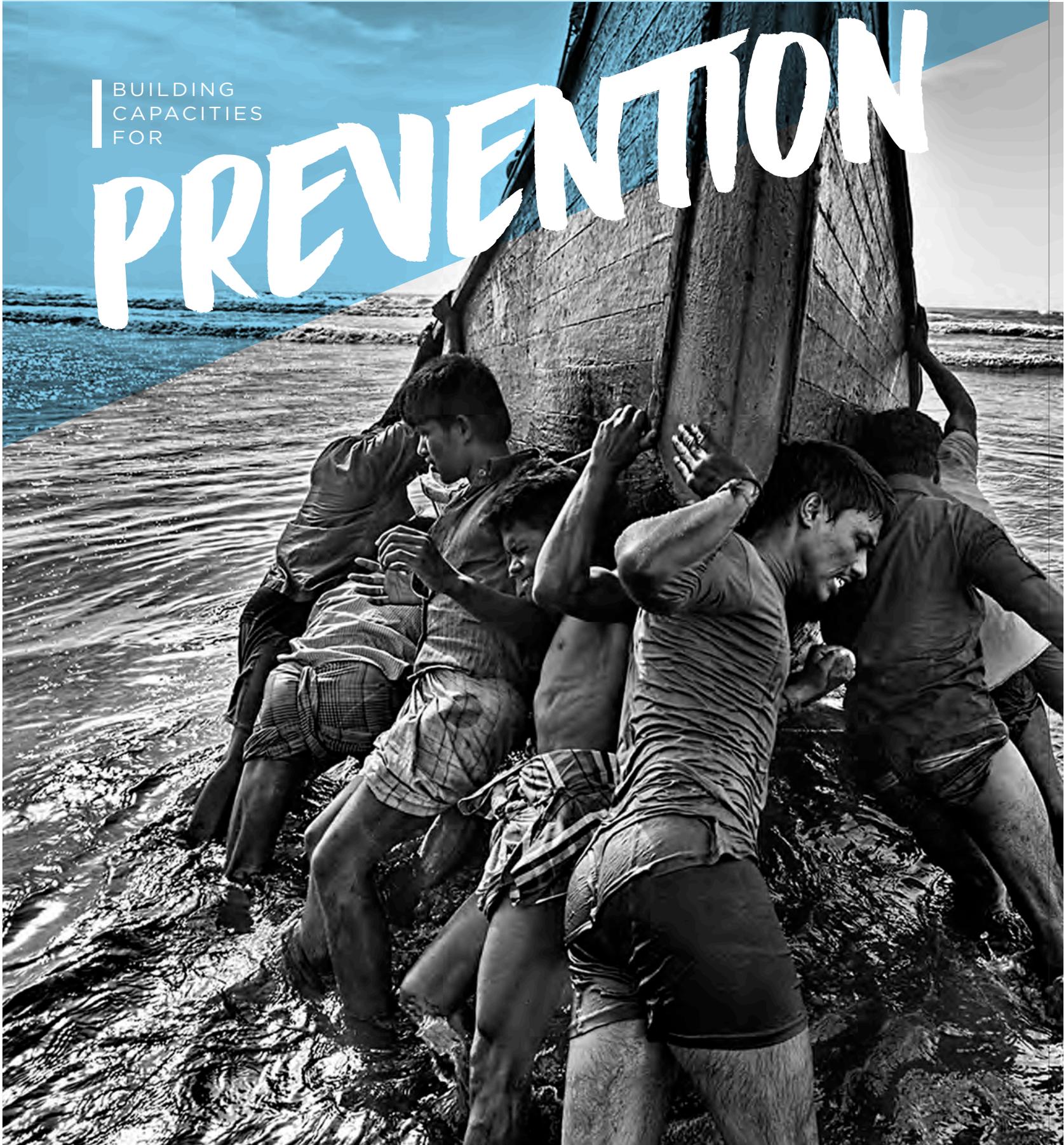
The question following these two initiatives that are busy garnering support and that can point to these bleak track-record, is how long veto-wielding permanent members can continue to hold out.

**“Although the word ‘veto’ never appears in the UN Charter, its wielding by the five permanent members of the UNSC—particularly in situations of atrocities—can have an outsize effect on the UN’s legitimacy and hamper the pursuit of justice for victims of such crimes.”**

*—Angela Patnode, Communications and Advocacy Officer*

BUILDING  
CAPACITIES  
FOR

# PREVENTION



## WHAT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT?

At the 2005 World Summit, governments made a historic commitment to prevent and halt genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and ethnic cleansing (often referred to as 'mass atrocities' or 'atrocities crimes') when they unanimously agreed to the Responsibility to Protect (RtoP, R2P).

**An emerging international norm, RtoP affirms that:**

- 1 The state holds the primary responsibility for protecting populations from the four crimes and violations;
- 2 The international community is responsible for assisting states in building and strengthening their capacity to uphold their protection obligations;
- 3 If a state is unable or unwilling to prevent atrocities, or is committing these crimes, then the international community must respond in a timely and decisive manner using a range of diplomatic, economic or humanitarian measures. Should these non-military tools be inadequate, then the international community may use force, if authorized by the UNSC in accordance with the UN Charter.

*The unregistered refugees are not allowed to work, officially. Yet they work because they have to, and their employers use this opportunity to exploit them. A Rohingya man will always be paid less than a Bangladeshi worker - sometimes half the amount.*

*The fishing industry is said to have flourished immensely since the Rohingya took to the profession. They are willing to travel out deep into the sea, and during the worst weather conditions. Previously a season that was 7-8 months long each year, is now almost year-round.*

## Where is the Responsibility to Protect Going?

The International Coalition for the Responsibility to Protect (ICRtoP) has a key role to play in RtoP's evolution. From the start, the ICRtoP has sought to provide linkages amongst the spectrum of actors working at, and between, the local and global levels. The ICRtoP has remained steadfast in this effort to build off of the RtoP concept articulated at the UN in order to turn the norm into a reality on the ground, addressing the needs for local buy-in and collaboration with other protection agendas.

