



Fonds au Profit des Victimes
The Trust Fund for Victims



Programme Progress Report
Summer 2014

TRUST FUND FOR VICTIMS PROGRAMME PROGRESS REPORT SUMMER 2014

Cover Photo: Women survivor's group during savings and loan meeting, COOPI Uganda

Copyright © 2014. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form by any means without the prior permission from the Trust Fund for Victims at email: trust.fund@icc-cpi.int.
For more information:

The Trust Fund for Victims
International Criminal Court
Maanweg 174
2516 AB The Hague
The Netherlands

<http://www.trustfundforvictims.org>

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE(S)
Acknowledgements	I
Acronyms	2
Executive Foreword	3
Background	4
Assistance Mandate	5 - 30
Victim Beneficiary Identification	7-8
Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)	8-24
Northern Uganda	25-30
Victim Survivor Stories	31-33
Partner Capacity Building	34
Central African Republic	35
Kenya Situation Monitoring	35
Special Events and Initiatives	36 - 40
Board Meeting	36
Mission Visits	36 - 37
Regional and International Meetings	37 - 39
TFV Strategic Plan 2014-2017	39 - 40
Resource Development	40 - 41
Make A Donation	42
Annexes	44 - 54
Annex 1. TFV Project Annexes	44 - 51
Annex 2. DRC TFV Project Locations	52 - 53
Annex 3. TFV Programming Guiding Principles	54

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report provides highlights from the information submitted quarterly by the TFV implementing partners in northern Uganda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) between July 2013 – March 2014. We are grateful to T. Ventimiglia, writer/consultant for managing the drafting of this report together with Kristin Kalla, Senior Programme Officer.

We would like to acknowledge the contributions and personal commitments made by the TFV Secretariat staff, victims, families, affected communities and implementing partners who have worked tirelessly on behalf of the Trust Fund for Victims often under often challenging circumstances in northern Uganda and the DRC.

The information and photos presented in this report reflect the efforts of our partners and staff. The pictures are of actual TFV victims and activities so thank you to the partners and staff for thoughtfully documenting this important work.

We would also like to express gratitude for the support provided by the Board of Directors and colleagues from the International Criminal Court (ICC), especially the Registry staff who helps 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.



ACRONYMS

ACIAR	Appui à la Communication Interculturelle et à l'Auto Promotion Rurale
ACTV	African Center for Treatment and Rehabilitation of Torture Victims
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AMAB	Association des Mamans Anti-Bwaki
ASP	Assembly of States Parties
AVSI	Association of Volunteers in International Service
BEATIL ALT	Bureau d'Etude et d'Appui Technique aux Initiatives Locales - Action for Living Together
CAF	Collectif des Associations Féminines
CAR	Central African Republic
CCTI	Caritas Counseling and Training Institute
COOPI	Cooperazione Internazionale
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CVT	Center for Victims of Torture
DNU	Diocese of Northern Uganda
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
ECOPAIX	A l'Ecole de la Paix
FARDC	Forces Armées de la République Démocratique du Congo
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GM	Groupements des Muso
GROW	Gulu Regional Orthopaedic Workshop
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICC	International Criminal Court
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ICRW	International Center for Research on Women
IGA	Income Generating Activity
KAF	Katoliko Actions pour l'Afrique
LRA	Lord's Resistance Army
MONUSCO	Mission de l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour la Stabilisation en République Démocratique du Congo
MUSO	Mutuelle de Solidarité
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PEP	Post-Exposure Prophylaxis
RHA	Réseau Haki na Amani
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SILC	Savings and Internal Lending Community
TFV	Trust Fund for Victims
UN	United Nations
UK FCO	United Kingdom Foreign and Commonwealth Office

EXECUTIVE FOREWORD

The past year has been eventful for the Fund, not least at the institutional level. In March 2014, the Board of Directors reviewed and approved the draft TFV Strategic Plan for the period 2014-2017. This plan is the outcome of a series of preparatory activities. Next to the findings and recommendations of the external evaluation, we added to the mix a comprehensive risk management framework, an external stakeholder survey, an intensive staff retreat, a fruitful Board meeting and a constructive States Parties consultation, resulting in a solid, comprehensive, ambitious yet realistic new plan, in which the rights and needs of victims and families continue to take centre stage.

For the novel institution without international precedent that the TFV is, the future is always going to be a moving target, as its development will be influenced by many different factors that are not directly under its control. I am extremely proud of the efforts by our team to come up with a plan that is very likely to maintain its strategic value over the next four years, enabling the TFV to be responsive to the harm suffered by victims and their families, and to ensure that they may exercise their rights under the Rome Statute and are able to rebuild and transform their lives.

The TFV's income from voluntary contributions has picked up strongly in the past twelve months. In 2013, the TFV raised €4.5 million, compared to €2.5 million in 2012. By mid-2014, voluntary contributions stand at €2.4 million. There is a considerable amount of revenue in the pipeline and the Fund will be exploring ways to engage with private institutional donors, as well. More than ever before, the Trust Fund for Victims possesses a stable financial foundation for its strategic needs, which is of vital importance as we are anticipating the Court's first reparations orders and planning the expansion of TFV assistance activities from two to five situation countries.

The TFV is recording a growing number of contributing States Parties, with Japan becoming an important new donor this year, as well as substantially bigger single donations and a trend of multi-annual agreements with several of our donors. All these strengthen the ability of the TFV to plan for the future more confidently. Earmarked contributions for victims of sexual and gender-based violence continue to be a successful feature of the TFV's fundraising, with the £1,8 million contributions by the United Kingdom being a most striking example of policy driven engagement. Finally, the overall growth of the Fund's resources, as well as a substantial German earmarked contribution of €900,000, has allowed the TFV Board to significantly raise the volume of its reparations reserve to €3.6 million.

Our donors enable the Fund to grow its financial resource base, facilitating a credible and long-term engagement in support of victims. We depend on States Parties to be the stewards of the Fund by ensuring sufficient critical mass of its operational capacity, in order to respond well to the exigencies of its reparations and assistance mandates. Last, but not least, we value our partnership with the Court in collaborating towards a common goal of delivering reparative value to victims and their families, as an indispensable measure of international criminal justice.

~ Pieter de Baan, Executive Director, Trust Fund for Victims

BACKGROUND

In 2002, the Rome Statute created two complementary institutions: the International Criminal Court (ICC) for prosecuting and judging those responsible for genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity, and the Trust Fund for Victims (TFV) for providing support to victims of these crimes and their families within the jurisdiction of the ICC.

The TFV is the first of its kind in the global movement to end impunity and promote justice. This is the final public report documenting impact and successes against the first TFV Strategic Plan where the mission was outlined *to support programmes, which address the harm resulting from the crimes under the jurisdiction of ICC by assisting victims to return to a dignified and contributory life within their communities*. Its goals were to relieve the suffering of victims, and contribute to ensuring justice by:

- Identifying and raising awareness on the situation of victims of genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes;
- Mobilizing resources and partners in reaching out to these victims and helping them rebuild their lives and the ones of their communities; and
- Advocating for and facilitating a dignified reconciliation within the affected families, communities, and states, striving to prevent the reoccurrence of such crimes in the future.

To achieve these goals, the TFV fulfilled two mandates, namely: 1) to implement awards for reparations ordered by the Court against a convicted person, and 2) to use other resources (voluntary contributions and private donations) to provide victims and their families in situations under Court jurisdiction with physical rehabilitation, psychological rehabilitation, and/or material support.

The assistance mandate enables victims and their families to receive assistance separate from and prior to a conviction by the Court, using other resources. This support is not linked to a conviction, but key to helping repair the harm that victims have suffered, by providing assistance to victims in a timelier manner than may be allowed by the judicial process. In addition, assistance is targeted to victims of the broader situations before the Court, regardless of whether the harm they suffered stems from particular crimes in a specific case.

This Programme Progress Report covers the period from July 2013 through March 2014. There have been no significant progress on the reparations since the previous programme report (Summer 2013); therefore, this report will focus exclusively on the TFV's assistance mandate.

ASSISTANCE MANDATE



The assistance mandate of the TFV uses resources other than those collected from awards for reparations, fines and forfeitures to benefit victims of crimes and their families who have suffered physical, psychological, and/or material harm as a result of these crimes. Under this mandate, the TFV is providing a broad range of support to the most vulnerable and marginalized survivors, through innovative projects designed to respond directly to their physical, material, and psychological needs.

Support is provided in line with a set of *Guiding Principles* emphasizing a human rights perspective, inclusion, non-discrimination, gender and age sensitivity, accessibility, integration of services, sustainability, and local participation and ownership among others (see Annex 3). The TFV implements programmes in partnership with victims, their families, and their communities and with a network of local and international intermediary organisations.

To provide this support, - local and international partners - are engaged through a procurement process for the implementation of services. The partner selection process varies from sole sourcing to a competitive bidding process with the assistance of the ICC's Procurement Unit, and based on a Board-approved programmatic framework resulting from a field-based assessment carried out by the Fund. The TFV grant-making process emphasizes the following key principles: *participation* by victims in programme planning, *sustainability* of community initiatives, *transparent* and *targeted* granting, and *accessibility* for applicants that have traditionally lacked access to funding, addressing the *special vulnerability of girls and women*, *strengthening capacity* of grantees and *coordinating* efforts to ensure that the selection and management of grants is strategic and coherent.

Assistance using other resources falls under three main categories, as follows:

Physical Rehabilitation: To address the care and rehabilitation of those victims who have suffered physical injury, in order to recover and resume their roles as productive and contributing members of their societies

Psychological Rehabilitation: To offer cost-effective psychological, social, and other health benefits and a means to educate local populations about the needs of victims and the resources available to assist in their recovery

Material Support: To improve the economic status of the victims through education, economic development, rebuilding of

community infrastructure, and creation of employment opportunities. Programmes also focussed on the following cross-cutting issues:

- Promoting community reconciliation, acceptance, and rebuilding community safety nets;
- Mainstreaming gender to include addressing impact of gender-based violence and other sexual violence of women, men, and children;
- Integrating and rehabilitating child soldiers and abductees into communities, including support of inter-generational responses;
- Addressing issues of victims' stigma, discrimination, and trauma.

The TFV considers the *empowerment of women and girls* and its assistance to victims of sexual and gender-based violence a key step toward ending impunity for perpetrators, establishing durable peace and reconciliation in conflict settings, and successfully implementing the full range of UN Security Council Resolutions on women, peace and security. Therefore, the Trust Fund has several projects involving war-affected women and girls as key stakeholders.

The TFV works in partnership with victims, their families and communities through intermediaries to implement rehabilitation programmes. This approach reinforces TFV's goals of promoting accountability, ownership, dignity and empowerment.

In some cases, assistance was targeted to specific categories of victims, such as victims of sexual violence or children and youth associated with armed forces. Elsewhere, assistance targets affected communities, such as villages victimised by pillage, massacre, and/or displacement. TFV-supported activities included those reaching individual beneficiaries, groups, and family members, as well as those implemented at a community level.

The TFV started field operations related to the assistance mandate in northern Uganda and Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) in 2008. Since that time, the TFV has provided support to over 110,000 victims of crimes under the jurisdiction of the Court through integrated physical and psychological rehabilitation and/or material support at both the individual and community levels. Of these beneficiaries, over 5,000 survivors of sexual and gender-based violence including girls abducted and/or conscripted and sexually enslaved by armed groups, and children of women victimized by campaigns of mass rape and displacement have been supported.

A total of 34 projects were approved that year for northern Uganda and the DRC. Some of these projects have been

Victim Beneficiary Identification

Victim survivors from DRC referred to medical services at Heal Africa in Goma.



completed or phased out, and there were 13 active projects during the July 2013 to March 2014 reporting period. A summary description of these projects is provided in Annex I, and details of the assistance activities undertaken in each country are provided in this report.

