

Changing Lives Overcoming Stigma, Vulnerability and Discrimination

"...My eyes could not see, my lips were twisted, and coupled with a stiff neck, I was unable to cook or dig because of my burns and cuts on my face from the attack...but now I can happily cook, and dig and my eyes are just fine after the Trust Fund sent me for surgery." – Betty, victim in northern Uganda

The Trust Fund for Victims (TFV) fulfills two mandates for victims of crimes under the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court (ICC): implementing *reparations* ordered by the Court and providing *assistance* to victims and their families by the use of voluntary contributions. The Fund continued its approach of integrating a gender analysis within programming processes, including supporting victims of sexual and gender-based violence through participatory approaches and integrated community-based activities.

Under its assistance mandate, the Fund is supporting over 110,000 victims of crimes under the jurisdiction of the Court through physical and psychological rehabilitation and material support at both the individual and community levels. The programme during the reporting period consists of 28 active projects in northern Uganda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), which combines integrated physical and psychological rehabilitation and/or material support. The target beneficiaries of the Fund's interventions are victims as defined in Rule 85 of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence.

An international competitive tendering procedure for the Fund's programme in the Central African Republic (CAR) was completed; and the Pre-Trial Chamber found that the programme did not pre-determine any issue before the Court. However, due to the deteriorating security situation, the Fund suspended its activities in March 2013 in CAR until further notice.



Programme Progress Report
Summer 2013



Fonds au Profit des Victimes
The Trust Fund for Victims

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The reparation mandate may be activated soon in relation to the first conviction by the Court issued on 14 March 2012 against Mr. Thomas Lubanga for crimes related to the conscription and enlistment of child soldiers. The Court's Appeals Chamber invited the Fund to submit observations on the appeals against Trial Chamber I's "Decision establishing the principles and procedures to be applied to reparations" (7 August 2012). In its submission on 8 April 2013, the Fund held, *inter alia*, that the delegation by Trial Chamber I of substantial matters to the Fund in the award of reparations to victims is legitimate and in accordance with the Regulations of the Fund.

The 10th annual meeting of the Fund's Board of Directors ("the Board") was held in The Hague from 19 through 21 March 2013. The Board approved the proposed project extensions under the assistance mandate in the DRC and northern Uganda with a total amount of €1.9 million; and increased the Fund's reparations reserve from €1.2 million to €1.8 million. The Board also approved the extension of the Fund's 2009 - 2012 Strategic Plan until the end of 2013 to allow more time for the development of a new Strategic Plan for 2014-2017.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report was co-authored by Judicael Elidje, Monitoring & Evaluation Advisor; Silke Studzinsky, Legal Advisor; Aude Le Goff and Scott Bartell, Regional Programme Officers; Marita Nadalutti, Programme Assistant; Jessica Connolly, Intern; Sophia Hernández, Intern and Chloé Anne Lailier, Intern. The report was edited and designed by Kristin Kalla, Senior Programme Officer.

The TFV also acknowledges all contributions and personal commitments made by the victims, families, affected communities and our implementing partners - some of them highlighted in this report - and who have all worked tirelessly on behalf of the Trust Fund for Victims (TFV) often under very challenging circumstances in northern Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

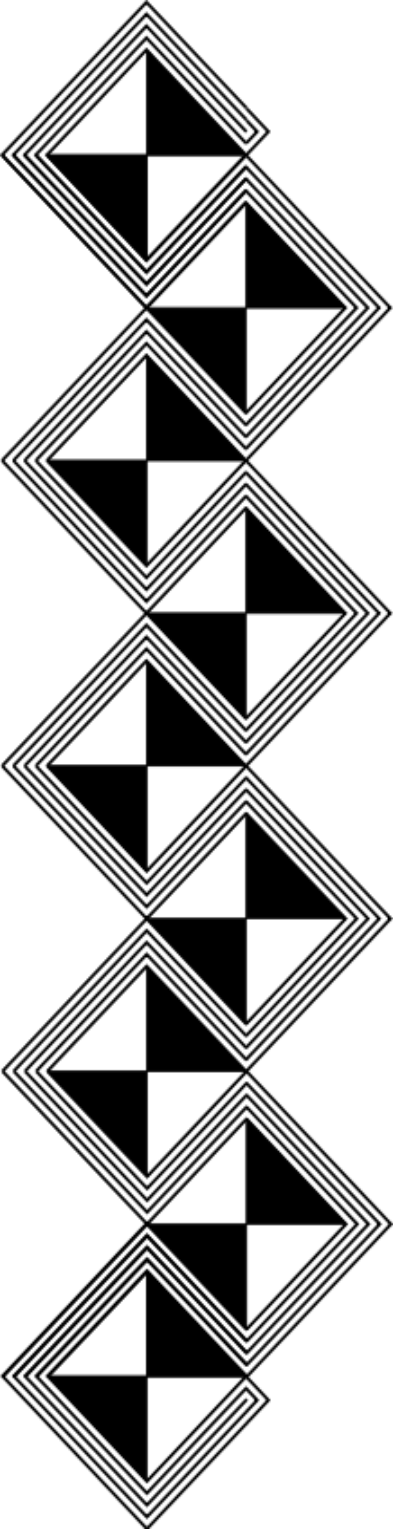
The information and photos presented in this report reflect the efforts of our partners and staff. The pictures are of actual TFV beneficiaries, staff and activities. Special recognition goes to Marita Nadalutti, Programme Assistant for her beautiful photos and thoughtful documentation.

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 and supported by the Rome Statute System.



EXECUTIVE FOREWORD



The Summer 2013 Report of the Trust Fund for Victims is brimming with information and ambition. It accounts for the use of the Fund's resources, originating from voluntary contributions and donations, in programmes implemented by our trusted network of locally based partners. It also reports on the Fund's efforts to strengthen the abilities of the implementing partners so that they can deliver services of reparative value to victims, their families and their communities.

You will find that the Fund and its partners continue to engage where it most matters: on the ground, providing assistance to over 110,000 victims in northern Uganda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and, security permitting, in the Central African Republic.

The Fund's next major challenge will be to engage on its mandate to implement Court-ordered reparations. Upon the invitation by the Appeals Chamber in the Lubanga case, the Fund submitted in April 2013 its observations on the appeals lodged by the Defence and victims groups. Pending the final outcome of the appeals proceedings, the Fund continues to work on its preparedness, building the internal knowledge and the expertise networks required to meet already high-running expectations.

Considering its unprecedented set of mandates, the Trust Fund for Victims is the embodiment of a learning organisation. Currently underway is the first comprehensive external evaluation of the Fund's programmes in northern Uganda and in the eastern DRC. The Fund is also developing a comprehensive risk management framework. Both initiatives are expected to improve the quality of the Fund's work. Their outcomes should also inform the Fund's new Strategic Plan (2014-2017).

In the past months, the Trust Fund for Victims received notable international acknowledgement. In February 2013, the launch of the United Kingdom's Preventing Sexual Violence Initiative resulted in a contribution of half a million British pounds to the Fund. Moreover, the G8 Ministers, convening in London in April, issued a Declaration that singled out the Fund as an initiative meriting support by the international community in order to address the harm resulting from sexualized violence in conflict. In June 2013, UN Security Council Resolution 2106 on Women, Peace and Security forcefully echoed this call for support to the Fund.

These are resounding endorsements of the Fund's unique and compelling task to deliver on the innovative reparative justice dimension of the Rome Statute. No form of international criminal justice will be judged complete, if it does not recognize – and address – the harm suffered by victims.

Pieter de Baan

Executive Director

TFV VICTIMS ASSISTANCE GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Human rights perspective: Victim assistance is a human rights issue based on the right of all people to an equal opportunity to participate in society through political, economic, social and cultural activities. Limited access to these opportunities created by attitudes and legal, social and physical barriers is a violation of these rights, which are protected by international human rights norms.

Inclusion: Victims should be included in all decision-making processes that affect them; including the planning, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes. Victims' views should be heard and considered at all levels of decision-making and at programme and project design that refer to their rights.

Non-discrimination: Victim assistance programmes and projects should not discriminate on the basis of any characteristic, including the origin of the injury or the person's civilian or military status.

Gender and age considerations: Development of services for victims should take into account the gender and age of the victims, and particular efforts should be made to ensure access to and availability of services to all. The provision of services should be proportionate to the gender and age balance in the victim population. Victim assistance programmes should also consider the needs of the survivor's spouse/partner and children to ensure long-term support for the family's socio-economic development.

Two-track approach: While victims' rights and requirements should be ensured through programmes for the general public as much as possible, special services should be provided where needed to ensure access to these services. Victim assistance should be integrated into disability programme and project design.

Accessibility: Victim assistance services should be made accessible to as many victims as possible. In addition to access on a non-discriminatory basis, full accessibility includes:

Physical accessibility, including proximity to affected

communities, provision of transport to facilities, and possibility for the facilities to be used by persons with disabilities.

Economic accessibility, ensuring services are affordable for victims, which may mean that victims have the ability to take leave from work and/or receive childcare to be able to access services.

Access to information, guaranteeing that victims know what services are available and how to access them. Accessibility also means providing services in a manner that is appropriate to the local cultural context.

Variety, comprehensiveness and integrated nature of services: Victim assistance should be provided through an integrated approach. Referral systems and networks should be in place and reinforced to guarantee that victims obtaining one type of service can access all the other components of assistance they require.

Capacity building, sustainability and ownership: Victim assistance needs to be conceived as a long-term activity since it will need to be undertaken through the lifetime of all current and future victims. Victim assistance programmes should therefore emphasize from the beginning the training, recruitment and retention of local workers to be responsible for all aspects of project planning, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

* For further information see TFV Strategic Plan 2009-2013



PROGRAMME UPDATES

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO



In the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), the TFV is consolidating the implementation of its assistance mandate while preparing for the implementation of reparations. To date, the TFV has supported 16 projects (15 of which are active) in collaboration with local and international implementing partners focusing on psychological rehabilitation, medical services referrals and material support. Twelve projects have been extended for one more year until 30 June 2014. At the time of reporting, three projects were awaiting renewal, while one will remain closed due to the persistent insecurity in the Masisi territory of North Kivu.

The cost-extensions in 2013-14 aim at ensuring the sustainability of the assistance provided to the victims, including former child soldiers, affected communities, victim survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, child mothers and their children. Despite recent disruptions and delays caused by the security situation in the Kivus, around 72,700 beneficiaries were assisted in the DRC through the TFV projects.

The TFV's projects in the DRC are focused on reconciliation and understanding the reparative value for the victims through combined collective and individual delivery approaches. Projects are often structured to include several types of activities - each one complementing the other in order to ensure the project's success. For example, without individual psychosocial support and community therapy, the economic reintegration of victims can be jeopardized. Referral networks and partnerships have been built between implementing organisations to ensure coordinated coverage of the assistance for victims.

The majority of implementing partners are now focusing on the sustainability of their activities and strengthening the positive results they have obtained thus far.

During the coming year, the partners will continue to work with communities and victims to address the past, work through the healing process and aim toward a brighter future. When dealing with the past, the TFV and the implementing partners exercise caution against the risk of re-traumatization for the victims and of raising tensions in communities. A community dialogue was incorporated into the projects last year, the first step of a process, which aims to bring Congolese together through community-led dialogue. This process will facilitate a discourse about the past and allow for healing and hopefully prevent inter-generational trauma.