***"The hundreds of thousands that continue to be impacted across the globe by genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity, and ethnic cleansing - the very crimes that we have vowed repeatedly to prevent - show us that we must do better to ensure that the initial hope and courage engendered by the World Summit was not in vain."***

*- Megan Schmidt, Senior Program Officer*

### THE NEED FOR LOCAL BUY-IN

While many developments have been made at the international level, RtoP's advancement requires action at all levels to truly build capacity for atrocities prevention. Thus, engagement with actors working at the local level, particularly in countries at risk of atrocities, is essential. Local groups maintain unique and detailed knowledge of internal developments that is crucial for early warning, and have the relationships needed to mobilize their respective government, public, and media constituencies.

In an effort to contribute to such awareness and capacity building, the ICRtoP prioritized two key regions – Southeast Asia (SEA) and the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) – to hear from colleagues on the relevance of RtoP in their context, and to foster understanding of and action on RtoP.

*Advancing Atrocities Prevention in Southeast Asia*, the RtoP workshops held at the end of 2015 in SEA, provided opportunities for strategizing on bottom-up approaches to atrocities prevention, such as creating architecture and plans for domestic capacity building for preventing these crimes and violations. The necessity of bottom-up approaches, the crux of which is local buy-in, was reflected in responses from participants of the workshops in Bangkok, Thailand; Jakarta, Indonesia; and Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Participants identified challenges to address going forward and highlighted key entry points for local opportunities, including in particular, the involvement of women and youth.

Efforts undertaken by the ICRtoP in MENA also sought to achieve similar goals of awareness raising, capacity building, and relationship development within the regional context, through hosting the series of strategy workshops with civil society and regional representatives in partnership with steering committee member, the Permanent Peace Movement, and the UN Office for the Prevention of Genocide and RtoP. The ICRtoP provided a forum for participants to reflect on RtoP's applicability to their work and the region,

## “I THINK IN ORDER TO GET ASEAN COUNTRIES TO CARE ABOUT RTO P...

the responsibility to educate must be incorporated. The legacy of genocide continues to haunt the world population. We must also think about what is the Thai version of RtoP, the Cambodian version, the ASEAN version, etc. Each of these should start at the local-level, in order to touch the consciences of the Asian people.”

– Khamboly Dy, a Cambodian participant and presenter at the Bangkok sessions from the Sleuk Rith Institute

to identify entry points and challenges at all levels for the advancement of mass atrocities prevention. Joined by civil society from Lebanon, Yemen, Iraq, Jordan, Bahrain, Egypt, Syria, and Libya, the ICRtoP and its partners provided an opportunity for colleagues to enhance their early warning and documentation skills through training on the *UN Framework of Analysis for Atrocity Crimes*, a vital new tool for atrocities prevention. Going forward, the ICRtoP will continue to use information garnered and connections built to develop a critical mass of civil society in the region working on atrocities prevention and response.

### THE NEED FOR COLLABORATION WITH OTHER PROTECTION AGENDAS

In addition to being regionally diverse, our members and partners work in a range of sectors, including human rights, conflict prevention, international justice, humanitarian service delivery, women’s rights, peace-building, and disarmament. This not only shows the relevance of RtoP to various sectors of work, but illustrates the importance of taking advantage of synergies across protection agendas. This will ensure that holistic prevention and protection efforts are developed.

RtoP is a tool that, when its relevance is contextualized and understood, in many instances can bolster advocacy.

***“It is a strategic utility – a call to action – to convince states to uphold their responsibility. There are other mechanisms to deal with mass atrocities, as well—transitional justice, for example. The challenge for civil society is to have the political savvy to look at the inter-linkages of all of these related thematic sectors.”***

–Dr. Lourdes Veneracion-Rallonza, a participant and presenter from the Philippines at the Jakarta sessions

In this vein, ICRtoP continues to work with ICRtoP members and partners with expertise on the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda and RtoP to contribute towards increasing understanding of and discussion on how RtoP crimes and violations impact women and girls, as well as the crucial role that women play in preventing and responding to atrocity crimes.

## Lessons Learned from Civil Society

ICRtoP has had the opportunity to engage with civil society throughout the world. Based particularly on regional engagement in 2014 and 2015, here ICRtoP’s Megan Schmidt reflects on the strengths, weaknesses, and opportunities for RtoP’s advancement in numerous countries.



## 5 THEMES

1.

### **Context is key.**

How one introduces or discusses RtoP issues will vary greatly from region to region, country to country, and actor to actor. It is critical to have a nuanced approach that takes into consideration the various dynamics at play that can affect how receptive an actor will be when learning about RtoP.

2.

### **Taking both a top down and bottom up approach.**

While RtoP is first and foremost a state responsibility, we have heard from civil society throughout the world of the importance of also approaching norm building and implementation from the bottom up as well, so as to ensure a holistic approach to prevention.

3.

### **CSOs are key actors in atrocities prevention.**

This third theme does not just arise from the fact that we are a coalition comprised of CSOs. It stems from the realities on the ground. Civil society groups are often those responsible for advancing the bottom up approach discussed in #2.

4.

### **The right leadership matters.**

When seeking to build a national environment conducive for preventing atrocities, it is critical to seek out RtoP and atrocities prevention champions that have the clout needed to be heard, as well as the will to spearhead change.

5.

**Action to uphold RtoP can still be taken in the most extreme and dire of situations.** This is essential to remember, particularly in those crises where civilians are under threat or suffering from atrocities and creative action is needed to address immediate and long-term protection concerns.

## 3 GAPS

1.

**The continued challenge of a lack of awareness of RtoP and atrocities prevention.** It is easy for us to think that, because it's been 10 years since RtoP's endorsement, everyone knows what we are talking about when we discuss the RtoP, or what it means to prevent atrocity crimes. The reality, though, is that many still do not know about the norm. Whether it is within governments, amongst CSOs, or the general public, there remains a great deal of awareness-raising and education that needs to be done on the importance of and obligations articulated.