The TFV utilises two strategies for reaching victims of crimes under the jurisdiction of the Court at both the individual and the community levels for the assistance mandate. While categories of victimisation are inherently problematic, given the multidimensional nature of such harm, the TFV has adopted the following categories to describe its victim beneficiary population at the individual level.

All acts of violence described below must have occurred on or after 1 July, 2002 in the context(s) as described in Articles 6, 7, and 8 of the Rome Statute:

- § SGBV: victims of sexual and gender-based violence, including rape, forced pregnancy, sexual slavery; also including girls abducted and/or recruited into armed groups and forcefully impregnated;
- § Widows/widowers: those whose partners were killed; note that this is a relatively new category, and the project reporting is being reviewed to improve the reporting under this category;
- § Former child soldiers/abducted youth: children and youth forced and/or recruited into armed groups under the age of 15 (regardless of their particular role(s) played during abduction or conscription);
- § Orphans and vulnerable children: children whose parent(s) were killed or children otherwise made vulnerable by the violence;
- § Physical and mental trauma: victims who suffered a physical injury and/or who were psychologically traumatised by violence;
- § Family and other victims: family members of victims (except widows, widowers and orphans) and others who do not fall in the above categories but affected by violence.

The resources referred to in Rule 98 (5) of the Rules are "resources other than those collected from awards for reparations, fines and forfeitures," as defined in Regulation 47 of the Regulations of the Trust Fund of Victims (Regulations) and shall be used, in accordance with Regulation 48, to benefit

Victim survivors from DRC before and after surgery in Goma.



"victims of crimes as defined in Rule 85 of the Rules, and, where natural persons are concerned, their families, who have suffered physical, psychological and/or material harm as result of these crimes."

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

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

There are important differences between the contexts in which TFV victims' assistance is being implemented in northern Uganda and eastern DRC. Notably, DRC is still plagued by on-going violent conflict and instability, while northern Uganda has experienced a period of relative calm and is in a post-conflict and reconstructive period. This distinction is a key factor in determining the definition of victims and type of assistance in each context. The section below provides a brief overview of the conflict in each situation as a framing for the TFV programming.

Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)



The TFV's programming in DRC targets eastern DRC, including North and South Kivu Provinces and the Ituri District of Oriental Province. Activities focus on psychological rehabilitation and material support, with services provided to victims of war in the following categories:

- Survivors of sexual violence
- Child mothers
- Former child soldiers (male and female)
- Girls formerly associated with armed groups
- Returnee communities
- Acutely impacted communities (e.g. massacre sites)
- Amputees, disabled persons, disfigured and tortured persons
- Other vulnerable children and young people, including orphans and children living in affected communities

During the period from July 2013 to March 2014, the TFV provided direct support to nine implementing partners, including Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Missionnaires d'Afrique, Bureau d'Etude et d'Appui Technique aux Initiatives Locales--Action for Living Together (BEATIL-ALT), Association des Mamans Anti-Bwaki (AMAB), Réseau Haki na Amani, Appui à la Communication Interculturelle et à l'Auto Promotion Rurale (ACIAR), Archbishop E. Kataliko Actions for Africa (KAF) (*suspended and under review – details to be provided in future reports*), Collectif des Associations Féminines (CAF), and Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI). These partners, in turn, worked with a range of local sub-grantees (see Annex 2). Highlights of the activities carried out by each of these partners under the three main assistance categories and in the cross-cutting areas are as described below.

Physical Rehabilitation

Physical rehabilitation in DRC consists primarily of referrals of individuals in need of medical care to other service providers. Referrals may be made for cases requiring orthopaedic surgery or plastic surgery, fitting of prostheses, treatment of wounds or infections, and other types of care. TFV partners identify victims of war crimes or crimes against humanity in accordance with TFV criteria, assess them for the types of medical and psychological treatment needed, and facilitate referrals to facilities or organisations with the necessary capacity in case of need for medical care.

Réseau Haki na Amani (RHA), for example, working in Bunia, Ituri District, continued to identify and assess victims (e.g. cases of amputation, victims of sexual violence, etc.) and to facilitate referrals to medical facilities or other organisations in Bunia as well as to specialized care institutions outside of Bunia. RHA have negotiated with other organisations for free care, transport, and lodging in some cases to facilitate these referrals. During this reporting period, RHA facilitated 135 referrals for further attention. Some of these referrals did not end up receiving care for a variety of reasons, including unexpected occurrence of psychosis or psychological trauma, refusal by the patient, inability to locate a patient again after the initial identification, lack of referral sites or qualified personnel at the referral sites, or other problems such as the patient not being suited for surgery or for fitting of prostheses. In addition, logistical issues such as lack of availability of ICRC or MONUSCO flights or other transport also prevented some referrals from happening.

RHA continued to monitor approximately 200 individuals referred previously to follow up on their progress, encourage adherence to treatment, and provide additional health education or other needed support. Of this group of beneficiaries, the majority (almost three-quarters) were found to be doing well, but a significant number needed additional care, including repair of prostheses. Approximately 70 other patients previously identified are also still in need of referral.¹

In December 2013, seven young victims referred for treatment at Goma (six girls, one boy) were returned to Bunia with assistance from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).



Association des Mamans Anti-Bwaka (AMAB) identified and referred several victims of rape or sexual violence, mutilation, and war-related violence, as well as one previously-identified fistula case. In the first part of 2014, AMAB also identified six cases of rape, including girls of only 4, 7, 9, 10, and 12 years of age and one physically handicapped adult. In response, AMAB conducted awareness-raising events in three sites and has planned similar events in all intervention sites in the coming quarter.

Nine patients referred for medical care by TFV partner, **Catholic Relief Services (CRS)**, in the previous reporting period received treatment and were discharged to their families. Five new survivors of sexual violence, linked with fighting between M23 rebels and the regular army, were registered in the first part of this reporting period. In partnership with the Department of Women and Families, psychosocial counselling was initiated for the five. The Department also carried out a family mediation in the case of one survivor who had been rejected by her husband after the rape.

¹ An external consultant was engaged to assist the TFV and the implementing partners to examine and identify ways to improve the referral system. Recommendations for addressing the issue of unmet need for referrals revolved around improving coordination and communication at the different levels of the network, identifying additional referral sites, and identifying strategies for sustaining the referral system longer-term.

Psychological Rehabilitation

Activities under the psychological rehabilitation category address the psychological consequences and trauma arising from war, conflict, sexual violence, and other crimes. In addition to promoting healing at an individual level, psychological rehabilitation is also targeted at affected communities in an effort to reduce stigmatisation of victims and promote a greater sense of trust, shared responsibility, and peaceful coexistence among community members.



Almost all of the TFV-supported implementing partners in the DRC provided psychological rehabilitation services during the reporting period, as detailed below.

Collectif des Associations Féminines (CAF) is providing psychosocial support to 135 victims of sexual violence, including 36 newly identified during the latter part of 2013. With assistance from OXFAM, CAF also opened a transit house to accommodate female victims of sexual violence during their medical care and/or legal follow-up. While at the transit house, the women were able to receive psychosocial counselling, medical follow-up, legal aid, and an opportunity to participate in income-generating activities (IGAs) or be linked to literacy training and/or savings and credit groups. Starting in October 2013, 88 survivors were accommodated at the house, including 52 minors and 36 adults. Of the 88, 59 had children born of rape.



Appui à la Communication Interculturelle et à l'Auto Promotion Rurale (ACIAR), which works in particular with children and youth formerly associated with armed groups and other vulnerable children in the target communities, conducted an assessment through which it identified the most-affected children/youth in need of counselling and follow-up. Bi-monthly counselling sessions were conducted and follow-up visits were made to many of the beneficiaries, who suffer with psychiatric or medical problems, drug dependency, and other issues.

Psychosocial counsellors and *animateurs* from **RHA** continued to identify victims in the new sites of Mambasa (South Kivu) and Bunia (Ituri) for further medical and psychosocial assessment and possible inclusion in the project. RHA assesses individuals based on a combination of mental, physical, and economic needs because of the interplay between them—e.g., delays in getting medical treatment or not getting specialized medical care, wanting to return home, fear of return of medical problems, problems in use of prostheses, alcohol use, economic problems, etc. can all negatively impact the psychological state of a victim and vice versa. A majority of those identified for psychological support also have medical needs, and a significant portion also need economic support.

At the conclusion of the reporting period, RHA had a total beneficiary caseload of 626 individuals, who are primarily victims of war and sexual violence. Of these, RHA's psychosocial counsellors were regularly following up with 462 to monitor their psychological, physical, and economic well-being and provide needed support.² The bulk of those remaining had sufficiently improved in terms of their condition and no longer required follow-up. Some were also not able to be followed up because access was poor due to insecurity; others were absent at the time of the follow-up visits, including those who had been referred elsewhere for extended medical care, or had died (16 during the reporting period). Most of those who were followed up continue to have light to moderate psychosocial support needs. Those with the most severe psychological problems, including those who were unwilling to be referred for medical care, were referred to the project psychologist for a higher level of care. It was judged that four severely affected patients require psychiatric care at a level above that which RHA can provide.

Identifying cases of psychological trauma also continued in the **AMAB** programme, through which 68 new cases were identified for follow-up. AMAB psychosocial counsellors conducted home visits, individual counselling, group activities, and community therapy with

² A total of 2,326 follow-up visits were made, as multiple visits were made to each beneficiary.

the new cases and with individuals previously identified. Many previously identified cases were noted to have shown signs of full or partial recovery, including several long-term patients; some of the recovered patients are participating actively in community therapy sessions and supporting others. Between July 2013 and March 2014, 204 community therapy sessions with 1,184 participants were led by trained community facilitators under the supervision of *animateurs* and psychosocial assistants. In addition, ten model community therapy sessions were facilitated by the AMAB supervisor, with 347 participants, including 127 men and 220 women.

Because of a heightened awareness on psychosocial problems, communities have begun to identify additional cases needing support from the TFV. On the other hand, psychological work is still not well understood, and in particular the more difficult cases are not well accepted or treated in the community.

Material Support

The aim of the TFV's material support activities is to improve the economic status of victims through education (including literacy training), economic development activities, rebuilding of community infrastructure, and creation of employment opportunities. In the DRC, all of the TFV implementing partners are carrying out activities in the materials support area.

Savings and Lending Groups

Most implementing partners are supporting savings and lending groups, using a *Mutuelle de Solidarité* (Muso) model. The groups, typically involving 15-30 members, promote economic security through their emphasis on savings, access to emergency funds, and access to loans for supporting small business ventures, with an aim towards providing a means for subsistence and facilitating successful reintegration of victims into their homes and communities. Some groups also engage in collective income-generating activities, such as community farming. As a result of their participation in the groups, members consistently report an improved ability to pay for school and medical fees, food, and other basic household needs, as well as increased self-esteem.

In addition to the economic benefits to members, the Muso groups also foster a sense of group solidarity and support, and serve as a platform for other programme activities, including community dialogues, health education, and awareness raising on other topics, such as sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). Implementing partners frequently report that the Muso groups help to restore a sense of dignity and self-worth to their members, many of whom are victims and exceedingly vulnerable.



“Today we are respected because we depend on ourselves.” – Female victim of sexual violence

“It is because we have become useful in society that our husbands have returned.”

– Female victim of sexual violence³

In Nzere, one victim beneficiary earns around \$250 per month selling corn flour, and she has just bought three goats to start a second IGA.

Many TFV partners are in the process of advocating with local authorities for official recognition of the Muso groups, as a strategy for helping to ensure their longer-term support and sustainability. As an additional sustainability strategy, several partners are working to promote *groupements des Muso* (GM), or formalized collections of individual Muso groups. Exchange visits to well-functioning Muso and GMs, together with staff and Muso member trainings and ongoing monitoring, mentoring, and support, were all used to help build capacity to manage these groups.

