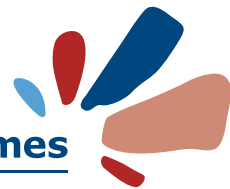




Fonds au Profit des Victimes
The Trust Fund for Victims



ANNUAL REPORT SUMMARY 2016





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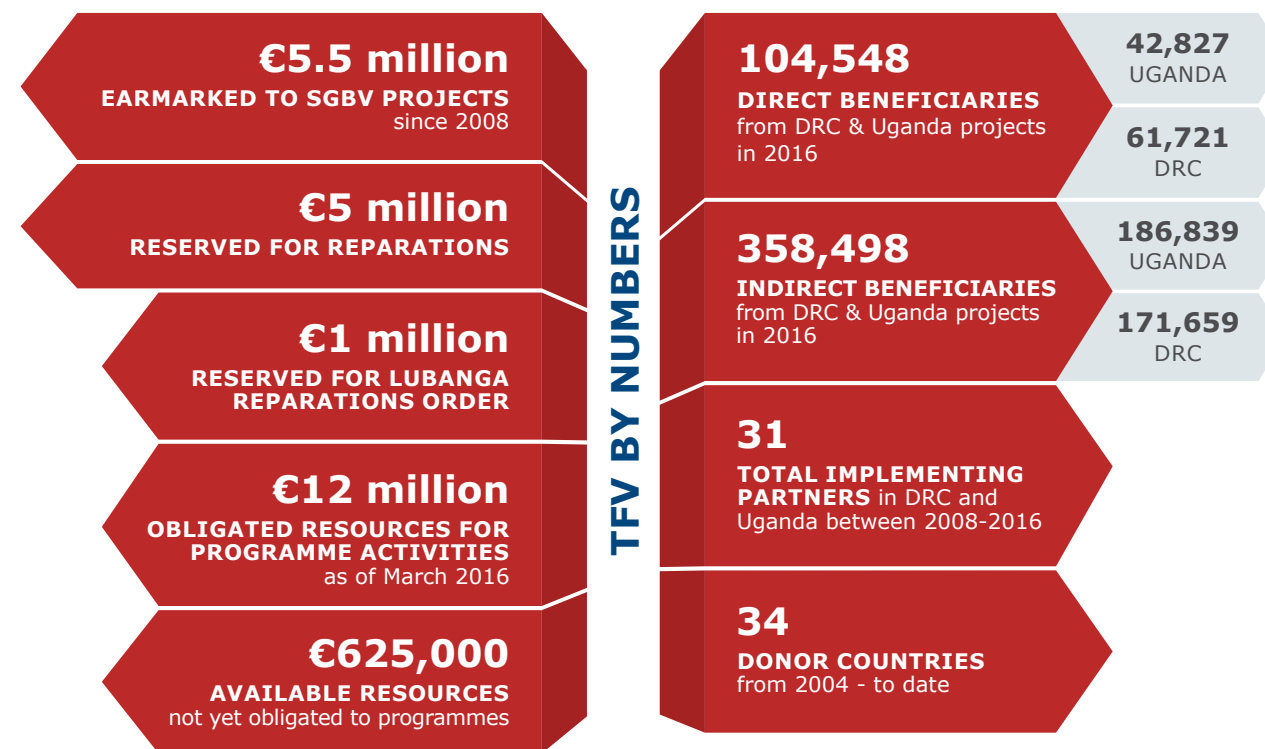
Progress Update by Strategic Goals

In 2002, the International Criminal Court (ICC or Court) and the Trust Fund for Victims (TFV) were created under the Rome Statute. While the ICC is responsible for trying criminal cases involving the crime of genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity, the TFV's mission is to respond to the harm resulting from the crimes under the jurisdiction of the ICC, by ensuring the rights of victims and their families through the provision of reparations and assistance. To achieve its mission, the TFV fulfils two unique mandates: 1) providing *assistance* to victims and their families in ICC situations through programmes of psychological rehabilitation, physical rehabilitation, and material support; and 2) implementing *reparations* awards ordered against a convicted person by the Court.

In 2014, the TFV adopted and published the 2014-2017 Strategic Plan, in which it identified four key strategic goals to guide and focus its upcoming activities:

- Reparative justice for victims: overcoming harm and transforming lives;
- Facilitating assistance and reparations: financial growth and sustainability;
- Advocacy for victims: positioning the TFV in the global public domain; and
- Good governance, accountability, and transparency: creating an effective organisational structure.

This is a summary of the TFV's Annual Report, launched at the 15th Assembly of States Parties in The Hague in November 2016. It provides an overview of the TFV's activities and the progress made towards achieving these four strategic goals from July 2015 to June 2016, in respect of programme activities. The complete Annual Report will be published later.

