

WORLD
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MOVEMENT



INSTITUTE
OF GLOBAL
POLICY

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WFM-IGP ANNUAL REPORT



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ABOUT THE PHOTOGRAPHER:

Eloïse Bollack is a French photojournalist, member of the agency Docpix, and a NGO worker, based in France. She seeks to document and raise awareness on issues that are unreported by mainstream media or that challenge traditional media narratives. In the current context of rising religious, ethnic or ideological divisions, she wants to arouse questioning, inspire discussions and rebuild the bonds between the different civilizations.

From January 2011 to October 2016, Eloïse lived in Palestine where she reported for a variety of international media outlets, documenting displaced and refugee rights, water rights, access to healthcare and freedom of movement, among many others.

Over the past fifteen years, she has also worked with a variety of NGOs on human rights, humanitarian aid, women and youth empowerment, in France, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Palestine.

In addition to her photographs from the 15th Session of the ASP included throughout the report, her work is featured on the cover.

The cover photo was taken on the first day of the latest ceasefire between Hamas and Israel in the Gaza Strip. The image portrays a moment of joy, as families, attempting to return to normal life, play on a beach that has been deserted for a month due to daily heavy bombings.

Since 1948, the Israel-Palestine conflict has been characterized by well-documented widespread violations of international humanitarian law and grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions. International and local civil society organizations have long advocated for accountability measures to address crimes committed within the context of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

Civil society urged Palestine and continues to urge Israel to join the ICC to stem well-documented mass violations of international law during the course of the decades-long conflict.

Since the opening of a preliminary examination in Palestine in 2015, Coalition members have continued documenting and raising awareness about human rights violations and submitting relevant information to the OTP, while working with both Palestine and Israel to ensure cooperation with the ICC.

01

WFM-IGP IN 2016 & 2017

70 YEARS WORKING FOR PROTECTION, PREVENTION AND PEACE

Since its founding in 1947, the World Federalist Movement-Institute for Global Policy (WFM-IGP) has been committed to the realization of global peace and justice through the development of democratic institutions and the application of international law.

With human rights at the crux of WFM-IGP's work, the organization oversees a comprehensive set of programs which collectively work towards prevention, protection and accountability for genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity.

WFM-IGP works in partnership with the United Nations (UN), governments, and other international and regional institutions around the globe—as well as with thousands of committed individuals and world leaders—to advance a mission of peace, prosperity, and security for all. With headquarters co-located in New York and The Hague, WFM-IGP and its programs have frequent, high-level access to what is happening at the UN and the International Criminal Court (ICC), while the organization's vast civil society networks allow for bottom-up approaches to international justice and atrocity prevention.



“WFM-IGP’s commitment to advancing international cooperation through civil society engagement is more important now than ever”

OVERCOMING NEW CHALLENGES

Over the past two years, the world has witnessed serious humanitarian crises, prevailing impunity for atrocity crimes and heightened geopolitical challenges

—such as the new US administration and the rise of extremist, nationalist movements around the world—that have threatened to undo historic advances in democracy, justice, human rights and the rule of law. The international community continues to be challenged by its failure to not only prevent these crises before they occur, but also address them in a timely and effective manner. WFM-IGP's commitment to advancing international cooperation through civil society engagement is more important now than ever.

WFM-IGP has called for a renewed strategy to galvanize support for international humanitarian law and ensure that commitments taken in the past with regards to peace, conflict prevention, human rights and international justice are maintained. By leveraging the power of its civil society networks, advancing locally-owned solutions, supporting women's leadership, pushing for greater transparency in international governance, and integrating the work of other protection agendas, such as Women, Peace and Security (WPS), WFM-IGP continues to advance its mission of prevention, protection and accountability, on the road to peace.

OUR PROGRAMS: FIGHTING FOR GLOBAL JUSTICE, PEACE AND DEMOCRACY



"The role of civil society will be crucial in solidifying achievements of the past, paving the way for new successes and resisting attempts to weaken international criminal justice. No doubt that the support of the Coalition for an International Criminal Court will be needed in the years ahead. The journey must continue."

- JUDGE SILVIA FERNANDEZ DE GURMENDI, ICC PRESIDENT

CICC

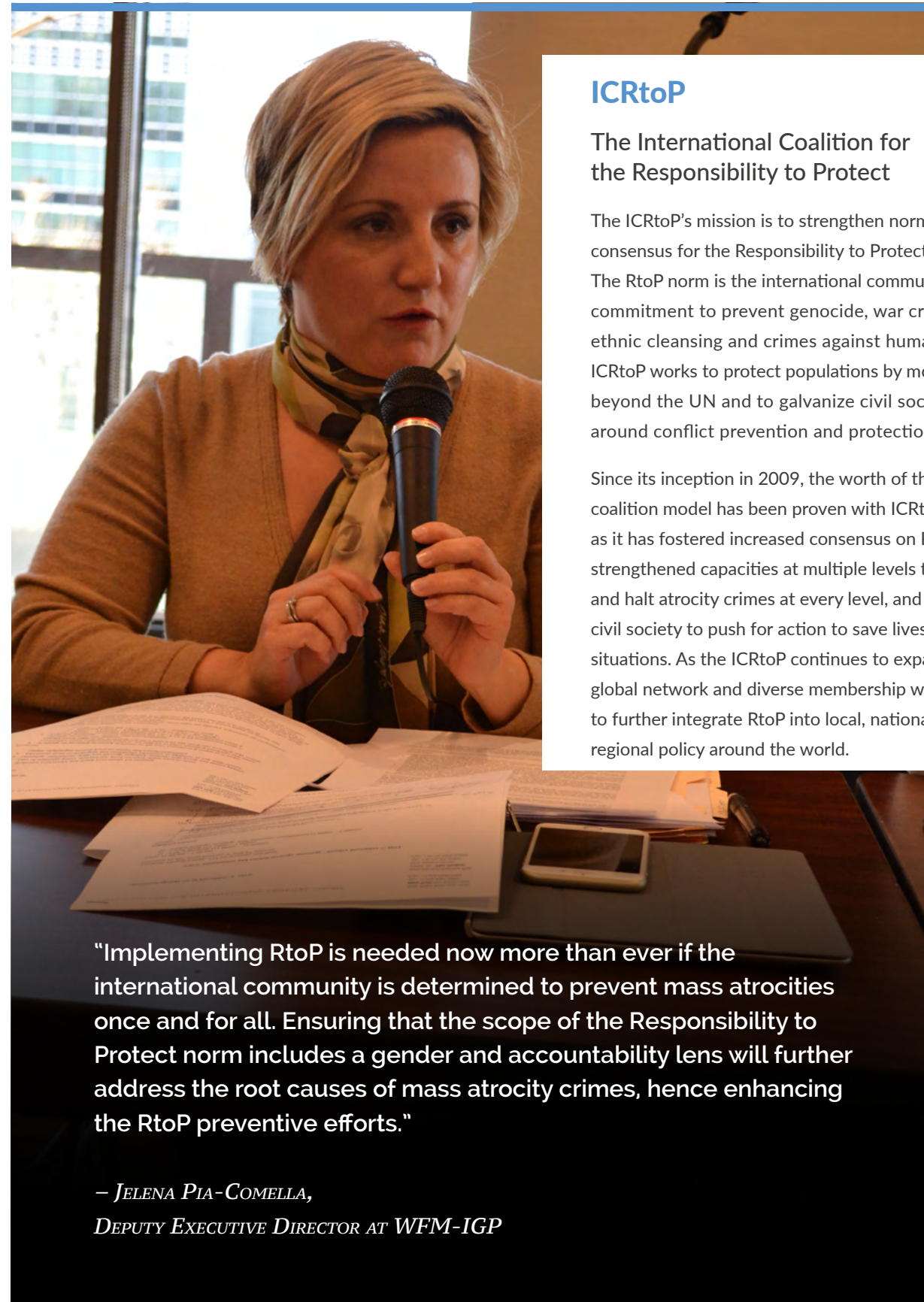
The Coalition for the International Criminal Court