2.

**Even where there is awareness at the government level, we often see a gap between rhetoric and practice.** This has been raised by ICRtoP members from all regions of the world. Colleagues have recalled time and again that their governments have and continue to make strong statements of support for RtoP at the UN. However, when you look at what is happening at home, one all too often finds that there is an extreme disconnect. This must be changed if we are to turn words to deeds.

3.

**The financial capacity to prioritize atrocities prevention.** Unfortunately, we often find that the strong national commitments to atrocities prevention are not matched with the funds to act. In some cases this may be the result of deliberate government decisions, while for other states it is a true financial issue. The challenge of financial capacity also exists for civil society, as many NGOs have increasingly found themselves having to do more and more work with less, as funding has drastically decreased.

# ICRTO P WORKSHOPS

Middle East and North Africa Region  
& Southeast Asia Region

[INFOGRAPHIC]

**128 CIVIL SOCIETY MEMBERS TRAINED**

on the *UN Framework of Analysis for Atrocity Crimes*

**12**

Countries Represented by Civil Society Participants

**MENA**  
BAHRAIN  
EGYPT  
JORDAN  
LEBANON  
LIBYA  
SYRIA



**SEA**  
THAILAND  
CAMBODIA  
INDONESIA  
THE PHILIPPINES  
MALAYSIA  
MYANMAR



**50 CIVIL SOCIETY ACTIVISTS**

in MENA introduced to RtoP and trained on early warning risk factors and indicators.

**3 WORKSHOPS**

ICRtoP's workshops were the second and third ever civil society capacity building events held in MENA working to support NGOs throughout the region in advancing atrocity prevention initiatives.

**12 WEAKNESSES**

identified by SEA Participants as facing their country when it comes to preventing or responding to atrocity crimes.

**22 STRENGTHS**

identified by SEA Participants as facing their country when it comes to preventing or responding to atrocity crimes.

**5**

National Action Plans created in 2015 by civil society participants on atrocities prevention.



## The Impact of the Syrian Conflict on Women

***“...the participation of women in solving the Syrian dilemma should go beyond mere token representation to focus on structural changes that allow space for women issues to be tackled, as well as for their opinions, and that of civil society and peaceful actors, to weigh as much as those of parties to the conflict.”***

*– Laila Alodaat, Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom*

As part of its #R2P10 blog series, commemorating the 10th anniversary of the norm, in June 2015 ICRtoP held a Q & A with Laila Alodaat, a human rights lawyer and MENA Project Coordinator at Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom. Responding to the questions ICRtoP posed, Alodaat discussed the impact of the Syrian conflict on women and efforts undertaken by female human rights activists, as well as the challenges faced, as they sought to promote ceasefires at the local level and engage with international resolution processes.

The international community has begun to recognize the disproportionate impact of conflict on women and girls, and the necessity to include women in the prevention and resolution of crises. While the scope and purpose of the WPS agenda and RtoP are different, there are several ways they overlap and have the potential to reinforce one another.

**One of the many important answers Alodaat offered, spoke to the ways in which women have a direct role in preventing and responding to atrocity crimes:**

**Q (ICRtoP)** *It is widely acknowledged that women are crucial actors in peace processes and that equal participation in such efforts is necessary to uphold the rights of all civilians and ensure the sustainability of peace agreements. That said, women remain disproportionately represented in efforts at all levels to prevent and respond to atrocity crimes. How have women in Syria organized to impact global peace processes, and how has the international community received such efforts?*

**A (Alodaat)** *Syrian women showed great abilities when equipped with the space and choice. In January 2014, 47 Syrian women of diverse backgrounds and positions came together to set up the Syrian Women’s Initiative for Peace and Democracy with the aim of contributing to a peace process that ensures an immediate stop of the fighting, lifts the siege in civilian areas, releases political detainees and ensures effective participation of women on all levels of decision making, as well as the negotiation process and transitional period. They have also offered to send a delegation to observe the Geneva II negotiation process and ensure that demands and experiences of Syrian women will be respected.*

*The document issued by the Initiative proved to be the most inclusive, balanced and civilian-centered document since the Syrian uprising started, however, despite the tireless efforts of the Initiative’s members, the consecutive UN envoys to Syria failed to translate their promised support into action. Hence, Syrian women continue to be absent from formal negotiations.*

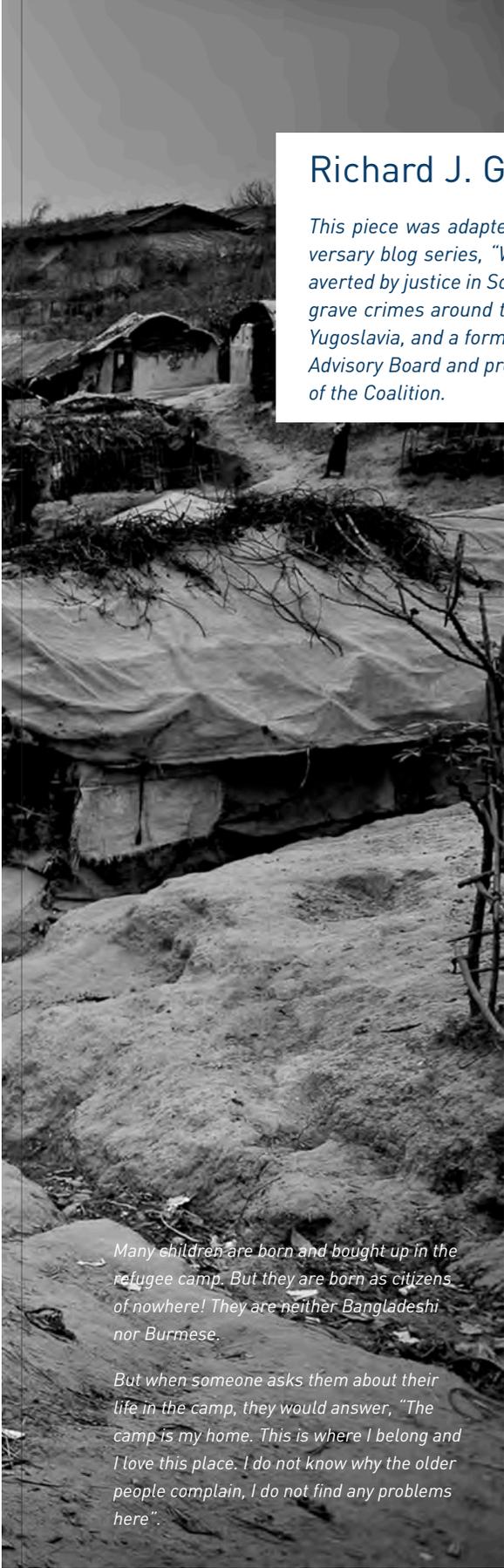
*The participation of women in opposition fronts also continues to be minimal and the concerns of women remain sidelined. This marginalization has had devastating consequences, including the lack of gendered aspect in the emerging policy, absence of women experiences, and an emphasis on arming and militarization vs. development, conflict resolution and peacemaking.*

