



Fonds au Profit des Victimes
The Trust Fund for Victims



ANNUAL REPORT 2017



Executive foreword

With the Rome Statute at twenty years in 2018, the Trust Fund for Victims is only now clicking into full gear. The implementation of reparations awards is profoundly affecting our institutional make-up and operational outlook. Assistance activities in situation countries are expanding as well, taking shape in ways not previously imagined, such as induced by the acquittal of Mr Bemba.

The Fund's functional engagement with the Court has reached unprecedented levels. This is only part of the picture. For instance, our working relationship with legal representatives of victims has become an even more intensive undertaking in the context of reparations proceedings, ranging from the development of reparations plans to the implementation of individual and collective awards.

This report marks the change in our annual reporting cycle to the calendar year. For this reason, the programmatic part of the report covers the period July 2016 to December 2017. In other areas, notably the Fund's reparations practice, reporting reaches into 2018 as far as confidentiality restrictions allow.

The present report records the extraordinary period of change and transition that the Fund is experiencing: as an institution, as well as at the individual professional level. Unprecedented developments have forced us to find creative solutions to remain responsive to an intensified, and sometimes unexpected work load in both reparations and assistance activities.

Here I must express deep appreciation to my colleagues, especially at the Secretariat but also at the Court. Their commitment, intelligence and perseverance have enabled solutions to carry forward the Fund's quest to make reparative justice a reality for victims and their communities. In this, we have been guided and greatly supported by the Board of Directors over the past three years.

The quest of reparative justice is not the exclusive domain of the Trust Fund for Victims. The Rome Statute provides for a reparations system with important roles and responsibilities for the Court, as well as for States Parties. Reparations at the Court, and in the field, are still in the take-off phase. The complexity of this undertaking is not to be underestimated.

Victims are the ultimate stakeholders of international criminal justice. Their rights and expectations should guide our efforts to deploy appropriate abilities and means, towards delivering tangible and meaningful reparative value in response to the often unimaginable harm that victims suffer from the most serious crimes.

At the Fund, we are vigorously pursuing a strategy of strengthening and diversifying our resource base, which independently from the Court's budget shall be a crucial factor in making reparative justice a reality. We are greatly encouraged by this year's significant increase in voluntary contributions to the Fund. The ranks of long-standing donors are strengthened by new States Parties coming on board. Earmarked funding, for reparations and for victims of sexual violence, signal an increased awareness of States Parties of the particular value of the Fund's reparations and assistance activities.

Private donations and innovative financing mechanisms are the next frontier, which must be explored in order for the Trust Fund for Victims, together with the Court and States Parties, to build a credible practice of reparative justice which responds to the rights and needs of victims.

Pieter de Baan
TFV Executive Director

Acknowledgements

The report was co-authored by Egidie Murekatete, Monitoring & Evaluation Officer, Moureen Lamonge, Associate Executive Officer, with the support from Marita Nadalutti, Associate Programme Officer, Erin Rosenberg, Associate Legal Officer, Richard Budju and Bertin Bishikwabo, Associate Programme Officers – Bunia, Myron Lachere Administrative Assistant, under the supervision of Pieter de Baan Executive Director.

The report provides programme highlights from the information submitted quarterly and annually by the implementing partners in northern Uganda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), which provide assistance to victims under the jurisdiction of the ICC. It also summarizes activities conducted under the reparation mandate in four proceedings, in the cases of Lubanga, Katanga, Bemba, and Al Mahdi.

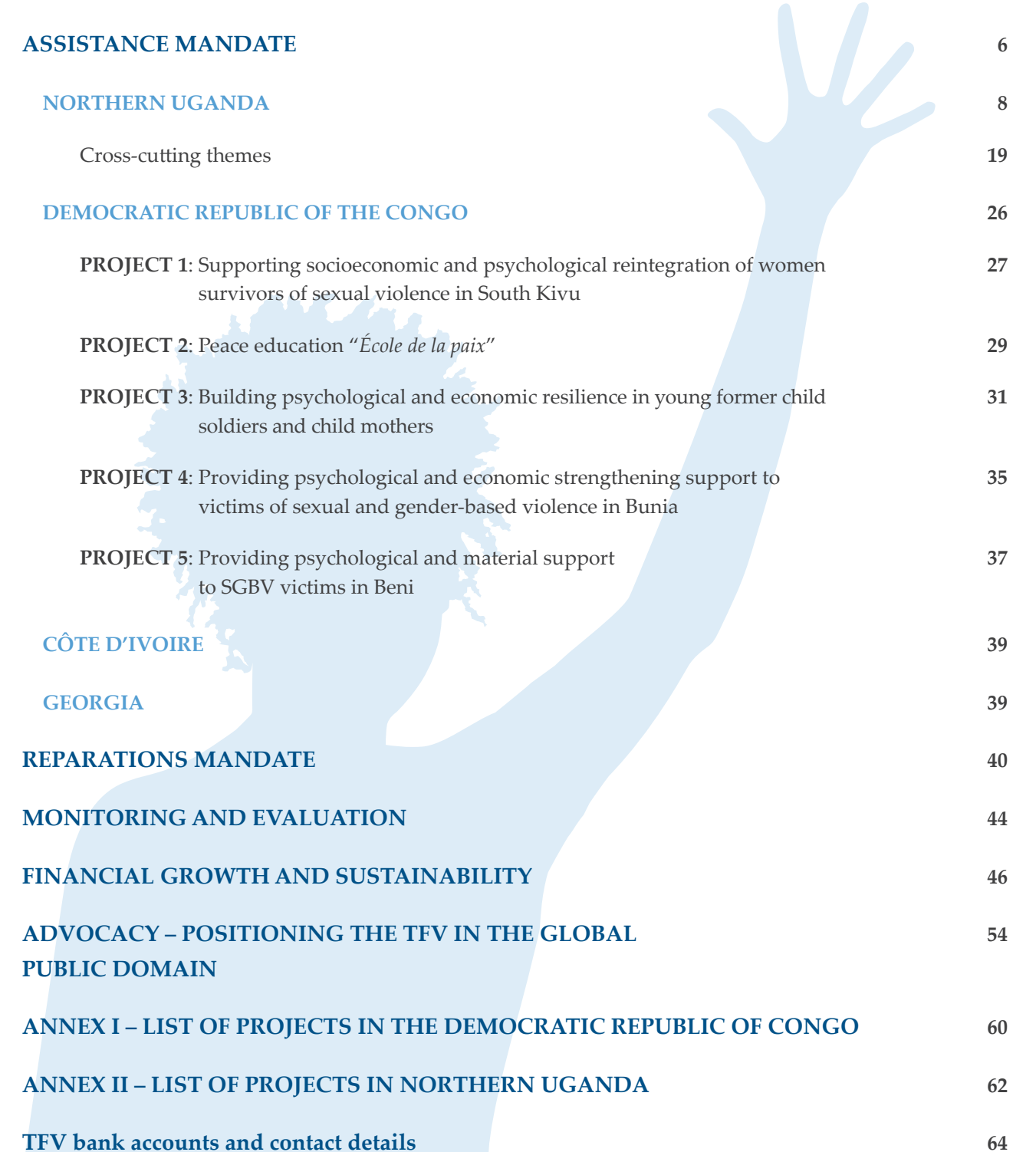
The Trust Fund for Victims (TFV) acknowledges all contributions and personal commitments made by the victim survivors, families, affected communities and implementing partners – some of whom are highlighted in this report – and have worked tirelessly on behalf of the TFV and often under very challenging circumstances.

The information and photos presented in this report reflect the efforts of our partners and TFV staff.

We would also like to express our gratitude to the TFV Board of Directors for their support; Secretariat staff and colleagues from the Court especially the Registry staff who always provide administration and operations support.

And finally, none of this work would be possible without support from the donors whose contributions ensure that the victims under the jurisdiction of the ICC are recognized and supported by the Rome Statute System.

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Assistance Mandate

With voluntary contributions from donors, the Trust Fund for Victims (“Trust Fund” or “TFV”) provides assistance to victims and their families in ICC situation countries through psychological and physical rehabilitation programmes and material support. Because the assistance mandate is not linked to any particular case before the Court, but to a situation itself, the Trust Fund is able to respond at the individual, family and community levels to rehabilitate injuries sustained as a consequence of crimes within the jurisdiction of the ICC. The mandate also permits the TFV to assist a wider population of victims than only those who have suffered harm connected to specific cases before the Court. The types of services provided include:

PHYSICAL REHABILITATION, which includes reconstructive surgery; general surgery; bullet and bomb fragment removal; prosthetic and orthopaedic devices; referrals for services like fistula repair; and HIV and AIDS screening, treatment, care and support;

PSYCHOLOGICAL REHABILITATION, which includes both individual and group trauma counselling; music, dance and drama groups to promote social cohesion and healing; community sensitisation workshops and radio broadcasts on victims’ rights; information sessions; and large-scale community meetings. Community awareness activities may include community dialogue and reconciliation to foster peace within and between communities that create a favourable environment for the prevention of crimes; and

MATERIAL SUPPORT, which may include environmentally friendly livelihood activities; education grants; vocational training; or access to referral services that offer income-generation and training opportunities focusing on longer-term economic empowerment. Building the capacity of implementing partners and victims is part of these initiatives to reinforce the sustainability of the interventions.

In the same vein, the TFV undertakes special initiatives for victims of sexual violence and their children, including children born of rape, which may include access to basic health services, trauma counselling aimed at strengthening maternal and familial bonds, education grants, nutrition support, and intergenerational responses addressing stigma, discrimination and reconciliation in families and communities.

To implement these interventions and administer the assistance mandate, the Trust Fund works with local grass-roots organisations, victim survivor groups, women’s associations, faith-based organisations, village savings and loans associations, and international non-governmental organisations.

Information contained in these TFV reports is received quarterly and annually from TFV implementing partners. In 2016, TFV implementing partners suggested sending their annual reports according to the January-December calendar year, as opposed to the July-June reporting period. The present report thus takes into consideration and presents the results achieved between July 2016 and December 2017. During this period, the Trust

Fund supported nine active projects in northern Uganda which will continue until end of November 2018, as well as five projects in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), covering Ituri District, North Kivu and South Kivu Provinces, which were closed in May 2017. TFV completed in 2018 the procurement process to select new implementing partners in the DRC and the launch of a new cycle of the programme assistance mandate is expected to take place in early 2019. To support the implementation of the programmes, several monitoring visits were conducted by the Trust Fund’s staff to oversee programme development, strengthen local capacities, and support project monitoring, evaluation and reporting. The Trust Fund also conducted an administrative and technical review of all projects as part of this monitoring process.

In both the DRC and Uganda, the Trust Fund continued to provide psychological, physical and material assistance to victim survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), child mothers, former child soldiers (male and female), returnee communities, disabled persons and amputees, disfigured and tortured persons, and other vulnerable children and young people, including orphans.

The present report focuses on the major achievements made by the Trust Fund’s implementing partners in Uganda, as well as those by implementing partners in DRC before the close of the projects, and provides an outlook on other situation countries, including Côte d’Ivoire and Georgia. An update on the status of current activities in the Central African Republic (CAR) is provided under the reparations proceedings section of this report.

As part of the Trust Fund’s efforts to improve its programme monitoring and reporting which started in 2016, TFV implementing partners in Uganda have adjusted their data management systems to enable the collection of data according to new indicators, as introduced in the TFV Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP). The Trust Fund has also begun the process of transitioning from its traditional reporting process to electronic data management in order to fully implement its PMP.

