



**The Trust Fund
for Victims**



Earmarked Support at the Trust Fund for Victims



**Programme Progress Report
Winter 2011**

www.TrustFundforVictims.org

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



This report is co-authored by Peter Dixon, Research Fellow; Judicael Elidje, Monitoring & Evaluation Officer; Katharina Peschke, Legal Advisor; and Kiyonobu Futori, Intern with support from Marita Nadalutti, Programme Assistant. We gratefully acknowledge all contributions made on behalf of the Trust Fund for Victims. Our successes and lessons learned would not be achieved without the hard work of the TFV Secretariat staff – especially those working in the field.

The information and photos presented in this report reflect the efforts of our partners and staff. All of the pictures are of actual TFV beneficiaries and activities.

We would also like to express our gratitude for the support provided by the TFV's Board of Directors and the ICC, especially Registry staff who support the TFV's administration and operations. Finally, none of this work would be possible without the contributions from our generous donors, whose support ensures that the victims of crimes under the jurisdiction of the ICC are recognized and supported by the Rome Statute System.

I. EXECUTIVE FOREWORD	3
II. PROGRAMME UPDATES	4
A. REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE	6
B. SITUATIONS	8
III. SUPPORT THROUGH EARMARKED DONATIONS	11
A. BUILDING CAPACITY THROUGH EARMARKED SUPPORT	11
B. BUILDING LEGAL CAPACITY AT THE TFV SECRETARIAT	15
C. EARMARKED PROJECT UPDATES	18
IV. TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE IN THE DRC	24
V. TRANSITIONING OUT OF NORTHERN UGANDA	30
VI. FINANCIAL UPDATES	33
VII. PROJECT ANNEXES	34
VIII. OVERVIEW OF THE TRUST FUND FOR VICTIMS	38

I. EXECUTIVE FOREWORD

One important feature of the Trust Fund's operations is our ability to work with earmarked donations. This allows us to address the needs of particular groups of victims, or to respond to our need for specific types of expertise.

So far, the Trust Fund's most significant undertaking with earmarked funding – in terms of volume of funding as well as substance – has been related to victims of sexual and gender based violence (SGBV). In 2008, the Trust fund's Board launched a call to raise funds earmarked for SGBV victims, which was intended to have a duration of three years. To date, the resulting income amounts to over 1.7m Euros.

This report documents the Trust Fund's experiences with programming using earmarked funding. You will find that the focus on victims of SGBV – a type crime recurring in the majority of charges brought by the ICC – has not only allowed the TFV and its implementing partners to recognise and address the specific needs of these victims. It has also helped to fight the additional social stigma to which victims of SGBV are subjected. The TFV now intends to expand the successes and lessons learned of its work with victims of SGBV to the upcoming programme in the Central African Republic.

You will furthermore read about the use of earmarked funding for the benefit of child soldiers and the development of the Secretariat's legal expertise.

Our overall conclusion from the use of earmarked funding to date is that it has greatly helped the Trust Fund to develop in two ways. It has enabled us to streamline operations in regard to particular groups of victims within the jurisdiction of the Court. This has proven to be an increasingly attractive rallying point for potential and existing donors. True, earmarked contributions should be balanced by an important stream of non-committed funding, so as to allow the Trust Fund to remain responsive to the needs of other victims as well as to new situations. Nevertheless, we estimate that earmarked funding will continue to play an important role in the development and growth of the Trust Fund's resources.

In the near future, the practice of earmarked funding may well be extended to a topic of particular interest to the Trust Fund and its supporters, both public and private: the further development of the Trust Fund's ability to complement Court-ordered reparations.

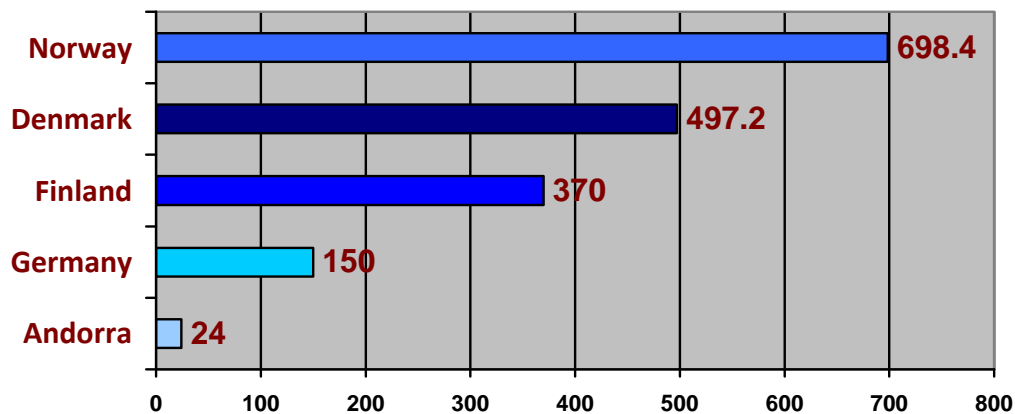
Pieter de Baan

Executive Director, Trust Fund for Victims

II. PROGRAMME UPDATE

This Winter 2011 Programme Progress Report focuses on the TFV's earmarked support. Since a call issued in 2008 for donations to support survivors of sexual and/or gender-based violence (SGBV), the TFV has raised € 1,739,582. This report focuses on the support raised from five countries to support six of the TFV's implementing partners since late 2008 (see figure 1). The report also provides updates on a donation of USD 57,000 (the total amount in EUR is not yet available) provided by the Government of the Netherlands for a project supporting children formerly associated with armed groups in the DRC, as well as direct capacity-building support provided to the TFV Secretariat in The Hague from the Government of Germany in the amount of € 265,000.

FIGURE 1: EARMARKED DONATIONS TO SUPPORT SURVIVORS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE (THOUSANDS OF €)



Top Four SGBV Donors



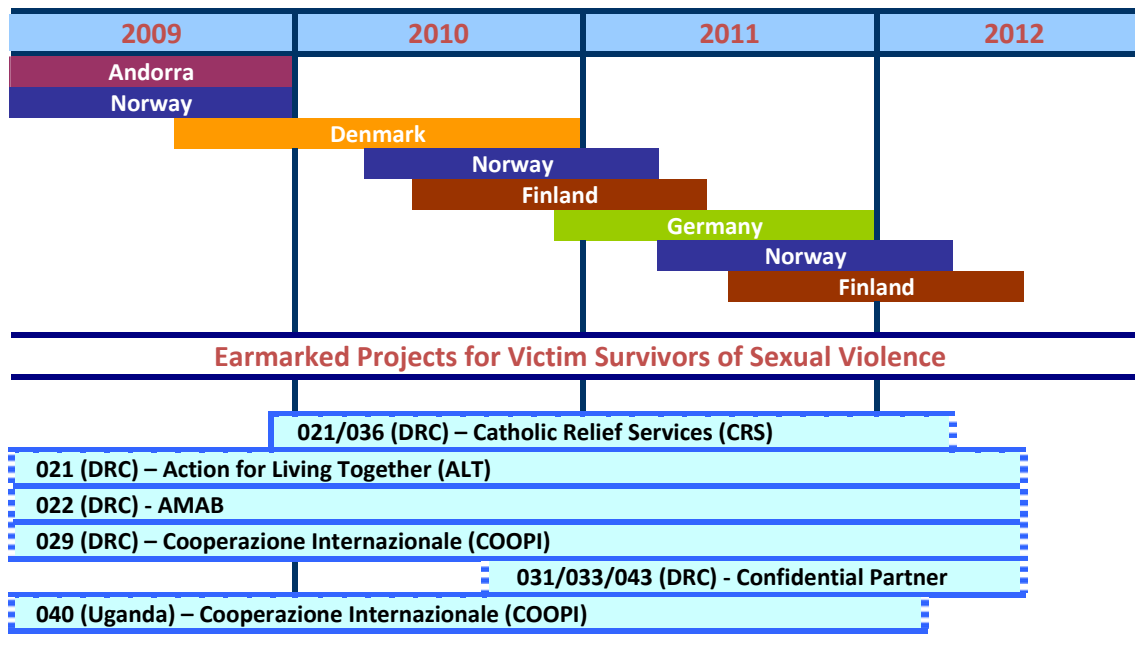
The International Criminal Court (ICC or Court) is at the forefront of the global movement to end impunity for sexual violence and gender-based crimes. Today, the majority of the accused before the Court are charged with sexual crimes, including rape both as a war crime and a crime against humanity.¹ And the Prosecution's investigation strategy specifically acknowledges the plight of victims of sexual violence and gender-based violence (SGBV).

The Rome Statute established groundbreaking institutions to recognize and support victims in both trials and situations before the Court. Victims can be involved as participants and witnesses, and as recipients of assistance and reparation. And while no reparations have been ordered by the ICC, the Trust Fund for Victims (TFV) has assisted over 5,000 victims of sexual crimes from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and northern Uganda since 2008.

¹ Danya Chalikel, Does Gender Matter before the International Criminal Court? Accessed 16 May, 2011: <http://www.haguejusticeportal.net/smartsite.html?id=12400>

These victim survivors include almost 200 girls abducted and/or conscripted and sexually enslaved by armed groups in north-eastern DRC; and 780 children of women victimized by campaigns of mass rape and displaced from their communities in the Kivus. The TFV has also reached almost 20,000 grassroots community leaders and peace builders in both the DRC and northern Uganda through sensitization and information campaigns designed to promote understanding and reconciliation.

FIGURE 2: EARMARKED DONATIONS AND PROJECTS FOR SGBV



The TFV provides three types of legally defined assistance to victim survivors – physical rehabilitation, psychological rehabilitation and material support – often through the provision of integrated interventions at the community level. The TFV supports an integrated community-based approach to victims/survivors of SGBV, as defined by the Rome Statute and Elements of Crimes. Some illustrative activities include (but are not limited to):

- ❖ Providing psychological support to victims through both long-term counselling and emergency clinics, and addressing stigma and discrimination through community sensitization and information campaigns, including broad-based community education on sexual violence as a tactic of war and the links between peace, reconciliation and rehabilitation;
- ❖ Ensuring victims receive referrals for medical assistance and materials, including fistula repair, services for HIV and AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs), sanitary supplies and more;
- ❖ Providing material support for income generating activities and implementing training programs that help survivors sustain economic empowerment;

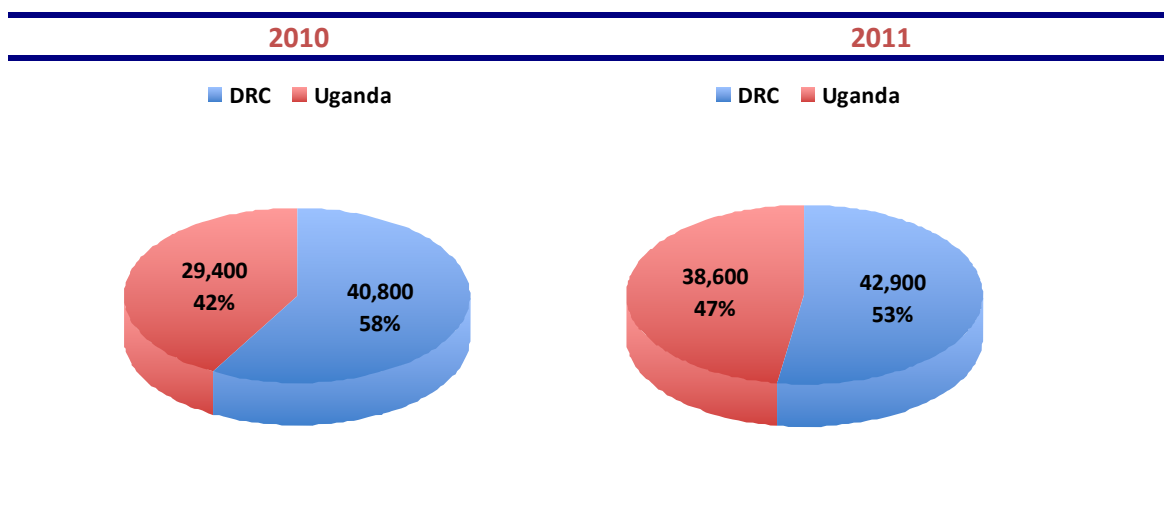
- ❖ Implementing special initiatives for children born out of rape and children who themselves have been victimized by sexual and gender-based crimes under the ICC’s jurisdiction, including access to basic services, education, and nutrition support, and inter-generational responses and stigma reduction programs.

REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE FROM THE TRUST FUND FOR VICTIMS

Between July and December, 2011, the TFV continued to support tens of thousands of victims of crimes under the jurisdiction of the ICC at both the individual and community levels.² The TFV maintained the same estimated beneficiary breakdown as reported in the Summer 2011 PPR: an estimated 81,500 direct beneficiaries, including those classified by the TFV as “community peacebuilders”. These beneficiaries still include both newly identified beneficiaries and beneficiaries from last year who are still receiving support. The TFV generally issues year-long contracts to implementing partners, but due to the typically long-term effects of harm suffered as a result of the crimes under ICC jurisdiction, it has provided multi-year rehabilitation assistance to victims through cost- and no-cost project extensions depending on the availability of voluntary contributions.

The TFV continued to reach these beneficiaries through 24 partners implementing 28 active projects: 12 in the DRC and 16 in northern Uganda. Since the Summer 2011 PPR, the TFV extended all but one project in northern Uganda (040 – COOPI, which is due to be reviewed in February, 2012). All projects in the DRC are currently running until 2012. Between 2010 and 2011, the TFV’s direct beneficiary population grew by an estimated 11,300. Most of this growth was in northern Uganda, thanks in large part to a dramatic increase in the number of community peacebuilders reached by the TFV partner COOPI (040), which is running a large-scale outreach and awareness campaign to inform

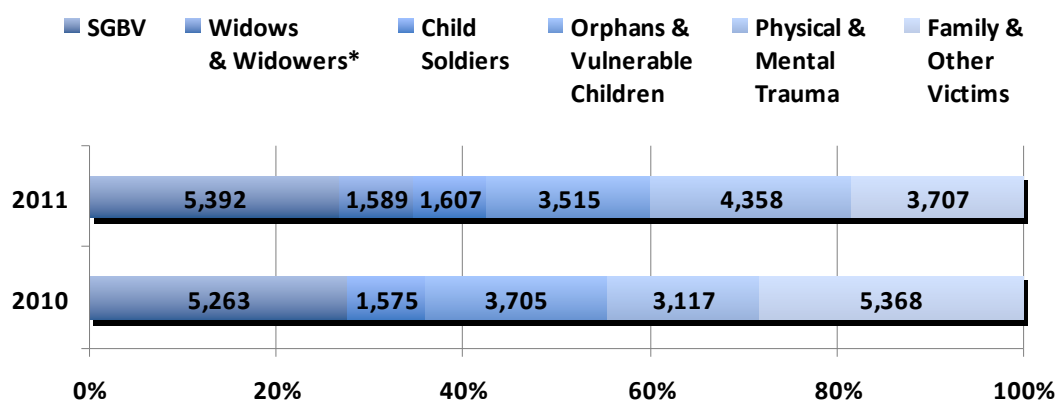
FIGURE 3: DIRECT BENEFICIARIES (INDIVIDUAL AND COMMUNITY), 2010 – 2011



² “Victims” as defined in Rule 85, Rules of Procedure and Evidence

The TFV utilises two outreach strategies, to reach victims of crimes under the jurisdiction of the Court³ at both the individual and community levels. Since the Summer 2011 PPR, the TFV maintained the same estimated breakdown of individual victim beneficiaries.

FIGURE 4: INDIVIDUAL VICTIM SURVIVORS, 2010 - 2011



While categories of victimisation are inherently problematic, given the multidimensional nature of such harm, the TFV has adopted the following categories to describe its beneficiary population at the individual level. All acts of violence described below 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 (excepting widows, orphans) and others who do not fall in the above categories but affected by violence.

³ Pursuant to Rule 85 of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO



The TFV continued providing rehabilitation assistance to victims of crimes under the jurisdiction of the ICC in the situation of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

As reported in the Summer 2011 PPR, an estimated 42,900 victims are benefitting from TFV-funded material support and psychological rehabilitation. Of these, an estimated 35,200 people are benefitting at the community level, primarily through two projects: La Caravan de la Paix (027/RHA) and L'Ecole de la Paix (019/Missionnaires D'Afrique). The majority of the TFV's active projects in the DRC are providing assistance to individuals through both "individual" and "collective" approaches. An estimated 7,700 men, women, boys, girls and babies are receiving some form of direct assistance.

NORTHERN UGANDA



The TFV continued providing assistance to victims of crimes under the jurisdiction of the ICC in the situation of northern Uganda. An estimated 38,600 victims in Uganda have benefitted from TFV-funded material support, psychological rehabilitation and/or physical rehabilitation.

An estimated 26,100 people are benefitting at the community level through project 040-COOPI. This international partner implements large-scale outreach activities with traditional leaders, women's grassroots organisations and other community groups to sensitise them about the rights of victim survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). An estimated 12,500 men, women, boys, girls and babies have also received some form of direct rehabilitation assistance through the TFV's northern Uganda projects.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC



The TFV launched a three-month Call for Expressions of Interest (EOIs) from May-August 2011 to support the rehabilitation of victim survivors of sexual and gender-based violence in the Central African Republic.

The TFV received expressions of interest from a broad range of organisations and is now in the process of reviewing these to invite a select number to a proposal-development workshop to be held in early 2012 in CAR. The TFV expects to work with a variety of international and national partners to respond to the needs of victim survivors of acts of rape and other forms of sexual violence that fall under the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court. The government of CAR referred itself to the ICC in January, 2005.

DRC Project Number(s)	Partner(s)	Location	Project Duration	Obligated	Funded by	Description and Comments
TFV/DRC/2007/R1/001	Catholic Relief Services and sub-grantees	South Kivu	11 Dec 2009 – 10 Mar 2012	\$470,000	Denmark Germany Finland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,500 victims of SGBV receiving material support and psychological rehabilitation; 725 Community peace builders trained to promote victims' rights;
TFV/DRC/2007/R2/036						
TFV/DRC/2007/R1/004	<i>Project closed</i>	Ituri	30 Oct 2009 – 28 Feb 2012	\$78,701	Common basket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 450 beneficiaries of counselling and community reconciliation;
TFV/DRC/2007/R1/019	Missionnaires D'Afrique	Ituri & North Kivu	1 Nov 2008 – 30 Jun 2012	\$452,863	Common basket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,900 children and youth associated with armed forces or made vulnerable by war reached through "School of Peace"; An estimated 15,000 other children and community members
TFV/DRC/2007/R1/021	ALT	South Kivu	1 Nov 2008 – 30 Jun 2012	\$574,974	Denmark Finland Norway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 370 victims of SGBV receiving small grants and psychological rehabilitation; 784 of their children receiving education grants.
TFV/DRC/2007/R1/022	AMAB	Ituri	1 Dec 2008 – 30 Jun 2012	\$345,770	Finland Norway Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 288 victims of SGBV receiving material support and psychological rehabilitation.
TFV/DRC/2007/R2/027	Réseau Haki Na Amani	Ituri	1 Nov 2008 – 31 Mar 2012	\$472,865	Common basket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 500 beneficiaries of counselling and 19,500 community members benefitting from community reconciliation activities.
TFV/DRC/2007/R2/029	Cooperazione Internazionale	Ituri	1 Nov 2008 – 30 Jun 2012	\$967,257	Denmark Finland Germany Norway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 187 girls associated w/ armed groups, and 183 of their babies, who have received or are receiving accelerated education and material support to rejoin Ituri school system; 150 children and youth formerly associated with armed groups; 50 children and youth made vulnerable by war (e.g. orphans); Extended to continue providing accelerated education and to incorporate former child soldiers and vulnerable children from project 028, which was closed in early 2010.
TFV/DRC/2007/R2/030	ACIAR	Ituri	1 Nov 2008 – 30 Jun 2012	\$713,904	Common basket & Netherlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 400 children and youth formerly associated with armed groups; 200 children and youth made vulnerable by war (e.g. orphans); 400 people from families caring for children orphaned by war; Extension incorporated former child soldiers and vulnerable children from project TFV/DRC/2007/R1/011, which was closed in late 2009 and project TFV/DRC/2007/R1/026, which was closed in early 2010.
TFV/DRC/2007/R2/032	KAF	South Kivu	1 Nov 2008 – 30 Jun 2012	\$191,647	Common basket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 117 victims of torture, SGBV and/or mutilation
TFV/DRC/2007/R2/031	International partner and sub-grantees	North Kivu, DRC	1 Nov 2008 – 30 Jun 2011	\$1,137,416 (\$650,000 earmarked)	Norway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 550 victims of SGBV receiving material support and psychological rehabilitation;
TFV/DRC/2007/R2/033						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partner had been implementing projects 026 and 028, but these were closed and the beneficiaries transferred to projects 030 and 029, respectively.
TFV/DRC/2007/R2/043						
TOTAL: 12 active projects (out of 16 approved)						42,900 direct beneficiaries (est)

Uganda Project Number(s)	Partner(s)	Location	Project Duration	Obligated	Funded by	Comments
TFV/UG/2007/R1/003	International partner and sub-grantees	Northern Uganda	2 Dec 2008 – 1 Dec 2012	UGX 3,229,583,029	Common basket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 projects managed by one international implementing partner based in Uganda; • Project reaching estimated 6,300 victims through integrated physical, psychological and material assistance.
TFV/UG/2007/R1/005						
TFV/UG/2007/R1/006						
TFV/UG/2007/R1/016						
TFV/UG/2007/R1/020						
TFV/UG/2007/R1/025						
TFV/UG/2007/R2/035						
TFV/UG/2007/R1/14a	Interplast	Northern Uganda	11 Nov 2009 – 10 Jul 2011	€28,310	Common basket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TFV has been working with Interplast Holland since 2008 to provide victims with reconstructive surgery for cut lips, cut ears and other facial mutilations. • Interplast completed last surgical camp in June 2011, as reduced number of victims in need of facial reconstruction is now far lower; project now closed.
TFV/UG/2007/R1/014b	Watoto	Northern Uganda	20 Jan 2011 – 19 Jan 2012	UGX 417,000,000	Common basket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WATOTO selected as TFV partner in 2010 to provide medical rehabilitation to victims identified through other TFV projects, whose needs were too severe to be met by current interventions.
TFV/UG/2007/R1/014c	Centre for Victims of Torture	Northern Uganda	30 Oct 2009 – 29 Oct 2012	UGX 1,338,924,518	Common basket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CVT has been providing capacity-building services for several of TFV's partners since 2009; • Under current contract, CVT stationed psychological counsellor in Lira, Uganda to work directly with 14 counsellors from 7 Uganda organisations (4 of which are current TFV grantees or sub-grantees).
TFV/UG/2007/R1/018	AVSI	Northern Uganda	1 Nov 2008 – 31 Oct 2012	€339,575	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.
TFV/UG/2007/R2/042						
TFV/UG/2007/R2/038	NECPA	Lira & Amuria Districts	1 Dec 2008 – 30 Nov 2012	UGX 865,544,000	Common basket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting estimated 2,600 victims in the Lango and Teso Sub-Regions of northern Uganda through agricultural assistance.
TFV/UG/2007/R2/039	DNU	Gulu & Amuru Districts	5 Nov 2008 – 4 Nov 2012	UGX 450,856,200	Common basket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DNU provides "healing of memories" sessions to several hundred victims, in which groups speak collectively of their experiences during the war; • DNU also provides scholarships to children abducted or injured or whose parents were killed during the war.
TFV/UG/2007/R2/041						
TFV/UG/2007/R2/040	COOPI	Oyam & Pader Districts	28 Nov 2008 – 27 Feb 2012	€225,000	Norway Finland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COOPI has provided several thousand women with medical and psychological care in response to SGBV; • COOPI also conducts outreach sessions through northern Uganda to inform community leaders about the nature of SGBV and the rights of victims; • This project is now funded in its entirety by an earmarked contribution from the Government of Norway. It was previously co-funded with Finland.

