



**The Trust Fund
for Victims**



LEARNING FROM THE TFV'S SECOND MANDATE: FROM IMPLEMENTING REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE TO REPARATIONS



Fall 2010 Programme Progress Report

www.TrustFundforVictims.org

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



This report is co-authored by Kristin Kalla, Sr. Programme Officer and Peter Dixon, Research Fellow.

We gratefully acknowledge the contributions and personal commitments made by the victims, families, affected communities and intermediaries who have worked tirelessly on behalf of the Trust Fund for Victims often under very challenging circumstances in northern Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

Our successes and lessons learned would not be achieved without the hard work of the TFV Secretariat staff – especially those working in the field offices. The information and photos presented in this report reflect the efforts of our partners and staff. The pictures are of actual TFV victims and activities so thank you to the partners and field staff for thoughtfully documenting this important work.

We would also like to express gratitude for the support provided by the Board of Directors and colleagues from the International Criminal Court (ICC), especially the Registry staff who help to support the TFV's administration and operations. And finally, none of this work would be possible without support from the donors whose contributions ensure that the victims under the jurisdiction of the ICC are recognized, involved, and given access to this assistance.

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EXECUTIVE FOREWORD

On behalf of the Board of Directors of the Trust Fund for Victims (TFV), I am proud to present the Fall 2010 Programme Progress Report (PPR). This is the fourth TFV programme report and a special edition, inspired by the notion that reflecting on past performance and impact provides the ambition to boldly envisage the future. The report, authored by Kristin Kalla, Sr. Programme Officer and Peter Dixon, Research Fellow of the TFV Secretariat, rises to this challenge in a very deliberate way.

This report documents the results and lessons learned of the approved projects in northern Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo under the second mandate to provide rehabilitation assistance to victims and affected communities under the jurisdiction of the ICC. Anticipating the challenges ahead for implementing the Court-ordered reparations mandate, the report is also informed by the initial findings of an in-depth victims impact survey carried out in 2010 with 2600 of the TFV's beneficiaries in both situations.

The result is a document that transcends the boundaries of an ordinary progress report. The survey findings have provided us with the voices of the victims themselves responding to questions about the impact of violence, how they view rehabilitation, reconciliation, reparations, justice, and what their perceived value of the TFV and ICC are in these processes.

Moreover, the voices of victims shed light on how the grand ideas of ending impunity and providing for restorative justice, enshrined in the Rome Statute, filter down to the perceptions of those who have been – and are often still – at the receiving end of the crimes over which the International Criminal Court has jurisdiction. Finally, this report shows the Trust Fund for Victims to be a learning organisation, an ambition taken quite seriously. You will find throughout the report numerous indications of lessons learned, some of which were expected, and some unanticipated. In turn, these lessons help to shape the TFV's priorities for 2011.

The TFV is preparing for the activation of the reparation mandate, and we will be working with the TFV's partners to strengthen our victims identification protocol, while being sensitive to not bringing further stigma and discrimination. In 2011, we will launch an open tender as a call for papers to support victims of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in the Central African Republic – a new situation for the TFV. This process will be transparent and competitive, aiming to reach out to local intermediaries while ensuring the mobilization of international expertise.

Our experience confirms that women and girls are amongst the most vulnerable – and are most often the primary victims of war and civil disturbance. Therefore, the TFV will maintain and strengthen our attention to mainstreaming a gender perspective across all of our activities; and in particular, continuing to provide assistance to victims of SGBV.

I would like to highlight two findings in this report, which I have also encountered during my first visit to northern Uganda and eastern DRC in November 2010. They are both about recognition. To be a beneficiary of the Trust Fund for Victims represents an important act of international recognition for victims and their plight. This may already constitute a measure of dignity restored. For the Trust Fund for Victims itself, the growing recognition by stakeholders in affected communities, and the maturing of the organisation into a credible and inclusive instrument of restorative justice is likely to raise expectations for the future. The TFV is fully committed to meet those expectations; however, this requires an enduring and growing flow of voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund itself.

While, globally, we are experiencing difficult economic times, that should not be allowed to exclude the voices, needs and dignity of victims of the most serious crimes, who must – and will – continue to be taken into account by the ICC's Trust Fund for Victims.

Pieter de Baan, Executive Director, Trust Fund for Victims

I. PROGRAMME OVERVIEW

BACKGROUND

In July 2002, the Rome Statute pushed the borders of international justice, for the first time giving a significant role to the victims themselves within an international instrument combining a tribunal, the International Criminal Court (ICC), with a reparatory mechanism, the Trust Fund for Victims (TFV).

With the unique roles of implementing both Court-ordered and general assistance in the form of rehabilitation to victims of crimes under the ICC's jurisdiction, the Trust Fund for Victims offers key advantages for promoting justice, reconciliation, and well-being in war-torn societies. The TFV fulfils two mandates for victims of crimes under jurisdiction of the ICC:

1. **Reparations:** implementing Court-ordered reparations awards against a convicted person.¹
2. **General Assistance:** providing victims and their families with physical rehabilitation, material support, and/or psychological rehabilitation where the ICC has jurisdiction.²



In relation to its first mandate, the ICC may order money and other property collected through fines or forfeiture from a convicted person to be transferred to the TFV for the implementation of reparations awards. However, the TFV has also been established to complement such resources through voluntary contributions from donors. The Board of Directors may determine the extent to which the TFV will complement Court-ordered reparations, in accordance with Regulation 56 of the Regulations of the TFV.

Both mandates provide support to victims of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes committed since 1 July, 2002. The TFV currently supports victims in northern Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo under its second mandate using voluntary contributions.

¹ Rule 98 (2), (3), (4) of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence

² Rule 98 (5) of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence

At the foundation of the TFV’s rehabilitation assistance is the idea of restorative justice. The focus is on the mending of relationships and building or restoring trust between various groups - for example former combatants and community members. Therefore, the TFV employs two targeting strategies for this assistance: (1) projects tailored to meet the needs and rights of victims of specific crimes, and (2) integrated approaches targeting affected communities where mass atrocities have occurred. The TFV works in partnership with local and international intermediaries who act as implementing partners to deliver effective support and maximise programme impact; build strategic alliances and partnerships in order to strengthen local ownership and capacity; and fulfil the rights of victims and their families through their meaningful involvement.

To promote victims’ holistic rehabilitation and reintegration, the TFV supports three categories of legally defined assistance: *physical rehabilitation, psychological rehabilitation and material support.*

Physical Rehabilitation	Psychological Rehabilitation	Material Support
To provide care and rehabilitation to victims who have suffered physical injury so they can recover and resume their roles as productive and contributing members of their societies.	To provide appropriate psychological and social support to heal trauma, assist in recovery and reconciliation, and address stigma and discrimination among victims, families and affected communities.	To improve the livelihoods of victims and their families through education, training, economic empowerment and local capacity building.

Under these three categories, the TFV supports assistance projects for victims under the ICC’s jurisdiction to:

- Provide medical treatment for victims with disfiguring injuries to reduce the stigma they face and to facilitate their reintegration;
- Rehabilitate and reintegrate child soldiers, including former girl combatants and abductees through education, family reunification, foster placement, and vocational training;
- Improve access to comprehensive reproductive health services, trauma-based counselling, and general psychosocial support for survivors of rape and other forms of gender-based violence;
- Provide opportunities to improve household livelihoods and promote reconciliation through victim’s agricultural cooperatives and micro-credit initiatives;
- Promote radio for justice, a community-based radio approach that focused on transitional and restorative justice to heal memories;
- Acknowledge mass atrocities and promote reconciliation through projects that bring community members together to express their trauma and build grassroots solutions.

The TFV identifies beneficiaries of its assistance pursuant to Rule 85 of the ICC’s Rules of Procedure and Evidence. But since our secondary assistance mandate is not linked to a specific ICC case, the TFV assistance can support victims beyond the scope of a trial. As such, the Fund is *adaptive and inclusive* in three keys ways:

1. Firstly, the TFV assistance targets victims both *individually and collectively* at the community level. Depending on victims’ needs and harm suffered, the TFV has the flexibility to reach victims through the most locally appropriate means possible. For example, the AVSI Foundation in northern Uganda targets victims mostly at the individual level through physical rehabilitation. Men and women who lost their limbs to landmines,

who were severely burned in their homes, or whose faces were mutilated, all require specialized and continued care. And through the TFV's support, orthopaedic devices, physiotherapy and follow-up refitting are provided free-of-charge to victims directly. This support also has a positive impact on families and affected communities since these beneficiaries are able to sustain their livelihoods due to their mobility and rehabilitation.

2. Secondly, the TFV may target *individual categories of harm* (including victims of sexual violence or girls abducted into fighting forces who gave birth while in captivity), or it may target *specific needs across a range of categories of harm*. For example, the TFV's local partner NECPA in northern Uganda, provides agricultural assistance and counselling to victims through livelihood cooperatives in Lira and Amuru Districts - communities where people suffered many different kinds of violence but are working together to rebuild their communities.

The TFV also combines these approaches – targeting both specific categories and specific needs – where necessary. For example, the TFV is supporting the reintegration of children and youth in Ituri in eastern Congo.



Many of these children were abducted into fighting forces, but others were made vulnerable by war in other ways: some lost their parents, some lost their entire families. In designing the project so that all of these children impacted by conflict are supported together, former child combatants can avoid the label of “child-soldier.” This is especially important as one of the primary goals of reintegration programmes is to help young people escape stigma and discrimination from their families and communities.

3. And thirdly, some TFV projects support victims called *community peace-builders*. These are leaders and participants in large-scale meetings from communities that suffered from crimes under the ICC's jurisdiction, and are now working to promote victims' rights, healing and reconciliation.

One of the TFV's local partners in the DRC, for instance, has been working throughout Ituri district travelling to 60 different communities and reaching an estimated 20,000 people to implement the “*Caravan de la Paix*” or peace caravan. The project works with local groups to identify the underlying causes of violence leading to the ICC's jurisdiction such as land tenure, access to natural resources, gender inequity or ethnic conflict; and creates community-based solutions to overcome these challenges – and hopefully prevent further violence and conflict.

In delivering assistance this way, the TFV utilizes a conflict-sensitive programme approach that addresses both the individual and collective needs and rights of affected communities, especially where the underlying sources of conflict persist beyond the violence they spark. Victims and affected

communities are involved in designing and implementing the assistance through a participatory programme management process to ensure their assistance is attuned to local cultural, social and political realities.

These more comprehensive approaches to conflict and post-conflict interventions enable the TFV to pursue its broad strategy of *gender mainstreaming*, which includes both targeting victims of sexual and gender-based crimes and using a gender-based perspective across all programming. This is 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.

Other cross-cutting issues addressed in the TFV's rehabilitation assistance projects are: *promoting community reconciliation, acceptance, and rebuilding community safety nets; integrating and rehabilitating child-soldiers and abductees into communities, including support of intergenerational responses; and addressing issues of victims' stigma, discrimination and/or trauma.*

The TFV currently has 29 active projects of the 34 approved projects in northern Uganda (16) and the DRC (13). The TFV has significantly expanded its reach to victims and affected communities in both northern Uganda and the DRC over the last two years. Since late 2008, the TFV has directly reached an estimated 70,000 victims of crimes under the jurisdiction of the ICC. The great majority of these are victims from affected communities (72%) who are being reached through the TFV's reconciliation projects. Victims receiving other forms of direct assistance include mutilated victims (4%), children orphaned by and/or made vulnerable by crimes under the ICC's jurisdiction (5%), victims of SGBV (7%), and a general category including other victims and their families impacted by mass crimes (8%).

USING A COMMON BASKET APPROACH WITH VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS³

The TFV uses a sector-wide approach in each situation for administering unrestricted voluntary contributions as a way of working with local partners, donors and other stakeholders. It ensures local ownership of the support provided and all projects are aligned with national development policies and frameworks as part of the Trust Fund for Victims Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP).

Funds provided to the TFV are considered common pooled funds or common basket funding (resources from a number of donors pooled using one agreed set of procedures) unless otherwise earmarked by the donor. The TFV takes responsibility for coordinating and managing the pooled funds from the various donors. Funds are released by the TFV according to the crimes committed under the jurisdiction of the ICC, the needs of victimized communities, an agreed granting strategy and selection criteria, and the ICC's Financial Rules and Regulations.

WORKING THROUGH INTERMEDIARIES

The Trust Fund for Victims works through intermediaries (national and international) that have the capacity to administer support directly to victims and their communities.⁴ Occasionally, international organisations are contracted to issue small grants to grassroots organisations and include capacity strengthening support as a matching contribution.

Through this arrangement, the TFV provides targeted training in key focus areas in order to ensure that organisations can manage their funding and contribute to the broader quality and sustainability

³ Unless voluntary contributions have been specifically earmarked by a donor as referenced in ICC-ASP/4/Res.3 Regulations of the Trust Fund for Victims Rule 27.

⁴ ICC-ASP/4/Res.3 Regulations of the Trust Fund for Victims Rules 67 and 71.

of support to victims. Capacity building efforts include: systems strengthening, strategic management, programme planning, coordination, reporting, research methods, and monitoring and evaluation.

The TFV's partnerships with intermediaries emphasizes: *participation* by victims in programme planning; *sustainability* of community initiatives; *transparent* and *targeted* granting; and *accessibility* for applicants that have traditionally lacked access to funding; and addressing the *special vulnerability of girls and women*.

Prior to issuing grants, field assessments are carried out to ensure projects directly address the harm caused by the conflict according to the International Criminal Court's jurisdiction⁵. A selection criterion for implement partners includes local registration, at least two years of operational experience, audited financial reports, and technical and procurement reviews.⁶

INCREASING THE VISIBILITY OF THE TRUST FUND FOR VICTIMS

In 2010, the TFV emerged with a newly appointed Board of Directors (December 2009) and Executive Director (September 2010). The Assembly of States Parties' (ASP) Review Conference offered an exceptional opportunity to highlight the TFV's work, and both the TFV Board of Directors and the Secretariat played an active role.

Three members from the TFV Board of Directors attended the Review Conference: Ms. Elisabeth Rehn (Chair), Ms. Betty Murungi and Mr. Eduardo Pizzaro. Ms. Rehn represented the TFV in several events including the Women's Court organized by



Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice and the stocktaking panel on *"The impact of the Rome Statute system on victims and affected communities."*

This panel resulted in ASP Resolution 2 (RC/Res.2) in which the Review Conference expressed *"its appreciation to the Board of Directors of the Trust Fund for Victims for its continuing commitment towards easing the suffering of victims."*

The Review Conference opened with a dinner co-hosted by Ms. Rehn and the Cinema for Peace Foundation, entitled *"A Special Evening on Justice"*. The dinner brought together



Secretary-General Ban-Ki Moon, Benjamin Ferencz, Chief Prosecutor for the United States Army at the Einsatzgruppen Trial in Nuremberg, Germany, Bianca Jagger, founder of the Bianca Jagger Human

⁵ ICC-ASP/4/Res.3 Regulations of the Trust Fund for Victims Rules 49.

⁶ Please note that all TFV project procurement is managed through the ICC's Procurement Unit and follows the ICC Financial Rules and Regulations.

Rights Foundation, and other notables. Secretary-General Moon accepted the first ever JUSTITIA Award on behalf of the UN for its support to the ICC and the development of international criminal justice.

The TFV Secretariat staff also organized several events at the Review Conference to emphasize the work of its implementing partners and projects in northern Uganda and the DRC, including visits to project sites for ASP/CBF delegates; a mission to northern Uganda with Ms. Betty Murungi of the TFV Board of Directors and ICC President Song; and a photo exhibition of TFV projects.

