



**The Trust Fund  
for Victims**



## *Recognizing Victims & Building Capacity in Transitional Societies*



### **Spring 2010 Programme Progress Report**

[www.TrustFundforVictims.org](http://www.TrustFundforVictims.org)

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## I. Introduction<sup>1</sup>

*“For victims, justice is an experience. It is as much about the way that they are treated, consulted and respected procedurally...as it is about the substantive remedy. The procedural handling of the...process therefore plays an important role in ensuring that [it] is well received, accepted, indeed that the process is owned by victims and that it empowers them as survivors, eventually reinstating dignity, respect and their rightful place in society. The treatment, involvement and empowerment of victims in the process can, in and of itself, constitute a valuable part of the reparative package.”<sup>2</sup>*

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Community members from Barlonyo, northern Uganda reenact trauma associated with abduction as part of the HOPE project's community reconciliation activities.

The Trust Fund for Victims (TFV) supports activities which address the harm resulting from the crimes under the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court (ICC or Court) by assisting victims to return to a dignified and contributory life within their communities. The TFV develops its activities with the victims themselves as partners, helping them rebuild their families and communities and regain their place as fully contributing members of their societies.

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all photos in this report are of TFV-funded projects and were taken by staff from the TFV or its implementing partners with full consent.

<sup>2</sup> “Collective Reparations: Concepts & Principles,” REDRESS.

The TFV fulfils two mandates: (1) administering reparations ordered by the Court against a convicted person<sup>3</sup>, and (2) using other resources for the benefit of victims subject to the provisions of article 79 of the Rome Statute.<sup>4</sup> Both mandates provide support to victims of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes committed since 1 July, 2002.<sup>5</sup>

The TFV's first mandate is linked to a case. Resources are collected through fines or forfeiture and awards for reparations<sup>6</sup> and complemented with "other resources of the Trust Fund" if the Board of Directors so determines.<sup>7</sup> Reparations to or in respect of victims can take many different forms, including restitution, compensation and rehabilitation. This broad mandate leaves room for the ICC to identify the most appropriate forms of reparation in light of the context of the situation and the wishes of the victims and their communities. Reparation is in no way limited to individual monetary compensation; it could instead include collective forms of reparation and symbolic or other measures that could promote reconciliation within divided communities.

The Court may order that an award for reparations against a convicted person be deposited with the TFV where at the time of making the order it is impossible or impracticable to make individual awards directly to each victim. The TFV shall take receipt of resources collected through awards for reparations and shall separate such resources from the remaining resources of the TFV in accordance with Rule 98 of the Rules.



A young recipient of surgery in Lira, northern Uganda, where victims of physical trauma receive medical care. Source: Whitney Curtis

In addition, the dual mandate of the TFV envisions the possibility for victims and their families to receive assistance separate from and prior to a conviction by the Court, using resources the TFV has raised through voluntary contributions. While this support is distinct from awards for reparations, in that it is not linked to a conviction, it is key in helping repair the harm that victims have suffered. This mandate aims to ensure that assistance is provided to those who were not able to participate in the judiciary process directly.

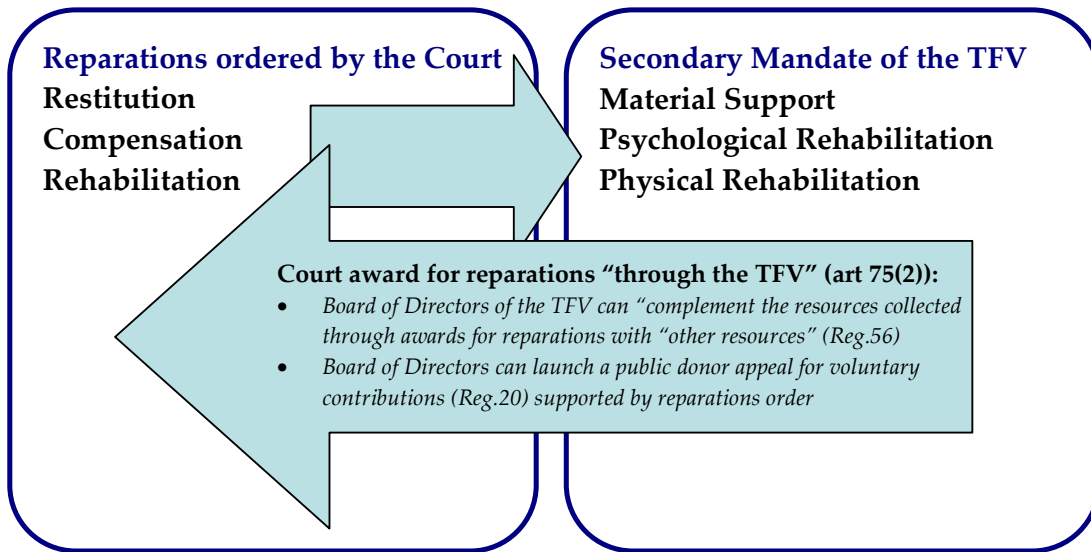
<sup>3</sup> Rule 98 (2), (3), (4) of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence

<sup>4</sup> Rule 98 (5) of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence. For more information on the TFV's legal basis, please see <http://trustfundforvictims.org/legal-basis>.

<sup>5</sup> As defined in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute.

<sup>6</sup> Regulations 43 to 46 of the Regulations of the Trust Fund for Victims

<sup>7</sup> Regulation 56 of the Regulations of the Trust Fund for Victims



The TFV’s second mandate is generic in nature. The resources referred to in Rule 98 (5) of the Rules are "resources other than those collected from awards for reparations, fines and forfeitures", as defined in Regulation 47 of the Regulations of the Trust Fund of Victims (Regulations) and shall be used, in accordance with Regulation 48, to benefit "victims of crimes as defined in Rule 85 of the Rules, and, where natural persons are concerned, their families, who have suffered physical, psychological and/or material harm as result of these crimes."

Regulation 50 provides that “the TFV shall be considered to be seized” when the Board of Directors considers it necessary to provide physical or psychological rehabilitation and/or material support for the benefit of victims and their families, and has consulted with any relevant Chamber of the Court in accordance with the procedure specified.

The TFV utilizes two definitions of victims pursuant to its two roles in supporting victims. For Court-ordered reparations, victims are defined in Rule 85 of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence and may apply to receive reparations in the context of a particular case according to orders made under Article 75 of the Rome Statute. Under the TFV’s second mandate to provide assistance prior to a conviction from the Court, the category of “victims” is broader, encompassing all victims of crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court and their families.

The main objectives relating to TFV-issued reparations and assistance is to ensure that as many victims as possible are able to exercise their rights in relation to these provisions and to benefit from them as active stakeholders.

In order to facilitate local assessments to specifically identify victims under the jurisdiction of the ICC, tools and training are in development by the TFV to use with implementing partners so that they may better:

- ✓ Identify offences of the kind covered by the Court’s mandate;

- ✓ List outbreaks of violence committed since the Court acquired jurisdiction in the country concerned;
- ✓ Identify and locate groups of victims;
- ✓ Gather information on the needs related to these crimes;
- ✓ Assess to what extent these needs are or are not met;
- ✓ Ascertain policies, strategies, issues at stake, and the involvement of the Court in the country in question;
- ✓ Envisage the medium and long-term consequences of providing assistance to victims and how this should be transitioned to local initiatives to ensure sustainability.

Under its non-Court ordered assistance, the TFV is presently employing two targeting strategies to ensure victims fall within the jurisdiction of the ICC: (1) assistance to victims of specific crimes, including sexual violence and conscription of child soldiers; and (2) assistance to communities victimized by pillage, massacre, and/or displacement. To further support reconciliation and healing at the individual and community levels, the TFV supports sensitization and awareness raising campaigns to reduce the added stigma and discrimination that victims of grave human rights abuses often face.

The TFV has filed to operate in three situations under the ICC's jurisdiction – *Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and northern Uganda*.

This report describes the status of the TFV's active projects in northern Uganda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), focusing in particular on the last six months. Currently, the TFV has 34 approved projects under its second mandate targeting victims of crimes against humanity and war crimes in the situations of northern Uganda and the DRC. Of these, 31 projects are now active (of which three in the DRC are new in the last six months), one has been closed down and an additional two projects from the approved Pre-Trial Chamber filings are in the final stages of programming.

## II. Programme Accomplishments & Lessons Learned

To promote victims' holistic rehabilitation and reintegration, the TFV supports three categories of legally defined assistance: *physical rehabilitation, psychological rehabilitation and material support*. In practice, these can mean many things:

- (1) **Physical Rehabilitation:** including reconstructive surgery, general surgery, bullet and bomb fragment removal, prosthetic and orthopedic devices, referrals to services like fistula repair and HIV and/or AIDS screening, treatment, care and support;
- (2) **Psychological Rehabilitation:** including both individual and group-based trauma counseling; music, dance and drama (MDD) groups to promote social cohesion and healing; community sensitization around the rights of victims, including radio broadcasts, information sessions and large-scale community meetings; and
- (3) **Material Support:** including safe shelter, vocational training, reintegration kits, micro-credit support, education grants, and classes in accelerated literacy.



Youth formerly associated with armed forces participate in dance as part of a community reconciliation project in northern Uganda. Source: WACA

## ACTIVE PROJECTS

The TFV currently has 31 active projects in the situations of the *Democratic Republic of Congo* (15 projects) and *northern Uganda* (16 projects) to support affected individuals and communities.