Established in 1995, the CICC is a global network of civil society organizations (CSOs) in 150 countries working in partnership to reduce impunity by mobilizing and deepening civil society advocacy to promote the effective functioning of the ICC and the Rome Statute system (RSS). The CICC works to ensure that perpetrators of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes are held accountable so victims receive justice and redress. The CICC also leads in efforts to create a global civil society that values accountability to support conflict resolution and prevention.

The Coalition's global network consists of over 2,500 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. It is the largest international partnership advancing the cause of international justice.



United by Common Bonds Campaign, Kurdistan



ICRtoP

The International Coalition for the Responsibility to Protect

The ICRtoP's mission is to strengthen normative consensus for the Responsibility to Protect (RtoP). The RtoP norm is the international community's commitment to prevent genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. ICRtoP works to protect populations by moving beyond the UN and to galvanize civil society around conflict prevention and protection.

Since its inception in 2009, the worth of the coalition model has been proven with ICRtoP, as it has fostered increased consensus on RtoP, strengthened capacities at multiple levels to prevent and halt atrocity crimes at every level, and mobilized civil society to push for action to save lives in RtoP situations. As the ICRtoP continues to expand, its global network and diverse membership will serve to further integrate RtoP into local, national and regional policy around the world.

"Implementing RtoP is needed now more than ever if the international community is determined to prevent mass atrocities once and for all. Ensuring that the scope of the Responsibility to Protect norm includes a gender and accountability lens will further address the root causes of mass atrocity crimes, hence enhancing the RtoP preventive efforts."

*– JELENA PIA-COMELLA,
DEPUTY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AT WFM-IGP*



IDG

The International Democratic Governance Program

The IDG program's overall aim is to democratize intergovernmental processes, strengthen the effectiveness of global institutions and increase the transparency along with accountability in decision-making. The IDG seeks to create a more inclusive community within international governance and create better opportunities for civil society actors to participate in intergovernmental and transnational institutions by providing access to important information.

The IDG program has a few primary objectives:

1. Ensuring merit-based leadership within the UN and other international bodies by monitoring high-level appointments and providing information on elections.
2. Reforming and strengthening the structure and working methods of key UN bodies.
3. Advocating for meaningful civil society participation and facilitating more direct citizen participation in international governance.
4. Raising awareness of global governance structures and international decision-making mechanisms while monitoring and reporting on lessons and recommendations.

"Your movement has helped keep alive for fifty years the values which inspired the creation of the United Nations: the vision of a world prepared to act together against armed aggression, social ills and global threats, and united in its promotion of economic and social progress for all."

*– FORMER UN SECRETARY-GENERAL
KOFI ANNAN*

KEY MESSAGES FROM OUR LEADERSHIP



WFM INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT
LLOYD AXWORTHY

"...I met with the New UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres in the company of Madeleine Albright and other colleagues from the Aspen Ministerial Group, David Milliband and Knut Vollebaek.

We had the opportunity to have an open exchange with him and other senior UN officials on refugee issues, a subject that the Ministerial Group has been working on the past year. The Secretary General focused on how important it is that the UN take the lead in working out a preventative strategy for solving the conditions that generate the movement of people seeking security, goods and water and basic rights. He clearly saw that the best way to offset the anti-immigration politics rampant in so many countries is to demonstrate concrete, collaborative action, and reform... It was certainly the conclusion of our group after the meeting that Secretary-General Guterres will bring leadership and dynamism to his challenging task, but will also need strongly committed support to counter the inward-looking nationalisms that undermine international efforts to meet global problems."



WFM-IGP EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
WILLIAM R. PACE

"As the 15th session of the Assembly of States Parties of the International Criminal Court in November 2016 (ASP15) approached, concerns about the challenges confronting the International Criminal Court (ICC) and the States Parties in implementing the Rome Statute were increasing.

Already the threats to the ICC were being engulfed by forebodings of a larger peril. In the first months of 2017, it became clear that the threats to the ICC reflect a much greater threat to the systems of multilateralism and world order that have been created since the end of World War II.

The global community must do better.

During the opening debate of ASP15, the Coalition for the ICC joined the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and ICC and Assembly leaders in calling for greater unity and dialogue in the face of obstacles to the international commitment that will finally allow the ICC to become the 'Never Again Court' it was intended to be - a Court for all people.

The over 400 NGO delegates in attendance at ASP15 attested not only to the continued relevance of international justice in the face of rising occurrences of grave crimes, but also to the commitment of human rights defenders around the world in the face of increasingly overt and escalating personal security risks.

As 2017 unfolds, there are terrible conflicts where 'ICC crimes' are occurring outside of the Court's jurisdiction, as well as continued political convulsions around the world driven by nationalism and xenophobia. It is now more pressing than ever that this first and permanent International Criminal Court continues to stand for a revolution against the decades - and indeed centuries - of impunity that preceded its existence."



WFM-IGP DEPUTY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
JELENA PIA-COMELLA

“The international community continues to be challenged by its failure to not only prevent armed conflicts before they occur, but also to address them in a timely and effective manner.”

The ongoing crises in Burundi, Syria and Yemen, to highlight a few, emphasize the need for renewed leadership and engagement in putting prevention up front.

A wide range of treaties and norms are available to address the root causes of armed conflict and prevent its recurrence. In 2015 the United Nations carried out high-level reviews of its Peacebuilding Architecture, UN Peace Operations and the implementation of the Women, Peace and Security agenda. The subsequent synthesis of these three reports provides a basis for renewed efforts in preventing armed conflicts, including the prevention of mass atrocity crimes.

The reviews drew linkages between the implementation of the Responsibility to Protect norm, the inclusion of women in peacebuilding and peacekeeping, and the ratification and implementation of the Rome Statute for the International Criminal Court as tools and mechanisms for preventing armed conflict and ensuring lasting peace.

They also underscored that systematic violations of human rights, in particular of women’s rights, and prevailing impunity for mass atrocity crimes, are among the root causes of armed conflicts and their recurrence. Further, they reminded us that participation of women constitutes a crucial dimension of broadening inclusion for sustaining peace and that peace negotiations and accords that are truly locally owned and inclusive of civil society and women have a greater chance of succeeding than those that do not.

Giving women a voice, as well as supporting their leadership role in conflict prevention and peacebuilding will strengthen the international community’s ability to secure lasting peace and sustainable development.”