TOTAL: 16 active projects (out of 18 approved) 38,600 direct beneficiaries (est.)

III. SUPPORT THROUGH EARMARKED DONATIONS

BUILDING CAPACITY THROUGH EARMARKED SUPPORT

To meet the dual goals of helping victims of international crimes restore their wellbeing and building local civil society to better respond to victims' needs, the TFV incorporates key capacity building activities and strategies into its general assistance. This is especially important for the TFV's earmarked projects as these are generally targeted to the most vulnerable people under the ICC's jurisdiction: victims of sexual violence and children made vulnerable by war (including children formerly associated with armed groups and child soldiers).

This section present four such capacity-building activities: (1) training in village savings methodology, (2) reinforcing economic cooperatives for the parents of child mothers, (3) improving psychological counselling resources of partners working with victims of SGBV and (4) improving business management and entrepreneurial skills of projects working with former child soldiers and other vulnerable children.

(1) Des Mutuelles de Solidarité (MUSO)

The "System of Mutual Solidarity" or MUSO entails a specific process of villages savings that was first introduced as such in 1995 in Senegal. It originated as an adaptation to the "tontine", a French investment scheme devised in the 17th and expanded across a number of former French colonies in central Africa in the form of village savings groups. The MUSO system utilizes three savings boxes of different colors (pictured): one into which participants can deposit their own money and withdraw small loans for businesses and income-generating activities, one into which participants can deposit their own money and withdraw it for more expensive emergencies and one into which participants can deposit external funding, including from donors.



Today, the MUSO system is reaching 100,000 people through 5,000 savings groups: Senegal, Burkina, Mali, Rwanda, Burundi, Madagascar, Haiti and the DRC. In the Kivus alone, 30,000 people have saved USD 2 million, according to Solidarité Internationale pour le Développement et l'Investissement (SIDI).⁴

4 "La Mutuelle de solidarité, une méthodologie adaptée au milieu rural," Le Monde, 3 May 2011. Accessed 29 November, 2011: http://www.lemonde.fr/idees/article/2011/05/02/la-mutuelle-de-solidarite-une-methodologie-adaptee-au-milieu-rural_1515879_3232.html

As part of its capacity building efforts, the TFV recently began working with organisations experienced in MUSO to bring the system to its local partners in Ituri district and the Kivus. Several of these organisations are implementing projects using earmarked funds: AMAB, ACIAR and COOPI. The TFV convened these partners together with a MUSO expert to discuss how the system could support the TFV work with victims of SGBV and former child soldiers.

This is the first time the TFV has employed village savings groups as part of its general assistance projects. Through the HOPE Project in Northern Uganda, the TFV has been utilizing Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) with notable success. As reported in the Programme Progress Report of Summer, 2011, those participating in VSLAs in Uganda expressed higher levels of overall social support and inclusion than those not participating, according to the TFV's baseline survey of 2010.

Building Economic Capacity, Strengthening Social Ties

One of the key strengths of the MUSO system is that it responds to victims' immediate need for economic security. The DRC is one of the poorest countries in the world. The United Nations Development Programme ranks it 168th out of 169 countries in human development. Indeed, as noted in the Summer 2011 PPR, respondents to the TFV survey in both countries consistently ranked material security needs above needs for justice.

But the MUSO is not only about economic security. It also seeks to build and strengthen social ties – both among victims and between victims and their community members. As AMAB noted in its recent quarterly report to the TFV, the MUSO system *“est l'une des stratégies que le projet veut mettre en place pour renforcer les capacités économiques des bénéficiaires et les autres membres des communautés.”*

This is because the MUSO collectivities will include both direct victims of the war and community members. As noted in previous PPRs, a key strategy to victims assistance projects is the inclusion of “indirect” victims (e.g. “vulnerable children” in a project primarily designed for former child soldiers). In total, three of the TFV's “earmarked” projects are now implementing the MUSO system: three in Ituri (AMAB, ACIAR and COOPI) and two in the Kivus (██████ and ALT).

(2) Reinforcing Economic Cooperatives

Cooperazione Internazionale, or COOPI, has been providing girls abducted into fighting forces and raped with TFV assistance since 2008. At first, the project combined an accelerated learning programme and infant day-care to help child mothers catch up with their peers at school and develop a bond with their babies who are often seen only as sources of stigma and economic burden.



At first, the main challenge facing the project was sufficiently preparing the girls to gain entry into the regular school system. By the second year, however, more girls were graduating from COOPI's programme and joining their peers at school. COOPI had adjusted its educational method to better prepare them for the necessary tests (more about this can be read in the TFV's PPRs of Summer 2011 and Fall 2010). However, the principal challenge then became sustaining the girls at school once they gained entry. Even the modest school fees were too much for many families. Last year, therefore, COOPI established a new dimension to the project to help meet this need: a parents' cooperative for the families of the girls, which they hoped would provide a more stable income and allow its graduates to pay their school fees after all the hard work they put in to catch up.

Today, the "Cooperative UMOJA" has its own space in the central market of Bunia. "Umoja" means "unity" in Swahili, and the sign above the door highlights that this cooperative is run specifically by parents of child mothers. At first, the cooperative struggled with basic financial management, which COOPI itself was not well placed to reinforce. The TFV therefore brought in a third partner to reinforce this dimension of the project.

"Entrepreneuriat – Gestion – Marketing"

This third partner established an "Entrepreneurship – Management – Marketing" committee to help the Cooperative Umoja better manage and grow its business through basic business skills taught over the course of several workshops. In May, 2011, the Coordinator of the "EGM Committee" presented the following results at one such workshop: 100 large and 5,403 small baskets were purchased at a distribution centre outside Bunia in early May. Of these, 25 large and 529 small baskets had been sold at 2,800 and 500 Franc Congolais, respectively for a total of USD 355.43 (USD 1 = FC 920 at the time).

The workshop also identified a number of challenges identified that the partner will continue to work with COOPI to address:

- Slow sales causing products to sit a long time in storage;
- Parents' lack of time to dedicate to the Cooperative, as all maintain other economic activities as well;
- Lack of interest in the Cooperative among many parents;
- Lack of future-oriented planning making teaching of business management skills difficult;
- Risk that some parents involved in Cooperative will use it to develop private income-generating activities.

The TFV's partner proposed several steps forward at the workshop, which it will oversee in cooperation with COOPI: (1) improve the monitoring capacity of the "EGM Committees" and (2) consider lowering the price of some baskets to better compete with the market. Future workshops will, in turn, follow-up on these two specific recommendations.

(3) Building Psychological Counselling Capacity

Like all TFV partners working with victims of sexual violence, AMAB provides a combination of economic and psychological support. However, also like many partners, AMAB's

counsellors have not been able to benefit from all the counselling training needed to work with clients of such grave crimes. The TFV, therefore, has been working with consultants and third parties to build the capacity of its partners specifically for trauma-based counselling.

Since receiving this support, for instance, AMAB has developed a new monitoring tool to better track the situation and progress of each client. The training also helped AMAB counsellors better identify and respond to their weaknesses. Examples included: conflating monitoring of income-generating activities with psychological monitoring, the lack of specific objectives for each intervention, and the lack of involvement of some clients' family and close friends to better support their reintegration.

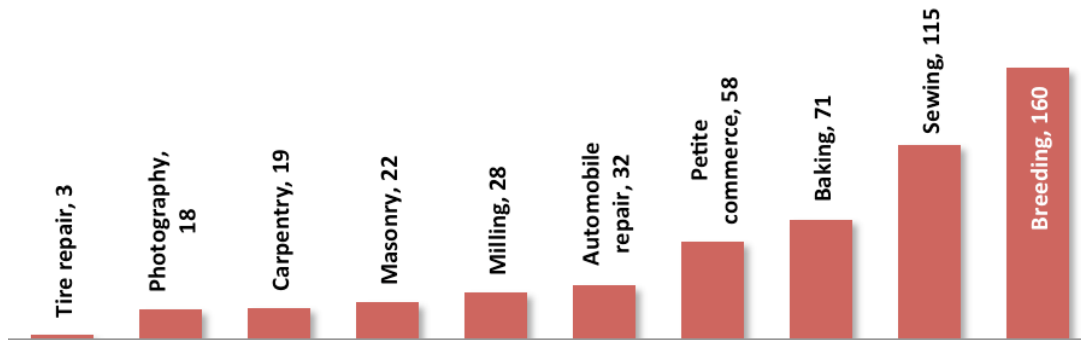
The training also helped AMAB counsellors identify the most difficult cases before them – six in total were identified and discussed collectively. Symptoms included silence, insomnia, aggression and/or alcoholism. The training partner then used these cases to highlight what specific actions the counsellors could take moving forward. Following best practices of “do-no-harm”, however, the partner and AMAB decided that while the counsellors work on these objectives, the trainers would work with the six clients directly to help improve their progress.

(4) Building Business Management and Entrepreneurial Skills for EAFGA

ACIAR has been working with the TFV since 2008 and have been featured already in a number of PPR's, in particular for its innovative approaches to combining “individual” and “collective” methods. Since July 2010, the Government of the Netherlands has provided earmarked funding (EUR 37,950) to this project for children formerly associated with armed groups (EAFGA) and vulnerable children. Elsewhere, the TFV has also discussed the importance of ACIAR's inclusion of both EAFGA and vulnerable children as a strategy to help reduce the stigma attached to the former in these communities.

To further develop its reintegration skills, ACIAR has since been working with the TFV to build capacity in economic assistance. This partner is also working with COOPI to support its reintegration work with EAFGA and vulnerable children. ACIAR is now participating in the MUSO system, described above. It has also been working with a consultant, acquired by the TFV, to build its skills in economic development and entrepreneurship. This has included sessions and workshops on how to make a sustainable business profitable, success factors in building small businesses (planning, organization, leadership and monitoring), and business management tools (cash boxes, databases, receipts, packing lists, etc.).

Out of 526 beneficiaries, the majority of ACIAR's beneficiaries are working in breeding or sewing. Other activities include automobile repair, “petite commerce” (selling small goods at market), baking and milling across seven territories of Ituri district:



The capacity building programme has largely involved site visits to meet and work directly with project beneficiaries to both identify project strengths and weaknesses and directly support ACIAR’s beneficiaries. In one recent site visit, the partner and ACIAR met with an 18-year old single male who is selling telephone cards (petite commerce). With ACIAR’s initial help, he had sales of about USD 40. Through careful planning, saving and record keeping using a sales book he has since grown his business to about USD 150 in sales. ACIAR identified him as a success story, noting especially that his careful and regular record keeping was one key element of his success.

Others, however, were not as rigorous with their record keeping, or found the tools to difficult to use, even if they had attended the training sessions. One key problem that was found to be affecting many children was illiteracy: while they understood the basic principles of business management and were eager to use the tools provided, many were unable to read or write sufficiently to be able to do-so.

The TFV’s capacity-building partner, therefore, recommended the following steps, which are currently underway:

1. More regular monitoring of project beneficiaries to ensure they are using the business management tools properly once they have been trained;
2. Make all tools available in both Swahili and local languages;
3. Implement a literacy programme to maximize beneficiaries’ chances of success;
4. Provide certificates and use other similar tools to help beneficiaries buy-in to business management training programme

BUILDING LEGAL CAPACITY AT THE TFV SECRETARIAT

The legal framework applicable to the Trust Fund raises many complex questions that require highly qualified, independent in-house legal expertise. Against this background, one must note that the staffing of the Secretariat of the Trust Fund for Victims developed as a direct response to the urgent need at the time to get operations in the field started. As a result, an emphasis was put on hiring staff with experience to manage operations in the field in the first years. Accordingly, the Fund did not initially have a dedicated legal adviser within its regular budget.



Katharina Peschke, the TFV's Legal Advisor, meets with a group of fellows from the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) during a visit to the ICC.

Since April 2010, however, the earmarked funding provided through a very generous German voluntary contribution enabled the Trust Fund to benefit from in-house legal expertise at the P4 level, which ensured the appropriate professional background for fulfilling the varied and complex tasks expected of the Trust Fund legal adviser. The earmarked funding expires at the end of 2011.

What did the legal expert achieve during the project period?