During the last six months, three additional projects were initiated from the approved Pre-Trial Chamber filings: one local peace building initiative in Ituri District that provides support for community reconciliation and psychological rehabilitation to about 450 victims of war (TFV/DRC/2007/R1/004); and two projects in South Kivu being implemented by one of the TFV's

international partners and three local sub-grantees for an estimated 1,250 victims of sexual and/or gender-based violence in three territories (TFV/DRC/2007/R1/001 & 036).

In early 2010, the TFV closed and liquidated one project in Ituri District, DRC (TFV/DRC/2007/R1/011). During a project monitoring mission in December 2009, the reintegration programme was found to have low impact and the partner was practicing poor financial management at the cost of its 650 direct beneficiaries (250 children and youth associated with armed forces and/or made vulnerable by war and 400 family members caring for children orphaned by war). These beneficiaries have since been handed over to the TFV's other local partner working on reintegration in the area (TFV/DRC/2007/R2/030). Details are provided below.

## DIRECT & INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES

The TFV's 31 active projects are currently reaching an estimated 42,300 direct beneficiaries (victims) and 182,000 indirect beneficiaries (victims and their families) in both situations. "Direct" beneficiaries are those individuals to whom the TFV's immediate assistance is targeted. "Indirect" beneficiaries are those family and community members who also benefit from the direct recipient's rehabilitation. Indirect beneficiaries might include, for instance, the family of a father who has received an artificial limb and can return to work in his fields; or the children of a mother who has been provided safe shelter and medical care after being displaced. As of 1 March, 2010, the TFV's direct beneficiaries are estimated as follows:

- **Northern Uganda:**  
  
**15,550 direct beneficiaries**
  - 6,850 victims of specific crimes
  - 8,700 community peacebuilders

- **Democratic Republic of Congo:**  
  
**26,750 direct beneficiaries**
  - 6,850 victims of specific crimes
  - 19,900 community peacebuilders<sup>8</sup>



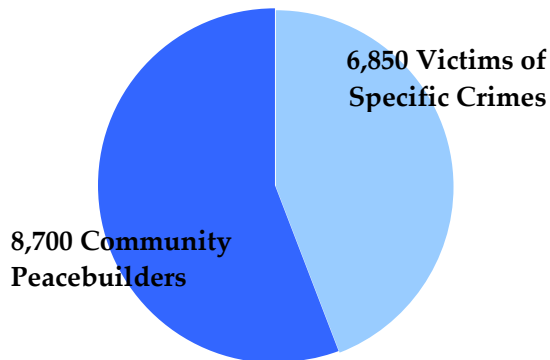
Right: a young girl from AYINET’s surgery project, which identifies those who sustained injuries during the conflict. Many were burned inside their homes and have gone without treatment for years. Credit: Whitney Curtis

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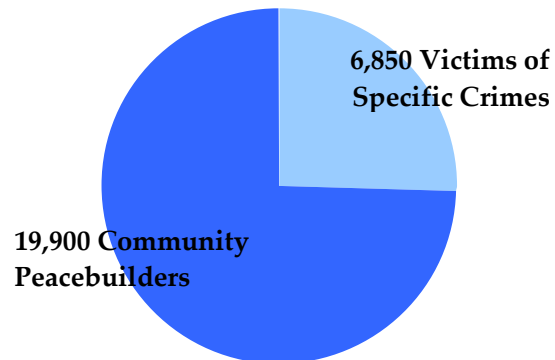
**DIRECT BENEFICIARIES: 42,300 (est.)**

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**NORTHERN UGANDA: 15,550 (est.)**



**DRC: 26,750 (est.)**



The majority of TFV projects support *victims of specific crimes* in response to the harm suffered. Examples include accelerated education for those who lost years of schooling because of abduction; reconstructive surgery for those who suffered some form of mutilation or burning; counseling for those who suffered psychological torture; material support for those who lost their principal means of livelihood and more.

Several projects also target a second category of “direct” beneficiary: *community peacebuilders*. These are leaders and participants in large-scale meetings who also suffered during the conflict, and are now working to promote victims’ rights, healing and reconciliation in their communities with support from the TFV’s peace building projects. In delivering assistance this way, the TFV utilizes a holistic approach that addresses both the individual and

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<sup>8</sup> An estimated 3,750 additional community peacebuilders will be reached in the DRC by the end of 2010 through the integrated efforts of projects TFV/DRC/2007/R1/001 & 036, which target victims of SGBV and mobilize community members and leaders to protect their rights.

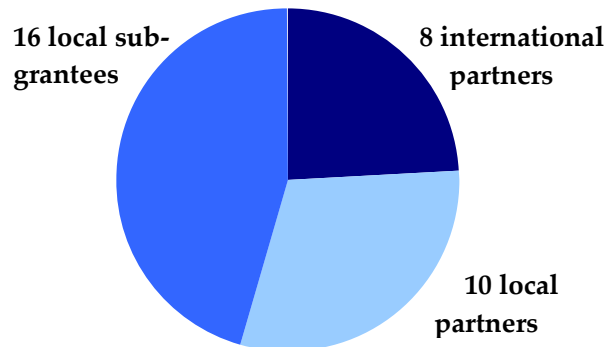
collective needs of transitional societies, especially where the roots of conflict persist beyond the violence they spark.

In total, the TFV is currently assisting an estimated 13,700 victims of specific crimes in both northern Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo:

<b>VICTIMS OF SPECIFIC CRIMES: 13,700 (est.)</b>	
<b>3,100</b>	Victims of sexual and/or gender-based violence (SGBV), including victims of rape and children who gave birth while in captivity;
<b>3,800</b>	Children and youth associated with armed forces, formerly abducted persons and children made vulnerable by conflict (including those orphaned by conflict);
<b>900</b>	Victims of mutilation, torture, landmine and/or other attacks who are or will be receiving medical care;
<b>5,900</b>	Other victims of war, including those who were displaced, those who lost family members, victims of massacre and/or pillage, those caring for orphans and more. <i>* Currently, this category includes an unspecified number of children and youth, victims of SGBV, formerly abducted persons, victims of torture and more. The TFV is currently engaged in an exercise with partners to gather more information about these individuals.</i>

### IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

The TFV now has an extensive network of international and local implementing partners (both direct grantees and sub-grantees): 34 in total (20 in the DRC and 14 in northern Uganda), including 8 international and 26 local. Of the latter, 16 are local sub-grantees working with one of the TFV's international partners, which provide project management and capacity building support. Specific details are provided below.



### CONFLICT SENSITIVE APPROACH

The TFV puts the safety of its partners and beneficiaries at the top of its priorities, and has learned valuable lessons in the area of conflict sensitivity. Given the nature of its mandates, the TFV works in both conflict and post-conflict areas and because of ongoing ICC investigations and trials, security concerns are a reality.

For example, several implementing partners and their staff have received death threats because of the TFV perceived link to the ICC. Other partners are afraid that if the project is branded with the TFV and/or ICC logos then victims may not present for services. Therefore, the TFV examines the situation on a case-by-case basis and has full documentation as to why



a partner requests confidentiality. Therefore, some partners are unable to publicly disclose their relationship with the TFV. In these cases, the TFV only makes mention of partners' work and not their names.

### TFV Implementing Partners Public Disclosure

#### Northern Uganda:

- Grantees: 12 out of 13 disclose (92%)
- Sub-grantees: 6 out of 6 disclose (100%)

#### DRC:

- Grantees: 7 out of 10 disclose (70%)
- Sub-grantees: TBD

The key is *minimizing security risks while maximizing the TFV's added value* of delivering assistance at the crossroads of rehabilitation, reparation and justice. To do this, the TFV works closely with partners on the ground to monitor the security situation, *and* with beneficiaries to explain the importance of being recognized and supported by the TFV.

In this way, the Secretariat is learning how to mitigate the security risks while at the same time providing an understanding to victims that with the TFV's support, they are being recognized by the international community.

## LOCAL CAPACITY BUILDING AND PROJECT INTEGRATION

The TFV has structured its programming to involve combine both international and local implementing partners. In several cases, international partners are asked to mentor local partners in a sub-contractual relationship in areas such as programme design & implementation, financial management, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting. Oftentimes, this support is provided by the international partners as matching resources or in-kind donations to the TFV project.

This relationship also allows the TFV to build *local capacity while ensuring sustainability*. With the unique role of extending outreach to victims in situations where the ICC is active, the TFV is not geared to provide long-term support like more traditional donors. Rather, its roles are to provide a more immediate and broader response to victims' needs, and to help establish longer-term local mechanisms that can respond to these needs once the ICC has exited.

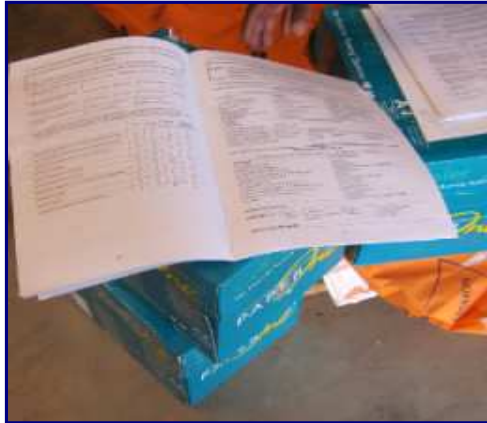
Secondly, the TFV's international partners are helping to *integrate* the work of local NGOs. In the HOPE<sup>9</sup> project in northern Uganda, the TFV's international partner has integrated the efforts of seven local organizations, enabling them to support those victims with particularly complex needs, especially those requiring medical care.