The Senior Programme Officer (SPO) presented the TFV's experience on technical panels at several global events advancing gender justice and reparation issues including: *Prioritizing Gender Justice* at the UNSCR 1325 Precarious Progress Conference in San Diego in August 2010, co-sponsored by the Joan B. Kroc Institute for Peace & Justice, UNIFEM and Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice; and the *Advancing Gender Justice Dialog* in Puerto Vallarta in April 2010, co-sponsored by the Nobel Women's Initiative and Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice.

At the invitation of Mr. Eduardo Pizarro (TFV Board member), the SPO also visited Columbia (Bogotá and Medellín) in April 2010 to consult with government, civil society, and victims to learn about the lessons learned, best practices and challenges in delivering reparations to victims and affected communities.

At round table meetings in Kinshasa and Kampala in November 2010, the Executive Director presented to donors and other key stakeholders the mandates of Trust Fund for Victims and results achieved to-date. These meetings resulted in fruitful discussions on how the TFV is providing targeted support to victims and affected communities under the jurisdiction of the ICC; including how to maximise links with other donor and national efforts to ensure mutual alignment of funding streams.

The TFV's Field Officers in Bunia and Kampala also participated in several consultations in the DRC and Uganda on reparations held by the UNHCHR, UNIFEM and UNDP in preparation for supporting national reparations mechanisms. The consultations in the DRC included meetings with victims and women's grassroots organisations and also involved Ms. Elisabeth Rehn, Chair of the TFV Board of Directors.

LESSONS LEARNED AND BEST PRACTICE

In November 2010, the TFV staff held an annual programme planning retreat in Bunia, DRC to discuss lessons learned and outline priorities for 2011. Some key topics discussed (which will help to inform how the TFV launches new projects) included:

- *learning more about how to operationalize the TFV's assistance mandate and improve victim identification;*
- *understanding differences between implementing in a post-conflict setting (northern Uganda) and a conflict setting (DRC);*
- *increasing visibility of the TFV in affected communities;*
- *managing security challenges - especially in the DRC;*
- *outlining fundraising opportunities and priorities;*
- *planning for the launch of activities in Central African Republic supporting victims of SGBV;*
- *communicating more effectively about the TFV's relationship to the ICC; and*
- *understanding how to better coordinate partnership efforts locally.*



TFV Secretariat Staff Programme Retreat, Bunia, DRC - November 2010

The TFV learned other important lessons from its rehabilitation assistance programme during this period, including (but not limited to):

- **The need for more capacity at local level to deliver trauma-based counselling linked to reconciliation efforts for victims and affected communities.** In northern Uganda and the DRC, respondents from the TFV's impact survey reported suffering from all nine of the symptoms for depression and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) that the instrument tested for.⁷ This included women, men, girls and boys, but female respondents reported the worse overall symptoms.

Reconciliation may occur at many levels – between individuals, nations, governments, or families – and in the case of the TFV's rehabilitation support, the greatest impact comes when psychological support is linked to larger reconciliation efforts at the individual, family and community levels. All of the TFV's active projects entail some type of psychological rehabilitation, generally in the form of group-based or individual counselling, but also including community advocacy and awareness initiatives. Partners regularly stress the need for more expertise in trauma-based counselling linked to reconciliation to ensure longer-term sustainability of their rehabilitation efforts.

Therefore, in October, 2010 the TFV began working with the Center for Victims of Torture (CVT) to train Ugandan partners in trauma-based counselling techniques, especially for victims suffering from symptoms associated with PTSD. The TFV is reviewing similar options to support partners in the DRC next year.

- **The need for increasing support for victims' physical rehabilitation, especially for specialized medical/surgical care.** The TFV's partners regularly reported the need for more high-quality medical and surgical care for victims. The TFV has focused on providing medical

⁷ Additional findings from the TFV's victims' impact research are discussed in Sections III and IV of this report.

care as one of its core initiatives since the beginning of its operations in 2008, providing victims with assistance in the form of prosthetic limbs, bullet extraction, reconstructive surgery, fistula repair and more. In June 2010, the TFV's partner Interplast Holland conducted another round of surgeries for victims from across northern Uganda, including victims of mutilation. In addition, the TFV has allocated additional support to project 005 (implemented by FRDC and managed by one of the TFV's international partners) for victims in need of surgeries that were too expensive for the project's current budget. However, significant needs still exist for supporting physical rehabilitation activities, especially in the DRC, and new Chamber filings may need to be submitted for additional projects to address this gap.

- **The need for strengthening the TFV's project tendering process.** The TFV is working with the Registry to strengthen the procurement process and ensure that a more open and transparent process for issuing new grants will be adopted in 2011. Grants will be issued using an open and transparent process through the release of tenders (call for papers and requests for proposals) to support locally registered organisations already present in the country. The first round of open tenders will be released in early 2011 for supporting victims of SGBV in the Central African Republic (CAR). Prospective grantees will draft submissions in response to specific programmatic, geographic and budgetary requirements which will be fully described in the tender. Each submission will be evaluated and scored against the selection criteria specified in the tender. The open review and evaluation process permits the TFV to allocate resources to grantees in a transparent and effective manner and according to the ICC's Financial Rules and Regulations.

The programme staff will also conduct project planning meetings with grantees or groups of grantees in the CAR. The local planning process will include grantee orientation and guidance to comply with donor guidelines and programme best practice. Monitoring and evaluation reporting formats and procedures will also be discussed. Each grantee will undergo a capacity needs assessment to determine areas of improvement that may affect project performance and address the service gaps and needs of grantees. A package of capacity-building support may be provided to local grassroots organisations by supporting partnerships between international organisations and local groups as part of the granting programme; and/or by mobilizing technical support through a range of service organisations based in the region to ensure locally sustainable responses.

In early 2010, the TFV Secretariat initiated **a longitudinal evaluation with victims to better understand the impact of its assistance on affected communities throughout northern Uganda and eastern DRC**. This was conducted in partnership with the TFV's network of over 30 national and international implementing partners, and is based on a sample of 2,585 victims benefitting from assistance under the TFV's second mandate across both northern Uganda and the DRC. Findings clearly show:

1. **A gender dimension related to the impact of violence**⁸ - violence impacts men and boys differently than it impacts women and girls. The findings suggest that among the TFV's beneficiaries, female victims have experienced more severe psychological and social consequences. This, in turn, might relate to how women approach issues of rehabilitation, reparation and reconciliation.
2. The results also suggest that **(1) the very real and urgent needs that victims live with day-to-day, (2) the violence that they have experienced and (3) the consequences of this violence all influence opinions about reparation and justice** – and sometimes in

⁸ As referenced in *Section III – Gender Mainstreaming* in this report.

different ways. In particular, there seems to be a significant relationship between women and girls' attitudes and their more severe self-reported psychological symptoms and more negative relations vis-à-vis their families and communities.

3. And finally, results suggest that **there is a relationship between “TFV” recognition and “ICC” recognition**. For example, there is evidence that for victims who recognize that they are receiving “TFV” assistance, they may also view this as a form of “ICC” recognition. This, in turn, correlates with the way they view the ICC and its role in their communities. Such correlation depends largely on the manner in which the ICC, TFV and implementing partners *communicate* with victims and affected communities about the assistance and recognition they are receiving.

These findings and more from the TFV’s research are integrated throughout this report, highlighting lessons learned about the TFV’s rehabilitation assistance. The full report will be made available in 2011 and will help to inform additional research, policy development, programme improvement, and prepare for potential Court-ordered reparations.

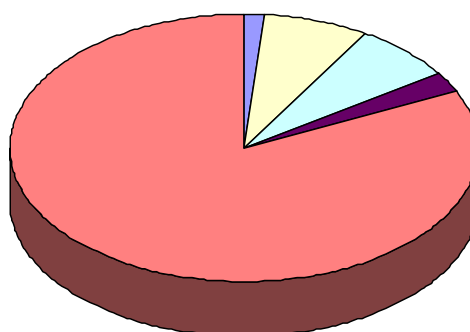
The findings of the research will also be provided to the TFV’s implementing partners to identify service-delivery problems and test new programmatic solutions. Data gathered will provide programme managers and policy decision makers with the information they need to improve and expand existing support to victims and affected communities.

II. PROGRAMME ACCOMPLISHMENTS

THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (DRC)

In the DRC, the TFV’s 13 active projects have reached or are currently reaching an estimated 40,600 victims of crimes under the Court’s jurisdiction. The majority of these beneficiaries are victims from affected communities who are benefitting from the TFV’s large-scale reconciliation projects.

- Formerly abducted children & youth
- Mutilated victims
- Orphans & vulnerable children
- Victims of SGBV
- Other victims & family member
- Affected communities



Two projects (TFV/DRC/2007/R1/026 and TFV/DRC/2007/R2/028) implemented by an international organisation supporting former combatants, abducted children and other youth made vulnerable by war have been closed since the TFV’s Spring Programme Progress Report. The beneficiaries were referred to other TFV projects. The closure of these projects was in response to partners’ inability to continue implementation due to security concerns in Ituri. Instead, the TFV’s partner has agreed to focus its interventions only in North Kivu, where it has been working with four Congolese organisations to rehabilitate 550 victims of SGBV. In Ituri, two of the TFV’s other partners – ACIAR and COOPI – have agreed to continue working with the children and youth whose reintegration was temporarily suspended due to security issues.

Since the TFV's last report, ten projects in the DRC reached the end of their current contract and they were reviewed and extended with either a no-cost (4) or cost-extension (6). The remaining three active projects in the DRC were extended in April 2010 and are due to be reviewed in spring 2011.

PROGRAMME SPOTLIGHT: REINTEGRATING FORMER CHILD COMBATANTS AND ABDUCTED CHILDREN

DRC Project Number(s)	Partner(s)	Location	Project Duration	Obligated	Funded by
TFV/DRC/2007/R2/029	Cooperazione Internazionale	Ituri	1 Nov 2008 – 31 Aug 2010	\$607,257	Denmark Finland
TFV/DRC/2007/R2/030	ACIAR	Ituri	1 Nov 2008 – 30 Jun 2011	\$413,904	Common Basket & The Netherlands

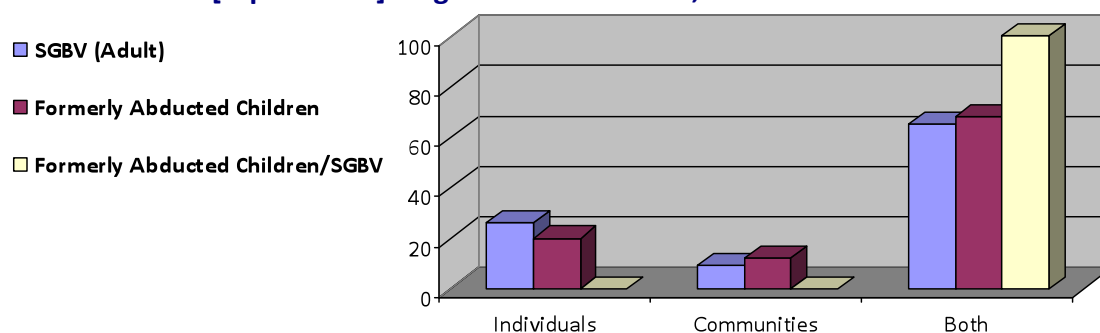
TOTAL: 2 projects (out of 13 active in the DRC)

Since late 2008, the TFV has been supporting an estimated 2,000 former child combatants and abducted youth in both northern Uganda and the DRC, including about 500 girls subjected to rape, sexual slavery and other forms of sexual violence during their captivity (in both countries). Two of these projects are active in the DRC (as noted, these include the beneficiaries from an additional three projects, which have been closed).

In the DRC, reintegration projects for children and youth utilize a combination of individual and collective approaches whereby each youth is (1) provided with a kit containing most of the supplies needed for his or her livelihood rehabilitation activity of choice (such as a sewing machine for tailoring or goats for breeding); and (2) is integrated into a group with other youth implementing similar activities (this is described in detail in the TFV's Spring 2010 Programme Progress Report).

This method reflects findings from the TFV's recent impact research (described in more detail in Sections III and IV) showing that *in the DRC*, former child combatants and abductees (including those who were victimized by SGBV while in captivity) expressed an overwhelming preference for a "combined" approach when asked whether victims' assistance and reparations should be given to individuals, to communities or to both (i.e. "combined"): 18% said "individual" (vs. 29% overall in the DRC), 11% said "community" (vs. 9% overall), and 72% said "both" (vs. 62% overall). Adult female victims of SGBV reported similar preferences, but leaned slightly more toward "individual" (largely because this group includes several hundred women displaced from their communities who heavily favoured an individual approach).

Table 1: "Should [reparations] be given to individuals, communities or both?" – DRC (%)



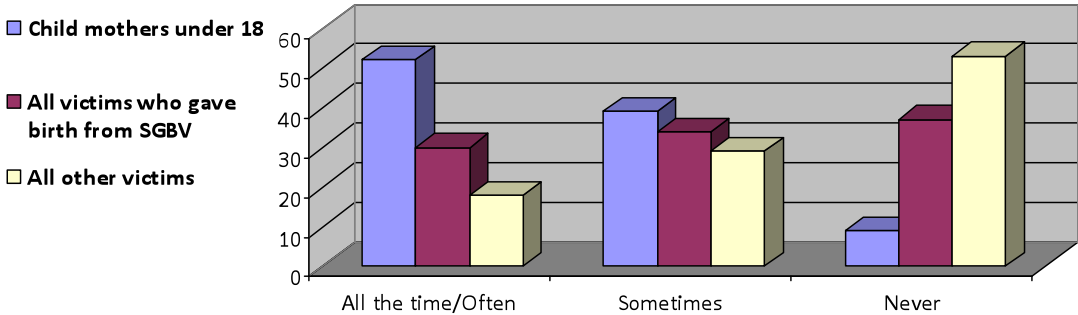
In northern Uganda, on the other hand, former child-soldiers and other children made vulnerable by war tended to favour a more individualized approach. In both situations, rehabilitation for former child combatants and abducted children depends in large part on their successful reintegration into a community. Yet, where violence has uprooted and significantly altered what “community” means, this concept can be problematic (as is also the case for those still displaced by violence). In northern Uganda, for instance, where the great majority of the population was displaced, and the great majority is now returned, the notion of “community” has taken on new and different meanings.

In the DRC, the majority of male former child-soldiers/abducted youth reported not feeling stigmatized by the community (in response to the question, “does the community treat you poorly because of what happened to you during the conflict?”). In northern Uganda, 40% of male former child-soldiers/abducted youth reported never being treated poorly by the community. As noted, former child-soldiers are integrated into TFV projects with other children and youth made vulnerable by the conflict to avoid stigmatization from the community, helping them escape the label “child soldier.”

The TFV’s survey results appear to reinforce that such a goal is being met, at least for former combatants who were not affected by SGBV.

However, female former child-soldiers and abductees who gave birth during the conflict reported *significantly* higher rates of social stigma and poor treatment from the community: *almost twice as much as people in the sample overall*. This trend is explored in more detail in Section III, below.

