



Fonds au Profit des Victimes
The Trust Fund for Victims



ANNUAL REPORT 2018

www.trustfundforvictims.org

A Few Opening Words



A year of discovery – that is how best to describe the experience of the Trust Fund for Victims (TFV) in 2018. This is certainly true for the Fund’s mandate to plan, finance and implement court-ordered reparations awards. A new experience, long anticipated and often hotly debated, for which there exist no reliable operational template or tested benchmarks.

Discoveries led to new and different insights, and to adaptation and change. Developing implementation plans that are able to withstand the tests of judicial review, victims’ rightful expectations and a variety of operational challenges was a first important challenge. The real test came with the adjustment of organisational needs and capacities to a more direct implementation role for the Trust Fund, especially in regard to individual awards, rather than relying on the tried and trusted modality of partnerships with locally based service providers.

Adjustment also came in the form of intensified relationships with the legal representatives of victims, the Registry’s sections and the country offices, as well as with authorities on site. The high degree of specificity of reparations awards required fine-tuning the relationship between legal insights and operational solutions, the adaptation of security protocols, the rethinking of administrative procedures and procurement processes, as well as the reprioritisation of organisational resources, including staffing capacities.

There were also discoveries in relation to assistance activities. Following the acquittal of Mr Bemba in June 2018, the TFV quickly responded by accelerating the relaunch of the assistance mandate in the Central

African Republic (CAR). Unlike the Fund’s other assistance activities, this required a careful approach in relation to acknowledging the special position and needs of victims who had participated in judicial proceedings and who now saw the road to judicial reparations blocked. Matching the parameters of the TFV’s assistance mandate to their priority needs required a close consultation with their legal representatives, with the International Criminal Court’s (ICC) Registry, as well as with a multitude of stakeholders in the volatile operational context of the Central African Republic, where the TFV had no presence or significant prior exposure.

We are blessed with donors, existing and new, who are following the Trust Fund on its journey of discovery. Contributions have increased in volume in terms of more sophisticated earmarking. I am pleased to see that donors are increasingly sensitive to particular funding needs, in terms of reparations and specific awards, as well as country programmes and thematic priorities, enabling the Fund to further develop its resource base towards achieving a sound financial basis in the short to medium term. A more secure foundation will be required to sustain the TFV’s responsiveness to victims’ harm in the longer term.

Discovery forces change, which in turn brings uncertainty and invites scrutiny. I am proud and confident about the manner in which the Trust Fund – leadership, staff and partners – is constantly getting stronger, wiser and more successful in doing what it was created for: making reparative justice a reality – and making sure that it is of real and meaningful value to victim survivors, their families and their communities.

Pieter de Baan,
Executive Director of the Trust Fund for Victims

With Sincere Thanks

This report provides programme highlights from the implementation of the assistance programme in northern Uganda during the period of January to December 2018, as well as stories shared by beneficiaries of TFV assistance in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The report also summarises activities conducted under the reparations mandate in three proceedings, in the cases of Lubanga, Katanga, and Al Mahdi.

The 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 Assembly of States Parties, ICC officials, colleagues from the ICC especially Registry who always provide administration and operations support and the Legal Representative of Victims in drafting and implementing reparations programmes.

We thank the TFV Board of Directors for their guidance and our successes and lessons learned would not be achieved without the hard work of the TFV Secretariat staff – especially those working in the country offices.

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 recognised and supported by the Rome Statute System.

Table of contents

A Few Opening Words	3
With Sincere Thanks (Acknowledgements)	4
Section 1: Who We Are	7
A Brief History	10
Our Vision	10
Our Mission Statement	10
Our Mandate	10
Our Reparative Value	11
Our Strategic Goals	15
TFV Programmatic Principles	16
Our Partners	20
Organisation of the Annual Report	21
Section 2: Assistance Mandate	23
Physical Rehabilitation	24
Psychological Rehabilitation	27
Material Support	37
Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)	39
Peacebuilding	42
Section 3: Reparations Mandate	45
The Lubanga Case	46
The Katanga Case	47
The Al Mahdi Case	47
Section 4: In Their Own Words, Our Impact on the Lives of Survivors	49
Section 5: Resource and Partnership Development	63
TFV Partnerships in 2018 – Key Support	64
Donor Profiles	66
Section 6: Our Advocacy	73
Commemorating the 20th anniversary of the Rome Statute	78
Section 7: Our Accountability	83
Monitoring and Evaluation	85
Section 8: The Surmountable Challenges	87
Operational Challenges	88
Evolution in TFV Organisational Capacity	89
Section 9: The Next Chapter, How You Can Support Us	91



1

Who We Are

“

There can be no global justice, ladies and gentlemen, unless the worst of crimes – crimes against humanity – are subject to the law. In this age, more than ever, we recognise that the crime of genocide against one people truly is an assault on us all – a crime against humanity. The establishment of an International Criminal Court will ensure that humanity’s response will be swift and will be just.”

Kofi Annan ”

A Survivor's Journey of Healing and Recovery

“
The soldiers stormed my house in 2002 in the early evening around 8 pm. Three soldiers physically assaulted me and then forcefully raped me. The rebels shot one of my sons and he died of his wound. Then they burned down my house while two of my children were still inside. They died. The soldiers continued to beat me with their guns until I lost consciousness and I was then brought to the Agweng army barracks, where I was also beaten and raped. Due to rape, my uterus was ruptured.

Only one of my children is still alive today.

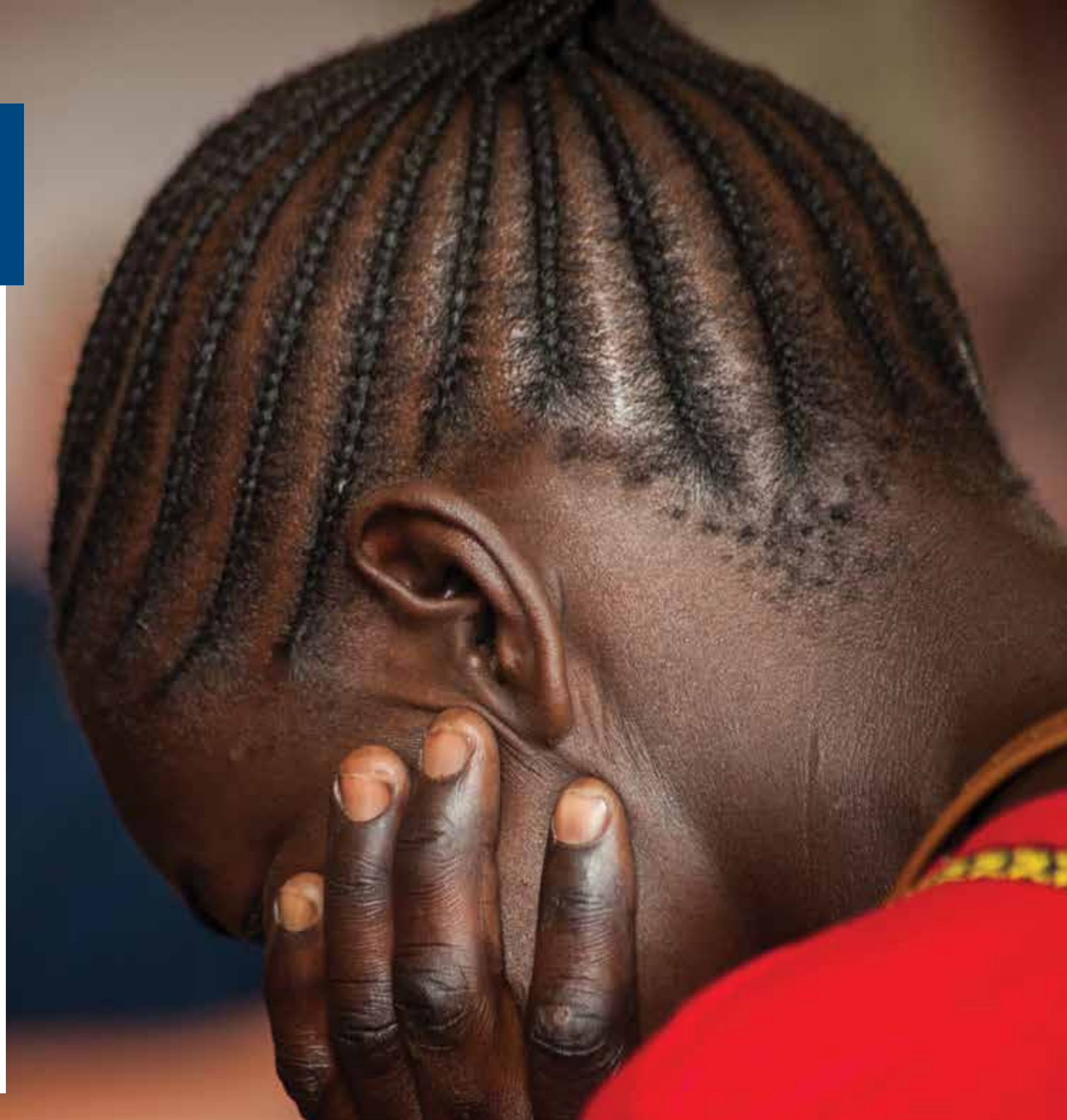
This attack left me traumatised and I isolated myself which led me to think about committing suicide. Then I was approached to take part in a Cognitive Behavioural Therapy group which helped me cope with the trauma. I was also referred to other services through a local organisation and received physical rehabilitation and medication. It helped me gain back some dignity. It was still difficult to listen to the doctor as he confirmed that I would no longer be able to give birth again.

I also enrolled in a group which allowed me to improve my standard of living and learn to cover expenses for the basic necessities of my family like food, clothing and shelter. The first year of taking part in the group saving scheme in 2017, I was able to save 170 USD. I bought three goats and paid for school fees for my son. In 2018, I saved 192 USD and bought one cow.

The most important change is that I am no longer feeling isolated and I take part in the community life of my family, my church, and take on leadership roles.

One of my future plans is to build a permanent structure so that my grandchildren and my son can live there. I want to be able to pay for my grandchildren's school fees completely and continue to save money for our future.

Fay (not her real name), from a Ugandan village”



A Brief History

As heart-breaking and gut-wrenching as the story on the preceding page is, it is a tale of hope and survival. Through the initiatives of The Trust Fund for Victims (TFV), Fay and countless other persons have been supported and empowered to rebuild their lives after experiencing unimaginable atrocities.

In 1998, the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) was crafted and in 2002, 60 states ratified the Statute, which signalled the establishment of the International Criminal Court. Article 79 of the Rome Statute states that a Trust Fund shall be established for the benefit of victims of crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court, and for the families of such victims.

The TFV was established in 2004 as the means through which the International Criminal Court is able to ensure that the rights to reparations and assistance for victims of crimes against humanity, war crimes and genocide, are realised in the international criminal justice system.

While Fay is a Ugandan victim, the TFV is engaged in building a credible practice for reparative justice in situations where the Court has jurisdiction with the mandate to respond to the rights and needs of all victims who suffered serious crimes.

Our Vision

The Trust Fund for Victims envisions a world where the rights of individuals are fulfilled and where survivors of the gravest human rights violations are empowered to live a life of hope, dignity and respect.

Our Mission Statement

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

Our Mandate

The TFV has two main mandates: **Reparations** and **Assistance**.

Under the reparations mandate, court-ordered reparations are awarded for victims of crimes in relation to convictions before the ICC.

With respect to the assistance mandate, the TFV has projects and initiatives geared towards physical and psychological rehabilitation and material support to victims, their families and their communities.

Physical rehabilitation includes provision of reconstructive surgery, general surgery, bullet and bomb fragment removal, prosthetic and orthopaedic devices, HIV and AIDS screening, treatment, care and support.

Psychological rehabilitation includes provision of individual and group trauma counselling, music, dance and drama groups to promote social cohesion and healing, community therapy and radio broadcasts on victims' rights and access to services, information sessions and large-scale community psychological education through community dialogue and reconciliation to foster peace and healing within and between communities that create a favourable environment for the prevention of crimes.

Material support consists of 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.

TFV Board of Directors



HE Sheikh
Mohammed Belal



Mama Koité
Doumbia



Felipe Michelini,
Chair



Gocha
Lordkipanidze



Baroness Arminka
Helić

Our Reparative Value

The Rome Statute's system of reparative justice for victims is based on the principle of 'responsibility to repair', specifically concerning the harm suffered by victims of international crimes, as well as by their families and communities.

The TFV's strategy, and its decisions to engage and to invest, reflect that its reparations and assistance mandates relate to the responsibilities to repair harm that are the primary obligation of other actors.

In ICC reparations proceedings, the responsibility to repair is placed on the convicted person, further to a reparations order that guides the TFV's activities with regard to the design, planning and delivery of awards. The TFV's financing of collective and individual awards to victims remains subsidiary to the convicted person's liability for reparations.

For TFV assistance programmes, the responsibility to repair lies principally with the government of a situation country, subject to domestic law, ratification of international treaties and adherence to customary international law. TFV assistance programmes do not replace or displace a government's responsibility to repair. Further to

this principle, elements of TFV assistance programmes seek to complement and/or strengthen a government's own reparative programmes or activities.

The Rome Statute's reparative justice system is developed in accordance with and informed by external developments, such as insights obtained from other international criminal and human rights tribunals and courts, by concepts and practices in the domain of transitional justice, by international and domestic efforts promoting recovery and stability in the aftermath of mass crimes, as well as by efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030, in particular SDG 16 on Peace, Security and Strong Institutions.

A victim-centred approach in response to victims' harm and their right to a repair, as adopted in ICC reparations proceedings and in the TFV assistance programmes, merits acknowledgment and adoption beyond the confines of the Rome Statute. This approach enables long-term, stable and inclusive systems to provide meaningful reparative value to victims and affected communities.

The reparative value of international criminal justice, as an international public good, is ultimately defined by the appreciation of its beneficiaries. The TFV is mindful of the strategic importance of staying sensitive to the victims' perspective on the value of justice. The substance and reparative value of measures, as experienced by beneficiaries, are an essential cornerstone of the Rome Statute's system of reparative justice.

The TFV's efforts are essential to move towards the achievement of its 2030 Agenda. TFV serves directly to the realisation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs 1, 3, 5, and 10); however, SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) constitutes the core of the TFV's mandate. Without peace, justice and strong institutions, none of the other goals are sustained.