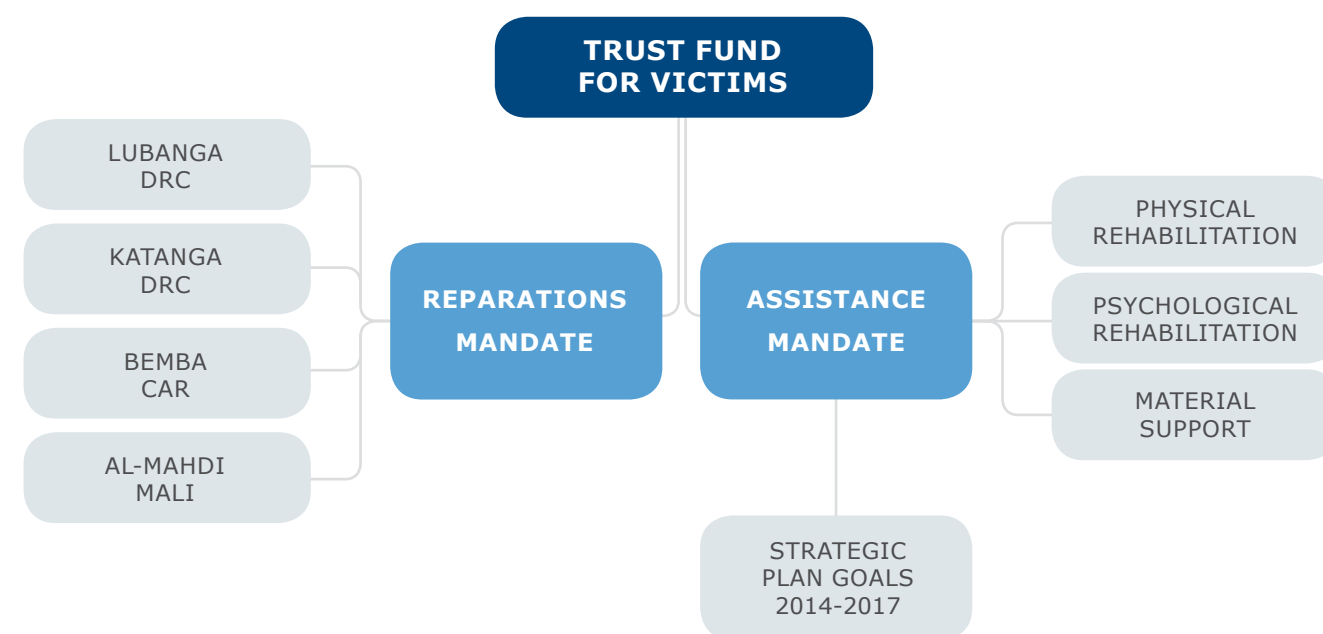


Vision:

We envision a world where the rights of individuals are fulfilled and where survivors of the gravest human rights violations are empowered to live a life of hope, dignity and respect.

Mission Statement:

The TFV responds to the harm resulting from the crimes under the jurisdiction of the ICC by ensuring the rights of victims and their families through the provision of reparations and assistance.



PROGRAMMATIC PRINCIPLES:

- 1** Gender mainstreaming, addressing impact of gender-based violence and other sexual violence towards women, men, and children
- 2** Support the rights of children affected by armed conflict, including support of intergenerational responses
- 3** Environmental compliance and integration into assistance and reparation programmes
- 4** Promote peacebuilding, community reconciliation, acceptance, and social inclusion
- 5** Communications and outreach
- 6** Capacity building to strengthen quality and sustainability
- 7** Ensure a participatory approach in planning, research, programming, monitoring & evaluation
- 8** Ensure a conflict-sensitive approach in programme design, development and implementation

SG1: Victims and their families overcome harm, lead a full dignified life, and contribute towards reconciliation and peacebuilding within their communities.

SG2: States Parties and donors ensure financial growth and sustainability.

SG3: The TFV is a powerful advocate of the rights of victims and their families in the public domain, in particular the global justice system and humanitarian sector.

SG4: The TFV, acting in a collaborative partnership with its strategic partners, ensures good governance, accountability, and transparency throughout its activities.



ASSISTANCE

Using voluntary contributions from donors, the TFV provides *assistance* to victims and their families in ICC situation countries through programmes of psychological rehabilitation, physical rehabilitation, and material support. Because it is not linked to any particular criminal case and does not require the prior identification of a specific alleged perpetrator, the assistance mandate permits the TFV to provide an immediate response to the urgent needs of victims and their communities who have suffered harm from crimes within the jurisdiction of the ICC. It also permits the TFV to assist a much wider victim population than only those whose harm suffered is connected to specific cases before the Court.

During the reporting period, the TFV supported 13 locally based implementing partners working directly with victims under the TFV's supervision in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and northern Uganda. Many of these victims were subjected to physical and psychological violence and continue to live with trauma associated with unaddressed mental health conditions.

In both the DRC and Uganda, victims are *inter alia* survivors of sexual and gender based violence, child mothers, former (male and female) child soldiers, girls formerly associated with armed groups, returnee communities, disabled persons and amputees, disfigured and tortured persons, and other vulnerable children and young people, including orphans.

With regard to *psychological rehabilitation assistance*, the TFV's activities take place at both the individual

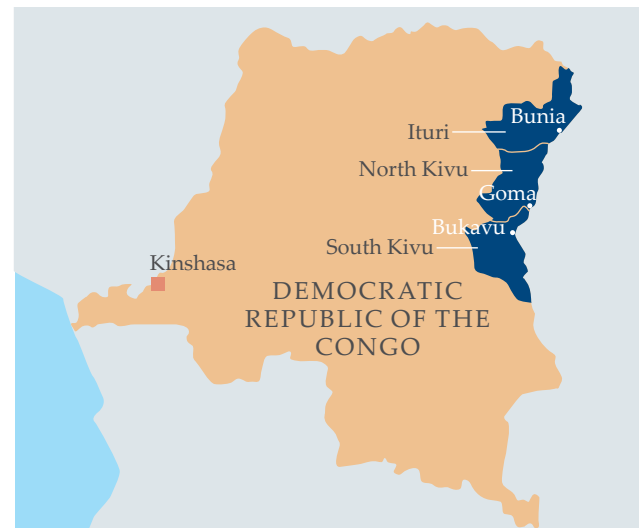
and community level. Thus, through its implementing partners, the TFV provides a holistic response to the trauma experienced by victims, including how that trauma extends to the broader community collectively.



Female beneficiaries receiving vocational training and economic support from AMAB, one of TFV implementing partners in DRC.