“Systematic violations of human rights, in particular women’s rights, and prevailing impunity for mass atrocity crimes, are among the root causes of armed conflicts and their recurrence”



03

OUR STRATEGY: EMPOWERING CIVIL SOCIETY AND WOMEN

THE COALITION MODEL-TRANSFORMING INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FROM THE GROUND UP

The coalition model makes WFM-IGP unique among nonprofits.

The model is adapted and used for two of its main programs: Coalition for the International Criminal Court (CICC), comprised of more than 2,500 civil society organizations (CSOs) from 150 different countries; and the International Coalition for the Responsibility to Protect (ICRtoP), which brings together 92 CSOs representing every region of the world. The networked structure of these two coalitions maximizes the impact of civil society advocacy and ensures locally- informed and owned approaches to prevention, protection and accountability.

Through the targeted combination of shared resources,

division of assignments based on expertise, and strategic coordinated action on core issues, coalition members become more effective in their advocacy and are better equipped to open up the space for their engagement in international justice and policy arenas. Throughout our programs, we seek to empower those most affected by international crimes—women, youth and minorities in particular—so that their voices are heard by those with power to create significant change.

Drawing on the collective knowledge and experience of its diverse memberships, WFM-IGP is well positioned to offer locally-informed, strategic plans and solutions, as well as to identify key synergies in tackling issues of injustice and impunity. The history and early warning signs of these complex problems, as well as efforts to deliver justice after the facts, all tell us that these issues never operate in isolation. WFM-IGP’s collaborative operations are critical to reaching the right solutions.



Sudanese women weigh in on peace agreement in the Blue Nile State

CROSS-CUTTING COMMITMENT TO GENDER JUSTICE & WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP

Women, youth and minorities often bear an unequal burden in situations of recurring conflict and crises,

whether from discrimination or sexual and gender-based violence, yet their perspectives and experiences are often left

out when it comes to conflict prevention and peacebuilding processes.

WFM-IGP sees these groups—and women in particular—as key agents of change, whose views and actions significantly contribute more stable societies and sustainable peace.

Inclusive participation is necessary to complete the spectrum of conflict prevention, peacebuilding and strengthening justice. Our approach recognizes the integral role of women and local civil society in conflict prevention, conflict resolution and state-building. Conflict interventions and

“Developments over the past three years have demonstrated that the targeting of women, boys and girls for sexual violence that accompanies the rise of violent extremism is not ancillary or incidental, but widespread, systematic and integrally linked with the strategic objectives of violent extremist and terrorist groups.”

UNSG BAN KI-MOON (20 DEC, 2016)

peace processes have a far greater chance of success if they are inclusive of the many roles that people play as members of a society, regardless of how they identify in terms of gender, age, ethnicity, culture and other orientations.

The Coalition for the International Criminal Court (CICC, or Coalition) is committed to advancing women's leadership and combatting sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) while supporting the principle of complementarity. It views the Rome Statute (RS) system as a means to successfully gain traction on both issues. In line with the UN Women, Peace and Security (WPS) framework, the Coalition has kept a gender lens throughout its main objectives to galvanize support for gender justice. In particular, it has prioritized raising awareness and training on the gender provisions of the Rome Statute and advocating for the advancement of qualified female judges in ICC elections.

Given the direct impact of atrocity crimes on women and girls, the key role that women can play in all aspects of the advancement of the Responsibility to Protect (RtoP), and the continued lack of a firm incorporation of women's rights and participation in RtoP's implementation, there is a critical need for the advancement of a gendered approach to the RtoP norm. The International Coalition for the Responsibility to Protect (ICRtoP) is working to ensure that the scope of the RtoP norm includes a gender lens, in order to address the root of atrocity crimes. Furthermore, the ICRtoP is

linking with the WPS agenda to reinforce the international community's ability to assist states to fulfill their responsibility to protect and promote women's participation and leadership in identifying early warning mechanisms and strategies for conflict prevention.

Throughout the International Democratic Governance programs, WFM seeks to advance the most qualified female leaders as well as those who understand the gravity of the abuses women suffer in conflict situations and the importance of gender justice. Only with the right global leadership will the valuable perspectives of local civil society and women be heard on issues of justice and conflict prevention.

04

HIGHLIGHTS FROM
2016 & 2017:
OPENING UP SPACE FOR
CIVIL SOCIETY AND WOMEN

*Women in Côte d'Ivoire celebrate
International Women's Day*

CIVIL SOCIETY, WOMEN AND THE RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT

It is undeniable that the ICRtoP has made a great amount of progress in regards to strengthening consensus for the RtoP norm over the past eight years.

Nonetheless, the international community has continued to witness serious humanitarian crises, such as those in Syria, Yemen, and Burundi, and has not been able to prevent and address these crises in a timely manner as stipulated in the latest UN Secretary General's Report on RtoP. There is an increasing need for states and the UN system to strategically work in partnership with local civil society—and women in particular—to not only mitigate these crises and protect the affected populations, but also reinforce early warning mechanisms on the ground so as to prevent these atrocities from happening in the future.

Atrocity crimes disproportionately affect women and girls at an alarming rate. Indeed, women and girls often make up the majority of victims of such violence and bear the brunt of the economic and social consequences of atrocities. Discrimination against women and girls, as well as the violation of their human rights, signals a gradual break down of good governance and the rule of law, with the United Nations (UN) Secretary General (UNSG) explicitly stating that such discrimination can be a source of risk. Such violations are also indicators for atrocity crimes, and can amount to genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity or ethnic cleansing.

The ICRtoP mobilizes its civil society network to advocate for women's rights within the RtoP framework by acknowledging rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy and enforced sterilization as atrocity crimes, and recognizing gender discrimination as a potential early warning sign and an indicator for atrocity crimes. Ensuring that the scope of the Responsibility to Protect norm includes a gender and accountability lens helps directly address root causes of mass atrocity crimes.

The ICRtoP has linked with the UN Women, Peace and Security agenda to ensure that the international community is able to assist states in the responsibility to protect. The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Resolution 1325, which gave rise to the Women, Peace and Security Agenda, was crucial in addressing the gender gap in the peace and security arena. It recognized that women and girls are disproportionately affected by armed conflicts and also poorly represented during peacebuilding processes.

However, women are not just passive victims

“Women are not just passive victims of atrocities, they also have a vital role to play in the implementation and advancement of the Responsibility to Protect”

of atrocities, they also have a vital role to play in the implementation and advancement of the Responsibility to Protect (RtoP) and an inherent right to participate in the norm's advancement. The ICRtoP is working to ensure that women and civil society play an active role in establishing early warning mechanisms, methods of conflict prevention and civilian protection, and peacebuilding efforts. The impact of women's meaningful participation in peace and security processes has been proven to improve the probability for sustainable peace and support the strengthening of resiliency.

In observation of the International Day of Commemoration and the Dignity of the



An all-female Bangladeshi FPU contingent deployed in UN peacekeeping operations

Victims of the Crime of Genocide and of the Prevention of this Crime, on December 9, 2016, the ICRtoP held a two-part event series exploring the relationship between the Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) and Responsibility to Protect agendas in order to foster discussion, increase awareness, and produce recommendations for action. The event series was comprised of an off-the-record policy forum in the afternoon, entitled “Strengthening Atrocity Prevention: A Discussion on Women, Peace and Security and the Responsibility to Protect,” followed by a public panel event in the evening, entitled “Preventing Mass Atrocities: The Role of Women in the Advancement of the Responsibility to Protect.”