The TFV partners with international and local organisations through international competitive bidding to select competent organisations to implement assistance programmes. In late 2018, the TFV completed two procurement processes in Uganda and in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) after the close-out of the first round of assistance pro-

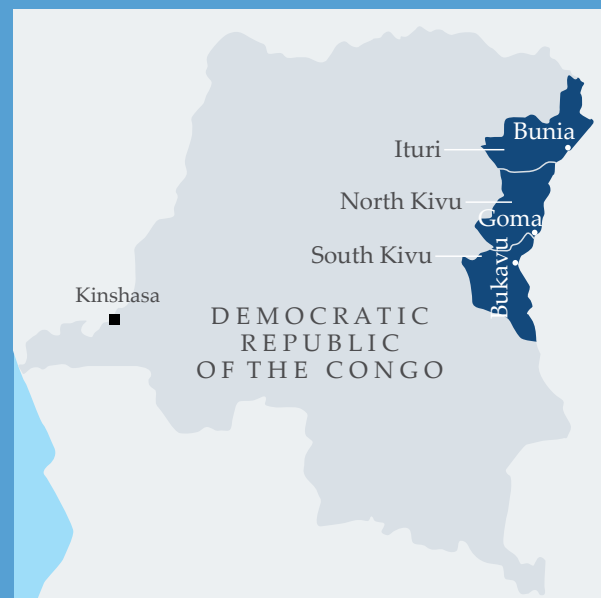
grammes in May 2017 and November 2018 in DRC and Uganda respectively. The selection of the implementing partners was based on the quality and relevance of the proposed projects; the response they gave to different types of harm suffered by victims as well as geographical distribution of projects. Furthermore, the TFV has two on-going tender processes that seek organisations to partner with in Cote D'Ivoire and in Central African Republic (CAR).

Moreover, the TFV initiated situation assessments in Kenya and Georgia as a first step to prepare the launch of assistance programmes to war victims in these two countries upon its Board of Directors' approval.

In the meantime, the TFV conducted follow-up visits with beneficiaries from its previous programming in Ituri province in DRC to assess long-term sustainability of its programme. Stories collected from some of the beneficiaries will be presented in this report.

Based on the foregoing, this report will **mainly discuss our activities in Uganda and DRC** where the TFV has been active since 2008.

Sustainable Development Goal 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) is at the core of the TFV's mandate and operations



The Conflict in Northern Uganda

The Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) and Government of Uganda civil war in northern Uganda lasted nearly two decades (1986–2006), with continuous heinous acts and crimes committed. The hostilities were characterised by widespread human rights abuses, including abduction of children and adults, unlawful killing of civilians, rape and sexual abuse of women and girls, physical and psychological torture of men, women and children, destruction of property, infrastructure and economic investment, among others.

Although peace and security had been restored in the region, victims and survivors of human rights violations and crimes committed during the conflict still bear the scars and impact of the conflict.



STRATEGIC GOAL 1 – VICTIMS’ HARM

Victims and their families overcome harm, lead a dignified life, and contribute towards reconciliation and peacebuilding within their communities as a result of support provided by the TFV.

STRATEGIC GOAL 2 – RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Public and private donors, as well as fines and forfeitures, provide the Trust Fund 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.

STRATEGIC GOAL 3 – ADVOCACY

The Rome Statute’s harm-based, victim-centred approach to reparative justice is internationally recognised and finds adoption as a best practice.

STRATEGIC GOAL 4 – ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE

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

TFV Programmatic Principles

From the programme design and implementation to monitoring and evaluation, the TFV ensures proper integration of the following principles:

1 Mainstream gender to address impact of gender-based violence and other sexual violence against women, men, and children:

TFV implementing partners adopt a strict gender-sensitive approach throughout the design, implementation and monitoring of projects, including the strengthening of capacity for gender analysis and gender mainstreaming and enhancement of women's participation in decision-making processes at all programme levels;

2 Support the rights of children affected by armed conflict, including support of inter-generational responses:

The TFV ensures improved protection of the rights of young people who have been affected by armed conflict, including practical assistance and remedies for children and prevention of future violations; and enhancing local capacities to effectively and efficiently provide youth-friendly support and remedies;

3 Environmental compliance and integration into assistance and reparation programmes:

Negative environmental impact of TFV activities is mitigated by an environmental impact assessment of project activities, and by monitoring and reporting on environmental impact throughout the lifetime of the project;



4 Promote peacebuilding, community reconciliation, acceptance, and social inclusion:

Through TFV interventions, affected communities actively pursue internal and inter-communal mediation initiatives, and contribute to the identification of victims and their families for the purpose of receiving assistance and/or reparations. Implementing partners, together with victims, families and affected communities acknowledge and respond to the specific vulnerability, stigma and trauma of victims of sexual and gender-based violence; women and girls; former child-combatants; the elderly and disabled;

5 Implement communications and outreach initiatives:

The TFV ensures that stakeholders and communities have increased knowledge of the relationship between the TFV and the ICC; are aware of information on TFV mandates which is disseminated at situation and global levels; TFV and ICC system-wide communications and outreach initiatives are enhanced and coherent; public opinion and decision makers are better informed about the TFV and its work; successful participatory approaches are in place for delivering assistance and reparations, including women and youth in the decision-making processes;

6 Capacity building to strengthen quality and sustainability:

TFV Implementing partners

- engage with affected communities in the identification of beneficiaries in accordance with the legal requirements of the TFV mandates;
- involve affected communities as well as beneficiaries in the design, implementation and monitoring of assistance projects and collective reparations awards;

- collaborate with each other to exchange knowledge and capacity in order to improve programme quality and effectiveness; and

- ensure transparent and accountable management of grants in accordance with TFV standards. Local change agents mobilise and raise awareness within communities in support of victims and their families, and actively support initiatives that allow for a dignified and contributory life within the community;

7 Ensure participatory approach in planning, research, programming, monitoring & evaluation:

TFV implementing partners adopt, adapt and apply best practice delivery standards during the design and implementation for high-quality and optimised impact; set up standardised monitoring and evaluation systems which are linked to the TFV Strategic Plan; conduct impact surveys amongst beneficiaries of assistance projects and reparations awards, publish results and apply insights and lessons learned to future programming.

8 Ensure (post-) conflict sensitive approach in programme design and implementation:

All TFV programmes – whether assistance or reparations – operate on the principle of “Do No Harm”, which presupposes explicit attention to conflict dynamics in the intervention area during the assessment, design and implementation phases. The particular nature of the TFV mandates inherently require an informed awareness of the impact of violent crimes on victims and their communities, both in terms of harm suffered and outlook to address this harm consistently and fruitfully. Security assessments prior to and during programme implementation inform the viability of deployment of staff and implementing partners.



“Victim versus Survivor”

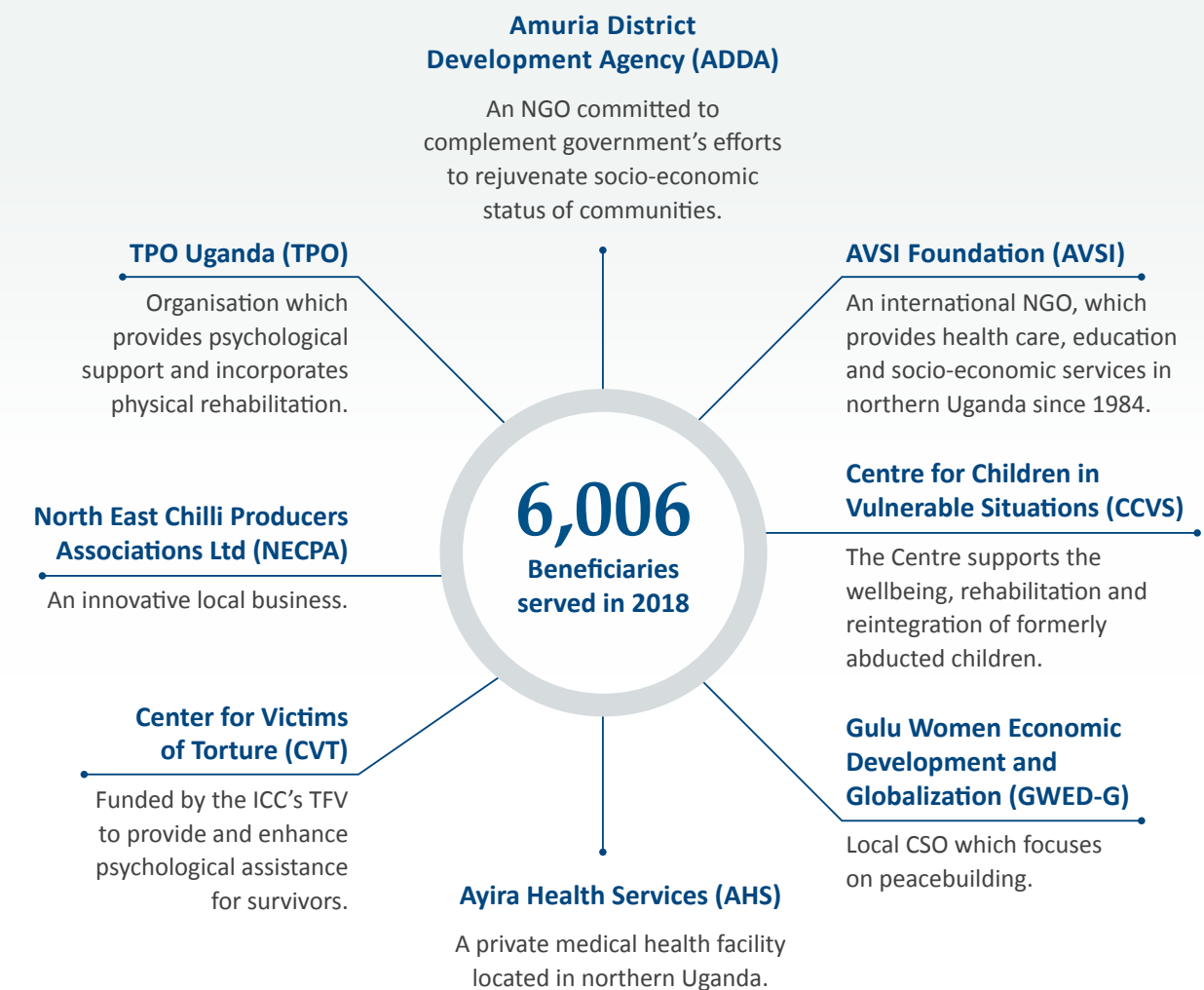
Our legal mandate refers to the target population we serve as ‘victims’. However, the word ‘victim’ suggests a state of powerlessness. Our beneficiaries are far from that. They are survivors, active agents in

the restoration of their dignity, empowered to lead fulfilling lives. As such, though we use the legal term of ‘victim’ throughout this report, we are fully aware of the status of persons as survivors.

Our Partners



Uganda



Organisation of the Annual Report

This Annual Report presents an overview of the key accomplishments and work of the TFV and those of our partners in 2018. The report is organised by first highlighting the results under our assistance mandate (physical rehabilitation, psychological rehabilitation, and material support) and with our reparations mandate.

Despite the accomplishments in 2018, we encountered a few challenges. These will also be covered in the Report, along with our advocacy actions and key partnerships to champion more support for initiatives in reparative justice.

Equally important are the measures to ensure transparency and accountability within the TFV. As such, a section of the Report is devoted to discussing Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E).

Actual stories from the victims speaking to the positive change in their lives will also be presented throughout the Report to demonstrate the impact of the TFV at the individual, community and programmatic levels.



2

Assistance Mandate

“

*Non nobis solum nati sumus.
(Not for ourselves alone are we born.)*

Marcus Tullius Cicero

”

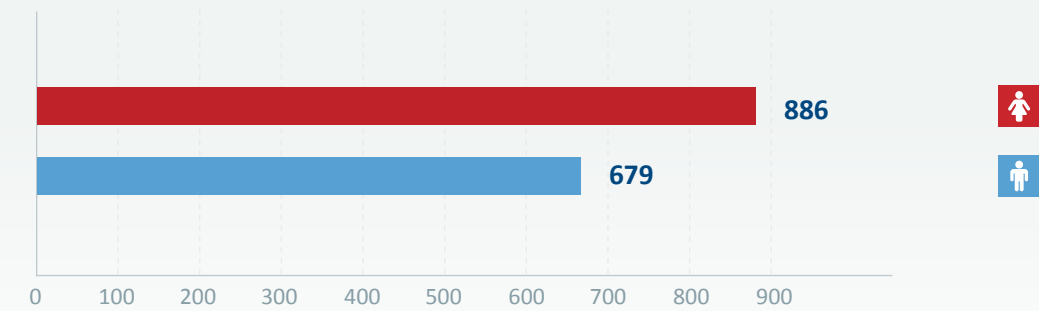
Physical Rehabilitation

Through the efforts of partners such as Amuria District Development Agency (ADDA), AVSI Foundation, Ayira Health Services (AHS), Gulu Women Economic Development and Globalization, TPO Uganda, and North East Chilli Producers Associations Ltd, the TFV provided access to rehabilitative, surgical, and medical services for 1,565 individuals who experienced physical trauma resulting from physical torture, sexual abuse, and the injuries from the after effects of gunshots and landmines. Female survivors accounted for approximately 57 per cent (963 individuals) of those who benefited from the services.

Physical injuries present considerable limitations for the survivors; for many, their mobility is greatly reduced which impacts their ability to provide livelihoods for themselves and their families, and participate in the social and economic activities that are part of community life.



Physical Rehabilitation

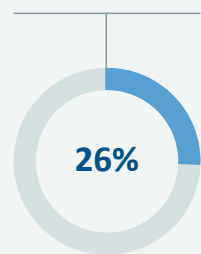


6,006

Victims of the civil war benefited from TFV assistance and reparative support in 2018

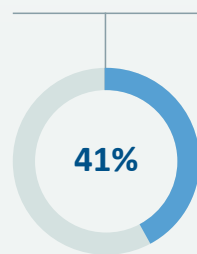
1,565

Victims benefited from physical rehabilitation



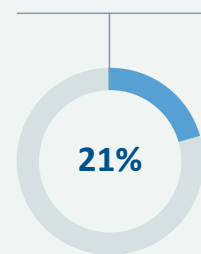
2,471

Benefited from material support



1,267

Benefited from psychological support



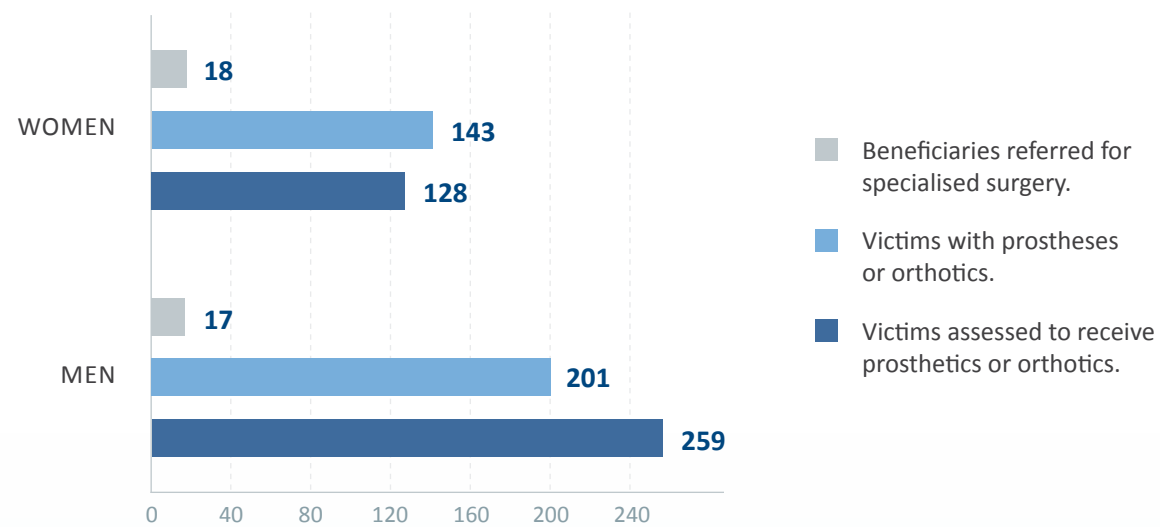
“

The bullet that I sustained during the war never allowed me to engage in farming due to the severe pain. However, after removal of the bullet, I am now able to farm without any challenge.