The German funding of a Legal Expert was aimed at providing the legal start-up for the Secretariat of the Trust Fund for Victims. It provided the Trust Fund with a full-time legal adviser who could comprehensively address the legal questions arising for the Trust Fund under its two mandates. This meant that, in close consultation with the Executive Director, the staff of the Secretariat, and the Board of Directors, the legal expert was able to clarify and further develop the Trust Fund's legal framework pertaining to both its mandates, in particular its reparations mandate, and thereby set the legal foundations for a fully functioning Trust Fund.

In the period covered by the German donation, the legal adviser's main focus was to contribute to the development of a legally sound and practicable strategy for the Trust Fund on its role in reparations proceedings. The legal officer engaged in an ongoing formal and informal dialogue with Chambers, (i.e. with legal officers as well as judges) on how to address reparation proceedings in the cases currently pending before the Court from a Trust Fund perspective. The legal officer also engaged in discussions and regular meetings with relevant parts of the Registry, such as the Victims Participation and Reparations Section, the Office of the Public Counsel for the Victims, counsel representing victims in trial proceedings pending before the Court and staff of the Office of the Prosecutor. In these meetings she exchanged interpretations of the complex legal framework surrounding reparations with a view to elucidating workable strategies. She tried to ensure that any approach that the Court will take will give due considerations to the legal complexities (both substantive and procedural) as well as to practical aspects of the implementation of any Court decision in the affected countries.

In addition, the legal adviser carried out a wide range of other important tasks, in particular drafting filings on behalf of the Trust Fund. Furthermore, she developed legal arguments on behalf of the Trust Fund and the Board on complex, as-yet-not adjudicated legal questions related to the interpretation of the Regulations of the Trust Fund for Victims. Her advice was given with a view to safeguarding the management and oversight role of the Board over the

income of the Trust Fund stemming from voluntary contributions. In particular, the legal officer developed legal arguments to stress the Trust Fund's direct responsibility vis-à-vis the Assembly of States Parties to which the Board has an obligation to report directly on its operational and financial management of the Fund.

The work of the legal officer in the project period (of a total of 21 months) enabled the Trust Fund to address questions in a systematic way. The Trust Fund was therefore in a position to give its views and input into longer-term Court internal processes, such as the development of guidelines on intermediaries. Importantly, the Trust Fund's legal thinking on its reparations mandate as well as on the interplay between both its mandates was advanced so that it can now play a role of being a valuable source of expertise (both in terms of legal as well as practical, field-based observations) on reparations, a novel issue in international criminal law that will become even more visible with a likely first reparations proceeding in 2012.

Furthermore, the presence of a legal officer also meant that in the ICC setting, a Court environment where a majority of staff members are lawyers, the Trust Fund was able to engage with other parts of the Court on legal matters with the required technical expertise. Working in close relationship with Trust Fund staff working on program matters, the legal adviser could relate the operational realities of the Trust Fund's programming to the legal officers working for the Court. This helped facilitate consideration by the Court of the experience acquired through the Trust Fund programs when the Court takes decisions that will directly affect the reality in the situation countries.

Moreover, the presence and input by the legal officer also ensured that the Trust Fund's thinking and presentation on legal matters was accurate and in line with existing legal frameworks, adding to the overall efforts to increase the transparency of Trust Fund operations with a view to building a high level of confidence with donors. Indeed, while it was important that the highly-welcomed donation of Germany allowed for setting the legal foundations for the Trust Fund, the experience of having dedicated and specialized legal advice over almost two years also lead the Trust Fund to the conclusion that such expertise is vital to its long-term functioning.

In particular, once the reparations mandate will be triggered and as the Court moves into an increasing number of situations, requiring the Trust Fund to expand its operations under its general assistance mandate, it will be important to have legal expertise readily available on a daily basis. Only then, for instance, can the Trust Fund respond quickly and effectively to requests for submissions to Chambers. A Trust Fund legal adviser will also help to increase the level of interaction and coordination with lawyers of the Court. In particular, the legal adviser will have an important role as a bridge between the programming work of delivering assistance and reparation to victims in the field and the legal world of the Court.

Given the unique mandates, governance structure and role of the Trust Fund in the Rome Statute system, such legal expertise on substantive issues cannot simply be provided by other parts of the Court. The Registry as a Court organ and the Trust Fund as an instrument of the Rome Statute, which directly reports to the Assembly of States Parties, have a partnership relation. The institutional development of the Trust Fund related to its proper

mandates results in operational demands and technical requirements for its own independent in-house legal advice. In addition, the Registry, as a neutral organ of the Court, may have a complementary and supportive role to play. In particular, in her advisory capacity to the Board, the Registrar may present her legal perspective to the Board of Directors with a view to providing additional guidance or a different perspective for further consideration by the Board.

In conclusion, access to in-house legal expertise is a core requirement for a properly functioning Trust Fund Secretariat, in particular at a crucial time in the development of the Fund, in which its operations continue to expand and its reparations mandate will likely be triggered.

EARMARKED PROJECT UPDATES

Number(s):	TFV/DRC/2007/R1/001 and TFV/DRC/2007/R2/036
Partner(s):	Catholic Relief Services and Congolese sub-grantees
Population:	1,500 victims of SGBV receiving material support and psychological rehabilitation and 725 Community peacebuilders trained to promote victims' rights
Location(s):	South Kivu, DRC
Duration:	Original: 11 Dec '09 – 10 Mar '11 Ext. 1: 11 Mar 11 – 10 Sept 12
Project Accounts:	Total Obligated Budget: \$ 450,000 (cost share w/Denmark, Germany and Finland) \$ 200,000 (original) \$ 250,000 (ext 1) Project Expenses (11 Dec '09 – 31 Dec '11): € 310,898 - € 146,798 (funded by Govt. of Denmark) - € 88,750 (funded by Govt. of Germany) - € 64,138 (funded by the Govt. of Finland) - € 11,212 (funded by common basket)

This project, supported by the governments of Denmark, Germany and Finland and based in three territories in South Kivu that experienced exceptionally high rates of SGBV began on 11 December 2009. Catholic Relief Services is managing four Congolese sub-grantees to provide material support and psychological rehabilitation to an estimated 1,500 beneficiaries. The project is also targeting an estimated 725 community leaders in 75 communities across all three territories through trainings and other workshops that sensitize leaders to the extent and consequences of SGBV and the rights of survivors.

The first phase of the project focused on beneficiary identification. At the beginning of all TFV projects, partners receive a detailed orientation from field staff regarding the TFV's mandate and regulations, and its requirements vis-à-vis victim identification (pursuant to Rule 85 of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence). Later, beneficiaries began receiving material support through start-up grants valued at \$60 per person (cash or in-kind), training in financial planning, and membership in *Savings and Internal Lending Communities* (SILCs), which are community-based savings and loan programme similar to the TFV's *Village Savings*

and Loan Associations (VSLAs) in northern Uganda. All beneficiaries were female and included 100 between the ages of 5 and 17; 300 between the ages of 18 and 24; 400 between the ages of 25 and 50; and 200 who were over 50. All project beneficiaries were victims of crimes against humanity and war crimes as defined in the Rome Statute, including acts of rape, forced pregnancy, enslavement and more.

Number(s):	TFV/DRC/2007/R1/021
Partner(s):	Action for Living Together (ALT)
Population:	370 victims of SGBV receiving small grants and psychological rehabilitation and 784 of their children receiving education grants
Location(s):	South Kivu, DRC
Duration:	Original: 1 Nov 08 – 31 Jul 09 Ext. 1: 1 Aug 09 – 31 Mar 10 Ext. 2: 1 Apr 10 – 31 Mar 11 Ext. 3: 1 Apr 11 – 30 Jun 11 Ext. 4: 1 Jul 11 -30 jun 12
Project Accounts:	Total Obligated Budget: \$ 574,974 (cost share w/ Norway, Denmark and Finland) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - \$74,878 (original) - \$70,096 (ext. 1) - \$180,000 (ext. 2) - \$50,000 (ext. 3) - \$200,000 (ext. 4) Project Expenses (1 Nov '08 – 31 Dec '10): € 309,487 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - € 100,862 (funded by Govt. of Denmark) - € 110,117 (funded by Govt. of Finland) - € 79,219 (funded by Govt. of Norway) - € 19,289 (funded by the Common basket)

With support from the Governments of Denmark, Finland and Norway, *Action for Living Together (ALT)* – a Congolese organisation in Bukavu, South Kivu – has provided small loans to 370 women who were displaced from their communities by SGBV to start income generating activities and re-establish homes for them and their children since early 2009. ALT works with Bukavu's Panzi Hospital, where victims of sexual violence from across the Kivus are seen and rehabilitated. The TFV has also been sending 784 children (on average two children per household) to 112 schools with education grants between \$6 and \$12 per trimester. This educational support enhances the project's impact since it enables women to focus on their rehabilitation and economic recovery while their children attend school with other children, helping to reduce the stigma associated with sexual violence.

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

Number(s):	TFV/DRC/2007/R1/022
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Partner(s):	AMAB
Population:	288 victims of SGBV received material support and psychological rehabilitation
Location(s):	Ituri, DRC
Duration:	Original: 1 Dec 08 – 31 Jun 09 Ext. 1: 1 July 09 – 31 Mar 10 Ext. 2: 1 Apr 10 – 31 Mar 11 Ext. 3: 1 Apr 11 – 30 Jun 11 Ext. 4: 1 Jul 11- 30 Jun 12
Project Accounts:	Total Obligated Budget: \$ 375,770 (Norway, Finland and Germany) - \$67,490 (original) - \$30,680 (ext. 1) - \$117,600 (ext. 2) - \$30,000 (ext.3) - \$130,000 (ext.4) Project Expenses (1 Nov '08 – 31 Dec '11): € 203,711 - € 71,736 (funded by the Govt. of Finland) - € 25,342 (funded by the Govt. of Germany) - € 64,419 (funded by Govt. of Norway) - €42,214 (funded by the Common basket)

AMAB has been supporting 288 women displaced from their communities around Bunia, Ituri District, DRC, who are now working to reintegrated back into their communities. AMAB distributes materials for small IGAs and provides psychological, trauma-based counselling. Recently, AMAB has been working with an outside consultant, hired by the TFV, to build its counselling capacity and train social workers in counselling techniques.



Many of AMAB's beneficiaries select cooking and catering as an income-generating activity. Each woman receives cooking supplies (such as oil, pictured above left), equipment (such as pots and utensils), and some raw materials, along with training (above right).

Number(s):	TFV/DRC/2007/R1/029
Partner(s):	Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI)
Population:	187 girls associated w/ armed groups, and 183 of their babies, receiving accelerated education and material support to rejoin school system
Location(s):	Ituri, DRC
Duration:	Original: 1 Nov 08 – 31 Oct 09

	Ext. 1: 1 Nov 09 – 30 Sep 10 Ext. 2: 1 Oct 10 – 30 Sep 11 Ext. 3: 1 Oct 11 – 30 Jun 12
Project Accounts:	Total Obligated Budget: \$ 967,257 (cost share w/ Denmark, Finland, Germany and Norway) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - \$75,315 (original) - \$148,942 (ext. 1) - \$383,000 (ext. 2) - \$ 360,000 (ext. 3) Project Expenses (1 Nov '08 – 31 Dec '11): € 563,485 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - € 249,500 (funded by Govt. of Denmark) - € 91,262 (funded by Govt. of Finland) - € 35,908 (funded by the Govt. of Germany) - € 131,580 (funded by the Govt. of Norway) - € 55,235 (funded by common basket)

The TFV has been supporting COOPI in the DRC since late 2008 to run its accelerated learning programme and day care centre for young women who were abducted into fighting forces and gave birth while in captivity. The school also runs a day care centre where the young mothers can leave their babies while at school. This coordinated approach enables the young women to regain the education they lost while in captivity and develop a bond with their children in a safe space.

For these young women, their babies can be a source of stigma, an impediment to their education and a constant economic burden. Many are also rejected by their parents, which makes it difficult to facilitate their reintegration. Now, however, the project is working with both children and parents and has organized parents into an economic cooperative by which they are working together to earn the money needed to pay their daughters' school fees once they return to the regular school system.

