

Malteserorden Schweiz - Ordre de Malte Suisse - Ordine di Malta Svizzera

Week-end de formation pour candidates et candidats

Reiden, 29 - 30 avril 2023

L'Ordre Souverain de Malte :
Défense de la foi et pratique de l'amour
du prochain par l'assistance humanitaire
et par la diplomatie

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The crisis of multilateralism and the future of humanitarian action

L'Ordre Souverain de Malte - Identité und Souveraineté

1. 1048 **Identité hospitalière (humanitaire)** Bx. Gérard
2. 1113 **Identité religieuse** Bulle du Pape
3. 1126 **Identité militaire** 1130 Oriflamme rouge
avec la croix latine blanche
4. 1137 **Souveraineté chevaleresque** Castel Beth-Gilbelin et Krak...
5. 1291 De la Terre Sainte vers Chypre : l'Ordre vassal du Roi de Chypre
5. 1310-1522 Rhodes **Souveraineté territoriale**
6. 1530-1798 Malte »Le faucon maltais" au Roi des Deux-Sicules...
Identité militaire, navale, médicale, académique, diplomatique
7. 1798-1815 **«Gouvernement en exil»**(Suède offre Gothland en 1806)
8. 1822 Le Congrès de Vérone reconnaît la **souveraineté sans territoire**
9. 1834 Rome **"Exterritorialité"** (comme le Fort St. John à Malte 1991)

L'Ordre Souverain de Malte - Identité und Souveraineté

Souveraineté traditionnelle réaffirmée

Identité catholique, humanitaire sans discrimination

ni une ONG (comme *Malteser International* et le *CIOMAL*),

ni une organisation internationale

ni un club de services

ni un État (quoique...)

Mais une ***entité propre ("sui generis")***

reconnue par le Saint-Siège et par 112 États,

avec des relations à l'ONU, à l'UE, au Conseil de l'Europe

forte de sa tradition et de son action

au service de la foi et de l'humanité dans le besoin.

1. Participation à des conférences internationales

- 1868 Conférence internationale de la Croix-Rouge
- 1929, 1949, 1974-1977 Conférences diplomatiques sur le droit international humanitaire
- 1994 **ONU Observatoire multilatéral** auprès à NY, GE, Vienne, Rome, Paris, Nairobi, Bangkok ...

2. Relations diplomatiques bilatérales

1950, 5 États ont des relations diplomatiques avec l'Ordre

1962, 30 États

1999 82 États

2023 **112 États ont des relations diplomatiques bilatérales**

et des Ambassadeurs à Bruxelles (Union Européenne), Strasbourg (Conseil de l'Europe),

L'Allemagne le fait pour rendre hommage aux services rendus par l'Ordre aux migrants et aux réfugiés en Allemagne et ailleurs. L'argumentation historique et juridique était importante, mais pas décisive... L'action de l'Ordre a été plus convaincante.

Facteur humain très important (Ambassadeur F.-P. Fulci, Représentant permanent de l'Italie à New York, pour l'adoption de la résolution de l'Assemblée générale des Nations unies accordant à l'Ordre le statut d'observateur)

United Nations

Observer status for the Sovereign Military Order of Malta in the General Assembly

A/RES/48/265 30 August 1994

Considering the long-standing dedication of the Sovereign Military Order of Malta in providing humanitarian assistance and its special role in international humanitarian relations...

WITH PERMANENT DELEGATIONS OF THE ORDER OF MALTA:

- New York (UNSC, UNGA, UNSG, UNICEF, UNDP, OCHA)
- Geneva (UNOG, UNHCR, IOM, WHO, OHCHR, ILO, ITU, WMO, UNITAR, WIPO)
- Rome (FAO, WFP, IFAD)

- Vienna (IAEA, UNODC, UNIDO, UNDOOSA)
- Paris (UNESCO)
- Nairobi (UNEP, UN-HABITAT)
- Bangkok (ESCAP)

NO DELEGATION:

- Washington DC (Inter-American Development Bank, WB, IMF)
- Addis (UNECA)
- Tokyo (UNU)
- Amman (UNRWA)
- Berne (UPU)
- The Hague: International Court of Justice (ICJ), International Criminal Court (ICC)