## LEARNING FROM THE SECOND MANDATE

With its combined 34 international and local partners, 42,300 direct beneficiaries, and operational presence on the ground, the TFV is well positioned to inform both the Court and the broader international community of victims' needs and experiences interacting with the Rome Statute system.

<sup>9</sup> TFV/UG/2007/R1/003, 005, 006, 016, 020, 025 & 035

With the help of its partners, the TFV initiated a representative, quantitative and qualitative impact evaluation in early 2010 to measure the needs, attitudes and impact of TFV assistance of victims benefitting from its second mandate. Out of a total population of 13,700 victims (those direct beneficiaries who are victims of specific crimes); TFV partners are interviewing about 2,000 beneficiaries in northern Uganda and the DRC.



The tool (pictured) was designed jointly over the course of several TFV missions with local staff and is now available in seven languages. In addition, the TFV's new partners providing support to 1,250 victims of SGBV in South Kivu have adapted and incorporated the tool as part of its beneficiary identification – helping them target victims and gather baseline data that can be used at the end of the project to measure impact.<sup>10</sup>

## GENDER MAINSTREAMING

The TFV considers gender mainstreaming a key step toward ending impunity for perpetrators, establishing durable peace and reconciliation in conflict settings, and successfully implementing United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1325, 1820, 1888 and 1889. Hence, the TFV has adopted two strategies.



Silvana Arbia, Registrar of the ICC, and Kristin Kalla, Acting Executive Director of the Trust Fund for Victims, with Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice Executive Director Brigid Inder at the Launch of the Gender Report Card 2009. Credit: Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice

- 1) **Mainstreaming** a gender-based perspective across all programming; and
- 2) **Targeting** victims of rape, enslavement, forced pregnancy and other forms of sexual and/or gender-based violence.

Both are key steps in achieving the TFV's mission of addressing the harm resulting from crimes under the jurisdiction of the ICC. The TFV informs its approach to gender mainstreaming using the *Inter-Agency Standing Committee's Gender Handbook in Humanitarian Action* (IASC's Gender Handbook)<sup>11</sup> and the World Health Organisation's *Ethical Standards and*

<sup>10</sup> TFV/DRC/2007/R1/001 & 036

<sup>11</sup> The IASC Guidelines provide humanitarian actors with a set of minimum interventions in all sectors to prevent and respond to gender-based violence.

*Procedures for Research with Human Beings*.<sup>12</sup> In doing so, the TFV takes care to promote women and girls' empowerment and address the specific needs of victims in different age groups – a fundamental requirement of any peace-building process.

The TFV also supports the *Nairobi Declaration on the Right of Women and Girls to a Remedy and Reparation* to inform its programming. This Declaration, agreed upon in 2007 by human rights advocates and truth commission participants, develops principles on reparation for women and girls in relation to sexual violence. It expands on the *UN Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a Remedy and Reparation for Victims of Gross Violations of International Human Rights Law and Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law*, and puts all focus on the specificity of women. It adds key concepts to the principle of reparation, which the TFV utilizes as core elements of its programming strategy: victims' reinsertion into society, access to information, participation, and consultation.



TFV staff are greeted at the Dorcas Center in South Kivu with TFV flag, where implementing partner ALT provides safe shelter to women displaced by sexual and/or gender-based violence.

In September 2008, the TFV Board of Directors initiated a new programme specifically in support of victims of SGBV to launch its global appeal to assist 1.7 million victims of sexual violence over three years. Since then, the TFV has received close to €700,000 from the Principality of Andorra, and governments of Norway and Denmark.

The earmarked funding provided toward this programme is currently being used to support five on-going projects in the DRC: TFV/DRC/2007/R1/001, TFV/DRC/2007/R2/036, TFV/DRC/2007/R1/021, TFV/DRC/2007/R1/022 and TFV/DRC/2007/R2/029.

One of the TFV's partners in Uganda, COOPI (TFV/DRC/2007/R2/029), is a member of Uganda's national Gender-Based Violence Informational Management System (IMS) project - a shared initiative led by UNHCR, UNFPA and IRC to record information about SGBV in individual countries and share it at the global level. With support from the TFV, COOPI has also constructed youth centres in Oyam and Pader districts, where children learn about SGBV and the rights of men and women in a fun and welcoming environment.

<sup>12</sup> The WHO's *Ethical Standards* provide guidelines for research with human subjects. More information can be found at <http://www.who.int/ethics/research/en/>.

COOPI runs sensitization and information sessions for district and local leaders to learn about sexual violence in their regions and the options available to survivors. In total, COOPI is reaching an estimated 8,300 of these community peacebuilders.

Other projects in the TFV portfolio have mainstreamed a gender-based perspective across their programming even when not directly targeting victims of SGBV. The “Peace School” (TFV/DRC/2007/R1/019) has specifically trained equal parts male and female university volunteers to work with the children and youth in its project. Three times a month, male/female teams travel to schools throughout Ituri district to lead school children through a discussion about the conflicts in their communities and the strategies they can use to mitigate impact.



Beneficiaries at ALT’s Dorcas Center for SGBV survivors maintain a small garden for those who are still unable to live in their own homes.

HOPE project staff lead a group counselling session for women and men affected by conflict in northern Uganda to discuss what happened and what they need to move forward.





Men and women working together in farmers' cooperatives in NECPA's agricultural assistance project in northern Uganda. The project also trains male and female peace promoters to address conflicts related to the war as they erupt in the community, especially for women and girls who were abducted and other victims of sexual violence.

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### **PROJECT HIGHLIGHT: Promoting Reconciliation through the Mother/Child Bond**

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**Number(s):** TFV/DRC/2007/R2/029

**Partner(s):** COOPI

**Population:** 80 young women and children born in captivity

**Location(s):** Ituri, DRC

The TFV has been supporting COOPI in the DRC to run its accelerated learning programme and day care since late 2008. Each year, the project receives a new group of young women with their babies (both girls and boys) born while in captivity. For these young women, their babies can be a source of stigma, an impediment to their education and a constant economic burden. Many are also rejected by their parents, which makes it difficult to facilitate their reintegration in communities.

To address these issues, the project combines a school and day-care centre with psychological support given to the mothers and their extended family. This approach gives the girls an opportunity to regain the education they lost while in captivity and bond with their children. Now in its second round, the project continues to see substantial impact on several fronts:

#### **EDUCATION**

Last year, the project took in 67 girls and 26 (40%) rejoined their peers at school. This is a remarkable achievement for each and every one of these young women. Most others are now attending the COOPI school for the second round, joining an additional set of young women who can now benefit from the project with continued TFV support.

**FAMILY  
INTEGRATION**

The main challenge for children after they return to school is paying their school fees. The project helps in this regard by simultaneously promoting the girls' integration into their families and providing their parents with the capacity to cover these fees. This year, project staff is organizing some of the parents into economic cooperatives that collectively engage in income generating activities to earn and save money for their children's eventual return to school. This has the dual effect of improving family integration and ensuring the project's lasting effects.

**MOTHER/CHILD  
BOND**

Perhaps the most immediate impact of COOPI's work supported by the TFV is the strength of the bond between mother and child. As they tend to their babies in the centre's day care, the young mothers learn that they are not alone and that their babies can be a source of pride. Only several months into the school year, the girls have begun to carry their children in public while wearing their school uniforms. This is a public statement that being a student and a mother is not a source of shame: rather, it is a sign of remarkable achievement. COOPI also notes that the girls exhibit more responsibility for their children outside of school. Their babies now arrive to day care each day cleaner and healthier than they did at the beginning of the school year.

## THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO OVERVIEW

The TFV currently has 15 active projects in the DRC, of which two were added in the last six months. Together, these projects are reaching a combined total 26,750 direct beneficiaries (est.), including an estimated 2,400 victims of SGBV; 3,350 children and youth associated with armed forces and/or made vulnerable by war; 1,100 other victims of war and 19,900 community peacebuilders.

This latter category is comprised mostly of beneficiaries from one TFV project, the "Peace Caravan" (TFV/DRC/2007/R2/027) which brings community members together to peacefully address the conflicts that have fuelled violence and conflict in their communities for decades.<sup>13</sup>

<sup>13</sup> A description of this project is provided in The TFV's November 2009 Programme Progress Report