Several workshops were organised for all grantees regarding project extensions and results monitoring and evaluation. Some grantees attended workshops on the management of the village savings and loans scheme (MUSO) and how to link MUSO with the private sector. The purpose of the workshops was to strengthen the capacity of projects and to think more deeply about the value of the projects, including analyzing through participatory approaches the shortfalls and future direction of the interventions. The workshops were also an opportunity to forge working relationships between the TFV's implementing partners together with the TFV programme staff and technical consultants.



THE SUCCESSFUL COMMUNITY REINTEGRATION OF FORMER CHILD SOLDIERS IN BUNIA

In September 2012, a consultant was hired to work with the Trust Fund's partners in Bunia on identifying the challenges for former child soldiers, in particular girls who have become mothers while in captivity. Their families and communities often reject these young women when they return with children. The focus of this consultancy was to provide counseling to the former child soldiers together with their families and communities. Interventions helped to address stigma and discrimination and collectively support these young women and their children.

The discussions with the communities led to a wider reflection on the underlying causes of the conflict and the denial by the child mothers who hide the fact that they became pregnant following rape. Victims' (grand)parents also denied their child's trauma and hid this from their community because of the shame they felt this would bring their family. This family behaviour is often very common. The former child soldiers are often not considered as victims but are morally judged by their families and communities.

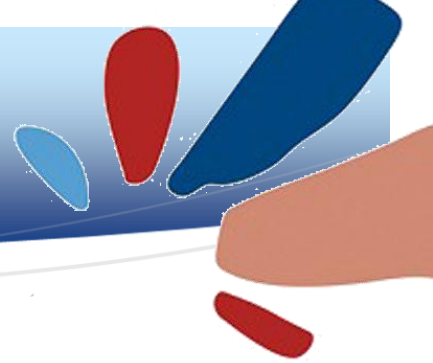
In order to effectively reintegrate the former child soldiers with their families and communities, parents and community members must be able to address their own denial of these young victims in order to rebuild and heal their relationships. This means that the parents and community need specifically designed interventions that help them recognize the harm suffered, and work together to heal the past and reconcile with these young people.

The consultant also worked with the implementing partners' social workers in the community in order to build their understanding of the issues and link their support to the victims and affected communities. Training was completed through the study of individual cases and discussions with some former child soldiers who received re-integration kits. The social workers first learned to pay attention to psychological issues of the former child soldiers. Once they were physically rehabilitated, many children came back to their original communities with aggressive behaviour and they have difficulty with readapting to everyday life in the community.

These kinds of behaviours can be directly linked to the experience of the children during the war, such as sexual violence, insecurity, and the fear that they have lived under while in captivity in the armed groups.

Another important psychological aspect of the former child soldiers is their relationship with the warlords and the high esteem they often still have for them. The social workers were made aware of this phenomenon and how to mitigate this issue with the former child soldiers and their families. Thanks to this knowledge, the social workers will be able to raise awareness in the communities and try to avoid stigma and discrimination of the former child soldiers in these communities.





INTEGRATION OF THE RESULTS-BASED MANAGEMENT, PLANNING, MONITORING AND EVALUATION APPROACH INTO THE DESIGN OF THE PROJECT EXTENSION IN THE DRC

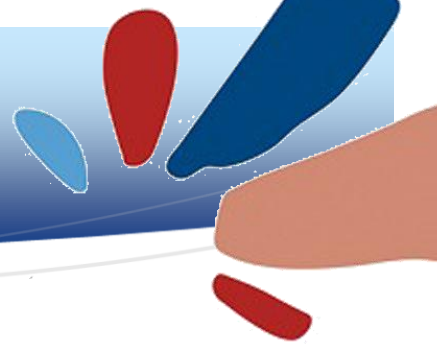
The TFV's assistance mandate started in the DRC in 2008 is moving towards the consolidation of the assistance mandate and the preparation for a possible reparation programme. Building a bridge between both mandates requires strengthening the programme planning process. Much effort and resources have been devoted to building the capacity of implementing partners in various fields since the beginning of the projects. This has supported the achievement of actual results. However, the need to consolidate these gains requires additional capacity including in results-based planning management, evidence-based programing, planning, monitoring and evaluation. Therefore, a workshop was held in May 2013 in Bunia and Bukavu with implementing partners to strengthen the culture of management for results and enhancing the performance of the implementing partners in the daily management of their projects.

The workshop was led by the TFV's Monitoring & Evaluation Adviser and was practical and pragmatic. In fact, although the theoretical assumptions were the basis for this work, reconciliation between theory and good practice was the emphasis. The interactive methods used favoured a greater involvement of the participants; and the group work and plenary sessions promoted a common understanding of the concepts discussed. Moreover, sharing experiences remained throughout the workshop to highlight the current experience of each implementing partner on the topics discussed. The underlying concepts were to design a robust programme on the basis of evidence and also to manage this programme with the firm intent to deliver the expected results.

At the end of the workshop, participants had a better understanding of the basics of monitoring, evaluation, results-based management, data management and information, production of quality reports and collecting life stories. They should also be able to make a connection between theoretical concepts and practice in their daily actions. Finally, participants will apply the concepts learned through practical exercises related to their projects.



*TFV
Programme
Staff
participating
in a field based
workshop.*



PROJECT SPOTLIGHT: STRENGTHENING THE MUTUELLES DE SOLIDARITÉ (MUSO) SYSTEM THROUGH SUSTAINABLE PARTNERSHIPS IN THE DRC

Two years ago, the TFV's implementing partners in the DRC introduced the *System of Mutual Solidarity or Mutuelles de Solidarité* (MUSO) within the rehabilitation assistance as a way to improve victims' livelihoods and improve programme sustainability. MUSOs are a local village savings and loans scheme composed of community members (victim survivors) with the same concerns who decide to join together in making contributions towards working capital and grant loans. The structure includes a common fund that is established and expanded through regular contributions and loan interests (called *Participation aux Frais*).

The MUSO system refers to this common fund as the "Green Box". Likewise, the system includes a "Red Box" that is used for social assistance in cases identified by the members themselves; while the "Blue Box" is used to facilitate financial interactions with the outside world. The MUSOs are now one of the main activities of some of the TFV implementing partners.

The MUSOs are growing in terms of number and size, leading them to face new challenges and opportunities. On one hand, groupings of MUSOs are being created with training centres (*Centres de Métiers*) for young people and are looking for additional funding. But on the other hand, it is becoming more difficult to ensure sufficient follow-up with each MUSO, as new MUSOs are spontaneously created and need support that the TFV's partners cannot provide due to limited resources. In order for the MUSO system to overcome these challenges and continue developing sustainably, the TFV decided to engage an external consultant to conduct an in-depth study. SHIFT Social Impact Solutions (SHIFT), a consulting firm with expertise in cross-sector partnerships, was chosen to evaluate partnership possibilities with external actors that might address some of the system's weaknesses between November 17, 2012 and February 20, 2013.

SHIFT's study was based on a participative method with four primary data collection methodologies: stakeholder interviews, field observation, participative workshops and literature review. Interviews were held first in Paris, France with DRC development and agriculture specialists





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such as Bernard Taillefer, the economist who created the MUSO system. Additionally, SHIFT interviewed micro-finance institutions such as SIDI (International Solidarity for Development and Investment), who injected funds for refinancing MUSOs in North Kivu and the Grameen-Crédit Agricole Foundation. SHIFT held further meetings in Kampala with the TFV's regional officer and CARE (Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere) Uganda – given they are promoting a similar approach to the MUSO in Uganda.

Finally, numerous stakeholders were interviewed in Bunia, in particular the TFV's implementing partners who promote the MUSO system locally, such as MECRE (Mutuelle d'Épargne et de Crédit) Bunia (the main local micro-finance institution), and the local staff of the TFV. The 5-day observation mission was undertaken with Bernard Taillefer and took place between January 29, 2013 and February 4, 2013 in the territories of Mahagi, Djugu and Irumu. The mission was essential to better understand the socio-economic context and was followed with a partner workshop on the development of the MUSO system. SHIFT based its conclusions on the analysis of key documents such as the training modules developed by LIDE and Louvain Développement, and the UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) report of December 2012 entitled "*MUSO system, fight against poverty and financial inclusion.*"

The choice to promote, equip and support MUSOs was made because the system is well suited to the local context due to its flexibility and simplicity. It is a good solution in areas where no banks or micro-finance institution exist, such as in Ituri. Members of MUSOs are committed to meeting on a regular basis to collect contributions and discuss day-to-day issues. Groupings of MUSOs in the same territory meet once a month to discuss issues such as reconciliation or entrepreneurship. This has had a significant impact on the rebuilding of social cohesion in Ituri as it created a tangible solidarity between members.

The MUSO system relies on simple yet imperative rules and principles that guarantee its security – for example, each MUSO's rules of procedure are decided unanimously, and there is a strict separation between the red, green and blue boxes. Community members and TFV implementing partners have had to put considerable efforts into learning and applying these rules. While some adjustments still need to be made to guarantee the transparency and ownership of the system, it is also essential that the different MUSO actors begin taking essential steps that will allow them to form sustainable partnerships in the near future.

Specifically:

- Monitor and communicate MUSO's positive impact to increase interest and understanding amongst potential partners;
- Decide which mechanisms will be activated and how, to initiate financial interaction with external partners (How to activate the blue box? What will be the role of MUSO groupings?), and above all;
- Identify the priority areas where partnerships with external actors would be most desirable, beneficial and feasible.

No micro-finance system, however efficient, can have a sustainable effect on people's lives outside a collective development plan for the medium and long terms. Thus, there is a need to place the MUSO in a strategic context and not only integrate them into existing projects.

During the workshop in Bunia, SHIFT encouraged the TFV and its implementing partners to take a step back and think about the wider objectives

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that MUSOs can help them and local communities achieve in the medium and long-term. The stakeholders present at the workshop identified their common goal as “contributing to the well-being of local communities, based on the reconstruction of an adapted socio-economic system, reconciliation and the restoration of human dignity”.

Participants then defined results for the period 2013-2015 – such as an increase in the levels of schooling, literacy and professional trainings, greater community involvement in the reconciliation process, greater access to financial structures that are favourable for local and rural socio-economic development, a more structured farming community practicing profitable agro-pastoral activities which ensure food security while protecting the environment, and communities engaging in a constructive partnership with local authorities for a better protection of their rights.

The mission and the workshop confirmed that the refinancing of MUSOs’ loans is not a priority, and that neither the MUSOs nor the actors of the banking and micro-finance sectors are ready to get involved in large-scale financial partnerships in Ituri. It will take at least a year before such partnerships are relevant or possible. However, pilot-projects could be launched in Bunia, for example, where MUSOs have good management track records and where a micro-finance institution (*MECRE Bunia*) has expressed interest in partnering with MUSOs.

During MUSO meetings, members regularly discuss farming, production and income issues. However, they need support and training in order to be able to define or invest in solutions, which would improve their productivity and food security. At the moment, there is a risk that for lack of such support, MUSO will promote unsustainable agricultural production modes, which are disrespectful to the environment and will not guarantee the farmers’ livelihoods.