Table 2: “Does the community treat you poorly because of what happened?” – DRC (%)



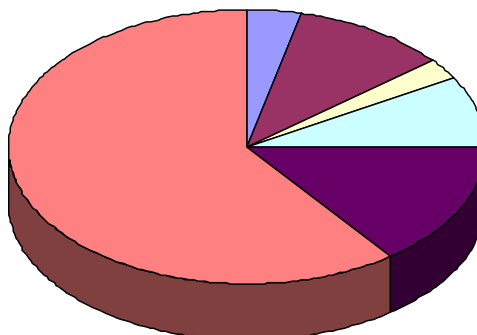
This means that any rehabilitation or reparations programme must consider that women and girls who were abducted – and victims of SGBV – may have a particular vulnerability when it comes to their ability to be accepted and reintegrated back into their communities. Therefore, if the delivery of this support is linked in any way to community structures, these formerly abducted girls may continue to experience stigma and discrimination.

DRC Project Number(s)	Partner(s)	Location	Project Duration	Obligated	Funded by	Description and Comments
TFV/DRC/2007/R1/001 TFV/DRC/2007/R2/036	Catholic Relief Services and sub-grantees	South Kivu	11 Dec 2009 – 10 Dec 2010	\$200,000	Denmark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,500 victims of SGBV receiving material support and psychological rehabilitation; 725 Community peace builders trained to promote victims' rights; Project currently under review for possible extension into 2011.
TFV/DRC/2007/R1/004	AIP	Ituri	30 Oct 2009 – 28 Feb 2011	\$78,701	Common basket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 450 beneficiaries of counselling and community reconciliation; Granted no-cost extension through February 2011 to complete scheduled activities.
TFV/DRC/2007/R1/019	Missionnaires D'Afrique	Ituri & North Kivu	1 Nov 2008 – 31 Oct 2011	\$302,863	Common basket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,900 children and youth associated with armed forces or made vulnerable by war reached through "School of Peace"; 12,700 children and community members reached through "School of Peace"; Extended in November 2010 to continue scaling-up activities to more schools in Ituri and North Kivu.
TFV/DRC/2007/R1/021	ALT	South Kivu	1 Nov 2008 – 31 Mar 2011	\$324,974	Denmark Finland Norway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 370 victims of SGBV receiving small grants and psychological rehabilitation; 784 of their children receiving education grants.
TFV/DRC/2007/R1/022	AMAB	Ituri	1 Dec 2008 – 31 Mar 2011	\$196,170	Finland Norway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 288 victims of SGBV receiving material support and psychological rehabilitation; Project extended through March, 2011.
TFV/DRC/2007/R2/027	Reseu Haki na Amani	Ituri	1 Nov 2008 – 31 Dec 2010	\$208,865	Common basket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 500 beneficiaries of counselling and 19,500 community members; Project granted no-cost extension through January 2011 to complete scheduled activities; Project currently under review for possible extension in 2011.
TFV/DRC/2007/R2/029	Cooperazione Internazionale	Ituri	1 Nov 2008 – 31 Aug 2010	\$607,257	Denmark Finland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 187 girls associated w/ armed groups, and 183 of their babies, who have received or are receiving accelerated education and material support to rejoin Ituri school system; 150 children and youth formerly associated with armed groups; 50 children and youth made vulnerable by war (e.g. orphans); Extended to continue providing accelerated education and to incorporate former child soldiers and vulnerable children from project 028, which was closed in early 2010.
TFV/DRC/2007/R2/030	ACIAR	Ituri	1 Nov 2008 – 30 Jun 2011	\$413,904	Common basket & Netherlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 400 children and youth formerly associated with armed groups; 200 children and youth made vulnerable by war (e.g. orphans); 400 people from families caring for children orphaned by war; Extended to incorporate former child soldiers and vulnerable children from project TFV/DRC/2007/R1/011, which was closed in late 2009 and project TFV/DRC/2007/R1/026, which was closed in early 2010.
TFV/DRC/2007/R2/032	KAF	South Kivu	1 Nov 2008 – 31 Mar 2011	\$87,647	Common basket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 117 victims of torture, SGBV and/or mutilation; Current extension runs through March 2011
TFV/DRC/2007/R2/031 TFV/DRC/2007/R2/033 TFV/DRC/2007/R2/043	International partner and sub-grantees	North Kivu, DRC	1 Nov 2008 – 31 Aug 2011	\$837,416 (\$350,000 earmarked)	Norway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 550 victims of SGBV receiving material support and psychological rehabilitation; Partner had been implementing projects 026 and 028, but these were closed and the beneficiaries transferred to projects 030 and 029, respectively.
TOTAL: 13 active projects (out of 16 approved)						40,600 direct beneficiaries & 155,000 indirect beneficiaries (est)

NORTHERN UGANDA

In northern Uganda, the TFV's 16 active projects have reached or are reaching an estimated 29,300 victims of crimes under the Court's jurisdiction. As in the DRC, the majority are being reached through the TFV's peace and reconciliation activities targeted to affected communities.

- Formerly abducted children & youth
- Mutilated victims
- Orphans & vulnerable children
- Victims of SGBV
- Other victims & family member
- Affected communities



All 16 active projects reached the end of their current contract during the last six months. Of these, 13 have been reviewed and extended for one year, two were granted short-term no-cost extensions to conduct project reviews (14(a) and 040), and one (14b) is temporarily suspended to allow for a realignment of partnerships.

A new and more effective implementing organisation was identified for project 14b to provide better quality surgical care and post-operative follow-up

through the TFV's physical rehabilitation assistance. Project 003 has also undergone realignment, as a new partner – Kica Ber Support War Victims Organisation (KSWBO) – will take over the support of former child combatants and abducted children and youth.

PROGRAMME SPOTLIGHT: VILLAGE SAVINGS GROUPS

Uganda Project Number(s)	Partner(s)	Location	Project Duration	Obligated	Funded by
TFV/UG/2007/R1/003	KSWBO	Northern Uganda	2 Dec 2008 – 1 Dec 2011	UGX 2,065,530,104	Common basket
TFV/UG/2007/R1/005	FRDC				
TFV/UG/2007/R1/006					
TFV/UG/2007/R1/016	LCF				
TFV/UG/2007/R1/020	NUCBACD				
TFV/UG/2007/R1/025	ADPI				
TFV/UG/2007/R2/035		Gulu & Amuru Districts	5 Nov 2008 – 4 Nov 2011	UGX 310,856,200	Common basket
TFV/UG/2007/R2/039	DNU				
TFV/UG/2007/R2/041					

TOTAL: 9 projects (out of 16 active projects in northern Uganda)

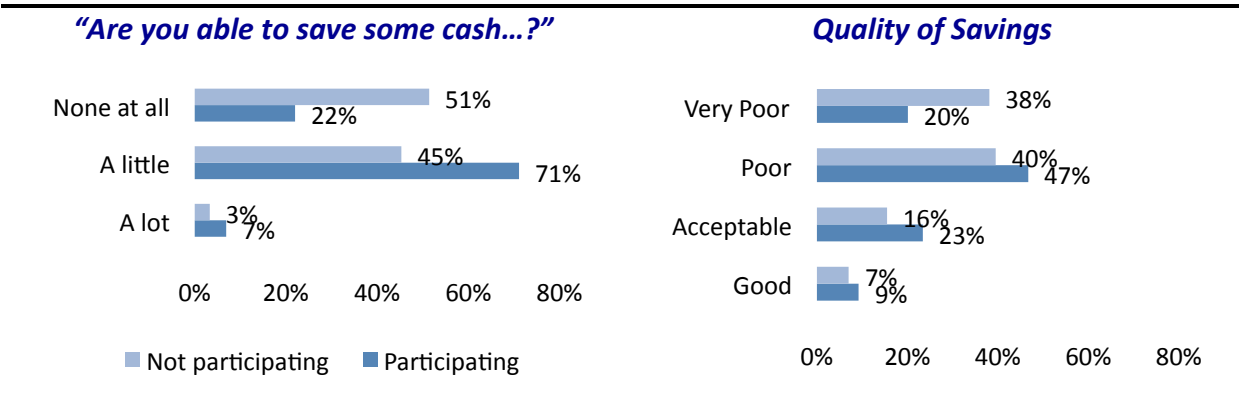
While it is not possible yet to quantitatively measure the positive *psychological* benefits of TFV interventions in affected communities (since this needs to occur over an extended period of time), there is already evidence of the positive impact of the TFV’s village savings groups on victims’ *economic livelihoods*.



Members of Lapit pe Kun VSLA group in Kitgum district during a loan disbursement in one of their saving days

In response to the question, “are you able to some cash in a bank or savings group, or as an investment, such as livestock?” over three-quarters of those participating in savings groups (78%) responded “a lot” or “a little” versus 49% of those not participating. And 38% of victims not participating in savings groups described their savings as “very poor” (versus 20%).

Table 3: Positive Impact of Community Savings Groups in Northern Uganda



Victims participating in these savings groups were also significantly more likely to receive help from others in their communities. Both men and women participating in these groups were about twice as likely (27% vs. 15%) to say that they often received help from others in the community with something that needed to be done (such as chores around the home or agriculture); or that they were lent something that they needed, such as a bicycle or household item (23% vs. 12%).

This suggests that there may be a secondary positive value to involving victims in community savings cooperatives, which may help to foster community partnership in societies fractured by conflict.

PROGRAMME SPOTLIGHT: REHABILITATING AND REINTEGRATING FORMERLY ABDUCTED CHILD MOTHERS – A PERSONAL JOURNEY⁹

Uganda Project Number(s)	Partner(s)	Location	Project Duration	Obligated	Funded by
TFV/UG/2007/R1/020	NUCBACD	Northern Uganda	2 Dec 2008 – 1 Dec 2011	UGX 2,065,530,104*	Common basket
TFV/UG/2007/R2/038	NECPA	Lira & Amuria Districts	1 Dec 2008 – 30 Nov 2011	UGX 618,380,000	Common basket
TFV/UG/2007/R2/039	DNU	Gulu & Amuru Districts	5 Nov 2008 – 4 Nov 2011	UGX 310,856,200	Common basket
TFV/UG/2007/R2/041					

TOTAL: 4 projects (out of 16 active projects in northern Uganda)

* This is the total obligated amount for projects 003, 005, 006, 016, 020, 025 and 035

Evelyn was born in 1988 and was eight when her father was killed by the LRA. In 2002, her mother and step-father were abducted. Her mother escaped, but her step-father was burned alive in a hut.

Later, the LRA attacked Evelyn's village, forcing her and the community into an IDP camp. On 13 April, 2003, as she was biking with a friend from the camp, she experienced the following:

"On the way, we saw a person cross[ing] the road. This man...ordered us to enter the bush. This became the beginning of over one year of living as a captive in the hands of the rebels.



"My pain of being abducted was my motivation to kill, torture or do any horrible thing. I would tell myself that it had already been done to me. Life had no meaning. It became useless because here we had no home, no parents, no love, no everything. I knew I would die, but I also felt that before I could die, I should make other mothers cry just like mine would cry for me when I die too...."

"One day we were to be distributed to the rebel leaders as wives. The leaders removed their shirts and hid in the bushes. These shirts were put before us and we were told to pick a shirt each. I picked a shirt that belonged to an old, ugly commander and by this I became his forceful wife for the next 7 months..."

AFTER ESCAPING: LIVING WITH THE CONSEQUENCES OF ABDUCTION AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE

"I later discovered that I was pregnant by the rebel. I lived in a lot of pain, following the rejection by my late step-father's relatives." Two years later, in 2005, Evelyn married her current husband. "I...was encouraged to undergo an HIV test and was unfortunately found to be HIV positive. My husband was found to be negative. On my part, I secretly took myself for a dead person from the day I got to know my HIV status...."

⁹ As reported by Patience Namanya, Intern, Secretariat, Trust Fund for Victims.



“At least I had accepted the death of my father, the dropping out from school, the rebel abduction, the continuous rape while in captivity...and the pregnancy I did not consent to. I thought all these were sad enough? And now I was facing the worst of all as if all what I had gone through were not enough....”

REHABILITATION THROUGH THE TRUST FUND FOR VICTIMS AND NUCBACD

“I am not crying because I am weak. I am very strong; it’s just that the weight is too heavy. Even if I cry, the pain has greatly reduced. In the past I would think of how I would present a case to God if I was to meet him face to face. Today I long for a chance to meet God so that I

really thank him for seeing me through my past pain into a new life of hope. I now know that AIDS and abduction is not the end of life....

“My stay at the Trust Fund’s centre removed me from my daily painful experience. I could see girls and boys of my age, younger than me and older than me but with similar experiences.... How we used to behave, how we used to think and look at life at the time we went to the centre had greatly changed by the time we were leaving....

“After my training I received start up items including 3 litres of cooking oil, 3 packets of wheat flour, cups and a dozen of plates to get started. One thing that I had learned was about being innovative in life, identifying potential items from the community that can transform our lives.



“I came back and uprooted some cassava and used the oil I had received for making chips. After sometime, I decided to use my savings to buy wheat flour that I used for making chapatti. My regular customers are the students in a nearby secondary school. At the moment I get a daily income of about [\$7.5] per day. I re-invest part of this for the following day’s items but also put aside at least [\$2.5] as my savings. So far I have invested part of my savings in a rabbit business. I plan to open up a restaurant next year after making enough savings. So far I have saved [\$35] in my [village savings] group.

“I have used my income to support my husband in meeting the family needs like food and mostly medical bills. Recently both my children were sick and admitted and I came in to support my husband to meet the bills.”

Evelyn has also been selected by NUCBACD staff as a community advocate, speaking on behalf of victims to the wider community. Her husband admits to at first feeling uncomfortable with this very

public role for her, but he now supports her. *“I want to give her all the space to support the project work. She has been identified on three occasions to go for meetings outside the region. I support her with the children because I believe out of her activities, maybe our children will find a better community to live in.”* Evelyn shares a similar hope.

“My dream is to become rich, to work with my husband to build a house roofed with iron sheets and to educate all my children up to University level. I am very sure that this will come to pass because I believe nothing is going to stand in my way.”

PROGRAMME SPOTLIGHT: PHYSICAL REHABILITATION FOR MUTILATED VICTIMS

Project Number(s)	Partner(s)	Location	Project Duration	Obligated	Funded by
TFV/UG/2007/R1/005	FRDC	Northern Uganda	2 Dec 2008 – 1 Dec 2011	UGX 2,065,530,104*	Common basket
TFV/UG/2007/R1/14a	Interplast	Northern Uganda	11 Nov 2009 – 31 Jan 2011	€28,310	Common basket
TFV/UG/2007/R1/014b	Watoto	Northern Uganda	1 Nov 2010 – 31 Oct 2011	UGX 417,000,000	Common basket
TFV/UG/2007/R1/018 TFV/UG/2007/R2/042	AVSI	Northern Uganda	1 Nov 2008 – 31 Oct 2011	€226,175	Common basket

TOTAL: 5 Projects (out of 16 active projects in Uganda)

* This is the total obligated amount for projects 003, 005, 006, 016, 020, 025 and 035



Five TFV projects have provided physical rehabilitation to an estimated 1,000 victims of mutilation. This support included prosthetic limbs, reconstructive surgery and more. In June, 2010, 67 operations were conducted with TFV partners AVSI, AYINET and Interplast Holland. These included 58 post-burn contractures, six lip/nose reconstructions and three other surgeries. Below is a selection of photos from the June 2010 TFV surgical initiative.



Photo Credits: AVSI



The picture to the left shows a beneficiary of the recent Interplast surgery camp from June 2010. The Lord Resistance Army (LRA) rebels came to her village and took her hostage. She does not know why: "it just happened." During transport she escaped and ran back home. Upon her return, another LRA group was in her village. Because she was running into the village, she says, they knew that she must have escaped and she was taken hostage again.