### OVERVIEW: The Democratic Republic of the Congo

PROJECTS	Partners	Locations	Current Beneficiaries (direct)	Comments
TFV/DRC/2007/R1/001 TFV/DRC/2007/R2/036	International NGO w/ 3 sub-grantees	South Kivu	1,250 victims of SGBV	Active as of December 2009. Partners now identifying beneficiaries.
TFV/DRC/2007/R1/004	Africa Initiative Programme	Ituri	450 beneficiaries of counseling and community reconciliation	Active as of November 2009. Now engaged in preliminary activities.
TFV/DRC/2007/R1/011	Local NGO	Ituri	650 beneficiaries (250 children and youth associated with armed forces & 50 families caring for orphans)	Closed and liquidated in early 2010. All beneficiaries transferred to project TFV/DRC/2007/R2/030.
TFV/DRC/2007/R1/019	Local NGO	Ituri and North Kivu	1,900 children and youth associated with armed forces or made vulnerable by war	Extended in November 2009 to scale-up activities to district-wide school system.
TFV/DRC/2007/R1/021	Action for Living Together	South Kivu	900 beneficiaries, including 300 victims of SGBV and 600 of their children.	Extended in February 2010 for additional 12 months.
TFV/DRC/2007/R1/022	Local NGO	Ituri	200 victims of SGBV receiving material support and counseling for reintegration	Extended in February 2010 for additional 12 months.
TFV/DRC/2007/R1/026 TFV/DRC/2007/R2/028 TFV/DRC/2007/R2/031 TFV/DRC/2007/R2/033 TFV/DRC/2007/R2/043	International NGO w/ 6 sub-grantees	Ituri & South Kivu	Integrated projects targeting 400 children associated with armed groups and 550 victims of SGBV	Under review by TFV Secretariat.
TFV/DRC/2007/R2/027	Reseu Haki na Amani	Ituri	500 beneficiaries of counseling and 19,500 community members	Project extended in November 2009 for additional 12 months to scale-up and reinforce peace building work throughout district.
TFV/DRC/2007/R2/029	COOPI	Ituri	80 girls associated w/ armed groups and their babies	Extended in November 2009 for additional 9 months.
TFV/DRC/2007/R2/030	Local NGO	Ituri	150 children and youth associated with armed groups and/or made vulnerable by war	Will be extended to incorporate 650 additional beneficiaries from TFV/DRC/2007/R1/011.
TFV/DRC/2007/R2/032	Local NGO	South Kivu	117 victims of torture, SGBV and/or mutilation	Extended in February 2010 for additional 12 months.
<b>TOTAL 16 Projects (15 active)</b>			<b>26,750 Direct Beneficiaries (est.)</b>	

Highlighted projects are funded wholly or in part by the TFV's earmarked contributions.

In each Programme Progress Report, the TFV highlights selected projects to illustrate its impact and lessons learned. This section describes the work of two types of assistance currently being implemented in the DRC: (1) *Collective Approaches to Reintegration for Children & Youth* and (2) *Peace and Reconciliation through Education*.

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### **HIGHLIGHT: Collective Approaches to Reintegration for Children & Youth**

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**Project(s):** TFV/DRC/2007/R1/011  
TFV/DRC/2007/R1/026  
TFV/DRC/2007/R2/028  
TFV/DRC/2007/R2/030

**Population:** 850 children and youth, including children associated with armed groups, formerly abducted persons and children made vulnerable by war

**Location(s):** Ituri, DRC



There is an emerging trend in reparation theory toward “collective” or “community” reparation.<sup>14</sup> But the difference between “individual” and “collective” in this context is subtle. In large part it has to do with the role that the beneficiaries themselves play in the design, implementation and oversight of their assistance: the more participatory, the more holistic the *experience* of rehabilitation and justice:

*“For victims, justice is an experience. It is as much about the way that they are treated, consulted and respected procedurally...as it is about the substantive remedy. The procedural handling of the...process*

*therefore plays an important role in ensuring that [it] is well received, accepted, indeed that the process is owned by victims and that it empowers them as survivors, eventually reinstating dignity, respect and their rightful place in society....The treatment, involvement and empowerment of victims in the process can, in and of itself, constitute a valuable part of the reparative package.”<sup>15</sup>*

Participatory project planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation have long constituted the gold standard of development practice because they provide projects with sustainability, efficiency and local ownership. For societies in



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<sup>14</sup> De Greiff, Pablo. 2009. “Articulating the Links between Transitional Justice and Development” in *Transitional Justice and Development: Making Connections*, de Greiff, Pablo and Roger Duthie eds. New York: Social Science Research Council.

<sup>15</sup> “Collective Reparations: Concepts & Principles” REDRESS.



transition, participation and ownership are perhaps even more important. Conflict can erode agency, deplete social capital, and promote distrust. Transitional justice projects that fail to adequately embrace all those touched by war can actually exacerbate tensions and renew conflict.

Communities equally devastated by massacre can receive differing recognition and support, and community members can be left unclear as to why certain “victims” count more than others. A conflict-sensitive approach to rehabilitation and reparation requires a collective and participatory approach. This experience has as much to do with *process* as with *substance*, which has been applied to the TFV’s *second mandate* to deliver rehabilitation assistance. Wherever possible, projects under the TFV utilize a collective and participatory approach throughout the project cycle.

For example in the DRC, four projects are providing reintegration kits and oversight to 850 children and youth, including those associated with armed groups, formerly abducted persons and those made vulnerable by war. As part of its routine monitoring, the TFV conducted a mission in December 2009 to gauge the successes and challenges of these projects. The findings support the TFV’s *collective* approach

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### *Individual*

In an ‘individual’ approach, project beneficiaries receive assistance more passively, without significant oversight. One of the TFV’s local partners<sup>16</sup> was found to be relying on such an overly “individual” approach with unfortunate consequences: many of the 250 former soldiers and/or abductees had sold their reintegration kits instead of using them to build their trade. Community support for the project was also lacking, since community members had been poorly sensitized as to why certain children and youth – especially those who had been forced to commit violence against these very communities – were receiving support. As a result of these and other findings related to poor financial management, the TFV closed and liquidated this project, and transferred the 650 beneficiaries (which include 250 children and youth and family members from 50 families caring for those orphaned by war) into project TFV/DRC/2007/R2/030, described at right.

### *Collective*

The TFV’s local partner<sup>17</sup> utilizing a more collective approach noted that their project design was in response to one of the more important lessons learned with reintegration projects: *project success depends on community and family support*. To encourage this, the partner has developed three approaches that together constitute their “collective” reintegration philosophy: (1) proper community sensitization to explain to community members why former soldiers and vulnerable children are deserving of support, and how the broader community can also benefit from their rehabilitation; (2) cooperation with parents and/or responsible adults to ensure that there is mutual support and trust within the family; and (3) use of both “individual” kits, which provide supplies to each child, and “collective” kits, which small groups of youth manage together to teach financial planning and encourage cooperation and trust.

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<sup>16</sup> TFV/DRC/2007/R1/011

<sup>17</sup> TFV/DRC/2007/R2/030

In this project, each of the children and youth involved receives an individual kit worth about \$150, based on choice and prevailing market conditions. In addition, each youth is put into a group of five beneficiaries who then receive a “collective” kit worth about \$50/beneficiary.

The project provides these collective kits to reinforce the beneficiaries’ activities encourage financial planning and instill confidence, self-sufficiency, cooperation and trust. For instance, beneficiaries involved in goat breeding as their individual activity work together to manage a collective veterinary kit also provided by the project. But to access these supplies, each youth cannot simply take what he or she needs. Rather, each must use his or her earnings to “purchase” the needed supplies. The money then stays with that group in a separate account which the project staff helps the group to manage, thereby building their financial management skills.

**COMBINING INDIVIDUAL & COLLECTIVE KITS**



**Individual kits** include the main supplies needed for one activity (e.g. goats, food and a shelter), and are managed individually by each child. Project staff then teaches the children financial management, working closely with their parents to ensure they have proper support.

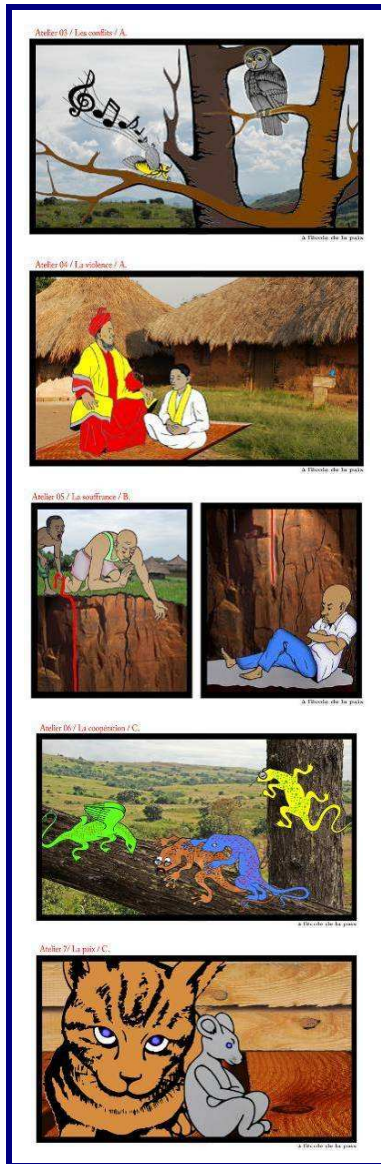
**Collective kits** include supplemental supplies needed for each activity such as veterinary supplies for goat breeding), and are managed by groups of five youth. Each group, in turn, is overseen by one community leader.

**HIGHLIGHT: Peace and Reconciliation through Education**

**Project(s):** TFV/DRC/2007/R1/019  
**Population:** 1,900 children and youth made vulnerable by war  
**Location(s):** Ituri, DRC



In November 2009, the TFV issued a year-long extension for its local partner in the DRC to scale-up and integrate its peace building work into primary schools around Ituri district. Since December 2008, this partner has run peace camps for children affected by war with support from the TFV. This pilot project provided weekend-long camps to about 1,600 children, including former soldiers, formerly abducted persons, orphans, and others made vulnerable by war.



The children, purposely chosen from among all of the region's different groups, came together for weekends of art therapy, discussion and drama. The camp culminated in a graduation ceremony and an afternoon of theatre, where children performed plays about their own struggle and resurgence for themselves and their parents.