A TPO client ”

In 2018, the community-level partnerships that implementers forged with local health facilities and local government authorities remained important for supporting the TFV and its implementing partners in delivering physical rehabilitation services. Partnerships, some of which are formalised through Memoranda of Understanding, expanded clients'

access to key health services such as surgery and post-operative care. Clients of ADDA, for example, were able to benefit from the formal partnership between ADDA and the Amuria Hospital, Soroti Regional Referral Hospital, and Kumi Orthopaedic Center.



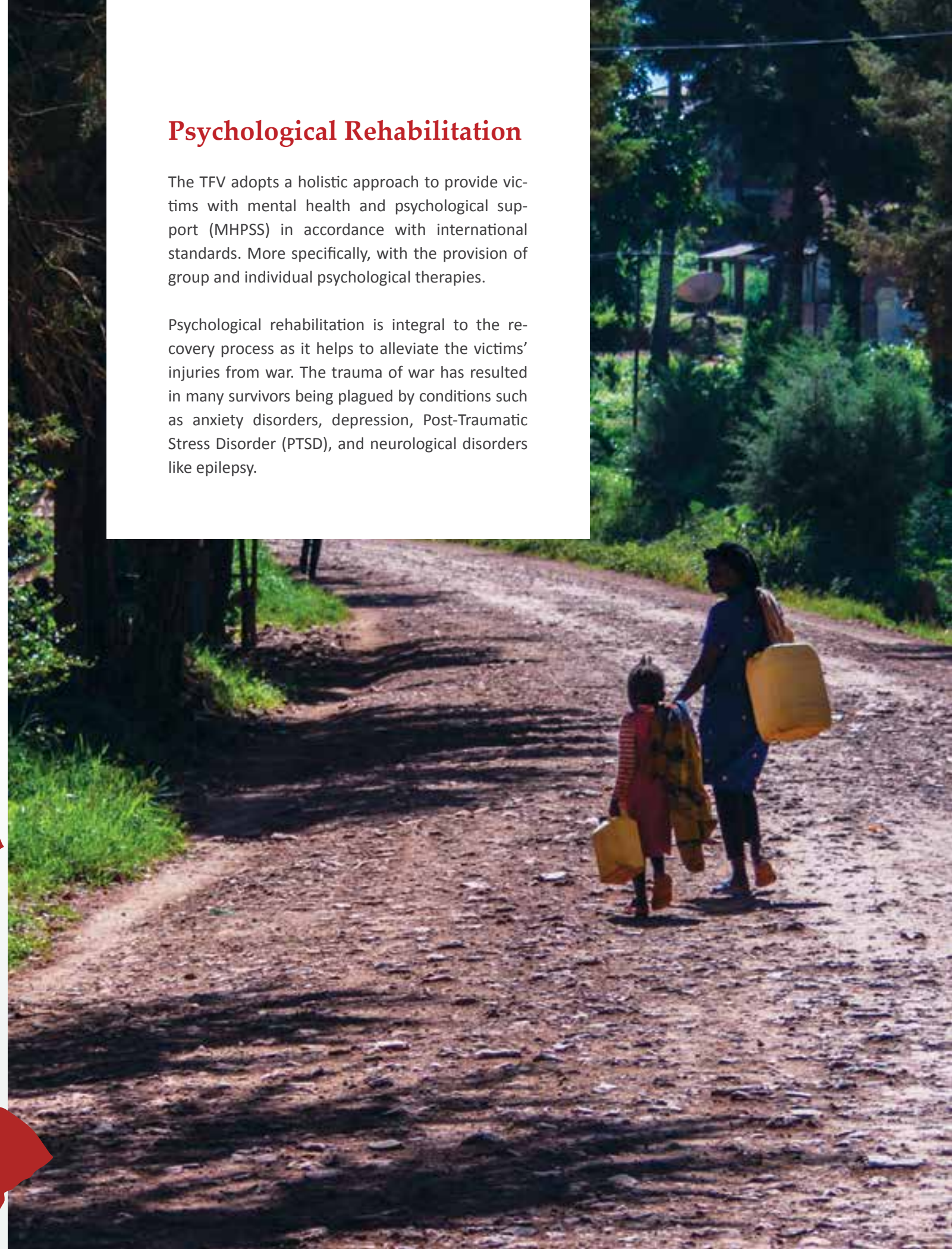
“
 In 2003 I was abducted from my home and stayed in captivity for seven months. I was tortured in different forms and sustained severe injury in my cheek. NECPA took me for treatment, and now my wound is successfully healed. I can eat, chew and laugh.”
 NECPA client”



Psychological Rehabilitation

The TFV adopts a holistic approach to provide victims with mental health and psychological support (MHPSS) in accordance with international standards. More specifically, with the provision of group and individual psychological therapies.

Psychological rehabilitation is integral to the recovery process as it helps to alleviate the victims' injuries from war. The trauma of war has resulted in many survivors being plagued by conditions such as anxiety disorders, depression, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), and neurological disorders like epilepsy.





┌
2,070
Beneficiaries showed improvement in psychological symptoms or behaviour problems six months after receiving psychological counselling services. This number includes persons in the programme from 2017 who rolled over into 2018.
└

┌
The mental anguish that E, a now 50-year-old woman, endured, is palpable. In 2003, her eight-year-old son was snatched from her hands by the LRA and she never heard from him again.
“When I see my son’s age mates [...], I would break down in grief contemplating whether he is still alive, if so, where is he, and when will he return like others have [...]”.
On that fateful evening in 2003, two rebels gang-raped E in front of her family, including her husband. She recounts how she suffered from hallucinations, had a fear of walking alone and demonstrated aggressiveness particularly towards her husband, who she believed failed to protect her and their son that day. She suffered from severe abdominal pain resulting from the rape. With TFV support she underwent surgery to remove her uterus and also received psychological counselling.
└

The psychological rehabilitation treatment package available to victims also includes prescription of medication for the treatment of disorders such as epilepsy and pre- and post-surgery counselling to manage fears and anxieties associated with undergoing medical procedures.

The team of experts who provided psychological rehabilitation services, including follow-up visits, includes psychosocial therapists, psychosocial counsellors, and social workers.

The TFV and its implementers are keen to provide high-quality mental health services; as such, training and supervision for counselling staff, including those from other local partner organisations, are a hallmark of TFV-supported psychological rehabilitation services.

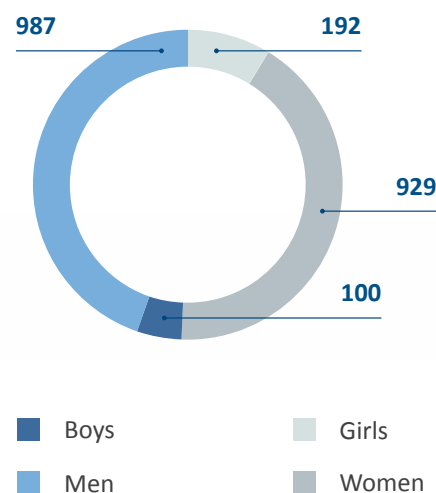
Implementers monitor the progress of the clients who receive psychological counselling services. Of the beneficiaries who received psychological counselling services in 2018 and were assessed at the six-month post-treatment mark, 63 per cent showed an improvement in psychological symptoms.

Access to psychological rehabilitation also extends to the communities in which the victims reside and groups of victims, such as those impacted by SGBV.

The length of the group and community-level counselling sessions varied and ranged from five to twelve weekly group sessions to quarterly community dialogues.

The facilitated community therapy sessions are also used as a strategy for TFV implementers to promote peacebuilding, acceptance, community reconciliation, and social inclusion. For one male client, a former child soldier abducted at age 14, the Cognitive Behavioural Therapy group was particularly helpful for him to overcome the stigma associated with being a child soldier and to reintegrate into his community upon his return home.

Community Therapy



GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY

I am a 29-year-old woman, and live in Ogur sub-county, Lira District (Uganda). My husband and I were both filled with anger, leading to domestic violence quite often. I lost my father and other relatives during the LRA insurgency. I felt as if I was grieving every day of my life.

One day, some people came to the village to talk about mental health. As they talked, I felt as if they were talking about me and my problems, so I decided to join the weekly counselling group.

The sessions made me realise that I was not alone and not everything was bad. I learnt how to control my anger, and reduce my stress levels, through for example breathing exercises. Moreover, I improved my communication skills, which helped in the interaction with my husband. Most interestingly, my husband also joined another counselling group and changed his way of treating me.

Now, I have a support network because my relationships with the group members are stronger.

H, LRA victim ”



BENEFITS OF COGNITIVE BEHAVIOURAL THERAPY

It had rained earlier the day I was abducted. The ground was muddy. The rebels didn't want to walk in the mud so they made us lie down on the ground, in the cold mud. They made us form a pathway and then they stepped on us. I felt their hard boots on my back, on my shoulders, my waist, and on my head. The pain was unimaginable [...].

When I returned [home] I experienced a lot of stigma. I felt like people were talking about me. When the community knows you're a former child soldier, people finger point and see you as a killer. I started isolating myself and living my life inside. I had no friends and I felt extremely lonely. I was also haunted by memories of what happened and I had frequent nightmares. In addition to that, the physical damage was also severe. I suffered from a lot of pain and it was very difficult to work. It was so difficult to cope with life and I kept thinking whether I should just commit suicide.

One day I heard about the TPO Uganda team. I shared my problem with them and they admitted me into their physical and psychological rehabilitation programme. In addition to receiving medicine for my injuries, I was also enrolled into a Cognitive Behavioural Therapy group. The group therapy was very helpful. During the sessions awareness was created and trust was built, and now people react differently to me. They understand. I have also started getting new friends and now I socialise freely with people around me. I learned a lot and now I see life differently. I now see a bright future. The therapy helped me see the light.

K, 33-year-old male survivor





2,208

*Individuals participated
in community therapy.*

THE COGNITIVE BEHAVIOURAL THERAPY GROUP

Cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) is a short-term, goal-oriented psychotherapy treatment that takes a hands-on, practical approach to problem-solving. Its goal is to change patterns of thinking or behaviour that are behind people's difficulties, and so change the way they feel.

From implementation experience, the community-based therapies have built community-level awareness of mental health issues, which resulted in a greater number of persons being referred for treatment from within the community. The use of male and female community mobilisers was essential to increase men’s involvement in these sessions. Additionally, the practice of including the wider community in the psychological rehabilitation process demonstrated that it helps to safeguard victims from relapsing in their treatment due to triggers such as community tension.

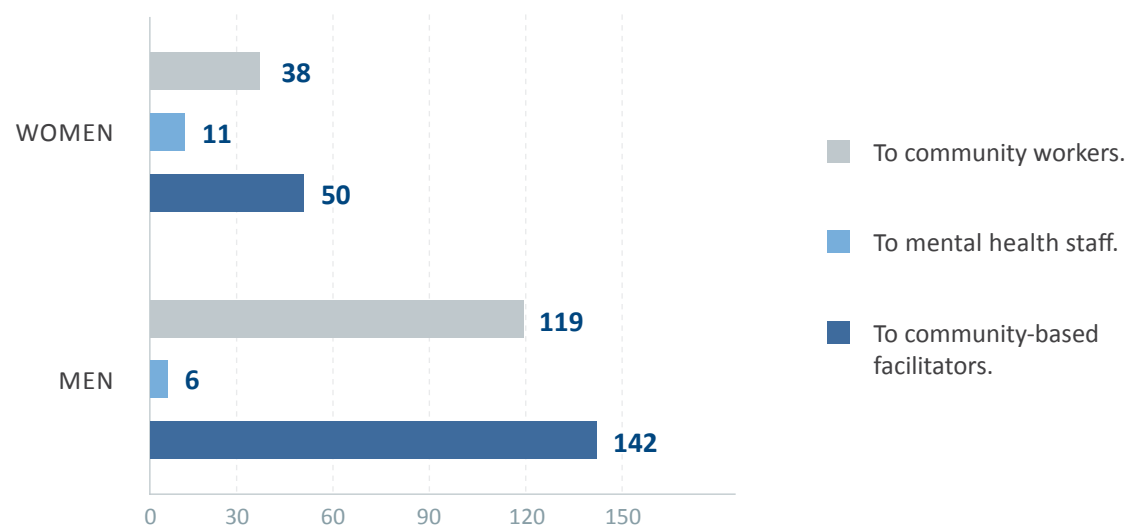
The demand for psychological services is high. In 2018 for example, approximately 68 per cent of those identified as being eligible to receive professional psychological services provided in partnership with Centre for Victims of Torture (CVT) and Centre for Children in Vulnerable Situations (CCVS), benefited from those services. The figures support the realities that implementers observe on the ground where, within the scope of the project, they are unable to serve many others who would be eligible to benefit from psychological rehabilitation services.

During the reporting period, TFV implementing partners invested in strengthening service delivery capacity of the wider mental health system by providing training opportunities for its own staff and staff from their partner organisations in northern Uganda, including graduates from Makerere University – Department of Clinical Psychology.

During these training sessions, practitioners are exposed to topics such as counselling principles, narrative exposure therapy, and psychological first aid. In particular, 192 community-based facilitators were trained in how to deliver psychological support at the village level, 17 mental health staff trained in psychological services and 177 community workers, village health teams trained in psychosocial care.

The expansion of a cadre of trained community-based facilitators is in the long term, to help meet the needs of the communities after TFV support is phased out.

Trainings in Psychological Support



Material support

Through its partnership with Gulu Women Economic Development and Globalization and TPO Uganda, the TFV supported victims and their households in accessing and acquiring small business skills so as to become self-reliant.

As TPO highlighted, the stress caused by survivors’ limited ability to meet their basic needs is a trigger that may cause them to relapse in their treatment. Therefore, investments in providing material support as part of the holistic treatment for those suffering physical and psychological traumas, are a key strategy for the TFV and its partners.

Investments in providing material support as part of the holistic treatment for those with physical and psychological traumas, is a key strategy for the TFV and its partners.