THE ORDER OF MALTA HAS PERMANENT OBSERVER MISSIONS TO THE UNITED NATIONS AND ITS SPECIALISED AGENCIES:

United Nations - New York

United Nations - Geneva

United Nations - Vienna

ESCAP - United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (Bangkok)

FAO - Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (Rome)

IAEA - International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna)

IFAD - International Fund for Agricultural Development (Rome)

UNEP - United Nations Environment Programme (Nairobi)

UNESCO - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Paris)

UNHCHR - United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (Geneva)

UNHCR - United Nations High

Commissioner for Refugees (Geneva)

UNIDO - United Nations Industrial Development Organization (Vienna)

UNODC - UN Office for Drugs and Crime (Vienna)

WFP - World Food Programme of the United Nations (Rome)

WHO - World Health Organization (Geneva)

Regional Organizations:

- [African Union \(AU\), Addis Abeba](#) Development, Human Rights, Peace
- [Council of Europe \(COE\), Strasbourg](#) Human Rights, Human Trafficking
- Arab League (League of Arab States), Cairo
- ASEAN, Bangkok
- Organization of American States (OAS), Washington DC
- Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), Vienna

and Sub-Regional Organizations:

- ECOWAS Abuja, Nigeria
- SADC Gaborone, Botswana
- [SICA Central American Integration System, San Salvador](#)

Trans-Regional Organizations:

- Commonwealth, London
- [Organisation internationale de la Francophonie \(OIF\), Paris – 2014 Accord de coopération](#)
- NATO, Bruxelles
- Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), Jeddah
- [Community of Portuguese Language Countries, Lisbon](#) 2010 Cooperation agreement
- [IOC – Indian Ocean Commission – Ebène, Mauritius](#)

Multilateral relations

THE ORDER OF MALTA HAS RELATIONS AT AMBASSADOR LEVEL WITH:

European Union

ORDER OF MALTA HAS DELEGATIONS OR REPRESENTATIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS:

AU - African Union (Addis Ababa)

COE - Council of Europe (Strasbourg)

CPLP - Community of Portuguese Language Countries (Lisbon)

CTBTO - Preparatory Commission for the comprehensive nuclear-test-ban Treaty Organization (Vienna)

ICCROM - International Centre for the study of the preservation and restoration of cultural property (Rome)

ICMM - International Committee of Military Medicine (Brussels)

ICRC - International Committee of the Red Cross (Geneva)

IDB - Inter-American Development Bank (Washington D.C.)

IDLO - International Development Law Organization (Rome)

IIHL - International Institute of Humanitarian Law (Sanremo, Geneva)

IFRC - International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (Geneva)

IOC - Indian Ocean Commission (Port Louis, Mauritius)

IOF - International Organization of La Francophonie (Paris)

IOM - International Organization for Migration (Geneva)

PAM - Parliamentary Assembly of the Mediterranean (Malta)

SICA - Central American Integration System (San Salvador)

UNIDROIT - International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (Rome)

UNILAT - Latin Union (Santo Domingo, Paris)

Summits: World Humanitarian Summit

- World Humanitarian Summit Istanbul, 23-24 May 2016

- The Grand Chancellor made a statement, the Delegation participated in side-events on religions and humanitarian action.

The first-ever World Humanitarian Summit took place in Istanbul on 23-24 May 2016, was a global call to action by United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon:

1. To re-inspire and reinvigorate a commitment to humanity and to the universality of humanitarian principles.

2. To initiate a set of concrete actions and commitments aimed at enabling countries and communities to better prepare for and respond to crises, and be resilient to shocks.

3. To share best practices which can help save lives around the world, put affected people at the center of humanitarian action, and alleviate suffering.