This year, the Peace School is bringing its message of peace to over 90 schools throughout the district by working directly with children in their regular classrooms. Three times a month, project staff (male/female university student teams) travel to schools and guide students through a seven-chapter story (rendered into a large-format book by a local artist) about a village where people, animals and insects learn to trust each other. Over the course of the story, the villagers come to see their diversity not as a disadvantage, but as an asset that they can realize through cooperation.

In this region, where inter-group conflict has fuelled violence for many years, this is a powerful message. At the end of each session, the children discuss what they have learned and answer questions like "what are the principal attitudes that allow the village to solve its problems" and "what can we do to build trust between each other?" After the discussion, the children return to their regular classrooms, each proudly wearing a pin proclaiming, "Ambassador of Peace." The next month, each child returns to the Peace School to learn what happens next in their mythical village, and to discuss how they shared this story of peace with their families, communities and schools.

## NORTHERN UGANDA OVERVIEW

The TFV currently has 16 active projects in northern Uganda and is in the final programming stages of an additional two which were approved by the Pre-trial Chamber. Together, these projects are reaching a combined total of 15,550 direct beneficiaries (est.), including 650 victims of SGBV; 450 children and youth associated with armed forces and/or made vulnerable by war; 900 victims of torture, mutilation and/or attack; 4,850 other victims of war;<sup>18</sup> and 8,700 community peacebuilders. This latter category is comprised mostly of one project being implemented by COOPI to sensitize political and traditional leaders about the rights of victims of SGBV.

<sup>18</sup> Currently, this category includes an unspecified number of children and youth, victims of SGBV, formerly abducted persons, victims of torture and more. The TFV is currently engaged in an exercise with partners to gather more information about these individuals.

### OVERVIEW: Northern Uganda

PROJECTS	Partners	Locations	Current Beneficiaries (direct)	Comments
TFV/UG/2007/R1/003 TFV/UG/2007/R1/005 TFV/UG/2007/R1/006 TFV/UG/2007/R1/016 TFV/UG/2007/R1/020 TFV/UG/2007/R1/025 TFV/UG/2007/R2/035	UYAP & WACA Freidis AYINET LCF NUCBACD ADPI	Northern Uganda	2,700 victims of war receiving integrated support, including vocational training, medical care, VSLA groups and more.	This set of integrated projects is overseen by one international partner. Projects extended in December 2010 for additional 12 months.
TFV/UG/2007/R1/14(a)	Interplast	Northern Uganda	375 victims of torture, mutilation and/or attack who are receiving or will receive medical care, including reconstructive surgery.	Integrated projects to identify, transport, care for and follow-up medical patients. Projects extended in October/November 2010 for additional 12 months.
TFV/UG/2007/R1/014(b)	AYINET			
TFV/UG/2007/R1/014(c)	Center for Victims of Torture	Northern Uganda	Beneficiaries are staff from local TFV partners who are working with victims of torture	Initiated in October 2009 to provide certified trauma-counseling training to local TFV partners.
TFV/UG/2007/R1/017				Project in final stages of programming.
TFV/UG/2007/R1/018 TFV/UG/2007/R2/042	AVSI	Northern Uganda	395 victims of torture, mutilation and/or attack who are receiving or will receive medical care, including prosthetic limbs.	Integrated projects to identify, transport, care for and follow-up medical patients. Projects extended in November 2010 for additional 12 months.
TFV/UG/2007/R1/023				Project in final stages of programming.
TFV/UG/2007/R2/038	NECPA	Lira & Amuria Districts	2,700 victims of war receiving agricultural support and counseling	Extended in December 2009 for additional 12 months.
TFV/UG/2007/R2/039 TFV/UG/2007/R2/041	DNU	Gulu & Amuru Districts	184 victims of war, including children and youth and victims of torture	Extended in November 2009 for additional 12 months.
TFV/UG/2007/R2/040	COOPI	Oyam & Pader Districts	8,840 victims of war, including 550 victims of SGBV and 8,000 peacebuilders	Extended in November 2009 for additional 12 months
<b>TOTAL 18 Projects (16 active)</b>			<b>15,550 Direct Beneficiaries (est.)</b>	

Highlighted projects were funded wholly or in part by the TFV's earmarked contributions in 2009

This section highlights the work of three kinds of assistance currently being implemented in northern Uganda: (1) *Harnessing Opportunities to Protect and End Violence (The HOPE Project)* and (2) *Physical Rehabilitation for Victims of War* and (3) *Victims Empowerment through Agricultural Development*.

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**HIGHLIGHT: Harnessing Opportunities to Protect & End Violence (HOPE)**

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- Project(s):** TFV/UG/2007/R1/003, 005, 006, 016, 020, 025, 035
- Partner(s):** One international NGO overseeing seven small grants, implemented by:  
 AYINET: African Youth Initiative Network  
 LCF: Lango Cultural Foundation  
 FRDC: Fredis Rehabilitation Center  
 UYAP: United Youth Action for Progress  
 WACA: War Affected Children’s Association  
 NUCBACD: Northern Uganda Community-Based Action for Children with Disabilities  
 ADPI: African Development and Peace Initiative
- Population:** 2,700 victims of war crimes and crimes against humanity
- Location(s):** Gulu, Amuru, Lira, Oyam, Kitgum and Adjumani Districts in northern Uganda

In northern Uganda, the TFV is supporting one international NGO to manage seven sub-grantees implementing support for about 2,700 victims in six districts. The seven projects utilize a holistic approach that combines material support, village savings and loan associations (VSLA), vocational training, trauma-based counseling, drama, medical assistance and more. All are grassroots organizations with strong local ties to affected individuals and communities. The TFV’s international partner is providing valuable capacity building in several key areas including governance, project planning, reporting, financial management, monitoring and evaluation, VSLA management, organizational development, staffing, and more. Together, the projects cover an extensive range of victims and affected communities throughout the north.

Project accomplishments since the TFV’s November 2009 Progress Report include:

<b>Material Support</b>	An additional 325 individual joined the project’s 61 VSLA groups during the quarter, bringing the total number to 1,758 victims of war. Together, these groups have collectively saved a total UGX 13,516,600 (EUR 4,850) in about five months of VSLA implementation. Additional support has been provided in the form of agricultural inputs (2500 KGs of rice seed as of December 2009), vocational training (a ceremony was held in Kitgum in December, 2009 for graduates of NUCBACD’s catering school) and more.
<b>Psychological Rehabilitation</b>	774 victims were counseled by staff from the seven organizations at one of the 17 counseling centres they have established in communities throughout northern Uganda. 37 drama groups (right) also gathered in sites throughout the six districts to promote community peace building, forgiveness and acceptance of all victims, especially victims of sexual violence.



<p><b>Physical Rehabilitation</b></p>	<p>44 (out of the projects' 100 identified) victims of torture and/or mutilation received medical care and counseling at the FRDC after referral from the other six organizations. These included bullet and bomb fragment removal, hip replacement, trauma-based counseling, medication and more.</p>
<p><b>Local Capacity Building</b></p>	<p>The TFV's international partners provided capacity building in the following areas: (1) Selection, Planning and Management (SPM) training to plan for and successfully implement income generating activities (IGAs); (2) Governance Structure Review to assess and improve local partners' involvement with board and other key governance structures; and (3) Targeted Gap Identification (TGI): personalized work with each sub-grantee to identify and respond to key gaps (areas include staff salaries, involvement of local leadership and financial management).</p>



**SPOTLIGHT SUB-GRANTEE (AYINET):** The African Youth Initiative Network (AYINET) is supporting victims and their families in the communities around Barlonyo, where an estimated 300 people were massacred and an unknown number abducted in February 2004.<sup>19</sup> An estimated 5,000 IDPs were living in Barlonyo on February 21 2004, when a group of LRA rebels devastated the camp. To support the community, AYINET is distributing rice seeds (left), tools and poultry to around 100 households, including 20 child-headed households, providing trauma-based counseling, and organizing community members into drama groups to promote cohesion.

**SPOTLIGHT SUB-GRANTEE (LCF):** The Lango Cultural Foundation (LCF) has thus far reintegrated 200 people abandoned in IDP camps throughout the north. Mr. Otim (right), aged 73-years and partially blind, left his home in 2002 under intensified LRA attacks. But as the camps emptied, he was stuck: "I always wanted to leave but I had no shelter at home, and no one could help me." In November 2009, LCF located his family and returned him home, providing basic supplies and family counseling. Today, his family has rehabilitated an old hut (right) and the community helps by fetching water and monitoring his health in between visits by LCF staff.



<sup>19</sup> "Kill Every Living Thing: The Barlonyo Massacre." Field Note IX, February 2009: Justice and Reconciliation Project. Gulu District NGO Forum.



**SPOTLIGHT SUB-GRANTEE (ADPI):** The TFV is one of the only donors supporting victims of the war in Adjumani district in northern Uganda’s West Nile Sub-Region, where the African Development and Peace Initiative (ADPI) is supporting victims. Amaza Justine (left) is a guardian to four war orphans. So far, he has a cumulative savings of UGX 75,000 (~ EUR 25) in his VSLA group and plans to save 25,000 more to support his IGA (breeding). Nyera Faustino, age 54, is partially blind due to injuries sustained while in captivity. Like Mr. Amaza, he is benefiting from both counseling and economic empowerment: *“I never had it in mind that I would ever get support from the TFV and within a local group. I realized that that there are several other people like me, with the same problems and if they can continue living, then why can’t I?”*

### Physical Rehabilitation for Victims of War

- Project(s):** TFV/UG/2007/R1/005  
 TFV/UG/2007/R1/14(a)  
 TFV/UG/2007/R1/14(b)  
 TFV/UG/2007/R1/018  
 TFV/UG/2007/R2/042
- Partner(s):** FRDC, AYINET, Stichting Interplast Holland, and AVSI
- Population:** 900 victims of war
- Location(s):** Northern Uganda

Physical rehabilitation is a key element of the TFV’s project portfolio in northern Uganda. Of the TFV’s 16 active projects in northern Uganda, five cover victims’ medical needs through identification, mobilization, general surgery, reconstructive surgery, prosthetic limbs, physical therapy and follow-up. An estimated 911 victims of torture, mutilation, massacre and other war crimes and crimes against humanity will be reached through the combined efforts of these projects by the end of 2010.