The events which brought together civil society, UN actors and government representatives, fostered productive dialogues and reflections on the important role of women in the prevention of atrocities and the overlapping work of both agendas. Panel and forum participants concluded that the protection of women’s rights is essential to early warning and capacity building efforts to prevent atrocities; ensuring women’s engagement in prevention efforts should be a permanent fixture in conversations on conflict and atrocity prevention from the outset; accountability for atrocity crimes, including for sexual and gender-based violence, is pivotal to the prevention of recurrence of such heinous crimes; and, civil society has an important role to play in engaging with women to strengthen their capacities to prevent atrocities in and among communities.



Participants at the ICRtoP event: “Strengthening Atrocity Prevention: A Discussion on Women, Peace and Security and the Responsibility to Protect”

♀ When women are included in peace processes there is a:

20% increase in the probability of an agreement lasting at least **2 years**

35% increase in the probability of an agreement lasting at least **15 years**



Women make up

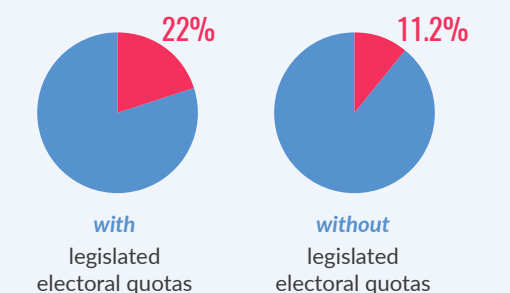


of UN military peacekeepers

Women’s share of seats in parliament in conflict-affected countries



Female Parliamentarians in conflict and post-conflict countries



■ Female Parliamentarians

UN WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY

United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Resolution 1325, which gave rise to the Women, Peace and Security Agenda, was a landmark decision in addressing the gender gap in the peace and security arena. It recognized not only that women and girls are disproportionately affected by armed conflict, but also that women are poorly represented in formal peacebuilding and peacemaking processes.

Safeguarding women’s rights and their participation in peace and security is essential for the international community to effectively assist in promoting international human rights and humanitarian law and strengthen national legislation and institutions to prevent mass atrocities.



REVERSAL OF ICC WITHDRAWALS: THE POWER OF COLLECTIVE ADVOCACY

To ensure the world's peace and prosperity, crimes against humanity around the world must be persecuted.

The International Criminal Court (ICC) can only thrive if more states proactively engage with the Rome Statute (RS). Unfortunately, misinformation and misunderstanding of the Court's mandate have increased dramatically in recent years. This has translated into decreased support for the Roman Statute System, as well as calls to disengage from the system all together. The African Union Summit was used as a forum for member states to oppose the Court after the ICC began actively pursuing situations of ongoing impunity in Sudan and Kenya. Initial calls to withdraw from South Africa, Burundi and the Gambia posed a serious challenge to the Coalition's movement for international justice. However, despite calls for a mass exodus, the vast majority of AU states reaffirmed their

dedication to the ICC and rest of the Roman Statute system while South Africa and the Gambia reversed their decisions to withdraw. The resurgence of ICC support and withdraw reversals can be, in part, attributed to the strategic advocacy of the CICC.

The Coalition tailored its advocacy efforts to each context-specific case in these countries. Working in exile in Rwanda, Coalition members from Burundi helped to alert other states parties of the shrinking space for CSOs to engage in justice processes. Burundi members also took the floor during the national debate to advocate for a reversal of the decision to leave the ICC. In the case of The Gambia, where one of the Coalition's members was recently appointed as a minister of justice, the Coalition's bottom-up approach (i.e., assisting local actors to advocate and raise awareness) contributed, in part, to the country's reversal of its 2016 decision to withdraw from the RS.

In order to stop South Africa from withdrawing from the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, the

Coalition for the ICC mobilized civil society and launched a campaign calling on South Africa to stay with the ICC. Out of the civil society members, the Southern Africa Litigation Center played a key role in challenging the constitutionality of the South African government's decision to withdraw from the Rome Statute as well as the government's failure to arrest and surrender ICC suspect and Sudanese President Omar al-Bashir in June 2015.

In response to the civil society advocacy, Pretoria's high court placed a constitutional roadblock on South Africa's path to withdrawal from the ICC and ordered President Jacob Zuma to revoke the country's decision to withdraw because there was no prior parliamentary approval. Civil society members urged South Africa to go further in actively creating reform and making the ICC more effective in advancing the objectives of international justice in the country. On March 12, 2017, South African Minister of Justice and Correctional Services, Michael Mastutha withdrew the ICC Repeal Bill.

However, at the 16th session of the ASP in December 2017, South Africa announced its intention to reinstate the withdrawal process.

In the face of these roadblocks, the Coalition will continue to mobilize and capacitate civil society in Burundi, the Gambia and South Africa—and throughout the continent—to fight for the preservation of international justice and an end to impunity for genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity.

"Gambia's announcement that it would rejoin the International Criminal Court sent a strong message of support for the Court and victims of grave international crimes. Along with Burundi – and its soaring human rights violations in the past year – South Africa is now the outlier on ICC exit. Gambia's decision reflects the new government's recognition of the important role that the Court plays. The ICC is the only permanent court that has the potential to offer redress to victims of the worst crimes when national courts are unable or unwilling to prosecute."

- ELISE KIPPER OF HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH

"South Africa's commendable decision to revoke the ICC Repeal Act is a testament to the tireless efforts of civil society and many others in South Africa and around the world to protect historic human rights advances. The ANC now has a golden opportunity to reengage with the ICC and lead efforts to make international justice work for all. Atrocity victims, including Apartheid survivors, as well as the wider global community can take heart from the decision as it bucks the trend of South Africa's recent responses to rulings by its judiciary on its duties as an ICC member state. It will be critical now to preserve and build upon this show of renewed commitment. While South Africa's ICC withdrawal has been upended, we must remain engaged and vigilant against attempts to restart the process."

*- CLÉMENT CAPO-CHICHI, AFRICA
COORDINATOR FOR THE COALITION FOR THE ICC*

SUCCESSSES OF THE 1 FOR 7 BILLION CAMPAIGN: A CIVIL SOCIETY MOVEMENT FOR A TRANSPARENT AND FAIR SELECTION OF THE NEXT UN SECRETARY GENERAL

WFM-IGP's International Governance Program launched the 1 for 7 Billion Campaign in November 2014 to advocate for a fair and transparent recruitment process for the next UN Secretary-General.

The campaign pushed for a number of specific reforms, including: 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; open sessions with candidates at which Members States, the public and the media and scrutinize candidates; an end to backroom deals; and for the term of office to be limited to a single, non-renewable period of seven years to enhance independence and accountability. The goals of this campaign were rooted in the belief that with the right leadership—selected through a fair, democratic, and transparent process—civil society voices around the world fighting to create systemic, global change will be heard.

WFM-IGP worked to mobilize civil society organizations and utilize their expertise to inform decision-makers and produce educational resources. The Campaign held press briefings, issued press statements and conducted interviews so the media would accurately and consistently report on the new process. WFM-IGP pushed its NGO members to work on reform initiatives and provide a platform for NGOs for UN proceedings. Furthermore, the Campaign mobilized United Nations Associations (UNAs) and their respective members from countries all over the world to support UNSG selection reforms.