See more at [icrtopblog.org](http://icrtopblog.org)



BUILDING  
CAPACITIES  
FOR

# PEACE



## Richard J. Goldstone: 'Through Justice Peace'

*This piece was adapted from a contribution to the Coalition for the International Criminal Court (CICC)'s 20th Anniversary blog series, "When hope and history rhyme." The Honorable Richard Goldstone reflects on how violence was averted by justice in South Africa, Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia, and on his work with the CICC to end impunity for grave crimes around the world. He is a former chief prosecutor at the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, and a former justice of the Constitutional Court for South Africa. He currently serves as chair of the CICC's Advisory Board and previously served on an Independent Panel on ICC Judicial Elections, established with the support of the Coalition.*

The most memorable personal event of my life was the inauguration of Nelson Mandela as the first democratic president of South Africa. It was the culmination of four years of negotiations that were almost derailed a number of times by political violence. It was an event that was unimaginable only a few years before.

The greatest threat to that process was posed on 10 April 1993, by the assassination of Chris Hani, who, other than Mandela, was the most popular freedom fighter in our country. He was the chairman of the South African Communist Party and the chief of staff of the armed wing of the African National Congress. His assassin was a Polish immigrant and he was paid for his evil deed by two members of the white Conservative Party.

Violence and bloodshed appeared to be both inevitable and imminent. President F.W. de Klerk, in an unusual act of statesmanship, handed national broadcasting authority to Mandela, who used television and radio to call for calm.

He addressed the people of South Africa in the following words:

"Tonight I am reaching out to every single South African, black and white, from the very depths of my being. A white man, full of prejudice and hate, came to our country and committed a deed so foul that our whole nation now teeters on the brink of disaster. A white woman, of Afrikaner origin, risked her life so that we may know, and bring to justice, this assassin. The cold-blooded murder of Chris Hani has sent shock waves throughout the country and the world. [...] Now is the time for all South Africans to stand together against those who, from any quarter, wish to destroy what Chris Hani gave his life for – the freedom of all of us."

Fortunately, those words found their mark and violence was averted. It was undoubtedly Mandela's call for justice that was crucial in achieving that result. Those responsible for the assassination of Hani were indeed brought to justice and sentenced to serve many years in prison.

It is justice in other contexts that has also played a role in calming emotions and calls for revenge. Bringing justice to victims was a major success of the two UN ad hoc criminal tribunals, for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda. Bringing some of the leading war criminals to justice in The Hague and Arusha helped millions of victims find solace in the knowledge that their victimhood had been exposed publicly, not only at home but also in the global community.

It is that success that has encouraged 123 nations to ratify the RS and, in effect, withdraw impunity for the most serious war crimes by supporting the work of the ICC.

*Many children are born and brought up in the refugee camp. But they are born as citizens of nowhere! They are neither Bangladeshi nor Burmese.*

*But when someone asks them about their life in the camp, they would answer, "The camp is my home. This is where I belong and I love this place. I do not know why the older people complain, I do not find any problems here".*

In the aftermath of bloody war and egregious violence it is only justice that is able to bring about lasting peace.

I came into contact with the CICC when I attended the first week of the diplomatic conference in Rome in June 1998. It was that conference that reached agreement on the Statute to establish the ICC. I met William Pace, the founding and current convenor of the Coalition, who invited me to meet with the leaders of many of its NGO members. I was impressed with their contagious passion and support for the ICC. That commitment has continued to increase during the past twenty years.

My contact with the Coalition continued and for the past 10 years, I have been a member of its Advisory Board. That Board was first chaired by former United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan. I am privileged to have followed Mr. Annan as its chair. I have been able to see close up the valuable role being played by the Coalition with regard to many aspects of the work of the ICC and in particular its encouragement of states to ratify the RS.

An important contribution was made by the *Independent Committee on ICC Judicial Elections* established by the Coalition in 2011 to inquire into the qualifications of nominees for judicial appointment to the ICC to be considered by the ASP at the end of that year. The Committee found that three of the nominees lacked the requisite qualifications required by the RS, and they were not elected by the ASP. The ASP also adopted the recommendation made by the Committee to set up its own permanent vetting committee.

My involvement with international justice over the past 21 years has left me with no doubt that all who support justice, whether at home or abroad, should renew their efforts to encourage and assist the ICC. Civil society networks, such as the CICC, play an important role in ensuring that the Court achieves its ultimate purpose— the withdrawal of immunity for war criminals and the acknowledgment of the victims of serious war crimes.