**FRDC** By the end of 2009, the Freidis Rehabilitation and Disability Centre (FRDC) had provided 44 victims of war crimes and crimes against humanity with surgery and medical care. An additional 66 are scheduled to receive assistance at the FRDC by mid-2010. These included bullet and bomb fragment removal, hip replacement, trauma-based counseling, medication and more. With help from the TFV’s international partner in Uganda, FRDC is also training local TFV partners to monitor these patients once they have been discharged.



**AYINET w/  
Interplast  
Holland**



Local TFV partner AYINET is responsible for identifying and mobilizing the majority of the TFV's beneficiaries of medical care. Thus far, AYINET has identified and screened 978 victims of war, out of which 375 have qualified for either general surgery or specialized reconstructive surgery from the TFV's international partner, Stitching Interplast Holland. In mid-2010, Interplast will send two to three surgeons to Uganda to begin a new round of these surgeries for victims of mutilation and/or burning. Meanwhile, AYINET has so far brought 50 individuals to a local hospital to receive more general care, including bomb fragment and bullet removal, skin grafting and more.

**AVSI**



The TFV has been working with AVSI since late 2008 to provide prosthetic limbs to victims of landmines, amputees and others throughout northern Uganda. In November, 2009 the TFV initiated a second year for AVSI's Grow Centre in Gulu, where AVSI hosts its clients for several weeks to be fitted with prosthetic and orthotic devices, counseled, and trained in income generating activities. In the last three months of 2009, AVSI produced 32 prosthetic legs for landmine victims and other victims of war and admitted 26 new patients. AVSI also

conducted two outreach and assessment missions in two districts in the north, identifying among others 35 children with post-burn contractures who are now receiving treatment.

**SPOTLIGHT SUB-GRANTEE**

**(FRDC):** One recent patient at FRDC, Hellen, lost both her parents when her village in Kitgum district was attacked by the LRA. During the attack, rebels cut off her lower lip and she was left for several years without treatment. Now 20 years-old, she provided the following in a recent testimony after receiving reconstructive and follow-up surgeries through the FRDC in November, 2009. Soon, she will start vocational training with local partner NUCBACD as part of the integrated HOPE project.

*"When my lower lip was cut off, I felt like committing suicide because I could not eat well, laugh in public, play with my friends, and worst of all, both my parents were killed. Being that I stay with my step mother and we do not have a very good relationship it even made it worse for me to ever want to live. But one day a friend told me that at the sub-county, there were people who can help me. I went there and was later brought to FRDC. I have gone through several surgeries and now I feel very fine. I can talk confidently. I don't mind what people say. I have been counseled and loved by the staff of FRDC with the TFV support and I can now eat with others. Thank you so much and may God bless you for remembering people like us. I am now going to join a vocational school in Kitgum called NUCBACD (TFV partner). I have been told that this is being sponsored by the Trust Fund for Victims, which also sponsored my surgery. God bless you all."*



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## Victims Empowerment through Agricultural Development

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**Project(s):** TFV/UG/2007/R2/038  
**Partner(s):** North East Chili Producers Association  
**Population:** 2,700 victims of war crimes and crimes against humanity  
**Location(s):** Lira and Teso Sub-Regions, northern Uganda



The Northeast Chili Producers Association (NECPA) has been working with the TFV since 2008 in the Lira and Teso sub-regions of northern Uganda, supporting an estimated 2,700 victims from communities who suffered deeply from displacement, massacre, torture, abduction and more. According to an initial baseline carried out in early 2009, three-quarters of the project's beneficiaries rely on agriculture as their primary means of livelihood and 40% tend to livestock. Almost all (90%) felt the war had negatively impacted their livelihood.

NECPA combines agricultural support (sorghum, cassava and chili seeds and farm tools) with collective and individual counseling, and has organized participating victims into 108 cooperatives. As their work highlights, people in transitional societies have a complex set of needs that depend on *both* development and transitional justice initiatives.

*“Many developing countries have histories involving massive human rights violations, and many transitional societies face abiding developmental deficits. These two conditions relate to each other in complex ways. Poverty increases marginalization and vulnerability [and] human rights violations interrupt education, disrupt working arrangements, and undermine support networks.”<sup>20</sup>*

Despite their inter-dependence, transitional justice and development rarely meet in practice. The TFV supports programming that attempts to bridge this divide. Transitional justice efforts that recognize people both as victims and rights-bearers, and that foster trust can promote the social cohesion and integration on which development depends. Development efforts, in turn, can redress the material and physical harm that victims have suffered and ameliorate the resource struggles that often underlie armed struggle.

NECPA's farmer cooperatives promote the trust and cohesion for affected communities on which successful development initiatives depend. After harvest, the chili crops will be dried and readied for sale on both domestic and foreign markets. Chilies can fetch significantly more per acre than traditional cash crops from the region like palm and other domestic staples. The cooperatives (both men and women) work together off the field, gathering regularly to set priorities, discuss challenges and promote the rights of victims in their communities. NECPA director Hellen Acham is an internationally known advocate for victims' rights in Uganda and works with her beneficiaries to empower them economically, socially and politically.

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<sup>20</sup> “Transitional Justice and Development.” ICTJ Briefing, September 2009. International Centre for Transitional Justice.

## In Conversation with Acham Hellen, Founder of NECPA



*In March, 2010, the TFV sat down with NECPA Executive Director and Founder Hellen Acham to discuss her work with victims' issues regionally, nationally and internationally. As the TFV Team Member for the Victims Rights Working Group of the Coalition for the International Criminal Court (CICC), Chairperson of the Northern Uganda Transitional Justice Working Group (NUTJWG) and Vice Chairperson and Founder of the Ugandan Victims Foundation (UVE), Hellen is a leader in her country and beyond and is actively involved in lobbying for victims rights at all levels.*

*TFV: What can civil society do to promote victims' rights in Uganda?*

**HA:** We must first bring awareness to the victims themselves and recognize that they are not targeted directly by most programmes. Government programmes and even most international donors will come to provide more general humanitarian assistance, but in most cases the plight of the victims remains unaddressed. So we must first recognize their existence, and second lobby the government and other agencies to address their needs in a dynamic and critical way. Because they have specific and diverse needs.



*TFV: How do you do this in your TFV project?*

**HA:** The situation in northern Uganda was very complex, so we start by recognizing that we are all victims, but that there are different levels of victimization. We lobby the local leadership to inform them of victims' specific needs. And we train select victims as local peace promoters. These play an important role in the community because they can respond immediately to conflicts that arise. One conflict that can arise is when a husband refuses his wife who has been a victim of sexual violence while in captivity. With the TFV support we train the peace promoters to work with these families using both the techniques we teach and the traditional ceremonies with which they are familiar.

*TFV: How did you come to work with the Trust Fund for Victims?*

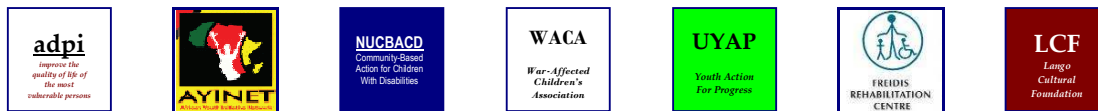
**HA:** At first, the NGOs did not understand the work of the Trust Fund and very many, including even the district leadership, were not supportive. But now they are very much aware and very much supportive. The Trust Fund has played a big role in this transition, especially for the victims themselves. With other programmes in the north, victims have very little ownership because the programmes are for everyone. But for victims, it's very important to take ownership of their rehabilitation, and to be seen, heard and recognized. It was very hard to talk about victims issues, but this is changing. I'm happy that the Rome Statute recognizes victims and has clearly stated the role of the victims for the Trust Fund and the Court itself.

### III. Building Local Capacity

The TFV uses a combination of international, regional and local NGOs to deliver its assistance. This ensures that high quality support and assistance is delivered to those who need it most, and helps to build the capacity of local partners to take over as leaders once the TFV exits.

#### The HOPE Project

One of the TFV's international partners in Uganda is managing seven local organizations to streamline and coordinate their efforts as part of the *HOPE* project: AYINET, LCF, FRDC, UYAP, WACA, NUCBACD and ADPI. Together, the TFV's HOPE partners are reaching an estimated 2,700 victims of war crimes and crimes against humanity across the north. The TFV's partner helps these seven organizations coordinate their work so as to maximize their reach and provide those who are especially vulnerable with holistic care. Victims may receive, for instance, medical care from FRDC in Lira and vocational training and follow-up from NUCBACD in Kitgum. Partners also work with each other to share technical skills, discuss challenges and strategize around providing sustainable support into the future.