Number(s):	TFV/UG/2007/R2/040
Partner(s):	Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI)
Population:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An estimated 2,160 women and girls who are victim survivors of SGBV receiving trauma-based counselling; • An estimated 26,000 community peace-builders reached through community outreach, sensitization and information campaigns about sexual violence and the rights of survivors.
Location(s):	Northern Uganda
Duration:	Original: 28 Nov 08 – 27 Nov 09 Ext. 1: 28 Nov 09 – 27 Feb 11 Ext. 2: 28 Feb 11 – 27 Feb 12
Project Accounts:	Total Obligated Budget: € 225,000 (cost share w/ Norway and Finland) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - € 75,000 (original) - € 75,000 (ext. 1) - € 75,000 (ext. 2) Project Expenses (28 Nov 08 – 31 Dec 11): € 213,750 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - € 165,000 (funded by Govt. of Norway) - € 11,250 (funded by the Govt. of Finland) - € 37,500 (funded by the Common Basket)

Operating out of Oyam and Pader districts, COOPI has been providing an estimated 2,160 women and girls with psychological care in response to SGBV as well as conducting outreach sessions throughout northern Uganda to inform community leaders about the nature of SGBV and the rights of victims. Originally a cost-share between Norway and Finland, this project is now funded in its entirety by an earmarked contribution from the Government of Norway. It was previously co-funded with Finland.

COOPI has also been providing structured activities for about 320 girls at risk of sexual violence at 3 centres constructed specifically for youth. For the most vulnerable cases, COOPI is also providing some material support such as refunds for transport to health to police stations or health agencies or small cash grants for accommodation, food, clothes, and emergency repairs. In cases where victims need physical rehabilitation in addition of psychological and/or material support, COOPI has instituted a referral mechanism to provide information and transport. COOPI is also participating in regular district coordination meetings on SGBV as the only NGO working on SGBV in Oyam.⁵

Number(s):	TFV/DRC/2007/R1/031,033,043
Partner(s):	██████████ (confidential)
Population:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 550 victims of SGBV receiving material support and psychological rehabilitation;
Location(s):	South Kivu, DRC
Duration:	Original: 1 Nov 08 – 31 Aug 10 Ext. 1: 1 Sept 10 – 31 Aug 11 Ext. 2: 1 Nov 11 – 30 Jun 12
Project Accounts:	Total Obligated Budget: \$ 350,000 (partially funded by Norway) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$487,416 (original) – <i>not earmarked</i> \$350,000 (ext. 1) \$300,000 (ext. 2) – <i>not earmarked</i> Project Expenses (1 Sept 10 – 31 Aug 11): € 251,720 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> € 215,600 (funded by Govt. of Norway) € 36,120 (funded by the Common Basket)

This confidential partner operating out of South Kivu with four Congolese sub-grantees, DRC has been working with the TFV since late 2008, providing “reintegration kits” (pictured) and psychological counselling to women displaced from their homes by sexual violence. Many are today working to reintegrate into their homes. Many others remain displaced.

⁵ COOPI is also participating in Uganda’s Gender Based Violence Information Management System, an inter-agency partnership between the International Rescue Committee, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and the United Nations Population Fund to coordinate data collection and dissemination on SGBV throughout Uganda.



Local partners distribute and transport the contents of reintegration kits. These contain supplies needed to develop and sustain various income generating activities (IGAs).

Number(s):	TFV/DRC/2007/R2/030
Partner(s):	ACIAR
Population:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 400 children and youth formerly associated with armed groups; • 200 children and youth made vulnerable by war (e.g. orphans); • 400 people from families caring for children orphaned by war.
Location(s):	Ituri, DRC
Duration:	Original: 1 Nov 08 – 31 Jul 09 Ext. 1: 1 Aug 09 – 31 Jun 10 Ext. 2: 1 Jul 10 – 30 Jun 11 Ext. 3: 1 July 11 – 30 Jun 12
Project Accounts:	Total Obligated Budget: \$ 300,000 (partially funded by The Netherlands) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - \$74,907 (original) – <i>not earmarked</i> - \$38,997 (ext. 1) – <i>not earmarked</i> - \$300,000 (ext. 2) - \$300,000 (ext. 3) – <i>not earmarked</i> Project Expenses (1 Jul 10 – 30 Jun 11): € 220,590 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - € 37,950 (funded by Govt. of The Netherlands) - € 182,640 (funded by the Common Basket)

ACIAR uses reintegration kits to provide children and youth formerly abducted into fighting forces with the means to establish income-generating activities (IGAs) and re-establish bonds with their families and communities. These include goats for breeders, sewing machines for tailors, cooking equipment for caterers and equipment for other small-scale enterprises. The children were identified in coordination with UEPNDDR, the national DRC mechanism for reintegrating former combatants, and were part of a variety of militias active in the area after 2002.

The project targets both male and female beneficiaries as well as those children and youth who were not abducted into fighting forces, but were otherwise victimized by crimes under the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court (ICC), for instance those who lost one or both parents. This method allows ACIAR to promote the reintegration of former combatants while at the same time helping them to escape the stigmatizing label of “child soldier”.

IV. TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE IN THE DRC

by Judicael Elidje, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, Trust Fund for Victims

The first mandate of the Trust Fund for the Victims - to implement court-ordered reparations against a convicted person - has not yet taken place. The second mandate to provide general assistance has now been active for four years. Under this mandate, the TFV is providing three categories of assistance: physical rehabilitation, psychological rehabilitation and material support. Through both mandates, the TFV seeks to promote justice within affected communities, compensation and post-conflict reconciliation.

By adopting transitional justice as one underlying foundation of its interventions, it is possible to promote within community trust about what happened, to acknowledge the sufferings felt by victims, to compensate for past wrong doings, to prevent future abuses and therefore to promote social healing and peaceful inter-community dialogue.

The implementing partners benefiting from funds from the TFV are implementing several projects with transitional justice strategies. Though not always perceived as such by beneficiaries, the efforts are made to reinforce the role of the communities in their self-social healing process and bring communities together around the ideal of peace to progressively soften tensions. With the slow pace of the evolution perceived within the communities, it remains important to acknowledge the presence of latent tensions. Two of the TFV's community-based peacebuilding projects in the DRC are focusing on these issues: "Caravane de la Paix" and "A l'école de la Paix".

REBUILDING A CULTURE OF TOLERANCE, PEACE AND RECONCILIATION THROUGH FORMAL EDUCATION

The "Centre des Jeunes / Missionnaires d'Afrique" is reinforcing the peace and reconciliation process with an extension of its activities from Ituri and North Kivu to South Kivu. The project "A l'école de paix" (initiated in 2007) contributes to building a lasting and sustainable culture of peace, forgiveness, and living-together through the formal education system. The project primarily targets teenagers (10-17 years-old) attending to primary and secondary schools with a focus on vulnerable war orphans, former child soldiers, and adolescent mothers survivors of rape.

The activities of this extension phase will move outside schools to promote inter-community dialogue. The activities of the project are currently ongoing in 99 primary and secondary schools, where more than 14,840 students belonging to different communities and ethnic groups are learning the virtues of tolerance and peace, conflict avoidance and conflict resolution. According to "Missionnaires D'Afrique", The culture of peace is a community-wide sharing experience. Teachers, head of schools, organizers, psychosocial agents, students' parents, and local authorities are fully involved in the implementation as they construct a bridge between the students and the whole community. And the students show their interest as change agents in the conflict management and resolution processes ongoing in their communities. Under the current extension, the project is supporting 950 student in

Bukavu from another TFV project: ALT/021, which has been providing them with school fees while supporting their parents economically and psychologically. With the addition of the “A l’école de la paix” project, these students are able to understand the root cause of the conflict and the pathways to find peaceful solutions.

The students are also trained in the use of dialogue as an important means to manage tension within and between the communities. They become peace advocates for their peers and their respective communities. The Centre des Jeunes / Missionnaires d’Afrique closely cooperated with ALT to target the adolescents and support the implementation. Such synergy among implementing partners funded by the TFV in the same area improves the impact of the projects, and makes the use of financial resources more efficient and effective. For example, five students attending the primary school EP Kiusha (Goma) were trained by the project to sensitize their comrades. They requested more leaflets to keep on promoting discussion about dialogue and peace for a better living with their neighbours. And some heads of schools have testified about the change occurred in the behaviours of students and teachers in their schools since the programme started.

Furthermore, Missionnaires d’Afrique used a participatory approach with adolescents and young people to produce a collection of songs (recorded on CD) dealing with the thematic areas related to transitional justice. These songs raise awareness about the violence against women, victims’ sufferings, living together, cooperation in communities, intercultural approaches, and conflicts. The books and the CDs are used as an integrated part of the project’s social healing activities.

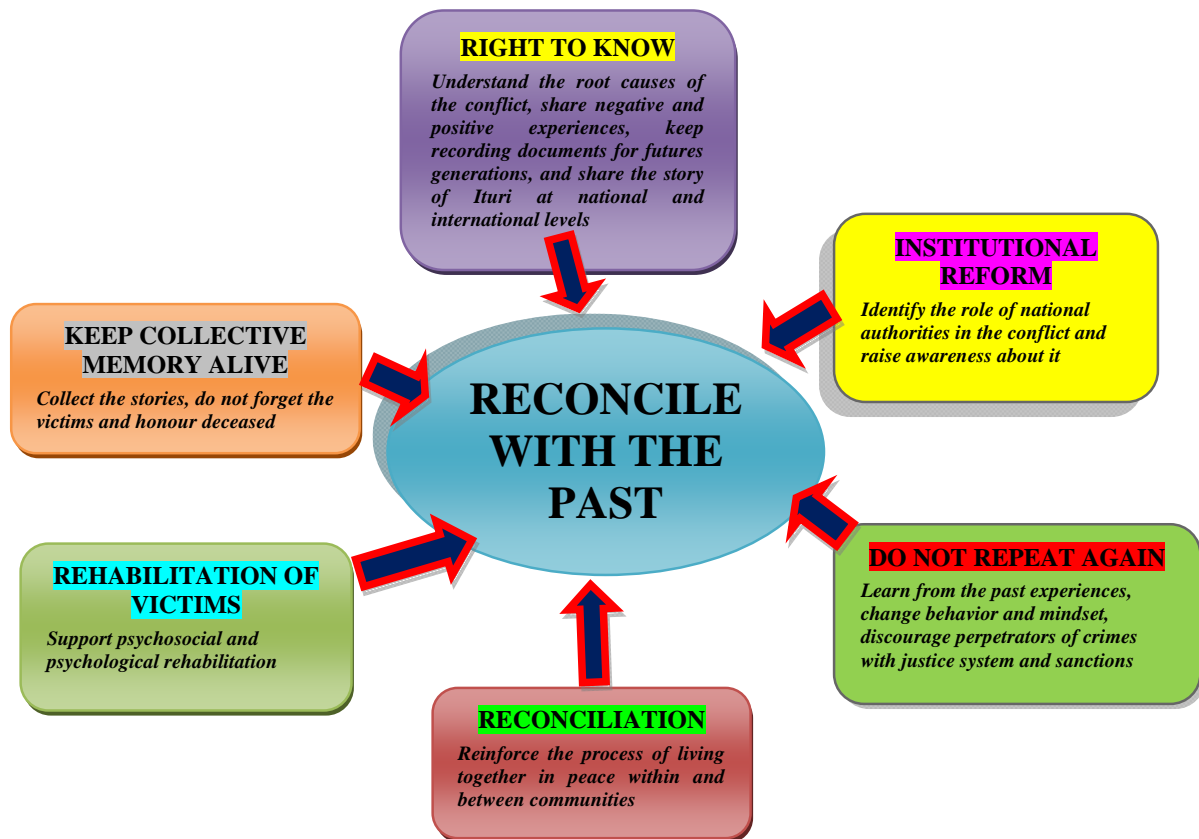
Original lyric of the song « A l’école de la paix »	Translation of the lyric into English
A l’école de la Paix (refrain) Papa, Maman (solo) A l’école de la paix Jeune garçon, jeune fille Tous les enfants (X2)	A the school of peace (refrain) Father, Mother (solo) A the school of peace Young boy, young girl All children (X2)
L’union fait la force, Tenons nous la main dans la main. Mopasi moko ebomaka sili te (X2)	United, we are strong Let us be hands in hands A finger alone cannot kill a louse (X2)

The Centre des Jeunes / Missionnaires d’Afrique is currently negotiating with the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education for the expansion of this culture of peace approach within the curriculum of many other schools. If possible, this will anchor the TFV’s intervention in a long-term perspective, helping fulfil the Court conflict-prevention mandate.