**“IN THE AFTERMATH OF BLOODY WAR AND EGREGIOUS VIOLENCE IT IS ONLY JUSTICE THAT IS ABLE TO BRING ABOUT LASTING**

**PEACE.**

# MAJOR JUSTICE OUTPUTS

in 2014 and 2015

[INFOGRAPHIC]

## TOTAL RATIFICATIONS OF ROME STATUTE AND KAMPALA AMENDMENTS ON THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION, AS OF EOY 2015

### ROME STATUTE

**+1**

PALESTINE

**TOTAL 123**

### THE KAMPALA AMENDMENT ON THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION

**+6**

LITHUANIA, SWITZERLAND, COSTA RICA, FINLAND, CZECH REPUBLIC, MALTA

**TOTAL: 26**

## 19 COUNTRIES TARGETED BY THE ICC'S CAMPAIGN FOR GLOBAL JUSTICE

**2014**

ARMENIA  
YEMEN  
AZERBAIJAN  
HAITI  
UKRAINE  
TURKEY  
EL SALVADOR  
VIETNAM  
EGYPT  
INDONESIA

**2015**

TOGO  
INDONESIA  
NEPAL  
UKRAINE  
MALYASIA  
ARMENIA  
BENIN  
GHANA  
SRI LANKA

## MISSIONS BY REGIONAL STAFF

**2014**

AFRICA  
13 MISSIONS  
  
AMERICAS  
4 MISSIONS  
  
ASIA-PACIFIC  
3 MISSIONS  
  
EUROPE  
11 MISSIONS

**31**

MISSIONS

**2015**

AFRICA  
10 MISSIONS  
  
AMERICAS  
5 MISSIONS  
  
ASIA-PACIFIC  
4 MISSIONS  
  
EUROPE  
7 MISSIONS

**26**

MISSIONS



## TWITTER STATS @\_CICC

BUSIEST MONTH

**NOVEMBER**



**9,626**

PROFILE VISITS



**1,053**

MENTIONS



**577**

TWEETS



**453**

NEW FOLLOWERS



**476,000**

IMPRESSIONS

MOST RETWEETED TWEET

**JUNE 30, 2015**

*"Amid Worsening Violence in #Darfur the #ICC Prosecutor asks the UN Security Council to take action"*



**63**

RETWEETS



**126**

ENGAGEMENTS



**22,803**

IMPRESSIONS



## The CICC's New Radio Show: reaching all of Africa

As part of the Coalition's proactive media outreach, our Africa Regional Office in Cotonou, Benin has launched an official talk show, *À bâtons rompus*. *À bâtons rompus* is a monthly talk show that discusses ICC issues in the African context, and dispels misinformation about the Court. The show targets African civil society, media, and government officials, and is paving the way towards positive dialogue on international justice issues.

**JUNE 2015: One key session took place during the CICC's Africa Regional Strategy Meeting, where key members of African civil society emphasized the importance of international justice in the pursuit of peace and human rights promotion.**



Ivorian Coalition for the ICC biannual newsletter, *La Haye*

## WFM-IGP’s Deputy Executive Director, Jelena Pia-Comella, talks about the 3 key improvements the Rome Statute system offers the fight against sexual and gender-based violence

The RS is the first and so far the only international treaty that criminalizes and explicitly defines sexual and gender-based violence as crimes against humanity beyond the act of rape, war crimes and, to a certain extent, genocide.

In this regard, the RS is not only ensuring that women who are victims of the gravest crimes under international law have access to justice, but also sets its new standards for national legal systems.

### The RS offers three main improvements in the fight against sexual and gender-based violence, and therefore the promotion of women’s rights overall:

# 1

The RS explicitly “defines” and criminalizes sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).

The Geneva Conventions did not mention rape or other SGBV. They are mentioned as “violations to human dignity,” and this has proven to be a huge gap in addressing the causes of SGBV, and therefore in ending impunity for these crimes.

This gap is especially key in conflict and post-conflict situations, where the most vulnerable, particularly women and girls, are left with little or no protection. With no proper definition there cannot be proper action. It is in that sense, the RS is progressive and innovative, as it recognizes SGBV in all its forms. More specifically, the RS recognizes rape, sexual slavery, trafficking, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy, and enforced sterilization as grave crimes.

# 2

The RS ensures victims’ protection, participation and reparations.

The second improvement in international law offered by the RS, in the fight against impunity for sexual violence, is in its specific provisions to: ensure that witnesses may testify in closed hearings or through special means to protect their privacy; protect the confidentiality of victims throughout the proceedings and in published court documents; and include experts on trauma related to SGBV and psycho-social care by the Victims and Witnesses Unit of the ICC.

**Through the groundbreaking provisions of victims’ participation in proceedings, well known in civil law jurisdictions but new to the international criminal sphere, women’s voices can be heard in the courtroom, voices often overlooked in prosecutions.**

# 3

The RS recognizes SGBV as war crimes and crimes against humanity, not as acts collateral to war.

The third advancement from the RS is that it recognizes SGBV as war crimes and crimes against humanity. This recognition definitely sets a new tone in the fight of impunity for these crimes.

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Citizens for Global Solutions