Indeed, farmers take loans in the MUSO to engage in small business activities when the harvest is bad, rather than collectively investing in equipment or agricultural inputs that would improve their

FOCUS ON THE COFFEE SECTOR

In Ituri, a number of organized farmers who are members of MUSOs are taking steps to rebuild the coffee sector in the region. Their willingness to cooperate and look to the future to improve performance and the benefits they derive from the sale of their coffee is a strong signal for reconstruction and reconciliation in the region.

Ituri coffee grows at high altitudes, in exceptional conditions that make it a high quality organic Arabica that can potentially be certified for sale to large scale buyers. The quality of the coffee could be further enhanced if the treatment process were improved to meet basic standards. Interviews conducted in Kampala (Uganda) in April 2013, with traders and exporters of coffee, confirmed that there is strong demand for this type of coffee.

The DRC government has identified the revival of the coffee sector as a strategic priority for the country's development and has taken steps to encourage legal exportations.

Since a mission to Ituri in February 2013, SHIFT and ACIAR (Appui à la Communication Interculturelle et à l'Auto Promotion Rurale) have been working on a project for the revitalization of the Arabica coffee sector. Because planters in the area have been isolated for years, the project will support them by providing infrastructure and innovative tools and to promote coffee collection and processing. The project builds on MUSO as the basic unit for structuring planters.

The project will support the creation of a social enterprise in which local planters will hold shares alongside a commercial partner. This social enterprise will provide processing and marketing services that are essential to improve the planters’ income. The project aims at improving income for 1,000 to 1,500 beneficiaries in Upper Ituri. At the moment, SHIFT and ACIAR are looking for funding to finish the pre-assessment studies, farmers’ consultations and market research before September 2013.

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productivity and their living conditions. Agriculture would be a strategic area of focus for the MUSO system, as it would enable partnerships with a wide variety of actors, such as institutional donors, NGOs, private actors along the value chain, and the Congolese authorities.

Following its mission for the TFV, SHIFT has made three main recommendations. The first is for the TFV and its implementing partners to strengthen the reporting and communication systems to develop potential partners' interest and trust.

Then, in order to create sustainable and strategic partnerships for victims, the MUSO system must be included in a long-term project of socio-economic development owned by communities. The project focusing on the revitalization of the coffee production and food security, which is currently being developed by ACIAR and SHIFT, is a very good opportunity to develop new kinds of partnerships with development agencies, NGOs, firms, and Congolese authorities.

Finally, the lack of legal status for MUSO, which will be an obstacle for future partnerships, implies that the TFV and its local partners must reinforce their resources in the field of advocacy. MUSOs are an ideal framework in which communities can engage with local authorities, raise their awareness about the social and economic value added of MUSOs and gain their support.



NORTHERN UGANDA



During the last quarter, the TFV continued to strengthen the assistance provided to victims of crimes in northern Uganda. An estimated number of 39,750 victims benefited from the TFV-funded projects. The TFV has conducted projects in partnership with local non-governmental and international organisations, faith-based and cultural institutions, and cooperative organisations that have conducted initiatives related to physical rehabilitation, psychological rehabilitation and material support.

In relation to material support, initiatives include livelihood projects, improved agricultural assistance, VSLA (village savings and loans associations), animal husbandry projects, and vocational training programmes. These projects have increased beneficiaries' food security status and production levels as well as increasing household income. In regards to physical rehabilitation, more than 1,600 victims of torture, mutilation, disfigurement, amputation and other forms of medical problems have received rehabilitative assistance. For example, victim amputees have been provided with the fabrication and fitting of prostheses and orthotics. Additionally, psychological rehabilitation has continued to be an essential component of the Uganda programme.

Through trauma counseling and psychological support services, victims are able to deal with sentiments of revenge and resentment that stem from mental trauma inflicted on them during the conflict. Psychological rehabilitation initiatives at their best

can also contribute to the promotion of reconciliation both at the household level and within the wider community. Moreover, greater attention has been placed to raise awareness for sexual and gender-based violence issues.

In 2012, the Trust Fund's Board of Directors decided to phase out the material support activities in northern Uganda because of other domestic recovery efforts. This transition process is being managed in such a way as to mitigate the impact of the phase out on victims and affected communities through developing sustainability plans for each of the initiatives. In addition to providing technical support, the TFV Secretariat is advocating to find potential donors who may be interested to take over some of the projects. In the interim, the key role played by the TFV in northern Uganda in empowering victims and restoring their dignity has placed a spotlight on positive project outcomes.

During the 10th annual meeting of the Trust Fund's Board of Directors it was decided to extend the northern Uganda program into 2014. The Board considered the existing economic, social, and security circumstances of the region; and contemplated the TFV's mandate oriented towards the rehabilitation of injuries and harm suffered by victims of criminal acts during the conflict. In response to the evolving environment in northern Uganda, the TFV has requested its implementing partners to structure their extension proposals to consider the scope of these changes.

The Trust Fund will continue to support physical and psychological rehabilitation assistance projects and the selective application of material support initiatives in northern Uganda. Trust Fund implementing partners will also continue to offer integrated assistance to victim survivors of sexual and gender-based violence. This includes fostering community awareness by reaching over 100,000 people through work with local leaders, women's grassroots organisations, and other community groups to sensitize communities about the rights of women, and particularly, the rights of survivors of sexual and gender-based violence.



EXPRESSION OF INTEREST (EOI) FOR SCALING-UP INTEGRATED PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE FOR VICTIMS IN NORTHERN UGANDA

The Trust Fund's assistance in northern Uganda is reaching more diverse beneficiary victim survivor groups. Whereas the great majority of northern Ugandans were at some point displaced during the conflict with the Lord's Resistance Army, virtually all have resettled and re-established their lives in their communities. Some were able to return to the communities they originally left, while others are living in new communities. Physical rehabilitation is a key aspect of the Trust Fund's project portfolio in northern Uganda. Of the Trust Fund's 18 approved projects for northern Uganda, five pertain to victims' medical rehabilitation through identification, patient mobilization, general surgery, reconstructive plastic surgery, prosthetic and orthotic devices, physiotherapy, medical services for victims of sexual and gender-based violence and counseling – and because the need is great, the Trust Fund would like to scale-up the support for providing physical and psychological rehabilitation assistance to victims in northern Uganda.

As each situation is unique, the Trust Fund develops its activities in consultation with victims and affected communities. The Trust Fund aims to ensure that local organisations have the financial resources, technical expertise and oversight they require to rehabilitate injuries and support the victims of war crimes, genocide or crimes against humanity. This is accomplished through the provision of direct implementation grants and technical support, and through grants to intermediaries. The accompanying assistance and rehabilitation support provides victims with the right to regain their dignity and ensure justice.

The primary focus of this Expression of Interest process is to increase the capacity and enhance access to rehabilitative surgical and medical services, and referrals to psychological rehabilitation support to alleviate victim injuries. The Trust Fund is mandated to render assistance to victims' injuries caused by crimes within the jurisdiction of the ICC. At present scores of victims in northern Uganda still suffer from physical injuries sustained during the conflict in northern Uganda and the Trust Fund shall endeavour to mitigate those injuries and support rehabilitative services where possible. Medical services to be addressed by applicants may include but is not limited to the following:

- a. Reconstructive plastic surgery to remedy facial, head, and burn injuries
- b. Providing prosthetic devices (fitting and repairs)
- c. Physiotherapy treatment
- d. Orthotic devices and related services
- e. Orthopaedic surgical services
- f. Provision of professional health services for all individuals (women, men and children) who have been victims of sexual violence
- g. Trauma counseling and psychological support services
- h. Corrective surgery to remove foreign objects (bullets and/or explosive fragments)
- i. Post burn contracture corrective surgery and physiotherapy
- j. Mobility and recuperative therapy (burns)
- k. Conduct victim patient community mobilization initiatives
- l. Establish and maintain referral mechanism with competent service providers for post-operative care

The successful applicant organisation will be required to be licensed in Uganda, and obtain and maintain accreditation for medical facilities in accordance with current standards of care. The surgical services provided will incorporate immediate pre-operative, operative and post-operative care. Applicant organisations will be required to provide enhanced post-operative therapy and follow-up. One of the key aims of the Trust Fund for Victims is to ensure that Ugandan organisations have the financial resources, technical expertise and oversight they require to rehabilitate and remedy the injuries of victims impacted by war crimes, genocide or crimes against humanity.

The funding may be for a minimum period of 12 months and a maximum of 36 months. Any grant awarded as a result of this Request for Proposals may range in value between the following minimum and maximum amounts for one year: Minimum amount: 100,000,000 UGX and maximum amount: 200,000,000 UGX. For more information please refer to the Expression of Interest (EOI) *"Integrated Physical and Psychological Rehabilitation Assistance for Victims in northern Uganda"* published on the Trust Fund's website at www.trustfundforvictims.org from July-August 2013.



PROJECT SPOTLIGHT: SUPPORTING VICTIMS OF LRA (LORD'S RESISTANCE ARMY) IN NORTHERN UGANDA

CARE UGANDA - The HOPE Project

CARE Uganda has been implementing the *Harnessing Opportunities to Protect and End Violence (HOPE)* project in northern Uganda (West Nile, Acholi sub-region and Lango sub-region) for 5 years from 2008 to 2013 with support from Trust Fund for Victims. This project primarily targeted the direct victims of the war, including persons who suffered harm as a result of the war, victims such as: formerly abducted persons (FAPs), physically mutilated, those with injuries and retained bullets, landmine victims, displaced communities, child headed households, child mothers, victims of rape/assault and widows/widowers. The overall objective of the HOPE project was to improve the quality of life for victims through economic empowerment, physical and psychological rehabilitation, and social integration. The specific objectives were to:

1. Support 2,500 direct victims and 9,000 indirect victims of conflict in Gulu, Amuru, Nwoya, Lira, Alebtong, Otuke, Oyam, Kitgum, Agago and Adjumani districts of northern Uganda to create a sustainable improvement in their economic livelihoods.
2. Support partners to create accessible psychosocial support services for communities affected by conflict in northern Uganda to reduce trauma and foster better community cohesion.
3. Ensure partners working with cultural institutions and other social support networks in northern Uganda contribute towards the restoration of their role towards social cohesion, effective reintegration, reconciliation, and peaceful co-existence.
4. Assess and identify 100 victims with injuries for physical rehabilitation in northern Uganda in order that they are able to access services aimed at restoring their physical abilities.

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CARE works with and through partners to strengthen local civil society organisations and inculcate sustainability of interventions. The HOPE project was implemented over the years in partnership with the following local organisations: African Development and Peace Initiative (ADPI), African Youth Initiative Network (AYINET), FREIDIS Rehabilitation and Disable Centre (FRDC), Lango Cultural Foundation (LCF), United Youth Action for Progress (UYAP) and War Affected Children Association (WACA), Transcultural Psychosocial Organisation (TPO), Concerned Parents Association (CPA), KICA BER Support to War Victims Organisation (KSWVO), northern Uganda Community Based Action for Children with Disabilities (NUCBACD), Gulu University, Agency for Cooperation on Research and Development (ACORD), and Gulu Women's Economic Development and Globalization (GWED-G).

