



Fonds au Profit des Victimes
The Trust Fund for Victims



Assistance & Reparations

Achievements, Lessons Learned, and Transitioning



Programme Progress Report
2015

Cover Photo: Marita Nadalutti took all pictures used in this report. This picture was taken in at the end of the community consultations on reparations in Nioka (Mahagi Territory) on the 8th June 2015.

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This document provides programme highlights from the information submitted quarterly by the implementing partners in northern Uganda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) providing assistance to victims under the jurisdiction of the ICC during the period of October 2014 to June 2015. The report also summarizes activities conducted under the reparation mandate in preparation for implementing the first Court-order for reparations in *Prosecutor v. Thomas Lubanga Dyilo*.

The Trust Fund for Victims (TFV) acknowledges all contributions and personal commitments made by the victim survivors, families, affected communities and implementing partners – some of whom are highlighted in this report – and have worked tirelessly on behalf of the TFV and often under very challenging circumstances.

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

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

And finally, none of this work would be possible without support from the donors whose contributions ensure that the victims under the jurisdiction of the ICC are recognized and supported by the Rome Statute System.



Acronyms

ACIAR	Appui à la Communication Interculturelle et à l'Auto Promotion Rurale (ACIAR)
ADDA	Amuria District Development Agency
AHS	Ayira Health Services
AMAB	Association des Mamans Anti-Bwaki
ASP	Assembly of States Parties
AVSI	Association of Volunteers in International Service
BEATIL-ALT	Bureau d'Etude et d'Appui Technique aux Initiatives Locales – Action for Living Together
CAF	Collectif des Associations Féminines
CAR	Central African Republic
CBT	Cognitive Behaviour Therapy
CCVS	Center for Children in Vulnerable Situations
CdC	Cour des Comptes
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
COOPI	Cooperazione Internazionale
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CVT	Center for Victims of Torture
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
ECOPAIX	A l'Ecole de la Paix
FOS	Field Operations Section
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GROW	Gulu Regional Orthopaedic Workshop
GWED-G	Gulu Women Economic Development & Globalization
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICC	International Criminal Court
IGA	Income Generating Activity
KAF	Katoliko Actions pour l'Afrique
LC	Learning Communities
LRA	Lord's Resistance Army
MIS	Management Information System
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MUSO	Mutuelle de Solidarité (Saving and Lending Groups)
NECPA	North East Chili Producers Association
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OHD	Open House Days
OIA	Office of Internal Audit
OPCV	Office of Public Counsel for Victims
PCO	Psychiatric Clinical Officer
PIDS	Public Information and Documentation Section
PEP	Post-Exposure Prophylaxis
PPR	Programme Progress Report
PMP	Programme Monitoring Plan
PTSD	Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder



RHA	Réseau Haki na Amani
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SILC	Savings and Internal Lending Community
SMART	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Timely
SSS	Safety and Security Section
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TJI	Transitional Justice Institute
TFV	Trust Fund for Victims
TPO	Transcultural Psychosocial Organisation
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNCITRAL	United Nations Commission on International Trade Law
UNSW	University of New South Wales
VHT	Village Health Teams
VPRS	Victims Participation and Reparations Section
VWU	Victims and Witnesses Unit



Executive Foreword

“Mindful that during this century millions of children, women and men have been victims of unimaginable atrocities that deeply shock the conscience of humanity”
Preamble, Rome Statute (1998)

The twenty-first century is no less a stranger to mass atrocities than its predecessor, vindicating the establishment of the permanent International Criminal Court (ICC) and of the Trust Fund for Victims (TFV). Perpetrators of crimes within the jurisdiction of the ICC cannot and should not escape accountability. Moreover, when convicted, they should pay for the consequences of their crimes. With the Rome Statute, reparations to victims have become a touchstone of international criminal justice.