Key achievements by individual partners in the area of savings and lending as well as other income-generating activities are as described below.

AMAB supports a total of 130 Muso groups, with a total membership of 1,787 people, including 106 victim beneficiaries (three men, 103 women). Funds mobilized through the groups grew from a total of US\$30,025 in the July-September period to \$42,636 by end of March 2014. During this period, a total of 945 loans were made to members, including 539 to women; the total value of loans distributed was approximately \$34,000, of which over 75% was re-paid (including over 90% of the loans made in the third quarter of 2013 and over 70% of loans made in the final quarter of 2013 and first quarter of 2014). In addition, 182 social assistance grants were also made to cover needs such as funerals, illness, new births, marriage, etc.

AMAB has about 300 victims in its programme who are involved in IGAs, as another means of improving their economic capacity and well-being and facilitating their reintegration into their homes and communities. AMAB estimates that at least 85% of those with IGAs are earning a consistent income from the activities. The involvement of the victims in IGAs has also given them a sense of hope, empowerment, and a voice in the community.

In addition, several beneficiary associations have been formed through which members are engaged in group IGAs (farming, livestock rearing, sewing, etc.), producing food and/or earning income through sales and dividends as well as supporting the economic infrastructure and capacities of their communities. Some groups have been very successful, and are even managing to start new projects as profits are realized from others (see as an example the achievements of the *Lève Toi et Marche* Association of beneficiaries in the Centrale area, below). At least four associations have become involved in promoting wider community development

³ A survey carried out by BEATIL-ALT in 2014 among the 400 victims of sexual violence with whom they work revealed that 148 had re-married; many believe this was made possible because they are working and can contribute to the upkeep of their household.

and raising community awareness on such issues as the fight against sexual violence. Several of the Muso groups have also started cooperative income generating and/or educational activities (e.g. health education, a canteen, collective farming, sharing means of transport, etc.).

Selected Achievements: Lève Toi and Marche Association, eastern DRC

(July 2013 – March 2014)

- The Association has established nurseries where they are growing cabbage, tomatoes, celery, carrots, eggplant, pears and eucalyptus. From October through March, the nurseries produced 4,200 cabbage plants, 6,340 tomato plants, 100 celery plants, 1,860 eggplants, and 3,600 eucalyptus seedlings. These were mostly distributed to the members, in addition to some 2,300 cabbage plants and 800 tomato plants distributed in the preceding quarter. Sales from the nurseries brought in over \$750.
- A number of communal farms are under cultivation, and sales of vegetables (including tomatoes, cabbage and eggplant) brought in an additional \$616. 160 kgs of soya and 280 kgs of beans were sold for over \$300.
- The association is raising rabbits as breed stock and for meat, along with goats, ducks, and chickens. 20 rabbits were sold, the proceeds from which were used to open a 100m x 70m plot being prepared for planting cassava and beans.
- Association members facilitated training in rabbit-raising at the request of other community members.
- A brick-making activity produced 2,500 bricks, ready to be sold to an international NGO at \$2,750.
- A new basket-making project was launched for the benefit of out-of-school youth.

“Had it not been for the benefits we received from being a member of the Muso, my children and I could have died.”

– Muso member, age 56

“I am no longer the object of taunting by my husband, who thought that without him I could not take care of myself. Today, I no longer depend completely on him.”

– Muso member, age 58

Through the project implemented by **Bureau d'Etude et d'Appui Technique aux Initiatives Locales - Action for Living Together (BEATIL-ALT)**, 800 children (two each from 400 victims of sexual violence), including 489 girls and 311 boys, have been supported to go to school, through payment of school fees and provision of school supplies. At the end of the school year (December 2013), 22% received their certificate of graduation from primary school, while 4% obtained a State diploma; overall, 70% of the students received passing marks. As a strategy for empowering the women to provide for their children's education on their own, BEATIL-ALT have linked all of the 400 women to Muso groups and/or to other sources of microcredit. During the current reporting period, 20 new Muso were established, bringing to 40 the total number supported; records indicate that about 70% of Muso members were participating regularly.

As of March 2014, **RHA** was supporting 162 Muso groups, with a total of 2,890 members. Of these, 145 were programme beneficiaries (“victims” in accordance with the TFV criteria), including 65 women and 80 men. An assessment carried out by RHA of 111 of the groups revealed that most (106) were at the earliest stage of functioning (list of members, leaders elected, meeting schedule and procedures on savings established), while five had achieved a slightly higher level of functioning, including initiation of savings, regular meetings and reporting, use of management procedures and tools, etc. Since the end of the previous reporting period, the total number of Muso groups supported by RHA increased by 17, and membership in the groups grew by about 25%.

Almost 3,000 loans were given out during the period, including 114 to beneficiaries/victims (68 men, 46 women) received a loan; 13 beneficiaries/victims (six men, seven women) received other Muso assistance (social assistance grants). All of the following indicators—amount of savings, average savings per member, amount of loans, average loan size, and reimbursement amounts—showed progressive growth between each quarter of the reporting period (while the percent of loans reimbursed decreased between the second and third quarters). The total amount of contributions across all Muso groups more than doubled during the course of the reporting period, reaching a total of \$96,887.

At the end of March 2014, **ACIAR** was supporting a total of 92 Muso groups, with over 1,780 members, including almost 40 beneficiaries (ex-child soldiers or other vulnerable children or youth). The groups are at different stages of formation and functionality, and while some of the groups are operational, none of the groups are considered by ACIAR to have yet fulfilled all criteria to be considered a fully-functioning Muso group. In addition, some

groups broke up or ceased functioning during this reporting period. By March 2014, the equivalent of just over \$10,000 had been contributed by members, and during the period from December 2013 to March 2014, 687 loans were distributed, in addition to 301 social assistance grants.

CRS is supporting a total of 95 savings and internal lending community (SILC) groups, a model similar to the *Mutuelle de Solidarité*. Of the 12 SILC supported in North Kivu, all are active and hold regular meetings at which savings are collected and loans made, and among these, eight are functioning at a level which no longer requires regular external expertise and assistance. Of all 95 SILC, the proportion of members who have benefited from a loan is around 80%, and during the nine months of this reporting period, loans were provided to a total of 225 members. The value of loans disbursed increased from \$10,397 in quarter three to \$22,477 in quarter four. Average savings per member is \$57.



Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI) is supporting 34 girls (“jeunes victimes”) to attend secondary school; the organisation encourages the girls to attend school, organises remedial classes to ensure they keep up with their classes, follows up with the schools to monitor the progress of each girl, works with the parents to encourage their financial support for the girls’ education, and encourages the girls to join Muso groups. Of the 34, 24 successfully completed the first session of the 2013/2014 school year, while five failed; the results of five other girls were not announced as they had not paid their fees. Paying school fees was a challenge for many of the girls, and only 21 had fully paid for the fourth quarter.⁴

The 34 girls in school, along with eight from last year who did not re-enrol and 10 others who had previously dropped out of school (52 in total), are all being trained in hair-dressing, as a means of generating income for their school fees or other needs. More than half of the girls have mastered at least some of the skills required. Some of the girls in school, as well as some of those not in school, are also active in other small businesses.

COOPI is also supporting a second group of 105 young mothers (victims of rape and/or abduction), as well as a group of 198 ex-child soldiers,⁵ to initiate and manage IGAs. Of the young mothers, around half were actively participating in IGAs during the reporting period, while between 35-40% of the ex-child soldiers were also engaged in IGAs supported by the programme (petty trade,

⁴ COOPI had previously given a sum of \$6000 to a committee of parents as start-up capital for an IGA to assist them in supporting the girls, but the money was misappropriated; the case is currently in the legal system.

⁵ One of whom unfortunately died during the reporting period.



carpentry, tailoring, hairdressing, etc.), and another 25% were engaged in other business activities, including gold mining. During the reporting period, COOPI facilitated trainings in hair-dressing (11 girls participated), sewing (29), and developing business plans (159). In addition, “coaching” sessions were also organised, through which the beneficiaries were able to exchange experiences and improve their skills.



As a longer-term strategy, COOPI is encouraging beneficiaries to form and/or join Muso groups; as of end-March 2014, a total of 109 beneficiaries, including 70 ex-child soldiers, 31 girl-mothers, and eight girls in school, had joined. COOPI supports a total of 109 active Muso groups, with 1,636 participants (of which more than half are girls or women). Of these, 13 groups were newly formed this reporting period. Resources of the groups totalled \$54,727 at year’s end. In quarter three alone, financial support was accessed by 320 members for business and/or social needs.

With support from LIDE, CAF trained its personnel and began forming Muso groups in support of its objective of socioeconomic reintegration of girls and women victims of war crimes in Beni (North Kivu). In the last six months of 2013, 14 groups with a total of 264 members (including 211 women) were established. Of the 211 women, 50 were victims of sexual violence.

Literacy Training

An assessment at one group of literacy classes showed that a majority of students (64%) had acquired the ability to read and write at a basic level and to write the numbers up to 10. Among all centres at another implementing partner, those passing their exams after training ranged from 64% to 93%, with an average of just over 80%.

Literacy training is conducted by several partners as a way of facilitating community re-entry among the target beneficiary groups (including ex-child soldiers and victims of rape and sexual violence).

The training also serves to strengthen interventions aiming at economic capacity building; Muso or SILC group members in particular are encouraged to participate in order to ensure capacity exists at group level to keep the savings and loans records and at individual level to manage business activities.

Across the TFV partners in the DRC, at the end of this reporting period, almost 800 community members⁶ were participating in literacy classes at 36 centres, as shown in the next table:

⁶ The percent of participants who are also project beneficiaries (“victims”), by TFV partner, ranges from 0 to 100%.

TFV Partner	Number of Literacy Centres Established or in Use	Number of Students	
		Male	Female
AMAB	17	60	399
COOPI	8	44	115
CRS	4	4	43
CAF	4	17	75
Total	33	125	589

Vocational Training

Support from the TFV partners included facilitation of initial or refresher training for literacy trainers; procurement and distribution of supplies (notebooks, pens, books, etc.); community sensitisation to raise awareness on the importance of literacy, mobilize participation, and promote longer-term community support of the centres; and monitoring of attendance and learning outcomes.



Two beneficiaries of ACIAR's job training centre in Ngote, an ex-child soldier and a vulnerable child from the community, make a bed.

ACIAR has established job-training centres in five sites for children formerly associated with armed forces or groups or other vulnerable children in the community. The centres serve to teach the children vocational skills and, particularly in the case of ex-child soldiers, to facilitate their demobilization and reintegration into communities. Enrolment in the centres has been less than expected; by the end of 2013 total enrolment was just over 100 (including two vulnerable adults), and no centre had reached the target of 35 participants. Attendance was generally poor, the result of a number of factors including lack of awareness and marketing, a lack of qualified coaches to train youth and manage the centres, a tendency of some coaches to take trainees to their own workshops, distance of the children from the centres, and other priorities (e.g. work and family), especially among older children and those who have gotten married.

In addition, the centres have suffered from poor management, including “irregularities” in financial management. Nevertheless, in most centres there was an increase in the amount of income generated through sales of products and services between the beginning and the end of the reporting period, and all centres reported a positive balance of funds. To address the challenges, ACIAR selected a group of better qualified coaches, and made plans to continue providing additional training for coaches as needed and increase efforts to raise awareness and support for the centres among communities and community leadership.

Cross-Cutting Issues

The Education for Peace model is drawing increasing interest and support from government, strengthening prospects for sustaining these activities after the end of funding through the TFV.