- After 2 years of worldwide consultations, 9000 participants came together in Istanbul between 23 – 24 May 2016 for the first ever World Humanitarian Summit to reshape the field of humanitarian action. Altogether 173 United Nations Member States, 55 Heads of State and Governments, some 350 private sector representatives, and over 2000 people from civil society and non-governmental organizations took part in the two-day summit.
- **Reaffirming the principles at the heart of humanitarian action** – humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence – was one of the main goals of the participation of the **Sovereign Order of Malta**. Since the onset of the WHS process, launched by the UN Secretary General Ban-Ki-moon, the Order of Malta has been actively engaged in the consultations, and by organizing the [Symposium “Religions Together for Humanitarian Action”](#) in Geneva in May 2015, it took the lead in emphasizing the special role of faith-based actors in providing humanitarian assistance. A theme that was widely acknowledged during the Summit in Istanbul, and that took a prominent role becoming the focus of a number of events such as a Special Session and a Side Events, to which the Order of Malta’s contribution was key.

Summits:

- Sendai (2015): [World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction](#)
- Cancún (2017): [Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction](#)
- Geneva (2019): [Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction](#)

Sendai : A Multi-layered Process

The Sendai Conference was a multi-stakeholder, multi-layered, multi-track and multi-purpose negotiation:

- **multi-stakeholder:** Governments, intergovernmental (universal and regional) organizations, parliamentarians, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement (ICRC, IFRC, National Societies), international NGOs, local humanitarian organizations, private business, academia, media;
- **multi-layered:** while representatives of States, international organizations and interest groups were negotiating the final texts of the Sendai Declaration and Framework, actors in the field, research and private sector were informally exchanging ideas in workshops; Governments conducted lengthy **formal negotiations** whilst other actors were looking for **practical solutions** in hundreds of informal gatherings;
- **multi-purpose:** Governments from developed countries were offering assistance, and, at the same time, resisting the claim to a right to development, insisting on international cooperation; Governments from developing countries were asking for more assistance from donor countries, technology transfers, and claiming a right to development, a right to food, a right to water, and to the respect of their sovereignty;
- **multi-track:** not only disaster risk reduction (DRR) but also emergency humanitarian assistance, reconstruction, development, climate changes, environment, were all on the negotiating table. The result is a composite text, *un habit d'Arlequin*. Sendai, as Laurent Fabius, French Foreign Minister and future President of the December 2015 Paris Conference on Climate Change, said, is one track among others; DRR, Development, Climate, WHS, have each with their own momentum/dynamics of negotiation, and nevertheless with obvious links in substance;
- **multi-referential :** references to **high tech** such as satellite communications or space technology and DRR, were also supplemented by references to **traditional knowledge** to prevent disasters and strengthen resilience. The Japanese Government officially emphasized the character « YUI », meaning mutual cooperation through physical assistance⁴but publications were distributed on « Indigenous Peoples' Traditional Knowledge & Resilience to Climate Change & Disaster Risk ». The United Nations Study by the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples entitled « *Promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous peoples in disaster risk reduction, prevention and preparedness initiatives* » (A/HRC/27/66), which makes the link between disaster risk reduction and human rights, was distributed at Sendai⁵.

Summit for Refugees and Migrants - 19 September 2016



The UN General Assembly hosted a high-level summit to address large movements of refugees and migrants, with the aim of bringing countries together behind a more humane and coordinated approach.

It was the first time the General Assembly had called for a summit at the Heads of State and Government level on large movements of refugees and migrants and was a historic opportunity to come up with a blueprint for a better international response. The Summit was a watershed moment to strengthen governance of international migration and a unique opportunity for creating a more responsible, predictable system for responding to large movements of refugees and migrants.

Migrants & Refugees: « Global Compacts »

The UN trying to reaffirm fundamental rights of migrants and refugees, and the need for States to share the burden.

1. New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants (A/RES/71/1) 19 Sept. 2016

The [Grand Hospitaller](#) addresses the UN General Assembly

2. The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (A/RES/73/195) (GCM)

Intergovernmental Conference in Marrakech (10 December 2018)

The [Grand Chancellor](#) makes a statement.