The rebels told the KADGO - a group of child soldiers - to cut off her ears, and she was told to eat them: if she did not listen, they told her, she would be shot to death. So she complied. Another child had to cut off her nose, and she had to eat that also. Eventually also her upper lip was cut off. That was thrown away into a fire. When the rebels were done with her, they left the village, and she walked to her neighbour to get some help. Then she went to her father, who took her to the hospital. *Her husband was working in the field when all of this happened, and he stayed with her during the recovery. In most cases the husband leaves the house because of the mutilation of the wife.* The TFV-supported surgery has given her new hope for the future and she feels she is on the road to recovery.

Uganda Project Number(s)	Partner(s)	Location	Project Duration	Obligated	Funded by	Description and Comments
TFV/UG/2007/R1/003	KSWBO					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5,900 victims of war receiving integrated support, including vocational training, medical care, village savings training and more; This set of integrated projects is overseen by one international partner; Additional UGX 51,000,000 obligated for 8 surgeries that were too expensive for the original budget; Projects extended in December 2010 for additional 12 months; New implementing partner KSWBO will take over Project 003 from UYAP/WACA; Project 006 (AYINET) is currently suspended as new implementing partner is identified.
TFV/UG/2007/R1/005	FRDC					
TFV/UG/2007/R1/006						
TFV/UG/2007/R1/016	LCF	Northern Uganda	2 Dec 2008 – 1 Dec 2011	UGX 2,065,530,104	Common basket	
TFV/UG/2007/R1/020	NUCBACD					
TFV/UG/2007/R1/025	ADPI					
TFV/UG/2007/R2/035						
TFV/UG/2007/R1/14a	Interplast	Northern Uganda	11 Nov 2009 – 31 Jan 2011	€28,310	Common basket	
TFV/UG/2007/R1/014b	Watoto	Northern Uganda	1 Nov 2010 – 31 Oct 2011	UGX 417,000,000	Common basket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 375 victims of torture, mutilation and/or attack who are receiving or will receive medical care, including reconstructive surgery; Project 014b (AYINET) is currently suspended as new implementing partner (Watoto) takes over project; Integrated projects to identify, transport, care for and follow-up medical patients. Projects extended in November 2010 for additional 12 months.
TFV/UG/2007/R1/014c	Center for Victims of Torture	Northern Uganda	30 Oct 2009 – 29 Oct 2011	UGX 769,001,981	Common basket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiated in October 2009 to provide certified trauma-counselling training to TFV implementing partners; Extended in October 2010 for additional 12 months to scale up training to include staff from more TFV implementing partners.
TFV/UG/2007/R1/018	AVSI	Northern Uganda	1 Nov 2008 – 31 Oct 2011	€226,175	Common basket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 563 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 October 2010 for additional 12 months.
TFV/UG/2007/R2/038	NECPA	Lira & Amuria Districts	1 Dec 2008 – 30 Nov 2011	UGX 618,380,000	Common basket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2,700 victims of war receiving agricultural support and counselling; Extended in November 2010 for additional 12 months.
TFV/UG/2007/R2/039	DNU	Gulu & Amuru Districts	5 Nov 2008 – 4 Nov 2011	UGX 310,856,200	Common basket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 200 victims of war, including children and youth and victims of torture; Extended in November 2010 for additional 12 months.
TFV/UG/2007/R2/041						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 19,700 victims of war, including 1,500 victims of SGBV received at two counselling centres and 17,700 community peace builders reached through sensitization activities; No-cost extension through 2010; Project currently under review for possible 12-month extension into 2011.
TFV/UG/2007/R2/040	COOPI	Oyam & Pader Districts	28 Nov 2008 – 31 Dec 2010	€150,000	Norway Finland	
TOTAL: 16 active projects (out of 18 approved)						29,300 direct beneficiaries & 117,000 indirect beneficiaries

III. GENDER MAINSTREAMING

Women and girls are most often the primary victims of war and civil disturbance—victims of rape, abuse, and the destruction of families and livelihoods. Gender-based violence, including sexual violence, is perpetrated primarily by males against women and girls. However, men and boys are also vulnerable to sexual violence, particularly when they are subjected to torture and/or detention. Nevertheless, the majority of survivors/victims of sexual violence are females.

Individual acts of rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy and any other forms of sexual violence constituting a grave breach or serious violation of the Geneva Conventions can be prosecuted as war crimes, if they occur during either international or internal armed conflict. And for the first time in international justice, this form of crime has been included in the ICC's definitions of war crimes and crimes against humanity.

The long-term consequences of sexual violence are many - not only medical, but also psychological, emotional, and socioeconomic. Sexual violence leads to direct physical harm, emotional trauma, stigma, and social ostracism. This long-term trauma, in turn, erodes the stability in communities on the road to peace and reconciliation. Often, the international community provides support for security, stability and reconstruction programs but often forgets the short- and long-term impact of sexual violence used as a tactic of war. For example, many responses have been less successful in protecting women and girls from gender-based violence in situations of armed conflict. Many women still suffer from the sense of insecurity. They remain particularly vulnerable to sexual violence and exploitation both in the midst of conflict and in its immediate aftermath.

Under the Rome Statute, rape and other forms of sexual violence can constitute war crimes, crimes against humanity, or constitutive acts with respect to genocide. As part of its mission to assist victims of crimes under the jurisdiction of the ICC return to a dignified and contributory life within their communities, the TFV set in place two processes: (1) mainstreaming a gender-based perspective across all of its programming and (2) initiating targeted responses to SGBV against women, men, and children. Therefore, addressing gender mainstreaming throughout the TFV's programming ensures that the impact of the crimes committed on women and men should be considered at every stage of the policy or programme cycle - from planning to implementation and evaluation.

The TFV also considers its assistance to victims of SGBV a key step toward ending impunity for human rights abusers, establishing durable peace and reconciliation in conflict settings, and successfully implementing *United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1325, 1820, 1888 and 1889*.

In 2000, the United Nations Security Council recognised for the first time the disproportionate and unique impact of armed conflict on women with the unanimous passage of *Resolution 1325*. Highlighting the "under-valued and under-utilised contributions that women make to conflict prevention, peacekeeping, conflict resolution and peace-building," the Resolution stressed the necessity of women's equal and full participation throughout all of these processes.

Eight years later, the Security Council unanimously recognised one of the most vicious impediments to 1325's successful implementation: the systematic use of rape as a weapon of war. *Resolution 1820* recognised that rape and other forms of sexual violence have reached "appalling levels of brutality," and are used "to humiliate, dominate, instil fear in, disperse and/or forcibly relocate civilian members of a community or ethnic group."

The Security Council also recognised the role sexual violence plays in exacerbating armed conflict: destroying social safety nets, preventing victims' full integration and participation in public life, and

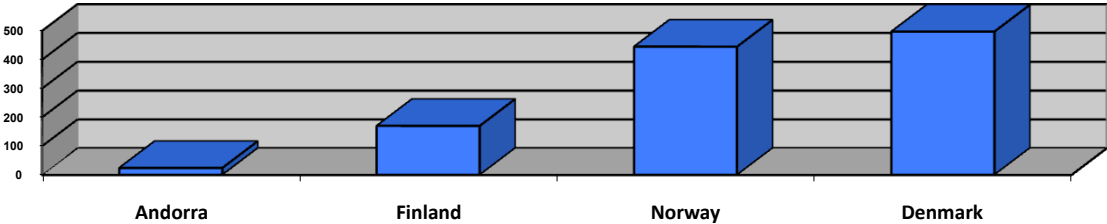
impeding the restoration of peace and security. In 2009, the Council again affirmed the key role women play in rebuilding war-torn societies with the unanimous adoption of *Resolution 1889*, calling on UN bodies, donors and civil society to focus on women’s empowerment and protection during post-conflict needs assessments, planning, and programming.

The TFV informs its approach to programming through the *IASC’s Gender Handbook*¹⁰ and includes broad steps like incorporating gender-based needs analyses, participation, and human rights-based approaches across its programming. It also programmes projects specifically targeted to survivors of SGBV, taking care to promote women’s and girls’ empowerment – especially through reconciliation initiatives – and addressing the specific needs of victims in different age groups.

The TFV supports integrated community-based responses to ensure that those victimized by sexual and other forms of gender-based violence are able to move from victimhood to stability as survivors, and can become agents of reconciliation and productive citizens in their communities. This support emphasizes physical rehabilitation; psychosocial support (including awareness-raising for the community and families related to stigma and discrimination as part of broader reconciliation efforts); strengthening the mother-to-child bond; accelerated/vocational education; and economic opportunity.

In 2008, the TFV issued a global appeal to raise € 10 million to support victims of crimes of sexual violence under the jurisdiction of the ICC. To date, this appeal has raised € 1.1 million from the Governments of Andorra, Denmark, Finland and Norway.

Contributions received since 2008 for survivors of SGBV (in thousands of €)



In total, contributions from these countries have directly supported an estimated 4,600 victims of sexual violence through nine projects (including one in northern Uganda) since late 2008. This funding also supported 187 girls abducted into armed forces who gave birth while in captivity. Approximately 950 children, many born as a result of the violence suffered, have also benefitted through education grants, supervision and healthcare. In addition, an estimated 18,000 community members and leaders have been reached through various community sensitisation programmes included in these projects.

¹⁰ The IASC Guidelines provide humanitarian actors with a set of minimum interventions in all sectors to prevent and respond to gender-based violence.

DRC SGBV Project Number(s)	Partner(s)	Location	Project Duration	Obligated	Currently Funded by
TFV/DRC/2007/R1/001	Catholic Relief Services and sub-grantees	South Kivu	11 Dec 2009 – 10 Dec 2010	\$200,000	Denmark
TFV/DRC/2007/R2/036					
TFV/DRC/2007/R1/021	Action for Living Together	South Kivu	1 Nov 2008 – 31 Mar 2011	\$324,974	Denmark Finland Norway
TFV/DRC/2007/R1/022	AMAB	Ituri	1 Dec 2008 – 31 Mar 2011	\$196,170	Finland Norway
TFV/DRC/2007/R2/029	Cooperazione Internazionale	Ituri	1 Nov 2008 – 31 Aug 2010	\$607,257	Denmark Finland
TFV/DRC/2007/R2/031	International partner and sub-grantees	North Kivu	1 Nov 2008 – 31 Aug 2011	\$837,416 (\$350,000 earmarked)	Norway
TFV/DRC/2007/R2/033					
TFV/DRC/2007/R2/043					

TOTAL: 8 projects earmarked for SGBV in the DRC (out of 13 active in the DRC)

With the support from the Governments of Denmark, Finland and Norway, *Action for Living Together (ALT)* – a grassroots organisation in the DRC – has provided small loans to 370 women who were displaced from their communities by SGBV to start small businesses and re-establish homes for them and their children since early 2009.



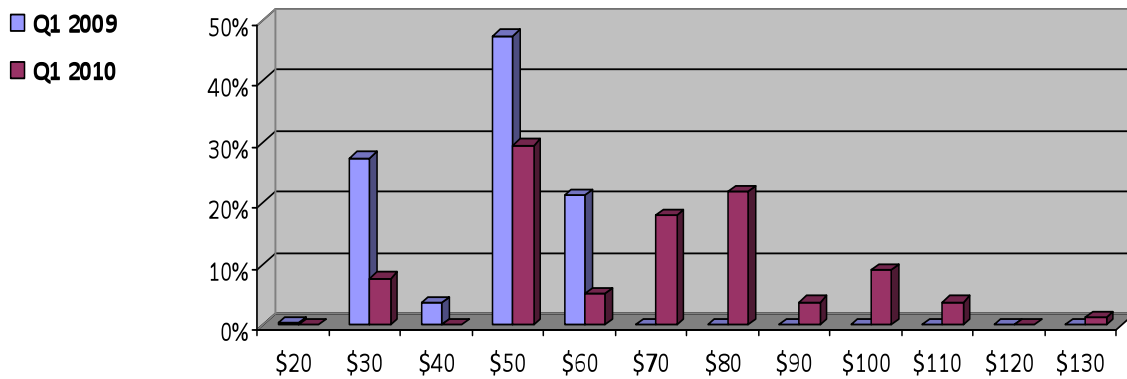
A beneficiary of ALT's microcredit and her family outside their home in Bukavu (the two with raised hands are now attending their second year of school through the project)

The TFV was also able to continue sending 784 children (on average two children per household) to 112 schools with education grants between \$6 and \$12 per trimester. This educational support enhances the project's impact since it enables women to focus on their rehabilitation and economic recovery while their children attend school with other children, helping to reduce the stigma associated with sexual violence.

ALT uses a rotating lending scheme, where victims are gradually given bigger sums (starting at \$30 and ending at \$130) as they successfully repay their loans, develop financial planning skills and establish small income generating activities (IGAs). Eventually, this support enables the beneficiaries to develop their own sustainable sources of income.

Table 4 displays the number and value of loans provided by ALT in the first quarter of 2009 and the first quarter of 2010. ALT does not provide loans each quarter, but only as each beneficiary repays what she has borrowed. In the first quarter 2009 at the beginning of the project, ALT made 329 loans all \$60 or less. In the first quarter of 2010, ALT provided 78 loans, 58% of which were \$70 or higher.

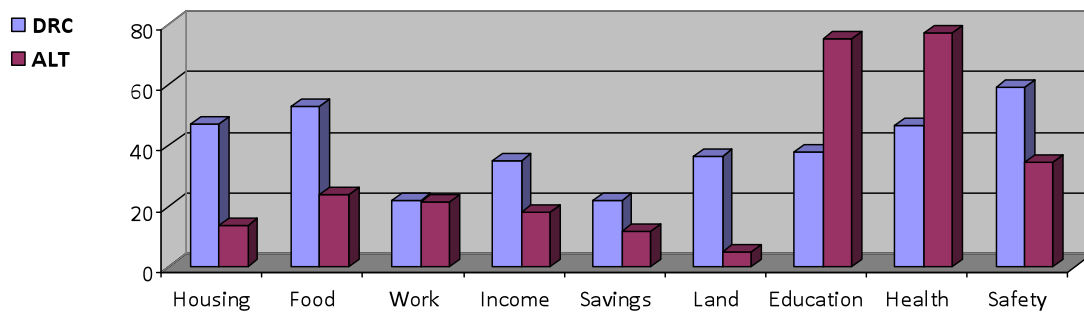
Table 4: Percentage and value of loans disbursed by ALT – Q1 2009 vs. Q1 2010



These tables demonstrate that ALT’s beneficiaries have gradually moved up the loan scale as they have successfully repaid their initial credit. The greatest incentive to repay is that upon successful repayment a higher value can be withdrawn. ALT functions like a small community bank, providing women survivors of SGBV with seed capital for small enterprises while gradually improving their credit rating.

In the DRC where conflict can still be very much a part of daily life, more immediate livelihood considerations take precedent. The immediacy of the TFV’s assistance is also making concrete differences in other areas. Victims benefitting from TFV assistance through ALT are among the most vulnerable of victims of crimes under the Court’s jurisdiction, and as Table 5 shows, they consistently rate their living conditions worse than the average for DRC as a whole, except in three areas: work, education and health, precisely the three areas where ALT has focused its intervention with the TFV’s support.