Open Door Day at Lembabo (Bunia)



Parents at the mobile museum, Mongwalu

The TFV rehabilitation programmes include a focus on several cross-cutting issues, key among which in the DRC is **promoting community reconciliation and acceptance**. Implementing partners manage a variety of activities to accomplish this aim.

Along with community leaders from the areas targeted, **RHA** and other partners carried out 31 “Peace Week” events as part of the *Caravane de la Paix* activity. The aim of the events was to promote peace and reconciliation by addressing priority problems identified in each community as leading to conflict and insecurity. Identified problems included lack of trust between communities, failure to abide by peace accords, police/military/government harassment, presence of armed groups, rape, banditry, corruption and other abuses of authority, land disputes, abuse of alcohol and drugs, and unemployment.

During the week-long event in each site, community meetings bringing together local authorities, community leaders and representatives of youth and women’s groups, representatives of the Forces Armées de la République Démocratique du Congo (FARDC) and national police, and other community members were facilitated to discuss these issues. In addition, marches, religious services, theatre, concerts, and sports activities were held through which key themes and messages, such as refusing to allow children to take up arms, were integrated. The estimated number of community participants in each event ranged from just under 1,000 to more than 2,500 individuals, with a total across all sites estimated at over 43,000.

In line with another cross-cutting issue – **mainstreaming gender programming** – a prominent place was reserved in the community meetings and other events for women to express their perspective on the issues. Similarly, the *ECOPAIX* (A l’Ecole de la Paix) project of **Centre des Jeunes/Missionnaires d’Afrique** aims to contribute to restoring a culture of peace in target communities through “education for peace” activities in 74 primary and 44 secondary schools in 11 localities. The activities, which target classes four to six in primary school and the first three classes of secondary, seek to promote peace through the influence of school-children in their homes and communities.

During the reporting period, over 1,100 education for peace sessions were facilitated in schools, involving games, peace-themed art, drama, poems, and songs, sharing of experiences, and discussion. Over 12,000 primary level and over 6,000 secondary level students participated. Apart from the sessions in primary school classes four and five, which were facilitated by *animateurs*, all



ACIAR beneficiaries at Ngote

other sessions were facilitated by student-facilitators, numbering almost 600. Project staff related a number of results during site visits, including reduced violence amongst students in schoolyards, improved retention at schools of former child soldiers and considerably improved academic performance; which were all attributed to the project.

Discussions in a first round of sessions centred on the theme “Live Together”, looking at factors, which promote or hinder peace in communities. A second round involved reflection on personal attitudes or other sources of division and conflict. Subsequent sessions led participants to examine different reactions to conflict and how to manage conflict constructively, touching on both the inter-ethnic conflicts occurring in the area as well as other conflicts in their lives (at school, home, etc.); to look at behaviours and attitudes which can lead to violence and strategies for avoiding violence; and to reflect on the causes of suffering in their communities, its consequences, and means of overcoming suffering. In some secondary schools, special sessions dedicated to the issue of violence against women were held.

Missionaires d’Afrique also facilitated a community therapy session at three different schools and with participation by an average of 25 people, on the rights and responsibilities of children, injustices committed by armed groups, and other issues. In addition to the school-based sessions, around 139 “open door days” were also held. These events included games, traditional dance, drama, poetry and song, and sharing of experiences.



Over 3,500 students in the *ECOPAIX* target classes, plus some 55,000 other students, teachers, parents, local authorities, representatives of the UN stabilization mission and other armed forces and other community members participated.⁷In coordination with the open door days, a mobile museum was also launched. The mobile museum is an exhibition of children's drawings, representing the experiences of war and its consequences as well as the children's hopes for the future. Works of music, poems, dance, drama, and stories, plus community discussions accompany the exhibition. The mobile museum reached school children in all grades, as well as other members of the community, in ten sites in Mahagi (South Kivu), Irumu, Djugu, and Bunia (Ituri).

Finally, eight school-based Peace Clubs have been formed and are serving as an additional venue for exchange, reflection, education, and cultural activities among students as well as out-of-school youth. At one school, the Peace Club members presented a peace-focused talk at each morning assembly of students.

A key objective of **CRS'** work with survivors of sexual violence and their communities is to promote a clear understanding of the principle of transitional justice. CRS field workers organise regular sessions to discuss the issues with survivors of violence and their communities through the SILC groups and Peace Clubs. In this reporting period a total of 58 sessions were facilitated in the two Kivu provinces, and qualitative assessments revealed that a majority of participants in the CRS programme understand the concept of transitional justice, including different forms of reparation, truth and reconciliation, the rights of victims, etc.

To further the aim of promoting social cohesion and a culture of non-violence, CRS also facilitated mediation activities for resolving recurrent conflicts among community members before they lead to violence and without involving police or other local authorities. During the reporting period, a total of 165 cases were mediated, of which a majority involved conflicts over land; others involved conflicts over financial debts, inheritance, and others. All cases were amicably resolved or are in process of being resolved, some through Peace Clubs and others among SILC members, with guidance from CRS.

ACIAR project beneficiaries, including ex-child soldiers and other vulnerable children, participated in planning and facilitating days of commemoration for those killed in the war of Ituri. The events, carried out in each of six sites, featured drama, traditional dance,

⁷ Not all events are represented in these participant numbers.

sports activities, and religious services through which messages of peace, reconciliation, forgiveness, and cohesion were shared with communities.

Women in the community were given a platform for making their voices heard, and ex-child soldiers were also given an opportunity to advocate through drama and other activities for their particular needs, including for acceptance in the communities. Attendance at each event ranged from around 800 to 3000 people, with an average participation of around 2,000.

In addition, ACIAR also carried out a “conflict analysis” in six sites; in total, 149 people, including 16 project beneficiaries, representatives of various armed groups, and other men and women from the community participated. The events served as an opportunity to examine local causes of conflict, consequences (use of child soldiers, burning of homes, rape, killings and massacres, etc.), and possible solutions. Finally, ACIAR also facilitated community therapy sessions through the Muso groups, to promote the restoration of social cohesion and unity and thus support the aim of guarantees of non-repetition.

COOPI is using its Muso groups as a platform for community and inter-community dialogues/therapy, as a strategy for helping communities to manage trauma, engage in constructive dialogue, and cultivate a spirit of reconciliation and social cohesion. After training 180 community leaders from Muso groups (including 49 women) in facilitating community dialogue or therapy sessions, 45 dialogues took place, involving a total of around 1,120 people. In addition, 30 “peace education” sessions were organised through the Muso groups with assistance from *ECOPAIX*; topics included peace and violence, inter-cultural cohabitation, tolerance and forgiveness, and conflict resolution. Finally, COOPI organised two days of sensitisation in all COOPI project sites on human rights, child rights, and sexual violence (definitions, forms, consequences, and how to address it), and organised three community days, using drama and other means to raise awareness and commitment on the non-repetition of crimes, respect for human rights, and respect for child rights including non-recruitment of children by armed groups. A total of some 600 project beneficiaries, parents, teachers, community leaders, and other community members participated in the community days. COOPI also used the occasion of the annual International Day Against the Use of Child Soldiers to raise awareness through schools and community sensitisation meetings on the use of child soldiers and to strengthen support for the prevention of recruitment of children by armed groups.

CAF organised a two-day workshop for 32 community leaders and other civil society members looking at ways to reduce the incidence of sexual violence against women through an analysis of the causes of local conflict. The nature and types of conflict at the base of the insecurity and violence were identified, and measures to mitigate the conflicts proposed. This was followed up by dialogues with community leaders, community members, and in schools on the prevention and protection of victims of sexual violence.

BEATIL-ALT facilitated a series of dialogues with local leaders and community members on conflict resolution at community and household levels. Around 200 individuals participated. The organisation also facilitated discussions with beneficiaries and community leaders on different texts protecting the rights of women (Rome Statute, Protocol on the Statute of the African Court of Justice and Human Rights, etc.) and how to identify violations of these rights. A five-day workshop for *animateurs* on facilitating community therapy for victims of sexual violence due to war was organised.

AMAB presented its work at a workshop looking at activities to combat SGBV and addressing the needs of victims of sexual violence in Orientale Province, facilitated by the Ministry of Gender, Family and Children.



Northern Uganda



Since 2008, the TFV's assistance programme in northern Uganda has been administered in 18 districts within Acholi, Lango, Teso, and West Nile sub-regions.⁸ To date, the TFV-funded partners in northern Uganda have provided services to victims of crimes against humanity and war in the following categories:

- Survivors of sexual violence and child mothers
- Former abductees and former child soldiers
- Returnee communities
- Acutely impacted communities (e.g. massacre sites)
- Widows/widowers, surviving family members
- Disabled persons & amputees
- Disfigured and tortured persons
- Other vulnerable persons, including orphans, the elderly, and child-headed households

During the period July 2013 to March 2014, the TFV supported four implementing partners, including Center for Victims of Torture (CVT), AVSI, the Diocese of Northern Uganda (DNU), and COOPI. The activities of CVT and AVSI were implemented throughout the reporting period, while the DNU and COOPI projects ended on 4 November, 2013, and 31 January, 2014, respectively.

In 2013, the TFV phased out its material support activities, following consideration by the TFV Board of the existing social, economic and security situation in Uganda. The TFV continues to support physical and psychological rehabilitation assistance projects in northern Uganda. Highlights of the activities carried out between July 2013 and March 2014 under these assistance categories and related to the cross-cutting issues of community reconciliation and addressing the impact of GBV and other sexual violence are as described below.

Physical Rehabilitation

Activities under the physical rehabilitation category are aimed at addressing the care and rehabilitation needs of those who have suffered physical injury, mutilation, and/or sexual and gender-based violence, in order to help victims recover and resume their roles as productive and contributing members of their communities.

After June 2013, with the completion of projects by CARE and Watoto, only **AVSI** was carrying out physical rehabilitation activities in Uganda with support from the TFV. Through AVSI,

⁸ The government of Uganda redefined the district areas in northern Uganda; however, the TFV maintained the intervention areas based on the original filing to the Pre-Trial Chamber.

Over seven in ten amputees supported by the TFV were using their prostheses to the maximum extent (12 hours per day) and were actively engaged in a trade or livelihood, including farming, fishing, tailoring, small commerce, or teaching.



outreach is conducted to identify those with physical rehabilitation needs resulting from conflict and to follow up with clients previously treated. Once beneficiaries are identified, AVSI provides prosthetic limbs for amputee victims (through the Gulu Regional Orthopaedic Workshop, or GROW), supplies orthotic devices (e.g. crutches, callipers, splints, corsets, raised shoes, etc.) for those with physical disability, and provides victims and family members with counselling support.

During the reporting period (July 2013 – March 2014), the AVSI outreach team (consisting of a social worker/counsellor, physiotherapist, occupational therapist, and orthopaedic technologist) conducted outreach in nine districts (Apac, Otuke, Kitgum, Pader, Kole, Amolatar, Gulu, Lamwo, and Nwoya) and identified amputees and other persons with disability due to war.

During the outreach conducted in October to December, an assessment was done of clients already fitted with a prosthetic limb. A total of 45 post-prosthetic amputees were followed up, including 25 boys or men and 20 girls/women. Of the 45, 32 or over seven in ten amputees supported by the TFV were using their prostheses to the maximum extent (12 hours per day) and were actively engaged in a trade or livelihood, including farming, fishing, tailoring, small commerce, or teaching. The others were either using their prostheses only occasionally or not at all, due to being worn out or broken.

Through GROW, a total of 72 prosthetic limbs were produced and delivered to project beneficiaries, as shown in the table below. Furthermore, 150 orthotic devices were provided and 29 prostheses repaired. Beneficiaries accessed GROW on an out-patient or admissions basis to be fitted (or re-fitted) for prosthetic limbs or orthotics, receive physiotherapy, and/or receive counselling.