All partners have received training and support in the following areas:

- Selection, Planning and Management (SPM) training for IGAs;
- Training in Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) to empower victims and build social cohesion;
- Support for governance structures, especially relations with Boards of Directors;
- Project Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (PME); and
- Targeted support for individual organizational issues, including staff turnover, salary harmonization and more.

The TFV's international partner is holding regular review and planning workshops, in which the partners discuss key issues like beneficiary follow-up. This is especially important for beneficiaries of FRDC's medical care, as they can have complex post-care needs. FRDC has designed a monitoring tool, which the partners will now use to regularly gather key information about those individuals who pass through its centre, but who live too far away to be monitored by FRDC's own staff.

#### The Center for Victims of Torture (CVT)

The Center for Victims of Torture (CVT) has teamed with the TFV in northern Uganda to support local partners' work with survivors of torture. Victims of war face post-traumatic stress, depression, anxiety, poor behavioral functioning and other symptoms, many of which are often unknown to the untrained counselor. CVT works with local organizations to provide certified training in trauma-based counseling as a complement their established techniques.



*“Expertise [in trauma counseling] is often difficult to find in developing nations due to the scarcity of appropriate academic and other training programs. Organizations that address the needs of war trauma survivors sometimes find themselves trying to work well beyond their capacity level. Often, mental health staff in these organizations have received brief, basic training in supportive listening or foundational counseling skills. This is insufficient preparation to meet the needs of highly traumatized war survivors, and it is difficult and dangerous for both the beneficiary and the counselor.”<sup>21</sup>*

In their first training, CVT staff worked with TFV partners to identify their strengths and weaknesses, posing the following questions to the 11 counselors in attendance (representing four local partners). All participants highly valued CVT’s guidance right from the beginning:

1 = strongly agree; 2 = agree somewhat; 3 = disagree somewhat; 4 = strongly disagree.	
<i>I have as much training as I need to do good mental health counseling with torture and war trauma survivors.</i>	3
<i>When people come to my organization for mental health counseling, I feel like I know what to do to help them heal from their pain.</i>	2.6
<i>I have all the support I need to do my work well.</i>	3.5
<i>There is clinical supervision available to me from a qualified supervisor whenever I need it.</i>	3.7
<i>I have a clear understanding of all the important ethical considerations for doing mental health counseling with torture and war trauma survivors.</i>	2.8
<i>If I have an ethical concern, there is someone experienced and trustworthy whom I can ask for a consultation.</i>	2.7

#### IV. What Does it Mean to be Recognized by the TFV?

The U.N. Secretary General’s 2004 Report to the Security Council, *The Rule of Law and Transitional Justice in Conflict and Post-Conflict Societies*, notes that “the most successful transitional justice experiences owe a large part of their success to the quantity and the quality of public and victim consultation carried out.” In this light, and in the spirit of the 2010 Kampala Review Conference, the TFV initiated a rich process of consultation with victims throughout both situations to explore what it means to be recognized by the TFV under its second mandate.

The TFV supports the most vulnerable victims under ICC jurisdiction with needs-based assistance. In so doing, it provides recognition to victims and an understanding that they have suffered the worst crimes in international law. The nature and breadth of these crimes are often such that the ICC’s judicial process cannot reach all those affected by violence. With

<sup>21</sup> Centre for Victims of Torture project proposal to the Trust Fund for Victims, 2009.

its dual mandates to implement both Court-ordered and rehabilitation support, the TFV thus seeks to broaden this recognition.

While Court-mandated reparations are ordered against a convicted person, assistance provided under the TFV's second mandate is linked to the broader *situations* under the International Criminal Court's jurisdiction. The TFV's research will explore the impact of TFV-supported assistance in six global areas:

1. **Transitional Justice:** victims' experiences with and perceptions of the ICC and TFV, knowledge of their rights, perceptions of local conflict, and attitudes toward key concepts like *justice, reparation, peace, and rights*;
2. **Gender Mainstreaming:** victims' experience of gender justice, attitudes toward sexual and gender-based violence, knowledge of the rights the impact of the TFV on issues related to gender justice in affected communities;
3. **Physical and Mental Health:** victims' physical health, attitudes toward forgiveness and reconciliation, and cognitive functioning;
4. **Economic Security, Food Security, and Shelter:** victims' access to economic security, food, and shelter;
5. **Social Support and Integration:** victims' social support and integration in their families and communities; and
6. **Peace and Reconciliation:** promotion of inter-group cooperation and inclusion of all victims under the ICC's jurisdiction into TFV projects.

To explore both the breadth and depth of these areas, the TFV is now engaged in a longitudinal, quantitative and qualitative study that combines a randomized, representative survey, one-on-one in-depth interviews and focus groups:

### LONGITUDINAL SURVEY

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The TFV's longitudinal survey is a 58-item, 13-page questionnaire divided into five sections that will be administered twice to measure change over time. The survey is now available in English, French, and five local languages: Congolese Swahili and Alur in the DRC, and Luo-Acholi, Luo-Langi and Ateso in northern Uganda:

Out of a total potential population of about 13,700 beneficiaries the survey will reach an estimated 2,000 randomly sampled subjects across both situations:

- **DRC: 1,000 women, men and youth**
  - o *Ituri:* 400
  - o *North Kivu:* 250
  - o *South Kivu:* 350
  
- **Northern Uganda: 1,000 women, men and youth**
  - o *Across northern Uganda:* 200
  - o *Acholi sub-region (plus Adjumani district):* 300
  - o *Lango sub-region:* 250
  - o *Teso sub-region:* 250

To build local research capacity, the TFV partners have received training in survey ethics,<sup>22</sup> random sampling, informed consent, and confidentiality. The questionnaire is designed to last about one hour and is administered directly by project staff with whom beneficiaries already have a basic level of familiarity and trust. The survey is completely voluntary – both to partners and to beneficiaries – and neither will receive any additional assistance in exchange for participating. In instances where a victim is under 18, the consent of his or her parent or responsible adult will be obtained prior to the interview. The initial round of questionnaires is now underway as of March 2010. The second round will be administered toward the end of each project.

### **ONE-ON-ONE INTERVIEWS & FOCUS GROUPS**

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In addition to the survey, in-depth one-on-one interviews with a selection of victims will provide valuable qualitative insight into the TFV's impact on the ground. These will be semi-structured, open-ended interviews and will explore topics raised in the first round of surveys, as well as topics deemed too sensitive for inclusion in the survey: in particular, victims' perceptions of and opinions towards key legal and transitional justice concepts such as *justice, peace, reconciliation, and forgiveness* and the roles of the TFV and ICC in their communities.

Interviews will be conducted with about 100 victims across both countries – 50 in DRC and 50 in northern Uganda. These will be equally divided between adult victims of SGBV (men and women), youth who were abducted during or made vulnerable by the conflict (including youth victimized by SGBV), and adult and youth victims of torture and/or mutilation. All interviews will be voluntary and will be conducted in private excepting, where necessary, the presence of a translator. For all interviewees, the option to be interviewed by someone of a particular gender will be made available. Interviews will last about one hour and, pending each interviewee's approval, will be recorded and transcribed. All records will be kept under lock and key at TFV headquarters. As with the survey, all publications will be kept strictly anonymous.

Given the collective nature of many of these processes, focus groups will provide a necessary complement to both the survey and the one-on-one interviews. Focus groups will use guided discussion to explore topics similar to those covered in the interviews, such as victims' experiences with and perceptions of transitional justice, the TFV and the ICC. Groups will consist of between 5 and 15 people who are comfortable talking about their experiences and opinions.

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<sup>22</sup> Based on the American Sociological Association's Guide to Research Ethics (<http://www.asanet.org/about/ethics.cfm>)

## V. Financial Statements

Total TFV voluntary contributions by March 2010 were € 5.1 million. Out of this, approximately € 2.3 million have been obligated for grants in the DRC and northern Uganda since 2007/08. Another € 600,000 has been allocated for activities in the CAR to start in 2010/11. A current reserve of € 1 million is available to complement any potential Court orders for reparations.

### Major Donors to the Trust Fund for Victims (TFV) (Status as at 4 March 2010)

<b>Countries</b>	<b>Cash contributions</b> (in thousands of Euros)
Germany	1,128.1
Finland	569.8
Belgium	500.0
Denmark	497.2
France	400.0
Ireland	375.0
United Kingdom	232.8
Spain	229.8
Sweden	215.0
Switzerland	191.9
Norway	191.1

In addition, the TFV received the following pledges:

<b>Countries</b>	<b>Pledges</b> (in thousands of Euros)
Germany (to cover the costs of a possible one-year extension of a Legal Officer from April 2011 onwards)	155.0
United Kingdom	34.6

## VI. Project Annexes

### Assistance for victims of sexual and/or gender-based violence

Project(s)	TFV/DRC/2007/R1/001 and TFV/DRC/2007/R2/036 *EARMARKED*
Partner(s)	CONFIDENTIAL
Amount	USD 200,000
Location(s)	DRC
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Counseling, vocational training, education, and village savings and loan association for about 1,250 victims of SGBV</li> <li>• Community mobilization and education to protect and promote the rights of victims of SGBV</li> </ul>

Project(s)	TFV/DRC/2007/R1/021 *EARMARKED*
Partner(s)	Action for Living Together (ALT)
Amount	USD 74,878 + USD 70,096 for extension (2009) + USD 150,000 for extension (2010)
Location(s)	Bukavu, South Kivu, DRC
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safe shelter for victims of SGBV seen at Bukavu's Panzi Hospital</li> <li>• Counseling, vocational training, education, and micro-credit for about 300 victims of SGBV</li> <li>• Education grants for 600 of the women's children to attend school</li> <li>• Radio broadcasts to inform community about SGBV &amp; rights of victims</li> </ul>