Table 5: “How would you rate the following?” – DRC vs. ALT (% “good” or “acceptable”)¹¹

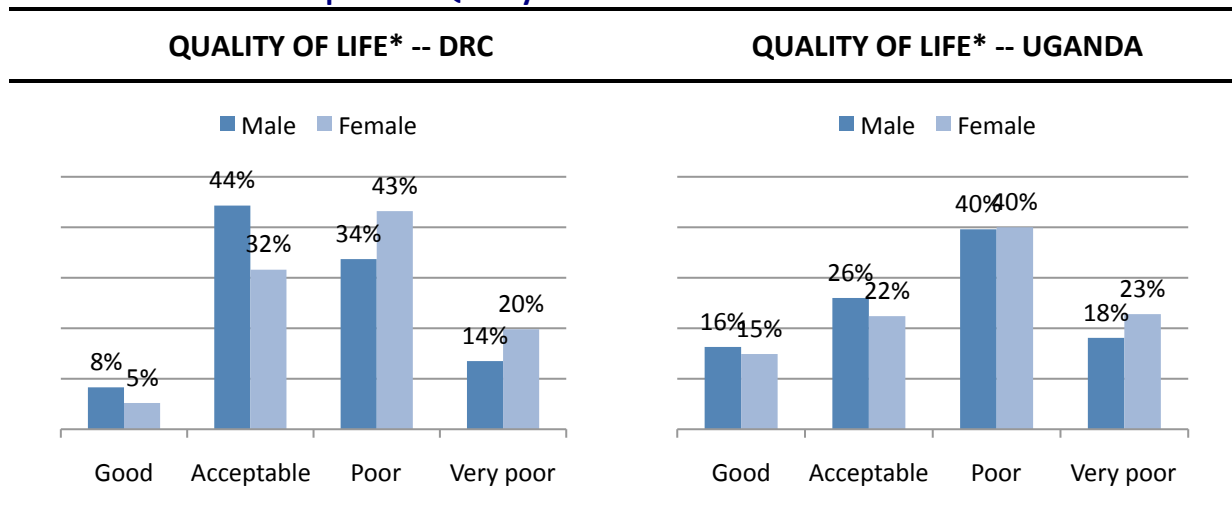


The TFV has found that there is insufficient awareness of the dimensions of the trauma and suffering inflicted on girls and women or of their experiences with their ‘war-related’ or ‘war-spawned’ children after the conflict is over. Through the TFV’s project reporting and findings from the impact survey, analysis shows that women and girls tend to rate their quality of life and psychological well-being (measured in terms of symptoms of depression and PTSD) worse than male respondents, especially in the DRC.

In the DRC, female respondents ranked their quality of life as bad or very bad 63% of the time, versus 48% of male respondents. This likely stems from the particular vulnerability of the TFV’s female victim population, the vast majority of which are victims of SGBV.

¹¹ These findings are from the TFV’s victim impact survey conducted in 2010 and further discussed in Section IV of this report.

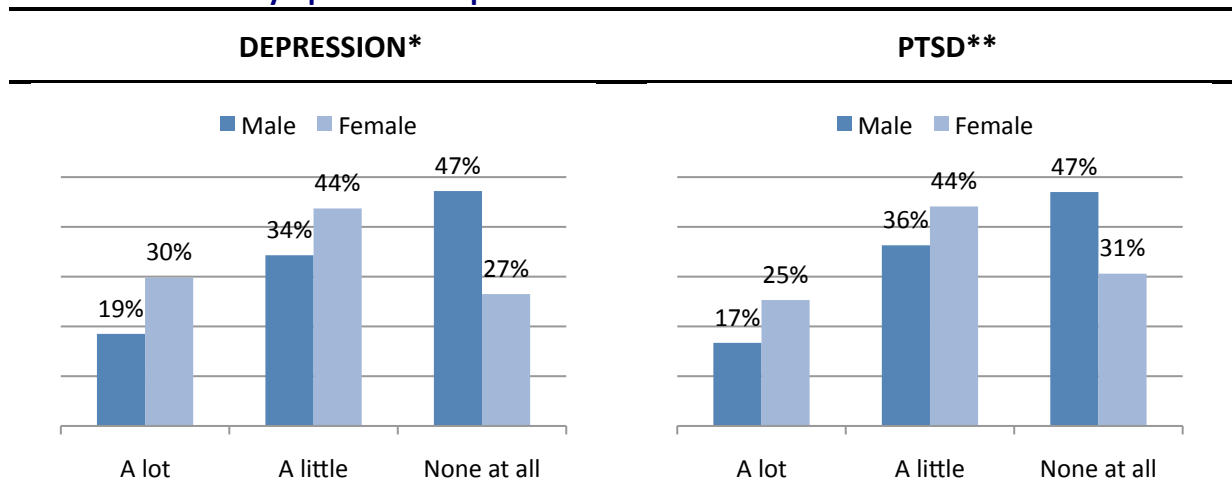
Table 6: Victims' Perception of Quality of Life



*Housing, food, work, income, savings, access to land, education, access to health care, safety

Within the DRC, female respondents also tended to report higher rates of symptoms of depression and PTSD:

Table 7: Victims' Symptoms of Depression and PTSD

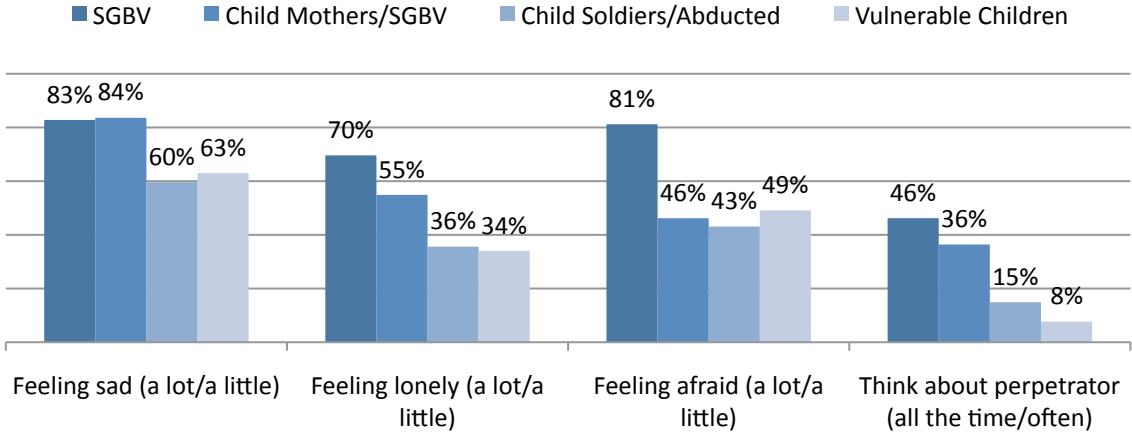


*Feeling low in energy, feeling lonely, feeling sad, worrying about too many things, blaming yourself

**Trouble remembering stressful experience, loss of interest, feeling distant or cut off

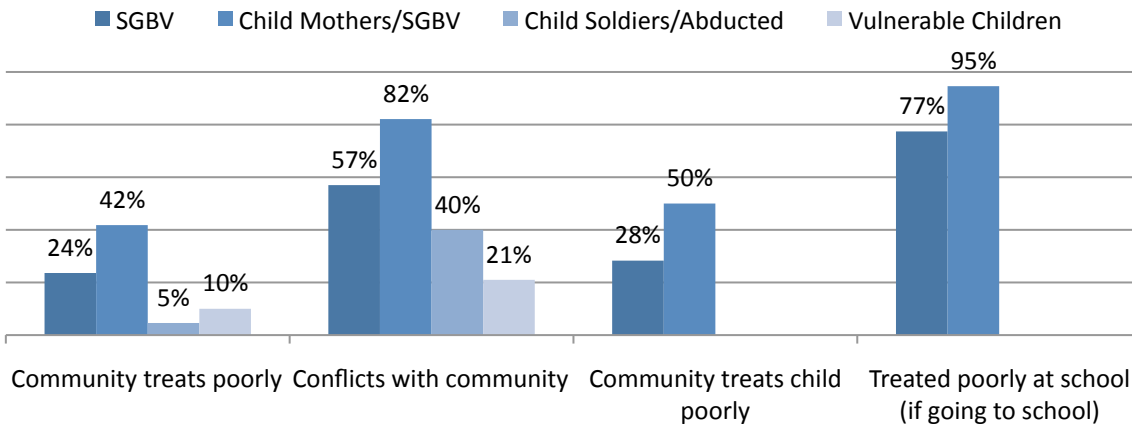
Analyzing further and disaggregating not only by gender, but also by type of violence experienced, several important trends emerge. Firstly, victims of SGBV, including child mothers or girls forced into sexual slavery in an armed group, consistently reported worse psychological and social well-being than (1) former child soldiers/abducted youth and (2) children made vulnerable by the conflict (which includes those who lost their parents).

Table 8: Victims’ Mental Well-being by Type of Violence



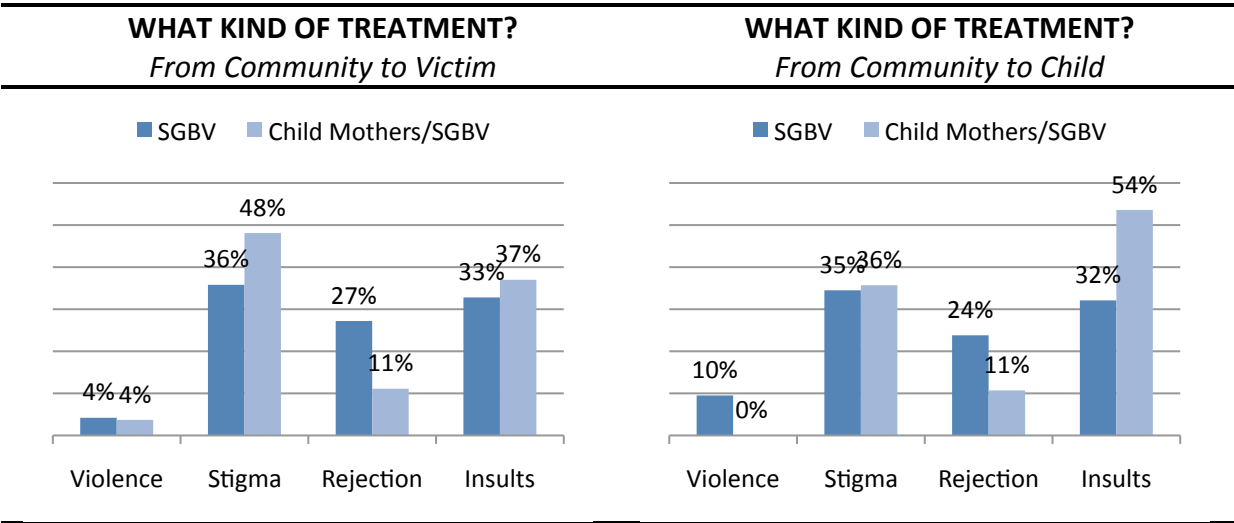
In particular, girls forced into sexual slavery in an armed group – the majority of whom gave birth while in captivity – reported significantly worse social stigma. Only 11% of these girls reported that their family was caring “a lot” of the time, versus 45% and 51% for former child soldiers and vulnerable children, respectively (and compared to 26% of all other victims of SGBV). Child mothers and victims of SGBV also reported poor treatment from the community, poor treatment at school (if going to school), and poor treatment of their child (if they gave birth due to sexual violence).

Table 9: Victims’ Perception of Community Treatment by Type of Violence



Overall, “stigma” and “insults” ranked as the top two kinds of poor treatment reported by female victims of SGBV and child mothers. Victims of SGBV who reported poor treatment from the community said they felt stigmatized almost half the time (48%) in responding to this question, while those child mothers who reported poor treatment from the community reported over half the time (54%) that their children were insulted.

Table 10: SGBV Victims’ Perception of Community Treatment



The experiences and consequences of violence can translate into different attitudes toward concepts of justice, reconciliation and accountability. When asked if they feel they have received justice, for instance, over two-thirds of child mothers (70%) said no, versus 21% of former child soldiers and 17% of children made vulnerable by war. Over half of victims of SGBV in our sample (55%) also reported feeling that they had not yet received justice.

In cases where the abducted girls gave birth as a result of rape, they not only suffer from marginalisation in the community, but are also faced with their own daily torment, torn between the motherly love for their child, and the memory of the rape that the child represents. Given the very serious longer-term trauma experienced by women and girls who were abducted, raped and left with children, it is critical that any rehabilitation and reparations programme address the particular needs and experiences of girls, women and their children.

And any international or national mechanism established to provide reparation should involve local women in the design and implementation of these efforts. Because “for victims, their treatment, involvement and empowerment in defining and implementing reparations and rehabilitation assistance can, in and of itself, constitute a valuable part of the reparative package.”¹²

¹² “Collective Reparations: Concepts & Principles,” REDRESS.

IV. LEARNING FROM THE TFV'S SECOND MANDATE¹³

The interaction between the TFV's two mandates, its relationship to the ICC, and its broader role within the Rome Statute system have been discussed in legal and transitional justice fields. In this section, the TFV does not attempt a response to this growing literature, instead the TFV focuses on one key element that has not yet been explored and measured: ***what is the value of the TFV's assistance mandate to inform the operational realities of a future ICC order for reparations?*** The principles that will be developed by the Court in relation to reparations can be informed by what has been learned through that TFV's implementation of the assistance mandate.

Pablo de Greiff and Marieke Wierda have noted that "the TFV, through its flexibility of mandate, operations and composition of the Secretariat, is better placed than the Court to devise a programme that takes into account the realities on the ground."¹⁴ Today, with over two years of operational experience providing rehabilitation assistance to an estimated 70,000 direct beneficiaries in the situations of northern Uganda and the DRC, the TFV is indeed well placed to draw lessons from this experience to inform the Court's approach to reparations.

The Rome Statute establishes a unique system of international criminal justice whereby victims have been granted new rights before the Court. Unlike previous ad-hoc tribunals, such as the ICTY or the ICTR, the ICC grants victims the right to participate in proceedings and to claim reparations. Article 75 (1) states that: "*The Court shall establish principles relating to reparations to, or in respect of, victims, including restitution, compensation and rehabilitation.*"

This broad mandate allows the ICC to identify and award the most appropriate forms of reparation in light of the context of the situation, and needs of the victims and their communities. The Court, on application by the victims or on its own motion, may award both individual and collective awards of reparations and may order these to be implemented through the TFV as outlined in Rule 98 of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence.

The Court may order that an award for reparations against a convicted defendant be made through the Trust Fund for Victims. With its non-Court ordered general assistance, the TFV has an established presence on the ground and is well placed to implement such awards. Combined with the ICC provisions on victims' participation, the possibility to award reparation affirms the importance and centrality of victims' roles in international justice efforts. Indeed, the Court's mandate in relation to reparations aims to serve as a catalyst for securing reparations for other victims of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes worldwide.¹⁵

Reparation 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.

Putting into practice the provisions in the Statute relating to reparations presents challenges given

¹³ Legal background for this section provided by Katharina Peschke, Legal Advisor, TFV Secretariat.

¹⁴ *TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE AND DEVELOPMENT - Making Connections*, edited by Pablo de Greiff and Roger Duthie, International Center for Transitional Justice, Social Science Research Council, New York, 2009.

¹⁵ *INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT - MAKING THE RIGHT CHOICES AT THE REVIEW CONFERENCE*, Amnesty International publications 2010, PG. 25.

that the ICC has not yet established reparation principles. In many situations in which the Court operates, there are also high expectations surrounding reparations.¹⁶ A major challenge is how to inform and ensure access to the Court for victims while avoiding the creation of expectations that may not be realisable. The types of crimes dealt with by the Court cause loss and suffering on a massive scale. The resources available from individuals that might be convicted of having committed crimes and from the Trust Fund for Victims will always be limited in comparison.