The interventions included: vocational skills' trainings and start up kits, access to financial services through the *Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLA)*, food security through distribution of agricultural farm inputs such as improved seeds, farm implements, group poultry projects, goat rearing, oxen and ox ploughs, resettlement of displaced and abandoned vulnerable community members, capacity building for peace building and conflict management and psychosocial support activities – music, dance, drama, sporting events, counseling, group therapy, networking, and referrals.

Overall, a total of 6,104 direct war victims (3,183 women/girls and 2,921 men/boys) and 4,277 indirect war victims (2,376 women/girls and 1,901 men/boys) have been assisted by the project. In terms of physical rehabilitation, 223 (196 males and 27 females) conflict victims have undergone physical rehabilitation (mainly orthopaedic surgery). In terms of psychological rehabilitation, 3,541 (2,607 females and 934 males) direct and indirect war victims received counseling support. Their mental health improved greatly as exhibited in their social behaviour and their ability to freely interact with other community members. There were also 15 community-based referral points and 110 (87 men/boys and 23 women/girls) psychosocial case managers (volunteers) have been established by partners to allow victims to access services in their locality. Over 1,200 home visits were conducted by the field teams in communities. This initiative has helped to ensure that victims are fully accepted and reintegrated in their locality.

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The project also saw great gains around peace-building and re-integration with 67 community dialogues conducted to improve social cohesion in the community and build confidence to enable war victims to discuss issues that troubled them. The number and prevalence of conflict has greatly reduced in the communities where the dialogues occurred. Other activities included the completion of 10 drama festivals with over 2,345 community members in attendance to change the community perception of war victims. This led to wide acceptance and reduction of stigma. There were also 38 cleansing ceremonies conducted to improve interpersonal relationships between war victims and communities. These ceremonies cleansed certain areas considered demonic and unsafe to be inhabited by the war victims.

These actions improved acceptability of victims in the communities and brought peaceful co-existence. In addition, 100 (43 men and 57 women) extremely vulnerable individuals, mainly elderly persons abandoned in IDP Camps were reintegrated back home with their clan members. This improved access to social support from their kinsmen. And finally, 130 (92 men and 38 women) cultural leaders were trained on peace building, mediation and general conflict resolution mechanisms. They have continued to conduct peace mediation, community sensitization, and resolve conflicts in their various communities even after the phasing out of the project.

In terms of successes around livelihoods and economic empowerment for victims, 290 VSLA groups were established with cumulative savings of over UGX 216,650,000. This has enabled victims to acquire livelihood and household assets such as goats, pigs, cows, and start small businesses. Also, 230 (128 men and 102 women) victims were trained in various vocational skills – arts & crafts, bakery, catering, tailoring, driving, hairdressing, art and design, small electronic repair, and provisioned startup kits. This enhanced their employment opportunity and income level.

As part of this effort, 460 goats were distributed to war victims to enhance household

assets. By May 2013, the goats have multiplied to over 900 goats. Some beneficiaries are now able to meet household needs such as paying school fees and purchasing clothing, amongst others. In addition, 6,825 banana suckers were distributed in Gulu, Amuru and Nwoya Districts as a multiplication strategy to enhance food security.

Other victims are expected to acquire multiplying banana suckers from the first round of recipients. And, 45 pairs of oxen were given to the war victims across the sub regions during resettlement to enhance agricultural productivity and household income.

Finally, 22 tree nurseries have been established in 22 sub-counties under the fruit-farming project. The seedlings are being sold to community members, thereby improving income as well as conserving the environment.



PROJECT SPOTLIGHT: NORTH EAST CHILLI PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION (NECPA) AND AMURIA DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (ADDA)

This project started in November 2008 in 12 sub-counties of Amuria District – Wera, Abarilela, Kabelebyong, Acowa, Morungatuny, Kuju, Orungo, Obalanga, and Asamuk; as well as Omoro, Abako, and Amugo in Lira and Alebtong Districts in Uganda. Additional activities were implemented in Apac and Kole Districts. In November of 2009, the project was extended to incorporate 13 more sub-counties and an additional 3,000 victims. In 2010 the project was expanded to incorporate new areas of Lira (Omot) and Pader (Palwo now in Agago District). During implementation of the project over the several years NECPA was able to assist 4,709 victims and 28,254 indirect victims. The objective of the project was to restore the livelihoods and dignity of the war victims in northern Uganda. In order to achieve this objective the following principal activities were performed:

Conduct baseline survey to identify victim beneficiaries and develop data on war victim injuries in selected districts for material and psychosocial rehabilitation

At the onset of the project in 2008 the baseline survey was conducted in the first 12 sub-counties where 3,000 victims were identified. Each victim was given a confidential code by NECPA so that subsequent monitoring and progress tracking could more easily be performed. In 2010, a review was performed to assess the progress and challenges faced during implementation. In 2010, ADDA conducted a comprehensive victim mapping exercise to disaggregate data of conflict victims in Amuria District.

Procuring and Distributing Planting Materials to Victim Beneficiaries

To increase production, food security, and income levels of households a total of 13,000 kgs of sorghum, 2,500 kgs of chili, 1,600 banana suckers, 7,000 kgs maize seeds, 55,000 coffee seedlings, 60 oxen and ploughs, 700 goats, 1,500 bags of cassava basic household requirements but also to afford the payment school fees and university fees for their



children. The resources have also allowed victims to purchase motorcycles and bicycles to facilitate market access; acquire draft animals such as oxen; and one victim managed to build a permanent masonry constructed house from the sale of chili. Sorghum is another source of income and nourishment in Teso and Amuria Districts where over 50,000 kgs of sorghum were sold in local markets.

While in Alebtong, Kole, and Lira Districts most of the harvested sorghum and maize was sold for export to Southern Sudan as well as in the local markets. Coffee was sold locally to brokers from Kampala and Luwero. Victim livelihoods have improved due to the intervention of the project, each household now earns upwards of 2,500,000 UGX.

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Forming, Training, and Supporting VSLA Groups

There has been a formation and training of 110 Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLA). Groups were organized in 25 person member VSLA's, each of the 110 groups were trained in basic financial management skills and VSLA management techniques. The groups consisted of 2,750 victim beneficiaries (1,083 males and 1,667 females). Members of a VSLA group make contributions to the group as a commitment of ownership. Project monitoring and assistance determined that groups are doing well with and increasing savings incrementally.

Members are able to borrow money from the group to start small home-based business such as selling tomatoes, grain, or fish, which garners a modest profit beyond the cost of the small loan. Borrowers are able repay their loans in the specified loan period. It is worth mentioning that the current VSLA loan portfolios stand at 550,000,000 UGX, and savings at 250,000,000 UGX. Twenty-five of the VSLA groups have *graduated* to SACCO's (Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies) and 6 groups have been registered as cooperative societies.

Provision of Psychological Rehabilitation and Counseling Assistance

NECPA and ADDA received capacity building assistance from the Center for Victims of Torture (CVT) to enhance their ability to support and supervise counseling activities as part of their project. In addition, NECPA established 48 group community counseling initiatives. A total of 285 community based counselors were trained and provided psychosocial support at the community level, which fostered coping, and recovery support to victims.

During project implementation, NECPA observed the difficulty that many victims of sexual and gender-based violence felt when coming forward. Victims had to confront obstacles like rejection, which hindered their ability to openly confront challenges. The male and female survivors of sexual violence and assault both suffered from health conditions that are costly to treat and may require surgical treatment.

Hence, the TFV will be providing additional resources to scale-up interventions supporting victims of sexual and gender-based violence in northern Uganda

Fostering Community Dialogue

This activity was very successful as most children born in captivity were able to reintegrate back into their various home clans. As a result of the project victims' issues were tabled for discussion and resolution at local council meetings.



PROJECT SPOTLIGHT: WATOTO CHILDCARE MINISTRIES, UGANDA

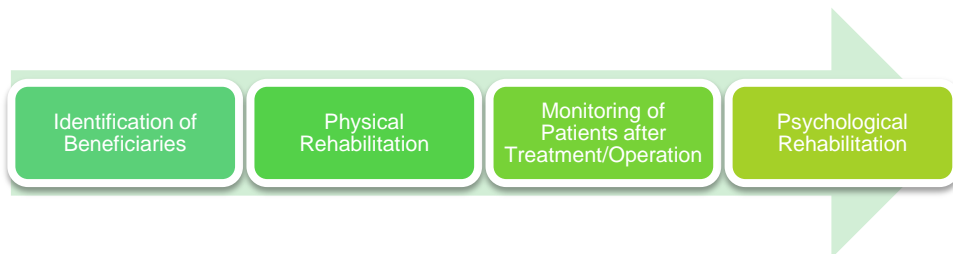
As a result of crimes committed during the conflict in northern Uganda, victims have suffered deliberate disfigurement and mutilations including amputations of ears, the nose and lips. The engendered nature of these acts has meant that a significant number of women have been afflicted and their lives have been negatively affected psychologically, socially, and economically.

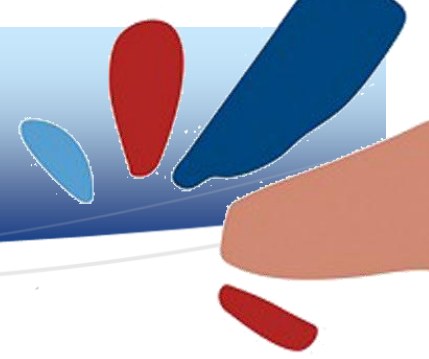
As a victim of facial mutilation, the process of social reintegration has become a challenge for these women within their communities. Furthermore, other groups of people have suffered diverse injuries, including burns, amputation, blindness, disfigurement, and bullet and shrapnel wounds.

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The Trust Fund for Victims supported the Watoto Childcare Ministries to implement a project that could address these particular issues and provide physical and psychological rehabilitation services such as reconstructive surgical interventions and trauma counseling. Watoto is a non-governmental faith-based organisation started in 1992 and initially created to assist widows and orphans affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Uganda. Prior to Watoto's project with the Trust Fund, Watoto had already been active in the implementation of development programmes in northern Uganda, while having its headquarters in Kampala and being governed by a local board of directors.

During the past two years, the project entitled "Watoto Surgical Intervention Program - northern Uganda," was implemented in the districts of Gulu, Pader, and Lira with the goal of restoring the hope and dignity of victims of injuries suffered in the conflict and to facilitate their integration within their communities. The strategy to achieve this goal was based upon four main activities.





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WATOTO worked in collaboration with community leaders and other organisations such as GWED-G, KICA BER, AVSI, WORLD VISION, and HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL to identify potential beneficiaries for the project. The collaboration with these organisations was instrumental as they did not only cooperate with the identification of beneficiaries, but also allowed Watoto and the Trust Fund to provide follow-up services. Additionally, some of the patients treated also contributed to the process of beneficiary identification.

Various forms of treatment and surgery were performed under the project, including the fitting of prosthetic limbs, locating bomb fragments or splinters and their removal, treatment of chronic wounds, relieving burn contractures, and conducting physiotherapy. Research was conducted to identify those beneficiaries who had not undergone surgery before or received treatment for their injuries. For those who underwent surgery, the services of check-ups, review visits, and follow-up surgeries were also provided. Watoto delivered the services and facilitated transport to hospital for patients in need of reconstructive plastic surgery and ensured their welfare throughout the entire procedure and treatment period, as well as, their return home.