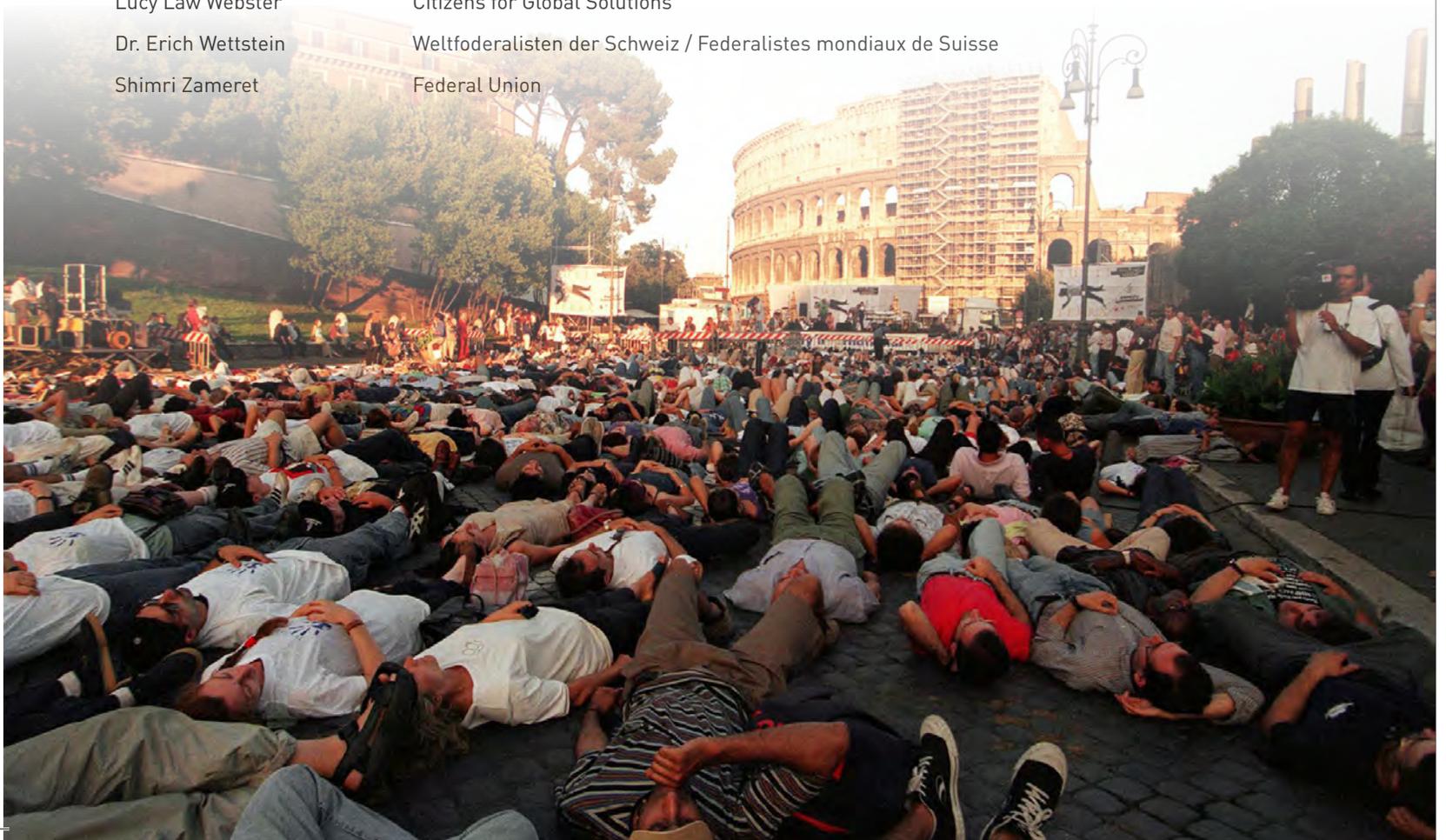
Kiyoko Kusakabe

World Federalist Movement of Japan



October 2014: Fergus Watt, WFM Executive Committee member and Executive Director of WFM-Canada, holds up a UNPA sign in front of the Peace Tower on Parliament Hill (Ottawa, Canada) with Ottawa Unitarians, and other interested individuals.

Victor Lang	Citizens for Global Solutions
Lucio Levi	Union of European Federalists, Italy / Weltfederalisten der Schweiz / Federalistes mondiaux de Suisse
Becky Luff	Federal Union
Peter Luff	Federal Union
Ton Macel	Wereld Ferederalisten Beweging Nederland
George Mathew	South Asian Federalists
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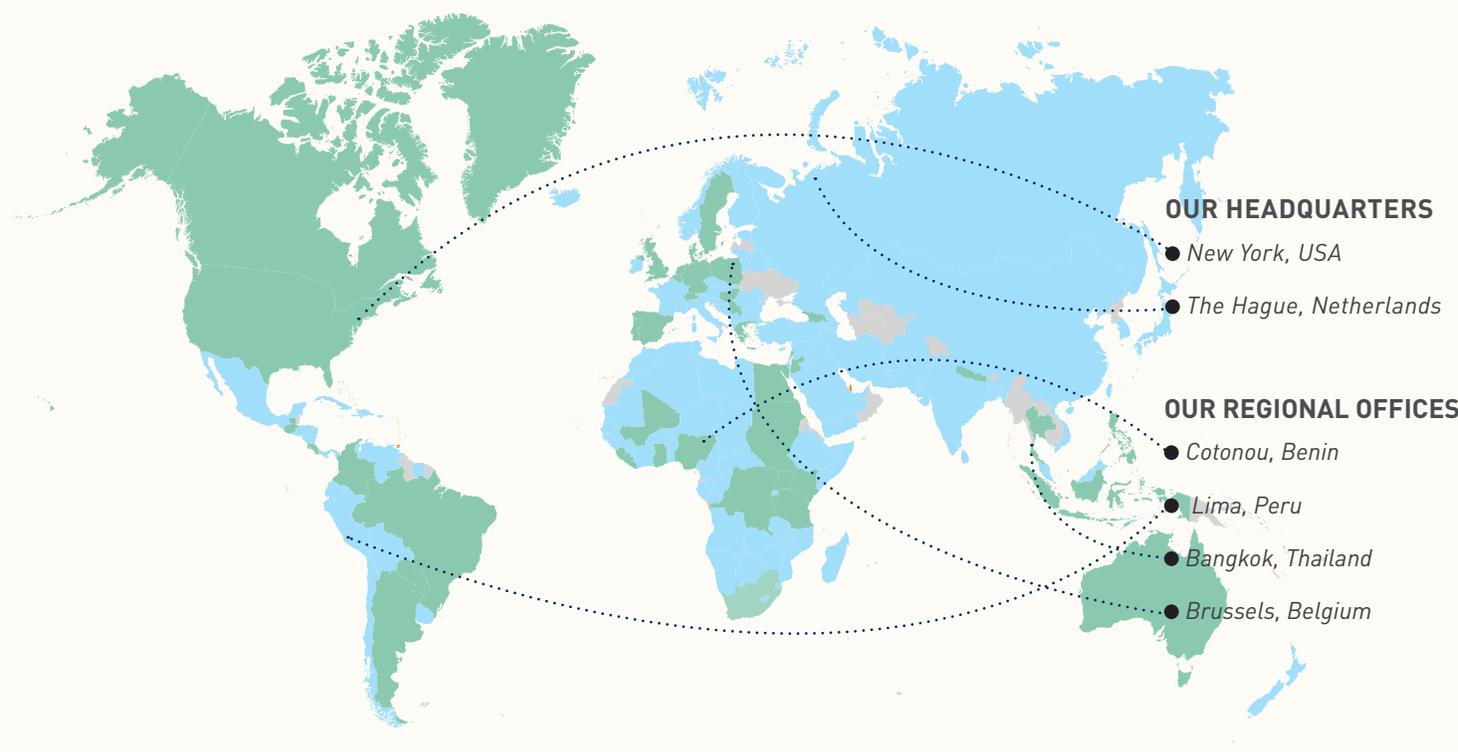
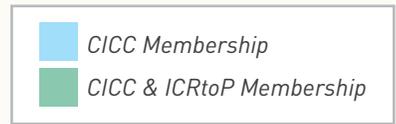
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World Federalist Movement-Institute for Global Policy