An estimated **44,368** (26,264 females and 18,104 males) victims received psychological support services in the reporting period. Of these, **35,460** victims were in the DRC and **8,908** in Uganda. In the reporting period:

- **4,046** victims of rape and sexual violence received individual home-based care and counselling therapy, either directly from our trained



Strategic goal 1: Reparative justice for victims

Victims and their families overcome harm, lead a full dignified life, and contribute towards reconciliation and peacebuilding within their communities.

The TFV carries out its assistance and reparations mandate in a manner responsive to the rights and needs of victims of crimes under the jurisdiction of the ICC.

The design and implementation of all TFV-supported activities incorporate three common features, to ensure the activities are: 1) trauma-sensitive; 2) gender-sensitive; and 3) context-sensitive, in particular in terms of recent or ongoing inter-ethnic tensions or conflicts.

community workers or through referrals to institutions with appropriate expertise.

- 585 community workers received training courses on counselling therapy and counselling skills. Of those, 400 received special training courses in sexual violence prevention and sexual violence behavior change.
- 840 public events were organised to raise community awareness regarding the harms caused by sexual violence and how to change societal behaviours related to sexual violence behaviour. An estimated 40,000 people attended those events and received adequate messages on prevention of sexual violence, detecting and alerting or preventing sexual violence behaviour.

The TFV collaborated with local government officials as well as other important community stakeholders to organise ‘debate and dialogue’ days to foster healthy and interactive community communication. The themes covered include coexistence, violence and prevention of violence, peace, cooperation and reconciliation, and civility among citizens. Involving elderly people, young adults, teachers, and parents along with their children, the TFV’s activities used creative and play events to spread messages on topics

Victims attend a session of cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) as part of the psychological assistance provided by TPO, one of the TFV implementing partners in Northern Uganda.



Example of instructional material used during a session of CBT which focused on the abuse of alcohol and its negative health effects.

such as peace, mutual respect, empathy, forgiveness, self-control, listening skills, tolerance and coexistence, gender equality, respect for and protection of human rights, teamwork, and environmental protection. Artwork on peace and reconciliation created from these activities is now exhibited in a local museum for peace where adult and young citizens regularly come and reflect upon them.

Further, every month, eight radio programmes on the themes of peace building and reconciliation air on local stations in Eastern DRC. To date, an estimated 360 radio programmes on peace and reconciliation have aired on local radio stations in Uganda and Eastern DRC. From these programmes, slogans such as “never again” and “a violence-free Congo of tomorrow” have integrated the daily discourse in the communities of Eastern DRC once torn by acute inter-ethnic conflicts.



Physical Illnesses				Psychosomatic Conditions / Mental Health Cases			
Physical Prognosis	Number of cases	Total Popul.	% decrease	Symptoms	# cases identified	Total Popul.	% decrease
HIV/AIDS	3	353	0.84%	Blood Pressure	98	353	27.76%
Menstrual fluctuations	28	353	7.93%	Gastritis	22	353	0.56%
Haemorrhage	-	-	-	Psychogenic headache	22	353	6.23%
Body ache	37	353	10.38%	Drug addiction	-	-	-
Cases for surgeon	-	-	-	Epilepsy	1	-	0.28%
Headache	22	353	6.23%	Asthma	-	-	-
Stomachache	34	353	9.63%	Sinusitis	-	-	-
Lower tummy aches	5	353	1.41%	Sleep disorder (Nightmare and insomnia)	36	353	10.19%
Paralysis	1	353	0.28%	Stress	26	353	7.36%
STDs	15	353	4.24%	Trauma stemming stress	6	353	1.69%
Diabetes	-	-	-	Trauma disorder	16	353	4.53%
Slump	-	-	-	Acute Trauma	2	353	0.56%
	-	-	-	Depression	-	-	-
TOTAL	145	353	41.07%	Amnesia	-	-	-

The table above summarises the way a cohort of, in total, 353 victims were assisted and followed-up throughout the year. Of the total 353 clients, 93 have fully recovered from traumatic disorders, including 17 young married females who are no longer receiving psychosocial services, and 34 active beneficiaries of income generating activity funds. The remaining 209 still experience some forms of emotional disorders.