WFM-IGP successfully pushed forward merit-based nominations and a transparent selection process to ensure equality and accountability. The Campaign laid the foundation

for assessing candidates fairly in the future and specifically promoted gender equality.

In October 2016, Mr. Guterres, the former UN High Commissioner for Refugees, was chosen after a selection process praised by the President of the General Assembly (PGA) and former Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon as the most transparent in history. With 12 nominated candidates, six men and six women, all the candidates participated in informal dialogues and members of civil society were able to pose two to three questions to each candidate in the General Assembly.

The Campaign's efforts, in part, have reinforced the role of the General Assembly in the decision-making process, making the selection process more inclusive and transparent with open hearings of candidates.

At the first thematic debate on the selection process after the appointment of the new Secretary-General, António Guterres, on 10 April 2017, Member States praised the historic advances in openness and transparency achieved in the process to select him. They called for consolidating, institutionalizing and strengthening the new good practices, building off of the campaign's momentum. Brazil noted that the selection of the new Secretary-General had been the "most inclusive, transparent and democratic selection process in the 70 years of history."

"...with the right leadership—selected through a fair, democratic, and transparent process—civil society voices around the world fighting to create systemic, global change will be heard."



WFM President Lloyd Axworthy (far right) meets newly elected UN Secretary General Guterres (right of center)



UN Secretary General Guterres visits the Central African Republic

THE BEMBA CASE: A LANDMARK CASE FOR GENDER JUSTICE

Acts of conflict-related sexual violence have been ubiquitous throughout history, often forgotten or disregarded as a consequence of warfare.

In times of conflict, rape is used to inflict harm on both women and men as a way to “punish” family members. However, it is clear that these acts not only hurt individuals but also communities, where a culture of violence and fear is perpetuated. This is why the CICC continues to work to ensure that sexual violence in conflict around the world is recognized for what it is: a war crime and a crime against humanity.

After years of CICC advocacy around strengthening the capacity of the Office of the Prosecutor of the ICC to investigate and prosecute sexual and gender-based crimes, in particular by having provided expert advice to Office of the Prosecutor’s 2014 Policy Paper on Sexual and Gender-based Crimes, the case of Bemba (Central Africa I situation) successfully included rape as a war crime and a crime against humanity on June 21, 2016. The Bemba case was widely recognized as a landmark case because it not only reaffirmed the doctrine of the command of responsibility—which establishes that leaders can be responsible for the crimes committed by their troops—but also was the ICC’s first conviction for sexual and gender based violence.

The Democratic Republic of Congo is known for the wide-spread prevalence of sexual violence. Former Congolese vice-president and commander-in-chief of the Congolese rebel group, the Movement for the Liberation of Congo, Jean-Pierre Bemba was an active participant in reaffirming this culture. He was held accountable for his failure to use his position to prevent and punish sexual violence despite his knowledge of the systematic and widespread practices of his forces.



“This conviction is significant in that it represents a concrete example of my Office’s commitment to fighting the scourge of sexual and gender-based crimes

(SGBC) within the Rome Statute legal framework. Through our work, we will continue to do whatever we can to highlight the severity of these crimes, hold perpetrators accountable and hopefully to deter the commission of future crimes. My sincere hope is that Mr. Bemba’s conviction brings some comfort to the victims and survivors, for all those who endured or witnessed terrible suffering, including those subjected to sexual violence by his troops. I hope that it will contribute to preventing mass crimes in future, to spare others from the same fate.”

- ICC Chief Prosecutor, Fatou Bensouda



ICC JUDICIAL ELECTIONS CAMPAIGN: ELECTING THE BEST TO LEAD THE FIGHT AGAINST IMPUNITY

At the 16th session of the ASP in December 2017, a number of important positions in the Rome Statute system were filled, including six judicial vacancies, the ASP president and two ASP vice-presidents.

In 2018, a new ICC registrar will be elected by the plenary of judges.

The Coalition has been campaigning for states to nominate and elect highly-qualified and independent candidates to key positions in the Rome Statute system through fair, transparent, and merit-based nomination and election processes.

As five of the six outgoing ICC judges are women, the Coalition campaigned for states to nominate female candidates in order to ensure fair gender representation on the ICC bench. We urged states to seek out the very best and most qualified female candidates to uphold this fundamental standard.

As part of our campaign, we sent questionnaires to the twelve candidates nominated, to which we received twelve responses. The completed questionnaires were made available on our website to allow our members as well as the public a more in depth look at each candidate.

On 18 September 2017 in The Hague, we held three live panel discussions with the twelve candidates vying for judicial election to the ICC bench.

This campaign culminated at the ASP with five highly qualified women and one man being elected to fill the vacancies on the ICC bench.