Effective monitoring of all patients operated on and treated has taken place and fortunately with prompt responses for cases of post-operative complications. The monitoring procedure took place every two weeks until their condition had improved to the point where they were able to move independently and to be on their own. Monitoring was achieved through two principal methods. Firstly, Watoto medical personnel conducted regular visits to every patient after they returned from hospital to monitor their progress. Secondly, Watoto tracked patient progress through periodic telephone contact with every beneficiary.

In addition to the focus on physical rehabilitation Watoto conducted trauma rehabilitation sessions for beneficiaries. Those beneficiaries who had surgery or treatment would be engaged in the trauma rehabilitation sessions during their two-week treatment period. In order to be cost effective and to conduct well-organized sessions, the psychological rehabilitation sessions were conducted once a sufficient number of patients had been assembled.

The related patient testimonies and stories of success have been fundamental to measuring the impact of the Watoto project on victims' lives. According to testimonies, the services provided by Watoto were instrumental in their reintegration into society, their reconnection with family members, and their re-engagement in community activities.

Some patients had been victims of forced abduction, ambush, deliberate immolation (leading to the loss of limbs and amputation), injuries, which caused bone infections and chronic ailments, and numerous physical injuries that caused debilitating conditions hindering victims ability to earn a living or pursue their livelihoods. As a result of support provided through the project those suffering from debilitating injuries can work once again and feel less afraid and neglected. Patients have been able to start over and take up their respective roles in their home community.

Type of Harm	Direct Beneficiaries	Indirect Beneficiaries
1. Limb amputations	55	303
2. Retained bullet and bomb splinters	54	281
3. Loss of sight	3	18
4. Loss of tooth	3	7
5. Burn contractures	14	61
6. Chronic wound and bone infection	33	186
7. Facial disfigurement and mutilations	7	35
TOTAL	169	891

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC



The TFV has completed the process to start the implementation of the projects in Central Africa Republic with the validation of the entire process by the Procurement Review Committee and the release of the contracts for the 6 finally selected organisations. The harmonization workshop was supposed to take place at the end of January 2013 as well as the official launch of the project in Bangui.

Unfortunately the political and security which have occurred since the beginning of the year events in the country do not favour the kick-off of the projects which have a focus on address the harms suffered by the survivors of sexual-gender-based violence. The United Nations shifted their regular programmes towards a programme criticality mainly focused on humanitarian interventions due to daily deteriorated living conditions of the population. Despite this fact, the TFV has been working closely with the security section of the Court to carefully monitor the security context. At the same time, the TFV has kept on contacting the selected organisations and further discuss their readiness in case the security context positively evolves.

CONSULTATION WITH CIVIL SOCIETY FROM THE CÔTE D'IVOIRE AND MALI

The TFV met with members of human rights organisations in the Côte d'Ivoire and Mali all affiliated to the International Human Rights Federation (FIDH). The TFV Secretariat had the opportunity to present the mandates, programme experience in other situations and also explain the process for engaging with the TFV. The local human rights activists showed their

interest to have such an organisation linked to the ICC and able to contribute to reducing the suffering of victims, and at the same time recognize their existence in their respective countries. They brought up the needs of the victims and launched a call to urge the TFV to become engaged in their countries.

The TFV established an internal follow-up mechanism to further the discussion and prepare itself for upcoming consultation at country level; and promised to raise the issue during the next Board meeting in March 2014.

UPDATE ON REPARATION PROCEEDINGS IN THE LUBANGA CASE

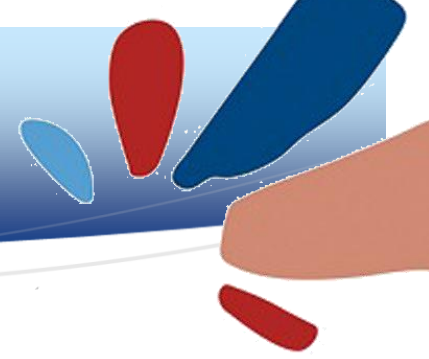
Since the Trust Fund's last Programme Progress Report in winter 2012, there have been some important legal developments in the Lubanga case. The Appeals Chamber has been seized with appeals by the Defence, Victims Group V01 and the Office of Public Counsel for Victims (OPCV) & Victims Group V02.

On 14 December 2012, the Appeals Chamber decided on the admissibility of the appeals against the Trial Chamber I's "Decision establishing the principles and procedures to be applied to reparations" and gave directions on the further conduct of proceedings.

The Appeals Chamber's admissibility Decision

The key points of the Appeals Chamber's Decision on admissibility are:

- The impugned decision is deemed to be a reparations order and not only an order on principles and procedures as the title suggests. Thus, the appeals of all appellants are admissible as appeals against such an order (Article 82 (4) of the Rome Statute) with the exception of the appeal by the OPCV *on behalf of unidentified individuals* who have not applied for reparations, which was held inadmissible.



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- ‘Suspensive effect’, as requested by the Defence and advocated for by the Trust Fund, was granted. This means that the implementation of the Trial Chamber’s Decision is postponed until the final decision of the Appeals Chamber is issued, which will confirm, reverse or amend the Trial Chamber’s decision.
- The right to appeal Trial Chamber I’s Order was granted to: (i) individuals who participated in the trial as victims and who requested reparations, including those whose status as a victim had been withdrawn; (ii) victims who participated in the trial but have not (yet) requested reparations; and (iii) individuals who requested reparations without having participated in the trial.

The arguments of the Appellants and the observations of the Trust Fund

On 5 February 2013, the Appellants filed their arguments in support of their respective appeals. The Trust Fund submitted its observations on the appeals on 8 April 2013. The Trust Fund emphasized that it is in the best interests of the victims to benefit from reparations as soon as possible. Therefore, the Trust Fund has interpreted the Trial Chamber’s Order, titled as an order on principles and procedures, as a substantive reparations order which is the prerequisite for the Trust Fund to start with its implementation. The main appeal grounds are the following:

Delegation of tasks

The Trust Fund recalls that the Trial Chamber delegated the identification, determination of eligible victims and beneficiaries, as well as the assessment of harm and the determination of the needs of victims to the Trust Fund. In addition, the Trial Chamber discharged its powers to select and appoint experts to assist in the preparation and implementation of the reparations plan.

The Defence and the victims appealed against this delegation of tasks to the Trust Fund, as a non-judicial body. The Trust Fund observed that the

delegation of tasks is lawful, in accordance with the Regulations of the Trust Fund, and that the Trial Chamber’s Order sets the parameters along which the Trust Fund can draft the implementation plan. Following this argument, it is legitimate that a newly composed Trial Chamber oversees the implementation process and approves the draft plan.

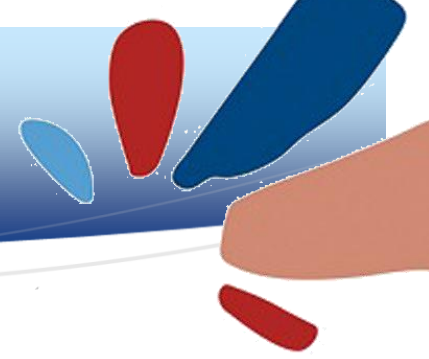
Non-examination of individual applications

The Trial Chamber did not examine individual applications for individual, collective reparations or both forms of reparations and instead ordered their transfer to the Trust Fund, which may include them into a collective reparations program as appropriate. All Appellants appealed this ruling of the Trial Chamber’s Decision: The victims argue that they have the right to a judicial decision, either from the Trial Chamber or, at this stage from the Appeals Chamber. The Defence contests that this proceeding would deprive them from being legally heard on the respective applications.

The Trust Fund submitted that the Trial Chamber’s non-examination of applications for reparations was in the context that community-based collective reparations are preferable and therefore the Trial Chamber had inherently ruled on the individual requests without needing to examine each application, opting instead for the Trust Fund to implement collective reparations. The Trust Fund noted that instead of enduring further reparations hearings before the Appeals Chamber, it is in the best interests of the victims to benefit as soon as possible from reparations. The Trust Fund will deal with all applications with due diligence.

Civil liability of the convicted person

The Trial Chamber did not order that the convicted person is to be held liable for reparations because he is considered to be indigent. Victim Group V01 appealed this ruling as an error of law. This ground of appeal is supported by the Trust Fund. A reparations order should always be directed against the convicted person regardless of his or her financial situation. Where the convicted person is (partially) indigent, reparations may be complemented by the Trust Fund.



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Composition of the beneficiary group

Another ground of appeal of the Defence concerns the composition of the group eligible for reparations since the Trial Chamber encompassed broader communities, including those who were recruited and became victims of sexualized violence although Mr. Lubanga was not charged with sexual crimes. The Trust Fund observed that it is lawful to include the victims of sexualized violence in appropriate reparations programs because the specific harm they have suffered from these crimes is an inherent and integral part of the harm suffered owing to their recruitment by Mr. Lubanga, a crime with which he was charged.

Furthermore, the Trust Fund adopted the approach of the Trial Chamber in distinguishing between victims in the meaning of the legal framework, and beneficiaries who do not need to establish the same requirements as a victim but who may benefit as broader communities from collective reparations.

What is the Trust Fund currently doing with respect to reparations?

The Trust Fund can only implement a reparations order after the issuance of the final decisions of the Appeals Chamber concerning the appeals against the reparations order, presupposing that the Appeals Chamber confirms the conviction of Mr. Lubanga. However, the Trust Fund is preparing for the implementation phase insofar as possible.

- The Trust Fund is about to establish a network of multi-disciplinary experts who could assist the Trust Fund in the consultation process and the design and implementation of a reparations order. A first meeting with the experts will be scheduled in the third quarter of 2013.
- The Trust Fund continues to work on a common outreach strategy with the Registry (PIDS, VPRS) and civil society to keep those affected by the current appeals process accurately informed.

- The Trust Fund will remain engaged with the administrative process to ensure that sufficient resources are available for the implementation of the final reparations order.

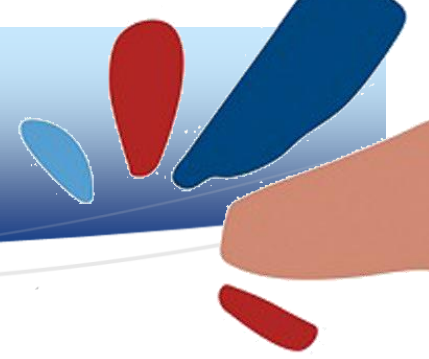
ANNUAL STAFF PLANNING RETREAT

From 19 to 21 February 2013, the Trust Fund for Victims (TFV) held its staff retreat in The Hague. For the first time, all staff from both the field and headquarters came together to conduct annual planning. The retreat was a significant opportunity for all staff members to reflect on the past and look to the future by contemplating the Trust Fund's previous challenges and achievements. It was an enriching experience as members of the team were able to identify the upcoming challenges and to share their visions. The staff retreat preceded the annual meeting of the Board of Directors (held in March 2013) and therefore served as a preamble to the issues later discussed. A broad range of topics were addressed relating to the dimensions of the Trust Fund's work, as well as to its work in relation to reparative and transitional justice.