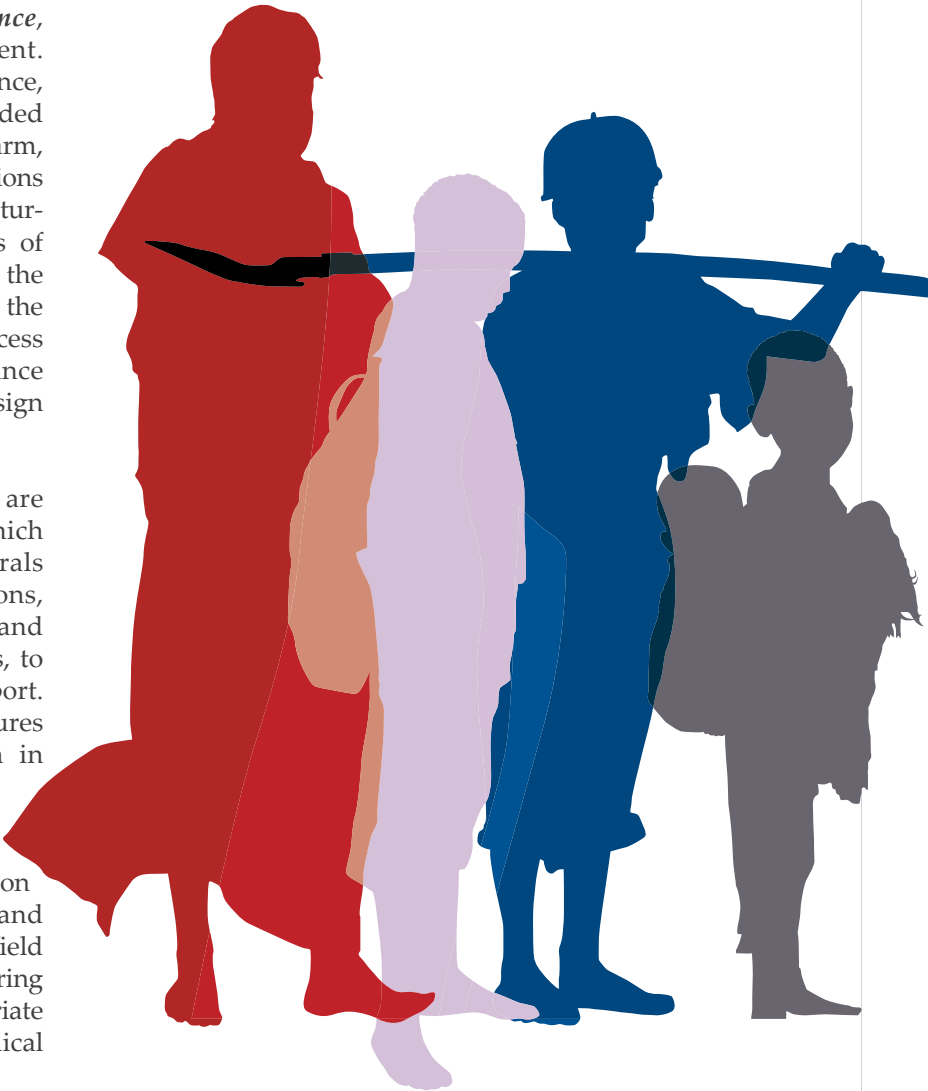
Number of clients (both intakes and follow-up)	Depression		Post-Traumatic Stress		Somatic		Anxiety		Behavioural Functioning Difficulties		% of clients with decrease in at least one symptom area between intake and six-month follow up
	% Showing Decrease	Cohen's d	% Showing Decrease	Cohen's d	% Showing Decrease	Cohen's d	% Showing Decrease	Cohen's d	% Showing Decrease	Cohen's d	
65	98%	2.4**	100%	2.4**	88%	1.8**	98%	2.4**	97%	1.6**	100%

The effect size (d) quantifies the magnitude of observed changes over time: +/- .2 is small, +/- .5 is medium and +/- .8 or higher is large.
 No stars – Confidence level of less than 95% that there was a decrease in symptoms.
 * Confidence level of more than 95% that there was a decrease in symptoms.
 ** Confidence level of more than 99% that there was a decrease in symptoms.

With regard to *physical rehabilitation assistance*, the needs of victims are numerous and urgent. Many victims of sexual and gender based violence, such as rape and sexual slavery, were not provided with health or hygienic care at the moment of harm, leaving them with life-threatening medical conditions stemming from gynaecological or reproductive perturbations and complications. Others were victims of physical torture, as well as mutilations, including the loss of limbs. These serious injuries, coupled with the absence of adequate facilities and affordable access to health care, have required the TFFV’s assistance response to be adaptive and multi-faceted in design and implementation.

All of the TFFV’s projects under this category are continuing projects from previous years, which provide a wide-range of services, from referrals for specialized care, general medical evaluations, reconstructive surgery, burn treatment, bullet and bomb fragment removal, provision of prosthetics, to physiotherapy combined with psychological support. Some victims require multiple surgical procedures and others require prolonged hospitalisation in order to adequately treat their medical injuries.

The TFFV partners with local government authorities, schools, churches, hospitals, higher education institutions, non-governmental organisations, and other international organisations operating in the field for the purposes of mapping, identifying, and referring victims to medical facilities that have the appropriate level of capabilities to address their specific medical needs.



Whether due to fear, societal stigma, or the sheer extent of physical incapacity from their injuries, the identification and mapping of victims in need of assistance is a particularly challenging circumstance confronting the TFFV. The TFFV utilises a range of outreach and awareness raising methods (such as radio programmes, community meetings, home visits, and regular communication with local government leaders) to reach and provide support to these victims.

To date, the Trust Fund has provided some form of physical rehabilitation services to an estimated 38,442 victims (approximately 21,000 female and 17,500 male victims) in the DRC and northern Uganda. In the 2016 reporting year alone, 2,072 (approximately 1,000 in the DRC and 1,000 in Uganda) women and young girls were provided with physical rehabilitative assistance.



TFFV implementing partner in DRC, Beatil/ALT is working in partnership with Panzi Hospital in Bukavu providing medical referral to victims of sexual and gender-based violence.

- Amongst this group:
- 1,644 victims were treated for conditions deriving from gynaecological complications associated with incidents of extreme sexual rape and sexual violence.
 - 67 women received surgery on (or on part of) their gynaecological / obstetrical system in relation to the conditions they developed from incidents of rape and sexual violence. Of those, 17 received surgery to remove keloid and limpoma.
 - 197 victims received orthopaedic surgery, including prosthetics.
 - 54 victims received treatment for septic wounds.

Both in the DRC and northern Uganda, the number of victims in need of some form of physical rehabilitation assistance remains higher than the amount which TFFV-supported projects have been thus far capable of supporting. Because of this disparity, the TFFV, in partnership with community stakeholders, prioritises those cases presenting acute medical risks during the selection of beneficiaries process, thus permitting it to meet the strategic goal of being responsive in particular to “urgent” medical needs.



Beneficiaries in northern Uganda receiving material support such as socio-economic activities.