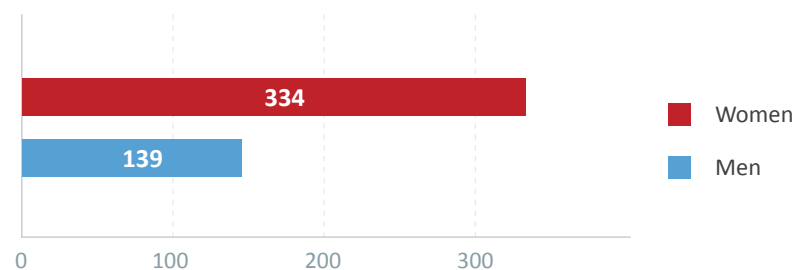


Through Village and Saving Loans Associations (VSLA), participants are organised by group of 8-10 people based on their area of interest and building on their existing livelihood resources. Their progress is monitored by teams comprised of social workers and sub-county extension officers who could also provide mentorship support where needed. During this reporting period, participants were engaged in animal husbandry activities such as goat rearing and received skills-training opportunities in shoe and bag making. In 2018, 1,893 victims, mostly women (about 68 per cent, 1,124 women), received training and support in their livelihood areas and in developing other agribusiness skills. The efforts of the implementers yielded success in 2018; the number

of victims supported with economic sustainability opportunities exceeded the number of victims targeted to receive support. The participants, through their groups, also benefited from training aimed at strengthening the viability of those groups. The capacity-building sessions exposed participants to relevant topics ranging from group dynamics and problem solving to livelihood diversification.

In 2018, the TFV, through its partner, TPO Uganda, supported groups on a path to sustainability by supporting them in registering at the sub-county level. As registered groups, they now have access to benefits provided through government programmes and projects.

Victims who have been trained and supported with livelihood and other agribusiness skills



Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)

The effects of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) are both physical and psychological. For female victims in particular, they encounter sexual and gender-based violence both during the war and upon their return to their families. The extent of the physical trauma is severe given that many had suffered for years before receiving a proper treatment.

Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) was a tool of war.

One hundred and nine victims of sexual and gender-based violence were referred for specialised medical care in 2018; approximately 80% of those who benefited from this specialised care were women. SGBV victims underwent X-rays, ultra-sound scans, surgeries, wound dressing, and medical treatment.

The majority of female victims of SGBV battle with post-traumatic stress disorder and depression. For some, the trauma exists within the home upon their return, where they are scorned, abandoned, or abused by their spouse. It is observed that perhaps societal or cultural expectations hinder men's willingness to voice the trauma they have suffered as victims of sexual violence. Currently, the TFV is working on finding different approaches to enable proper identification of male victims of sexual violence.

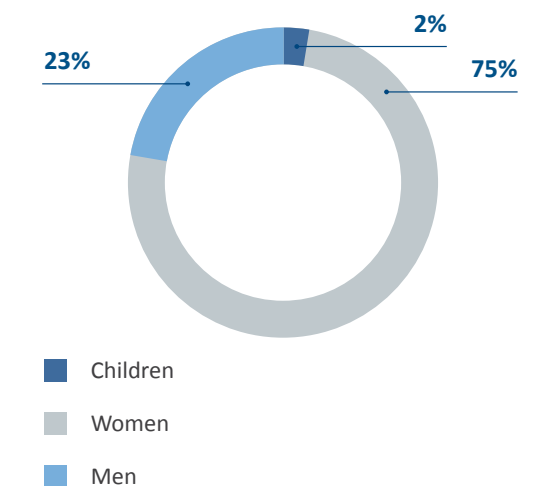
The community-wide therapy sessions using both men and women as community mobilisers were two strategies used to ensure that both males and females were able to access the benefits of psychological counselling services.

In 2018, the TFV's partners ADDA, AHS, and GWED-G provided 169 SGBV survivors with reconstructive and corrective surgery. In addition, 617 victims of SGBV received psychological support and counselling.

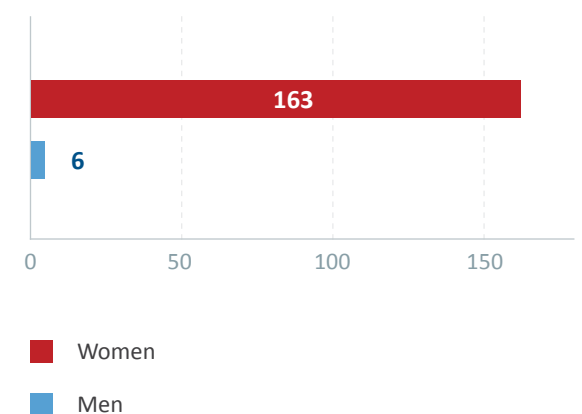
The benefits of psychological support extend far beyond the weekly sessions. Safety nets within the counselling group members were enabled. Peers share resources and divide tasks such as gardening, and fetching fire wood or gathering food.

Most of the SGBV cases are women who were raped in captivity, which resulted in Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs), such as HIV/AIDS. Now, they are trying to navigate their own physical and psychological healing, and the stigma, which makes the integration into family and community life difficult.

Survivors of SGBV referred for specialised medical care



SGBV survivors who received reconstructive or corrective surgery



The story of A, a 35-year-old woman is one of triumph. She was abducted by the LRA rebels in 2003 while on the way to her home from the camp to collect food. She was raped and later developed gynaecological complications. With TFV support, she underwent surgery and has now recovered.

“

I am very happy for the support from TFV and Ayira (TFV funded project). I could not have given birth, besides I had a lot of marital problems with my husband over the issue of being unable to conceive since this had taken so long since I returned from captivity. But now I am very grateful and happily enjoying my marriage. As you can see I am now an expectant mother and working hard in my garden and my husband loves me so much. Thanks to TFV for their tireless support, I am now in a new chapter of my life.

”



Peacebuilding

In 2018, the TFV implementing partners employed various strategies to promote peacebuilding, acceptance, community reconciliation, and social inclusion within the communities where victims reside to ensure the victims will be fully rehabilitated and integrated into their normal life. Two main strategies were applied: community sensitisation with outreach sessions on one hand, and community-based social activities such as sports competitions and theatre on the other hand.

At the community sensitisation sessions, community members are engaged in discussions on issues relating to the impact of war on individuals, families and the community as a whole. The needs of children born in captivity, as well as people with disabilities resulting from captivity, are also addressed during community dialogues so as to facilitate their reintegration. In 2018, approximately 8,794 persons were reached through sensitisation, psycho-education, and community dialogue activities carried out by TFV's implementing partners. Implementers succeeded in ensuring that neither women nor men were disadvantaged by a lack of access to TFV-supported community engagement initiatives.

One member of the counselling team describes the value of community-level engagement through outreach clinics and consultation as it goes beyond TFV-supported initiatives by engendering community cohesion.



Through clinical outreach, we take services to the most vulnerable and often ignored populations in the community. The outreach teams are composed of hospital staff, health workers in lower level health facilities, social workers and clinical teams from TPO Uganda and community volunteers. We conduct awareness raising, assessments, onsite treatment and referrals.

Clinical outreaches not only close the access gap but help us engage community members on issues such as mental health and how it is linked to post-conflict recovery. We teach how to address stigma by breaking the silence and through sharing resourceful information. These connections are essential in strengthening peaceful coexistence, healing, reconciliation and guaranteeing non-recurrence of conflict.



The civil war not only disrupted the lives of victims and their families, but it also ate away at the fabric of community life.

964
People participated in community dialogues and peacebuilding initiatives



3

Reparations Mandate

“

Every murder or other injury, no matter for what cause, committed or inflicted on another is a crime against humanity.

Mahatma Gandhi

”

The TFV's reparations mandate is related to specific judicial proceedings before the ICC that result in a conviction. Resources are collected through fines or forfeiture and awards for reparations are complemented with "other resources of the Trust Fund" if the Board so determines.

The TFV's reparations mandate is beginning to play a larger role in the Fund's work as the ICC's first criminal proceedings have concluded. With three cases reaching the reparations implementation stage in 2018, this represents an important moment for all ICC actors to work together to ensure the success of the reparations regime laid out in the Rome Statute.

Each of the three cases now at the reparations stage involve different crimes, which have resulted in diverse and distinct harms to the victims, their families, and affected communities.

In partnership with the ICC, the Trust Fund's task now is to ensure that the design of reparations awards is responsive to the specific harms suffered by victims in each case as found by the respective Trial Chambers and in accordance with field realities and operational constraints, and that, through their efficient and timely implementation, the promise of reparations can become a concrete and meaningful reality for victims, setting them on a path to healing and positive reintegration within their families and communities.

The Lubanga Case



Further to the Trial Chamber's decision of December 2017 on the liability of Mr Lubanga for collective

reparations to victims, the TFV proposed to integrate additional information, available from the 425 victims found to be eligible for reparations, as well as from submissions from the legal representatives of victims (LRVs), into the scope of the collective reparations programme. This work was conducted in close cooperation with the LRVs and is informing the scope of work in a forthcoming tender procedure, inviting proposals from prequalified organisations.

In its December 2017 decision, the Trial Chamber clarified that the 425 eligible reparations beneficiaries represented only a 'sample' of the total potentially eligible victims and therefore tasked the TFV, in collaboration with the LRVs, to identify and screen for eligibility additional potentially eligible, but currently unknown victims, through an administrative process.

Throughout 2018, the Trust Fund has worked closely with the Registry's Victims Participation and Reparations Section (VPRS) and the LRVs in order to design an efficient, but also robust, screening process, with the aim of maximising synergies with other sections of the ICC. Currently the TFV is overseeing the screening process which is being carried out by LRVs, VPRS together with the TFV staff, a joint effort in to ensure that the screening process is appropriately timed, and newly eligible beneficiaries are able to be smoothly integrated into the reparations programme for the already eligible group of 425 beneficiaries.

Furthermore, on 2 October 2018, the TFV filed its fifth progress report on the implementation of collective reparations.

On 15 November 2018, following an invitation from the Appeals Chamber, the TFV submitted its observations pursuant to rule 103 of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence on the appeals of the legal representative of victims team V01 and the Defence of Mr Lubanga against the decision of Trial Chamber II completing the reparations order in this case.

On 12 December 2018, the TFV notified Trial Chamber II of the earmarked contribution to the implementation of reparations in the *Lubanga* case of

€350,000 made by the Netherlands at the initiative of the Trust Fund's Executive Director, pursuant to Regulation 27 of the Regulations of the Trust Fund for Victims. The TFV reiterated its Board's engagement to undertake fundraising efforts to secure the remainder of the reparations award amount established by the Trial Chamber.

The Katanga Case



In the *Katanga* case, the TFV continued the implementation of individual and collective reparations awards throughout 2018. In consideration of Trial Chamber's confidentiality measures currently in place regarding the implementation of awards in the *Katanga* case, the TFV cannot at this stage further report on implementation performance.

The Al Mahdi Case

In reparations proceedings in the *Al Mahdi* case, concerning the harm suffered from the destruction of cultural heritage in Timbuktu, Mali, the TFV submitted a draft implementation plan in April 2018. Further to instructions from the Trial Chamber, the



TFV submitted an updated implementation plan in November 2018. Security restrictions in place due to the situation in northern Mali severely constrained and effectively impeded the TFV from travelling to the victim community in Timbuktu. This required the development of alternative modalities, in close cooperation with the legal representative and the field office, to consult with victims and to gather relevant contextual information informing the reparations plan.

As with the *Lubanga* case, the *Al Mahdi* Trial Chamber also ordered reparations to unidentified victims and tasked the TFV with identifying and screening, through an administrative eligibility process, additional potential reparations beneficiaries. Throughout 2018, the TFV expended significant time and resources on designing this process, in close collaboration with VPRS and the legal representative.

On 12 July 2018, Trial Chamber VIII approved part of the TFV's draft implementation plan for reparations submitted on 22 April 2018 and directed the TFV to submit an updated version thereof.

From July 2018 onwards, the TFV undertook several field missions to Mali in preparation of the updated implementation plan, which was submitted to the Trial Chamber on 2 November 2018.

On 15 August 2018, as ordered by the Trial Chamber, the TFV submitted its first monthly update report in which it indicated that, during the meeting held from 22 to 24 May 2018, the Board of Directors had decided to allocate €1.35 million towards the *Al Mahdi* complement request. Since then, the TFV has submitted nine update reports to the Trial Chamber.

As of today, the Trial Chamber approved the TFV's Updated Implementation Plan. From the submission of the Updated Implementation Plan, the TFV conducted several field missions to Mali to further the implementation of reparations. In respect of individual reparations, an administrative screening mechanism was designed and the identification of beneficiaries is ongoing.



4

In Their Own Words, Our Impact on the Lives of Survivors

“

*Out of the huts of history's shame
I rise
Up from a past that's rooted in pain
I rise
I'm a black ocean, leaping and wide,
Welling and swelling I bear in the tide.*