It is important to be clear when explaining the meaning of the term “reparations” since it is often thought, inaccurately, to only cover monetary compensation, and to be limited to victims directly applying for reparations. In the minds of victims, the components of satisfactory reparations may be much more complex and may even vary over time as certain needs of victims may be met and their situation may improve.

With the dual mandate of implementing reparations and providing assistance to victims, the TFV is a *sui generis* institution in international criminal law.¹⁷ Its flexibility of mandate and link to the ICC make it a key element of the Rome Statute’s reparative function.¹⁸ The TFV is also a source of operational experience and knowledge about the particularities of providing assistance to victims under conditions of conflict, stigma and chronic vulnerability.

The TFV’s operational experience and research conducted in the field, based primarily on a survey of 2,585 beneficiaries in northern Uganda and the DRC in 2010, have led to the following five conclusions:

- A. The importance of a **gender dimension** to ensure women are involved in the design, implementation and monitoring of the reparation process, and that reparations are responsive to the particularities of women’s vulnerability and their roles vis-à-vis their communities;
- B. The importance and interdependence of **rehabilitation and reconciliation** to the transitional justice process;
- C. The need to take into account the **special needs and vulnerabilities of children and youth**, including not only those abducted into fighting forces, but also those made vulnerable by war and victimized by sexual and/or gender-based violence;
- D. The value of **integrating collective and individual approaches to reparation** by structuring awards that take into account not only the violence suffered, but the consequences of violence and its impact on the social contexts in which victims live; and
- E. **The value of outreach and meaningful involvement** to ensure that affected communities understand the difference between *rehabilitation assistance and reparation*; that reparations are responsive to the diversity and variety of victims’ experiences; and that victims have a stake in and ownership over the reparation process in a meaningful way.

¹⁶ *Turning the Lens - Victims and Affected Communities on the Court and the Rome Statute System*, International Criminal Court, April 2010.

¹⁷ Theory and practice of international and internationalized criminal proceedings, By Geert-Jan G. J. Knoops, 2008.

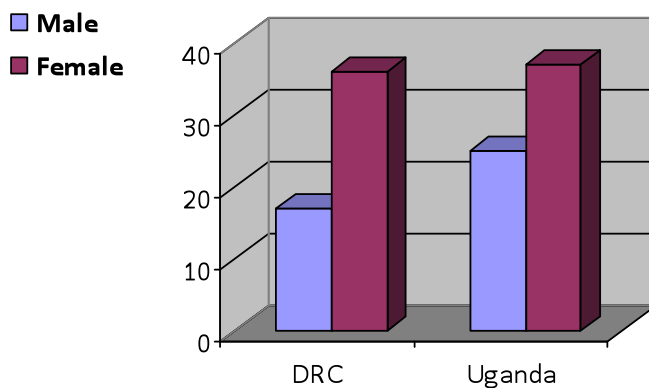
¹⁸ “Modern theories of ‘reparative justice’ have substantial ambitions for the project of criminal justice and, in particular, the relationship between victims and a criminal justice system. These theories have, in a variety of ways, proven influential in a number of domestic criminal justice systems. At the international level, the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court has sought to give victims a more central position within the international criminal justice system. One way in which this has been done is through the creation of a regime for reparations to victims in Article 75 of the Statute.” *Reparations under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and Reparative Justice Theory*, Conor McCarthy, *The International Journal of Transitional Justice*, 2009.

(A) THE GENDER DIMENSION

As underlined above in Section III, and below throughout Section IV, respondents' needs and attitudes varied significantly by gender throughout the TFV's results. Women and girls, for example, consistently reported worse psychological and social symptoms of trauma. Female victims reported significantly lower rates of literacy. And in the TFV's qualitative research, women also reported knowing less about the ICC and having less access to information in general.

For the most part, reparations programmes have not been designed to consider the special circumstances of women impacted by the gravest crimes under the jurisdiction of the ICC. As a result, legal frameworks, including policies governing national reparations programmes, have lacked gender analyses and have yet to address in a meaningful way, the suffering of women and girls who have been victims of violence.¹⁹

Table 11: Feeling sad "A lot" – DRC and Uganda (%)



There are also broader questions of access for women, and not only for victims of sexual violence, having to do with women's greater difficulties in complying with formal requirements for obtaining reparations (such as identification, certificates, official documents, etc.); their greater difficulty in accessing information (linguistic barriers, illiteracy, etc.) or having a bank account; their degree of involvement in civil society organisations that function as intermediaries in either the identification

and registry of victims or the delivery of services; and their geographical distance from the agencies that decide on reparations or deliver services.²⁰

Research on reparations has highlighted an important gap to show that there is an absence of operations research and field-based information; and moreover, of understanding the ways in which reparations programmes could incorporate a gender perspective. Perhaps alternative restorative justice mechanisms are needed for women because of the nature of their experience, and their social and cultural environment.

(B) REHABILITATION WITH RECONCILIATION

In post-conflict societies, where the meaning and experience of the "community" can vary significantly, coping mechanisms used by individuals may be anchored not in deep community-based mechanisms, but rather in the essential individual struggle for survival. The actual psychological impact of receiving reparation can differ greatly between victims. For some, reparation may mean the end of a personal healing process; for others it may be just the start of the healing process. There is potential for enhanced dialogue between health and legal professionals, human rights advocates, and victims' support groups, drawn together by the common conviction that the perspective of the victim is paramount.

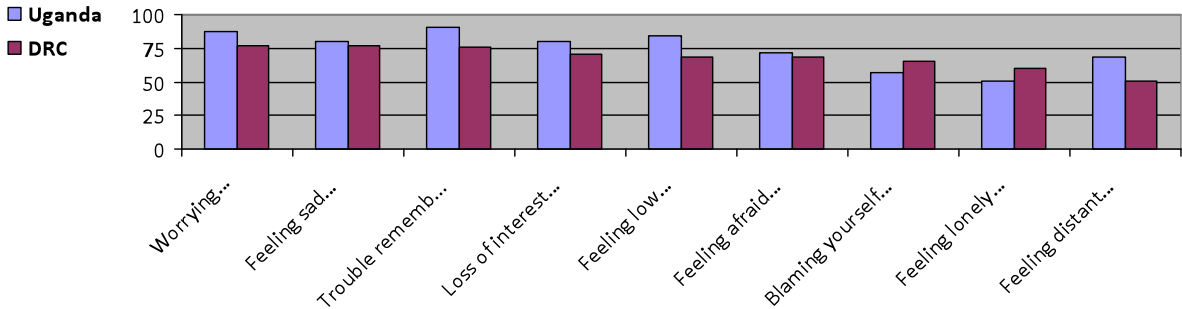
¹⁹ Repairing the Past: Reparations and Transitions to Democracy Perspectives from Policy, Practice, and Academia Ottawa, Canada 11-12 March 2004, ICTJ

²⁰ Gender and Reparations: Challenges and Opportunities, *Ruth Rubio Marin*

The TFV’s experience has continually highlighted the importance of and need for both *rehabilitation* and *reconciliation* in assisting victims to return to a dignified and contributory life within their communities. This section explores the importance of both as shown in the research findings, as well as their interdependence in successful restorative and transitional justice initiatives.

Rehabilitation can mean many things,²¹ and the TFV defines it broadly as interventions that seek to restore victims’ physical and mental health and well-being. In the TFV’s study, victims in both situations exhibited high rates of psychological trauma associated with mass crimes, in particular depression and post-traumatic stress.²²

Table 12: Depression and PTSD Symptoms, Northern Uganda and DRC (% suffering “a lot” or “a little”)²³



Rehabilitation also featured highly in respondents’ answers to “what should be given to victims of the conflict”. The question asked people to rank their top three choices from the following list: monuments, support for agriculture, health care and counselling (i.e. rehabilitation), apologies, economic development, justice, or education. Rehabilitation was the most frequent choice in the DRC (25%), and in northern Uganda was tied with education (at 20%) and proceeded by agriculture (28%). That respondents in the DRC would choose rehabilitation more frequently than in northern Uganda likely reflects the different stages of conflict. In northern Uganda, where the vast majority of people have returned from the IDP camps, livelihood considerations took precedent.²⁴

Operationally, however, rehabilitation depends on both the quality of available services and the ability to commit the time needed. For example, in the TFV’s interviews with victims in need of or currently receiving physical rehabilitation, the issue of time consistently emerged. Take for example recipients of prosthetic limbs who lost one leg as a result of an attack intentionally directed against a civilian population in northern Uganda. Today, their limbs allow them to take part in productive life, which often means working a small plot of land to raise subsistence and market crops. Disposing of the crutches and returning to the field is a dramatic change, but it can only last as long as the new leg, which under such conditions needs replacement every one to three years. “Justice” for these victims is the promise that they will have a new leg ready and waiting when their current one needs replacement.

Attitudes toward “justice” reflected the varied and multidimensional views of victims and their circumstances that exist in contexts of mass crimes. **When the TFV asked victims to describe their**

21 Sandoval, C. 2009. *Rehabilitation as a Form of Reparation under International Law*. London: REDRESS. available at: <http://www.redress.org/reports/The%20right%20to%20rehabilitation.pdf>

22 This has also been corroborated by other research: Patrick Vinck, Phuong N. Pham, Eric Stover, and Harvey M. Weinstein. 2007. *Exposure to War Crimes and Implications for Peace Building in Northern Uganda*, JAMA. 2007; 298:543-554.

23 (1) Worrying about too many things, (2) feeling sad, (3) trouble remembering a stressful experience, (4) loss of interest in activities that you used to enjoy, (5) feeling low in energy or slowed down, (6) feeling afraid, (7) blaming yourself for things that have happened, (8) feeling lonely, and (9) feeling distant or cut off from other people.

24 This has also been corroborated by other research: Patrick Vinck, Phuong N. Pham. 2010. *Transitioning to Peace: A Population-Based Survey on Attitudes about Social Reconstruction and Justice in Northern Uganda*. University of California, Berkeley Human Rights Center, Berkeley, Ca.

understandings of justice - reconciliation featured prominently. Respondents in both countries used terms related to “reconciliation” over terms related to “trials” or “compensation”.

During the focus group discussions with victims, much was discussed on the varied meanings of these terms, especially “reconciliation” (interviewers were given the option to code separately responses dealing with “traditional ceremonies”). Without the space to fully reflect on the different local meanings of reconciliation, the TFV focused on one specific meaning – forgiveness – and the particular role of *rehabilitation* in enabling victims to forgive.

When asked what needs to happen to be able to forgive, rehabilitation (43%) was the most common answer in the DRC (where the great majority of TFV beneficiaries are victims of rape and other forms of SGBV), followed by “trial and punishment” and “compensation” (32%). In northern Uganda, where the victim sample is much broader, rehabilitation and trial/punishment (37%) were tied for the second-most common response, preceded by compensation (44%). In the DRC, female victims of SGBV were the most likely to identify both rehabilitation (55%) and trial/punishment (52%) as necessary for forgiveness.

Table 13: “What needs to happen before you can forgive?” -- DRC (%)

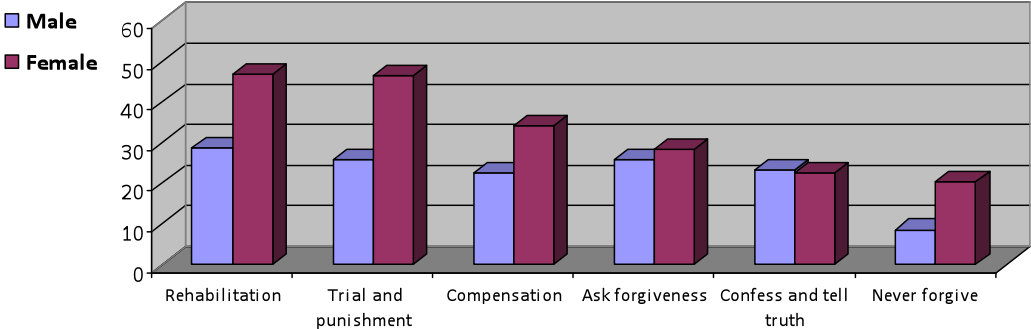
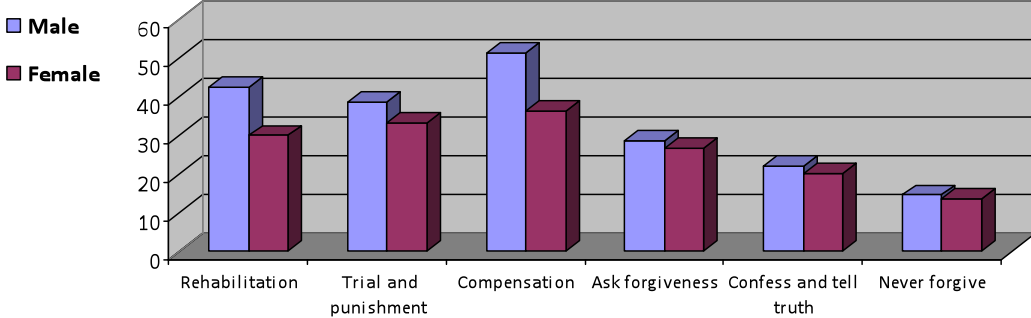


Table 14: “What needs to happen before you can forgive?” -- Uganda (%)



Rehabilitation and reconciliation thus featured as important themes in the TFV’s research, both independently and interdependently: *forgiveness is in some way dependent upon rehabilitation*. Other research in northern Uganda supports this finding. A 2007 study, for instance, found that those with higher levels of depression and PTSD were more likely to favour violent means to achieve peace.²⁵

25 Patrick Vinck, Phuong N. Pham, Eric Stover, and Harvey M. Weinstein. 2007. *Exposure to War Crimes and Implications for Peace Building in Northern Uganda*, JAMA. 2007; 298:543-554.

These findings may also reflect the way the TFV’s rehabilitation support is structured. All of the TFV’s active projects entailed some type of rehabilitation, generally in the form of group-based or individual counselling; and partners regularly stress the need for more expert trauma-based counselling.

(C) SPECIAL NEEDS AND VULNERABILITIES OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH

The *United Nations Security Council Resolution 1612 on children and armed conflict* requires that children be active participants in disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) campaigns, with special protections for girls in particular. Five TFV projects are providing rehabilitation and support specifically to youth victimised by war, including children associated with armed forces, children who lost their parents to the war, children of SGBV survivors, and other young people made vulnerable by crimes against humanity and war crimes.

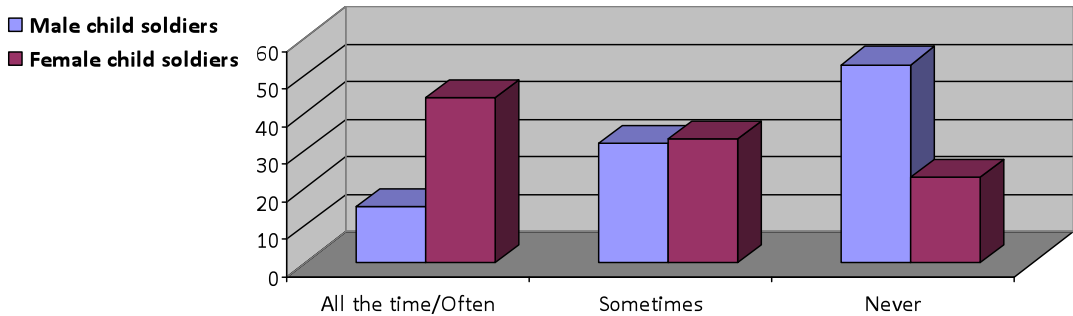
Involving war-affected children and youth is important for successful and holistic rehabilitation, reparation and reconciliation projects. The TFV’s assistance has reached a broad range of children and youth in the last two years, including children orphaned by war and girls victimized by SGBV - many of whom gave birth as a result of the violence.