The following issues were discussed: the program framework with regard to both the assistance and reparations mandates; engagement with internal and external stakeholders; organisational challenges, information and communication channels; performance management; and the risks faced.

Within the programme framework staff emphasized that both the assistance and reparations mandates need to be linked and interrelated: technical, practical, as well as legal aspects were discussed. The narrow scope of the convicted charges in the first case in which reparations have been ordered and the required link between victims and the harm they suffered from the convicted crimes limits the eligible beneficiaries.

Operating within this legal reality will be a significant challenge for the Trust Fund where victims beyond the scope of the case are excluded. Outreach and consultation with victims and affected



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communities is of utmost importance in order to make reparations programmes and their limitations understandable but nevertheless meaningful for victims and communities.

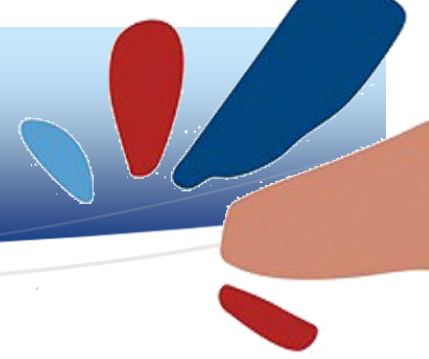
With regard to the assistance mandate, staff debated country strategies and the need for their regular assessment. Accordingly, required adjustments such as possible transition and exit strategies are being incorporated into projects. Transparency towards partner organisations, beneficiaries and stakeholders strengthens the Trust Fund's accountability but also the participatory process of the Trust Fund's engagement with them. Staff agreed that the Trust Fund's engagement with internal and external stakeholders needs to be more structured and strategically oriented. This will strengthen the Trust Fund's capacity and increase its visibility. Related to this is a strategy on capacity building for staff to increase professionalism and personal development.

The topic of fundraising and identifying methods to increase donations, including from the private sector, was also raised. It was suggested to prioritize fundraising and include it into the strategic plan. This is also directly related to the Trust Fund's communication strategy. The Trust Fund's external presentation is of utmost importance, not only to contribute to the Trust Fund's goal to raise awareness but also to increase private donations. To plan and to develop strategic partnerships will assist to increase visibility and strengthen the Trust Fund. The staff of the Trust Fund agreed upon further examining national initiatives in order to increase its communication with national stakeholders and state parties.

The results of the external monitoring and evaluation of the Trust Fund's programmes in Uganda and DRC; as well as the external risk assessment will have an important influence on the strategic plan for the next few years. The staff agreed to propose to the



TFV Secretariat Staff – Annual Planning Retreat, February 2013, The Hague



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Board a new Strategic Plan to cover the period 2014-2017 and to obtain Board approval at the Board's Annual Meeting of March 2014. This allows for sufficient time to implement the development process, including internal and external consultations with relevant stakeholders. The Board of Directors adopted this proposal during the Annual Meeting in March 2013.

During the staff retreat a SWOT analysis was conducted and the team had the opportunity to look at the Trust Fund from different angles. The review of the Trust Fund's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats was a thorough introspective exercise where all aspects of the work of all team members were incorporated. Communication within the Trust Fund, stronger performance management and leadership, and the need for the clarification of roles and responsibilities must be addressed in order to improve the Trust Fund's position as a unique and significant contributor to remedy the impact of international crimes.

The professional and highly motivated small team of the Secretariat both in The Hague and the field shows a unique and strong face with its victim-centered and multi-disciplinary approach, its field presence and investment in partner organisations.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

The TFV's 10th annual Board of Directors meeting was held in The Hague from 19 to 21 March 2013. It was the first meeting of the newly elected Board made up of three new members: Mr. Sayeman Bula-Bula, His Excellency Mr. Motoo Noguchi, and Mr. Denys Toscano Amores; and two returning members: Ms. Elisabeth Rehn and Her Excellency Dr. Vaira Vīķe-Freiberga. During the first session, the Board elected Mr. Motoo Noguchi as its Chair for the current mandate period.

Mr. Noguchi was congratulated on his election by the ICC Principals - President Song, Prosecutor Bensouda, and Registrar Arbia - as well as by Ambassador Tiina Intelmann, President of the Assembly of States Parties - all present during the

opening session. Their addresses underlined the interdependence between the ICC and the TFV in their common goal of achieving reparative justice for victims, and the importance of enduring a positive and constructive cooperation within the Rome Statute's framework.

The Board of Directors meeting was also the occasion for the members to interact with civil society. Members of the CICC (Coalition for the International Criminal Court), FIDH (International Federation for Human Rights) and Redress came to address the Board, emphasizing different issues, particularly the necessity for the TFV to continue its cooperation with civil society, at the headquarters and in the field. The Board members positively welcomed the remarks from civil society's representatives, highlighting the fact that civil society support is essential for the TFV to succeed in the implementation of its mandates.

But above all, this meeting was the occasion of extensive discussions between the Board and the Secretariat on the legal, programme, and administrative aspects of the TFV's work. These discussions were the basis, which enabled the Board members to better understand the Secretariat's work and to make decisions, which are listed below. As a result, the Secretariat's budget and work plan proposals were adopted, as well as a road map for the development of the next TFV Strategic Plan (2014-2017). The next annual Board of Directors meeting will take place in March 2014.

List of decisions - 10th TFV Annual Board Meeting (19, 20 & 21 March 2013)

Management

- The Board elected His Excellency Mr. Motoo Noguchi as Chair for the current mandate period.
- The Board encouraged the Executive Director to seek to participate in the Court's decision-making consultations at the highest level, insofar as they concern matters of direct consequence to the Trust Fund.

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Programme

- The Board approved an increase to the Trust Fund's reparations reserve by € 200,000 from the Fund's common basket resources. Together with the earmarked contributions received from Germany (€ 300,000 for the Lubanga case) and Finland (€ 107,000), this brings the Trust Fund's reparations reserve to a total of € 1,807,000, maintaining its volume at the level of around one third of the Fund's total resources.
- The Board approved project extensions in the DRC and in Uganda (2013-2014) with a total amount of € 1.9 million.
- The Board approved the issuance of tenders in the Uganda programme for the purpose of acquiring services for physical rehabilitation, community mobilisation and outreach.
- The Board approved the Secretariat's proposal to issue a call for programme consultants and reparations experts.
- The Board approved the Secretariat's proposal to initiate a comprehensive review of the Secretariat's staffing structure, roles and responsibilities for potential reclassifications.

Secretariat Budget and Work Plan

- The Board approved the main elements presented by the Secretariat for its proposed budget for 2014, as Major Programme VI in the Court's budget, with the understanding that the Board will review and approve the final draft in May 2013. The Board indicated that the P-3 position in Bangui (CAR) should be made contingent on the security situation in CAR.
- The Board approved the Secretariat's Annual Work Plan for 2013.

Reparations

- The Board approved the Secretariat's document presenting the main arguments and positions to be incorporated in the upcoming Trust Fund filing to the Appeals Chamber in the Lubanga case (reparations phase); with the understanding that the final draft will incorporate observations made during the Board's deliberations and will be

reviewed and approved by the Board prior to submission.

TFV Strategic Plan

- The Board approved the extension of the TFV Strategic Plan through to 2013. The Board also approved the Secretariat's draft Road Map for the development of the next TFV Strategic Plan (2014-2017), in appreciation of the proposed consultative method to engage with external stakeholders and with the understanding that the Executive Director under the direct supervision of the Board will manage the development process.

Future Board meetings

- The Board set the date of the next Annual Meeting on 18-20 March 2014. In case of an intermittent need to meet, the Board expressed a preference to hold such a meeting in the form of a videoconference or other remote means available.

TFV RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

Responding to a prior recommendation of the External Auditor, the Trust Fund contracted the services of Deloitte Risk Services BV in December 2012 to undertake the assignment of assisting the TFV to identify risks at the institutional, situational and organisational levels. The consultant has met with the Trust Fund's Secretariat and Board, as well as, the Chair of the Committee on Budget and Finance (CBF).

The consultant has also engaged with other stakeholders, including representatives from the ICC, States Parties and civil society organisations. The outcome of this assignment is expected to be delivered in the third quarter of 2013 and should also serve as an important building block for the Trust Fund's next Strategic Plan.



Participatory team-building exercise with DRC partners and staff in Kampala, Uganda – April 2013

STRATEGIC PLAN (2014-2017)

The Board extended the Trust Fund's Strategic Plan (2009-2012) through to the end of 2013. It also approved the road map for the development of the next Strategic Plan (2014-2017) with the understanding that the Fund's Executive Director under the supervision of the Board will lead the process. Final approval of this plan is anticipated to be obtained at the next annual Board meeting in March 2014.

The TFV Strategic Plan (2014-2017) will build upon the first strategic plan, and incorporate the outcomes of consultations with internal and external stakeholders, as well as the outcomes of the external programme evaluation and the TFV risk identification.

The Board and Executive Director are adopting a consultative engagement with external stakeholders in order to be able to incorporate a variety of perspectives in the Trust Fund's strategic outlook. Parties to be consulted in meetings and/or

by way of a survey include: States Parties, key ICC staff, donors, UN/international agencies, TFV implementing partners, grassroots women and civil society organisations both international and in situation countries where the TFV operates.





SUMMARY OF KEY GLOBAL MEETINGS

In **February** 2013, Kristin Kalla, Senior Programme Officer, was invited to participate in an expert meeting associated with the Preventing of Sexual Violence Initiative (PSVI), which was launched by the United Kingdom on the occasion of its G8 Presidency in 2013. The UK Foreign Minister William Hague made use of this meeting to announce a voluntary contribution of £ 500,000 to the Fund, earmarked for SGBV victims. The UK contribution signifies that assistance and reparations for victims of sexual violence are prioritized under UK's multidisciplinary task force to support international and national jurisdictions in investigating and preventing sexual violence in armed conflict.

The Trust Fund for Victims' Board of Directors welcomed Foreign Secretary Hague's announcement and appreciates the donation to the TFV as reflecting the UK's strong advocacy for the need of concerted international action and more resources in the fight against sexual violence in conflict under the United Kingdom's Presidency of the G8. Ms. Kalla stated "the Trust Fund has made significant progress in supporting over 5000 survivors of sexual and gender-based violence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and northern Uganda and believes the UK's generous contribution will allow the Fund to expand their assistance to other situations such as the Central African Republic."

At the G8 summit on 11 April 2013, the Ministers issued a Declaration emphasizing the need to support victims of sexual violence and calling upon the international community, including the G8, "to increase their efforts to mobilize such funding, including to programmes such as the ICC Trust Fund for Victims and its implementing partners." This call was echoed in the UN Security Council resolution 2106 of 24 June 2013 on Women, Peace and Security. Ms. Kalla continues to participate as an expert in the PSVI initiative, which helps to ensure integration and coordination with the Fund.

In February 2013, Executive Director Pieter de Baan spoke at the conference "Africa and the ICC: 10 years on," organized in Arusha, Tanzania by African Legal Aid (AFLA), on the role of the Trust Fund in achieving reparative justice for victims in African situation countries.