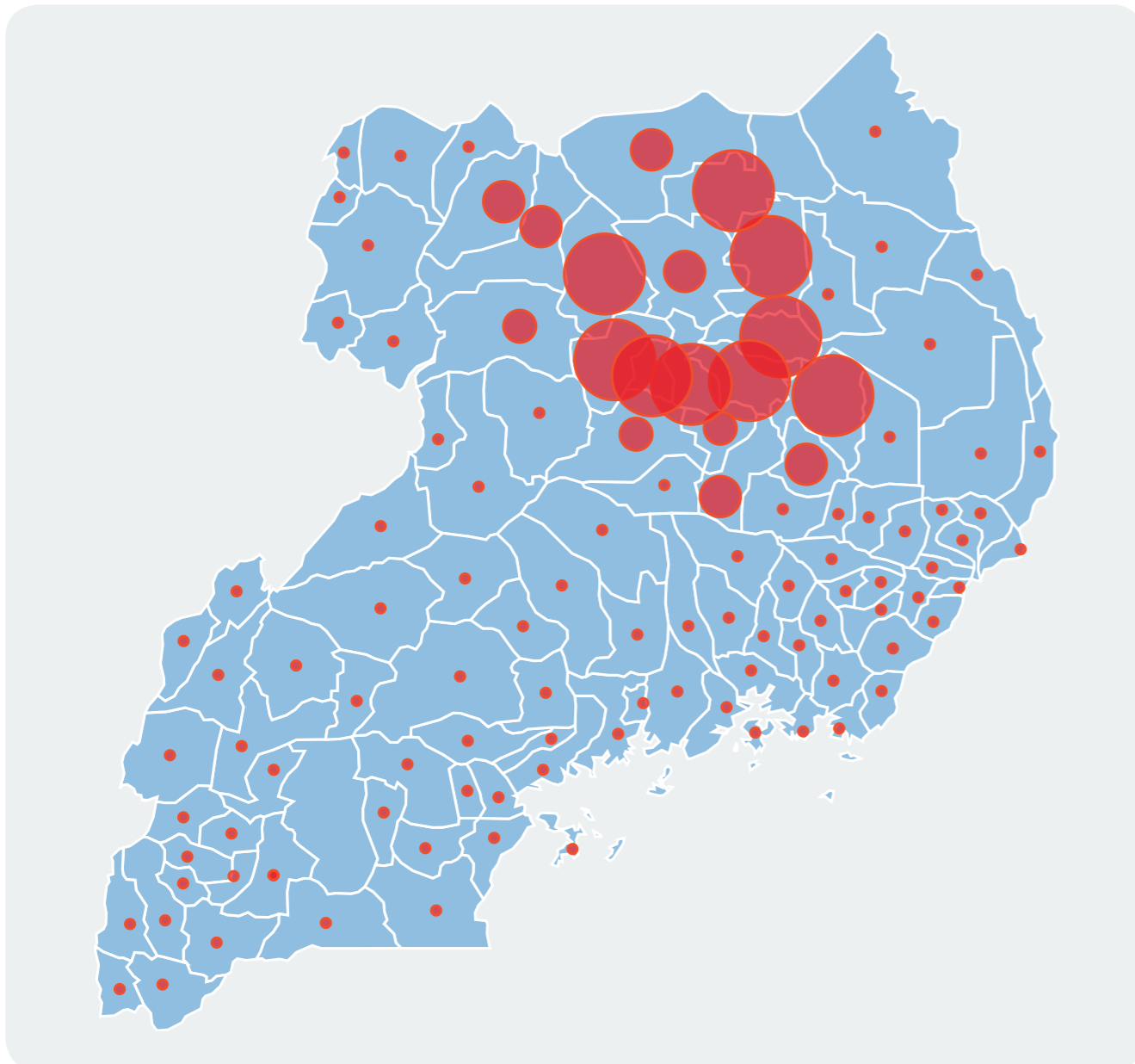


NORTHERN UGANDA

Since 2008, the Trust Fund has been providing support to victims in northern Uganda affected by the conflict between government authorities and the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA). The Trust Fund is currently active in 22 districts and has rehabilitated over 43,284 beneficiaries, including 25,231 women and 18,053 men. Through its assistance mandate's programme in northern Uganda the Trust Fund provided medical support to victims of mutilation, amputation, burns and sexual violence, as well as psychological rehabilitation to

address the trauma that victims have experienced and witnessed.

The current assistance programme in northern Uganda will close between October and November 2018, while the Trust Fund is in the process of finalising the open tender launched at the beginning of this year to identify new implementing partners in northern Uganda. The new cycle of the assistance mandate programme is expected to start in early 2019.



PHYSICAL REHABILITATION

Access to physical rehabilitation is important from the perspective of both human rights and human development. Personal mobility and the availability of assistive devices are absolutely necessary for disabled people to function as equal and productive members of their societies. Assistive devices enable mobility, broaden access to education and work, and improve health and quality of life; all these outcomes are important indicators of human development. Assistance in the provision of such devices can therefore reduce economic vulnerability, increase productivity and improve quality of life.

Since 2008, the TFV has been in partnership with the Gulu Regional Orthopaedic Workshop (GROW) and local government structures, through its implementing partner AVSI, to develop and provide physical rehabilitation to victims of the LRA in northern Uganda. As a result, large numbers of individuals have benefitted from physical rehabilitation services undertaken with the assistance of the TFV, such as the provision of prostheses, orthoses, wheelchairs and walking aids, physiotherapy and follow-up (repair and maintenance of devices). At the GROW centre, victims receive not only assistive devices but also psychological rehabilitation and subsequent home visits to ensure their smooth reintegration.



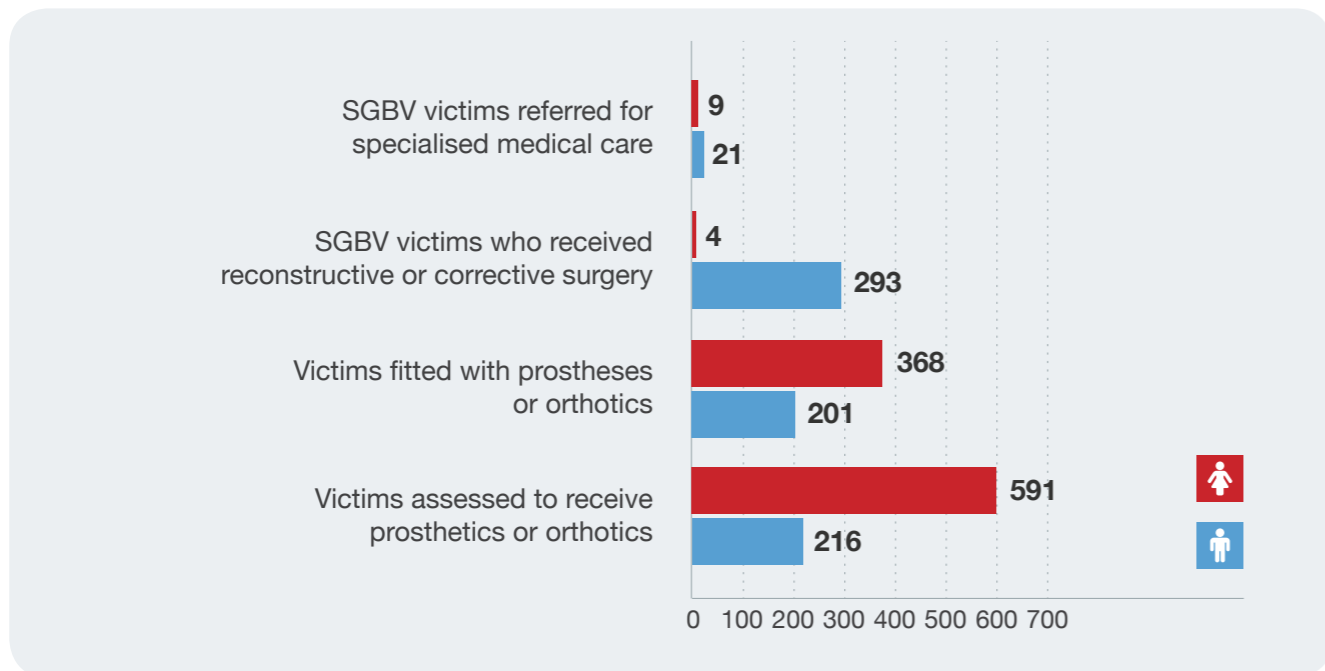
Between July 2016 and December 2017, 537 individuals as opposed to the 400 initially targeted by TFV implementing partners received assistive devices. The final number is higher because the TFV project recognises that people with disabilities will, in most cases, require some level of assistance throughout their lives. People who are provided with assistive devices expect that they will be repaired or replaced, where necessary.

Ensuring access to appropriate physical rehabilitation, which entails physiotherapy and the provision of mobility devices (prostheses, orthoses, walking aids and wheelchairs), is the core objective of the TFV's physical rehabilitation programme. Enabling physically disabled persons to regain mobility is an important step in their social integration. However, the TFV recognises that physical rehabilitation alone is often not sufficient for physically disabled

persons to be able to fully reintegrate into society. It therefore strives to give them more comprehensive assistance by addressing their rehabilitation needs and by helping them to reintegrate socially and economically. Although the TFV does not provide direct material support in Uganda, implementing partners ensure that beneficiaries of the physical rehabilitation programme are connected with local microeconomic livelihood initiatives in

the region where they can take part in various initiatives, depending on their preferences.

As part of the physical rehabilitation process, a team of medical providers and social workers carry out regular home visits to beneficiaries who have received physical rehabilitation to assess the extent to which they are reintegrating into their community. During this reporting period, 2,422



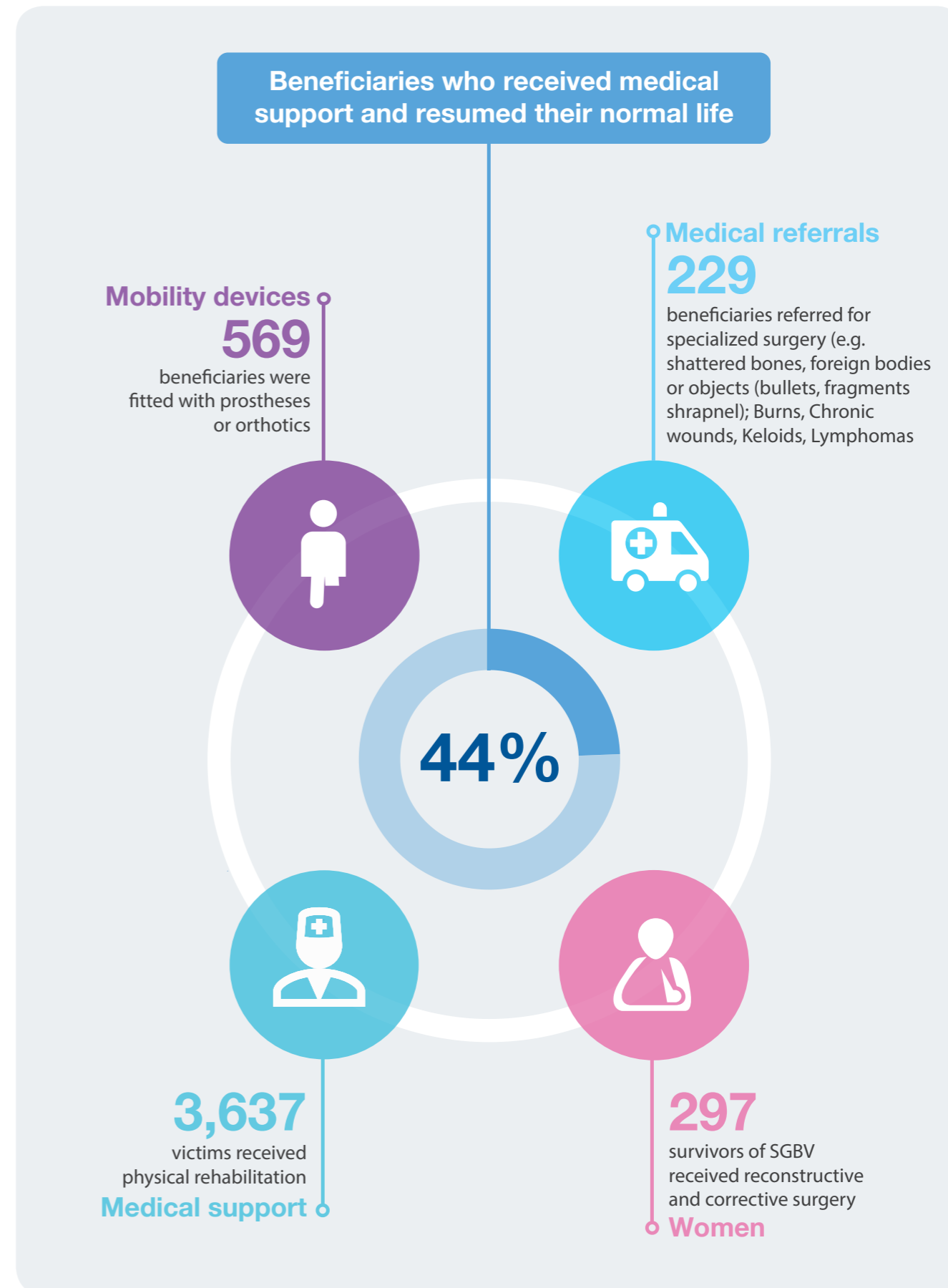
follow-up and home visits were conducted by social workers and medical providers and 44% of beneficiaries (2,939 out of 6,655) who received physical rehabilitation support were found to have resumed their normal lives. In fact, they felt that rehabilitative assistance had given them access to equal opportunities that allowed them to enjoy human rights and to live in dignity.

Besides assistive devices to victims with physical injuries, the TFV also provides medical support to SGBV victims with fistula who live in shame, stigma, pain, neglect and constant humiliation by family and community members. The medical support gives them access to specialised medical care like reconstructive and corrective surgery. After successful corrective surgery and full recovery, these women testified that their lives have never been the same, as they are now living with dignity and their hope has been restored. A woman from Adwari Subcounty who received reconstructive surgery at Ayira Health centre testified that she was able to conceive after her operation even though she had been childless for a long time, which had greatly affected her marriage.