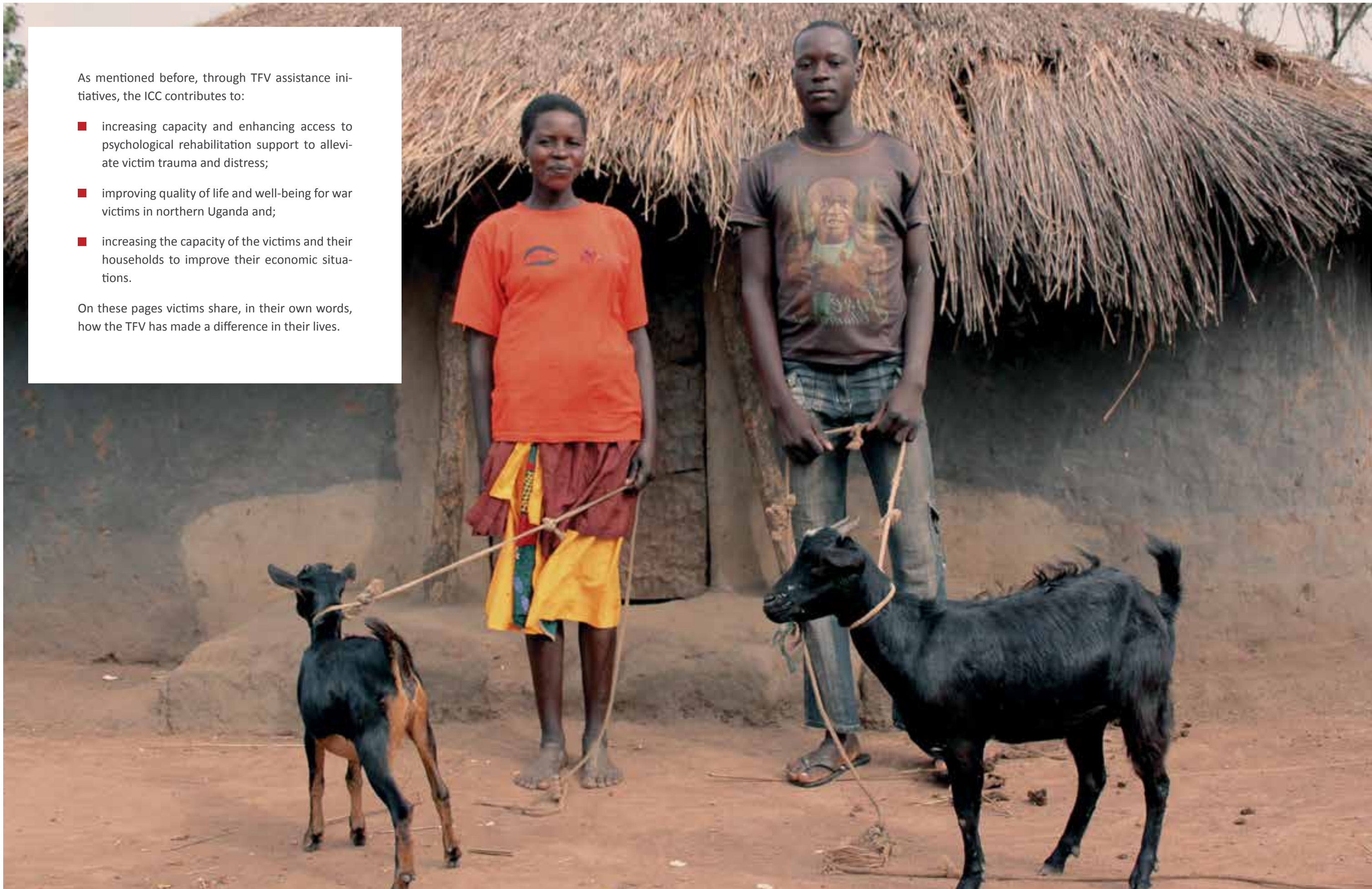
—
Maya Angelou

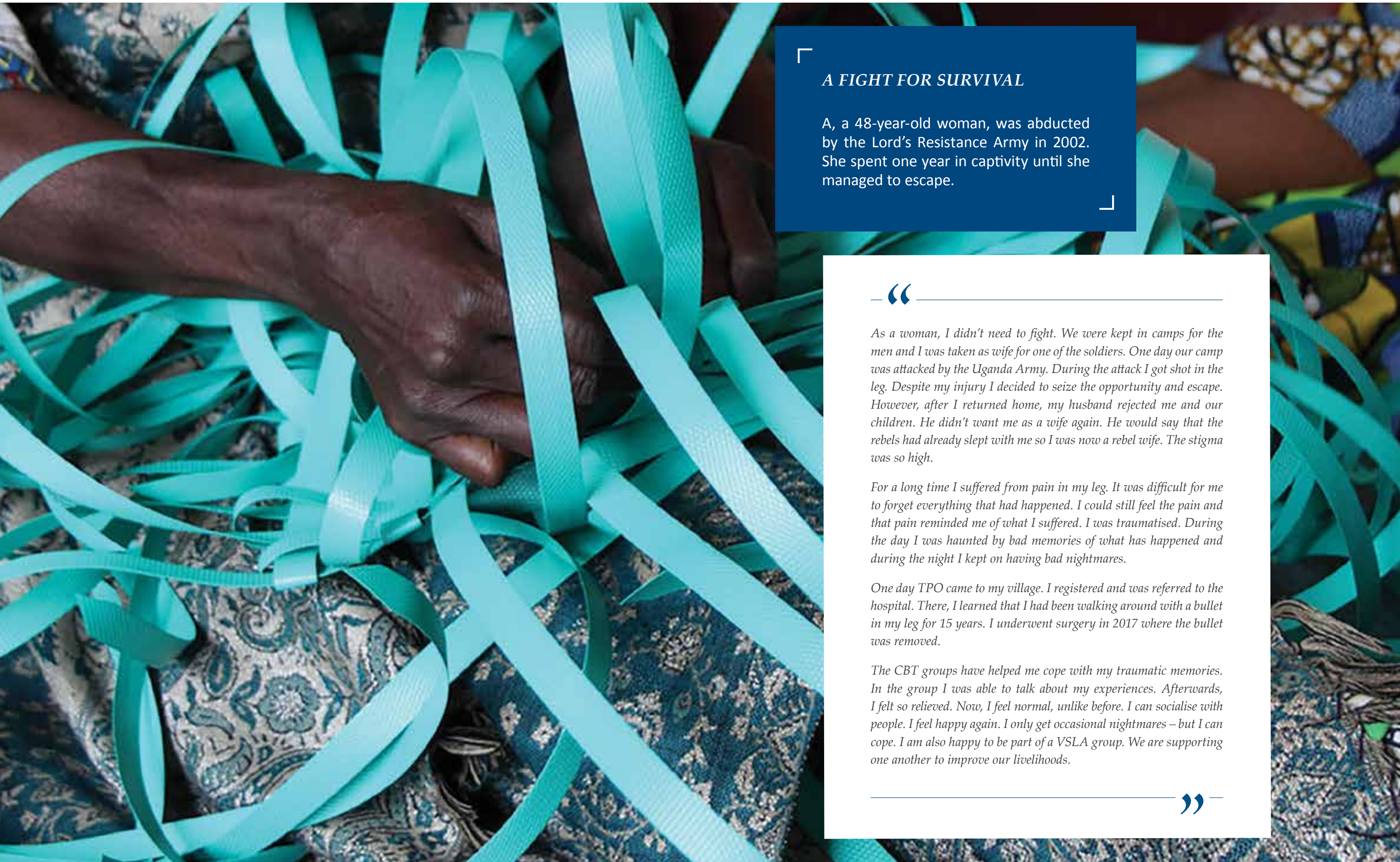
”

As mentioned before, through TFV assistance initiatives, the ICC contributes to:

- increasing capacity and enhancing access to psychological rehabilitation support to alleviate victim trauma and distress;
- improving quality of life and well-being for war victims in northern Uganda and;
- increasing the capacity of the victims and their households to improve their economic situations.

On these pages victims share, in their own words, how the TFV has made a difference in their lives.





A FIGHT FOR SURVIVAL

A, a 48-year-old woman, was abducted by the Lord's Resistance Army in 2002. She spent one year in captivity until she managed to escape.

“

As a woman, I didn't need to fight. We were kept in camps for the men and I was taken as wife for one of the soldiers. One day our camp was attacked by the Uganda Army. During the attack I got shot in the leg. Despite my injury I decided to seize the opportunity and escape. However, after I returned home, my husband rejected me and our children. He didn't want me as a wife again. He would say that the rebels had already slept with me so I was now a rebel wife. The stigma was so high.

For a long time I suffered from pain in my leg. It was difficult for me to forget everything that had happened. I could still feel the pain and that pain reminded me of what I suffered. I was traumatised. During the day I was haunted by bad memories of what has happened and during the night I kept on having bad nightmares.

One day TPO came to my village. I registered and was referred to the hospital. There, I learned that I had been walking around with a bullet in my leg for 15 years. I underwent surgery in 2017 where the bullet was removed.

The CBT groups have helped me cope with my traumatic memories. In the group I was able to talk about my experiences. Afterwards, I felt so relieved. Now, I feel normal, unlike before. I can socialise with people. I feel happy again. I only get occasional nightmares – but I can cope. I am also happy to be part of a VSLA group. We are supporting one another to improve our livelihoods.

”

"I AM ABLE TO DO WHAT OTHERS ARE DOING: IN LIFE WE MUST NOT NEGLECT OURSELVES AND LOSE HOPE."

A story from the Democratic Republic of Congo

Q is a 23-year-old victim of war mutilation during the atrocities perpetrated in Djugu in 2003 when she was still a child. She is now living in Bunia in the Kolomani district.

She suffered bullet wounds to both legs, one of which was amputated at Fataki general hospital. She and her family had lost all hope for her survival and, even if she did live, she would be of no use to her family and her society. She suffered neglect from her entire family circle and she even neglected herself since she had been deprived of her mobility. Her suffering was immense and this

therefore left her in a state of serious trauma since childhood.

After being identified, the victim received psychological support and, thanks to the project funded by the TFV, she was taken to the "Heri Kwetu" Centre for the Disabled in Bukavu (Sud-Kivu, DRC), where she was given a prosthesis which has helped her to be mobile. She is now able to visit the city of Bunia from her district (approximately 7 km). She can shower by herself, which was not possible previously as her parents always carried her. With private training, she practised

dressmaking, managing to purchase the materials and equipment all on her own, which paid for her studies. She paid for her taxi to travel to school and work.

The major positive change was that she regained her mobility thanks to the prosthesis, which enables her to live as other people do, she stated. At present, her prosthesis is broken and needs to be repaired.

She chose this story because it is very important in her life, as it is the most

appalling event she has experienced, and she is making a living after losing all hope. She was incapable of doing things but she has become capable and is able to move. She states: "I am able to do what other people are also doing; they have studied and I too have a diploma in the technical-social option." No one would have known that she had lost a leg, not even her co-workers, but she attended her school located approximately five km away. She has been receiving follow-up monitoring from AMAB up to the present, which she finds reassuring.

A STORY OF HOPE

G, a 47-year-old woman, was torn away from her family by the LRA, when she was just eight years old. She managed to escape five years later.

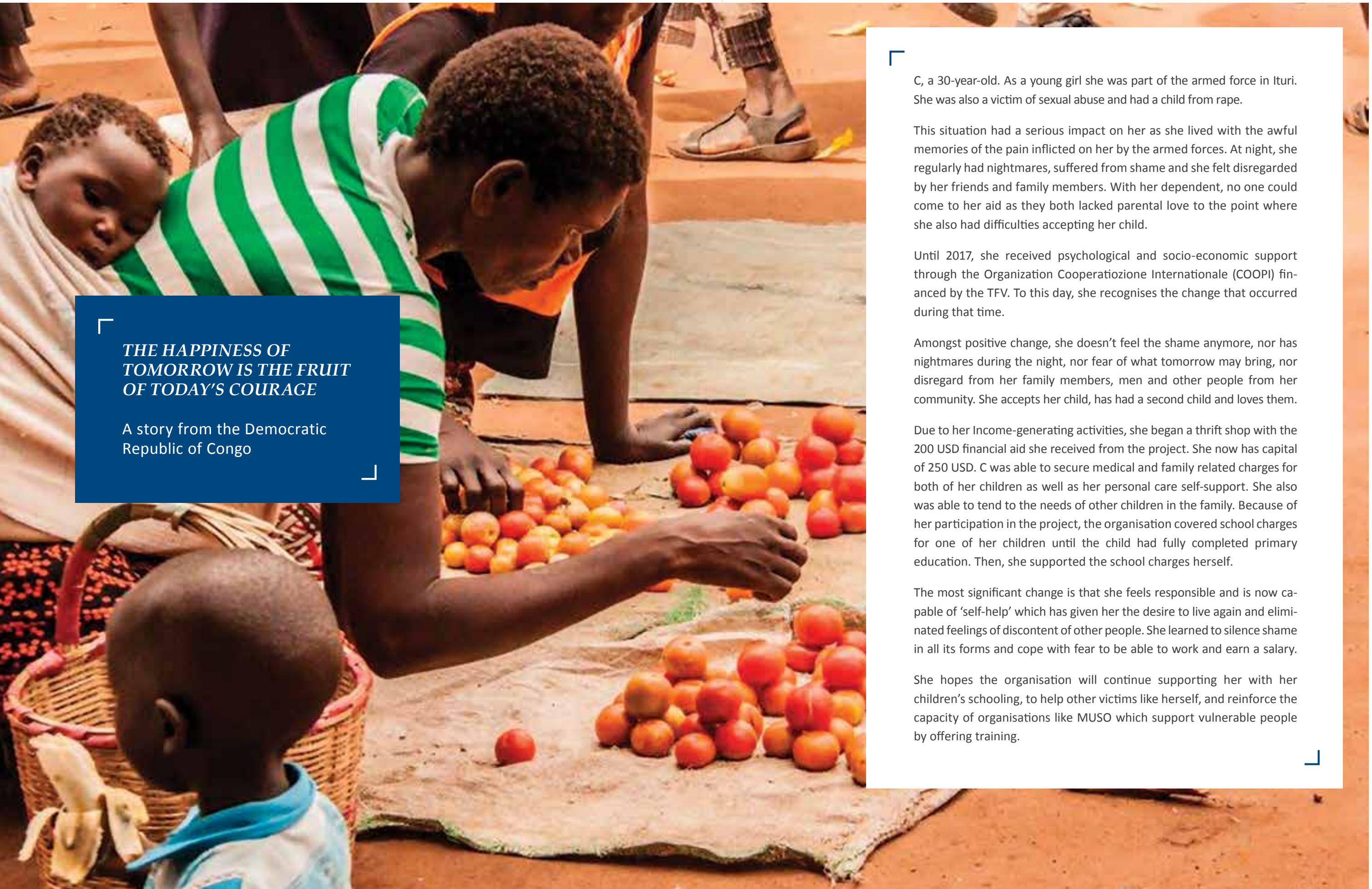
“

The years I spent in the bush were terrible. Sometimes up to ten men would rape me in one day. I was helpless and I suffered from a lot of abdominal pain. Often a stream of blood would flow out of me. Later I found out that this repeated sexual abuse had caused irreversible damage to my reproductive system, and now I'm left unable to have children.

After returning [home] I was haunted by memories of what happened. But I would never talk about it. Through therapy I gained the confidence to talk about my experiences and I have learned to come to terms with what happened to me. I learned to accept my situation and adapt to the condition. I now have hope. Using the skills I learned in therapy, now I'm able to help other community members deal with their problems. I also feel how TPO interventions have reduced stigma in the community through increased awareness. People now help and support each other instead of talking behind their back.

TFV's intervention has really built up the community and due to the services provided by TPO I now have a greater sense of belonging in my community. That has reduced a lot of stress in my life because though I don't have any children, at least I have a support network to fall back on if something happens.

”



**THE HAPPINESS OF
TOMORROW IS THE FRUIT
OF TODAY'S COURAGE**

A story from the Democratic
Republic of Congo



C, a 30-year-old. As a young girl she was part of the armed force in Ituri. She was also a victim of sexual abuse and had a child from rape.

This situation had a serious impact on her as she lived with the awful memories of the pain inflicted on her by the armed forces. At night, she regularly had nightmares, suffered from shame and she felt disregarded by her friends and family members. With her dependent, no one could come to her aid as they both lacked parental love to the point where she also had difficulties accepting her child.

Until 2017, she received psychological and socio-economic support through the Organization Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI) financed by the TFV. To this day, she recognises the change that occurred during that time.

Amongst positive change, she doesn't feel the shame anymore, nor has nightmares during the night, nor fear of what tomorrow may bring, nor disregard from her family members, men and other people from her community. She accepts her child, has had a second child and loves them.

Due to her Income-generating activities, she began a thrift shop with the 200 USD financial aid she received from the project. She now has capital of 250 USD. C was able to secure medical and family related charges for both of her children as well as her personal care self-support. She also was able to tend to the needs of other children in the family. Because of her participation in the project, the organisation covered school charges for one of her children until the child had fully completed primary education. Then, she supported the school charges herself.

The most significant change is that she feels responsible and is now capable of 'self-help' which has given her the desire to live again and eliminated feelings of discontent of other people. She learned to silence shame in all its forms and cope with fear to be able to work and earn a salary.