With regard to **material support assistance**, the Trust Fund's activities emphasise economic empowerment so that victims can gain the necessary tools to become self-sufficient and a contributing member of their families and/or communities. Thus, the TFV's activities aim to provide victims with financial autonomy, sufficient to provide for their own basic daily needs and those of their family. This is accomplished through the following services: 1) supporting economic development initiatives; 2) the provision of education assistance, particularly to orphans and other vulnerable children; and 3) creating employment opportunities for the victims and their family members.

For the reporting period:

- **2,389** children were reintegrated into school and received school material kits. The TFV, in conjunction with community volunteers, continuously monitors these children's educational per-

formance to ensure their successful reintegration. One of the major successes of these projects is that the drop-out and illiteracy rates amongst this school age population has decreased and there has been a corresponding decrease in delinquent behavior reported in their local communities.

- **4,325** victims received training and start-up funding in the form of micro-loans to create small businesses both in groups and individually, bringing the total number of victims actively participating in income-generating activities of small scale to **9,522**.
- **1,461** public events were held to raise awareness regarding the benefits of being a part of one of the 569 savings and loan associations, known as *Mutuelle de Solidarité (MUSO)*, currently in place in Eastern DRC and Uganda. An estimated **27,800** people attended these events this year.

- In both Eastern DRC and Northern Uganda, **75%** of the small businesses created with the assistance of TFV initial funding are flourishing and growing. Furthermore, these individuals are now equipped with the necessary skills to read, write, count, book-keep, prepare an adequate business inventory, and handle other technicalities in order to ensure the continued success of their enterprises.

The following are successes observed in economic empowerment initiatives in eastern DRC:

- More than 80% of loan-and-lending schemes (*MUSOs*) have, and are regulated by, internal constitutions;
- Members of these groups indicate having materially benefited from the economic activities they practice in *MUSOs* including (obtaining additional bank loans, knowledge and skills, contacts and networking, building their own homes or renovating others, animal husbandry, livestock, agricultural loans and subsidies, savings, etc.);
- All *MUSO* schemes are systematically run: individual contributions, management of savings accounts, general assembly meetings, minutes and documentations are all done in a timely and orderly fashion;
- Incidents of late loan repayment by members are rare (and are marginal and justified when such is the case), and loan disbursements occur on schedule;
- Savings accounts within the savings and loan associations, commonly referred to as "*caisses rouges*", are regularly replenished by members. Debit (*caisses verte*) and social (*caisses bleues*) accounts in the same groups are also active and mobilise considerable cashflow for the functioning of the groups.

Follow-up and support oriented visits for *MUSOs* by our field-based teams are useful in that they provide necessary technical backstops to ensure their success.



Men participating in a focus group in Mongwalu (DRC), during the community consultations on collective reparations that the Trust Fund for Victims held in Ituri in May and June 2015.

REPARATIONS

The design and implementation of any reparations awards should be guided foremost by the principle of “Do no harm” to victims. This principle should be understood as a positive and dynamic obligation where victims’ interactions with the Court or the TFV should not be merely neutral in impact, but should be an empowering and healing process for the victims.

Reparations proceedings at all stages should be organised in such a manner that a victim’s participation therein has reparative value to that individual.

After a near decade of inactivity, the reparations mandate of the TFV is beginning to play a larger role in the TFV’s work as the first criminal proceedings of the ICC conclude. With four cases reaching the reparations stage in 2016, this represents an exciting and important opportunity for the TFV to develop and strengthen its institutional partnership with the ICC in order to ensure that the reparations regime laid out in the Rome Statute is successful. During the 2016 reporting period, the TFV has been involved in reparations proceedings in two cases following the criminal convictions of the respective accused.

The *Lubanga* proceedings are at the implementation stage following the Appeals Chamber’s judgment and amended order for collective reparations in the case,

which were issued in March 2015. In November 2015, following an expert conference and victim and community consultations with over 2,000 individuals in the Ituri region, the TFV submitted a draft implementation plan responding to the types of harms, and the types and modalities of reparations contained in the amended order to a newly composed Trial Chamber.



Woman participating in a focus group in Mahagi (DRC), during the community consultations on collective reparations that the Trust Fund for Victims held in Ituri in May and June 2015.



As part of the socio-economic reintegration provided by ALT in DRC, women attend literacy training in Bukavu.

The draft implementation plan was approved in part, with regards to the symbolic reparations, in September 2016. The TFV proposed the construction of three community centers, which will house interactive activities for members of the community to raise awareness regarding the crimes and ensuing harms caused by the enlistment, conscription, and active use of children in hostilities. The activities are also aimed at lessening the stigma and discrimination faced by former child soldiers and building community support for the reintegration of former child soldiers into their families and communities. The TFV is launching a competitive bidding procedure to obtain services for these symbolic awards and will report to the Trial Chamber every three months on the progress made towards their implementation.

The Trust Fund remains in discussion with the Trial Chamber regarding the appropriate implementation of the service-based activities proposed in its draft implementation plan, particularly with regard to the process for the eligibility of beneficiaries in the collective awards. The Trust Fund has consistently submitted that any post-order eligibility process should be an administrative process overseen by it and its implementing partners in the context of an approved plan; it should be trauma-sensitive and not

retraumatise already vulnerable victims, and should not be disproportionate in cost and procedure to the actual awards benefitting the victims.

The TFV remains committed to working with the Trial Chamber and the Court more broadly to ensure that reparations can be realized by victims in a manner that is operationally and financially feasible, as well as victim-centered.

In the *Katanga* proceedings, reparations remain at the pre-order stage. The Trial Chamber is currently considering the appropriate types and modalities of reparations that should be ordered against Mr Katanga in light of the types of harms suffered by the victims. Based on its extensive experience in the DRC under its assistance mandate, the TFV was invited to submit, and did submit, observations regarding the potential costs associated with the harms at issue in this case. The TFV remains committed to assisting the Trial Chamber in these proceedings.