05 CICCC STATISTICS

ROME STATUTE RATIFICATIONS

As of October 2017

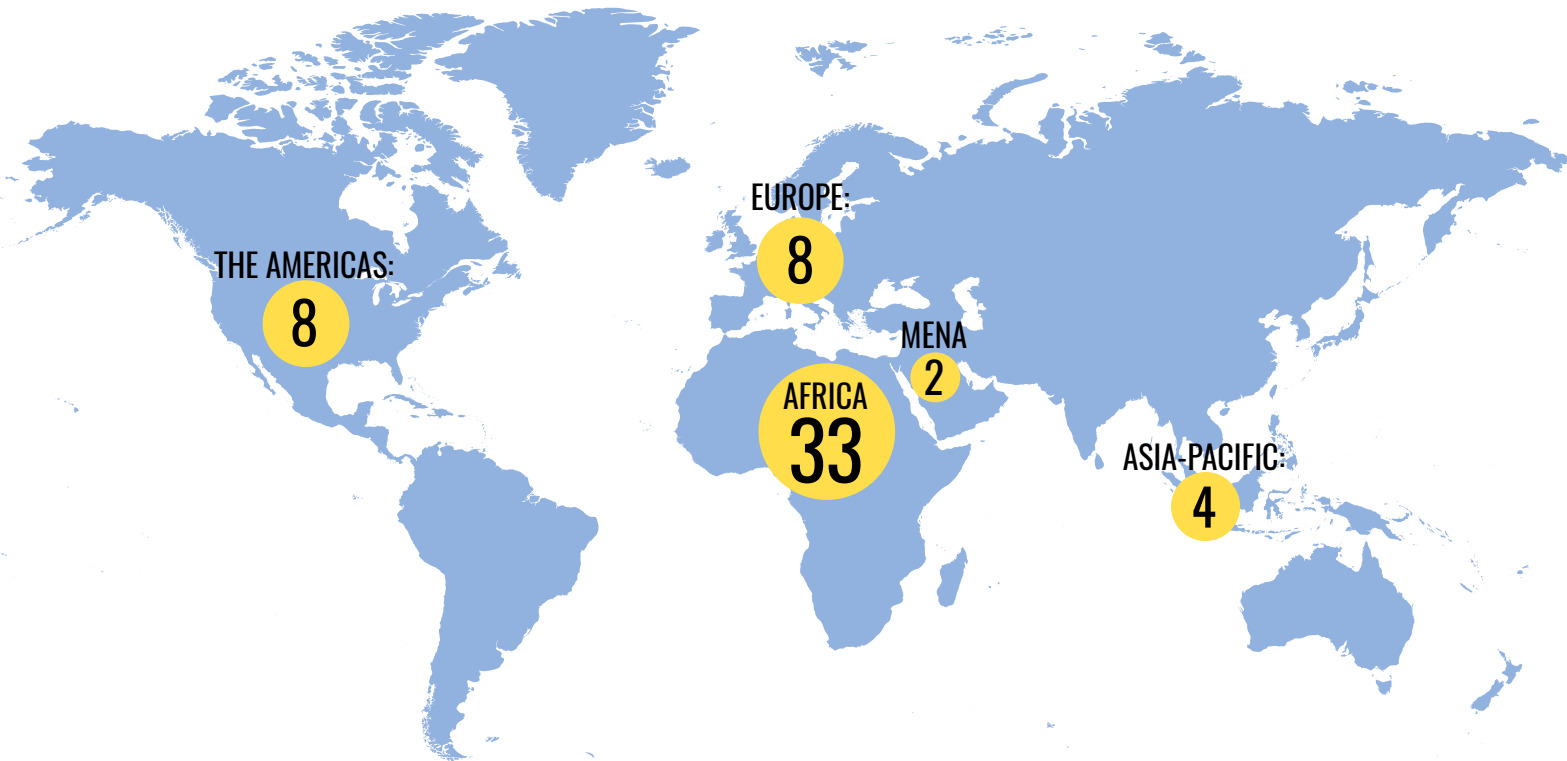


FOCUS AREAS

As of October 2017

MISSIONS & LOCAL ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT BY STAFF AND PARTNERS IN 2016-2017:

55



COUNTRIES TARGETED BY THE CICC'S CAMPAIGN FOR GLOBAL JUSTICE IN 2016-2017:

21

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Benin | Democratic Republic of Congo | Laos | Paraguay |
| Cameroon | El Salvador | Lebanon | Peru |
| Central African Republic | Georgia | Mali | Ukraine |
| Colombia | Guatemala | Mexico | Uganda |
| Côte d'Ivoire | Indonesia | Mongolia | Uruguay |
| | | Nauru | Zambia |



TWITTER STATS @_CICC

BUSIEST MONTH

NOVEMBER 2016



7,775 profile visits

273 mentions

606 tweets

1,814 new followers

325,725 impressions

MOST RETWEETED TWEET

APRIL 26, 2016

"Families of missing victims in #Burundi welcome the PE of #ICC"

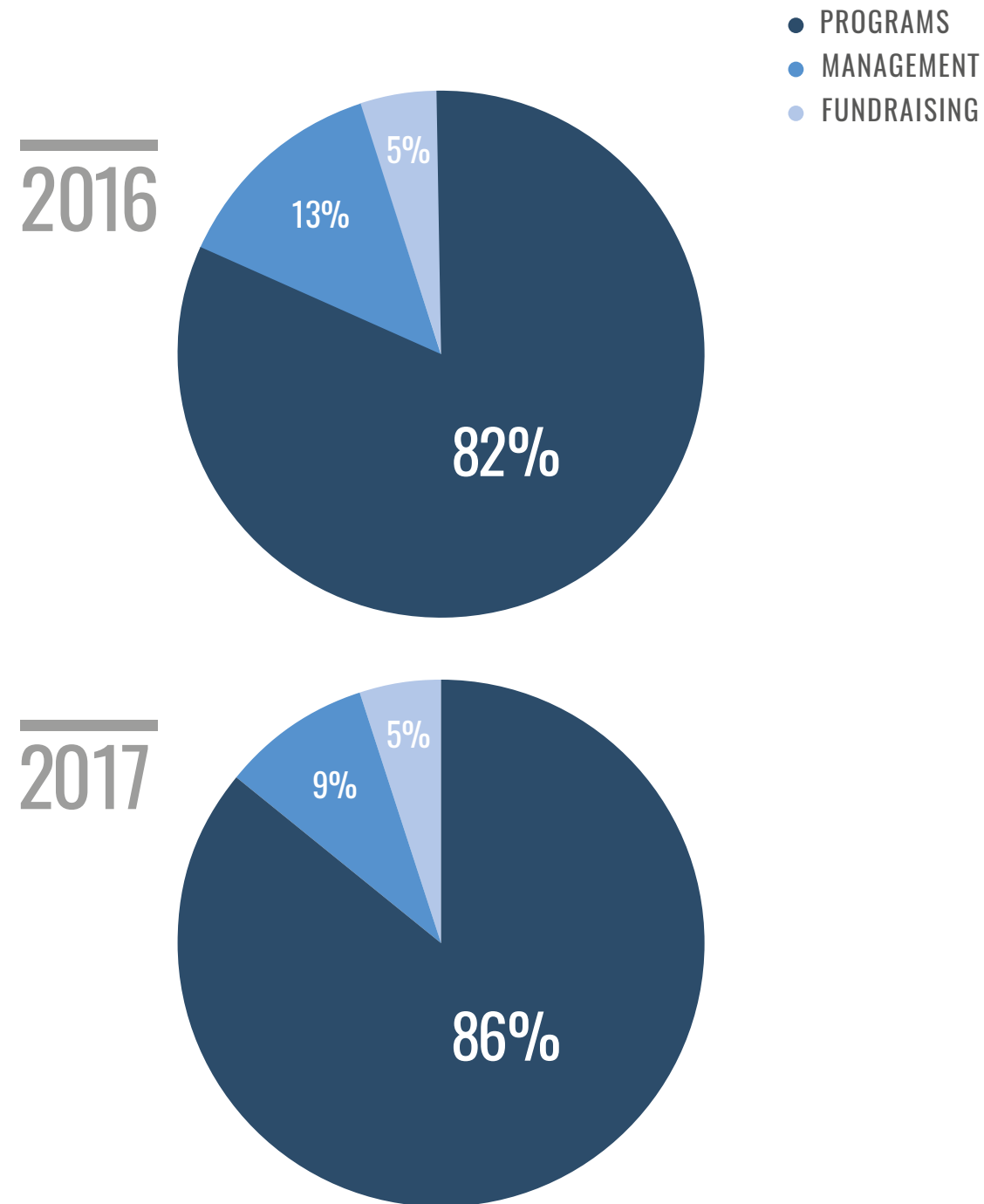
40 retweets

52 engagements

29,188 Impressions



06 WFM-IGP FINANCIAL DATA



WORLD FEDERALIST MOVEMENT/INSTITUTE FOR GLOBAL POLICY, INC STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As of December 31, 2016 and December 15, 2017*

*2017 unaudited

ASSETS	2016	2017
Cash and cash equivalents	\$279,850	\$768,265
Restricted cash	\$25,000	\$25,000
Grants receivable	\$844,690	\$1,835,774
Prepaid expenses	\$25,078	\$8,797
Fixed assets, net of accumulated depreciation	\$10,959	\$8,306
Security deposits	\$75,316	\$75,316
Total assets	\$1,260,893	\$2,721,458
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$10,277	\$1,723
Total liabilities	\$10,277	\$1,723
NET ASSETS		
Unrestricted:		
Board designated for operational allowance	-	-
Undesignated	\$85,807	\$85,807
Total unrestricted	\$85,807	\$85,807
Temporarily restricted	\$1,139,809	\$2,608,928
Permanently restricted	\$25,000	\$25,000
Total net assets	\$1,250,616	\$2,719,735
Total liabilities and net assets	\$1,260,893	\$2,721,458