She hopes the organisation will continue supporting her with her children's schooling, to help other victims like herself, and reinforce the capacity of organisations like MUSO which support vulnerable people by offering training.





FROM A SHATTERED
TO A REBUILT LIFE

“

I was abducted by the Lord's Resistance Army in August 2002. I had been farming and was on my way back to the camp where my wife and children were staying when the rebels attacked me and took me into the bush. In the bush, the Uganda Army – the Uganda People's Defence Forces – used to stage ambushes for the rebels. It was in one such ambush that I got shot. They shot me in my leg and my arm. Afterwards, because I was not a real rebel, they helped me get back to the camp to my family. At that time I had been held in captivity for one month.

Fifteen years after the ambush I was still suffering from a lot of pain. I was unable to walk and couldn't engage in any physical work. I was also unable to afford the painkillers I so desperately needed.

One day in 2017, a village health team member came mobilising for people who needed physical rehabilitation and would be supported by TPO Uganda. I registered and was referred to the hospital. I had several bullets in various parts of my body, all of which were removed. I also had splinters in my body that hurt so much. At the hospital they were able to remove them and now, I'm almost fully recovered. I'm able to walk again and I can engage in casual labour. The Trust Fund for Victims through its support to TPO Uganda has given me a chance to have a better life.

O, a 42-year-old man ”



5

Resource and Partnership Development

“

Coming together is a beginning, staying together is progress, and working together is success.

Henry Ford

”

TFV Partnerships in 2018 – Key Support

Funding is critical for the TFV to meet the goal of the Rome Statute which emphasises the rights and needs of victims to receive reparations for the losses and harms they have suffered. The TFV’s contributions are invested strategically in our programmes to address the injuries and harm to the victims and to ensure that the reparation and assistance mandates are made a reality.

The TFV relies entirely on voluntary contributions from governments and the private sector. We work year round to raise funds for our programmes and to address new contingencies as they occur. The majority of the TFV’s financial support comes from governments.

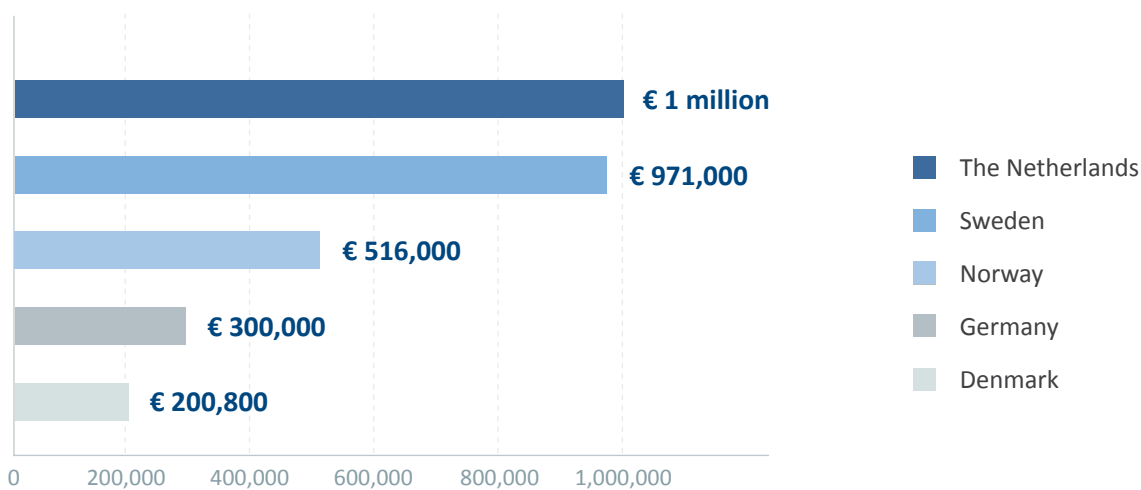
In 2018, almost 30 governments have made contributions to the TFV to accelerate the support for victims against crimes of humanity, war crimes, genocide, and crimes of aggression.

The TFV is also grateful for the contributions it receives from the private sector. This helps us to raise awareness of how we work to support the victims and for their voices to be heard. We are strategically strengthening and diversifying our donor base to deliver tangible and meaningful reparative value in response to the harms that victims suffer.

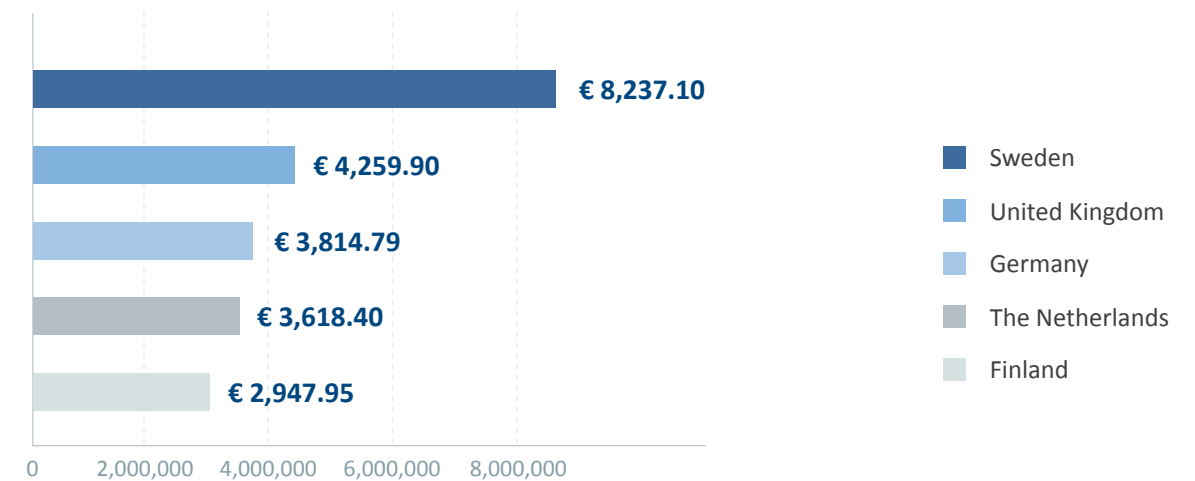
Voluntary contributions have greatly supported the work of the TFV to have a significant impact on transforming the lives of victims who have suffered tremendous physical and mental harm. Working in close collaboration with the beneficiaries, national governments and local community leaders, implementing partners and other supporters, the TFV has been able to provide much needed physical and psychological rehabilitation and material support to victim survivors, their families and communities. Together we are committed to successfully funding our efforts – to build a real practice of reparative justice which responds to the needs and rights of the victims.

In 2018, the TFV received over €4 million from public sector contributors. This was an increase of approximately €1 million or more than 23% from 2017. In 2018, the five largest public sector contributors were the Netherlands (€1 million), Sweden (€971,000), Norway (€516,000), Germany (€300,000), and Denmark (€200,800).

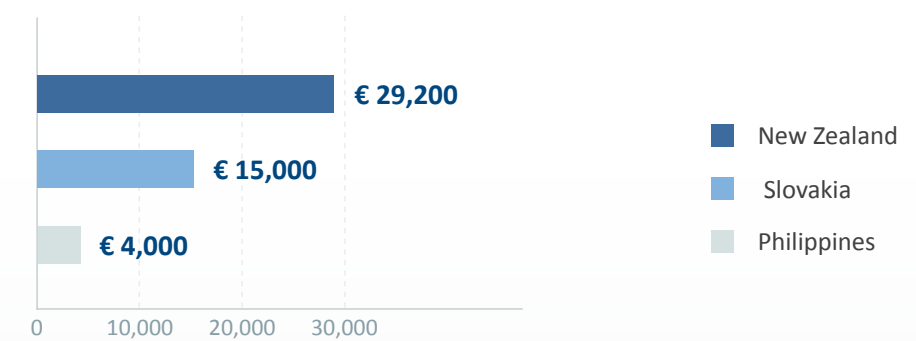
Top five country partners in 2018



Top five country partners from 2004 – 2018 (in thousands of €)



New country partners in 2018



Thematic contributions received in 2018

Earmarked to Lubanga reparations:

- The Netherlands (€350,000)

Earmarked to Al Mahdi reparations:

- Norway (€516,000);
- United Kingdom (€28,400)

Earmarked to Reparations Reserve:

- Ireland (€87,500)
- Germany (€300,000)

Earmarked to Assistance Reserve:

- Ireland (€87,500)

Earmarked to SGBV:

- Andorra (€10,000)
- Denmark (€200,800)
- Finland (€200,000)

Earmarked to Assistance Programme in CAR:

- The Netherlands (€250,000)

Earmarked to Communications Project:

- Ireland (€15,000)

Donor Profiles

DENMARK

In 2018, Denmark returned as a donor to the TFV and contributed DKK 1.5 million (slightly over €200,000) earmarked to support survivors of sexual and gender-based violence. Denmark was also the first country to respond to the TFV's appeal to raise funds specifically for this cause when it was launched in 2008.

“
We believe the Trust Fund for Victims is doing excellent work in supporting victims of sexual and gender-based crimes within the jurisdiction of the ICC. Denmark is proud to focus its support to rebuild the lives of victims of such heinous crimes, and is committed to bring reparative justice to victims within the Rome Statute system. We hope other States Parties will join us in supporting the valuable work of the TFV.

”
*HE Jens-Otto Horslund,
 Ambassador of Denmark to the
 Kingdom of the Netherlands*

FINLAND

In 2018, Finland contributed €200,000 to the TFV earmarked to support survivors of sexual and gender-based violence. This contribution is the second instalment of the four-year agreement between the government of Finland and the ICC/TFV, covering the period 2017 – 2020 for the total amount of €800,000. To date Finland is the largest donor to the TFV for supporting survivors of sexual violence.

“
Victims of sexual and gender-based violence have been a special priority for Finland. The Trust Fund has been working already for a long time in rehabilitating victim survivors of such crimes. We consider our support essential in assisting victims of the most heinous crimes and their families in rebuilding their lives as well as strengthening the rights of women and girls. Both financial and political support by States Parties is needed.

”
*HE Päivi Kaukoranta,
 Ambassador of Finland to the
 Kingdom of the Netherlands*

IRELAND

The Government of Ireland has been a strong supporter of the TFV, contributing over €1.1 million since 2004. In 2018, it made a €175,000 contribution with funds earmarked to the reparations and assistance reserve. Additionally, the Government of Ireland contributed €15,300 specifically earmarked for communications and fundraising activities for Uganda. The much needed communication grant sponsored TFV promotional videos created around a joint monitoring visit to Lira and Gulu in northern Uganda. The mission included 10 States Parties' representatives, TFV implementing partners, local authorities, victims and communities. The Trust Fund would like to express its gratitude for the generous support by the Government of Ireland which enables the TFV to conduct its communication and advocacy activities.

“
Ireland believes that delivering on reparative justice and assistance to victims is critical in the context of the implementation of the Rome Statute. We view our annual financial contributions to the Trust Fund for Victims as an integral element of our membership of the Court.

”
*Attorney General of Ireland,
 HE Seamus Woulfe, SC*



NETHERLANDS

The Government of the Netherlands is one of the TFV's major contributors. During the 20th Anniversary of the Rome Statute event organised by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, the Government of the Netherlands announced its voluntary contribution of €1 million to the TFV.

The contributions were split between the *Lubanga* reparations, the Central African Republic (CAR) assistance programme, and much needed unrestricted funds. The TFV is most grateful to the Government of the Netherlands for its generosity and continued support. Earmarking a contribution to the TFV's assistance programme in the CAR, following Mr Bemba's acquittal, serves as a strong boost to provide most needed support to those who have participated in the

case, as well as to other affected individuals and communities in the country. Overcoming the severe psychological, physical and socio-economic harms suffered by rape and sexual violence survivors, in particular, requires a thoughtful approach of engagement and assistance.

In addition, earmarking a contribution to the implementation of collective reparations awards in the *Lubanga* case stands to benefit former child soldiers who were enlisted into the armed group in the DRC to receive rehabilitation and remedies.

The TFV has been extremely grateful for the Netherlands' continued support throughout the years and contributions to date of over €3.6 million.

NORWAY

The Government of Norway contributed €516,049.13 to the TFV, earmarked to individual and collective reparations awards in the *Al Mahdi* case in Mali. The TFV is very grateful for the Government of Norway's generosity and its continued support.

On 27 September 2016, the ICC Trial Chamber unanimously found Mr Al Mahdi guilty beyond reasonable doubt as a co-perpetrator of the war crime consisting of intentionally directing attacks against 10 religious and historic buildings in Timbuktu, Mali, in June and July 2012. On 17 August 2017, the ICC Trial Chamber issued its order for reparations, setting Mr Al Mahdi's liability for reparations at €2.7 million for the following reparations awards:

- Damage to the protected buildings;
- Economic Harm – individual and collective reparations; and
- Moral Harm – Individual and collective reparations.

The financial support from the Government of Norway was extremely helpful for the TFV to implement the reparations awards and to achieve the intended effects on target groups:

- to remedy the economic harm to Timbuktu residents who had an economic activity exclusively linked to the mausoleums;

- to redress consequential economic loss to the Timbuktu community from the decreased cultural tourism caused by the destruction of the mausoleums;
- to remedy the moral harm suffered through the destruction of ancestors' burial sites;
- to address the emotional distress suffered as a result of the attack on the protected buildings.

SLOVAKIA – NEW COUNTRY PARTNER IN 2018

At the end of 2018, Slovakia provided its first voluntary contribution of €15,000 to the TFV. The Government of Slovakia joined 30 other States Parties in 2018 to provide its financial support for the TFV to implement reparations awards and assistance to victims of ICC crimes.

“
In order to reach durable peace and reconciliation, justice must be restored for the victims of war crimes. Through this contribution, Norway hopes to remedy some of the economic and moral harm that Timbuktu residents and its community have suffered as victims of these serious war crimes.

HE Mr Ole A. Lindeman,
 Ambassador of Norway to Mali

“
The focus on victims has been an essential element of international criminal justice. It is Slovakia's firm view that the Court's role is not only to bring perpetrators to justice but equally to deliver justice to those primarily affected by crimes committed, thus contributing to sustainable peace and post-conflict reconciliation.

HE Michal Mlynár, Permanent Representative of Slovakia to the United Nations, and Vice-President of the ICC Assembly of the States Parties

SWEDEN

The government of Sweden under the aegis of Sida (the Swedish International Development Agency) established a second 3-year funding agreement with the TFV in 2016. In 2018, Sweden contributed €971,194.37 as the third and final instalment of the agreement. Multi-year funding provides the TFV with a steady, predictable income which is vital to address the harm suffered by victims of the most serious international crimes. The TFV has been extremely grateful for Sweden's continued support throughout the years and contributions to date of over €8.2 million, the largest contributors from the public sector to the TFV.