Finally, the TFV also prepared for the reparations proceedings arising in the *Bemba* and *Al-Mahdi* proceedings, both of which began in the second half of 2016 and which involve new legal and factual issues related to the reparations regime at the ICC.

**Strategic goal 2:
Facilitating assistance and
reparations - Financial growth and
sustainability**

States Parties and donors ensure financial growth and sustainability.

The TFV's newly elected Board of Directors have made fundraising, visibility, and advocacy a strong priority for their mandate period. Revenue from voluntary contributions declined in 2015 and this trend looks set to continue in 2016. Major TFV donors are facing continuing financial constraints, compounded by new budgetary pressures resulting from increasing global refugee and migration flows. As a consequence, the TFV has, following a decision by the Board in September 2016, adopted a more obviously programme-based fundraising approach. This should enable the expansion of assistance programmes to other ICC situation countries, as well as nurture and grow the TFV's reparations reserve in consideration of the fact that there are now four ICC cases in the reparations phase.

Creating reparative value for victims is a common objective of both the assistance and reparations mandates. This is a unique feature of the TFV's roles and responsibilities under the Rome Statute, which it shares with all States Parties as well as with the ICC.

The TFV continues to invest in activities that highlight the importance of delivering reparative value to victims and to ensure that all of the TFV programmes are demonstrably victim-owned, as well as trauma sensitive, gender sensitive, and conflict sensitive.



**Strategic goal 3:
Advocacy - Positioning the TFV
in the global public domain**

The Trust Fund for Victims is a powerful advocate of the rights of victims and their families in the public domain, in particular the global justice system and humanitarian sector.

Members of the TFV Board of Directors and the Secretariat have participated in a range of meetings, conferences and public discussions with other actors of the Court, NGOs and civil society members, both internationally and operating in situation countries, as well as with government officials.

**Strategic goal 4:
Creating an effective organisational
structure**

The Trust Fund for Victims, acting in a collaborative partnership with the ICC, ensures good governance, accountability, and transparency throughout its activities while responding to the requirements of its mandates.

Following the ReVision process under the auspices of the TFV Board of Directors, the Board adopted a new structure for the TFV Secretariat in 2015. The main purpose of the new structure is to ensure the responsiveness of the TFV to the exigencies and challenges of its mandates and so comply with the mission to respond to the harm resulting from the crimes under the jurisdiction of the ICC by ensuring the rights of victims and their families through the provision of reparations and assistance.

The 2016 budget only allowed for a very limited implementation of the new structure, leading to capacity constraints during the reporting year. The newly elected Board of Directors fully endorsed the adopted structure and agreed with further strengthening. Judging from the CBF recommendations for the 2017 budget year, the realisation of the new structure looks to be more promising, although scarcity of new resources will continue to pose challenges.

The new structure of the TFV is strengthening the organisational capacity in three main areas: programme management and implementation, internal control and financial administration, and fundraising and visibility for the TFV. The new structure will also allow for a clarification of internal roles and responsibilities, as well as for a more comprehensive administrative delegation of authority from the Registrar to the TFV.



Moses and his wife sitting outside their house during the meeting with TTV representatives.

II

Success Stories

UGANDA

This testimony from one of the beneficiaries in Northern Uganda was recorded by TFFV staff members in June 2016 during a monitoring and evaluation mission to assess the progress of the project implemented by Transcultural Psychological Organisation (TPO).

TPO is one of the organisations that the Trust Fund has supported in Northern Uganda since 2015 to provide integrated physical and psychological support to 2,360 victims of crimes against humanity to improve their psychosocial wellbeing through the provision of mental health services and access to rehabilitative surgical and medical services.

Moses, in the picture above, is 82 years old and was shot in 2005 by LRA (Lord's Resistance Army) insurgents during an ambush. He had been bedridden since the 2005 shooting due to the bullet lodged in the back of his knee. For almost 10 years after he was shot Moses could not do anything. He was mostly confined to his hut and depended on the support of his wife and brother for most of his needs. During these past years he did not seek medical attention on account of his very

limited financial means (all of the family's property was stolen by LRA members) and after one of his sons was killed by the insurgents his wife, also in the picture above, became the bread winner and was away from home most of the time during the day. Farming was her only means of family income and with the husband incapable of helping, the income she was getting from the crops was steadily decreasing. At home she was his main care provider and was providing for all his physical needs. Moses was afraid of obtaining services offered by the government because he feared being mistaken for an LRA soldier. Local leaders were aware of his situation but could not help him and this further demoralised him. The government mainly deals with visible cases, unfortunately people with physical disabilities like Moses, who do not have family members advocating on their behalf at the district level, are mostly forgotten and will not receive any medical attention.

Through the assistance provided by TPO, Moses received surgery at the Kitgum hospital in February 2016 and the bullet was successfully removed.

The project provided transportation to the hospital, covered the costs of hospitalisation during 2 days of treatment and referred him to the Mucwini health centre for further medical follow-up care. As part of the services provided, Moses received medicine and treatment at home. His wife said that the support given to her husband had brought hope back into her family and she no longer fears for his life. Before the operation Moses was bedridden and enduring a lot of pain but now after surgery he can walk, he can take care of himself, and he has resumed a normal life within the community as he is able to participate again in community life.