07 OUR LEADERSHIP BODIES



Council members calling for a World Parliament at the WFM-IGP council meeting in The Hague, February 2017

WFM-IGP EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Keith Best, Chair of Executive Committee and Board Chair
 Fernando Iglesias, Council Chair
 Bente Nielsen, Treasurer
 Kjartan Almenning, Chair of Credentials Nominations and Statutes Committee
 Fergus Watt, Chair of Policy Review Committee
 Karen Hamilton, Secretary
 William James Arputharaj, Board Member
 James Christie, Board Member
 Becky Luff, Board Member
 Don Kraus, Board Member
 Joan Marc Simon, Board Member
 William Pace, Executive Director, Ex Officio

WFM-IGP COUNCIL

Fernando Iglesias, Democracia Global Council Chair
 Kjartan Almenning, En Verden
 W. James Arputharaj, South Asian Federalists
 Lloyd Axworthy, World Federalist Movement – Canada, President of WFM
 Jordan Bankhead, Citizens for Global Solutions
 Keith Best, Federal Union
 Jean-Francois Billion, Union of European Federalists France
 Boye Bjerkholt, En Verden
 Andreas Bummel, Committee for a Democratic UN
 Ed Chobanian, Citizens for Global Solutions
 James Christie, World Federalist Movement - Canada
 Nick Christie, World Federalist Movement - Canada
 Sukumar David, Asian Youth Center
 Emilie van Essen, Wereld Federalisten Beweging Nederland
 Jorgen Estrup, FN Forbundet/Danish UNA
 Michele Fiorillo, Union of European Federalists, Italy
 Bob Flax, PhD, Democratic World Federalists
 Tony Fleming, Citizens for Global Solutions
 Florencia Gor, Democracia Global
 Oded Gilad, OneWorld
 Luigi Giussani, Union of European Federalists, Italy
 Karen Hamilton, World Federalist Movement - Canada

Yoshiharu Imamura, World Federalist Movement of Japan
 Tadashi Inuzuka, World Federalist Movement of Japan
 Alfonso Iozzo, Union of European Federalists, Italy
 Earl James, Citizens for Global Solutions
 Tadaakira Jo, World Federalist Movement of Japan
 Toshio Kozai, World Federalist Movement of Japan
 Don Kraus, Citizens for Global Solutions
 Kiyoko Kusakabe, World Federalist Movement of Japan
 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 Federalisten Beweging Nederland
 George Mathew, South Asian Federalists
 Kaoru Miyake, Asian Youth Center
 Mitsou Miyake, Asian Youth Center
 John Monahan, World Federalist Movement - Canada
 Domenico Moro, Union of European Federalist, Italy
 Christian Müller, Weltfederalisten der Schweiz / Federalistes mondiaux de Suisse
 Bente Nielsen, FN Forbundet
 Vijayam Raghunathan, South Asian Federalists
 James Riker, Citizens for Global Solutions
 Joseph Schwarzberg, Citizens for Global Solutions / Workable world trust
 Shahriar Sharei, DWF / WFBN
 Joan Marc Simon, World Democratic Governance project association (WDGpa)
 Marjolijn Snippe, Wereld Federalisten Beweging Nederland
 Nicola Vallinoto, Union of European Federalists, Italy
 Jan Willem van Leenhoff, Wereld Federalisten Beweging Nederland
 Fergus Watt, World Federalist Movement - Canada
 Lucy Law Webster, Citizens for Global Solutions
 Dr. Erich Wettstein, Weltfederalisten der Schweiz / Federalistes mondiaux de Suisse
 Shimri Zameret, One World
 William R. Pace, International Secretariat

COALITION LEADERSHIP BODIES:

CICC STEERING COMMITTEE

- Adaleh Center for Human Rights Studies
- Amnesty International
- Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (FORUM-ASIA)
- La Asociación Pro Derechos Humanos (APRODEH-Peru)
- Civil Resource Development and Documentation Centre
- La Comisión Andina de Juristas
- Fédération internationale des ligues des droits de l'Homme (FIDH)
- Georgian Young Lawyers' Association
- Human Rights Network – Uganda (HURINET-Uganda)
- Human Rights Watch
- Justice Without Frontiers
- No Peace Without Justice
- Parliamentarians for Global Action
- The Redress Trust
- Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice
- World Federalist Movement-Institute for Global Policy

EMERITUS STEERING COMMITTEE

- European Law Students Association
- Human Rights First
- Rights and Democracy

CICC ADVISORY BOARD

- The Honorable Richard J. Goldstone, Chair: Former Chief Prosecutor, International Criminal Tribunals for Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia
- The Honorable Kofi Annan, Chair Emeritus: Former Secretary-General of the United Nations and Nobel Laureate
- His Excellency Mr. Bruno Stagno Ugarte, Vice Chair: Former Minister of Foreign Relations of Costa Rica
- His Royal Highness Prince Zeid Ra'ad Zeid Al-Hussein: UN High Commissioner for Human Rights
- The Honorable Louise Arbour: Former UN High Commissioner for Human Rights
- The Honorable Lloyd Axworthy: Former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Canada

Dr. Jonathan Fanton: Franklin Delano Roosevelt Visiting Fellow, Roosevelt House Public Policy Institute at Hunter College and former President, John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation

Ms. Hina Jilani: Advocate, Supreme Court of Pakistan and former UN Special Representative of the Secretary General on Human Rights Defenders

Mr. Juan E. Méndez: UN Special Rapporteur on Torture and former Special Adviser on Crime Prevention at the ICC, Office of the Prosecutor

Ms. Pam Omidyar: Founder & Chair, Humanity United

Ms. Darian Swig: President, Article 3 Advisors

Her Royal Highness Princess Mabel van Oranje: Chair, Girls Not Brides and Co-founder & Executive Chair, European Council on Foreign Relations

The Honorable Patricia Wald: Former Chief Judge for the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia and Judge for the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia

His Excellency Mr. Christian Wenaweser: Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Principality of Liechtenstein to the United Nation

Mr. William R. Pace: Convenor, Coalition for the International Criminal Court

ICRTOP STEERING COMMITTEE

- Chair: Pan African Lawyers Union
- Asia-Pacific Centre for the Responsibility to Protect
- Coordinadora Regional de Investigaciones Económicas y Sociales (CRIES)
- East Africa Law Society
- Human Rights Watch
- Initiatives for International Dialogue
- International Refugee Rights Initiative
- Permanent Peace Movement
- The Stanley Foundation
- United Nations Association-United Kingdom
- The West Africa Civil Society Institute
- World Federalist Movement-Institute for Global Policy