“

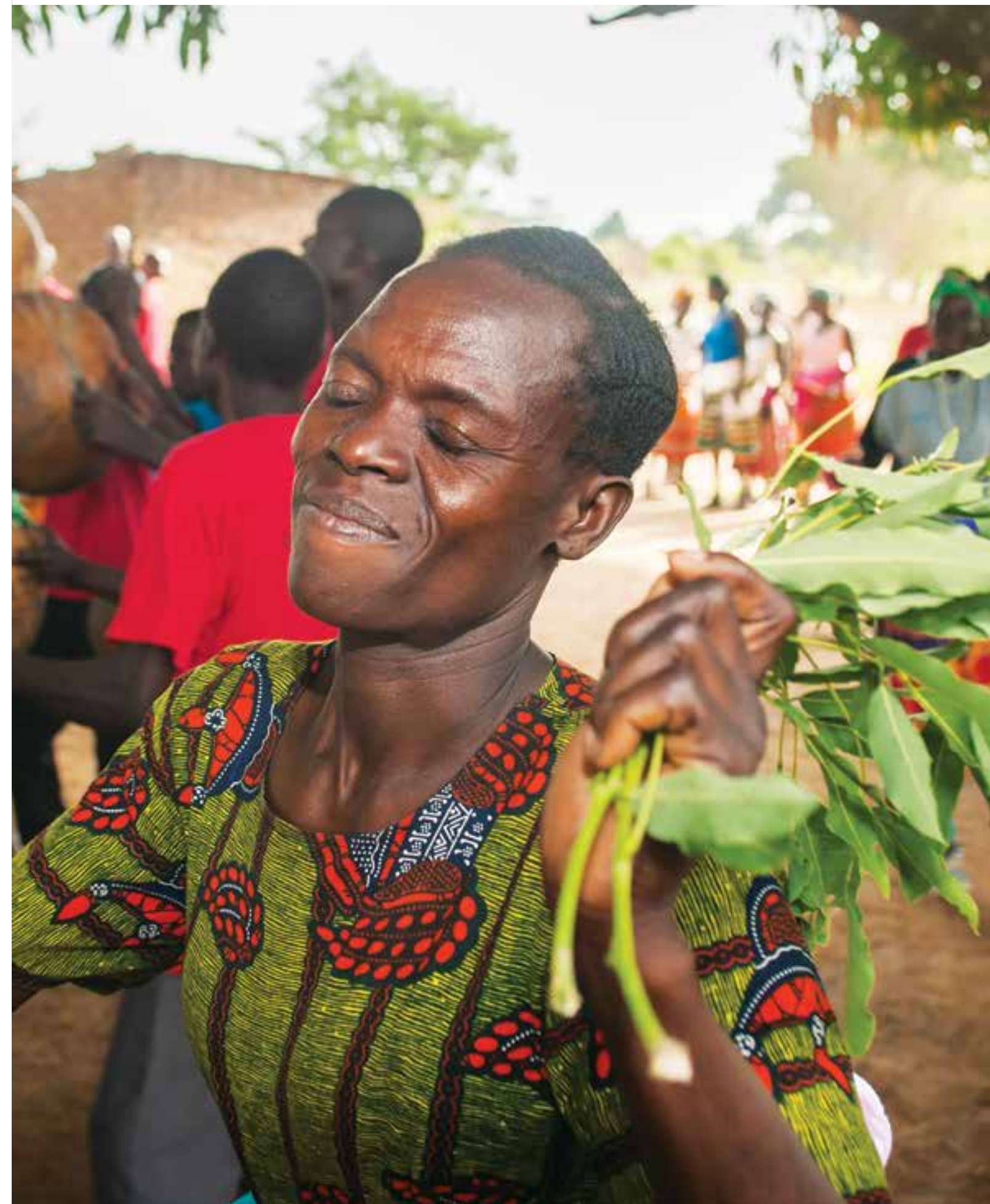
The Trust Fund for Victims plays a crucial role in focusing on the needs of victims of atrocity crimes. While nothing can compensate the suffering caused to victims, recognising and addressing material, physical and psychological needs are important steps in advancing justice and reconciliation. With this contribution, Sweden reaffirms its commitment to victims through the Trust Fund's reparation and assistance programmes.

”
*HE Ms Isabella Lövin,
 Minister for International
 Development Cooperation and
 Climate, and Deputy Prime
 Minister of Sweden*

All country partners in 2018

No	Countries	2018 Voluntary Contributions (in thousands of €)
1	Andorra	10.0
2	Australia	188.4
3	Austria	20.0
4	Belgium	25.0
5	Cyprus	15.0
6	Czech Republic	19.2
7	Denmark	200.8
8	Estonia	20.0
9	Finland	200.0
10	France	50.0
11	Germany	300.0
12	Hungary	10.0
13	Ireland	190.3
14	Liechtenstein	8.5
15	Luxembourg	35.0
16	Mali	17.0
17	Netherlands	1,000.0
18	New Zealand	29.2
19	Norway	516.0
20	Philippines	4.0
21	Poland	20.0
22	Portugal	5.0
23	Republic of Korea	44.0
24	Slovakia	15.0
25	Slovenia	10.0
26	Spain	70.0
27	Sweden	971.1
28	United Kingdom	28.4
29	Uruguay	2.4
Sub-total		4,024.3

* Note: figures are rounded; figures in red indicate EUR value of contributions that were originally paid in USD (or other currencies).





6

Our Advocacy

“

When the world is silent, even one voice becomes powerful.

Malala Yousafzai

”

Throughout the year, members of the TFV Board of Directors and the TFV staff have worked together actively at various platforms internationally, to ensure a survivor-centred approach is prioritised in international justice systems and highlighted the importance of making reparative justice a reality for survivors, not only a promise or idealistic ambition. They have participated in a range of meetings, conferences, and public discussions with other actors of the ICC, NGO and civil society members, both international and those operating in situation countries, as well as with government officials.

■ On 15 February 2018, Board Chair Mr Noguchi participated in a commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the Rome Statute organised by the Coalition of the ICC in The Hague. Due to a prior engagement, Mr Noguchi gave a speech via video. In his speech Mr Noguchi discussed the Trust Fund's essential role within the Rome Statute system, successes that the Trust Fund has achieved thus far and challenges that may arise in the future for both the Court and the Trust Fund.

■ On 15 March 2018, Mr Michelini was invited to go to Washington DC, USA to participate in the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States (OAS) Special Working Meeting on Strengthening Cooperation with the International Criminal Court. Mr Michelini joined via a video conference encouraging the cooperation between the OAS and the ICC in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the Rome Statute, and TFV staff members participated in the USA, presenting the work of the TFV during the meeting.

■ The TFV participated in the annual inter-university seminar between the University of Lyon and University of Poitiers on 19 March 2018 to discuss reparations proceedings at the ICC and the role of the TFV in implementing reparations orders. The seminar was attended by more

than 35 masters students in criminal law and criminal sciences, as well as professors from both universities.

■ On 9 April 2018, Mr Michelini participated as a panellist in a conference commemorating the 20th anniversary of the Rome Statute organised by the Justice and Human Rights Department & International Affairs Department of Argentina, in Buenos Aires.

■ From 25 – 26 April 2018, Ms Koité Doumbia participated in the event “Emerging Trends on Complementarity: Consultation with West African Stakeholders” organised by Africa Legal Aid in cooperation with The Office of the Attorney General and Minister of Justice of the Gambia. The event, which took place in Banjul, the Gambia, was commemorating the 20th anniversary of the Rome Statute. Ms Koité Doumbia was a guest of honour and chaired a panel on Country Situations session.

■ From 14 – 19 May 2018, Ms Koité Doumbia and Board Chair Mr Noguchi participated in the annual ICC-NGO Roundtable in The Hague. More than 100 NGOs were part of the week-long event that sought to strengthen the bonds between the ICC and its NGO counterparts. Ms Koité Doumbia and the Board Chair, as well as the TFV Secretariat represented the TFV in discussions about the future of the ICC and how best to address victims' needs. The event also included situation-specific discussions, presentations by the Prosecutor, the Registrar, and the President of the Court, and open dialogues on victims' issues and defence issues.

■ The Board held its 18th meeting in The Hague from 22 – 24 May 2018. In this meeting, the Board discussed the progress made towards the implementation of reparations awards and assistance programmes in Uganda, DRC and Côte d'Ivoire, as well as the outlook for expanding assistance programmes to other situation

countries. The Board was presented with the organisational updates, a financial review of contributions and allocations for programmes, the proposed 2019 budget.

■ From 6 – 9 June 2018, Mr Michelini took part in the High-Level Seminar: “The International Criminal Court and South America: Opportunities for cooperation and exchange of experiences at 20 years of the Rome Statute” in Quito, Ecuador. The aim of the seminar was to increase cooperation in the international criminal justice system by enhancing understanding about the ICC cooperation regime, increasing dialogue, promoting efforts towards the universality of the Rome Statute, and reinforcing high-level and technical contacts and partnerships.

■ Board members and Executive Director Mr de Baan participated in various events commemorating the 20th anniversary of the Rome Statute on 17 July 2018. The outgoing Board Chair, Mr Motoo Noguchi, attended the commemoration event in The Hague together with Mr De Baan, while Board member Mr Michelini held lectures on the role of the TFV and the rights of victims in the international criminal justice system at Kennedy University and the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI), in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

■ Following the acquittal decision of Mr Bemba, Executive Director Mr De Baan and members of the TFV staff visited Bangui, CAR, from 23 – 28 July 2018 to announce the relaunch of the assistance programme in the country which will benefit victims who participated in the case, as well as other victims and the affected communities in the country. Together with the ICC Country Office and the Legal Representative of Victims in the case, the TFV conducted meetings with victims, intermediaries, civil societies, government officials, and the international community to



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.

*outgoing Board Chair,
Motoo Noguchi*

The TFV reaffirmed its 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.

2018 has been a remarkable year for the TFV in advancing the survivors' rights and priorities as well as securing political and financial commitments from States Parties of the Rome Statute. Recalling the commitment of the TFV in prioritising a survivor-centred approach to reparative justice, the TFV continued to ensure that survivors participated in the designing and developing of the TFV reparations and assistance programmes.

explain the difference between the two mandates of the TFV, and the process of launching the assistance programme.

- On 6 September 2018, Board member Mr Michelini participated as a panellist in the “Seminar on the 20th Anniversary of the Rome Statute: Challenges in the Protection of Human Rights”, held in Montevideo, Uruguay.
- Outgoing Board Chair Mr Noguchi visited The Hague and attended various meetings from 5 – 14 September 2018, which coincided with the 31st Session of the Committee on Budget and Finance (CBF) to discuss the TFV Secretariat’s budget for 2019, and had meetings with the Court’s officials and States Parties’ representatives as part of the TFV’s fundraising and visibility efforts.
- Between 17 – 20 September 2018, Board member Ms Koité Doumbia, Executive Director Mr De Baan, and the ICC Registrar attended the commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the Rome Statute and photo exhibition in Bangui, CAR. It was also an opportunity to hold follow-up meetings with various key stakeholders, including groups of victims who participated in the *Bemba* case, government officials, UN representatives, civil societies, media, and university students. Ms Koité Doumbia and Mr De Baan conducted a presentation on the TFV’s activities in order to foster a better understanding of the role of the TFV in assisting victims in the country.
- Board member Mr Michelini participated as a panellist at the Latin American Society of International Law (SLADI/LASIL) conference “Dialogues on International Law” together with ICC officials, which was held on 26 September 2018 in Buenos Aires, Argentina, where he discussed the TFV’s mandates and the Rome Statute. Following this event, Mr Michelini also participated as a jury member for the pilot test of thematic hearings

organised by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (CIDH) in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

- On 4 October 2018, Executive Director Mr De Baan attended the ICC-EU Roundtable meeting together with the ICC Registry in Brussels, Belgium. The purpose of this meeting was to discuss the technical operational cooperation between the ICC and the EU European External Action Service (EU/EEAS) and how to improve EU support to the ICC. The Trust Fund represented by Mr De Baan used this opportunity to discuss the need for continuing support for its activities with the EU states.
- Between 10 – 11 October 2018, Board member Mr Michelini participated in the panel on “Evaluation of the Rome Statute System 20 Years after its Creation” in Panama, which was part of the commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the Rome Statute event organised by the ICC, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Judicial Branch of the Republic of Panama.
- To commemorate the 20th anniversary of the Rome Statute, outgoing Board Chair Mr Noguchi was invited to participate as a panellist together with the Assembly of State Parties President O-Gon Kwon and ICC Judge Tomoko Akane in a side-event of the 57th Annual Session of the Asian-African Legal Consultation Organization, held in Tokyo, Japan on 11 October 2018.
- On 18 – 19 October 2018, Board member Mr Michelini participated as a panellist in the “Sub-Regional Parliamentary Seminar on the Universality and Implementation of the Rome Statute: A Fundamental Tool for Strengthening the Rule of Law and the Sustainable Development in Inclusive and Peaceful Societies”. The event was held in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, and was organised by the Parliamentarians for Global Action (PGA) and the National Congress of Honduras.



The TFV outgoing Board Members together with the President of the Assembly of States Parties and the ICC’s Principals attending the last TFV Board of Directors Meeting on 3 – 4 December 2018 in The Hague. From left to right: H.E O-Gon Kwon, President of the Assembly of States Parties; Judge Chile Eboe-Osuji, ICC President; Alma Taso-Deljković, outgoing Board member (Bosnia and Herzegovina); Baroness Arminka Helić, outgoing Board member re-elected for the period 2018 - 2021(United Kingdom); Motoo Noguchi (Outgoing Chair, Japan); Mama Koité Doumbia, outgoing Board member re-elected for the period 2018 - 2021 (Mali); Felipe Michelini, outgoing Board member re-elected for the period 2018 - 2021 (Uruguay), and Peter Lewis, ICC Registrar.

- During the period 23 – 25 October 2018, Executive Director Mr De Baan travelled to Bamako, Mali, together with Board member Ms Koité Doumbia and held meetings with various stakeholders, including the Minister of Justice, the Minister of Culture, and international organisations to discuss the implementation of the reparations awards in the *Al Mahdi* case.
- Outgoing Board member Alma Taso-Deljković and members of the TFV staff participated at the High-Level Regional Cooperation Seminar, 24 – 25 October 2018, held in Tbilisi, Georgia. Ms Taso-Deljković represented the TFV in the high-level panel session “The ICC and Eastern Europe & Western Asia at 20 Years of the Rome Statute: National and Regional Experiences in the Fight against Impunity and the Prevention of Crimes”, as well as in the session on victims’ issues and reparations. Ms Taso-Deljković also held meetings with government officials, civil society organisations, and international communities to explain the TFV’s mandates and discussed the feasibility of expanding the assistance programme within the country, as well as funding requirements.

“
Any harm caused by war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide is significant and must be addressed. The central importance of the Rome Statute is to provide the rights and needs of victims, including the rights to receive reparations and assistance they need. This effort should be strengthened in order to achieve long-term reparative justice to victims.