Moses is also part of a group of beneficiaries receiving CBT (cognitive behavioural therapy) treatment as part of the mental health services provided by TPO. Before participating in CBT sessions, Moses was preoccupied by the killing of his son by the LRA and

about the other killings he was forced to witness during the insurgents attack. His bad dreams and nightmares at night have now diminished and he is able to better handle the negative thoughts and memories when they resurface. If, for instance, these bad memories return during the day, he leaves his house and seeks interaction with other people in the community and this brings him relief. The CBT treatment has given him the proper skills to handle stigma and discrimination whereas before Moses used to get very angry when he felt discriminated against, he has now learned other ways to deal with stigma, if and when it occurs.

Moses and his wife now feel that they have become valuable members of their community due to the medical and psychological services that TPO provides to victims of LRA in Northern Uganda through the support of the Trust Fund for Victims.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

This testimony from one of the beneficiaries in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) was recorded by staff members of the *Association des mamans anti-Bwaki* (AMAB), an organisation that has been an implementing partner of the Trust Fund for Victims since 2008.

AMAB has been providing support to SGBV (Sexual and Gender-Based Violence) victims in Ituri since 2008, through psychological rehabilitation and economic support. The organisation is also responsible for medical referrals for female victim survivors of sexual violence who receive special medical care (e.g. fistula repairs, treatment of sexually transmitted diseases) at local hospitals and clinics. Around 98% of the total number of beneficiaries of this project are women who are victim survivors of sexual violence. In addition, AMAB supports and provides literacy courses to male and female victims of war crimes and crimes against humanity committed in Ituri between 2002 and 2005. The project also implements various interventions at community level such as community dialogue, sensitisation workshops on gender and the fight against SGBV, and other activities that promote social recon-

ciliation and reduce stigmatisation of survivors. AMAB also supports economic reintegration through savings and loans groups *Mutuelle de Solidarité* (MUSO) that have started cooperative, income and/or educational activities.

Ms **Irène**, a female beneficiary from Ituri, offers her testimony about how the assistance received from AMAB has changed her life:

"I confided in the AMAB officer after falling victim to an incident of sexual violence perpetrated by two unknown men in uniform, which took place in 2003 on the main road. I was suffering from psychological disorders and I had even lost the will to live. Feeling ashamed and humiliated, I conceived and gave birth to a child as a consequence of this incident of rape. After being identified by the project run by AMAB, I benefited from psychological rehabilitation that enabled me to take part in the different activities such as: socio-economic reintegration into agriculture – the income from this only enabled me to provide for the basic needs of my family (food, medical care).



Beneficiaries from a MUSO group near Bunia supported by COOPI, one of TFV implementing partners in DRC

I was not in a position to achieve important life projects. When the *Mutuelle de Solidarité (MUSO)* was set up in our part of the country, with the support of AMAB, I quickly joined the *MUSO* TUJIKAZE de Bembey, which I have been a member of since 2011; today I am achieving great things as a woman.

Thanks to the *MUSO*, I borrowed the sum of 600 dollars to cultivate a cassava field measuring 100 metres by 70 metres. After three harvests, I had generated income that enabled me to construct a semi-durable house. Working together with my husband, Bahati Lidji, who is the president of this *MUSO*, he too borrowed a sum of 400 dollars that enabled him, for his part, to cultivate a sweet-potato field measuring 100 square metres. He saved the revenue generated from his crop production. Using the *MUSO* group, my husband and I also

borrowed the sum of 500 dollars, which we added to our savings to purchase a new motorcycle – we used this as a taxi and the income enables us to repay the debt.

My thanks go to AMAB and to the Trust Fund for Victims for having given their support to the *MUSO* system and ultimately for showing the community how to combat poverty and implement many other projects in the future. Today, our household has become an example to be emulated by others. This is why we always encourage others who are still procrastinating about joining the *MUSO*. Thanks to the project that was set up to provide schooling to children born out of rape, my daughter is being assisted by AMAB, with the support of the Trust Fund for Victims. Thank you, may God bless them.”

ANNEX 1. List of Projects in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Project(s)	Partner	Project title	Location	Budget	Funded by	Duration	Type of victim and intervention
Reparations Mandate – Lubanga case							
TFV /DRC/2016 /LUB/001	Association des Mamans Anti-Bwaki (AMAB)	Identification and evaluation of psychological, physical and socio-economic harm suffered by young members of armed groups from 2002-2003 in Ituri.	Ituri	\$112,000	TFV reparations reserve	April – December 2016	The project concerns former child soldiers, as victims of crimes occurring between 2002 and 2003 in Ituri for which Mr Thomas Lubanga has been convicted by the ICC. In preparation of the implementation of Court-ordered reparations, the project is to identify direct and indirect victims potentially eligible for collective reparations awards to evaluate the scope of their psychological, physical and socio-economic harm.
Assistance Mandate							
TFV /DRC/2007 /R1/019	Missionaries d'Afrique	At the School of Peace	Ituri, North Kivu South Kivu	\$1,233,564*	Japan, TFV Common Basket	November 2008 – February 2017**	Psychological rehabilitation through peace and reconciliation activities focusing on child victims of violence associated with armed forces, child mothers, and vulnerable children affected by the conflict.
TFV /DRC/2007 /R1/021	Bureau d'étude et d'appui technique aux Initiatives locales – Action for Living Together (BEATIL/ALT)	Socio-economic reintegration project for victims of war-related sexual violence	South Kivu	\$1,550,474*	Denmark, Finland, Norway, United Kingdom, Japan, TFV Common Basket	November 2008 – February 2017**	Psychological rehabilitation, vocational training, and saving and loans groups activities of survivors of sexual violence, mutilated survivors, and community members.
TFV /DRC/2007 /R1/022	Association des Mamans Anti-Bwaki (AMAB)	Psychosocial support for victims of sexual violence in Bunia and 8 outlying communities	Ituri	\$1,286,370*	Finland, Norway, Germany, United Kingdom, TFV Common Basket	December 2008 – February 2017**	Psychological rehabilitation and material support for female victims of sexual and gender-based violence and their families.
TFV /DRC/2007 /R2/029	Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI)	Community based reintegration of young victims of armed conflicts in Ituri to aid the fight against all forms of violence	Ituri	\$2,097,757*	Andorra, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Norway, United Kingdom, TFV Common Basket	November 2008 – February 2017**	Psychological rehabilitation, accelerated education and material support to girls, boys, child mothers and their babies associated with armed groups. Provision of intra-communal dialogues to community members in order to strengthen a sense of reconciliation in the Ituri region.