Support Provided	July-Sept. 2013		Oct-Dec 2013		Jan-March 2014	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Prostheses	23	4	17	5	12	11
Prostheses repair	1	1	9	1	9	8
Orthotics	18	14	20	23	39	36

Psychological Rehabilitation

The TFV and AVSI are assessing the functionality of amputees' prostheses by make, in order to ensure the most appropriate and highest possible quality prosthetic limbs are provided. Along these lines, the TFV, AVSI and other organisations met in February with representatives from a company manufacturing prosthetic legs which they claim have significantly lower costs and longer lifespan than other types in use in Uganda. AVSI and the TFV are conducting further research on the company and its devices and will consider piloting the prosthetic legs to assess their suitability in this context.

Activities under the psychological rehabilitation category address trauma and other psychological consequences experienced as a result of incidents of war, conflict, sexual violence, and other crimes. Psychological rehabilitation benefits individuals as well as affected communities, and seeks to reduce stigmatization of victims and to promote a greater sense of trust, shared responsibility, and peaceful coexistence among community members.

All four of the TFV-supported implementing partners in Uganda provided psychological rehabilitation services during the reporting period, as follows:

AVSI provides counselling to amputees and others with conflict-related physical disabilities during its outreach and at the GROW centre, where such patients may be admitted or served on an out-patient basis. In addition, for cases needing more support, home visits are conducted to provide additional counselling and to strengthen the network of support from family members. During quarter 3 of 2013, a total of 27 individuals (18 male, 9 female) received counselling during outreach or through GROW, while seven home visits were made.

During quarter 4, 34 individuals (15 male, 19 female) were counselled during outreach or at GROW, and one home visit was conducted. From January to March 2014, 22 individual counselling sessions were held (11 male, 11 female). A community event to raise awareness on the availability and need for counselling services and assess clients was carried out in one community with a particularly high incidence of suicide and attempted suicide. Local radio was also used by AVSI to raise public awareness about the availability and importance of rehabilitation services for war victims and to reduce stigma around disabilities.

Before ending its operations in January, **COOPI** operated four counselling centres as a key component of its efforts to prevent and respond to physical, sexual, and psychological violence

perpetrated mainly against women and girl victims of war. The centres provided psychosocial counselling, post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) and emergency contraception, temporary shelter, transport, and referrals for medical care, legal services, and police support. The centres were part of a well-functioning referral system in the two districts of Pader and Agago, in which victims were referred through coordination with Community Activists and SGBV working groups established by COOPI, police, health services, other non-governmental organisations (NGOs), schools, the court system, or religious and traditional leaders.

Community sensitisation and mobilization activities carried out by COOPI raised awareness about the centres among those potentially needing services, as well as referring organisations.

Between July and December 2013, those served at the centres were as shown in the table:

Type of Case	July-Sept. 2013	Oct-Dec 2013
Rape/Sexual Assault	54	38
Physical Assault (domestic violence)	54	68
Psychological Abuse	55	43
Economic/Material Harm	35	24
Child Neglect	2	1
Forced Marriage	1	--
Total	201	174



Many victims of war receiving psychological counselling with support from CVT are showing “amazing improvements.”

“I looked at myself as useless and hopeless, but after the Healing of Memories, I became relieved knowing that I could still do better things in life in spite of being a victim of the war.”

The vast majority (almost 90%) of rape victims seen at the centres were below 18 years of age, including almost 10% below 12 years. Of rape cases seen, 113 were provided PEP, and 51 received emergency contraception. The emergency hotline responded to 153 cases, including 114 rape cases, 38 serious physical assaults, and one case of psychological abuse. Case follow-up was done with 155 clients, including medical follow-up and follow-up for mediation of conflict. Family mediation services were facilitated for 24 of the domestic violence cases.

As of April 2014, the **Center for Victims of Torture (CVT)** was providing trauma counselling services with a life-of-project caseload of 711 victims of war crimes, including 118 newly identified individuals in the July 2013 – March 2014 period. Beneficiaries of CVT’s services include survivors of torture, victims of war violence, victims of SGBV, ex-combatants and child soldiers, and others such as orphans and vulnerable children. Around 200 individuals, including all of the 118 new beneficiaries, participated in counselling sessions of up to two hours each with the CVT psychotherapist and counsellors from local partner organisations. A majority of beneficiaries were female (e.g., almost 80% of the 71 clients seen in the first three months of 2014). Many clients, according to CVT staff, are “showing amazing improvements.”

A three-day Healing of Memories workshop was facilitated by the **Anglican Diocese of Northern Uganda (DNU)** in Gulu, with participation by 35 victims of torture and mutilation (19 female, 16 male). This was the final workshop carried out under the DNU project, which saw the participation of over 450 survivors of torture and mutilation in these events. The workshops allowed participants to work towards emotional and spiritual healing, reconciliation, and peace-building through relating their experiences during the war and through use of art and drama, under the guidance of trained facilitators. Out of the workshops, 28 support groups were formed and will serve as an on-going forum for mutual support and for the provision of healing and support services to workshop participants and other community members in need.

“The workshop helped me to embrace the sense of forgiveness in me.”

“I realized that we cannot change the past, but we can all work together to make our lives better.”

“I learned to acknowledge the past and accept it.”

– Participants in DNU Healing of Memories workshop

Cross-Cutting Issues



Community dialogue session at market in Parabongo sub-county.

As in the DRC, many of the implementing partners of the TFV work to address one or more of the cross-cutting issues involved in the rehabilitation and support activities under the TFV's Assistance Mandate, including promotion of community reconciliation and mainstreaming gender in order to address the impact of gender-based violence and other sexual violence of women, men, and children.

COOPI, for example, carried out four community dialogues in each of the last two quarters of 2013, to raise awareness about SGBV and to build skills in conflict resolution and preventing and responding to SGBV. A total of 2,533 people in two districts participated in the dialogues, approximately 60% of whom were female. In addition, sensitisation through drama performances during the period reached over 5,200 people in 107 villages and 25 primary schools. The focus of the dramas included the importance of educating girl children, SGBV, and the links between SGBV and alcohol use and between SGBV and HIV/AIDS. 4,000 posters and referral charts were produced and distributed to communities to create awareness on the availability of SGBV services.

COOPI participated in two district-level commemorations of the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender Violence, whose theme was "From Peace in the Homes to Peace in the Nation." Education on SGBV was communicated through drama, song, speeches, and a radio talk show. COOPI also participated in the celebration of Rural Women's Day, which included components of advocating for the rights of women in relation to GBV. A total of 29 Community Activists were trained by COOPI on effective approaches for mobilizing communities in preventing violence against women.



School sensitisation, COOPI Uganda

VICTIM SURVIVOR STORIES

Mary (northern Uganda)

“Mary” (not her real name) was abducted by the Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA) when she was nine years old. She was assigned to be a maid and “wife” for Joseph Kony, the leader of the LRA, and later for another LRA commander. During her captivity, which lasted 11 years and forced her to travel with the LRA into Sudan and the DRC, she was abused, tortured, and severely beaten.

In 2010, after 11 years with the LRA, Mary managed to escape, along with a child she had delivered while in captivity. Just a few months after escaping, she was raped by three members of the Uganda People’s Defence Force while returning from a wedding celebration; she became pregnant as a result and gave birth to another child.

Mary’s history and status as a mother made her “un-marriageable.” She tried to report the rape to the local police but was not given a hearing, and feeling powerless, given up. She could not return to her home, as her parents had both died and relatives had taken over her father’s land. She moved away from where she was and settled on a small piece of land given to her by her uncle.

When CVT identified Mary, she reported suffering from psychological symptoms such as flashbacks, nightmares, general fear in relations, and specific phobias related to uniforms and watching beatings (for instance of children). She was feeling strongly stigmatized by the community around her.

CVT offered her counselling, with the objective of helping her overcome her fears, recover her dignity, and empower her to seek justice. Mary responded very well to counselling, showing herself to be resourceful, intelligent, motivated to improve, and capable of thinking critically and speaking openly.

After five sessions of therapy with the CVT psychotherapist and a counsellor being trained by CVT, Mary’s symptoms and fear subsided substantially. She remained determined to seek justice, despite having experienced rejection from the agencies she had previously approached. She tried again to pursue her case, and went to a government-linked organisation handling rape cases, but again she met with an unsupportive response. She was told that if she persisted in making a case against the soldiers, she would have to go to the barracks and “point out those who raped you.” The thought of being taken to the soldiers’ camp and facing those who raped her was too much for Mary, and she decided not to press her case further.

CVT continued to counsel Mary, including helping her to deal with the anger and disappointment she felt over her interaction with the

legal support officer. Over time, she learned to express her anger and sadness in a healthy way, and her fears continued to diminish. Her relationships with others also improved, and she became actively involved in economically-productive activities. Within a year of first starting counselling, Mary was selling clothes in a shop she shared with a relative and was teaching tailoring to village members. She feels that she has integrated herself into the community, and people don't call her "child of the bush" anymore.

Now symptom-free, Mary is pursuing her plans for the future. She wants to buy two more sewing machines, start her own school for teaching tailoring, and live in a brick house. Despite her lack of success so far, she is determined to pursue justice for herself, and is again in contact with a legal agency that is following her case. Engaging herself in defence of her own rights has strengthened her sense of purpose and happiness and has been an important part of her remarkable recovery.

**Cissy (Northern
Uganda)**

"I was an LRA abductee, and now am married, with three children. I was almost going mad because of the psychological abuse inflicted on me by my partner. Before my husband found a second wife, our relationship was very good, but after she came my husband started fighting and being abusive; he would call me names, referring to me as an LRA returnee and a killer. The more I tried to talk to him, the more torture I got, until I took the issue to the clan members. But they supported him, saying I have the character of bush people and that I cannot stay with their son since he now has a good woman. One day we fought almost the whole night, and in the morning our landlord called me and said he no longer wanted to see us on his premises and that I should pack and leave. I started packing to leave, and I communicated to my husband where I was going, but he never answered. I went, hoping that he would come to where I was, but I waited in vain. I stayed there for a week, but he never appeared. So I went to his place to ask for some money for food, because there was nothing to cook for the children. He responded that he didn't want me anymore and that he cannot waste his resources on me. I went back crying, since the children had nothing to eat. I did casual labour just to get something to eat, and my situation was getting worse every day.

One of my friends suggested I go to the office of COOPI. COOPI offered me psychosocial support and empowered me to go and talk to my husband. COOPI also went to see him. He said that I no longer belong to him and that he doesn't know me. He called me a prostitute, a wife to Kony, and a murderer, and said he will never again reunite with me. On hearing that, I nearly collapsed, but I was

helped by the counsellor. After constant counselling to both of us and follow up for three months, my husband's attitudes and behaviour started changing. One day he came and said I should pack and come to stay with his mum, though I would not be called his wife. I couldn't believe it, and immediately I started packing and went. Up to now we are staying peacefully, and he is providing everything needed for the family. For this I really do say thanks to COOPI because they have saved my children and me.

**(Marie, Mwirama,
DRC)**

"Since I lost my husband, life had become difficult...in order to survive, I had to send my children to be cared for by members of my family, to allow me a chance to earn a living. I signed myself up for some field days, for which I earned just a small bit of *fufu*.

I never could have imagined it would be possible for a widow like me to make savings in order to improve conditions in my household. When we were told about the SILC methodology, I didn't immediately believe that it would change anything. We began saving. I decided to ask for a loan of 30,000 CDF [about \$32] and it was granted to me. One morning, I went to some neighboring villages with my eldest daughter and my son to buy two and a half bags of cassava for 27,000 CDF, which we then sold for 45,000 CDF. I did this four times, after which I had my own capital and I was able to reimburse the amount borrowed from the SILC group.