Since November 2008, 187 girls abducted into armed groups who gave birth while in captivity as forced wives and/or sex slaves have passed through or are currently enrolled in COOPI’s accelerated learning programme together with their babies (project 029). In the TFV’s study, these girls abducted into armed forces and victimized by SGBV reported more extreme symptoms of depression, PTSD and stigma than their male counterparts, especially if they gave birth to children.

Three-quarters (75%) of girls at COOPI’s centre for child mothers reported feeling sad “a lot” of the time (95% said they felt sad “a lot” or “a little” of the time), compared to only 17% of their male counterparts. Fifty-three percent said they were treated poorly by the community all the time or often (versus 19% for the DRC average in our study); and 58% said their children were treated poorly all the time or often (versus 31% for the DRC average). In northern Uganda, giving birth as a result of sexual violence also significantly increases the likelihood of poor treatment from the community (40% vs. 18% for the Uganda average). Section III highlights more findings from this and other projects for children and youth in the DRC.

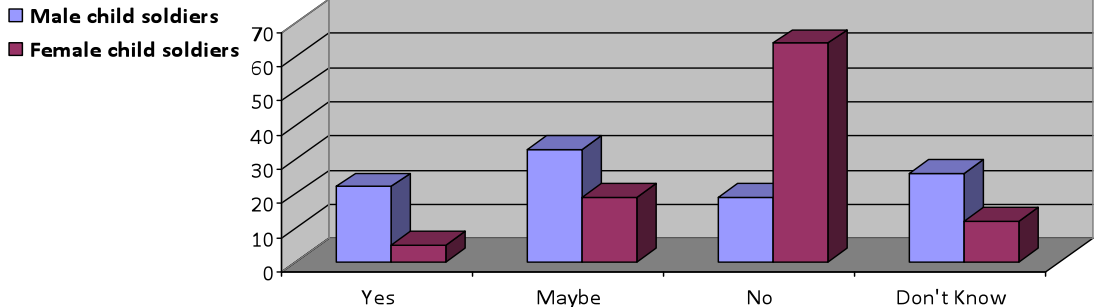
Comparing male and female child soldiers and formerly abducted youth, 40% of girls abducted into armed forces (the vast majority of whom experienced rape or some form of sexual violence) reported thinking all the time or often about the person(s) who harmed them; and almost four-fifths reported thinking all the time, often or sometime - significantly higher than the rates reported by male formerly abducted children and youth.

Table 15: “Do you still think about the person(s) who harmed you?” -- DRC (%)



When asked if they felt they had received justice, moreover, female abducted youth (again, the majority of whom gave birth due to rape or other forms of sexual violence) were significantly more likely to answer no: over 60% overall versus just under 20% of their male peers.

Table 16: “Do you feel you have received justice?” -- DRC (%)



All respondents in the tables 15 and 16 had been receiving some form of assistance through the TFV such as reintegration kits targeting mostly boys, and accelerated education for child mothers - who tended to be younger. Therefore, age might help explain the difference to some extent. However, in the total population of victims in the DRC sampled, age was not significantly related with these questions. Rather, girls’ dissatisfaction with achieving justice appeared to be related to both the *kind of violence suffered and the consequences of this violence*.

(D) INTEGRATING INDIVIDUAL AND COLLECTIVE APPROACHES TO REPARATION

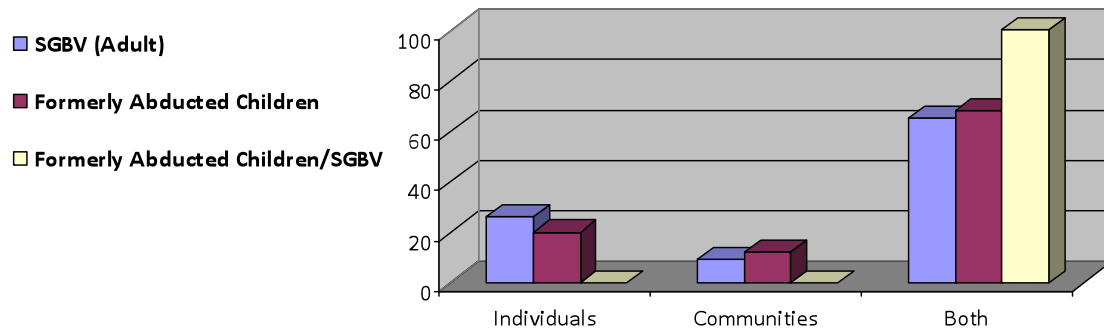
In the DRC, victims indicated an overall preference for reparations that *combine* individual and collective approaches; whereas in northern Uganda, victims indicated more of a preference for individual reparations (and not much of a preference for an integrated approach). These results reflected other findings: victims expressed a preference for individual reparations above all else in northern Uganda; whereas victims expressed an overall preference for integrated approaches that combine individual and collective targeting strategies in the DRC.²⁶

However, there is significant variation *within* these averages since within the universe of victims there is an enormous amount of complexity and diversity, both in terms of the impact of the violence suffered, as well as, the *consequences* of this violence. And both appear to relate to the way victims approach the issue of reparations. The TFV asked about this through a series of questions: first, “what should be given to victims of the conflict?” followed by “should this be given to individuals, to communities or to both?”

Responses in the DRC were generally distributed equally across projects supporting victims of SGBV and formerly abducted youth (the two main types of interventions included in the sample). The major difference (the bar in white below) comes from those girls who were abducted into armed forces and gave birth while in captivity, who expressed an overwhelming preference (100%) for an integrated approach.

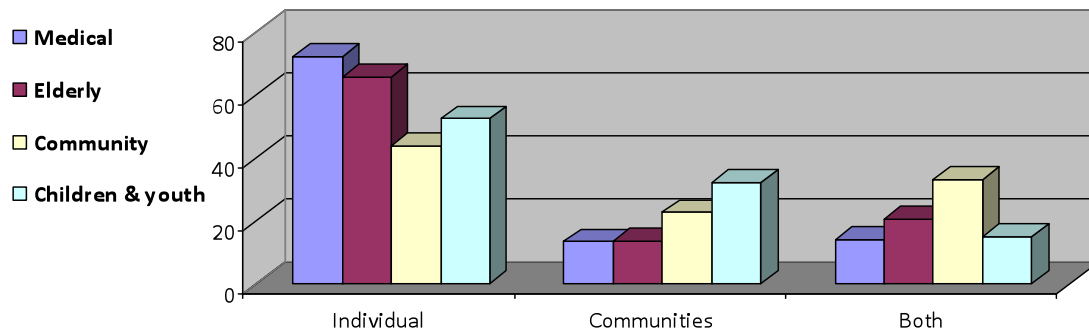
²⁶ Patrick Vinck, Phuong N. Pham. 2010. *Transitioning to Peace: A Population-Based Survey on Attitudes about Social Reconstruction and Justice in Northern Uganda*. University of California, Berkeley Human Rights Center, Berkeley, Ca. and in conversation with the authors.

Table 17: “Should [Reparations] be given to individuals, communities or both?” -- DRC (%)



In northern Uganda, on the other hand, victims favoured a more individualized approach, although here too there was variation: those receiving targeted medical care tended to support a more *individualized* approach, as did the elderly receiving support. However, beneficiaries of community-based projects and those focusing on children and youth were more varied.

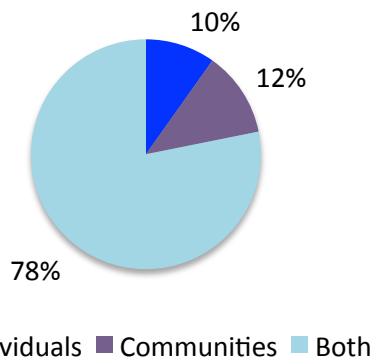
Table 18: “Should [Reparations] be given to individuals, communities or both?” – northern Uganda (%)



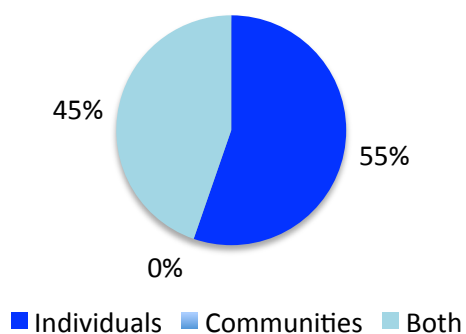
Moreover, female victims of SGBV in the DRC who were displaced from their communities expressed a significantly stronger preference for *individual* reparations (55%) vs. collective (45%) or combined (0%). This is in stark contrast to women from one project in Ituri where victims of SGBV are rehabilitated through social and economic *reintegration* into their families and communities. For these women, an integrated approach to reparations was significantly more preferable (78%).

Table 19: “Should [reparations] be given to individuals, communities or both?” – Victims of SGBV, DRC (%)

FEMALE VICTIMS OF SGBV (Ituri)
Reintegration as part of Rehabilitation



FEMALE VICTIMS OF SGBV (South Kivu)
Displaced from Original Communities



Therefore, the operational experience of the TFV shows that for some victims an integrated approach to reparations that *combines* individual and collective approaches should also take into account the social contexts in which victims live..

Moreover, as several of the above tables imply, answers to these questions also depend to some extent on the *targeting strategy* being utilized by the TFV's various projects. That is, victims in projects utilizing a more individualized approach (such as medical rehabilitation) tended toward *individual* reparation. And those in more community-based projects tended more toward *collective* reparation.

One way to approach the issue is to distinguish between the *procedural* and *substantive* elements of an award. An award for reparation could be substantively individual (for example, a vocational training and reintegration kit for a former child soldier) but procedurally collective (by properly sensitizing and involving that child's parents and community leaders). As the TFV reported in the Spring 2010 Programme Progress Report, this has been the experience of one of the TFV's partners in Ituri. Each child in the project receives individualized care, but in a way that involves their families and other stakeholders in the community to mitigate the impact of stigma and discrimination.

(E) THE VALUE OF OUTREACH AND MEANINGFUL INVOLVEMENT

Given that victims of gross violations of human rights will come from a diversity of backgrounds and experiences, victims' perceptions of reparations and the 'reparations process' will be as varied and multidimensional as the victims themselves. For instance, victims in the midst of conflict with immediate and urgent security concerns may not have time to think about reparations.²⁷

Cultural differences may also impact on perceptions of reparations. In some cultures, active participation in criminal proceedings may be essential; whereas in others, the admission of guilt by the wrongdoer will be most important. In some contexts, symbolic forms of redress (i.e. memorials) are understood to be more beneficial and worthwhile. Therefore, the local context may give rise to very specific perceptions of what form(s) reparations should take.

The question of victims' empowerment and participation is also crucial for the design and implementation of reparation interventions. Various experiences show that victims are re-traumatized while testifying before tribunals, and that their expectations – raised by transitional justice interventions – are often not met (e.g. poor implementation of reparation programmes).²⁸

Victims themselves must be closely involved in elaborating and defining standards and criteria relating to reparations. The situation of victims, whether in terms of the severity of the damage suffered, the time elapsed since the crime, the resilience capacity of the community, or the social and cultural environment, all influence the aspirations of the victims in terms of reparation, even beyond their understanding of the expression itself.

The social and psychological impact of both rehabilitation assistance and reparations will depend largely on the manner in which the ICC, TFV and intermediaries (implementing partners) *communicate* with victims and affected communities. Because, "...from a psychosocial perspective, how the process [of reparations] is structured, publicly spoken about and dealt with is one of the factors that psychologically communicates to victims how their plight is understood in the wider

²⁷ http://redress.org/what_is_reparation.html

²⁸ New Horizons. Linking Development Cooperation and Transitional Justice for Sustainable Peace International Conference | Berlin, 27 - 28 January 2010 Conference Report: Issues and Challenges, http://www.frient.de/downloads/FriEnt_new_horizons_conference2010_report.pdf.

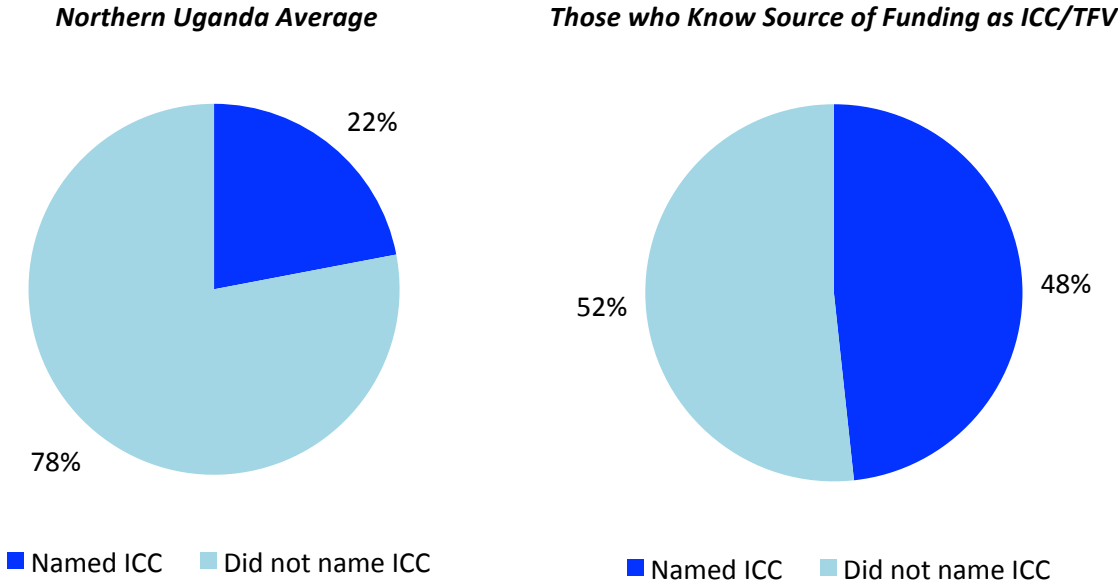
social context.”²⁹

However, the need for communication must also be balanced by the security needs of victims and implementing partners – especially when reparations are delivered within the context of ongoing conflict such as in the DRC.

In the TFV study, the survey measured whether the project beneficiaries were aware of where the rehabilitation support was coming, and how this might relate to attitudes about the International Criminal Court. The results provide empirical evidence that knowing that the assistance is coming from the ICC and/or TFV correlates with victims’ attitudes toward justice and the positive role the ICC plays for ending impunity. **Those victims who know their assistance is coming from the ICC and/or TFV are over twice as likely to name the ICC when asked in an open-ended question who is primarily responsible for resolving conflict in the community (48% vs. 22% overall).**

At the same time, these victims are significantly more likely to say that they have *not* received justice. This holds for both male and female respondents.

Table 20: ICC as Source of Local Conflict Resolution? – northern Uganda (%)



This table presents correlations, not causation, but it is a strong relationship between sensitization of and communication with victims and attitudes toward the ICC. Reparation is more than an award. It is a process that requires proper, two-way communication to fully realize its potential. This means proper outreach and communication with victims is needed to ensure that a reparation award lives up to its fullest *symbolic potential*. In particular, outreach will play a crucial role in explaining and capitalizing on the differences between rehabilitation assistance and reparation.