Between July 2016 and December 2017, 293 women victims of SGBV with fistula were provided with reconstructive and corrective surgery at the

Lira Regional Hospital and Ayira Health Centre; four men, who had been abducted as boys and sexually abused in the bush, were also provided with medical surgery at Lira Regional Hospital. Furthermore, 229 victims (64 female and 165 male) were given support to undergo major surgery for bullet wounds, bomb fragment removal and amputation; others were referred to specialists for further management and treatment of complicated cases such as bullet and bomb splinters, body parts severed by bomb attacks, prolapse and severe psychotic cases, as well as cervical cancer cases related to sexual violence. Victims were assisted with transport and costs for surgery and medication during their rehabilitation process and recovery.

Beyond physical rehabilitation, TFV implementing partners have increasingly promoted the full participation and inclusion in society of victims with physical disabilities and SGBV survivors through various activities. Several initiatives have been undertaken in this regard, such as affiliations with microeconomic assistance initiatives run by local organisations. Beneficiaries are also offered the possibility to take advantage of educational opportunities, vocational training and recreational activities.



PSYCHOLOGICAL REHABILITATION

Mental health and psychological support are essential components of the TFV's assistance mandate, which aim to provide and promote psychological well-being and to prevent and treat mental disorders of victims of mass atrocities. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), mental health problems are widespread in conflict-stricken societies, with between one-third and one-half of all affected people estimated to suffer from distress. The most frequent diagnosis is post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), which is characterised by intrusive memories, avoidance of circumstances associated with the stressor, sleep disturbances and lack of concentration (WHO, 2001). Since 2008, the TFV has been providing psychological rehabilitation to victims of the LRA in Uganda to improve their psychological well-being, whereby victims are able to realise their own abilities, cope with the normal stresses of life, work productively and fruitfully, and contribute to their communities.

The TFV's psychological rehabilitation interventions include multilevel services: (1) general support to victims and communities seeks to enhance victims'/survivors' well-being by improving the overall recovery environment; (2) focused individual psychological support that targets victims/survivors and their immediate family members through individual and group counselling by professional counsellors; and (3) clinical services provided either by a clinical psychologist or through referrals to mental health services for victims who require additional specialised support.

With regard to community-level support, it has proved to play an important role in the psychological and mental health recovery of victims, as these survivors have felt socially accepted and less stigmatised. Over the years, TFV implementing partners have therefore made greater efforts to organise community mobilisations and dialogues whereby community members can come together to discuss mental health issues caused by the conflict. TFV partners have observed an improved level of acceptance within supported communities. For example, through a series of facilitated

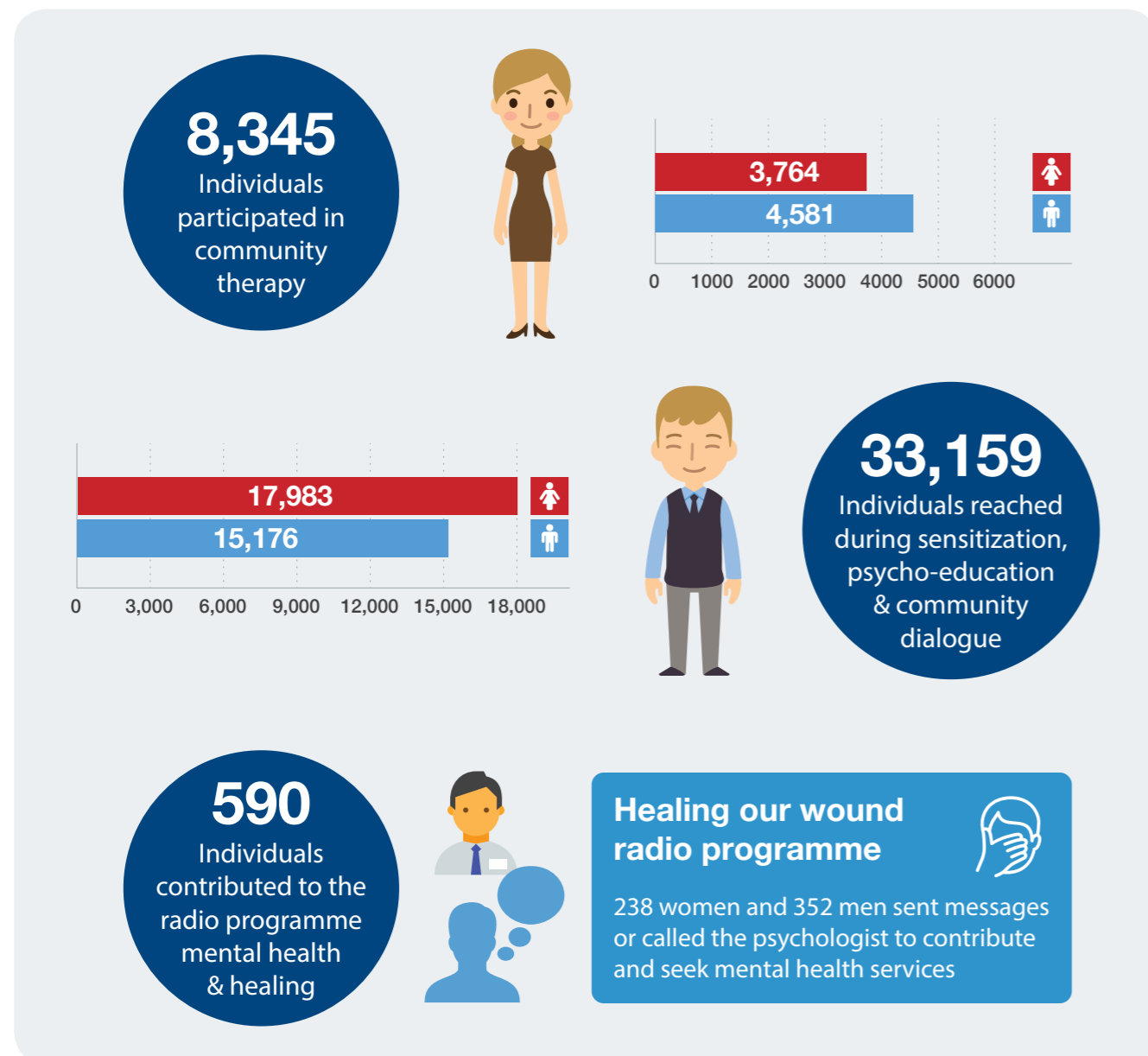


community dialogues and counselling, community attitudes towards individuals who were previously perceived as rebels have changed, thus facilitating their reintegration.

Community mobilisation initiatives have involved women's, men's and youth support groups, dialogue groups and community education and advocacy groups, as well as local government, cultural and spiritual leaders. During these dialogues, facilitators ensure that issues of gender-based violence and gender norms are explicitly addressed

and discussed during meetings to reduce stigma and discrimination associated with sexual violence by armed groups. During this reporting period, approximately 33,159 individuals were reached through community sensitization and psycho-education and community dialogues, and 590 individuals, including 238 women and 352 men, contributed to the radio programme on mental health issues, management, availability and referrals to services, aired by the Centre for Children in Vulnerable Situations (CCVS) in Lira District.

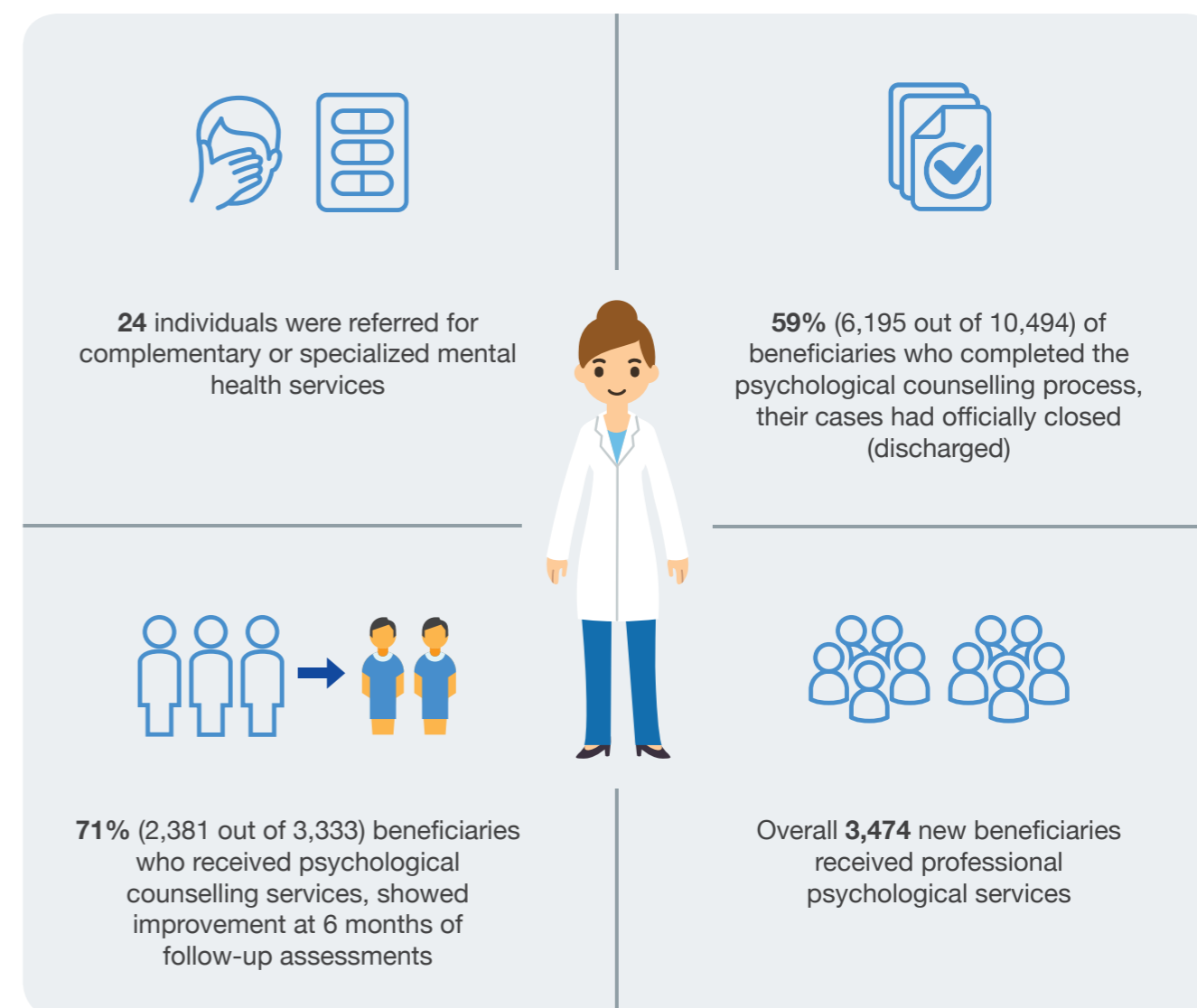
Community healing



With regard to focused individual healing, victims benefitted from a combination of cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) support sessions and clinical mental services for individuals with mental health disorders. This approach has empowered victims to establish, re-establish or develop emotional, relational, social and psychological strength. To measure the outcome of the psychological support, victims are initially assessed by counsellors during intake sessions and improvement is measured at follow-up assessments every three months so as to observe the decrease in their mental health symptoms. For instance during this reporting period, 2,381 of 3,333 victims (71%) who received psychological services showed im-

provement in the decline of mental health symptoms at six months and in follow-up visits. After 12 months, individuals who have completed a minimum of five sessions of individual therapy, eight sessions of group therapy or three sessions of family and couples therapy every two weeks at most, are assessed every three months and again at 12 months. Those who are found to have fully recovered are discharged from the programme, while others remain until they too have successfully recovered. Therefore, for this reporting period, the cases of 6,195 of 10,494 (59%) victims who received psychological rehabilitation were officially closed, meaning that they had recovered and resumed their normal lives.

Psychological rehabilitation



To ensure the quality and sustainability of the mental health care it provides, the TFV places emphasis on building the capacity of local mental health-care workers, community workers and other professionals who can provide long-term mental and psychological support into subsequent phases. Training modules include an introduction to trauma; counselling principles; mental health overview; treatment plans; solution-focused therapy; exposure to specific modalities, such as cognitive behavioural therapy and narrative exposure therapy; psychological first aid; community sensitisation and outreach; client assessment; and building the knowledge and skills essential for providing effective counselling, including empathy, active listening, and ethics and boundaries. However, training content is adapted depending on the trainee level of professional counsellors or community workers, for instance. In addition, mental health counsellors receive regular clinical supervision so as to maintain the staff's quality of services and their own self-care.