On behalf of the Board of Directors of the Trust Fund for Victims, Ms. Elisabeth Rehn participated in the 57th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) in New York. During a side event on *Achieving Gender Justice: the Case for Reparations*, on 7 **March** 2013, Ms. Rehn stated that the Trust Fund recognizes that gender justice means addressing the rights and needs of victims of sexualized and gender based violence, which is not so much "an aggressive manifestation of sexuality, but rather a sexual manifestation of aggression".

In March 2013, Legal Adviser Silke Studzinsky presented at the Seminar for Fostering Cooperation organized in Nuremberg, Germany, by the Court with support of the European Commission, on the topics of freezing and seizing assets for the purpose of reparations and of victims' participation in reparations proceedings.

In **May** 2013, Kristin Kalla, Senior Programme Officer met with senior officials at the US State Department and White House in Washington, DC to present the work of the Trust Fund and strategize around ways for the U.S. to support the TFV's implementing partners who provide assistance to victims in the situation.

On occasion of the visit of President Joachim Gauck of Germany to the International Criminal Court (ICC) on 30 May 2013, the Trust Fund for Victims (TFV) expressed its appreciation of Germany's long-



Continued from page 28

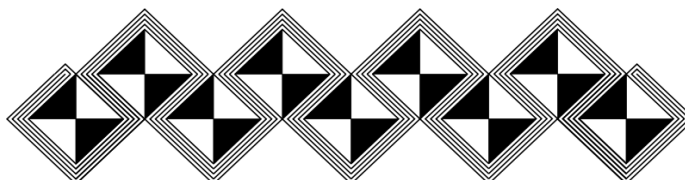
standing and consistent support. To date, Germany is the TFV's biggest donor, with a total of voluntary contributions of over €2.3 million. During his visit, President Gauck indicated his special interest in how the ICC and TFV are addressing the plight of victims of crimes under international law. TFV Executive Director Pieter de Baan acknowledged Germany as a key supporter of the Fund, stating that "as one of the Rome Statute's States Parties, Germany has shown exemplary leadership by enabling the Trust Fund for Victims to act upon its legal mandates to address the harm suffered by victims, their families and their communities."

Next to unrestricted donations, Germany has earmarked some of its contributions to topics of particular importance to the TFV. During 2010-11, Germany contributed €265,000 to support the development of the TFV's legal expertise. In 2011, Germany donated €150,000 to be used in programmes supporting victims of sexual and gender-based violence. In 2012, Germany took the lead in earmarking its contribution of €300,000 to the Trust Fund's reparations reserve, which enables the TFV to financially complement Court-ordered reparations.

In **June** 2013, on the occasion of the fifth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD-V) in Yokohama, Japan, Motoo Noguchi, Chair of the Board of Directors of the Trust Fund for Victims had meetings with Foreign Ministers of DRC and Uganda. H.E. Raymond Tshibanda N'Tungamulongo, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, commended the TFV for its broad range of activities to support victims of the most serious crimes under the jurisdiction of the ICC. Considering the number of affected victims, their families and communities as well as the magnitude of challenges they are suffering, the Minister expressed his hope that the TFV would further strengthen its programs for the victims in the DRC.

Noguchi explained the latest decision of the Board of Directors in March 2013, which allocated a substantial amount of funding to extension the TFV programs in the DRC. The Minister ensured that the Government of the DRC would continue to provide full political support to the TFV, as well as any support regarding its field activities as appropriate. H. E. Sam K. Kutesa, SC. MP, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uganda thanked TFV for its work assisting victims in northern Uganda in regaining their dignity and recovering their lives. Recognizing the seriousness and the variety of sufferings of victims, the Minister mentioned Uganda's own efforts, in particular the Peace Recovery and Development Plan (PRDP) for northern Uganda, which includes peace building and reconciliation activities. Noguchi explained the TFV commitment to continue the provision of physical and psychological support to victims in northern Uganda. Noguchi also encouraged the Government of Uganda to accelerate efforts to develop and implement sustainable support programs for victims. The Minister ensured full support for the TFV and its activities.

Also in June 2013, Board member Dr. Vaira Vīķe-Freiberga and Executive Director Pieter de Baan met with EU Commissioner Andris Piebalgs (Development) to discuss a possible European partnership with the Trust Fund.



TFV ASSISTANCE PROJECT UPDATES

DRC Project Number(s)	Partner(s)	Location	Project Duration	Obligated	Funded by	Description and Comments
TFV/DRC/2007/R1/001 TFV/DRC/2007/R1/031 TFV/DRC/2007/R2/036	Catholic Relief Services and sub-grantees	South Kivu & North Kivu	11 Dec 09 – 10 Aug 13	\$600,000	Denmark Germany Finland Common Basket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,929 direct beneficiaries of CRS projects focused on providing medical support of survivors, helping to peacefully transform cases of conflict and supporting Savings and Internal Lending Communities (SILCs); 102 cases have been identified, from which 54 were peacefully resolved; From the 64 SILCs, 220 members have invested in Income Generating Activities (IGAs), 321 have invested in cattle and 8 of them in the rent of common fields.
TFV/DRC/2007/R1/019	Missionnaires D'Afrique	Ituri, North Kivu & South Kivu	1 Nov 08 – 30 Jun 14	\$742,864	Common Basket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children and youth associated with armed forces or made vulnerable by war have been reached through "School of Peace"; 14,850 are direct beneficiaries and 30,270 are indirect beneficiaries of the projects to restore a culture of peace; 100% of the heads of schools and professors have agreed to cooperate with the project; 60 open days have been organized to reach more beneficiaries; 594 students have now facilitated workshop of peace at schools.
TFV/DRC/2007/R1/021	ALT	South Kivu	1 Nov 08 – 30 Jun 14	\$845,974	Denmark Finland Norway United Kingdom Common Basket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Victims of SGBV have received small grants and psychological rehabilitation There are 1200 direct beneficiaries and 2,478 indirect beneficiaries 10 MUSOs (Mutuelles de Solidarité) have been created and 5 sessions on MUSO have been conducted; 71.3% of success in the provision of education support.
TFV/DRC/2007/R1/022	AMAB	Ituri	1 Dec 08 – 30 Jun 14	\$595,770	Finland Norway Germany Common Basket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 300 victims of SGBV receiving material support and psychological rehabilitation are direct beneficiaries, while it impacts 1,800 indirect beneficiaries; 13 new MUSOs have been created; 310 victims have participated in community therapy sessions.
TFV/DRC/2007/R1/004 TFV/DRC/2007/R2/027	Réseau Haki Na Amani (RHA)	Ituri	1 Nov 08 – 30 Jun 14	\$1,417,960	Common Basket Netherlands Republic of Estonia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 800 beneficiaries of counseling; 10,500 victims benefitting from material support; 40,000 community members benefitting from community reconciliation activities; 581 beneficiaries of psychosocial therapy from which 500 beneficiaries have received follow up sessions; 237 individuals had access to medical support.

TFV ASSISTANCE PROJECT UPDATES

DRC Project Number(s)	Partner(s)	Location	Project Duration	Obligated	Funded by	Description and Comments
TFV/DRC/2007/R2/028 TFV/DRC/2007/R2/029	COOPI	Ituri	1 Nov 08 – 30 Jun 14	\$1,391,257	Andorra Denmark Finland Germany Norway United Kingdom Common Basket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Girls associated w/ armed groups, and their babies have received or are receiving accelerated education and material support to re-join the Ituri school system; There are 596 people benefitting directly, and 1300 indirectly ; 52 girls have gone back to school; 106 child mothers have followed training and received kits; Another 112 former child soldiers have received information about MUSO to support them on their IGAs and to engage them in community therapy.
TFV/DRC/2007/R2/026 TFV/DRC/2007/R2/030	ACIAR	Ituri	1 Nov 08 – 30 Jun 14	\$1,053,404	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; A total of 524 direct beneficiaries and 4716 indirect beneficiaries ; 123 MUSO have received follow up; 175 new beneficiaries have been identified and are being trained for jobs; 5 sessions of community therapy have been conducted.
TFV/DRC/2007/R2/032	KAF	South Kivu	1 Nov 08 – 30 Jun 14	\$371,647	Common Basket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Counseling and vocational training for victims of torture and mutilation; 250 direct beneficiaries and 1,236 indirect beneficiaries; 20 MUSO have been created; 58 victims are benefitting from psychological support, and 12 have been evolving positively; 68 victims had access to medical treatment; 123 children are now going to school
TFV/DRC/2007/R2/043	CAF	North Kivu	12 months	\$35,000	Common Basket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will ensure psychological and economic rehabilitation of women victims of sexual violence in the territory of Beni through activities that involve victims in their communities. In the long term the project intends to contribute to social transformation, peace, and the prevention of future perpetrations.
TOTAL: 14 active DRC projects (out of 16 approved)						72,735 direct beneficiaries (est.)

TFV ASSISTANCE PROJECT UPDATES

Northern Uganda Project Number(s)	Partner(s)	Location	Project Duration	Obligated	Funded by	Description and Comments
TFV/UG/2007/R1/003 TFV/UG/2007/R1/005 TFV/UG/2007/R1/006 TFV/UG/2007/R1/016 TFV/UG/2007/R1/020 TFV/UG/2007/R1/025 TFV/UG/2007/R2/035	CARE International Uganda	Adjumani, Agago, Amuru, Gulu, Kitgum, Lamwo, Nwoya, Alebtong, Lira, Oyam and Otuke districts.	2 Dec 08 – 1 Jun 13	UGX 3,228,683,029	Common Basket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The grant awarded to CARE expired in April 2013 and the projects are closing out. 6,104 direct war victims and 4,277 indirect victims have been reached All partners have been trained on governance, internal control and programme development and management. 290 VSLA groups have been mobilized, trained and equipped A total of 3,541 direct and indirect war victims have received counseling support. A total of 223 direct victims with physical rehabilitation have already received treatment and surgeries.
TFV/UG/2007/R1/014b	Watoto	Gulu, Kitgum, Pader, Lamwo, Lira & Amuru Districts	20 Jan 11 – 19 Apr 13	UGX 417,000,000	Common Basket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WATOTO provide medical rehabilitation to victims identified through other TFV projects, whose needs were too severe to be met by current interventions. 152 direct beneficiaries and 795 indirect beneficiaries; This quarter 23 beneficiaries have undergone various forms of treatment, 5 new beneficiaries have been identified, and 5 patients were treated for bomb splinters.
TFV/UG/2007/R1/014c	Centre for Victims of Torture	Gulu, Kitgum, Amuria and Lira Districts	30 Oct 09 – 29 Oct 13	UGX 1,863,924,518	Common Basket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 408 direct beneficiaries and 20140 indirect beneficiaries; 40 sessions of co-therapy have been conducted to 29 women and 12 men (41 clients, including one couple) There are 36 new clients this quarter 72 hours of supervision of formal training in 9 sessions to partners and stakeholders. 39 supervision sessions took place
TFV/UG/2007/R1/018 TFV/UG/2007/R2/042	AVSI	Northern Uganda	1 Nov 08 – 31 Oct 13	€439,575	Common Basket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementing two projects with the TFV since 2008, one identifying and mobilizing victims for physical rehabilitation (with TFV partner Interplast) and one providing victims with prosthetic limbs at GROW Centre in Gulu, Uganda; 113 direct beneficiaries and 2930 indirect beneficiaries have been reached 110 amputees/other PWDs due to war were assessed 102 prostheses and orthotics were produced and delivered A total of 32 direct and 17 indirect beneficiaries were accommodated at GROW. A total of 18 direct beneficiaries benefited from individual counseling.