Project(s)	Partner	Project title	Location	Budget	Funded by	Duration	Type of victim and intervention
Assistance Mandate							
TFV /DRC/2007 /R2/043	Collectif des associations féminines (CAF)	Socio-economic and psychosocial support of victims of sexual violence in the territory of Beni in Nord Kivu	North Kivu	\$207,000*	United Kingdom, TFV Common Basket	July 2013 – February 2017**	Medical referral, psychological rehabilitation and material support for sexual-violence victims.

* The budget stated in the above tables corresponds to the total amount approved for the whole project duration until the end of the current contract.

** The project has been extended until the end of February 2017 to ensure continuation in the delivery of services to victims, while the Trust Fund finalises the open tender in 2017 to identify new organisations for the provision of physical and psychological rehabilitation and material support services in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).

ANNEX II. List of Projects in northern Uganda

Project(s)	Partner	Project title	Location	Budget	Funded by	Duration	Type of victim and intervention
Assistance Mandate							
TFV /UG/2007 /R1/014(a)	Amuria District Development Agency (ADDA)	Integrated Physical and Psychological Rehabilitation Support to Victims project	Amuria, Soroti, Kabera-maido	€160,000	Finland	April 2015 – April 2017	Physical and psychological rehabilitation for victim survivors, with a special focus on girls and women subjected to sexual crimes; undertake victim mobilisation and identification, counselling, reconstructive and corrective surgery, recuperative/restorative surgery, orthopaedic surgical services and prosthetic devices for victims of deformity.
TFV /UG/2007 /R1/014(b)	North East Chili Producers Association (NECPA)	Health and Dignity Restoration of War Victims in Northern Uganda	Oyam, Kole, Lira, Alebtong, Agago	€160,000	Finland	April 2015 – April 2017	Physical and psychological rehabilitation, and medical referrals for victim survivors, including victim survivors of sexual violence (both men and women) with fistula or other reproductive health conditions for surgery and treatment.
TFV /UG/2007 /R1/14(c)	Center for Victims of Torture (CVT)	Treating the Mental Health Needs of Ugandan Victims of War Crimes: A Service and Capacity Building Approach	Gulu, Kitgum, Amuria and Lira Districts	€1,283,430*	TFV Common Basket	October 2009 – November 2017*	Provide survivors of LRA-inflicted torture and violent trauma with effective mental health rehabilitation services through on-site mental health clinical mentoring and supervision to the counselors in partner NGOs.
TFV /UG/2007 /R1/016	Transcultural Psychosocial Organisation (TPO)	Provision of Integrated Physical and Psychological Rehabilitation Assistance to War Victims in Northern Uganda	Gulu, Kitgum	€160,000	TFV Common Basket	April 2015 – April 2017	Provide physical and psychological rehabilitation services to victim survivors; improve access to rehabilitative, surgical and medical services through capacity building for social workers and developing referral pathways among service providers.
TFV /UG/2007 /R1/018, TFV /UG/2007 /R2/042	Association of Volunteers in International Service (AVSI)	Capacity Building, Advocacy and Medical Rehabilitation of Northern Uganda's Victims of War	Northern Uganda	€925,363*	TFV Common Basket	October 2009 – November 2017*	Medical rehabilitation to disabled victims of war in northern Uganda through provision of prosthetics, orthotics, and physiotherapy; improve the quality of life and social inclusion for physically disabled victims of war through psychosocial rehabilitation in northern Uganda.

Project(s)	Partner	Project title	Location	Budget	Funded by	Duration	Type of victim and intervention
Assistance Mandate							
TFV /UG/2007 /R1/023	Center for Children in Vulnerable Situations (CCVS)	Centre for Expertise in Psychosocial Well-being of War Affected Children	Lira	€150,000	Finland, Italy	April 2015 – April 2017	Psychological rehabilitation to former child soldiers, children with physical wounds and mental health problems, inmates of Lira prison, and children of adult beneficiaries; community sensitisation through the local-radio-stations programme “Healing our Wounds” .
TFV /UG/2007 /R1/035	Ayira Health Services (AHS)	Comprehensive Medical and Psychosocial Support for the War Victims	Lira	€150,000	Finland, Norway, TFV Common Basket	April 2015 – April 2017	Comprehensive medical referrals, physical and psychological rehabilitation services for victim survivors of war; empower and promote victim survivors and local community participation in support activities and provide a positive response to the needs of victim survivors in the community through the community action model.
TFV /UG/2007 /R2/041	Gulu Women Economic Development & Globalization (GWED-G)	Integrated Physical and Psychosocial Rehabilitation Assistance for Victims in Northern Uganda	Gulu, Nwoya, Amuru	€160,000	Finland	April 2015 – April 2017	Physical rehabilitation and psychological support to reduce trauma and restore hope of victim survivors of war; raise awareness of community members on preventing and responding to SGBV

Note: The budget stated in the above tables corresponds to the total amount approved for the whole project duration until the end of the current contract.
* The project is in the process for an extension of 12 months until November 2017, subject to procurement approval in November 2016. The total budget stated in the table includes the additional budget for the extension period.

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