We are now on the threshold of the implementation of reparations for victims, as the last chapter of the Rome Statute to be put into practice. In the first case resulting in a final reparations order - against Mr Thomas Lubanga, who was convicted for the conscription, enlistment and use of child soldiers under the age of fifteen in the Ituri area of eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) - the Court’s Appeals Chamber has laid down the ground rules for the design and implementation of collective reparations awards to victims, as well as for the related financial liability of the convicted person. Upon instruction of the Appeals Chamber, the Trust Fund for Victims is presently developing its first-ever draft implementation plan for reparations, to be delivered to the Court on November 3, 2015.

While harm suffered from international crimes inevitably affects the lives of individual human beings, one cannot ignore the inherent and often intentional injury to their families and communities because of the very same crimes. Mass victimisation both defines and transcends individual harm. This is a challenging circumstance to negotiate in the design of appropriate and meaningful collective reparations awards for victims, while maintaining regard of the individual criminal responsibility and financial liability of a convicted person.

Central to the ICC’s reparations paradigm is the rule that ‘the perpetrator pays’. Yet, the indigence of a convicted person may well render reparations to victims a meaningless proposition. To maintain the prospect of redress for victims of ICC crimes, the States Parties have enabled the TFV to financially complement collective reparations to victims from its own resources. As confirmed by the Appeals Chamber, this ability of the TFV – being a non-judicial institution - does not displace the convicted person’s financial liability. Nor does it make the convicted person liable to the Trust Fund per se. The TFV’s complement of a payment of a reparations award is a decision of an administrative, not a legal nature.

Combining the agency and funding roles in regard of Court-ordered reparations is a massive new challenge for the TFV. In 2015, the TFV Board of Directors met twice in The Hague to reflect on the most appropriate course of action. In preparing the draft reparations plan, the TFV Secretariat has convened an international expert meeting, consulted with victims’ legal representatives and undertook extensive field missions in Ituri to engage with potentially eligible victims and their communities in order to explore the scope of harm as well as the most appropriate remedies. In these endeavours, the TFV worked in close collaboration with the Registry, including the Victims Participation and Reparations Section, whose



contributions – most notably the conduct of a mapping study of potentially eligible victims in Ituri - are strongly appreciated.

The TFV Board of Directors has been very active engaging with the Secretariat throughout the year and providing much appreciated encouragement and guidance. Most of the current Board members will be ending their term this year. On behalf of the Secretariat, I acknowledge the value and importance of the Board members' efforts with steering the TFV in its mission of responding to the harm suffered by victims of crimes under the jurisdiction of the ICC.

At the upcoming Assembly of States Parties meeting in November 2015, States Parties are electing new Board of Directors who will be taking up their responsibilities at a most critical time. The TFV will continue to rely on political and financial support of States Parties, during its journey of delivering reparative justice to victims of mass atrocities as envisaged in the Rome Statute.

This year has also been eventful for the TFV at the organisational level. From February to July 2015, audits by the Court's independent Office of Internal Audit as well as the External Auditor reviewed programme management, systems, processes, and financial internal control environment. The auditors' findings confirmed a positive assessment of the TFV's programme management and internal controls, with recommendations in areas such as monitoring and evaluation, and the need to further clarify the administrative relationship between the TFV and the ICC's Registry.

During the same period, the TFV joined in the ReVision process, resulting from a request from the TFV Board of Directors to the Registrar in order to ensure that the Secretariat benefits from the opportunity of reviewing the current staffing structure. A new structure for the Secretariat was developed in consultation with the Secretariat and was approved by the Board of Directors in August 2015, in order to respond to the combined future challenges of managing both the reparations and assistance mandates. In particular, there is a need to enhance the Secretariat's financial management and fundraising capacities and strengthen situation-based programme management.

Several posts are affected by the restructuring, including the current senior management structure of the Secretariat but the abolishment of posts will be managed in a phased approach given the size of the Secretariat and workload. Most notably in the new structure, the Senior Programme Officer post will be abolished and the functions of this post will be integrated into other posts in the field and in The Hague. Consequently, Ms. Kristin Kalla will be departing the TFV by the end of 2015. These changes have been made possible because of her commitment to investing in building the capacity of the programme staff in The Hague and field offices over the years.