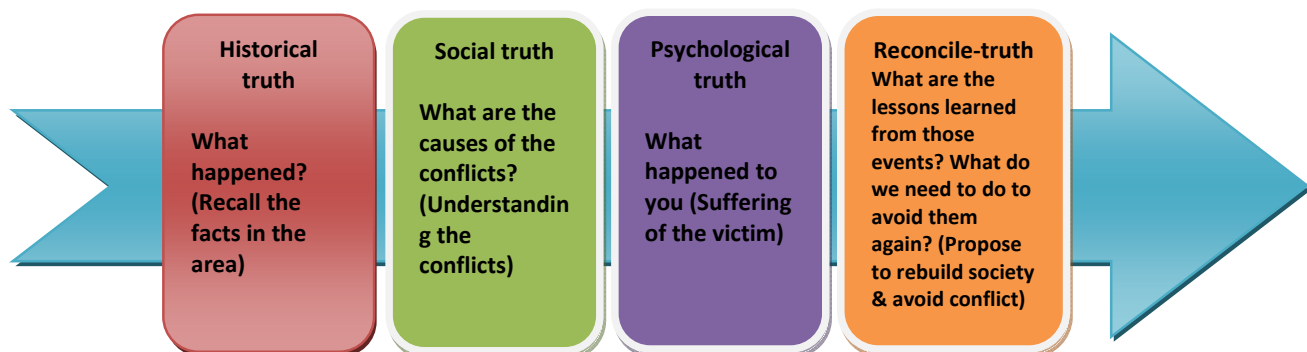
INTEGRATED, HOLISTIC RECONCILIATION

Réseau Haki Na Amani (RHA) is a network of community-based organisations in Ituri District. Since 2009, RHA has been implementing the “Caravane de la Paix”, which aims at fostering inter-community dialogue through peaceful means. RHA established a “Cadre de concertation pour la paix” (peace and dialogue framework) involving community leaders and local authorities to promote conflict resolution. RHA works closely with the communities to identify victims of crimes under the jurisdiction of the ICC and provide them with

psychological assistance, medical care and material support. Their work is done in partnership with some implementing partners of the fund as well as other key partners such as ICRC, Heal Africa and C CVS. Aware of the fact that peace-building and reconciliation processes cannot proceed without truth-telling, RHA designed a methodology combining sociological and anthropological approaches to collect and document the stories of 500 beneficiaries. The aim of the so-called “Histoire Réconciliée” (reconciled stories) is to determine the root causes of the conflicts and propose solutions to address them and avoid the reoccurrence of violence. This compilation of true stories will serve as a tool to preserve the communities’ historical memory.



The pathway that will be used to facilitate this process will follow four steps: historical truth, followed by social truth, psychological truth and reconciled truth will end up the compilation of the stories. Through this four-stage process, the methodology of reconciled story aims at fostering social healing and keeps alive the collective memory to avoid any similar situation in the future. It also enhances transitional justice.

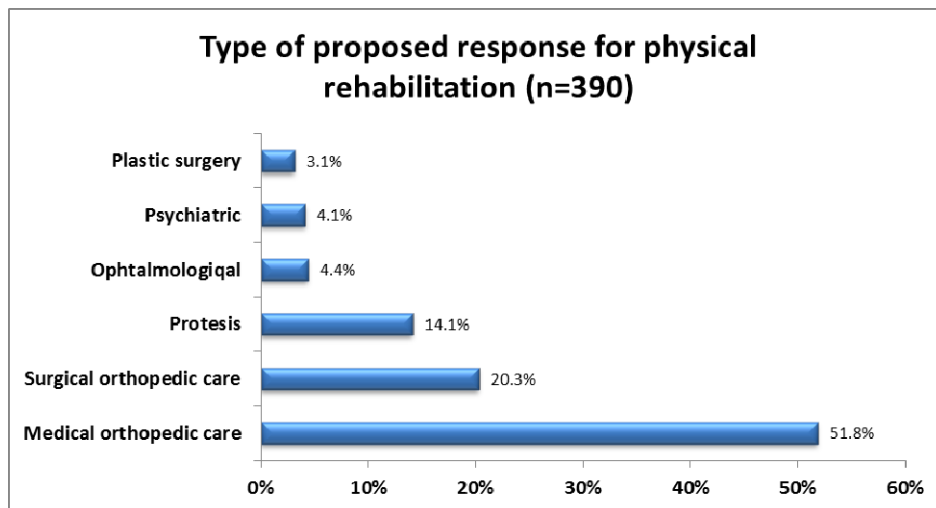


The introduction of the mutual benefit system (mutuelle de solidarité-MUSO) in the 20 localities targeted by the project was an innovative approach intended to reinforce solidarity among victims belonging to different or similar communities. With this system in place, the victims are finding adequate tools for the proper management of their income generating activities and are able to generate savings.

Furthermore, a medical survey was carried out to: 1) assess the capacity of the health facilities in the surroundings of Bunia that are able to provide the appropriate post-surgical care services to victims; 2) classify the type of physical injuries and the surgical needs of victims participating in the Caravan; 3) propose the type of care related to each case; and 4) determine the profile of the victims identified.

Among the 19 health facilities visited during the assessment, 3 hospitals and 14 health centres fulfilled the requirement for the provision of post-surgical care. Moreover, in total, 390 men and women (Men: 61% vs Women: 39%) were identified together with RHA and the communities as people physically harmed during the conflicts in Ituri. The average age is 39 years old with three quarter of the victims aged 21-60 years-old. Agriculture (41%) and small business (12%) are the main activities of those who are professionally active, while one-third does not work. People’s physical traumas occurred mostly on lower limbs (38.1%), heads (19.4%) and upper limbs (18.7%). Orthopedic rehabilitation constitutes the main type of physical rehabilitation needed for the victims (86%).

Almost all (92%) have never received any care for their trauma. The project is bringing hope for a better a life after the surgeries.



THE TFV AS INSTRUMENT OF TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE

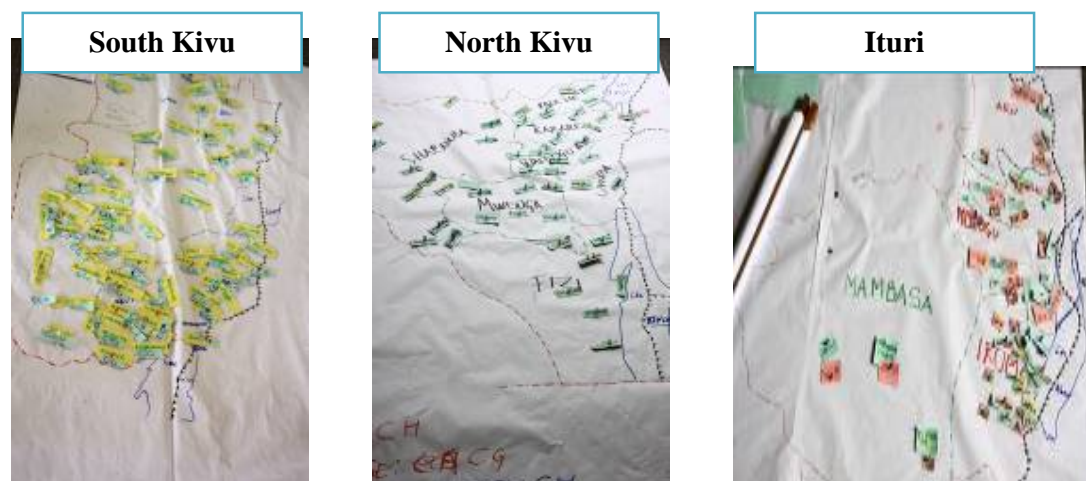
After four years of implementation of different projects in the Eastern part of the DRC, the TFV is still making adjustments to increase its impact in the lives of beneficiaries and their communities through its community-based and participatory strategies. Recently, the TFV convened its partners for a strategic workshop to help improve the effectiveness and the efficiency of the TFV’s actions vis-à-vis transitional justice. From September 20th to 27th, 2011

in Goma, North Kivu, the TFV's partners and their sub-grantees, national counterparts, UN agencies and bilateral partners (including medical experts and psychologists came together to share their experiences.

The workshop analyzed the positioning of the TFV's intervention into the evolving context of DRC and assessed ways to build or strengthen strategic partnership around transitional justice strategies. Transitional justice has several characteristics, including judicial, administrative, restorative, social and economic aspects. Transitional justice hinges on four main axes: truth, reparations, prosecutions, and institutional reforms. The projects implemented by the TFV can thus potentially target two aspects: truth and reparation. Moreover, the outputs coming from this four years field experience can also constitute the inputs for an institutional reform process.

This also implies the role played by the government in the reparation process. Using different participatory tools, the work done during the TFV's workshop provided participants with new ways to approach their programmes. The participants acknowledged the need to keep on working with specialized United Nations agencies and any other key partners involved in this area in view of making regular updates to the mapping of human rights violations in eastern DRC. This collaboration will support the evidence-based programming process used by the TFV.

Mapping of crimes committed in North and South Kivu, Ituri between 1993-2003



After identifying the community reparation processes for the four most regularly committed crimes (massacres, sexual violence, enrolment of children in armed groups or armed forces, tortures), the group validated the key actions to be undertaken in a reparation process regarding the type of beneficiaries, the goals, the characteristics, the people involved, the prejudices, and the perpetrators. They analyzed the transitional justice processes currently used by different communities involved in the area where the projects are currently implemented. They likewise defined some strategies related to transitional justice requirements to cope with these community processes.

A better understanding of these mechanisms of reparation should reinforce the new approaches that will be used by the TFV in the definition of its country strategies. Those

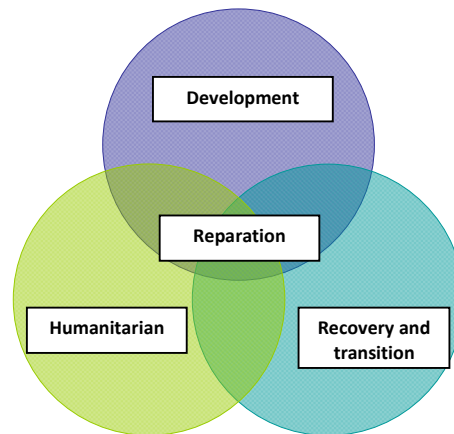
specificities clarify the role of the TFV in dealing with the issue of the fight against impunity and the promotion of community mechanisms to peacefully manage conflict. Moving toward targeted interventions will contribute to enhancing the added value of the TFV and improve its impacts in the field as well. This exercise also provided the TFV with valuable information for the design of new communication tools and strategies.

Example of community mechanism to ensure reparation for sexual violence

Individual case of rape	Massive rape
<p><u>Case of a young woman :</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The wise elders of the village meet; • The perpetrator asks for forgiveness and the two families find an amicable solution; • The perpetrator pays a fine which can be a goat/cow according to the tribe; • The perpetrator pays a dowry and gets married with the young lady if he was single. <p><u>Case of a virgin young woman :</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The perpetrator pays the dowry. <p><u>Case of child under 5 years old</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The community justice should request for the death of the perpetrator; • In some cases, the raped child can be brought in the family in his perpetrator until she reaches the age for having a child. <p><u>Case of a married woman</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The perpetrator makes public apologies; • The perpetrator pays the fine and reimburses the dowry 	<p><u>Case of several women systematically raped :</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No reparation practice found in the communities because massive rape refers to a new phenomenon. <p><u>Case of several men who raped a single woman</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The participants therefore propose to arrest the perpetrators and put them in jail; • The perpetrators should support the expenses related to the medical care; • The perpetrators should pay heavy fines in kind (several goats/cows, farm products) and with a lot of money.