MATERIAL SUPPORT

While most of the Trust Fund's implementing partners in northern Uganda do not directly offer material support services, their project beneficiaries have been linked to local government community support programmes, like the Youth Livelihood Initiatives, and to different organisations supporting community economic empowerment through which victims benefit from business training and village savings and loan associations ("VSLA") initiatives. Other beneficiaries have been involved in agriculture activities. For example, a group of victims received seeds to grow chillies, which fetch a good price in the local market, and were able to augment their household income. Victims have used all of these opportunities to open small businesses that resulted in increasing their household income level and thus improving family well-being.



CROSS-CUTTING THEMES PEACEBUILDING

In terms of peacebuilding and community unity and reconciliation, the Trust Fund's implementing partners work with traditional support systems known as Community Support Structures (CSS). Key community leaders, including religious, cultural and local leaders, are a part of these support structures to promote community reconciliation and peaceful coexistence. As a result of these community dialogues, CSS networks have been able to provide increased social support, which has led to improved social functioning, as well as enhanced familial and societal relations. For example, increased involvement in communal activities by persons living with physical disabilities, as well as greater social and moral support being offered, has been reported during client home visits.

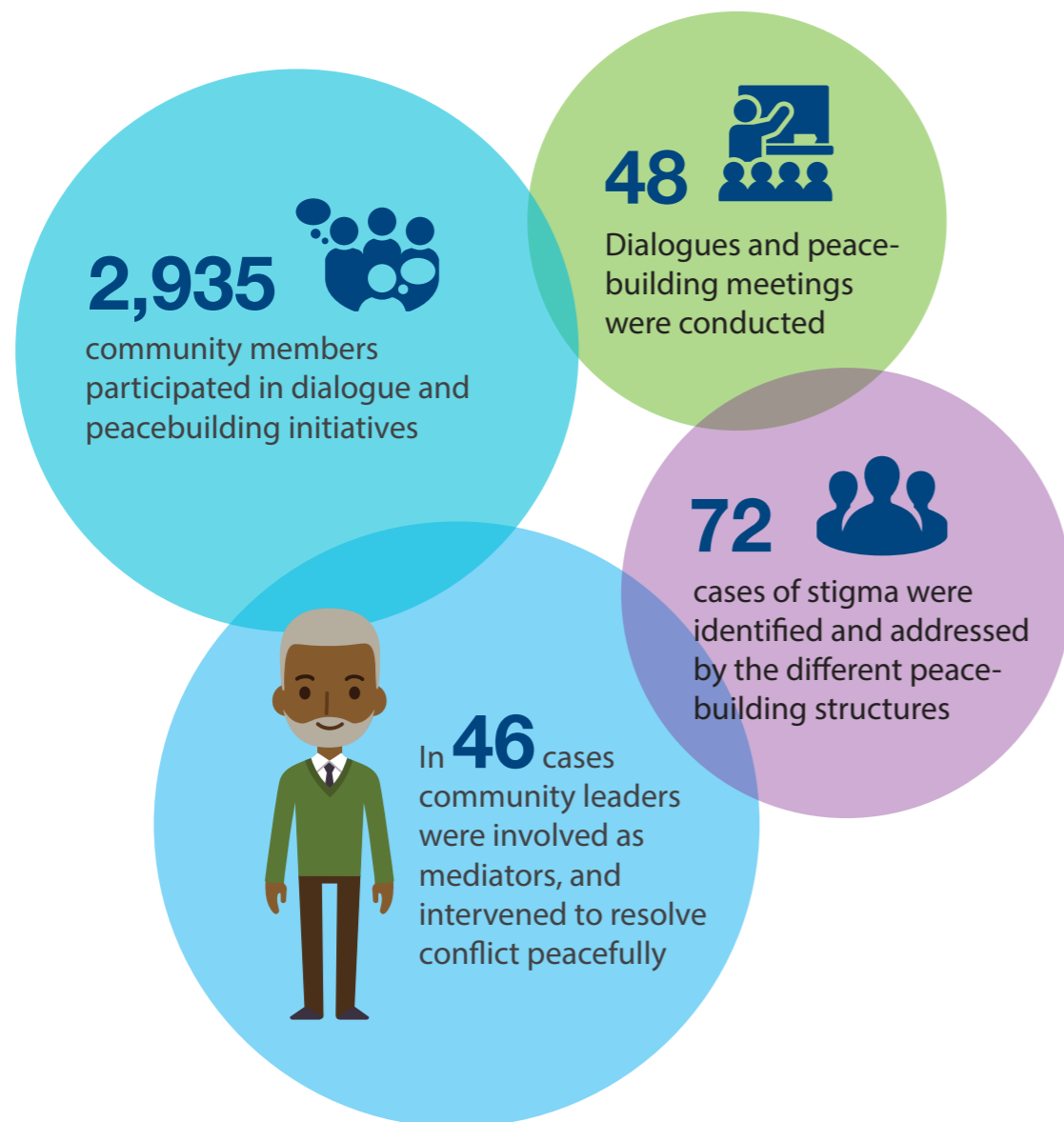
Consequently, beneficiaries with physical disabilities reported less stigmatisation from both family and community members.

Furthermore, community members have adopted mechanisms for peaceful coexistence that provide support to victims with trauma. For example, the War Victims Community Action Group organises family-to-family fire folk chats, traditionally known as "*wiotem*", which bring five or more families together to share and discuss issues related to land, health, gender equality and gender-based violence. Beneficiaries report finding these forums essential in resolving issues that arise in their communities.

During awareness and community-healing therapy sessions, victims advocate for peace and forgiveness among one another. These meetings have not only served as a platform to share information with community members, but they have also provided an important space to promote social unity, hope, community reconciliation and peaceful coexistence. Thanks to psychoeducational ses-

sions, victims have higher self-esteem and a more hopeful outlook on the future. Social workers have connected some graduates (those who completed the healing programme) with the subcounty development programme, the Women's Livelihood project, which is coordinated by the Uganda Office of the Prime Minister.

Peacebuilding & reconciliation



GENDER MAINSTREAMING

The Trust Fund's implementing partners continuously promote gender sensitivity and inclusiveness in the implementation of all of their project activities across each of the Trust Fund's intervention areas (physical rehabilitation, psychological rehabilitation and material support).

With regard to physical rehabilitation, the Trust Fund's programmes prioritise, as a policy, female victims of sexual violence that causes gynaecological complications like fistula, as well as sexually transmitted diseases. By providing treatment, corrective surgery and repair, these victim survivors have been able to regain their dignity, and have been accepted and fully reintegrated into their communities.

In terms of psychological rehabilitation, the Trust Fund supports projects providing individual and group counselling focused on the community level, as well as mixed-gender and women-only settings.

Group therapy reserved specifically for female victims of sexual violence offers a safe environment for these women to share their experiences and to receive and offer emotional support to each other. Follow-up assessments conducted at three months and six months indicate that women participating in these therapy groups are better equipped to cope with and overcome their trauma, enabling them to begin engaging in community-based social and economic activities. Couples and individual counselling for both women and men, which addresses cases of separation and divorce, have resulted in reconciliation and/or improved familial relationships. The Trust Fund and its implementing partners are currently focusing on engaging more men in psychological counselling in order to strengthen the impact and effect of these programmes.

Supporting SGBV victims


75%

SGBV victims accessed appropriate medical, psychological and material services in targeted areas

30

SGBV victims with Fistula were referred for specialized medical care

297

SGBV victims received reconstructive or corrective surgery

3,975

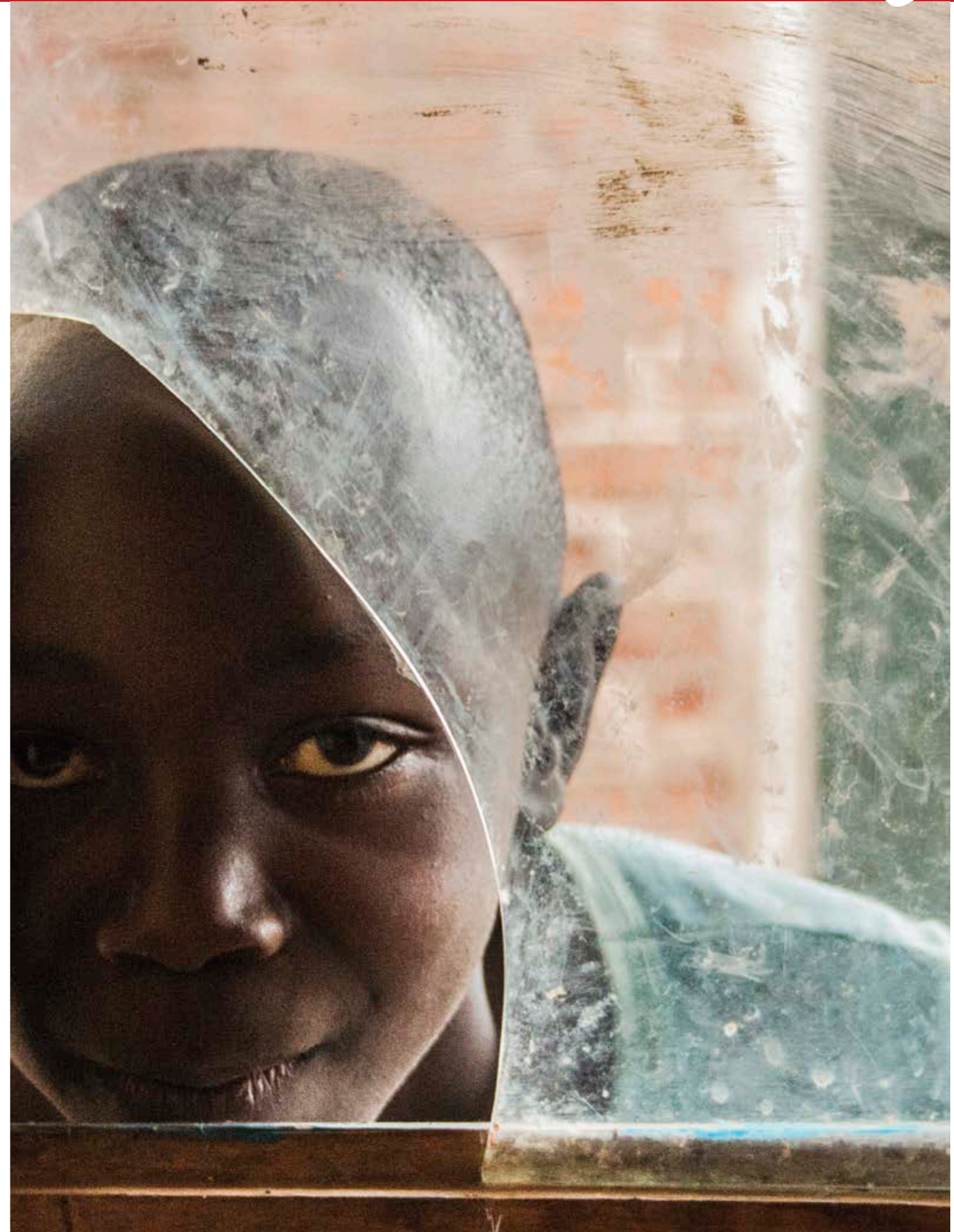
SGBV victims received appropriate psychological support

SUPPORT THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN AFFECTED BY ARMED CONFLICT, INCLUDING SUPPORT OF INTERGENERATIONAL RESPONSES

Children in armed conflict are particularly vulnerable and, accordingly, are a priority population in the Trust Fund's assistance programmes. The Trust Fund supports projects at the community, family and individual levels.

Community dialogues have contributed to a significant improvement in the rehabilitation and social inclusion of child victims in northern Uganda, and involve religious, cultural and local leaders who discuss issues that have arisen in their communities. One of the main areas of focus of these dialogues has been the situation of

children born in captivity, who are often rejected by their family members and communities owing in part to anti-social behaviours exhibited by these children. Through these dialogues, community members came to the understanding that the responsibility of reintegrating these children lay not only with the individual families, but with the community as a whole. This important recognition has led to community-wide engagements to provide these children with the necessary social and moral support that they need to successfully reintegrate into and become productive members of their communities.



Through psychoeducational projects, the Trust Fund also provides support to family members of child victims. Family members receive training in how to access services for their children and counselling on how to address issues of stigma and

discrimination that these children may face. Furthermore, one of the TFV's partners organises regular radio programmes on unity and reconciliation, focusing on the reintegration of formerly abducted children and their families.

The Trust Fund's implementing partners also work directly with child victims, teaching them life and leadership skills in order to reduce the risk of future violations, especially exploitation and abuse to which young people are often susceptible.

Projects supported by the Trust Fund provide socioeconomic, emotional and psychosocial support to girls who are at risk of sexual abuse, empowering them to make informed choices and decisions.



DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

The Trust Fund's assistance programme in the DRC was closed in the second quarter of 2017. It is important to note that this programme started in 2008 and developed throughout several phases that were implemented by various local and international organisations and reached more than 230,000 beneficiaries.

The Trust Fund has finalized the procurement process for the launch of a five-year new cycle of the assistance mandate programme in the DRC, with eleven new organisations being identified. The selection of the implementing partners was based on the quality and relevance of the proposed projects, on a balanced spread of harms to be addressed, geographical distribution and a balance of local and international partners. The TFV anticipates that the implementation of the new assistance programme will start in early 2019.

Until May 2017, five implementing partner projects were still active in the DRC; others were closed in previous years of implementation, as their contracts had expired or because of their performance.



PROJECT 1:

SUPPORTING SOCIOECONOMIC AND PSYCHOLOGICAL REINTEGRATION OF WOMEN SURVIVORS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN SOUTH KIVU

This project focused on the psychological rehabilitation and socioeconomic reintegration of victims of sexual violence and provided support for the education of their children. Since 2009, the project had been implemented by Beatil-ALT and supported victims in the city of Bukavu and its surrounding areas. The psychological rehabilitation component of this project comprised counselling in individual, family and group sessions. To ensure sustainability, leaders were trained in psychological follow-up treatment techniques. As an accompaniment to psychological rehabilitation, physical rehabilitation was also provided to victims who were in need of medical care. In partnership with Panzi Hospital, the project provided medical referrals and covered medical expenses, such as prostheses and corrective surgery to victims of mutilation. Concerning socioeconomic reintegration, victims received microcredit loans and were enrolled in village savings and loan groups (Mutuelles de Solidarité -MUSO). In addition, training in handling these loans and managing other income-generating activities (IGA) was delivered to reinforce the sustainability of the project. The education component of the project consisted in providing school fees and learning materials for the children of identified victims of sexual violence. In addition, regular monitoring visits in the respective schools were conducted to ensure that children were receiving appropriate education.

Initially, the project targeted 900 beneficiaries (300 adults and 600 dependent children). By May 2017, the project had reached 2,850 beneficiaries, including 950 adults and 1,900 children. The increase in the number of beneficiaries is explained by the development of project extensions and the

expansion of the project's scope to include victims of mutilation and more territories outside the city of Bukavu.

Key project achievements

In the wake of the conflict in South Kivu, victims experienced enormous difficulties in meeting their basic needs, including food, clothing, medical, rent payments and schooling for their children. As a result of microcredit and IGAs, victims have been able to become self-sufficient and provide for their families. In addition, school support provided to their children further reduced these victims' financial burdens. Furthermore, victims increased their participation in some elected committees within their villages, such as local women's associations and other communal groups in their communities. Some women were elected as leaders and members of committees of local groups, elevating respect for women in these areas. For this reason, project beneficiaries testified that they have more hope and feel less stigmatised. In addition, victims of mutilation expressed satisfaction with the artificial limbs that have helped them recover mobility.

- Individual, family and group counselling was provided to 950 women victims of sexual violence. Approximately 75% have regained psychological stability, are able to interact with other women without discrimination and are in a position to support other women who have experienced sexual violence;
- Socioeconomic support to 950 women survivors of sexual violence was provided through IGAs and MUSOs. Of these 950 women accompanied in the socioeconomic reintegration process, 887 (93.4%) have acquired autonomy in the management of their IGAs and are able to meet their basic survival needs (food, medical care, rent, social charges, as well as schooling);

- 1,900 children of women victims of sexual violence received schooling support, such as school fees and school supplies, as well as regular monitoring visits in their respective schools. It should be noted that 370 (27.3%) children obtained state diplomas before the project closed. Others are progressing through primary and secondary school, while 546 (28%) have dropped out of school;
- Medical support was provided to 9 of the 20 identified victims of mutilation, on account of resource constraints;
- 156 MUSO groups were created and accompanied. Given the interest in and perceived success of these groups by both beneficiaries and community members, beneficiaries decided to create more groups that they manage themselves.

Project sustainability and transition

The project transition strategy consisted of strengthening business plans for beneficiaries to continue to manage their own businesses. Beneficiaries benefitted from capacity-building sessions on business management offered by the project, and were connected to local cooperatives and microfinance institutions that continue to empower beneficiaries' MUSO groups, guiding them through savings and loan schemes. In addition, through community dialogues, beneficiaries not only received a sense of justice but also reassurance that they were regaining dignity and hope.

The present report highlights the success of these five projects and focuses on the achievements of each individual project.



PROJECT 2:

PEACE EDUCATION "ÉCOLE DE LA PAIX"

The peace education project had been implemented by "Missionnaires d'Afrique" since 2008. The main project objective was to bring together children and youth on the cusp of adulthood from different ethnic groups in Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu, who had experienced discrimination, towards a common goal of peaceful coexistence and the promotion of peace. Children and youth from these areas had experienced inter-ethnic conflict with serious social exclusion for some ethnic groups, which stirred up hatred among individuals ultimately resulting in violence.

Initially, the project targeted 500 schoolchildren in primary, secondary and university schools lo-

cated in Bunia and Goma to facilitate peaceful coexistence and mutual acceptance among schoolchildren from different ethnic groups. However, given the needs and interests expressed by beneficiaries and the large number of victims of war crimes and crimes against humanity in eastern DRC, the Trust Fund decided to expand the project to 20 localities in the provinces of Ituri, North Kivu and in Bukavu and the surrounding areas of South Kivu.

By May 2017, the project had reached 53,658 schoolchildren, 48% of whom were female, as well as 450 teachers from 150 schools that benefitted from peace education activities in the Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu Provinces. As the school enrolment rate remains low in these conflict areas, the project was expanded to out-of-school youth through mobile museums and exhibitions of beneficiary testimonies on peace and reconciliation.

Key project achievements

- The project contributed to the improvement of the relationships among children belonging to different ethnic groups. Before the project started, some children were being mistreated because of their ethnic groups, whereas others felt superior. This disparity often resulted in a lack of confidence, pessimism, and inferiority or superiority complexes. By the end of the project, children were observed treating each other with respect regardless of their tribal, ethnic, regional or racial affiliation.

By May 2017, *Missionnaires d'Afrique* was able to:

- Reach 53,658 school children and youth, of which 25,567 were female and 28,091 male;
- Collect 150 testimonials that are being used in a memory project as well as in the mobile museums;
- Create and support 10 peace clubs that organised and facilitated peace education activities in schools as well as in the surrounding villages. The clubs also produced and disseminated peace education materials including books;
- Develop peace education school materials that have been adopted into school curriculums in Ituri.

Project sustainability and transition

The project involved teachers in peace education initiatives so that they could continue to support peace clubs in schools. In addition, peace education was integrated into primary school curriculums. The project developed and offered teaching materials in targeted schools. Moreover, the project institutionalised extracurricular activities such as the *Journée Porte Ouverte* (Open Door Day) and the *Grande Journée Porte Ouverte* (Great Open Door Day), heightening visibility of the peace education programme organised in collaboration with local authorities.



PROJECT 3:

BUILDING PSYCHOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC RESILIENCE IN YOUNG FORMER CHILD SOLDIERS AND CHILD MOTHERS

This project had been implemented in partnership with *Cooperazione Internazionale* (COOPI) since November 2008 in Bunia and its surrounding localities. The project targeted former child soldiers, as well as other young victims, including young

mothers who had children as result of sexual violence during conflict.

The project provided psychological rehabilitation through individual and group counselling, as well as recreational activities.

Furthermore, young girls were enrolled back in school and provided with IGAs through MUSOs to attain economic self-reliance. Savings groups were also used as opportunities for community therapy and dialogue to facilitate community healing, unity and reconciliation.

Key project achievements

- Psychological and medical care was provided to 644 former child soldiers and their dependents;
- Health assistance was provided for 251 children born of rape and vulnerable children in need of immediate medical care. This form of assistance was provided by paying the equivalent of a medical insurance through the *Mutuelles de Sante'* (MUSAs);
- Medical referrals were made and included coverage of medical expenses (transport, meals and accommodation, as well as medical bills) for 120 former child soldiers and 278 child mothers diagnosed with sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS for appropriate medical care in local clinics and hospitals;
- Through individual and group counselling, psychotherapy sessions as well as family mediation, psychological care was provided to 878 former child soldiers, 657 of whom showed improvements in follow-up sessions after 12 months. In addition, the 657 were successfully reintegrated into their families and communities;
- Family mediation and reunification was successfully facilitated for 213 young single mothers who had been in conflict and abandoned by their parents, and presented cases of domestic and child abuse;
- 251 children born as a result of rape, who had been rejected, were reunited with and accepted by their families;
- Nine trauma counsellors who provided psychotherapy care were trained throughout the project implementation;
- Assistance was provided in the enrolment of 245 children in nurseries/day care while their mothers were in school or fulfilling other household chores.

Community dialogue and reconciliation:

- A total of 3,700 people, mainly local leaders, were trained and acquired skills to facilitate peace education and community dialogues, family mediation, as well as gender sensitisation;
- A total of 80,000 individuals attended community dialogues on peace and reconciliation through plays and stage-sketch performances;
- Workshops on youth protection and children's rights were organised and reached 2,230 individuals;
- 12 training sessions were conducted on gender and sexual abuse, in which 1,679 local leaders participated;
- 432 radio talks on community reconciliation and peacebuilding were aired.

Material support: schooling

- 543 students (213 young mothers and 330 dependents) received assistance with school fees and school materials, as well as home visits to monitor their performance. Out of the 543 assisted, 367 (67%) beneficiaries finished their schooling with satisfactory performance;
- 12 recreational and cultural public events were held to promote and support girls' rights through exhibitions of student-produced materials such as art, poems and songs in schools in Ituri that reached 1,342 students (755 females and 587 males) and 42 teachers;
- Regular joint teacher-parent meetings were organised in support of girls enrolled in the programme in order to involve parents in their children's education process;
- 10 literacy centres were supported that enabled 299 young female victims of SGBV to improve their literacy skills; all of them showed improvement in reading, basic arithmetic and managing their small business.



Income-generating activities:

- 548 former child soldiers and female victims of sexual violence gained skills through vocational training, including in small business activities, haircutting, dressmaking, farming, restaurant work, tailoring, carpentry and other activities;
- Start-up capital was provided to 548 former child soldiers and female victims of SGBV to start small businesses;
- 136 small savings and loan associations were created, providing sources of income to 1,844 individuals.

Project sustainability and transition

The project assisted SGBV survivors' savings and loan groups to develop standard operating procedures so as to improve and sustain their management. By involving community leaders in the project implementation, the beneficiaries and the community as a whole felt a sense of accomplishment and ownership in its success.

During the transition process, a series of communication and outreach meetings were held in order to announce the project closeout, as well as to reinforce the reintegration efforts of project beneficiaries.



PROJECT 4:

PROVIDING PSYCHOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC STRENGTHENING SUPPORT TO VICTIMS OF SEXUAL AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN BUNIA

Through psychological rehabilitation and economic strengthening initiatives, the *Association des Mamans Anti-Bwaki* (AMAB) had been providing support to SGBV victims since 2008 in 22 localities of Bunia and its surrounding areas. On the basis of the harm suffered by SGBV victims, AMAB incorporated medical support into their programme design by including medical referrals so that victims could have access to specialised care, such as fistula repair, treatment of sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS treatment. The project also facilitated the social reintegration of child mothers and children born of rape. Almost 98% of the project participants were female survivors of SGBV. However, a small number of men were also integrated into the project as cases were identified.

As part of the project's reintegration process, beneficiaries received assistance in improving their literacy skills and had the school fees paid for their dependents in primary and secondary grades. In addition, this project implemented various activities at the community level, such as community dialogues and community therapy. The project also organised different sensitisation workshops on gender and on fighting against SGBV, as well as other activities promoting community reconciliation. Ultimately through MUSO groups, the project facilitated the creation of savings and loan cooperatives/associations to empower women to generate their own income and be able to meet their families' needs.

Beneficiaries were provided with vocational training before joining these cooperatives. The project also ensured that beneficiaries were linked to well-structured associations, namely those that have management structures, rules and regula-

tions. As beneficiaries were welcomed into these cooperatives, it greatly contributed to their emotional healing, thus reducing stigmatisation.

Key project achievements

Physical rehabilitation:

The project ensured that victims were properly identified, screened and referred to specialised health care providers. Cases referred included fistula, plastic surgery, orthopaedic surgery (orthotic and prosthetic), physiotherapy, treatment of STDs and HIV/AIDS, and ophthalmology.

- 39 amputees were provided with medical treatment; these beneficiaries regained their mobility and basic functions. Some of them were children and young people who were unable to attend school. After the rehabilitation process, they returned to school and some successfully graduated. Former farmers have now returned to farming and are thriving, while others have started their own businesses.
- 63 patients/victims of sexual violence diagnosed with fistula and prolapse received surgery and treatment.
- 222 survivors of SGBV diagnosed with chronic STDs and HIV/AIDS were successfully referred to health clinics for proper care and treatment.
- 289 victims of mutilation and other physical injuries were provided medical care that included plastic surgery, kinesiotherapy and ophthalmology.