Since then, I've taken back my two children. Today they are in school. Thanks also to my savings, I was able to buy a goat, which in the next two months will give birth, God willing... I thank the TFV, which through CRS and CARITAS allowed us to benefit from this project."

**Salima (victim of
sexual violence,
eastern DRC)**

"We were welcomed by BEATIL-ALT while in a bizarre situation. No experience in business. Little by little I learned to conduct my small business, and BEATIL-ALT helped train me. Now, I have two plots of land, and I have a husband! My husband had his own children and I came with mine, and all have been educated. On one of my plots, I built a house for my children. I already bought a motorcycle to be used as a taxi, and I have two pharmacies. I do my small trade and I'm contributing to the development of my community."

PARTNER CAPACITY BUILDING

Providing High- Quality Mental Health Rehabilitation Services

Whereas previously partner organisations did not commonly conduct follow-up therapy, as a result of training and supervision carried out by CVT this reporting period, clients received up to six sessions of treatment, which reflects a best practice in effective therapy.

One of the strategic aims of the TFV is to build the technical and organisational capacities of implementing partners to implement, manage, and sustain high quality programming in support of victims and community-level reconciliation and rebuilding. The TFV supports capacity building efforts directly, while in other cases it provides resources and technical assistance to partners who have capacity building of local organisations among their objectives.

The TFV is supporting CVT, for example, to strengthen a network of NGOs in northern Uganda and to build capacity to provide high-quality mental health rehabilitation services to survivors of war, torture and violent trauma. At the beginning of the reporting period, CVT had partnered with six other organisations providing mental health care services in northern Uganda, including TFV partners COOPI and AVSI, as well as the African Center for Treatment and Rehabilitation of Torture Victims (ACTV), Caritas Counseling and Training Institute (CCTI), Center for Children in Vulnerable Situations (CCVS), and Caritas-Gulu. With the extension of CVT's project, the organisation worked to identify a new group of potential partners to provide psychosocial support services to the TFV's target population. CVT assessed the strengths and needs in mental health care provision by current and potential partners, and eight partners were selected to participate in the network during the coming year, including prior partners AVSI, ACTV, CCTI, and Caritas, plus new partners Gulu Women's Economic Development and Globalization (GWEDG), Northern Uganda Youth Development Centre (NUYDC), Refugee Law Project, and War Child Holland. In total, these partners have committed 27 staff counsellors to the project (including eight students from CCTI) for training and part-time field activities.

To build counselling skills among the partner staff, CVT provides formal training as well as on-the-job training and supervision through joint counselling sessions for patients with the CVT psychotherapist alongside local counsellors. Counsellors from all eight partners benefited from clinical supervision from CVT during the July 2013 – March 2014 period. In addition, a total of 104 hours of formal training were conducted by CVT, covering key principles of counselling, techniques of family therapy, mental health intervention with children, treatment of SGBV, ethics, communication skills, and developing and maintaining treatment files. Five of the CVT partners also participated in two other trainings facilitated by other organisations with participation from CVT (4-day training on family therapy and 3-day training in Narrative Exposure Therapy).

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (CAR)



The TFV has completed the process to start implementing assistance projects in the Central African Republic, with validation of the entire process by the Procurement Review Committee and the release of contracts for six selected implementing organisations. A harmonization workshop was supposed to take place at the end of January 2013 together with the official launch of the project in Bangui.

Unfortunately, because of the political and security situation prevailing in the country, the projects, which will focus on addressing the harms suffered by survivors of SGBV, have not been able to start. The TFV has been working closely with the security section of the Court to carefully monitor the security context and is in close contact with the implementing organisations to ensure their readiness in case the security context positively evolves.

KENYA SITUATION MONITORING



The TFV continues to monitor the Kenyan situation and proceedings closely. The TFV Board of Directors announced that an assessment mission to Kenya is planned for 2015 depending on security protocols and travel guidelines.

An assessment of the Kenyan situation would focus on examining the scale of suffering caused by the post-election violence, assessing the degree to which services and resources have been made available to victims, and identifying gaps in assistance programmes. The rationale of an assessment is to examine and analyse the specific characteristics and consequent harm within the situation before the Court. Any potential Trust Fund programme in Kenya would be designed to suit the needs of the particular situation and be engineered specifically and adapted to the context in which the projects will be implemented.

Assessment is required to determine whether or not the TFV should conduct assistance projects to benefit victims of crimes within the jurisdiction of the ICC. Under the regulations of the TFV, an assessment report is considered by the TFV's Board of Directors to determine if specific projects should be implemented to benefit victims within a situation before the Court. Presuming the TFV Board makes an affirmative determination concerning assistance projects, the TFV seeks the assent of the relevant chamber. The judges will consider whether or not the proposed assistance projects would predetermine any legal issue before the Court or hinder the rights of the accused. If the Court determines that the proposed assistance projects of the TFV pose no hindrance or interference with the judicial proceeding, they may approve implementation.

EVENTS AND INITIATIVES

Board Meeting

The current TFV Board of Directors, serving for the term 2012-2015, includes the following members:

- 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 Vīķe-Freiberga (Latvia, representing Eastern European States)

The Board held its 11th annual meeting in The Hague from March 18-20, 2014. The Board was joined by Assembly of States Parties (ASP) President Tiina Intelmann, ICC President Sang-Hyun Song, Prosecutor Fatou Bensouda, and Registrar Herman von Hebel; Registrar Von Hebel participated in the meeting in an advisory capacity. Representatives from civil society organisations, including the Coalition for the International Criminal Court, Amnesty International, and the International Federation for Human Rights were invited to a session to share their insights and recommendations for the TFV.

The Board reviewed and approved the draft TFV strategic plan for the period 2014-2017, including the TFV risk management framework, with some adaptations to be made (see below for more detail). The Board also approved the draft 2015 budget for the TFV Secretariat as well as the programme extensions for Uganda and DRC in 2014-2015.

The Board decided to raise the TFV reparations reserve by €1 million to a total volume of €3.6 million. The Board also agreed on assessment missions under the assistance mandate to be carried out in Kenya and Cote d'Ivoire in 2014-2015, and to maintain the financial reserve for the Central African Republic programme until at least the end of 2014. The draft Communications and Private Fundraising strategies were presented and approved.

Mission Visits

In September 2013, Ambassador Intelmann, President of the ICC Assembly of States Parties; TFV Board Chairman Noguchi; Executive Director Pieter de Baan; and TFV Regional Programme Officer Scott Bartell visited TFV projects in Gulu and Oyam districts and surrounding areas in northern Uganda and subsequently travelled to Mahagi, Ame, and Bunia in the Ituri District in eastern DRC. Throughout the mission, the delegation engaged with beneficiaries of the TFV programmes, local implementing partners, and representatives of national and local

Regional and International Meetings

authorities. In Kampala, meetings were held with the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Justice and high-level officials from the Ministry of Health. The delegation also engaged with the press in Kampala, Gulu, and Bunia, including participating in a radio call-in show in Gulu. The delegation concluded that the services provided by the TFV and its partners to over 110,000 victims, their families, and their communities has contributed greatly to the Rome Statute's endeavour to ensure justice for victims.

In June 2014, TFV Regional Programme Officer Scott Bartell represented the TFV in a meeting in Kampala with the Japanese Ambassador to Uganda and with other senior representatives of the Embassy of Japan and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The meeting was arranged to further familiarize participants with the work of each party in Uganda and the DRC and to discuss the allocation of funds contributed by the Japanese government to the TFV.

In October 2013, TFV Board Member Elisabeth Rehn participated in a panel on Peace Mediation and Gender Based Violence, organised by the Finnish Embassy in Washington DC. During this panel and in subsequent meetings in Washington and New York, including with U.S. War Crimes Ambassador Stephen Rapp, representatives of the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations, UN Department of Political Affairs, and UN Women, Ms. Rehn was successful in highlighting the important role of the TFV in mediation initiatives involving women and in addressing the harm from sexual violence.

TFV Senior Programme Officer Kristin Kalla participated in a series of events in the U.S. to raise awareness about the TFV and to strengthen its international profile and professional network. She presented the TFV's work at the UNDP and International Center for Transitional Justice expert consultation, *Access to Remedies for Victims of Conflict: Victims' Support Policies and Programmes*, and had several bi-lateral meetings with the UNFPA and UN Women to discuss areas for collaboration. Ms. Kalla also spoke in Washington, DC at the IMF-World Bank Annual Meeting during the session on "Mass Atrocity Prevention as a Development Imperative in Fragile and Conflict Affected Countries" co-hosted by the U.S. State Department and the Auschwitz Institute for Peace and Reconciliation. This presentation was followed by a feature article in the World Bank's legal department e-newsletter.

Ms. Kalla attended a practitioners' dialogue on Transitional Justice and Corruption in Berlin with Freedom House and Transparency International, where she participated in discussions on linking asset recovery and revenues generated from natural resources with reparation programmes and anti-corruption efforts.

In November 2013, Ms. Kalla attended a Gender and Conflict symposium in Belfast at the Transitional Justice Institute & School of Law, University of Ulster, in preparation for a chapter she is authoring on gender and reparations for the Oxford Handbook on Gender and Conflict. She also represented the TFV in Tunis at *Africa and the ICC: Engaging North Africa and Francophone Countries*, co-sponsored by Africa Legal Aid, Avocats sans Frontiers, and the Arab Institute for Human Rights, where she spoke on victims of sexual violence in conflict and the work of the TFV.

On November 25, Ms. Kalla co-hosted a donor luncheon with the President of ICRW in London to link the launch of the TFV evaluation report to the *International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women*. Participants included officials from Nike, The Elders, Gates Foundation Europe, DfID, and the Preventing Sexual Violence Initiative (PSVI), among others. Ms. Kalla focussed her remarks on the TFV's successes supporting victims of SGBV. This event was associated with a blog co-authored by Ms. Kalla and Dr. Sarah Degnan Kambou (President, ICRW) in the Guardian's Poverty Matters Blog called "Why rehabilitation is vital for survivors of sexual violence during conflict - Women in northern Uganda and DRC say they can resume normal life after help from the ICC's Trust Fund for Victims."⁹

Global Summit to End Sexual Violence in Conflict

The *Global Summit to End Sexual Violence in Conflict* was held in London on 10-13 June, 2014, as part of the *Preventing Sexual Violence Initiative (PSVI)* launched by the former British Foreign Secretary, William Hague. The aims are to strengthen and support international efforts to respond to sexual violence in conflict - including by enhancing the capacity of countries, institutions, and communities to support survivors and end impunity for perpetrators. A key part of this initiative has been to provide expertise in responding to sexual violence in conflict through the creation of a multidisciplinary Team of Experts.

The TFV participated in a series of high-level events at the global summit, thus ensuring that the rights of victim survivors to rehabilitation assistance and reparations were highlighted as an important focus of the global summit. The TFV delegation included Chair of the TFV Board of Directors, Noguchi; Executive Director, Pieter de Baan; and Senior Programme Officer, Kristin Kalla.

During the summit, the TFV co-sponsored a panel discussion with the United Kingdom's (UK) Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) on *Supporting Survivors of Sexual Violence with Assistance and*

⁹ <http://www.theguardian.com/global-development/poverty-matters/2013/nov/25/rehabilitation-survivor-sexual-violence-war-conflict>

Reparations. Panellists included Esther Ruth Atim, who gave her testimony as a survivor of the LRA conflict in northern Uganda. Ms. Kalla outlined the issues pertaining to SGBV in armed conflict settings and described the TFV's experience providing assistance to victim survivors in northern Uganda and the DRC and how this could help to inform the provision of meaningful judicial reparations. Jane Akwero Odong, a former Uganda Parliamentarian and Programme Officer with Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice, presented on national transitional justice efforts in Uganda with recommendations from grassroots women in northern Uganda. Matt Baugh, Head of the Central and Southern Africa Department at the UK FCO, underscored his government's efforts in the campaign to end sexual violence in conflict and highlighted the importance of ensuring support to the TFV at the ICC.