Each organization involved in the implementation of the TFV's programmes positions its own interventions in relation to the reparation process on the continuum of humanitarian assistance, recovery and transition, and development. The TFV will make follow up actions for the upcoming year to ensure that specific and adequate strategies are applied in accordance. Despite the current achievements, the TFV is strengthening its accountability system with the hiring a new Monitoring and Evaluation Officer and the use of a tailored-made SAP system for financial management. The TFV will carry on his reflections on the improvement of the measurement of community peace and reconciliation processes and the community reparation system. These reflections will be done with a community-based approach using participatory M&E tools and a gender analysis framework.

Positioning reparation into the continuum from humanitarian, recovery to development



V. TRANSITIONING OUT OF NORTHERN UGANDA

by Kiyonobu Futori, Intern, Trust Fund for Victims

Since 1986, during the two-decades-long armed conflict between the Government of Uganda and the Lord Resistance Army (LRA), the civilian population in northern Uganda experienced a wide range of violence including mutilation, rape, murder, looting and village attacks. The abduction of children, women, and men was widespread, providing the LRA with fighters, porters and sexual slaves. An estimated 1.8 million people in Uganda were displaced from their homes due to the conflict, and 75,000 abductions were allegedly perpetrated by the LRA⁶.

After the Ugandan government referred the situation to the ICC, the Prosecutor opened an investigation in July 2004. On 6 May 2005, the Pre-Trial Chamber issued arrest warrants against the top LRA commanders, Joseph Kony, Vincent Otti, Dominic Ongwen, Raska Lukwiya, and Okot Odhiambo, for alleged crimes against humanity and war crimes⁷. The proceedings against Lukwiya were terminated on 11 July 2007 after the Court confirmed his death.⁸ The remaining four arrest warrants remain open, as the alleged deaths of Otti and Odhiambo remain unconfirmed.⁹

In January, 2008, the TFV sought judicial approval for 18 proposed projects in northern Uganda in accordance with regulation 50 of the Regulations of the TFV.¹⁰ The TFV received approval on 19 March 2008 from Pre-Trial Chamber II to implement physical and physiological rehabilitation and material support.¹¹ The jurisdictional window of activity that the TFV may address is from 1 July 2002, concurring with the ICC's jurisdiction in Uganda¹².

As of December 2011, an estimated 38,600 victims in Uganda have benefited from TFV-funded material support, psychological rehabilitation and/or physical rehabilitation. The TFV's assistance in northern Uganda has reached a diverse spectrum of victims, survivor groups, and beneficiary communities.

Of the TFV's 18 approved projects, five have provided physical rehabilitation through general surgery, reconstructive plastic surgery, prosthetic and orthotic devices and physiotherapy. An estimated 1,200 victims of torture, mutilation, disfigurement, amputation, burns and other crimes against civilians have been assisted through the combined efforts of these projects. The TFV has employed a collaborative partnership of specialist organizations each contributing their talents to provide a holistic rehabilitation package to victims in

6 Pham, Phuong, Patrick Vinck, and Eric Stover, "Abducted: The Lord's Resistance Army and Forced Conscriptation in Northern Uganda," Berkeley-Tulane Initiative on Vulnerable Populations, June 2007.

7 ICC-02/04-01/05-53,54,55,56, and 57.

8 ICC-02/04-01/05-248.

9 However, some sources reported that Vincent Otti and Okot Odhiambo were already killed. BBC, "Otti 'executed by Uganda rebels'" (21 December 2007); and "Ugandan LRA rebel deputy 'killed'" (14 April 2008); Institute for War & Peace Reporting (IWPR), "Northerners Weigh Up Odhiambo Killing" (15 April 2008).

10 ICC-02/04-114.

11 ICC-02/04-126.

12 Art 79 of the Rome Statute; Rule 98(5) of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence; and Regulation 48 of the Regulations of the Trust Fund for Victims.

partnership with Stitching Interplast Holland and AVSI Foundation at St. Joseph's hospital in Kitgum District.

The TFV has also provided integrated victim support through vocational training, medical care, psychological counselling, and Village Saving and Loans Associations (VSLA). The main focus of these projects has been to help those victims rebuild their communities destroyed during the conflict. In cooperation with international and local partners such as NUCBACD, KSWBO, ACORD, FOCAPOWA, and GWED-G, the TFV has implemented VSLAs not only to provide financial planning training but also to create peer-support groups for victims get psychosocial support. Other projects have also sought to promote community reconciliation. The Diocese of Northern Uganda (DNU), for instance, has held "Healing and Memory" workshops in Gulu and Amuru district. These workshops have enabled victims to share their suffering with others harmed during the conflict.

The Government of Uganda has already initiated recovery projects for northern Uganda. In October 2007, the government launched the Peace, Recovery and Development Plan (PRDP) which seeks to enable development and restore law and order in areas affected by conflict. It is expected to run at least mid-of 2012 with a total budget of approximately \$600 million.¹³ As a special programme under the PRDP, the government has been implementing the Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF), which entered its second phase on 1 January 2011 (NUSAF II). Managed by the World Bank with a budget of \$100 million over three years, NUSAF II is focusing on livelihood support, community infrastructure and institutional development.¹⁴ The British government has financially contributed to NUSAF II through the Department for International Development (DFID).¹⁵

The network of civil society organizations working on transitional justice has also been strengthened in northern Uganda since the violence. The Ugandan Coalition for the International Criminal Court (UCICC) was established in 2003 in response to the involvement of the ICC. The Ugandan Victims Rights Working Group (U-VRWG) and Ugandan Victims Foundation (UVF) were also formed as coalitions of human rights and civil society NGOs to promote victims' rights in northern Uganda.¹⁶ Furthermore, the Northern Uganda Transitional Justice Working Group (NUTJWG) was established in 2009 for fostering an inclusive approach to transitional justice in the region. The TFV's partner organizations are working with these coalitions to strengthen local transitional justice capacities.

According to the Norwegian Refugee Council, following the absence of violence since at least 2006/2007, the situation in northern Uganda has moved from one of complex emergency assistance to post-conflict resettlement and now, to development phase.¹⁷ Nearly 92 percent of the 1.8 million Internally Displace Persons (IDPs) in Acholi and Teso sub-region

¹³ Ibid., pp.17-19. The PRDP has four strategic objectives: 1) consolidation of state authority; 2) rebuilding and empowering communities; 3) revitalization of the economy; and 4) peace-building and reconciliation.

¹⁴ The World Bank, "Second Northern Uganda Social Action Fund Project (NUSAF2)," <<http://web.worldbank.org/>>.

¹⁵ For further information on the special programmes, see the Government of Uganda, "Peace Recovery & Development Plan (PRDP)" <http://www.prdp.org.ug/content.php?Submenu_id=56>.

¹⁶ UCICC, U-VRWG, and UVF are organizations that have affiliated themselves to the Victims' Rights Working Group, which works to ensure victims' rights throughout the ICC's judicial process. See <<http://www.vrwg.org/about-vrwg/organisations-and-affiliates>>.

¹⁷ Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, Norwegian Refugee Council, "Uganda: Difficulties continue for returnees and remaining IDPs as development phase begins," 28 December, 2010, pp.1-12.

have returned home.¹⁸ The UN Humanitarian Country Team decided in August 2010 to conclude humanitarian action.¹⁹ Also, according to the UNDP's Human Development Report 2011, Uganda's life expectancy at birth increased by 3.9 years, and GNI per capita by about 27 percent between 2005 and 2011.²⁰

However, Uganda's 2011 Human Development Index is still below the average of countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. Especially in the Acholi sub-region, the sustainability of IDP returns are jeopardized by fundamental gaps in basic service sectors, lingering food insecurity and the lack of livelihood opportunities.²¹ This indicates that continuous support and long-term commitments to promote the region's socioeconomic development are still needed in Uganda.

¹⁸ OCHA, "Uganda Humanitarian Profile 2011," 10 November 2010, p.1.

¹⁹ Ibid.

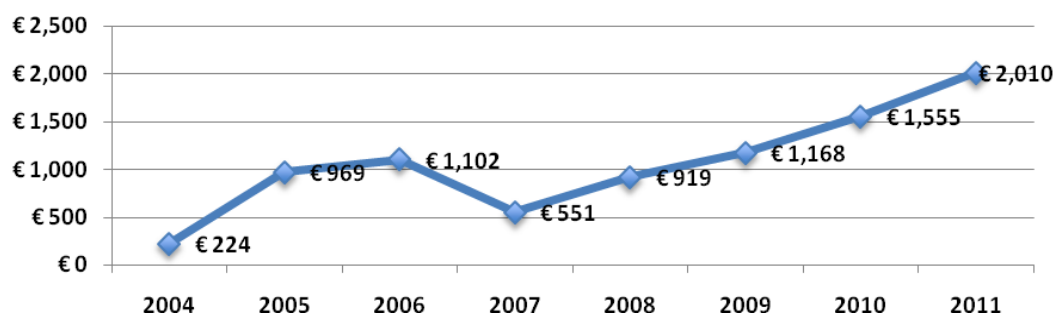
²⁰ UNDP, "Human Development Report 2011 Uganda," p.2

²¹ OCHA, *supra* note 9.

VI. FINANCIAL UPDATES

Continuing its growth trend since 2009, the TFV recorded its highest level of cash contributions in 2011, with € 2,009,800 from 14 countries. In total, twenty-eight countries have contributed to the TFV since 2004.²²The TFV's Euro account as of 30 November 2011 had a balance of €606,504.72; the US Dollar account had a balance of \$29,793.57, and the savings account had a balance of €2,770,000.

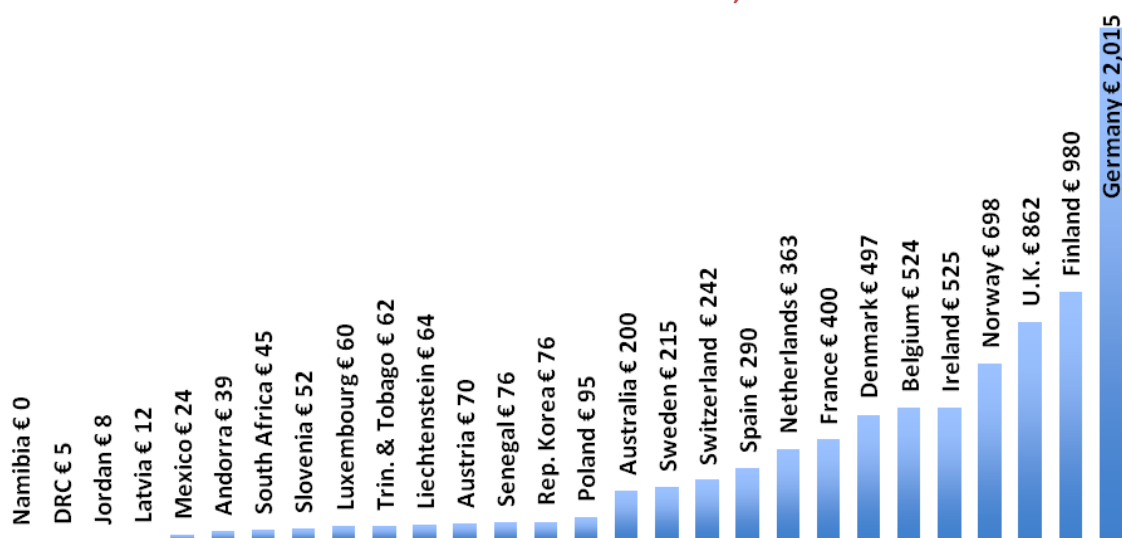
FIGURE 5: COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS IN THOUSANDS OF €



* TFV also receives private donations, which are not reflected in this figure.

The €2,009,800 raised from member states in 2011 represents the highest yearly amount in the TFV's history, at 24% of the total €8,498,654 raised from member states since 2004. Germany is still the TFV's largest single contributing country with € 2,014,794 contributed since 2006. In early 2011, the United Kingdom contributed the TFV's single largest contribution with € 584,500.

FIGURE 6: COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS IN THOUSANDS OF €, 2004-2011



²² Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Jordan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, Namibia, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Senegal, Slovenia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom.