# WHERE WE WORK



## OUR HEADQUARTERS

- New York, USA
- The Hague, Netherlands

## OUR REGIONAL OFFICES

- Cotonou, Benin
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- Bangkok, Thailand
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### WFM MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

- Democracia Global**  
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- WF Beweging Nederland**  
*The Hague Netherlands*
- Federal Union**  
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- Weltföderalisten der Schweiz**  
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- South Asian Federalists**  
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- MFE Italy - Pavia, Italy**
- Asian Youth Centre - San Gabriel, CA**
- WFM of Japan - Tokyo, Japan**
- Citizens for Global Solutions**  
*Washington DC*

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- World Democratic Governance Project Association**  
*Barcelona, Spain*
- Committee For a Democratic UN**  
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- Union of European Federalists, Europe**  
*Brussels, Belgium*
- Young European Federalists**  
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- One World**  
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- Citizens for Development Network**  
*Kigali, Rwanda*
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*Lagos Nigeria*
- Union of European Federalists, France**  
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- Workable World Trust**  
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*Spain*
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*\*amount of assistance received from Irish Aid in 2014 and 2015 totaled: EUR 60,000*



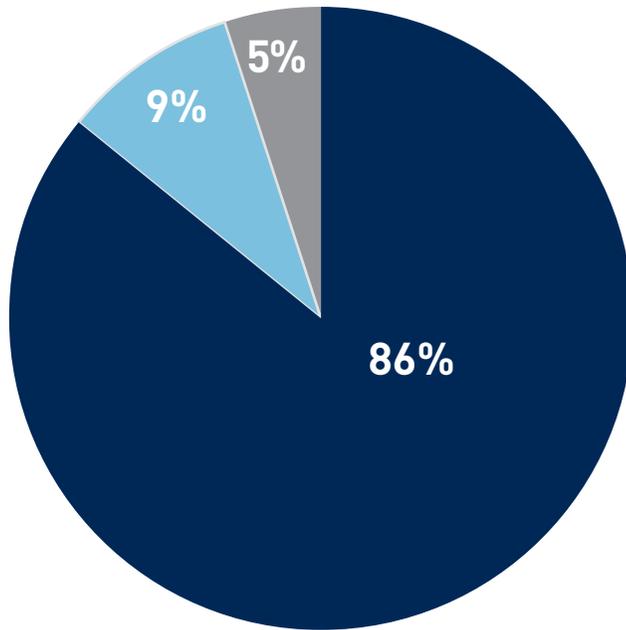
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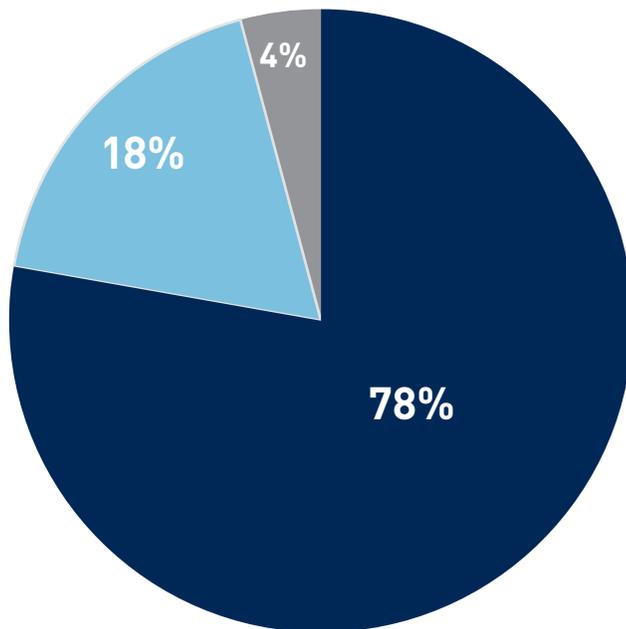
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# WFM-IGP FINANCIAL DATA