Project(s)	TFV/DRC/2007/R1/022 *EARMARKED*
Partner(s)	CONFIDENTIAL
Amount	USD 67,490 + USD 30,680 for extension (2009) + USD 98,000 for extension (2010)
Location(s)	DRC
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Counseling, vocational training, and micro-credit for about 200 victims of SGBV</li> </ul>

Project(s)	TFV/DRC/2007/R2/029 *EARMARKED*
Partner(s)	Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI)
Amount	USD 75,315 + USD 124,142 for extension (2009-2010)
Location(s)	Ituri Province, DRC
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accelerated education for 80 girls abducted by armed forces who bore children while in captivity</li> <li>• Day care centre integrated into the school to promote the bond between girls and their babies, provide basic healthcare, and reduce the stigma of being both a student and a mother</li> </ul>

Project(s)	TFV/DRC/2007/R2/031, TFV/DRC/2007/R2/033 and TFV/DRC/2007/R2/043
Partner(s)	CONFIDENTIAL
Amount	USD 350,000
Location(s)	DRC
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Counseling, vocational training, and vocational equipment for about 500 victims of SGBV</li> </ul>

Project(s)	TFV/UG/2007/R2/040
Partner(s)	Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI)
Amount	EUR 75,000 + EUR 75,000 for extension (2010)
Location(s)	Oyam District, Lango Sub-Region, Uganda
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection, counseling and shelter for about 500 victims of SGBV</li> <li>• Ambulance for victims in need of emergency care</li> <li>• Education, counseling &amp; protection for 320 youth and children</li> <li>• Sensitization and education for about 8,300 community members and leaders to inform them about sexual violence and the rights of victims</li> </ul>



## Assistance for children & youth

Project(s)	TFV/DRC/2007/R1/011
Partner(s)	CONFIDENTIAL
Amount	USD 70,573 (USD 59,987 were disbursed in total. Following an internal review and a monitoring report, the project was closed in December 2009)
Location(s)	DRC
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Counseling, vocational training and reintegration kits for about 250 ex-child combatants, former abductees and/or children made vulnerable by war</li> <li>• Counseling and material support for about 400 family members caring for children who lost their parents during the war</li> </ul>

Project(s)	TFV/DRC/2007/R1/019
Partner(s)	CONFIDENTIAL
Amount	USD 80,663 + USD 93,500 for extension (2009-2010)
Location(s)	DRC
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Peace and reconciliation activities for about 1,900 children abducted into armed forces, orphaned, or otherwise made vulnerable by war</li> <li>• Activities organized into 7-month long “Peace Schools” in 90 primary schools around the district</li> </ul>

Project(s)	TFV/DRC/2007/R1/026 and TFV/DRC/2007/R2/028
Partner(s)	CONFIDENTIAL
Amount	<i>Awaiting confirmation</i>
Location(s)	DRC
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Counseling, vocational training and reintegration kits for about 400 ex-child combatants, former abductees and/or children made vulnerable by war</li> </ul>

Project(s)	TFV/DRC/2007/R2/030
Partner(s)	CONFIDENTIAL
Amount	USD 74,907 + USD 38,997 for extension (2009) + USD 224,000 for extension (2010). <i>Note: In order to ensure that victims continue to receive support, this partner organization has agreed to take over in 2010 the beneficiaries of project TFV/DRC/2007/R1/011 (closed in December 2009).</i>
Location(s)	DRC
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Counseling, vocational training and reintegration kits for about 150 ex-child combatants, former abductees and/or children made vulnerable by war</li> </ul>

## Assistance for victims of torture and/or mutilation

Project(s)	TFV/DRC/2007/R2/032
Partner(s)	CONFIDENTIAL
Amount	USD 29,690 + USD 12,957 for extension (2009) + USD 45,000 for extension (2010)
Location(s)	DRC
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Counseling, micro-credit, and vocational training for 117 victims of torture and mutilation</li> </ul>

Project(s)	TFV/UG/2007/R1/14(a), TFV/UG/2007/R1/14(b) and TFV/UG/2007/R1/14(c)
Partner(s)	Interplast, African Youth Initiative Network (AYINET), & Centre for Victims of Torture (CVT)
Amount	EUR 28,310 + UGX 147,400,000 + UGX 246,249,045 (integrated projects)
Location(s)	Northern Uganda
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reconstructive and general surgery for about 375 victims of mutilation, including nose, ear and lip reconstruction</li> <li>• Transportation to the central hospital in Lira, Uganda</li> <li>• Post-care follow-up and counseling for victims and their families</li> <li>• Certified Training for TFV partners in trauma-based counseling</li> </ul>

Project(s)	TFV/UG/2007/R1/018 and TFV/UG/2007/R2/042
Partner(s)	The AVSI Foundation
Amount	EUR 45,000 + EUR 76,625 for extension (2010)
Location(s)	Northern Uganda
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prosthetic limbs and orthopedic support for about 395 victims of landmine, amputation, mutilation and more</li> <li>• Construction of ramps at health centres to allow access for disabled victims</li> <li>• Sensitization and information sessions to inform around 115 community leaders about disability and the rights of disabled people under Uganda's national law</li> </ul>

Project(s)	TFV/UG/2007/R2/039 and TFV/UG/2007/R2/041
Partner(s)	Anglican Diocese of Northern Uganda
Amount	UGX 95,866,200 + UGX 99,990,000 for extension (2010)
Location(s)	Gulu and Amuru Districts, Northern Uganda
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Healing of Memory" sessions for about 50 victims of torture and mutilation to express their trauma in small groups and help each other reach a point of forgiveness and reconciliation</li> <li>• Vocational training and school fees for about 100 victims of torture or mutilation</li> <li>• Referrals to healthcare services for victims who are still in need of physical rehabilitation</li> </ul>

## Assistance to help victims rebuild their communities

Project(s)	TFV/DRC/2007/R1/004
Partner(s)	Africa Initiative Programme (AIP)
Amount	USD 78,701
Location(s)	DRC
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community meetings and workshops for about 450 victims to resolve conflicts at root of local violence</li> <li>• Counseling for victims most traumatized by war</li> </ul>

Project(s)	TFV/DRC/2007/R2/027
Partner(s)	Reseu Haki na Amani (RHA)
Amount	USD 99,865 + USD 109,000 for extension (2009-2010)
Location(s)	Irumu, Djugu, and Mahagi Territories, Ituri District, DRC
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Large-scale community “Peace Weeks” for about 20,000 victims members in 24 communities throughout Ituri district</li> <li>• Community representatives work together to identify sources of violence revolving around land and displacement and strategize about solutions</li> <li>• Counseling for those victims most traumatized by war</li> </ul>

Project (s)	TFV/UG/2007/R1/003, TFV/UG/2007/R1/005, TFV/UG/2007/R1/006, TFV/UG/2007/R1/016, TFV/UG/2007/R1/020, TFV/UG/2007/R1/025 and TFV/UG/2007/R2/035
Partner(s)	International NGO overseeing seven small grants implemented by: AYINET: African Youth Initiative Network LCF: Lango Cultural Foundation FRDC: Fredis Rehabilitation Center UYAP: United Youth Action for Progress WACA: War Affected Children’s Association NUCBACD: Northern Uganda Community-Based Action for Children with Disabilities ADPI: African Development and Peace Initiative
Amount	UGX 597,032,889 + UGX 600,000,310 for extension (2010)
Location(s)	Northern Uganda
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The TFV is working with one international NGO to help manage seven Ugandan sub-grantees implanting a broad range of services for about 2,700 victims throughout northern Uganda</li> <li>• Projects combine a variety of activities, including micro-credit, village savings and loan associations, vocational training, counseling, and more</li> </ul>

Project(s)	TFV/UG/2007/R2/038
Partner(s)	Northeast Chili Producers Association (NECPA)
Amount	UGX 188,700,000 + UGX 190,000,000 for extension (2010)
Location(s)	Lira and Amuria Districts, Uganda
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Counseling, training, seeds, animals, and farm tools for about 2,700 victims in the process of rebuilding their communities.</li> <li>• Victims work through farmers’ collectives to sell their crops and establish durable sources of livelihood</li> </ul>

## Make a donation to the Trust Fund for Victims

The survivors of the gravest human rights crimes need your help. We welcome financial contributions from private individuals, foundations, corporations and other entities, and we will use these voluntary contributions to fund projects to the benefit of victims.

You can make a financial contribution through the following TFV accounts:

€ account	US \$ account
Bank Name: ABN AMRO	Bank Name: ABN AMRO
Account Holder: Trust Fund for Victims	Account Holder: Trust Fund for Victims
Currency: Euro (€)	Currency: US dollar (US \$)
Account Number: 53.84.65.115	Account Number: 53.86.21.176
IBAN: NL54ABNA0538465115	IBAN: NL87ABNA0538621176
Swift: ABNANL2A	Swift: ABNANL2A

Bank address:  
Postbus 949  
NL-3000 DD Rotterdam  
Netherlands

For more information, or to make a donation, please contact us at [trust.fund@icc-cpi.int](mailto:trust.fund@icc-cpi.int).



A recipient of general surgery at the clinic in Lira, Uganda where TFV partner AYINET brings beneficiaries after they have been identified and screened in the field. Credit: Whitney Curtis