VII. PROJECT ANNEXES

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

Project(s)	TFV/DRC/2007/R1/001 and TFV/DRC/2007/R2/036 *EARMARKED*
Partner(s)	Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and sub-grantees
Amount	USD 470,000
Location(s)	South Kivu, DRC
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,500 victims of SGBV receiving material support and psychological rehabilitation; • 725 Community peace builders trained to promote victims' rights;

Project(s)	TFV/DRC/2007/R1/021 *EARMARKED*
Partner(s)	Action for Living Together (ALT)
Amount	USD 574,974
Location(s)	South Kivu, DRC
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe shelter for victims of SGBV seen at Bukavu's Panzi Hospital • 370 victims of SGBV receiving small grants and psychological rehabilitation; • 784 of their children receiving education grants. Radio broadcasts to inform community about SGBV & rights of victims

Project(s)	TFV/DRC/2007/R1/022 *EARMARKED*
Partner(s)	AMAB
Amount	USD 345,770
Location(s)	Ituri, DRC
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 288 victims of SGBV receiving material support and psychological rehabilitation

Project(s)	TFV/DRC/2007/R2/029 *EARMARKED*
Partner(s)	Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI)
Amount	USD 967,257
Location(s)	Ituri, DRC
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 187 girls associated w/ armed groups, and 183 of their babies, who have received or are receiving accelerated education and material support to rejoin Ituri school system; • 150 children and youth formerly associated with armed groups; • 50 children and youth made vulnerable by war (e.g. orphans); • Extended to continue providing accelerated education and to incorporate former child soldiers and vulnerable children from project 028, which was closed in early 2010.

Project(s)	TFV/DRC/2007/R2/031, TFV/DRC/2007/R2/033 and TFV/DRC/2007/R2/043
Partner(s)	CONFIDENTIAL
Amount	USD 650,000
Location(s)	DRC
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counselling, vocational training, and vocational equipment for 550 victims of SGBV • Partner had been implementing projects 026 and 028, but these were closed and the beneficiaries transferred to projects 030 and 029, respectively.

Project(s)	TFV/UG/2007/R2/040 *EARMARKED*
Partner(s)	Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI)
Amount	EUR 225,000
Location(s)	Oyam District, Lango Sub-Region, Uganda
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COOPI has provided several thousand women with medical and psychological care in response to SGBV; • COOPI also conducts outreach sessions through northern Uganda to inform community leaders about the nature of SGBV and the rights of victims; • This project is now funded in its entirety by an earmarked contribution from the Government of Norway. It was previously co-funded with Finland.

Assistance for children & youth

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

Project(s)	TFV/DRC/2007/R1/019
Partner(s)	Missionnaires D'Afrique
Amount	USD 452,863
Location(s)	DRC
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,900 children and youth associated with armed forces or made vulnerable by war reached through "School of Peace"; • An estimated 15,000 other children and community members

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

Project(s)	TFV/DRC/2007/R2/030
Partner(s)	ACIAR
Amount	USD 713,904
Location(s)	DRC
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 400 children and youth formerly associated with armed groups; • 200 children and youth made vulnerable by war (e.g. orphans); • 400 people from families caring for children orphaned by war; • Extended to incorporate former child soldiers and vulnerable children from project TFV/DRC/2007/R1/011, which was closed in late 2009 and project TFV/DRC/2007/R1/026, which was closed in early 2010.

Assistance for victims of torture and/or mutilation

Project(s)	TFV/DRC/2007/R2/032
Partner(s)	KAF
Amount	USD 191,647
Location(s)	DRC
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counselling, micro-credit, and vocational training for 117 victims of torture and mutilation

Project(s)	TFV/UG/2007/R1/14(a) *CLOSED* and TFV/UG/2007/R1/14(b)
Partner(s)	Interplast *CLOSED* and Watoto
Amount	14(a): USD 28,310 14(b): UGX 417,000,000
Location(s)	northern Uganda
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Victims of torture, mutilation and/or attack who are receiving or will receive medical care, including reconstructive surgery; • TFV has been working with Interplast Holland since 2008 to provide victims with reconstructive surgery for cut lips, cut ears and other facial mutilations. • Interplast completed last surgical camp in June 2011, as reduced number of victims in need of facial reconstruction is now far lower.

Project(s)	TFV/UG/2007/R1/14(c)
Partner(s)	Centre for Victims of Torture (CVT)
Amount	UGX 1,338,924,518
Location(s)	northern Uganda
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiated in October 2009 to provide certified trauma-counselling training to TFV implementing partners;

Project(s)	TFV/UG/2007/R1/018 and TFV/UG/2007/R2/042
Partner(s)	The AVSI Foundation
Amount	EUR 339,575
Location(s)	northern Uganda
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 563 victims of torture, mutilation and/or attack who are receiving or will receive medical care, including prosthetic limbs; • Integrated projects to identify, transport, care for and follow-up medical patients;

Project(s)	TFV/UG/2007/R2/039 and TFV/UG/2007/R2/041
Partner(s)	Anglican Diocese of northern Uganda
Amount	UGX 450,856,200
Location(s)	Gulu and Amuru Districts, northern Uganda
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Healing of Memory” sessions for about 100 victims of torture and mutilation to express their trauma in small groups and help each other reach a point of forgiveness and reconciliation • Vocational training and school fees for about 100 victims of torture or mutilation • Referrals to healthcare services for victims who are still in need of physical rehabilitation

Assistance to help victims rebuild their communities

Project(s)	TFV/DRC/2007/R1/004 *CLOSED*
Partner(s)	Africa Initiative Programme (AIP)
Amount	USD 78,701
Location(s)	DRC
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 450 beneficiaries of counselling and community reconciliation;

Project(s)	TFV/DRC/2007/R2/027
Partner(s)	Réseau Haki na Amani (RHA)
Amount	USD 472,865
Location(s)	Irumu, Djugu, and Mahagi Territories, Ituri District, DRC
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 500 beneficiaries of counselling and 19,500 community members reached through large scale "Peace Caravan";

Project (s)	TFV/UG/2007/R1/003, TFV/UG/2007/R1/005, TFV/UG/2007/R1/006, TFV/UG/2007/R1/016, TFV/UG/2007/R1/020, TFV/UG/2007/R1/025 and TFV/UG/2007/R2/035
Partner(s)	International NGO overseeing seven small grants
Amount	UGX 3,229,583,029
Location(s)	northern Uganda
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5,900 victims of war receiving integrated support, including vocational training, medical care, village savings training and more; • This set of integrated projects is overseen by one international partner; • Additional UGX 51,000,000 obligated and disbursed for 8 surgeries that were too expensive for the original budget;

Project(s)	TFV/UG/2007/R2/038
Partner(s)	Northeast Chilli Producers Association (NECPA)
Amount	UGX 865,544,000
Location(s)	Lira and Amuria Districts, Uganda
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counselling, training, seeds, animals, and farm tools for about 2,700 victims in the process of rebuilding their communities. • Victims work through farmers' collectives to sell their crops and establish durable sources of livelihood

VIII. OVERVIEW OF THE TRUST FUND FOR VICTIMS

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

This treaty - voted for by 120 nations in 1998 - created the International Criminal Court to prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes. For the people who suffer most from these crimes, and who too often are forgotten, it set forth the mandates of the Trust Fund for Victims. In 2002, the Rome Statute came into force and the Assembly of States Parties established the TFV. The TFV works in partnership with national and international implementing partners to fulfil a global promise of justice, assisting victims and their families in rebuilding their lives and communities.

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

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

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

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

The basis for the Trust Fund for Victims is laid down in article 79 of the Rome Statute of the

International Criminal Court which provides for a “Trust Fund...for the benefit of victims of crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court, and of the families of such victims.”²³ The TFV supports activities which address the harm resulting from the crimes under the jurisdiction of the ICC by assisting victims to return to a dignified and contributory life within their communities.²⁴ The TFV develops its activities with victims themselves as partners, helping them rebuild their families and communities and regain their place as fully contributing members of their societies.

To do this, the TFV fulfils two mandates: (1) administering reparations ordered by the Court against a convicted person²⁵, and (2) using other resources for the benefit of victims subject to the provisions of article 79 of the Rome Statute.²⁶ Both mandates provide support to victims of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes committed since 1 July, 2002.²⁷

REPARATIONS MANDATE

The TFV’s first mandate is linked to a case. Resources are collected through fines or forfeiture and awards for reparations²⁸ and complemented with "other resources of the Trust Fund" if the Board of Directors so determines (see figure below).²⁹

Reparations to or in respect of victims can take many different forms, including restitution, compensation and rehabilitation. This broad mandate leaves room for the ICC to identify the most appropriate forms of reparation in light of the context of the situation and the wishes of the victims and their communities. Reparation is in no way limited to individual monetary compensation; it could instead include collective forms of reparation and symbolic or other measures that could promote reconciliation within divided communities.

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

REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE MANDATE

The dual mandate of the TFV envisions the possibility for victims and their families to receive assistance separate from and prior to a conviction by the Court, using resources the TFV has raised through voluntary contributions. While this support is distinct from awards for reparations, in that it is not linked to a conviction, it is key in helping repair the harm that

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

24 Victims are defined in Rule 85 of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence.

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

26 Rule 98 (5) of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence.

27 As defined in Articles 6, 7, and 8 of the Rome Statute.

28 Regulations 43 to 46 of the Regulations of the Trust Fund for Victims

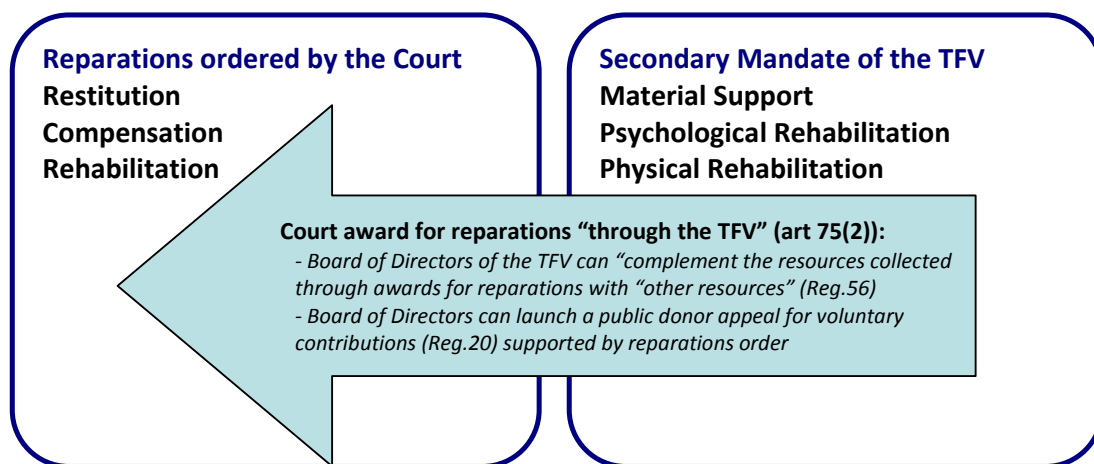
29 Regulation 56 of the Regulations of the Trust Fund for Victims

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

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

Regulation 50 provides that "the TFV shall be considered to be seized" when the Board of Directors considers it necessary to provide physical or psychological rehabilitation and/or material support for the benefit of victims and their families, and has consulted with any relevant Chamber of the Court in accordance with the procedure specified. The main objectives relating to TFV-issued reparations and assistance is to ensure that as many victims as possible are able to exercise their rights in relation to these provisions and to benefit from them as active stakeholders.

Under its non-Court ordered assistance, the TFV is presently employing two targeting strategies to ensure victims fall within the jurisdiction of the ICC: (1) assistance to specific categories of victims, including victims of sexual violence and children and youth associated with armed forces; and (2) assistance to affected communities, including villages victimized by pillage, massacre, and/or displacement. This category also includes community leaders reached through sensitization activities: o further support reconciliation and healing at the individual and community levels, the TFV supports projects that reduce the added stigma and discrimination often faced by victims of grave human rights abuses.



MAKE A DONATION TO THE TRUST FUND FOR VICTIMS

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

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

€ account

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

US \$ account

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

Bank address:
Postbus 949
NL-3000 DD Rotterdam
Netherlands



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