29 Hamber, B. (2006). Narrowing the Micro and Macro: A Psychological Perspective on Reparations in Societies in Transition. In P. De Greiff (Ed.), *The Handbook of Reparations* (pp. 560-588). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

ANNEX 1: FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Total TFV voluntary contributions by November 2010 were € 5.8 million. Contributions in 2010 have so far totalled € 1.25 million, which is the highest level of annual contributions to-date. This is attributed to programme impact, the increased visibility of the Trust Fund for Victims, and pledges made at Review Conference on the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) in Kampala, Uganda from 31 May to 11 June 2010.

Out of the total contributions, approximately € 4.45 million³⁰ has been obligated for grants in the DRC and northern Uganda since 2007/08. Another € 1.35 million has been allocated for activities in the CAR (€ 600,000) and for any potential Court orders for reparations (€ 750,000).

Major Donors to the Trust Fund for Victims (TFV) (Status as at 1 November 2010)

Countries	Cash contributions (in thousands of Euros)
Germany	1,604.7
Finland	739.8
Belgium	500.0
Denmark	497.1
Ireland	475.0
Norway	444.9
France	400.0
United Kingdom	277.9
Spain	229.8
Sweden	215.0
The Netherlands	120.4
Switzerland	191.9
Australia	100.0
Senegal	76.1
Poland	80.0
Trinidad and Tobago	61.7
Austria	60.0
Luxembourg	59.9
Liechtenstein	56.1
Slovenia	51.5
South Africa	45.0
Mexico	24.0
Andorra	24.0
Latvia	12.0
Jordan	7.5

³⁰ This amount includes project cost-extensions in DRC and Uganda which will extend to end of 2011.

ANNEX 2: PROJECT UPDATES³¹

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)	Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and sub-grantees
Amount	USD 200,000
Location(s)	South Kivu, DRC
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,500 victims of SGBV receiving material support and psychological rehabilitation; • 725 Community peace builders trained to promote victims' rights; • Project currently under review for possible extension into 2011.

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 180,000 for extension (2010-11)
Location(s)	South Kivu, DRC
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe shelter for victims of SGBV seen at Bukavu's Panzi Hospital • 370 victims of SGBV receiving small grants and psychological rehabilitation; • 784 of their children receiving education grants. Radio broadcasts to inform community about SGBV & rights of victims

Project(s)	TFV/DRC/2007/R1/022 *EARMARKED*
Partner(s)	AMAB
Amount	USD 67,490 + USD 30,680 for extension (2009) + USD 98,000 for extension (2010-11)
Location(s)	Ituri, DRC
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 288 victims of SGBV receiving material support and psychological rehabilitation

Project(s)	TFV/DRC/2007/R2/029 *EARMARKED*
Partner(s)	Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI)
Amount	USD 75,315 + USD 148,942 for extension (2009-10) + USD 383,000 for extension (2010-11)
Location(s)	Ituri, DRC
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 187 girls associated w/ armed groups, and 183 of their babies, who have received or are receiving accelerated education and material support to rejoin Ituri school system; • 150 children and youth formerly associated with armed groups; • 50 children and youth made vulnerable by war (e.g. orphans); • Extended to continue providing accelerated education and to incorporate former child soldiers and vulnerable children from project 028, which was closed in early 2010.

Project(s)	TFV/DRC/2007/R2/031, TFV/DRC/2007/R2/033 and TFV/DRC/2007/R2/043 *EARMARKED*
Partner(s)	CONFIDENTIAL
Amount	USD 350,000
Location(s)	DRC
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counselling, vocational training, and vocational equipment for 550 victims of SGBV • Partner had been implementing projects 026 and 028, but these were closed and the beneficiaries transferred to projects 030 and 029, respectively.

Project(s)	TFV/UG/2007/R2/040 *EARMARKED*
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"> • 19,700 victims of war, including 1,500 victims of SGBV received at two counselling centres and 17,700 community peace builders reached through sensitization activities; • No-cost extension through 2010; Project under review for 12-month extension.

³¹ Names of intermediaries crossed out indicate a closure of the project and/or partnership.

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"> • Counselling, vocational training and reintegration kits for about 250 ex-child combatants, former abductees and/or children made vulnerable by war • Counselling and material support for about 400 family members caring for children who lost their parents during the war

Project(s)	TFV/DRC/2007/R1/019
Partner(s)	Missionnaires D'Afrique
Amount	USD 80,663 + USD 93,500 for extension (2009-10) + USD 128,700 for extension (2010-11)
Location(s)	DRC
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,900 children and youth associated with armed forces or made vulnerable by war reached through "School of Peace"; • 12,700 children and community members reached through "School of Peace"; • Extended in November 2010 to continue scaling-up activities to more schools in Ituri and North Kivu.

Project(s)	TFV/DRC/2007/R1/026 and TFV/DRC/2007/R2/028
Partner(s)	CONFIDENTIAL
Amount	<i>Now integrated into TFV/DRC/2007/R2/030 and TFV/DRC/2007/R2/029, respectively</i>
Location(s)	DRC
Description	<i>Now integrated into TFV/DRC/2007/R2/030 and TFV/DRC/2007/R2/029, respectively</i>

Project(s)	TFV/DRC/2007/R2/030
Partner(s)	ACIAR
Amount	USD 74,907 + USD 38,997 for extension (2009) + USD 300,000 for extension (2010-11)
Location(s)	DRC
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 400 children and youth formerly associated with armed groups; • 200 children and youth made vulnerable by war (e.g. orphans); • 400 people from families caring for children orphaned by war; • Extended to incorporate former child soldiers and vulnerable children from project TFV/DRC/2007/R1/011, which was closed in late 2009 and project TFV/DRC/2007/R1/026, which was closed in early 2010.

Assistance for victims of torture and/or mutilation

Project(s)	TFV/DRC/2007/R2/032
Partner(s)	KAF
Amount	USD 29,690 + USD 12,957 for extension (2009) + USD 45,000 for extension (2010-11)
Location(s)	DRC
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counselling, micro-credit, and vocational training for 117 victims of torture and mutilation

Project(s)	TFV/UG/2007/R1/14(a) and TFV/UG/2007/R1/14(b)
Partner(s)	Interplast and African Youth Initiative Network (AYINET) Watoto
Amount	(a) EUR 28,310 + (b) UGX 147,400,000 (integrated projects) + (b) UGX 270,000,000 for extension (2010-2011)
Location(s)	Northern Uganda
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 375 victims of torture, mutilation and/or attack who are receiving or will receive medical care, including reconstructive surgery; • Project 014b (AYINET) is currently suspended as new implementing partner (Watoto) takes over project; • Integrated projects to identify, transport, care for and follow-up medical patients. Projects extended in November 2010 for additional 12 months.

Project(s)	TFV/UG/2007/R1/14(c)
Partner(s)	Centre for Victims of Torture (CVT)
Amount	UGX 246,249,045 + UGX 522,752,936 for extension (2010-11)
Location(s)	Northern Uganda
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiated in October 2009 to provide certified trauma-counselling training to TFV implementing partners; • Extended in October 2010 for additional 12 months to scale up training to include staff from more TFV implementing partners.

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) + EUR 104,550 for extension (2010-11)
Location(s)	Northern Uganda
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 563 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 October 2010 for additional 12 months.

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) + UGX 115,000,000 for extension (2010-11)
Location(s)	Gulu and Amuru Districts, Northern Uganda
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Healing of Memory" sessions for about 100 victims of torture and mutilation to express their trauma in small groups and help each other reach a point of forgiveness and reconciliation • Vocational training and school fees for about 100 victims of torture or mutilation • Referrals to healthcare services for victims who are still in need of physical rehabilitation • Extended in November 2010 for additional 12 months.

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"> • 450 beneficiaries of counselling and community reconciliation; • Granted no-cost extension through February 2011 to complete scheduled activities.

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"> • 500 beneficiaries of counselling and 19,500 community members reached through large scale "Peace Caravan"; • Project granted no-cost extension through December 2010 to complete scheduled activities; • Project currently under review for possible extension in 2011.

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)	<p>International NGO overseeing seven small grants implemented by:</p> <p>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</p>
Amount	UGX 597,032,889 + UGX 600,000,310 for extension (2010) + UGX 868,496,905 for extension (2010-11)
Location(s)	Northern Uganda
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5,900 victims of war receiving integrated support, including vocational training, medical care, village savings training and more; • This set of integrated projects is overseen by one international partner; • Additional UGX 51,000,000 obligated and disbursed for 8 surgeries that were too expensive for the original budget; • Projects extended in December 2010 for additional 12 months; • New implementing partner Kika-Ber will take over Project 003 from UYAP/WACA; • Project 006 (AYINET) is currently suspended as new implementing partner is identified.

Project(s)	TFV/UG/2007/R2/038
Partner(s)	Northeast Chilli Producers Association (NECPA)
Amount	UGX 188,700,000 + UGX 190,000,000 for extension (2010) + UGX 239,680,000 for extension (2010-11)
Location(s)	Lira and Amuria Districts, Uganda
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counselling, training, seeds, animals, and farm tools for about 2,700 victims in the process of rebuilding their communities. • Victims work through farmers' collectives to sell their crops and establish durable sources of livelihood • Extended in November 2010 for additional 12 months.

ANNEX 3: OVERVIEW OF THE TRUST FUND FOR VICTIMS (TFV)

The Trust Fund for Victims is the first of its kind in the global movement to end impunity and promote justice. At the end of one of the bloodiest centuries in human history, the international community made a commitment to end impunity, help prevent the gravest crimes known to humanity and bring justice to victims with the adoption of the Rome Statute.

This treaty - voted for by 120 nations in 1998 - created the International Criminal Court to prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes. For the people who suffer most from these crimes, and who too often are forgotten, it set forth the mandates of the Trust Fund for Victims. In 2002, the Rome Statute came into force and the Assembly of States Parties established the TFV.

The TFV works in partnership with national and international implementing partners to fulfil a global promise of justice, assisting victims and their families in rebuilding their lives and communities.

Civilians often bear the brunt of the crimes of war. Adults and children witness their loved ones being killed, tortured, and raped. Children are forced to join fighting forces. Women and girls, and sometimes men and boys, are victims of sexual violence. People see their property and livelihoods destroyed. Victims feel stripped of their dignity and may be shunned by their communities. Conflict tears apart the social and economic fabric of societies.

Marginalisation makes it harder for victims to be heard, to get help, and rebuild their lives. Those who are stigmatised and vulnerable even in times of peace suffer more acutely in times of conflict. Widows returning to their villages, for example, have to struggle to get their homes back because women rarely hold title to the family property. Crimes may compound existing vulnerabilities, or may lead to victims being ostracised from their societies. Rape victims often refrain from mentioning their plight to avoid being shunned by their families. Victims of mutilation can be rejected by their communities. Often, people are victims of multiple crimes.

The TFV listens to the most vulnerable victims of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, and amplifies their voices in the international arena. It raises public awareness and mobilizes people, ideas and resources. It funds innovative projects through intermediaries to relieve the suffering of the often forgotten survivors. The TFV works closely with NGOs, community groups, experts, governments, and UN agencies at local, national, and international levels.

The TFV aims to directly address and respond to victims' physical, psychological, or material needs. It develops its activities with the victims themselves as partners. The TFV does not dispense charity; it provides the tools for victims to help themselves regain their dignity, livelihoods, and place within their families and communities. By focusing on local ownership and leadership, the TFV empowers victims as main stakeholders in the process of rebuilding their lives.

The basis for the Trust Fund for Victims is laid down in article 79 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court which provides for a "Trust Fund...for the benefit of victims of crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court, and of the families of such victims."³² The TFV supports activities which address the harm resulting from the crimes under the jurisdiction of the ICC by assisting

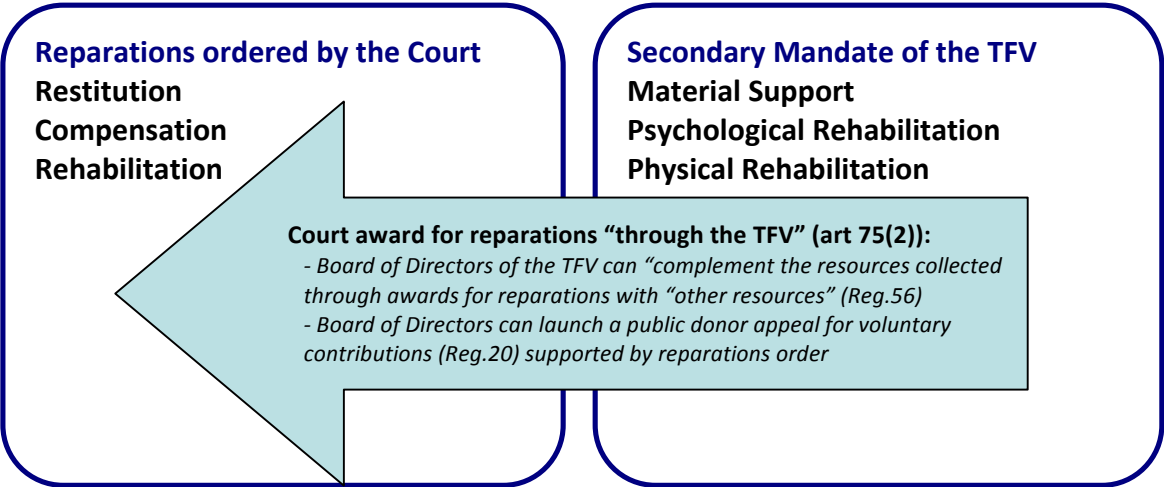
³² For more information on the TFV's legal basis, please see <http://trustfundforvictims.org/legal-basis>.

victims to return to a dignified and contributory life within their communities.³³ The TFV develops its activities with victims themselves as partners, helping them rebuild their families and communities and regain their place as fully contributing members of their societies.

To do this, the TFV fulfils two mandates: (1) administering reparations ordered by the Court against a convicted person³⁴, and (2) using other resources for the benefit of victims subject to the provisions of article 79 of the Rome Statute.³⁵ Both mandates provide support to victims of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes committed since 1 July, 2002.³⁶

REPARATIONS MANDATE

The TFV’s first mandate is linked to a case. Resources are collected through fines or forfeiture and awards for reparations³⁷ and complemented with "other resources of the Trust Fund" if the Board of Directors so determines.³⁸



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 of Procedure and Evidence.

33 Victims are defined in Rule 85 of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence.
 34 Rule 98 (2), (3), (4) of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence
 35 Rule 98 (5) of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence.
 36 As defined in Articles 6, 7, and 8 of the Rome Statute.
 37 Regulations 43 to 46 of the Regulations of the Trust Fund for Victims
 38 Regulation 56 of the Regulations of the Trust Fund for Victims

REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE MANDATE

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, in particular for two reasons. First, the TFV can provide assistance to victims in a more timely manner than may be allowed by the judicial process. Second, assistance is targeted to victims of the broader situations before the ICC, regardless of whether the harm they suffered stems from particular crimes charged by the Prosecutor in a specific case.

The resources used for the TFV's second mandate 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 for Victims. They are 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 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.

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 specific categories of victims, including victims of sexual violence and children and youth associated with armed forces; and (2) assistance to affected communities, including villages victimized by pillage, massacre, and/or displacement. This category also includes community leaders reached through sensitization activities: o further support reconciliation and healing at the individual and community levels, the TFV supports projects that reduce the added stigma and discrimination often faced by victims of grave human rights abuses.

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

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: US dollar (US \$)
Account Number: 53.86.21.176
IBAN: NL87ABNA0538621176
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.