Psychological rehabilitation:

- A total of 897 victim survivors who were identified as suffering from psychological trauma were provided with individual and group therapy sessions. 840 of them showed signs of improvement after the rehabilitation process.

- 355 survivors of SGBV were involved in family and community mediation for issues related to their children being born of rape and not accepted by the victims themselves or their families. 162 children were successfully accepted into their family homes.
- 24 trauma counsellors and 169 local leaders were trained to facilitate community therapy interventions.

Material support:

- School fees and school materials were provided to the children of 189 SGBV survivors.
- 23 literacy centres were created and operated, in which 472 survivors of SGBV were enrolled, improving their reading and basic arithmetic skills.
- Vocational training was delivered to 1,006 victims in areas, such as in dressmaking, animal husbandry, small business, agriculture and baking. All the victims were provided with start-up materials: sewing machines, seeds, etc.

Peacebuilding and reconciliation:

- 240 training sessions and workshops were conducted to strengthen the capacity of community volunteers/mobilisers in facilitating peacebuilding events.
- 9,885 individuals were reached during community dialogues and sociocultural activities on gender and sexual violence, peacebuilding and reconciliation, which has resulted in more inter-ethnic marriages than ever.

Project sustainability and transition

Throughout its implementation, the project placed emphasis on victim participation and community involvement that reinforced the community's commitment to the project. Moreover, during the closeout phase, the project strengthened its beneficiaries' capacity to continue to manage their savings and loan associations, peace clubs for mediation and reconciliation, and literacy centres.



PROJECT 5:

PROVIDING PSYCHOLOGICAL AND MATERIAL SUPPORT TO SGBV VICTIMS IN BENI

In partnership with the *Collectif des Associations Féminines en Beni* (CAF-Beni), the Trust Fund provided assistance to SGBV victims and their immediate relatives. The project comprised medical and psychological care, as well as income-generating initiatives, and was implemented in the North Kivu and Beni regions. Concerning the medical care component, the project provided referrals for victims who were diagnosed with fistula and sexually transmitted diseases and also covered their medical expenses. Psychological rehabilita-

tion was provided through trauma counselling. In order to ensure sustainability, trauma counsellors were trained to assist victims during programme implementation and for follow-up treatment. The central focus of the psychological rehabilitation component, however, was on providing mediation at the family and community levels to reintegrate SGBV victims. In addition, the project aimed at increasing the acceptance of children born of rape by providing school fees and learning materials. Socioeconomic support was facilitated with the establishment of MUSOs and the delivery of vocational training, as well as with the establishment of literacy centres to improve the capacity of victim survivors.

Key project achievements

- 67 victims of SGBV living with STDs and AIDS were referred to local health centres for appropriate medical care.
- Individual and group trauma counselling was provided to 376 SGBV victims, 325 of whom showed improvement between intake and the end of the counselling programme.
- 19 cases of survivors rejected by their families were involved in a family mediation process; of these, 12 felt that they had achieved improved relations with family members.
- 10 trauma counsellors were trained to assist victims during programme implementation.
- 20 children born of rape were reintegrated by providing them with school fees and materials.
- 8 literacy centres were created, in which 720 participants enrolled.
- Vocational training was delivered.
- 50 MUSOs were created, serving 616 members.

Project sustainability and transition

This project has mainly focused on building the capacity of local counsellors so that victims can be assisted when needed, strengthening the capacity of beneficiaries in managing their small businesses, as well as involving indirect beneficiaries in savings and loan associations to facilitate the reintegration of survivors.

CÔTE D'IVOIRE



In January and February 2017, the Trust Fund conducted a preliminary assessment to explore the possibility of starting an assistance programme in Côte d'Ivoire (CIV). The assessment team visited the capital, Abidjan, and 11 localities in the centre, and in the western and southern parts of the country. The team met with victims and community members, as well as community leaders, civil society representatives including victims' associations, the media, national and local authorities, and representatives of the international community. The aim of the assessment was to gain an understanding of the situation of victims of crimes under the Court's jurisdiction, with a focus on establishing the relevance and feasibility of interventions to assist victims and their families who have suffered physical, psychological and/or material harm as a result of these crimes. In May 2017, the TFV Board decided to launch a new assistance programme in Côte d'Ivoire.

The TFV has started the necessary preparations, including contacting CIV government authorities in different ministries and launching an open tender for the identification of new implementing partners. The TFV anticipates that the assistance programme will start in 2019.

GEORGIA



In October 2017, a high-level delegation of the Trust Fund, comprising Board member Alma Taso Deljković and Executive Director Pieter de Baan, joined an unprecedented Court-wide mission to Georgia. The situation in Georgia is in the early stages; the ICC investigation has not yet resulted in prosecution. The mission provided a good opportunity to introduce the Trust Fund's assistance mandate – which relates to victims on all sides of the 2008 conflict – in meetings and discussions with groups of victims, government agencies, international representatives and national experts, and civil society organisations.

Reparations Mandate

THE LUBANGA CASE



Found guilty, on 14 March 2012, of the war crimes of enlisting and conscripting children under the age of 15 years and using them to participate actively in hostilities (child soldiers) and sentenced, on 10 July 2012, to a total of 14 years of imprisonment. Verdict and sentence confirmed by Appeals Chamber on 1 December 2014. On 19 December 2015, Mr Lubanga was transferred to a prison facility in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) to serve his sentence of imprisonment. The reparations proceedings started on 7 August 2012. On 3 March 2015, the Appeals Chamber issued an Amended Order for Reparations, remanding the question of establishing the amount of Mr Lubanga's liability for the reparations awarded, and requested the Trust Fund for Victims (TFV or Trust Fund) to submit a draft implementation plan.

In 2015, the TFV Board of Directors decided to allocate an initial amount of €1 million for the reparations awards in this case. The TFV submitted the Draft Implementation Plan for the Lubanga reparations on 3 November 2015 and additional information to supplement the reparations plan in June 2016. The Trial Chamber approved symbolic collective awards in October 2016 and service-based collective reparations awards (physical and psychological rehabilitation, as well as income-generating programmes) in April 2017.

On 15 December 2017, the Trial Chamber set Mr Thomas Lubanga's liability for the reparations awards to US \$10 million and requested that the Board of the Trust Fund for Victims consider, in light of Mr Lubanga's indigence, complementing the payment of the reparations awards.

In May 2018, the TFV Board decided to provide an additional complement of €2.5 million for the Lubanga reparations awards. Thus, in total, the Trust Fund's complement in the Lubanga case stands at €3.5 million. The Board further decided to undertake fundraising efforts to secure the remainder of the reparations award amount established by the Trial Chamber.

THE KATANGA CASE



Found guilty, on 7 March 2014, of one count of crime against humanity (murder) and 4 counts of war crimes (murder, attacking a civilian population, destruction of property and pillaging) committed on 24 February 2003 during the attack on the village of Bogoro, Ituri Province of DRC. Sentenced, on 23 May 2014, to 12 years' imprisonment, which was later reduced by the Appeals Chamber. Mr Katanga completed his sentence on 18 January 2016.

On 24 March 2017, Trial Chamber II issued a reparations order, awarding individual and collective reparations to 297 victims, comprising a symbolic compensation award of US \$250 per victim as well as collective reparations awards in the form of support for:

- housing assistance;
- support for income-generating activities;
- education aid;
- psychological support.

Because of Mr Katanga's indigence, the Trust Fund was invited to consider using its resources for the reparations and to present an implementation plan by 27 June 2017.

In May 2017, the Trust Fund's Board decided to provide US \$1 million for the reparations awarded to victims in the *Katanga* case covering the full amount of the costs of the reparations awards ordered by the Trial Chamber. The Board also welcomed a voluntary contribution of €200,000 by the Government of The Netherlands, which included earmarked funding to cover the cost of individual awards. On 25 July 2017, the Trust Fund presented its draft implementation plan to the Chamber.

Throughout the first half of 2018, the Trust Fund has worked in close collaboration with the relevant ICC Registry sections and the legal representatives in the case with regard to the reparations implementation process.

THE AL MAHDI CASE



On 27 September 2016, Trial Chamber VIII found Mr Al Mahdi guilty, as a co-perpetrator, of the war crime of intentionally directing attacks against historic monuments and buildings dedicated to religion, including nine mausoleums and one mosque in Timbuktu, Mali, in June and July 2012.

On 17 August 2017, Trial Chamber VIII issued its Order for Reparations, awarding reparations in the amount of €2.7 million in the forms of individual compensation and collective economic and moral rehabilitation. In its order, the Trial Chamber requested that the TFV Board consider, in light of Mr Al Mahdi's indigence, complementing the payments of both the individual and collective reparations awards and tasked the Trust Fund with preparing a draft plan for the implementation of the order.

Throughout the first half of 2018, the Trust Fund undertook several missions to Mali for the development of the draft implementation plan. The Trust Fund also collaborated closely with the relevant Court's Registry sections for the purposes of designing the identification and screening process for potential beneficiaries.

On 20 April 2018, the Trust Fund submitted its draft implementation plan. On 12 July 2018, the Trial Chamber ordered the Trust Fund to provide on 2 November 2018, an updated draft implementation plan.

In May 2018, the TFV Board decided to allocate €1,350,000 for the reparations awarded to victims in the *Al Mahdi* case, and undertake fundraising efforts to secure the remainder of the reparations award amount established by the Trial Chamber.

THE BEMBA CASE



On 8 June 2018, the Appeals Chamber, by majority, overturned the conviction of Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo for war crimes and crimes against humanity (rape, murder, and pillaging). Following this decision, on 13 June 2018, the Trust Fund announced its plans to accelerate the relaunch of an assistance programme in the Central African Republic (CAR), which will aim to provide assistance for the harm suffered by victims in the *Bemba* case, as well as victims of sexual and gender-based violence during the 2002-2003 conflict. The TFV Board also decided to allocate an initial amount of €1 million for the initial programme and to undertake further fundraising efforts.

Monitoring and evaluation

In connection with the Trust Fund's strategy to strengthen its implementing partners' capacity in monitoring and evaluation, and in programme design, implementation and reporting, the Trust Fund conducted a capacity-building workshop with implementing partners based in Uganda in July 2017. The objective of this workshop was to work with the implementing partners on the new indicators that were introduced in June 2016, focusing primarily on their definition and standardisation. The workshop resulted in producing an indicator dictionary as an annex to the TFV Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP), harmonising programme implementation across implementing partners, redesigning data-collection and reporting tools, prompting reflections on data collection methodologies, as well as improving collaboration among implementing partners.

During this reporting period, implementing partners in Uganda collected programme information using new data-collection tools in conformity with PMP indicators. Much data have thus been made available to inform programming used in this report.

With regard to evaluation, the TFV plans to carry out an impact evaluation of the assistance mandate in northern Uganda which will close at the end of November 2018.

Furthermore, the TFV also plans to conduct baseline studies for reparations in both the *Katanga* and *Lubanga* cases so as to inform the reparations implementation and to systematically measure their impact at later stages.



Financial Growth and Sustainability

Public and private donors, as well as fines and forfeitures, provide the Trust Fund for Victims with sufficient resources to operate its assistance and reparations programmes in ICC situations. States Parties ensure sufficient resources for the TFV Secretariat to fulfil its mandates.

In 2017, the TFV benefitted from a 44% increase in revenue over 2016 for a total of €3 million voluntary contributions from States Parties and over €13,000 from individuals or institutions.

The five largest public-sector contributors to the TFV were Sweden, the United Kingdom, Finland, Germany, and the Netherlands together with Australia.

The TFV acknowledges with deep appreciation both the unrestricted and earmarked voluntary contributions received during the reporting period.

The TFV's revenue is divided into two parts: (1) unrestricted or Common Basket, which allows the TFV to respond quickly to emerging needs in programmes under the assistance or reparations mandate; and (2) restricted contributions or earmarked resources, which are limited to specific mandates and themes, such as for reparations or projects focusing on providing support to survivors of sexual and gender-based violence.

The generous voluntary contributions received annually have allowed the Trust Fund to provide physical and psychological rehabilitation, including material support to victim survivors, as well as to their families and affected communities in situation countries under the jurisdiction of the ICC.

These contributions have also enabled the TFV to reserve funds for reparations awards ordered by the Court and to begin the process of expanding its assistance mandate to other situation countries.

Because of the support and commitment of its donors, the TFV is able to make significant advances in transforming lives and fostering recognition for victims.

The TFV's work and the positive impact that its supported projects have on the lives of victim survivors could not have been realised without the close cooperation and support of the TFV's key stakeholders including beneficiaries, local implementing partners, local community leaders, national and local government authorities, non-governmental organisations and other supporters.