3. The Global Compact on Refugees (A/RES/73/151) (GCR) UNHCR- Adopted by the UN General Assembly on 17 December 2018



Role of religion Dubai 2020

Boeselager: Faith-based diplomacy promotes interfaith dialogue and recognises key role religion

The Sovereign Order of Malta is taking part in the Global Interfaith Summit which kicked off today in Dubai within the Expo 2020 framework at the Italian Pavilion on the occasion of the International Day of Tolerance. Objective of the Summit – promoted by the United Arab Emirates Minister of Tolerance and Coexistence Sheikh Nahayan Mubarak Al Nahyan- who recently visited the Order of Malta in Rome – is to build bridges among different faiths through shared views on human values. The Summit – which brings together religious leaders and high representatives of international authorities – seeks to promote a culture of dialogue and of mutual respect.

Supporting and advocating for the role of faith-based institutions, facilitating interreligious dialogue – particularly in the Middle East – and promoting humanitarian international laws are today among the Order of Malta's primary goals. In his address on Interfaith Dialogue and humanitarian diplomacy, the Grand Chancellor of the Order of Malta, Albrecht Boeselager, noted that: "Faith-based diplomacy promotes interfaith dialogue and recognises the key role religious leaders can play in conflict resolution and peace building".

Boeselager then illustrated the Order of Malta's commitment in this field. The document "Religions in Action" the Order has released aims exactly at raising awareness on the global geopolitics of religion. "The key findings of this Compact – explained Albrecht Boeselager – stem from the Order of Malta's experience from working in the field: in crisis areas the degree of success of diplomacy – with its emphasis on dialogue and negotiation and on mutual respect of different confessions – is unmistakably linked to the capacity to engage with religious communities, religious leaders and include religious infrastructure". In his address the Grand Chancellor recalled the historical "Document on Human Fraternity for World Peace and Living Together" signed in Abu Dhabi in 2019 by Pope Francis and the Grand Imam of Al-Azhar, Ahmad el-Tayeb, a milestone in relations between Christianity and Islam. "We are committed to answer the call the Pope and the Grand Imam express in the name of the poor" the Grand Chancellor stated.

The Religious Compact finds an example of its intentions in the Order of Malta's presence in Lebanon where for over 20 years it has been running several social and medical services in cooperation with other faith communities, in particular with the Imam Al Sadr Foundation, with the Druze community, as well as with the highest Sunni authority, Dar Al Fatwa.





Rome, 10 September 2021 – Promoting social cohesion – overcoming the inequalities exacerbated by the pandemic crisis -, relaunching the role that religious institutions and organisations play both in the management of crisis situations – such as the health crisis – and of conflicts, and emphasising respect for humanitarian rights. These are the concepts that sum up the Sovereign Order of Malta’s contributions to the G20 Interfaith Forum to be held from 12 to 14 September in Bologna, one of the events organised by the G20 led by the Italian presidency.

The G20 Interfaith Forum is the annual platform that brings together inter-religious and intercultural organisations, religious leaders, scholars, humanitarian agencies, government representatives and international institutions, with the aim of exploring social, economic, and political issues that can inform governments and global agendas.

“Supporting the role of religious institutions, facilitating interfaith dialogue – particularly in the Middle East – and promoting international humanitarian law are among our main objectives today.

In the wake of the growing xenophobic and populist movements, the Order of Malta has launched countless appeals in the international community to uphold human dignity and human rights” are the words of the Order of Malta’s Grand Chancellor Albrecht Boeselager, who will participate in the opening session on Monday 13 September entitled “Foreign Policy and Religions”.

What can the Order of Malta do?

1. Focus on **protecting human life and dignity**, including religious freedom, according to the Social Teaching of the Catholic Church
2. **Use all available platforms** (face-to-face, digital, hybrid) for looking for info, lobbying, negotiating, promoting advocacy (witness) and action. Do not forget Social Media...
3. The **Human Factor**: mixed delegations, senior and junior, diplomats and specialists, expats and local
4. **Reinforce cooperation** with traditional allies; OM, International Organizations, Faith-based Organizations (Caritas Internationalis, Religious congregations and their networks (RENATE, SOLWODI, Talitha Kum) active in advocacy for human life and dignity and in the field) and **local organizations**, including victims and survivors, according to the **principle of subsidiarity**
5. **Partner** with “like-minded” Governments, International Organizations, Regional and Sub-regional Organizations, Spiritual Leaders, Faith-based Organizations for sharing info, advocacy and action
6. **Share good practices** within the Order and beyond (through websites and training)
7. **Pray!**