”
*Mama Koité Doumbia,
 TFV Board member*

Commemorating the 20th Anniversary of the Rome Statute

Joint monitoring visit to northern Uganda

Commemorating the 20th anniversary of the Rome Statute, the President of the Assembly of States Parties to the ICC, 10 States Parties, and the Trust Fund for Victims conclude a joint programme monitoring visit to Uganda.

From 19 – 23 February 2018, the Government of Ireland and Trust Fund for Victims (TFV) at the International Criminal Court (ICC) led a joint monitoring visit to northern Uganda.

The monitoring visit, initiated by the Government of Ireland, was aimed at reviewing the implementation of TFV projects in northern Uganda, meeting with victim survivors and affected communities who have been receiving the support from the TFV, and hearing how the assistance has made positive impacts to them.

10 States Parties participated in the visit, including President of the Assembly of the States Parties, representatives from the government of Canada, Chile, Denmark, Ireland, Finland, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Uganda, United Kingdom, and the European Union.

Participating delegates came to better appreciate the long term harm persisting in northern Uganda more than 10 years after the LRA conflict. Many more victim survivors are in need of assistance. Delegates committed to advocate for increased international awareness and support in order to allow the TFV to continue its programmes in northern Uganda, complementing the efforts of the Government of Uganda.

In commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the Rome Statute, we have seen the results of the international justice system not only through the conviction of persons who have committed the gravest crimes, but also through the work of the Trust Fund for Victims, providing assistance to survivors, remedies that they need to heal and rebuild their lives.

HE Kevin Kelly, Ambassador of Ireland to the Netherlands

Photo: Visiting delegation posed for a group photograph during a visit to Ayira Health Services in Lira town, northern Uganda. Delegation included President of the Assembly of States Parties, O-Gon Kwon, representatives from the government of Canada, Chile, Denmark, Ireland, Finland, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Uganda, United Kingdom, the European Union, Board of Directors of the Trust Fund for Victims, ICC Kampala Field Office, and TFV staff.



- From 1 – 6 November 2018, outgoing Board Chair Mr Noguchi, Board member Mr Michelini, and members of the TFV staff attended a workshop on Victims and International Justice organised by The Guernica Group, Santa Clara University and the TFV. The event aimed to raise awareness of and promoting the profile of the TFV on the West Coast of the USA. A series of lectures at different universities of the Bay Area were organised, as well as a private fundraising event hosted by the Guernica Group in San Francisco.
- On 19 – 20 November 2018, Executive Director Mr De Baan and members of the TFV staff held a meeting with UNESCO representatives in Paris to discuss further collaboration with regard to the implementation of reparations awards in the *Al Mahdi* case.
- For the 70th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Board member Mr Michelini participated as a panellist in the Regional Meeting of National Commissions for UNESCO of Latin America and the Caribbean, and the annual conference on Legal and

Methodological Partner of the Faculty of Law, University of the Republic, held in November 2018 in Montevideo, Uruguay.

- The Board held its 19th Meeting in The Hague on 3 – 4 December 2018. This coincided with the 17th Session of the Assembly of States Parties, during which the Board met with States Parties’ representatives, ICC officials, and civil society groups. In these meetings, the Board reviewed and discussed progress made towards the implementation of reparations awards in the *Katanga*, *Lubanga*, and *Al Mahdi* cases, as well as developments in the assistance mandate programmes. It was also the final Board meeting before the election of the new Board members, which took place on 5 December 2018.
- On 4 December 2018, the outgoing TFV Board members and Executive Director Mr De Baan attended a high-level event organised by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the Rome Statute. During this event, the Government of the Netherlands also announced its voluntary

contribution of €1 million to the TFV with €350,000 earmarked to *Lubanga* reparations, €250,000 to the CAR assistance programme, and the remaining €400,000 as unrestricted funds.

■ In the period of 5 – 12 December 2018, the outgoing and the newly elected TFV Board members and Executive Director Mr De Baan, together with members of the TFV staff attended the 17th Session of the ASP. On 5 December 2018, the outgoing Board Chair, Mr Noguchi, provided the report of the TFV activities as his last address to the ASP before the election of the new TFV Board of Directors took place. During the ASP, the newly elected members together with Mr De Baan held bilateral meetings with delegations from States Parties, civil societies, and ICC officials.

■ On 5 December 2018, the ASP elected five members to the Board of Directors of the Trust Fund for Victims for a mandate period of three years 2018 – 2021: Sheikh Mohammed Belal (Bangladesh), Gocha Lordkipanidze (Georgia), Mama Koité Doumbia (Mali), Arminka Helić (United Kingdom), and Felipe Michelini (Uruguay).

■ Following the election, on 7 December 2018, an informal handover meeting was held between the outgoing and incoming Board of Directors, allowing for the outgoing Chair to highlight the progress of TFV activities and the outcomes of the last meeting as well as for the new members to ask questions.

■ Subsequently, the newly elected Board members held a first meeting on 7 – 8 December 2018, with the participation of the Executive Director, Mr Pieter de Baan. Four members of the Board participated in the meeting: Ambassador Mohammed Belal, Ms Koité Doumbia, Mr Michelini, and Mr Lordkipanidze. Unfortunately, due to other engagements, Ms Helić was unable to attend.

Recalling the commitment to victims and affected communities, President of the Assembly of States Parties, O-Gon Kwon called on States Parties of the Rome Statute to step up providing assistance to victim survivors.

States Parties should ensure perpetrators of crimes under the jurisdiction of the ICC are brought to justice, and guarantee the rights and needs of victim survivors are provided. During my mandate I will do my utmost to promote the important work of the Trust Fund for victims and the need for sufficient funding to carry out its mandates.

O-Gon Kwon, President of the Assembly of States Parties

■ The Governments of Finland, Ireland, Mali and Uganda, and the TFV co-hosted a side event on 6 December 2018 during the ASP session on “Supporting Reparative Justice for Victims in the Rome Statute System (What States Parties Can Do More?)”. During this event, the TFV showcased a video financed by the Government of Ireland on the joint monitoring visit to northern Uganda which took place in early 2018. This side event featured remarks by the Attorney General of Uganda, HE Mr William Byaruhanga and the Attorney General of Ireland, HE Mr Séamus Woulfe, the Minister of Justice of Mali, HE Tiena Coulibaly, as well as members of the TFV Board of Directors. The session was moderated by HE Maria Teresa De Jesus Infante Caffi, Ambassador of Chile to The Hague.

■ The Governments of Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Japan, Mali, the United Kingdom, Uruguay, and the TFV held a reception on 6 December 2018 to bid farewell to the outgoing Board members and to welcome the newly elected members.

■ Representatives of the TFV participated in the 13th Meeting of the Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, organised by UNESCO, held in Paris on 6 December 2018. They presented a report on the TFV activities specifically related to the reparations in the *Al Mahdi* case and on the important role of international criminal justice in the protection of cultural heritage and on the collaboration between UNESCO and the TFV.

■ On 11 December 2018, the Governments of Chile, Finland, Sweden, Switzerland, Redress and the TFV co-hosted a side event at the ASP on the topic “Realizing Victims’ Right to Reparation at the International Criminal Court”.

■ On 13 – 14 December 2018, Executive Director Mr De Baan attended a roundtable meeting in Paris on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Rome Statute.

■ Newly elected Board member Mr Gocha Lordkipanidze together with TFV staff participated in an International High-Level Conference on “Political and Legal Implications of Human Rights Violations in Conflict-Affected Areas” in Tbilisi, Georgia on 18-19 December 2018. TFV representatives also held meetings with key stakeholders in the country and visited affected communities in the Administrative Boundary Line (ABL) areas.

■ Newly elected Board member Ambassador Sheikh Mohammed Belal visited New York on 20 – 24 December 2018 to raise awareness about the TFV’s activities and to explore

I have seen tremendous progress made in providing assistance to victims through the TFV projects. The government of Uganda has a long-standing cooperation with the ICC and TFV, and made the first referral to the ICC. The government commits to continue its support to the TFV in assisting many more victims, their families and local partners, to sustain lasting impact in the country.

HE Mirjam Blaak Sow, Ambassador of Uganda to the Belgium, Netherlands, and Luxembourg

avenues for voluntary contributions, including private sector funding. Ambassador Belal also had meetings with HE Ambassador Michal Mylnár, who is the Permanent Representative of Slovakia to the UN, the ASP Vice-President and Coordinator of the ICC New York Working Group, with HE Ambassador Christian Wenaweser, Permanent Representative of Lichtenstein to the UN. Ambassador Belal sought support for exploring options with private sector funders from the other side of the Atlantic, as well as for potential events for the TFV in the future.



7

Our Accountability

“

Accountability breeds response-ability.

Stephen Covey

”



Monitoring and Evaluation

The TFV has put in place a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) System that consists of strengthening the capacity of its implementing partners, developing M&E framework with Key Performance Indicators that allows consistency in reporting and tracking performance of its programme implementation using the Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) framework. Since 2016, the TFV has been able to successfully roll out its PMP to implementing partners in Uganda and it is now scaling up the practice in other countries for both assistance and reparation programmes.

Besides Monitoring, the TFV is also putting in place an evaluation framework to measure the impact its programmes have made and to promote use of evidence-based information in order to improve programme design and implementation. Two independent evaluations that were planned to take place in 2018 did not start due to unforeseen tender process challenges. These evaluations are still in the pipeline and will start as soon as the tender process is finalised.

To continuously improve its M&E system and reporting, the TFV launched a tender process to procure an IT solution to facilitate programme information management and reporting. As soon as the procurement process is finalised, the TFV expects to pilot the solution immediately after the successful company completes the development of the solution.



8

The Surmountable Challenges

“

We acquire the strength we have overcome.

Ralph Waldo Emerson

”

Operational Challenges

The Uganda TFV assistance programme is implemented within a conflict context which mostly predates the establishment of the ICC and the Rome Statute. The conflict between the Government of Uganda and the Lord's Resistance Army lasted from 1986 until about 2006. As a consequence nearly two million people were affected over the roughly twenty-year conflict. Therefore, there is a tremendous number of victims from the conflict. However the challenge for the TFV when providing rehabilitation services is to select for assistance only those victims with injuries inflicted from 1 July 2002 onwards.

The programme has encountered many victims who suffered multiple injuries as well as complicated physical injuries requiring specialised treatment and multiple interventions. Examples include victims with bullets lodged between ribs and organs in their chest, bullets lodged in the skull, and severe burns including post-burn contractures. Specialised treatment and multiple surgical interventions are expensive initiatives that require mobilising doctors with varied medical skill sets. The TFV is working closely with its partners to analyse victims' needs and determine gaps in order to provide appropriate medical support.

A looming challenge for the programme is the inability of the Uganda health care system to handle the number of victim referrals received from TFV implementing partners, as well as the high costs of specialised treatment and services at referral hospitals.

Due to the stress placed on prosthetic limbs by victims, mostly rural farmers, going about their normal farming chores has required more frequent repair and or replacement of artificial limbs due to the additional stress placed on the prosthetic mechanics through engagement in manual labour. The majority of victims are smallhold farmers and their daily activities place a heavy strain on the artificial limbs.

The maintenance costs of the orthopaedic workshop have risen due to the advanced age of much of the machinery and equipment needed for the workshop. Several pieces frequently break down, hampering production work. The TFV and our partner are considering the cost and possibilities of procuring several pieces of new replacement machinery which would support higher productivity.

The fragmented social environment, along with the breakdown of the traditional family structures and the extended family brought on by the conflict, have limited the support structures for many victims in recovery. The fragmented social structure has slowed the pace of recovery processes for many victims as their healing hinges on the need for continued psychosocial support and livelihood assistance from external sources.

Evolution in TFV Organisational Capacity

In 2018, reparations-related activities in particular triggered a rethink of the TFV's organisational responsiveness to its mandates. There was a surge in the need for legal capacity to sustain the TFV's participation in concurrent reparations proceedings in the *Lubanga*, *Katanga*, *Al Mahdi* and *Bemba* cases, as well as its role in the design and implementation of awards which includes the process of victim identification and screening in the *Al Mahdi* and *Lubanga* cases.

As a result of these judicial proceedings, the Trust Fund needed to abandon its prior practice to entirely rely on locally based partners for the implementation of reparations awards. Instead the TFV resorted to taking direct responsibility for implementation of key elements of reparations awards. This required a more robust field-based staff presence, next to the intensification of working relationships with the Registry's Country Offices, the Victims Participation and Reparations Section, as well as other sections providing support in the areas of finance and administration, security and external relations.

The acquittal of Mr Bemba in June 2018 prompted the decision by the TFV Board to relaunch the assistance mandate in the Central African Republic. This entailed a redirection of legal and operational capacity towards the development of a phased assistance programme in what was largely unknown situational territory for the TFV.

Both these developments required the TFV to reprioritise the use of staffing resources, which mostly affected the process of launching the second assistance programme cycle in the DRC and the initial assistance programme in Cote d'Ivoire.

The arrival of a Finance Officer at the TFV Secretariat coincided with an increased attention to preventively strengthening the TFV's internal control environment in line with recommendations of the External Auditor.

In response to the novelty and complexity of a significant part of activities related to the reparations mandate, the TFV requested a significant budget increase for 2019, which was partially approved by the Assembly of States Parties in December 2018.



9

The Next Chapter, How You Can Support Us

“

No one can whistle a symphony. It takes a whole orchestra to play it.

Halford Luccock

”

TAKE ACTION

We need your voice, donations, and active support for the benefit of victim survivors of genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity, and the crime of aggression.

We call upon all States, individuals, foundations and corporations to be mindful of the plight of survivors of the gravest crimes who have and continue to suffer intolerable harms, and to commit their moral, political and financial support to the undeniable value of reparative justice for victims under the Rome Statute.

It is due to your support that these survivors are able to begin the process of healing and become positive contributing members of their communities.

BECOME A DONOR

Everyone deserves to live a dignified life and envision a better future. Your donation will make a direct impact on the lives of the most vulnerable victims.

You can donate through 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 Postbus 749, 3000 AS, Rotterdam

For more than 10 years, the TFV has ensured victim survivors receive the assistance they need and their rights for reparations. Join us to make reparative justice a reality!



Photography by:

Marita Nadalutti, Trust Fund for Victims, and Will Boase, Freelance Photographer

Copyright © 2019 No part of this publication may be reproduced, distributed, or transmitted in any form or by any means, including photocopying, recording, or other electronic or mechanical methods, without the prior written permission from the Trust Fund for Victims at e-mail: trustfundforvictims@icc-cpi.int

The ideas, opinions and comments therein are entirely the responsibility of the Trust Fund for Victims and do not necessarily represent or reflect the policy of donors.

Some of the photographic material appearing in this report is funded through a grant received from the Government of Ireland in 2018 to commemorate the 20th Anniversary of the Rome Statute.

Text, Editing and Proofreading: Ann-Murray Brown | Layout and Design: CITYO GRAPHYS

TRUST FUND FOR VICTIMS

International Criminal Court

Oude Waalsdorperweg 10, 2597AK, The Hague, The Netherlands

Contact us at: trustfundforvictims@icc-cpi.int

www.trustfundforvictims.org