WHERE WE WORK

08



WFM-IGP MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

- Democracia Global Buenos Aires, Argentina
- FN Forbundet Copenhagen, Denmark
- WF Beweging Nederland The Hague Netherlands
- Federal Union London, UK
- Weltföderalisten der Schweiz Morges, Switzerland
- South Asian Federalists New Delhi, Delhi, India
- Én Verden Oslo, Norway
- WFM-Canada Ottawa, Canada
- MFE Italy Pavia, Italy
- Asian Youth Centre San Gabriel, CA
- WFM of Japan Tokyo, Japan
- Citizens for Global Solutions Washington DC
- Democratic World Federalists San Francisco, CA, USA

WFM-IGP ASSOCIATED ORGANIZATIONS

- World Democratic Governance Project Association
Barcelona, Spain
- Committee For a Democratic UN Berlin, Germany
- Union of European Federalists, Europe Brussels, Belgium
- Young European Federalists Brussels, Belgium
- One World Jerusalem, Israel
- African Federation Association WFM Uganda Kampala
Uganda
- Citizens for Development Network Kigali, Rwanda
- Advocates for Youth and Health Development Lagos
Nigeria
- Union of European Federalists, France Lyon, France
- Workable World Trust Minnesota, USA
- Center for Development of International Law New York,
United States
- WFM Asian Center Osaka, Japan
- Union of European Federalists, Spain Spain
- World Citizens Association Sydney, Australia
- Japanese Parliamentary Committee for World Federation
Tokyo, Japan
- City Montessori School of Lucknow Uttar Pradesh, India
- Center for Global Community and World Law Worcester,
MA, USA



09 OUR STAFF



GLOBAL LEADERSHIP

- William Pace, Executive Director, CICC Convenor
- Jelena Pia-Comella, Deputy Executive Director
- Kirsten Meersschaert, Director of Programs and Head of The Hague Office

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- Yasmina Gourchane, Programs Associate
- Sayful Islam, Finance Fellow
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Security Council and Communications and Advocacy Associate, ICRtoP
- Shimri Zameret, Media and Campaign Officer, Workable World Trust

THE HAGUE OFFICE

- Herman Bajwa, Advocacy Officer, CICC
- Niall Matthews, Head of Communications, CICC
- Hugo Strikker, Finance and Administration Manager
- Alix Vuillemin Grendel, Senior Legal Officer, CICC

REGIONAL HUBS

- Africa (Abidjan)
- Ali Ouattara, Regional Focal Point for Francophone Africa
- Middle East and North Africa (Beirut)
- Brigitte Chelebian, Regional Focal Point for MENA

AMERICAS

- Michelle Reyes Milk, Regional Coordinator for the Americas – Peru
- Agustina Bidart, Spanish Communications Officer – Argentina

EUROPE (BELGIUM)

- Virginie Amato, Europe Regional Coordinator



10 OUR SUPPORTERS



GOVERNMENTS

- City of The Hague
- Commonwealth of Australia
- Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
- European Union
- Irish Aid
- Kingdom of Norway
- Kingdom of the Netherlands
- Principality of Liechtenstein
- Republic of Austria
- Republic of Finland
- Swiss Confederation

FOUNDATIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS

- Anonymous Foundation
- DANIDA
- FIDH
- GPPAC
- Hermod Lannungs Fund
- Home Rule Globally
- Humanity United
- IKV-Pax Christi
- Open Society Inistitute
- Paul D. Schurgot Foundation
- Planethood Foundation
- The Bullaughey Family Charitable Fund
- The Community Foundation of Western North Carolina
- Thomas A. Todd Foundation
- Workable World Trust
- World Learning

INDIVIDUALS

- | | | | |
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| Alan Steinfeld | Enrica Taddei | Keith Gillette | Phyllis Thelen |
| Alex Neroth Van Vogelpoel | Esther Franklin | Kjarton Almenning | Ria Di Marco |
| Alfred Hough | Evelyn Schneirsohn | Larry Kazdan | Richard A Horvitz |
| Andrew Laub | Frederick Struckmeyer | Laurene Schumacher | Richard Andrew Ronald White |
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| Barnaby Norman | Harlan Girard | Linda B. Moore | Richard Martheson |
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| Dominique Thaury | John Windhorst | Patience Fairbrother | Tim Woeffen |
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| Edmund Klemmer | Judith Williams | Paul Winder | William & Margaret Arnold |
| Edwin Robbins | Judy and Tony Schumacher | Peter Orvetti | Zach Johnson |



Workable World Trust:
Joseph E. Schwartzberg

DONOR SPOTLIGHT

The establishment of the United Nations following World War II is one of the greatest accomplishments of humankind. But the UN is still a far from satisfactory organization.

Recognizing this shortcoming, Joseph E. Schwartzberg, Distinguished International Professor Emeritus at the University of Minnesota, founded in 2014 The Workable World Trust (<http://www.workableworld.org>), the purpose of which is to devise and disseminate ideas for improving the United Nations system. Joe's ideas, developed over a period of more than half a century, are presented at length in his seminal work, *Transforming the United Nations System: Designs for a Workable World* (Tokyo and New York: United Nations University Press, 2013). (www.brookings.edu/book/transforming-the-united-nations-system).

Joe was introduced to the World Federalist Movement in 1950 through Washington's First Unitarian Church, where he first recognized himself as a global citizen and quickly espoused the idea of creating a united world.

A geographer by profession, Joe has had the opportunity to travel throughout the world, meeting all kinds of people and learning through experience of their needs, aspirations and potential. (His best-known and award-winning work was focused on the Indian subcontinent). During a period of residence in Paris in 1954-55, he drafted a World Constitution shaped by the ideal of federalism. It was motivated by his belief that, with the right systems in place, particularly in regard to decision-making by realistically weighted voting, federalism could become the organizing principle for a justly governed and peaceful world. Throughout the years, he has used his knowledge and experience to teach others about history, geography and government work through lectures, writing and seminars.

Joe and The Workable World Trust are convinced that global problems require global solutions. Although he believes that a democratic world federal system is both necessary and achievable, he acknowledges that relatively few political activists share that conviction. Still, given the existential threats to our interdependent planet, we can and must all work together to create a workable world, whatever our differing ultimate goals may be. In this regard, Joe attaches great importance to the Trust's connection with and support for WFM-IGP, especially in respect to reforming the General Assembly and the Security Council, creating a credible human rights system, strengthening judicial systems like the ICC, peacekeeping and peacebuilding, and ecological and economic sustainability.

Joe's donations and collaboration through the Workable World Trust have enabled WFM-IGP to push for democratic reforms at the UN, secure greater access to justice worldwide, and strengthen efforts to advance the Responsibility to Protect. He strongly believes in WFM's ideals, and that UN reform should continue to be an important task for the organization. WFM-IGP deeply appreciates the generous support provided by Joseph E. Schwartzberg and The Workable World Trust, as well as that of all of the many individuals and partners from around the world dedicated to our shared ideals.

11 CREDITS & ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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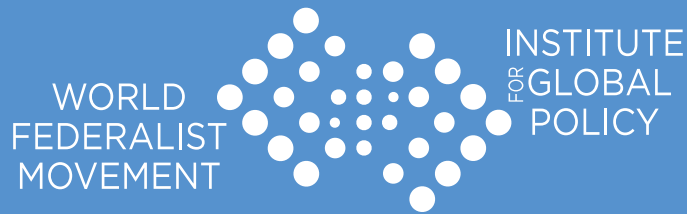
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COALITION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT

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