WEBINARS AND FREE ONLINE RESOURCES ON PREVENTING AND COMBATING HUMAN TRAFFICKING

1. Religious Helping Trafficking Victims along the Road of Recovery - 20 October 2020
2. Religious Working In International Advocacy Against Human Trafficking - 27 October 2020
3. Impact of Human Trafficking on Health: Trauma - 1 December 2020
4. Impact Of Human Trafficking on Health: Healing - 8 December 2020
5. International Prosecution of Human Trafficking — Where Are We Now? - 16 February 2021
6. International Prosecution of Human Trafficking — What can be done? - 23 February 2021
7. International Prosecution of Human Trafficking — Best Practices - 2 March 2021
8. Demand As Root Cause for Human Trafficking – Sex Trafficking & Prostitution - 13 April 2021
9. Demand As Root Cause for Human Trafficking – Forced Labor, Empowering Consumers - 20 April 2021
10. Root Causes for Human Trafficking – The Role of Technology - 5 May 2021
11. Aspects juridiques de la traite des êtres humains - 11 mai 2021
12. Assistance humanitaire et sociale des victimes de la traite des êtres humains - 18 mai 2021
13. Modern slavery and decent work - 22 June 2021
14. Legal Approaches to Reducing the Demand Behind Human Trafficking - 12 October 2021
15. Migration and Human Trafficking – 16 November 2021
16. Religions Against Human Trafficking – 7 December 2021
17. Sexual Slavery – Testimony - Middle Eastern And Nigerian Women Enslaved - 8 February 2022
18. Women Against Human Trafficking – 8 March 2022
19. Demand for HT: We Are All Responsible for HT as Consumers of Forced Labor and Sexual Slavery – 14 June 2022
20. Justice & HT: The Gap Between the Law and Its Implementation in Practice – 28 June 2022
21. Countering the Use of Technology to Recruit and Control Victims of Human Trafficking – 20 September 2022
22. HT & Laudato Si': Towards A New Paradigm to Ensure The Protection of Human Dignity – 6 October 2022
23. HT and Migration: Current assessment of the perilous journey in the Mediterranean Sea – 7 November 2022
24. Forced Labor and Transparency in Supply Chains – 29 November 2022
25. Faith and HT: Testimonies of Religious Sisters working for the rehabilitation of victims – 6 December 2022
26. From Motivation to Vocation: Brian Iselin's Journey against Slavery – 14 March 2023
27. Side-Event at UN Geneva: HT in Armed Conflicts and Post-Conflict Situations – 27 March 2023
28. The Needs and Stories of Male Survivors of Child Sexual Abuse, Exploitation and HT – 25 April 2023

What we do?



HELP US!



Next Webinar

27 June 2023

Male Survivors of child Sexual Abuse:
Ena Pacheco's Research Presentation

Registration [HERE](#)



SOVEREIGN ORDER OF MALTA
AMBASSADOR
AGAINST HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Digital Library on Human Trafficking

<https://bit.ly/DIGITAL-LIBRARY-2022>

<https://bit.ly/HT-WEB-27JUNE23>



SOVEREIGN ORDER OF MALTA

Ambassador to monitor and combat trafficking in persons

Humanitarian diplomacy and advocacy

Webinars on human trafficking with subtitles and transcripts



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Operational training

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www.cuhd.org

Sharing good practices, data, and documents



www.christusliberat.org

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ORDRE SOUVERAIN DE MALTE

Identité und Souveraineté par tradition et par services rendus :

- Aide humanitaire et sociale
- Diplomatie

Défense et promotion des valeurs de l'Église catholique :

- Vie et dignité de la personne humaine
- Foi et liberté religieuse
- Solidarité avec nécessiteux sans discrimination
- Dialogue, paix et réconciliation
- Prévention et lutte contre la traite des êtres humains

THE SOVEREIGN ORDER OF MALTA



Humanitarian Action & Diplomacy



- 110 Diplomatic Relations
- UN & EU Ambassadors
- 55 Cooperation Agreements
- National Associations & Malteser International