## 2014

- PROGRAM SERVICES
- MANAGEMENT AND GENERAL
- FUNDRAISING



## 2015

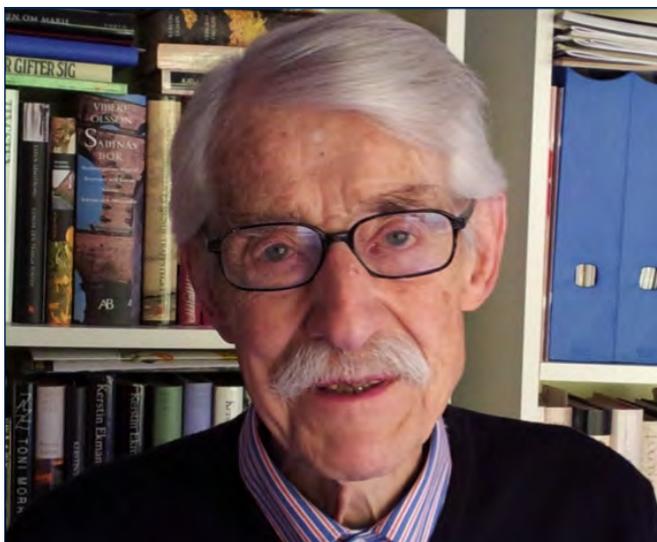
- PROGRAM SERVICES
- MANAGEMENT AND GENERAL
- FUNDRAISING

# World Federalist Movement/Institute For Global Policy, Inc.

## Statements Of Financial Position As Of December 31, 2015 And 2014

<b>ASSETS</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
Cash and cash equivalents	588,426	1,065,648
Restricted Cash	25,000	25,000
Grants receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$169,994 in 2015 and \$25,189 in 2014	980,728	717,009
Prepaid expenses	10,235	11,902
Fixed assets, net of accumulated depreciation of \$469,486 in 2015 and \$461,180 in 2014	19,265	11,617
Security deposits	12,947	12,947
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>1,636,601</b>	<b>1,844,123</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS</b>		
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$20,429	108,757
Total liabilities	20,429	108,757
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		
Unrestricted:		
Board designated for operational allowance	89,014	89,014
Undesignated	714,050	-
Total unrestricted	803,064	89,014
Temporarily restricted	788,108	1,621,352
Permanently restricted	25,000	25,000
Total net assets	1,616,172	1,735,366
Total liabilities and net assets	\$1,636,601	1,844,123

# IN MEMORANDUM Mr. Klas de Vylder



“...the thought of a federation of all countries appeared as the only possible way to stable peace after the world war.”

At the end of the Second World War, numerous citizens' groups formed across Europe and North America to address the need for effective mechanisms of ensuring international peace and stability. Founded shortly after the creation of the UN in 1947, the WFM evolved out of this time period, and has a long history of leadership and innovation in promoting international democracy, justice and the rule of law. It is with great pride that WFM-IGP, as an organization, now honors a former member and donor, who, during his lifetime, remained with the Movement since its inaugural year: Mr. Klas de Vylder.

Born in 1914, Mr. de Vylder first learned of WFM through his sister, Birgitta de Vylder Bellander and her husband, Gunnar Bellander. In March of 1947, they took part in the very first working committee of what later became the Swedish World Federalist Association (SVF). In Mr. de Vylder's words, "the thought of a federation of all countries appeared as the only possible way to stable peace after the world war." These ideas appealed

to many people in Sweden, and the SVF grew rapidly. Its public meetings attracted between 200-300 people. Mr. de Vylder sustained the cause and its ideals as a member of the board and working committee, as well as treasurer, in the post-1950s era.

In line with the ideals of world federalism, Mr. de Vylder founded the Familjen Klas de Vylders Stipendiefond in 1993. The fund gives scholarships to authors who have arrived in Sweden as refugees, and are trying to establish themselves as writers. The last scholarships were awarded in 2014 to three female writers from Kongo, Iran and Slovenia.

Mr. de Vylder recounted to a WFM staff member a memorable moment with WFM. In San Francisco in 1965, he and his wife attended the World Association of World Federalists (WAWF) World Congress on the twentieth anniversary of the signing of the UN Charter, hosted by the Democratic World Federalists. The two stayed with an American World Federalist couple, and became lifelong friends.

In the years subsequent, the couples visited each others' homes in both Sweden and California. Mr. de Vylder also described as a memorable moment that of an SVF annual meeting where Clement Attlee, the British Prime Minister whose administration made some of the most significant reforms of 20th century Britain, was a guest and speaker.

Individuals like Mr. de Vylder, and his lifetime of support, have enabled WFM-IGP to push for democratic reforms at the UN, secure stronger access to justice, further international justice and cooperation with the ICC in more than 150 countries, and strengthen efforts to advance RtoP. He was a strong believer in WFM's ideals, and that UN reform should continue to be an important task for the organization.

WFM-IGP is deeply appreciative of Klas de Vylder, as well as all of the many individuals and partners from around the world dedicated to the Movement.

## Acronyms

**ACT** – Accountability, Coherence and Transparency Initiative  
**APIC** – *Agreement on Privileges and Immunities*  
**ASEAN** – Association of Southeast Asian Nations  
**ASP** – Assembly of States Parties  
**AU** – African Union  
**CICC** – Coalition for the International Criminal Court  
**CSO** – Civil Society Organization  
**ICC** – International Criminal Court  
**ICRtoP** – International Coalition for the Responsibility to Protect  
**IDG** – International Democratic Governance Program  
**HIPPO** – High-Level Independent Panel on Peace Operations  
**MP** – Member of Parliament  
**MENA** – Middle East and North Africa  
**NGO** – Non-Governmental Organization  
**NGOWG/SC** – Non-Governmental Organization Working Group on the Security Council  
**RS** – Rome Statute  
**RtoP/R2P** – ‘Responsibility to Protect’  
**SEA** – Southeast Asia  
**SGBC** – Sexual and Gender-based Crimes  
**SGBV** – Sexual and Gender-based Violence  
**SVF** – Swedish World Federalist Association  
**UN** – United Nations  
**UNGA** – United Nations General Assembly  
**UNPA** – United Nations Parliamentary Assembly  
**UNSC** – United Nations Security Council  
**UNSG** – United Nations Secretary-General  
**WAWF** – World Association of World Federalists  
**WFM-IGP** – World Federalist Movement-Institute for Global Policy  
**WFM** – World Federalist Movement  
**WPS** – Women, Peace and Security

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Page 37: Klas de Vylder



The historic advancements in the post-Cold War, post-apartheid period, in that brief decade of leadership best exemplified by world leaders like Nelson Mandela—these historic advances in democracy, justice, human rights, & the rule of law are under severe attack.

-William R. Pace



**COALITION**  
FOR THE **INTERNATIONAL**  
**CRIMINAL COURT**

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