From 1 January to 31 December 2017, the TFV received the following voluntary contributions from States Parties:

No	Partner in 2017	Amount of contributions in 2017 (in thousands of €)*
1	Andorra	10.0
2	Australia	199.9
3	Belgium	25.0
4	Cyprus	10.0
5	Czech Republic	19.4
6	Estonia	20.0
7	Finland	400.0
8	France	50.0
9	Georgia	10.0
10	Germany	300.0
11	Hungary	10.0
12	Ireland	125.0
13	Japan	52.8
14	Liechtenstein	9.2
15	Luxembourg	50.0
16	Netherlands	200.0
17	Poland	20.0
18	Portugal	10.0
19	Republic of Korea	41.6
20	Slovenia	10.0
21	Sweden	999.7
22	United Kingdom	459.4
23	Uruguay	2.5
Total contributions from States Parties in 2017		3,034.4

* Figures are rounded; figures in red indicate EUR value of contributions that were originally paid in USD.

New contributing partner States Parties in 2017:

In 2017, the TFV welcomed the first voluntary contributions from Cyprus, Georgia, Portugal and Uruguay.

No	New Partner	Amount of voluntary contributions in 2017 (in thousands of €)
1	Cyprus	10.0
2	Georgia	10.0
3	Portugal	10.0
4	Uruguay	2.5

Contributions earmarked for SGBV survivors

The need to address the harm resulting from the pervasive and widespread practice of SGBV during conflict, experienced at the individual, family and community levels, has been recognised by TFV donors who have, to date, earmarked close to €5.5 million of their voluntary contributions for SGBV victims.

No	Partner	Total voluntary contributions from States Parties earmarked for SGBV victims from 1 Jan to 31 Dec 2017 (in thousands of €)
1	Andorra	10.0
2	Ireland	50.0
3	Finland	200.0
4	Japan	52.8
Subtotal countries		312.8

Earmarked funds for sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)

Partnership in focus: Finland

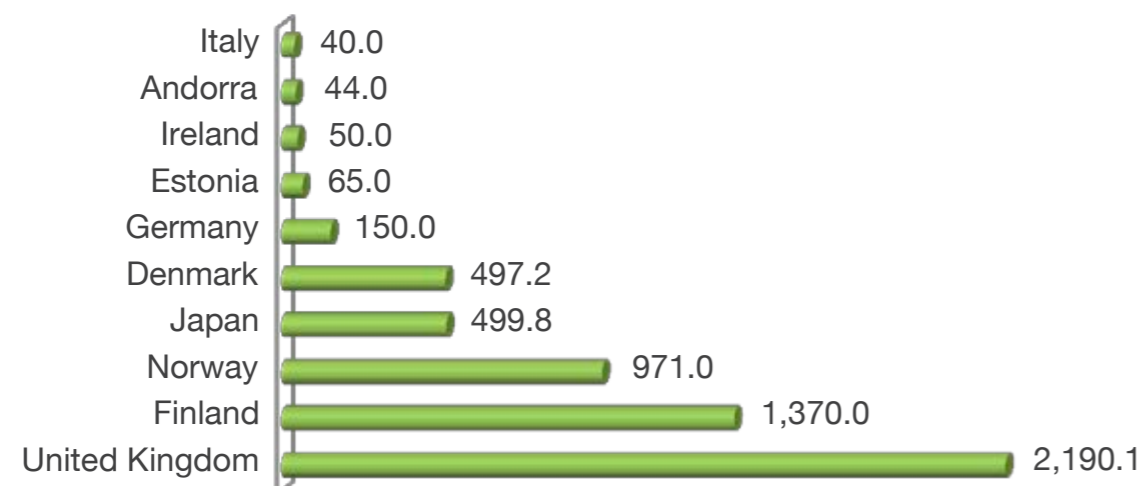
The TFV is grateful for the long-standing support it has received from the Government of Finland since 2004. Finland is one of the TFV's most consistent donors, having contributed for the past 13 years.

The Finnish Government is active in supporting developing countries' efforts to combat poverty and inequality. One of the current four priority areas for its development policy is the rights of women and girls.

After the TFV Board of Directors' first call for contributions for victims of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in 2008, Finland was one of the States Parties that responded to this call, earmarking its contributions to this cause. Since then, Finland has consistently dedicated a significant portion of its voluntary contributions to the TFV to SGBV victims.

In 2012, Finland entered into a four-year agreement (2012-2015) with the TFV for a total of €800,000, all of which was earmarked to benefit SGBV victim survivors. Both parties agreed to continue this partnership and entered into the second four-year agreement in 2017 for a total of €800,000. The TFV received the first instalment of €200,000 at the end of 2017.

Voluntary contributions from States Parties earmarked for SGBV victims from 2004 to 31 December 2017 (in thousands of €)



Contributions earmarked for reparations

In 2017, the Government of the Netherlands, a long-time supporter of the Trust Fund, announced its voluntary contribution of €200,000. The amount of €70,000 from this donation is earmarked for the full payment of the individual reparations awards in the *Katanga* case (\$74,250) and the remaining €130,000 for the collective reparations awards.

On 24 March 2017, the ICC issued an order for reparations against Mr Katanga in the amount of \$1 million for the benefit of 297 victims in the *Katanga* case. The Trial Chamber awarded individual reparations in the form of symbolic compensation in the amount of \$250 per victim (totalling \$74,250) and four collective awards (combined total of \$925,750) in the form of housing assistance, education assistance, income-generating activities and psychological rehabilitation.

In previous years, the government of Germany also earmarked its contributions of €300,000 in 2012 and €900,000 in 2013, specifically for reparations which went to the TFV reparations reserve since there was no reparations order yet at that time.

Call for contributions to the Trust Fund for Victims

The mission of the Trust Fund for Victims 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.

The Rome Statute's unique promise of reparative justice to victims places a tremendous responsibility on the TFV and our implementing partners to turn this promise into a tangible and meaningful reality for victims, their families and their communities. 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.

With voluntary contributions and support from individuals, institutions and States Parties, the TFV can continue providing much-needed assistance to the most vulnerable victims; they are able to begin the process of healing and become positive contributing members of their communities.



In view of the demanding years ahead, the TFV intends to raise €40 million in voluntary contributions and private donations by 2020, in order to implement at least three reparations orders and expand assistance mandates to a maximum of five situation countries for the benefit of victims in cases and situations before the Court.

The TFV calls upon States, international and intergovernmental organisations, individuals, corporations and other entities to make voluntary contributions, in accordance with their financial ability, to the Trust Fund for Victims in order to ensure that the rights of victims and their families to receive reparations and the assistance they need become realities.

The TFV invites States Parties to follow the example of its existing multi-annual funding agreements, using official development assistance (ODA) resources.

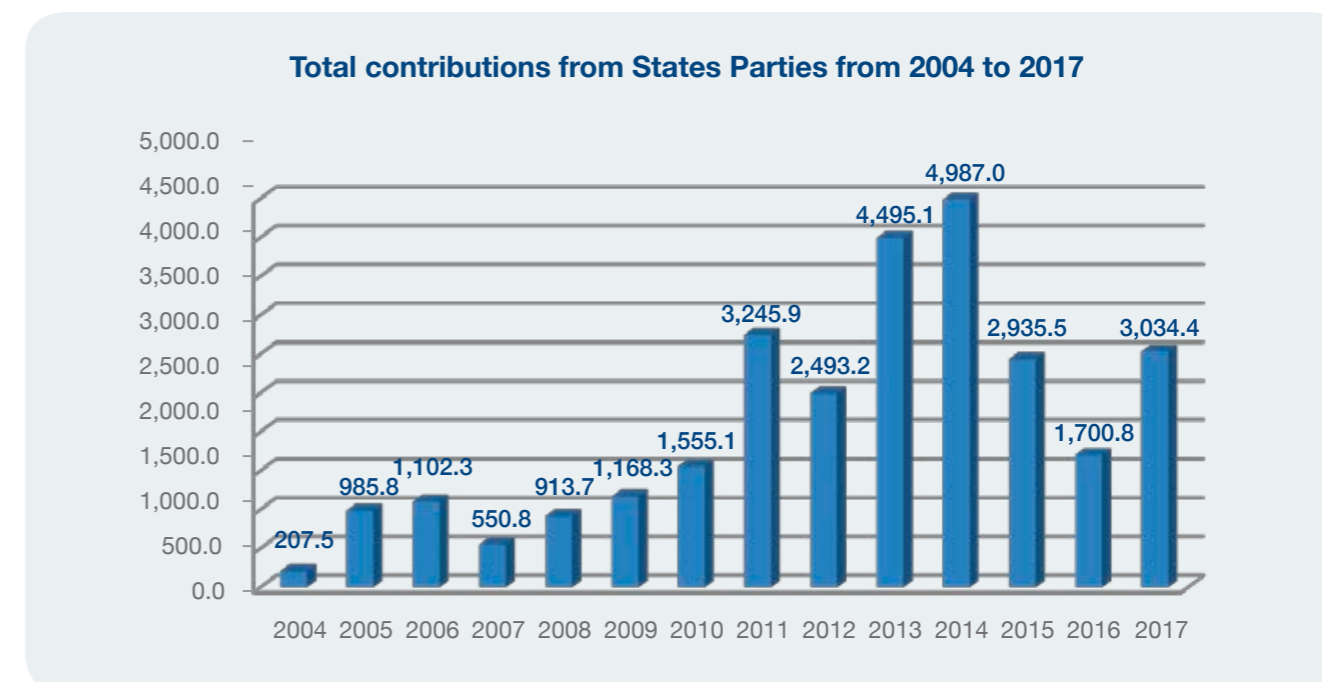
The TFV invites States Parties to respond to its requests for earmarked contributions for the purposes of funding specific reparations awards, as well as replenishing and strengthening the Trust Fund's general reparations reserve, and expresses its appreciation to those that have already done so.

The TFV invites States Parties to consider making earmarked voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for the benefit of victims of sexual and gender-based violence, and expresses its appreciation to those that have already done so.

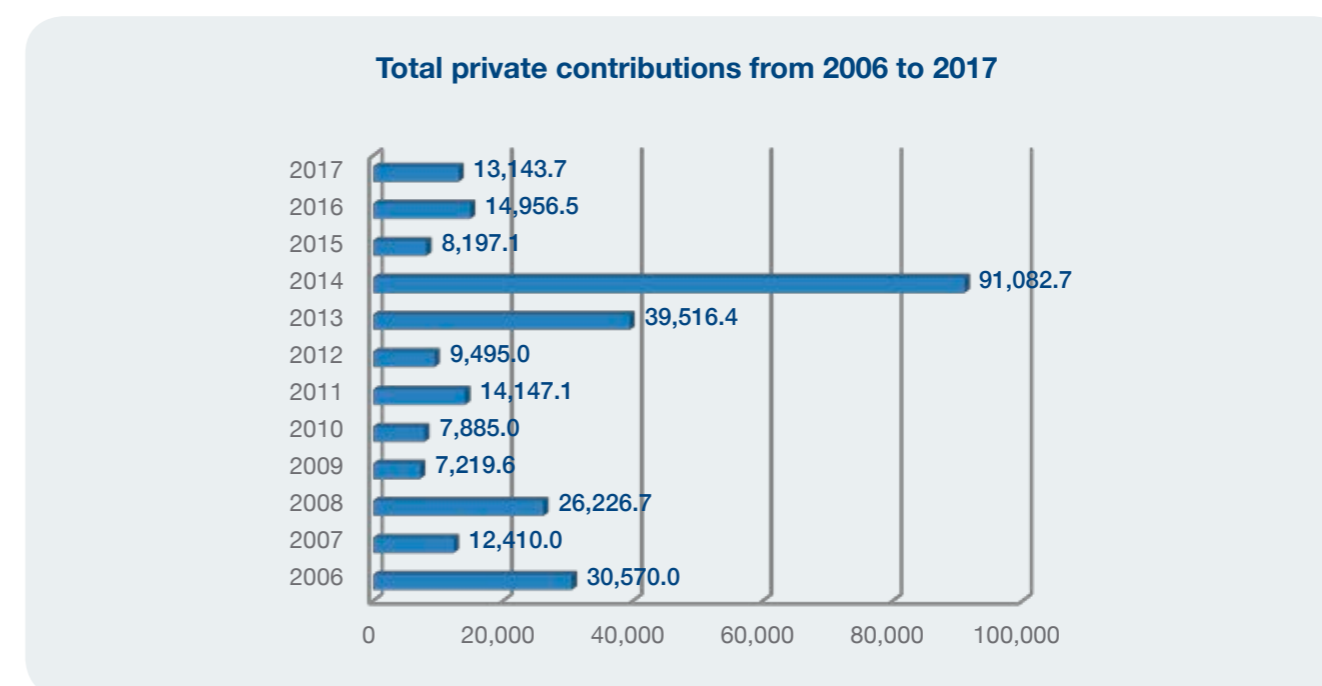
List of donor States Parties from 2004 to 31 December 2017
and their total voluntary contributions (in thousands of €) in decreasing order:

No	Partners	Total voluntary contributions from States Parties from 2004 to 31 December 2017 (in thousands of €)	No	Partners	Total voluntary contributions from States Parties from 2004 to 31 December 2017 (in thousands of €)
1	Sweden	7,266.0	21	Andorra	108.6
2	United Kingdom	4,231.5	22	Slovenia	76.5
3	Germany	3,514.8	23	Senegal	76.2
4	Finland	2,747.9	24	Trinidad and Tobago	61.8
5	Netherlands	2,618.4	25	Czech Republic	59.2
6	France	1,200.0	26	South Africa	45.0
7	Norway	1,188.9	27	Italy	40.0
8	Australia	1,056.8	28	Latvia	37.4
9	Ireland	950.0	29	Colombia	31.7
10	Japan	749.5	30	Hungary	30.0
11	Belgium	647.0	31	Mexico	24.1
12	Switzerland	561.9	32	Cyprus	10.0
13	Denmark	497.2	33	Georgia	10.0
14	Spain	469.8	34	Portugal	10.0
15	Republic of Korea	317.3	35	Jordan	7.5
16	Luxembourg	185.0	36	Bangladesh	4.6
17	Poland	175.0	37	Uruguay	2.5
18	Estonia	135.0	38	Republic of the Congo	2.2
19	Liechtenstein	116.3			
20	Austria	110.0			
				Subtotal countries	29,375.4

Total voluntary contributions from State Parties
from 2004 to 31 December 2017 (in euros):



Total voluntary contributions from private donors including institutions
and individuals from 2006 to 31 December 2017 (in euros):



Advocacy – Positioning the TFV in the Global Public Domain

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



PRIORITISING VICTIM SURVIVORS IN INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE

At the sixteenth session of the Assembly of States Parties that took place in New York from 4 to 13 December 2017, TFV Board members reaffirmed the TFV's mission of responding to the harm resulting from crimes under the jurisdiction of the ICC by ensuring the rights of victims and their families through the provision of reparations and assistance.

“Twenty years after Rome, the promise of reparative justice is finding its way from the courtroom in The Hague all the way to where the victims are. Making reparative justice a reality for victims requires joint determination, perseverance and commitment and synergy of all of the Rome Statute's institutions: the Court, the Trust Fund for Victims, and the Assembly of States Parties”, said Board chair, Motoo Noguchi.

The Board members underlined that behind the headlines of the Court's decisions and judgments, there are real people who have been harmed by the most heinous crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes. They observed that TFV-supported activities have had a meaningful and profoundly positive impact in improving the lives of victims and called upon States Parties and other donors to fully support the TFV so that it can expand its work to meet the ever-increasing needs of victims.

Board chair Motoo Noguchi added, “For the first time in the history of the International Criminal Court on the eve of the twentieth anniversary of the Rome Statute, reparations to victims, ordered by the Court and implemented by the Trust Fund for Victims, have now become a reality. The TFV Board and Secretariat are extremely proud of this, and we are thankful to all those who were with us in this long and winding road. This is still a very small first step for many victims who have been waiting for so long, but this first step has proven that the promise of reparative justice made in Rome was not an idealistic ambition but is something that can be turned into a reality.”

Throughout the year, members of the TFV Board of Directors and TFV staff have worked together actively to raise the profile of the TFV across the globe and to accompany the victims and their families in their communities. They have participated in a range of meetings, conferences, and public discussions with other actors of the Court, NGO and civil society members, both international and those operating in situation countries, as well as with government officials.

- In February 2017, the ICC President at the time Silvia Fernández de Gurmendi, TFV Chair Motoo Noguchi, TFV Board member Mama Koité Doumbia, and TFV Executive Director Pieter de Baan visited projects supported under the assistance mandate in DRC and Uganda. The purpose of this visit was for the delegates to see first-hand some of the TFV's assistance mandate project activities, and to hear the perspectives of individuals and community members regarding how these projects have made a positive impact on their lives. Under its assistance mandate, the TFV has provided support to victims in Uganda and the DRC for the past nine years.
- On the margins of the Commission for the Status of Women (CSW) in New York in March 2017, the Coalition for the International Criminal Court (CICC) organised a side event to raise awareness on the work of the Trust Fund as a mechanism for reparative justice. Ms Koité Doumbia participated as a speaker at this side event to raise awareness on issues of international justice among less involved women's groups, the role of the TFV and its gender mainstreaming programme, and assistance to victims of sexual and gender-based violence.
- At the invitation of the Justice and Human Rights Minister of Argentina and Parliamentarians for Global Action (PGA), Mr Michelini participated as a panellist in a conference which discussed impunity and complex crimes, including the role of the ICC, and the experience of Argentina. The event took place on 20 April 2017 in Buenos Aires, Argentina.



- From 12 to 16 June 2017, Ms Koité Doumbia participated in the annual NGO round-table meeting organised by the CICC in The Hague. During the meeting, the Trust Fund's staff and Ms Koité Doumbia presented an update on the Trust Fund's activities under both the reparations and the assistance mandates.
- Ms Koité Doumbia and Mr de Baan were invited to attend a seminar hosted by Africa Legal Aid in cooperation with the Commission of the African Union. The seminar entitled "Carrying Forward the Legacy of the Extraordinary African Chambers in the Habré Trial: an African Solution to an African Problem" took place from 3 to 4 July 2017 during the twenty-ninth African Union Summit in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. During this seminar, the Trust Fund discussed issues related to justice and reparations.
- On the occasion of International Justice Day on 17 July 2017, the TFV was invited to attend a conference in commemoration of International Criminal Justice Day, "Challenges and opportunities for the ICC on the eve of the 20th anniversary of the Rome Statute" in Dakar, Senegal. The event was hosted by Minister Sidiki Kaba, former ASP President. Mr De Baan attended the event in Senegal, while other TFV staff attended a similar event in New York and discussed the issue of the Rome Statute's universality.
- On 15 September 2017, Mr Michelini accompanied Judge Fernández de Gurmendi to meet His Holiness Pope Francis at the Vatican with a view to discussing global peace and justice.
- Mr Noguchi and Mr Michelini went to The Hague and attended various meetings from 19 to 27 September 2017. These included a session with the Committee on Budget and Finance (CBF) to discuss the TFV Secretariat's budget for 2018 and meetings with Court officials and States Parties' representatives as part of fundraising efforts and to increase the TFV's visibility.
- On the occasion of Mr Michelini's visit to the Netherlands, the Ambassador of Uruguay, HE Mr Ricardo Nario, hosted a meeting on September 2017 between the Latin American and Caribbean States Parties and the Trust Fund to strengthen relations, and explore options for support from the region.
- On 28 September 2017, the PGA organised the "Strategic Meeting on Support for Victims of Mass Atrocities", with the support of the Trust Fund, at the European Parliament in Brussels, Belgium. The meeting was chaired by the PGA European Parliamentary Group Chair, Ms Ana Gomes, MEP (Portugal), and panel members included Mr David Donat Cattin, PGA Secretary-General, Ms Barbara Lochbihler, MEP (Germany), Mr Michelini, and Mr De Baan. The purpose of the meeting was to introduce the Trust Fund, its mission, activities and the impact results among the EU parliamentarians.
- From 2 to 6 October 2017, Ms Taso Deljković and Mr De Baan participated in a joint mission to Georgia together with the former ICC Registrar Mr Herman von Hebel and Office of the Prosecutor. The inter-organ outreach mission aimed to raise awareness about the Court, the TFV and the different roles of the various ICC organs. The TFV conducted its first meetings and dialogues with various stakeholders including victims groups, civil society, and government officials. The joint mission was an opportunity for the TFV to have a better understanding of the situation country and needs of victims, and to look into the possibility of expanding the assistance programme to Georgia.
- On 10 October 2017, Mr Michelini participated as a panellist in a conference entitled "International Criminal Court: Trust Fund for Victims as an essential institution in compliance with the mandate of the ICC in relation to victims", organised by the Artigas Institute of Foreign Service (IASE) and held in Montevideo, Uruguay.

- On 20 October 2017, the TFV participated in a plenary conference entitled "The ICC and International Cooperation: The Challenges of Asset Recovery", held in Paris, France. The participants discussed issues relating to financial investigations, identification of assets for the purpose of granting reparations, and the prevention of misuse of legal aid. Participants also discussed the draft Paris Declaration on Cooperation in Asset Recovery. The Paris Declaration reaffirms the commitment of States Parties to the Rome Statute to cooperate with the Court in the area of asset recovery and underlines different types of action to be taken to strengthen such cooperation.
- From 25 to 26 October 2017, Mr De Baan participated in the Sixth International Seminar on Transitional Justice entitled "Memory and Transitional Justice: From a 'duty to remember' to pluralistic memory scapes?". The seminar, which was organised by Leuven University in Belgium with the aim of discussing different aspects of memory and transitional justice, which include the normative framework, the politics of memory and its entrepreneurs, the problem of contested memories, and the practice of memory construction.
- From 30 to 31 October 2017, Mr Michelini was invited to participate as a panellist in a seminar entitled "The Reparation System of the Rome Statute and Initiative for Truth and Justice", which was organised by the PGA and the Parliament of Uruguay and held in Montevideo.
- On the occasion of the sixteenth session of the Assembly of States Parties, which took place in December 2017 in New York, the Board chair presented the TFV annual report to the States Parties detailing the Trust Fund's activities during the reporting period and their impact. The TFV organised a side event co-hosted by the Governments of Ireland, Finland and Uruguay, at which participants discussed the Trust Fund's experience making reparative justice a reality. During this event, the

co-host countries reiterated their support for the Trust Fund and noted the need for increased voluntary contributions in the coming years. The Government of Finland also announced its second multi-year agreement for a total amount of EUR 800,000 over a four-year period. The TFV also organised a reception with a temporary exhibition showcasing the impact of programmes in the DRC and Uganda. The reception was co-hosted by the Governments of the Netherlands, Uganda and Mali. The Board expressed their appreciation for the continued support received from the co-host States Parties, as well as other from States Parties which have contributed to the TFV thus far.

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.
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 – May 2017*	Medical referral, psychological rehabilitation and material support for sexual-violence victims.

* The Trust Fund for Victims has finalised the open tender to identify new organisations for the provision of physical, psychological rehabilitation and material support services in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) with operations expected to start in early 2019.


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, Kaberamaido	€300,000	Japan, Finland, TFV common basket	April 2015 – October 2018*	Physical and psychological rehabilitation for victim survivors, with a special focus on girls and women subjected to sexual crimes; counselling, reconstructive and corrective surgery, recuperative/restorative surgery, orthopaedic surgical services and prosthetic devices for victims with physical disabilities.
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	€300,000	Estonia, Finland TFV common basket	April 2015 – October 2018*	Physical and psychological rehabilitation, and medical referrals for surgery and treatment for victim of sexual violence (both men and women) with fistula or other reproductive health conditions.
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	€1,958,130**	TFV Common Basket	October 2009 – November 2018*	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 counsellors 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	€300,000	TFV Common Basket	April 2015 – October 2018*	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	€1,444,988	TFV Common Basket	October 2009 – November 2018*	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.
TFV /UG/2007 /R1/023	Center for Children in Vulnerable Situations (CCVS)	Centre for expertise in psychosocial well-being of war affected children	Lira	€290,000	Finland TFV Common Basket	April 2015 – October 2018*	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	€290,000	Andorra, Finland, TFV Common Basket	April 2015 – October 2018*	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	€300,000	Japan, Finland TFV Common Basket	April 2015 – October 2018*	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

*The Trust Fund for Victims has finalised the open tender to identify new organisations for the provision of physical and psychological rehabilitation services in northern Uganda. The current contracts expire between October and November 2018 and the new programme cycle is expected to start in early 2019.

**The total budget for Center for Victims of Torture (CVT) is originally in USD, however for reporting purposes it has been converted to EUR.

GET INVOLVED! DONATE NOW!

You can donate through  **PayPal** from the TFV website or via bank transfer to one of the accounts listed below.

EURO € ACCOUNT

Bank Name: ABN AMRO
 Account Holder: Trust Fund for Victims
 Currency: Euro (€)
 Account Number: 53.84.65.115
 IBAN: NL54ABNA0538465115
 Swift: ABNANL2A

US \$ ACCOUNT

Bank Name: ABN AMRO
 Account Holder: Trust Fund for Victims
 Currency: USD
 Account Number: 53.86.21.176
 IBAN: NL87ABNA0538621176
 Swift: ABNANL2A

Bank address: Coolsingel 93, 3012 AD, Rotterdam
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