TFV ASSISTANCE PROJECT UPDATES

Northern Uganda Project Number(s)	Partner(s)	Location	Project Duration	Obligated	Funded by	Description and Comments
TFV/UG/2007/R2/038	NECPA	Lira & Amuria Districts	1 Dec 08 – 30 May 13	UGX 865,544,000	Common Basket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting victims in the Lango and Teso Sub-Regions of northern Uganda through agricultural assistance. 3,261 direct beneficiaries and 4,345 indirect beneficiaries who have increased their food production, income security, and have received psychosocial therapies; 28 follow-up sessions to psychosocial therapy took place, reaching 265 victims 25 of formerly abducted girls are now able to meet their needs; 85% increased house hold food availability and income security; 100% of the VSLA (Village Savings and Loans Association) are functional and operational; 95% of the beneficiaries have enough food for the following 7 months 25 formerly abducted girls are able to meet their basic needs, by selling their weekly production
TFV/UG/2007/R2/039	DNU	Gulu & Amuru Districts	5 Nov 08 – 4 Nov 13	UGX 525,856,200	Common Basket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DNU provides “healing of memories” sessions to several hundred victims, in which groups speak collectively of their experiences during the war; and provides scholarships to children abducted or injured or whose parents were killed during the war; 12,151 direct beneficiaries and 7,762 indirect beneficiaries The savings of the VSLAs have increased and they have started their own business Income and food security have improved considerably The healing of memories sessions had a total of 33 participants (22 women and 11 men) in Ongako, Koch Goma and Coorom.
TFV/UG/2007/R2/041						
TFV/UG/2007/R2/040	COOPI	Oyam & Pader Districts	28 Nov 08 – 27 Apr 14	€390,000	Norway Finland Netherlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> COOPI has provided women with medical and psychological care in response to SGBV and has conducted outreach sessions with community leaders to inform them about the nature of SGBV and the rights of victims. 6,246 direct beneficiaries and 732,772 indirect beneficiaries The sensitizations reached 130 villages and 30 schools for a total of 9,925 people. The topics discussed were: women’s rights, domestic violence, gender roles and HIV prevention 16 GBV working groups have been trained on “Human Rights and SGBV legal response”. 311 cases have been received by the four counseling centers from which all hotlines remain functional 318 Survivors received COOPI services ranging from Psychosocial support to providing material supports 76 out of the 102 Raped survivors managed to receive the PEP medication
TOTAL: 6 active northern Uganda projects (out of 18 approved)						39,750 direct beneficiaries (est.)

TFV ASSISTANCE PROJECT UPDATES

CAR Project* Number(s)	Partner(s)	Location	Project Duration	Obligated	Funded by	Description and Comments
TFV/CAR/2012/R2/001	ADICAR	Ombella Mpoko	12 months	XAF 13,166,600	United Kingdom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support communities through local development initiatives and provide multifaceted support to vulnerable people in order to promote their socio-economic and environmental development; Promotion of the socio-economic reintegration of victims of SGBV, and provision of medical care, social and psychological rehabilitation, and material support.
TFV/CAR/2012/R2/002	AFEB	Ouham	12 months	XAF 56,852,685	United Kingdom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restore the lives of victims of sexual violence and sexist abuses by ensuring the recognition of their victimization and by establishing preventive mechanisms against diverse forms of abuses; Provision of psychosocial rehabilitation, material support and physical rehabilitation; Beneficiaries targeted are women and men victims of sexual violence, their children, children born out of rape, and disabled people as a result of war.
TFV/CAR/2012/R2/003	CIAF	Bangui & Ombella Mpoko	12 months	XAF 56,734,493	United Kingdom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of physical and psychological rehabilitation, and material support to victims, and assistance for their reintegration; Education of the community about sexual violence as a tactic of war and the link between peace, reconciliation and rehabilitation; Strengthening the capacity of community leaders; Awareness campaigns, outreach and advocacy on issues of sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict
TFV/CAR/2012/R2/004	Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Ouham & Ouham Pende	12 months	XAF 98,258,100	United Kingdom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of victims of violence and training on sexual violence; Raise awareness among people in the community; Training, capacity building and sensitization of communities and local stakeholders and advocacy; Improvement of living conditions of the people who have suffered violence through medical support psychological support follow-up support on reintegration and, finally, material support NFI (non-food items).
TFV/CAR/2012/R2/006	RADI-RCA	Ombella Mpoko, Ouham & Nan Gribizi	12 months	XAF 77,820,000	United Kingdom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical interface responsible of supporting the multifaceted development efforts of grassroots communities; Provision of technical assistance to community-based organisations; Restoring the dignity to victims of sexual violence and facilitating their reintegration into their home communities. The targeted groups are: women, men victims of sexual and gender-based violence, and children and young people made vulnerable to sexual and gender based violence due to conflict
TOTAL: 5 planned CAR projects (out of 6 approved)*						

* The TFV suspended its activities in March 2013, in the Central African Republic, until further notice due to the latest political developments and security situation. The above list of projects therefore remains to be of an indicative nature only and does not reflect any existing contractual obligation between the TFV and implementing partners. For further information see: The Trust Fund for Victims suspends its activities in the Central African Republic, 25 March 2013, ICC-TFV-20120325-PR891



TRUST FUND FOR VICTIMS FINANCIAL STATUS

In accordance with paragraph 11 of the annex to resolution ICC-ASP/1/Res.6, a list of voluntary contributions is provided below. The list includes the contributions received from States (€3,030,406); institutions and individuals (€8,481 and \$500 on the TFV bank accounts, and €36,308 on the TFV PayPal account); in-kind and/or matching donations from implementing partner organisations (equivalent to €327,859 from the period of 1 July 2012 – 31 March 2013); and interest income to the Fund (€62,013). The Fund's Euro checking account showed a balance of €579,706, and the US Dollar account had a balance of \$71,951. In addition, the Fund currently has a savings account with €4,529,690 as of 30 June 2013.

A. Voluntary contributions received by the Trust Fund for Victims

The Fund received the following voluntary contributions from States from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013:

Contribution from States	Euros (€)
Australia	115,000.00
Austria	10,000.00
Belgium	48,000.00
Czech Republic	7,491.82
Estonia	30,000.00
Finland	307,066.35
Germany	300,000.00
Hungary	10,000.00
Ireland	50,000.00
Norway	272,609.55
Poland	15,000.00
Republic of Korea	38,599.90 (US\$ 50,000)
Switzerland	100,000.00
The Netherlands	475,000.00
United Kingdom	1,251,638.00
Total States' contributions	3,030,405.62

B. List of voluntary contributions per bank accounts

B.1. ABN AMRO (in €)

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

Bank details, including contributions received, from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013:

Details	Euros (€)
Opening balance	280,545.26
Contributions from individuals and institutions*	8,481.35
Contributions from States	2,991,805.72
Grant / project payments	(1,433,880.54)
Refund unused project funds	(19,545.92)
Transfer from checking to savings account	(1,309,690)
Transfer from savings to checking account	0.00
Interest income	62,012.75
Bank charges	(22.87)
Balance as at 30 June 2013	579,705.75

*Please note that the balance of the PayPal account as at 30 June 2013 shows € 36,308.48, which shall be transferred to the Fund's Euro account.

B.2. ABN AMRO (in €)

Bank Name: ABN AMRO
Account Holder: Trust Fund for Victims Business Top Deposit Account
Currency: Euro (€)
Account Number: 40.62.65.615

Bank details, including bank transfers from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013:

Details	Euros (€)
Opening balance	3,220,000.00
Transfer from checking to savings account	1,309.690.00
Transfer from savings to checking account	0.00
Balance as at 30 June 2012	4,529,690.00

B.3. ABN AMRO (in US\$)

Bank Name: ABN AMRO
Account Holder: Trust Fund for Victims
Currency: USD (US\$)
Account Number: 53.86.21.176
IBAN: NL87ABNA0538621176
Swift: ABNANL2A

Bank details, including contributions received, from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013

Details	US\$
Opening balance	19,897.66
Contributions from individuals and institutions	500.00
Contributions from States	50,000.00
Grant / project payments	(0.00)
Refund unused project funds	1,552.89
Interest income	0.00
Bank charges	0.00
Balance as at 30 June 2013	71,950.55



BACKGROUND TO THE TRUST FUND FOR VICTIMS

The Trust Fund for Victims (TFV) 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. In 2002, the Rome Statute came into effect and the Assembly of States Parties established the TFV under article 79 of the Rome Statute, to benefit victims of crimes and their families within the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court (ICC). These crimes are genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes – and in the future, crimes of aggression.

The TFV addresses and responds to the physical, psychological, or material needs of the most vulnerable victims. 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, women's grassroots organisations, governments, and UN agencies at local, national, and international levels. By focusing on local ownership and leadership, the TFV empowers victims as main stakeholders in the process of rebuilding their lives.

With the unique roles of implementing both Court-ordered and general assistance to victims of crimes under the ICC's jurisdiction, the Trust Fund for Victims offers key advantages for promoting lasting peace, reconciliation, and wellbeing 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 when directed by the Court to do so.
2. **Assistance:** using voluntary State contributions and private donations, to provide victims and their families in situations where the Court is active with physical rehabilitation, material support, and/or psychological rehabilitation.

The TFV is providing a broad range of support under its second mandate in northern Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo – including access to health services, vocational training, trauma-based counseling, reconciliation workshops, reconstructive surgery and more – to an estimated 110,000 victims of crimes under the ICC's jurisdiction, including 5000 victims of sexual violence. Most of the TFV's projects have incorporated both gender-specific and child-specific interventions to support the special vulnerability of women and children. There are currently eight situations before the ICC, in *northern Uganda, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Darfur, Central African Republic (CAR), Kenya, Libya, Côte d'Ivoire* and *Mali*.

TFV BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Assembly of States Parties elects the TFV Board of Directors, who act in their personal capacity and on a pro bono basis. The TFV Board of Directors serves for a period of three years and is directly accountable to the Assembly of States Parties for the management of the Trust Fund for Victims, including the use of its resources and the operations of its Secretariat. The current TFV Board of Directors (2012-2015) includes:

Prof. Sayeman Bula-Bula (Democratic Republic of the Congo, representing African States)

His Excellency, Mr. Motoo Noguchi, *Chair* (Japan, representing the Asian States)

Ms. Elisabeth Rehn (Finland, representing Western European and Other States)

Dr. Denys Toscano Amores (Ecuador, representing the Americas and Caribbean States)

Her Excellency, Dr. Vaira Viķe-Freiberga (Latvia, representing Eastern European States)

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

Or you can make a donation via PayPal through the Trust Fund's website:

<http://www.trustfundforvictims.org/make-donation>