TFV delegates Noguchi and Kalla also participated in other Summit panel discussions. Ms Kalla, serving as an expert to the UK's Preventing Sexual Violence Initiative, and Ms. Silke Studzinsky, Legal Adviser at the TFV, contributed to the development of the International Protocol on the Documentation and Investigation of Sexual Violence in Conflict, which was adopted at the Summit.

TFV Strategic Plan 2014-2017

A draft of the TFV Strategic Plan 2014-2017¹⁰ was presented for review by the Board of Directors in March. This draft was the product of a series of efforts undertaken throughout 2013 and early 2014. These included an in-depth analysis of the comprehensive risk management framework (see next section) and of results from the online survey carried out between December 2013 and January 2014, and externally facilitated consultations with the TFV Secretariat and with key staff at the ICC Registry in January and February. The new strategy also draws on findings and recommendations from the external evaluation of the TFV assistance programme conducted in November 2013.

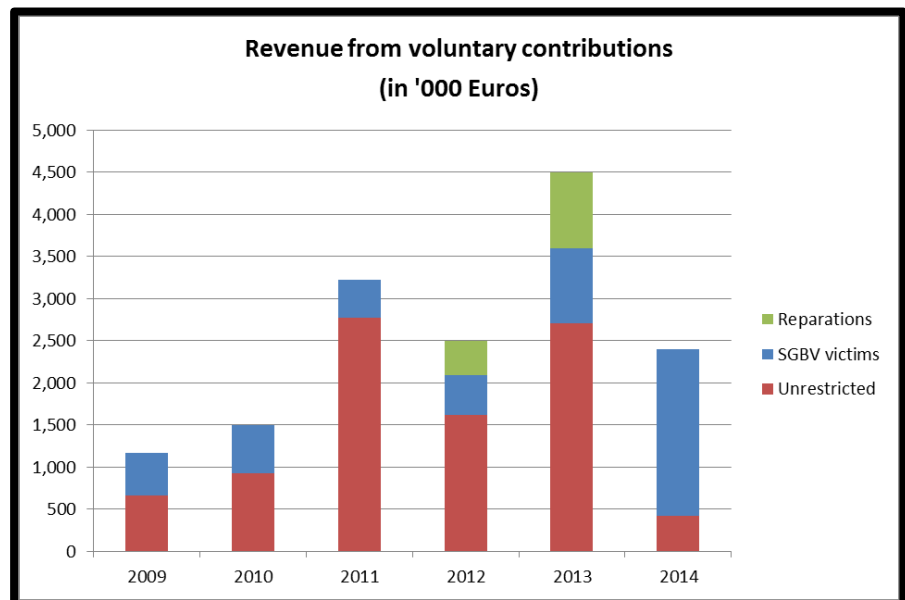
The strategy serves to communicate a vision and direction for the TFV's work in the coming four years. Taking into account the experience of the TFV and partners from 2009 – 2013, as well as current challenges and opportunities, the strategy establishes a new set of strategic goals, focusing on quality programming, sustainable financing, advocacy for the rights of victims, good governance, accountability, and transparency. Updated programming principles and standards, key expected outcomes, strategies for achieving sustainability of efforts, fund-raising and communications approaches, and strategies for creating a more effective organisational structure and partnership with the ICC are detailed.

¹⁰ In March 2013, the Board of Directors approved an extension of the TFV's Global Strategic Plan 2009-2012 through the end of 2013.

At the Board of Directors meeting in March, the draft strategic plan was reviewed and approved. It was shared in April with external stakeholders, including all States Parties as well as NGOs. In a consultative meeting with ASP and NGO representatives on 6 May 2014 in The Hague, in which Board Member Elisabeth Rehn participated, the draft strategic plan received a positive response and a clear appreciation of its scope and the main strategic ambitions. A final draft with minor adaptations was submitted to the Board at the end of June 2014 for review and approval.

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Revenue from voluntary contributions rose sharply in 2013, and the prospect for 2014 looks promising judging from results in the first semester.



The figures for 2014 shown above do not reflect the pipeline of pledged contributions and anticipated contributions resulting from multi-annual agreements, mostly unrestricted, which would lead to a provisional total of close to €4 million.

Since July 2013, the TFV has received significant contributions by States Parties. For example, Sweden contributed over €1.3 million as the first instalment of a three-year contribution agreement, and Finland paid a second instalment of €200,000 as part of a four-year agreement. The Netherlands made a donation of €1 million in unrestricted funding, and Germany contributed €900,000 earmarked for the TFV's reparations reserve.

In May 2014, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe of Japan announced a first-time contribution to the TFV in the amount of €600,000, of which €400,000 is earmarked for victims of SGBV. Prime Minister Abe underscored Japan's dedication to international cooperation in the area of women, peace, and security, saying, "I am deeply saddened by the reoccurrence of situations where women suffer both physically and mentally in conflicts, even in the international community of this 21st century. In this context, the Japanese Government attaches great importance to the role of the International Criminal Court. It is therefore my great pleasure to hereby announce Japan's contribution to the Trust Fund for Victims."

At the Global Summit to End Sexual Violence in Conflict in June 2014, UK Foreign Secretary William Hague officially announced a new contribution of £1 million to the TFV. The latest contribution by the UK brings the volume of its contributions to the TFV earmarked for SGBV to a total of £1.8 million (close to €2.2 million). The need to address the effects of the pervasive and widespread practice of sexual violence in conflict, which are felt at the individual, family, and community levels, has also been recognised by other donors to the TFV, many of whom have been earmarking their voluntary contributions to the TFV for SGBV victims; out of a total of close to €19 million in total received to date, €5 million has been earmarked for SGBV.

At the end of 2013, the TFV engaged a consultant to advise on a strategy to strengthen the TFV's resource mobilisation by way of engaging with private institutional donors in the European and U.S. markets. A draft strategy, incorporated in the draft Strategic Plan 2014-2017, was considered and approved by the Board in March. Accordingly, the TFV looks to strengthen the fundraising capacity of the Secretariat from 2015 onwards.

MAKE A DONATION

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:

Euro € account

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

US \$ account

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

Bank address:
Postbus 949
NL-3000 DD Rotterdam
Netherlands

*A happy TFV surgery
patient from northern
Uganda following surgery.*



For more information, please visit www.trustfundforvictims.org
or contact us at trust.fund@icc-cpi.int.

ANNEX I: PROJECT ANNEXES - TFV DRC ASSISTANCE PROJECTS

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 Sept 14	\$750,000	Denmark Germany Finland Norway Common Basket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided medical referrals, psychological rehabilitation and socio-economic rehabilitation to survivors of sexual violence; • To date 5,450 female survivors of sexual violence (directly and indirectly) have benefited from the project; • 4,885 females have become members of Saving and Internal Lending Communities (SILCs) activities since 2010; • 6,550 indirect beneficiaries including family members of victims, religious and community leaders benefited from project since 2010; • Created and reinforced 35 peace clubs to improve community and beneficiaries knowledge of transitional justice, TFV mandates, and strengthen the social and peaceful cohesion between 35 communities;
TFV/DRC/2007/R1/019	Missionnaires D'Afrique	Ituri, North Kivu & South Kivu	1 Nov 08 – 31 Aug 15	\$969,564	Japan Common Basket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children and youth associated with armed forces or made vulnerable by war including child mothers have been reached through “The Peace School” project; • This project supports activities aimed at restoration of peace and reconciliation culture which also includes community counselling; • Launched initiative called “Museum of Hope” where beneficiaries will be involved in the development and design process, in the collection of works from the museum, in the exhibition/entertainment and in cultural events; • Direct beneficiaries: children from 150 schools; 40 schools in North Kivu, 40 schools in South Kivu, and 70 schools in Ituri; • Indirect beneficiaries: facilitators, headmasters, teachers, local authorities, and children’s families; • 108,600 direct beneficiaries have been benefited from this project to date and additional 22,500 until 2015; • 227,000 indirect beneficiaries have been reached to date and additional 45,000 until 2015.
TFV/DRC/2007/R1/021	ALT	South Kivu	1 Nov 08 – 31 Aug 15	\$1,175,474	Denmark Finland Norway United Kingdom Japan Common Basket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A project focusing on psychological rehabilitation and material support for survivors of sexual violence and mutilation in South Kivu; • Aim to target 3,600 direct beneficiaries until 2015 in which 1,200 are extended and 2,400 new beneficiaries; • Victims of SGBV have received small grants & psychological rehabilitation; • Strengthen 45 operational MUSOs (Mutuelles de Solidarité); • 1,600 children will be benefited from education support by 2015.

DRC Project Number(s)	Partner(s)	Location	Project Duration	Obligated	Funded by	Description and Comments
TFV/DRC/2007/R1/022	AMAB	Ituri	1 Dec 08 – 31 Aug 15	\$881,370	Finland Norway Germany United Kingdom Common Basket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided assistance to female victims of sexual violence and its communities through material support, psychological rehabilitation; • 95% of the beneficiaries reconciled with their families and communities; • To date 130 MUSO's have been created with 1,787 members (1,014 women and 773 men) and USD 42,636 has been saved; • 450 victims (men and women) direct beneficiaries and community members have been benefited from psychological rehabilitation to date; • 2,500 community members have been involved in therapy, social transformation, gender-based awareness, and protection of environment; • To support 300 female SGBV victims & 50 children born out of rape.
TFV/DRC/2007/R1/004 TFV/DRC/2007/R2/027	Réseau Haki Na Amani (RHA)	Ituri	1 Nov 08 – 30 Sep 14	\$1,417,960	Netherlands Republic of Estonia United Kingdom Common Basket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under the "Peace Caravan" project, survivors and their communities in Ituri district have received assistance of medical referrals, psychological and socio-economic rehabilitations, and community reconciliation; • From July 2013 to date, 1,269 direct and 27,008 indirect beneficiaries have benefited from this project; • During this period, 702 survivors have been provided medical referrals for reconstruction and corrective surgeries; • 3,798 victims benefiting from psychological rehabilitation from July 2013 • 25,164 men and women have become members of MUSOs; • 312,210 community members have participated in community sensitisation, and dialogues on reconciliation activities.
TFV/DRC/2007/R2/028 TFV/DRC/2007/R2/029	COOPI	Ituri	1 Nov 08 – 31 Aug 15	\$1,722,757	Andorra Denmark Finland Germany Norway United Kingdom Common Basket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Girls, boys, child mothers associated w/ armed groups, and their babies have received/ are receiving psychological rehabilitation & accelerated education & material support to re-join the Ituri school system; • 437 girls and their vulnerable dependents will be benefited from psychological care by 2015; • Aim to support 280 boys, girls and their vulnerable dependents through socio-economic reintegration; • 112 girls will be reintegrated into the school system by 2015; • 5,000 community members will start course on intra-communal dialogues to strengthen a sense of reparation and reconciliation;

DRC Project Number(s)	Partner(s)	Location	Project Duration	Obligated	Funded by	Description and Comments
TFV/DRC/2007/R1/011 TFV/DRC/2007/R2/026 TFV/DRC/2007/R2/030	ACIAR	Ituri	1 Nov 08 – 30 Sep 14	\$1,053,404	Netherlands United Kingdom Japan Common Basket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of psychological rehabilitation & material support for children and youth formerly associated with armed groups, who are vulnerable (e.g. orphans), and families caring for orphan children from war; A total of 524 direct and 4,716 indirect beneficiaries; Out of the total beneficiaries 1,430 females and 3,810 males have received psychological rehabilitation through monthly meetings, and “Community Therapy” activities; 5,240 people have received socio-economical rehabilitation through participation into MUSOs, trainings for jobs; Follow-up and provided capacity building for 92 MUSOs.
TFV/DRC/2007/R2/032	KAF	South Kivu	1 Nov 08 – 30 Jun 14	\$371,648	United Kingdom Common Basket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project was suspended due to concerns with programme and financial management, which are being reviewed. More details to follow in subsequent reports.
TFV/DRC/2007/R2/043	CAF Beni	North Kivu	9 Jul 13 – 31 Aug 15	\$117,000	United Kingdom Common Basket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 150 female victims of sexual violence in Territory of Beni, North-Kivu has received socio-economic and psychosocial assistance; Provided medical referrals to ensure appropriate health care through specialized structures; 185 direct beneficiaries of female victims of sexual violence, and 4,185 indirect beneficiaries will received support by 2015; Provision of capacity building of beneficiaries’ socio-economic activities through MUSO; Develop community literacy centres, and community dialogues to raise awareness, communicate process of rehabilitation of victims of sexual violence, and preventive and protective measures.
TOTAL: 14 active DRC projects (out of 16 approved)						

TFV NORTHERN UGANDA ASSISTANCE PROJECTS

Northern Uganda Project Number(s)	Partner(s)	Location	Project Duration	Obligated	Funded by	Description and Comments
TFV/UG/2007/R1/014a	ADDA	Amuria Soroti Kaberamai	12 months	€60,000	Finland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of physical and psychological rehabilitations to victims Aim to target 1,000 direct and 9,000 indirect beneficiaries; Beneficiaries include children, youth, men, women, and elderly with a special focus on girls and women subjected to sexual crimes; Undertake victim mobilization and identification, counselling, reconstructive and corrective surgery, recuperative/restorative surgery, orthopaedic surgical services and prosthetic devices for victims of deformity.
TFV/UG/2007/R1/014b	NECPA	Oyam Kole Lira Alebtong Agago	12 months	€60,000	Finland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aim to target 2,200 direct and 3,145 indirect beneficiaries; Support affected communities through physical and psychological rehabilitations, and medical referrals; The project will also benefit victims of sexual violence both men and women, targeting women with fistula conditions and men with rectum conditions and other reproductive health conditions will receive medical surgery and treatment.
TFV/UG/2007/R1/014c	Centre for Victims of Torture	Gulu, Kitgum, Amuria and Lira Districts	30 Oct 09 – 29 Nov 15	UGX 1,863,924,518 & \$200,000	Common Basket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of mental health service, capacity building for Mental Health Institutions and networks including training and clinical supervision of mental health staff; Established collaboration with the School of Psychology at Makerere University in Kampala for students to have field internship with CVT. 803 victims have been benefited to date (536 women, 267 men); out of these 24 were orphans and vulnerable children, 592 victims of physical and mental trauma, 164 SGBV survivors, 23 ex-child soldiers. 93 sessions of co-therapy to 92 clients (67 women, 25 men), and 3 sessions with families were conducted; Provided 521 sessions of clinical supervision to the mental health staff at partner agencies to date.
TFV/UG/2007/R1/016	TPO	Gulu Kitgum	12 months	€60,000	Common Basket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide integrated physical and psychological rehabilitations to 2,360 direct and 2,445 indirect beneficiaries; To improve access to rehabilitative, surgical and medical services by providing capacity building for social workers and developing referral pathways among selected service providers in the area.

Northern Uganda Project Number(s)	Partner(s)	Location	Project Duration	Obligated	Funded by	Description and Comments
TFV/UG/2007/R1/018 TFV/UG/2007/R2/042	AVSI	Northern Uganda	1 Nov 08 – 30 Nov 15	€619,575	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; 1,295 direct and 3,560 indirect beneficiaries have been reached; A total of 98 prostheses and orthotics were produced and delivered; 98 out-patients received different services from the centre (prosthesis, orthotics, counselling, occupational, or physiotherapy) 22 individual counselling sessions incl. community sensitisation 103 radio spots messages were broadcasted on one of the local radio FM to inform communities on availability and importance of rehabilitation for war victims.
TFV/UG/2007/R1/023	CCVS	Lira	12 months	€50,000	Finland Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide psychological rehabilitation to 350 children of direct beneficiaries, and 1,700 children and adults indirect beneficiaries; Targeted beneficiaries are former child soldiers, children with both physical wound and mental health problems, inmates of Lira prison; Conduct community sensitisation through local radio stations programme “Healing our Wounds”.
TFV/UG/2007/R1/035	AHS	Lira	12 months	€50,000	Finland Norway Common Basket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aim to target 740 direct and 860 indirect beneficiaries; Provide comprehensive medical referrals, physical and psychological rehabilitation services through mobilization, identification, assessment and selection of target beneficiaries; To empower and promote war victims and local community participation in support and positive response to the needs of victims in the community through the 7 community action model phases.

Northern Uganda Project Number(s)	Partner(s)	Location	Project Duration	Obligated	Funded by	Description and Comments
TFV/UG/2007/R1/040	COOPI	Oyam & Pader Districts	28 Nov 08 – 31 Jan 14	€455,000	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; • Through its partnership with TFV, COOPI has reached 318,938 direct beneficiaries, and 449,538 indirect beneficiaries; • Raised SGBV awareness within 761,000 community members, students and stakeholders; • 4 Youth Centres and 3 Counseling Centres were set in Oyam District; • Established 5 counselling centres providing psychosocial support; • Created 16 community working groups representing men, women, youth and the elderly in each of project sites; • 4 groups of community activists implemented the SASA model on community mobilization against SGBV in each of the project sites. • 2,200 women and girls received emergency response for medical care, PEP, ECP and psychological care in response to SGBV; • Psychosocial services were made available in the Counseling Centres responding to around 5000 SGBV cases. • Referral mechanisms have been put in place among psychosocial services, health structures, police, legal actors, and other humanitarian agencies. • SGBV services are sustainable in Oyam District. For at least three more years after the end of the proposed TFV project.
TFV/UG/2007/R1/041	GWED-G	Gulu Nwoya Amuru	12 months	€60,000	Finland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aim to provide assistance to 500 direct and 60,980 indirect beneficiaries; • Identify, assess and support victims and communities for physical rehabilitation, restoration of their physical abilities; • Contributes to reduce trauma and restore hope among psychological affected war victims and survivors in targeted areas; • Respond to cross –cutting issues through prevention and response to sexual and gender based violence in these areas.
TOTAL: 9 active Northern Uganda projects (out of 18 approved)						

TFV CAR ASSISTANCE PROJECTS

CAR Project* Number(s)	Partner(s)	Location	Project Duration	Obligated	Funded by	Description and Comments
TFV/CAR/2012/R2/001	Local NGO	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, medical care, social & psychological rehabilitation, and material support.
TFV/CAR/2012/R2/002	Local NGO	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 physical & psychosocial rehabilitations, material support • Beneficiaries targeted are women and men victims of sexual violence, their children, children born out of rape, and disabled people
TFV/CAR/2012/R2/003	Local NGO	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	International NGO	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 sensitisation 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, material support NFI (non-food items).
TFV/CAR/2012/R2/005	International NGO	Bangui, Bimbo & Ombella Mpoko	12 months	XAF 95,440,012	United Kingdom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of psychosocial rehabilitation and social and economic reinsertion for women victims of violence in the Ombella M'poko and Lobaye areas to assist their reintegration and foster a sense of justice; • Sensitisation and mobilization of local communities in order to reduce stigmatization and discrimination of victims.

CAR Project Number(s)	Partner(s)	Location	Project Duration	Obligated	Funded by	Description and Comments
TFV/CAR/2012/R2/006	Local NGO	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
TOTAL: 6 planned CAR projects *						

* The TFV suspended its activities in January 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.

ANNEX 2. DRC TFV PROJECT LOCATIONS

Oriental Province - Ituri District

Location	Partner	Sub-grantee
Bunia city	COOPI	Lide (Muso org.)
	AMAB	AMAB
	RHA	CDJP/Bunia + FOMI
	Ecopaix	
Irumu Territory (Bogoro, Kasenyi, Nyakunde, Komanda, Shari, Gety, Kunda)	COOPI	11 sub-grantees
	AMAB	
	RHA	
	Ecopaix	
Djugu Territory (Katoto, Nizi, Djugu city, Fataki, Drodoro, Bule, Mongwalu, Centrale, Zumbe, Ezekere, Lipri, Kobu, Bambou, Tchomia, Mandro, Kpandroma)	COOPI	11 sub-grantees
	AMAB	
	RHA	
	Ecopaix	
Mahagi Territory (Mahagi city, Ndrele, Ngote, Ameer, Nioka, Nyalebe, Mokambo, Kudikoka, Katanga, Djalasiga)	ACIAR	CRENA
	RHA	CDJP/Mahagi
	Ecopaix	-
Aru Territory (Aru city, Ariwara, Ingbokolo)	RHA	CDJP/Aru
Mambasa Territory (Mambasa city)	RHA	CDJP/Mambasa

Map of Ituri District, Oriental Province DRC



North Kivu Province

Map of North Kivu Province DRC

Location	Partner	Sub-grantee
Beni Territory (Beni city, Oicha, Mutwanga, Kabasha, Mangina, Mbau, Mavivi)	CAF/Beni	-
Goma Community (Rutshuru, Kiwanja, Goma city, Karisimbi)	CRS	DFF + RAFEC
	Ecopaix	INUKA



South Kivu Province

Location	Partner	Sub-grantee
Bukavu (Kadutu, Ibanda, Bagira)	ALT	-
	KAF	-
Kabare Territory (Miti, Katana, Bushumba, Kavumu)	KAF	-
Walungu Territory (Walungu city, Kaniola, Mubumbano, Kamanyola)	CRS	Caritas/Bukavu + Caritas/Uvira
Uvira Territory (Uvira city, Kiliba, Makobola, Luberizi, Bwegera)	CRS	CRS/Uvira
Mwenga Territory (Mwenga city, Ngando)	CRS	Caritas/Bukavu

Map of South Kivu Province DRC



Annex 3. TFV Programming Guiding Principles

To fulfil TFV's vision, mission and strategic goals, programming should conform to the Programming Guiding Principles as much as possible. These principles, together with our core values as an organisation, are characteristics that should inform and guide, at a fundamental level, the way the TFV designs and implements assistance and reparation programmes unless otherwise predetermined by the Court.

Human rights perspective: Assistance and the right to redress are human rights 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 as protected by international human rights norms.

Inclusion: Victims should be included in 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 in decision-making and at programme and project design that refer to their rights.

Non-discrimination: Programmes and projects should not discriminate on the basis of any characteristic, or the person's civilian or military status, unless predetermined by the Court.

Gender and age considerations: Development of services and programmes 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. The provision of services should be proportionate to the gender and age balance in the victim population. Programmes should also consider the needs of the survivor's spouse/partner and children to ensure long-term support for their socio-economic development, health and well-being.

Integrated & Holistic: 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 and reparations should be integrated and holistic as much as possible, and linked to existing national and community programmes as much as possible to ensure sustainability.

Accessibility: Services and awards should be made accessible to as many victims who qualify as possible. In addition to access on a non-discriminatory basis, full accessibility includes:

Physical accessibility includes proximity to affected communities, provision of transport to facilities, and possibility for the facilities to be used by persons with disabilities.

Economic accessibility ensures 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 guarantees 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 social and cultural context.

Variety, comprehensiveness and integrated nature of services: Programmes 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: Programmes need to be conceived as a long-term activity since they will need to be undertaken through the lifetime of all current and future victim beneficiaries. Therefore, programmes should 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.