On behalf of the Secretariat and Board of Directors, I would like to take this opportunity to express my deep appreciation for Ms. Kalla's leadership and contributions in the development of the TFV over the past eight years as the Senior Programme Officer and functional Deputy and as Acting Executive Director during 2009-2010. Ms. Kalla has been a major driving force in the creation of the TFV providing leadership over translating legal theory to programme, project granting and operational practice.

She helped to develop both strategic frameworks and the implementation practices of the TFV's programmes under its assistance mandate; and has provided programme leadership over the shaping of the TFV's mandate to implement Court-ordered reparations. More recently, Ms. Kalla led the first reparations expert consultation meeting with Ulster



University, Transitional Justice Initiative in Belfast, Northern Ireland in preparation for the development of the reparations implementation plan on the Lubanga case.

Combining a thoughtful and effective approach with limited resources, ensuring the TFV assistance programmes have reached over 110,000 victims and their families in northern Uganda and the DRC, Ms. Kalla and her programme team have built an indelible legacy of fulfilling the TFV's potential to address the harm of victims, which has increasingly attracted the interest and support of donors. This success has also been measured and documented through the independent external programme evaluation in 2013; and more recently, as an outcome of the ICC's internal audit on programme management.

Since 2008, Ms. Kalla inspired the TFV's advocacy and calls for earmarked contributions for victims of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) that have been highly successful in attracting the political and financial support of States Parties. She also secured the TFV's first multi-annual donor commitment from the *Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)*. Ms. Kalla has also inspired the TFV's gender-sensitive approach to rehabilitation and reparations, and the development of appropriate institutional responses that remains a signature element of our global strategy and programmes.

Thank you, Kristin, for your leadership, valuable contributions, commitment and hard work during all of these years. You have been a much-valued colleague and team member, and we wish you all the best as you embark on your new journey and career path.

We find ourselves on the verge of a new era - and we are shifting gears. I would like to recognise the tremendous dedication and efforts of all my colleagues at the TFV Secretariat, who take pride in being part of a small team producing great results in challenging circumstances.

Pieter de Baan
Executive Director



Aude le Goff, Regional Programme officer; Bertin Bishikwabo, Field Programme Assistant (DRC); Kristin Kalla, Senior Programme Officer; Judicael Elidje, former Monitoring & Evaluation Officer; Marita Nadalutti, Programme Assistant; and Richard Budju, Field Programme Assistant (DRC) at the annual DRC programme review workshop in Kampala, Uganda, 2013



Report Summary

This report provides achievements of TFV-supported implementing partners in northern Uganda and DRC between October 2014 to June 2015. A total of 13 implementing partners reported their quarterly results during this period; eight are active projects in northern Uganda; and six among the eight are new projects that started in April 2015.

Five projects provided psychological, material support and referrals to physical rehabilitation services to victims and their families in DRC. In addition, three projects (CRS, ACIAR and RHA) were transitioned and closed in September 2014. Activities implemented by these three projects during July-September 2014 are provided under project updates and not included in overall achievements for this specific reporting period.

Psychological, physical and material support remain at the centre of TFV assistance programmes responding to victims under the jurisdiction of the ICC. Results represented in this report focus on activities carried out by our implementing partners under each area of support and by project and situation country. Successes around priority programming areas integrated throughout the assistance mandate such as gender mainstreaming, sexual and gender-based violence, community reconciliation and healing are also summarized. An update on the status of the assistance projects in the Central African Republic (CAR) is also provided.

Furthermore, the report highlights activities under the reparations mandate, including progress toward drafting the first reparations implementation plan on the Thomas Lubanga case as requested by Appeal Chamber in March 2015. Briefly, the report provides an overview on several key efforts and the status of other legal filings.

During October 2014 to June 2015, the TFV team attended several key global and regional meetings and organized various workshops with implementing partners in northern Uganda and DRC, and a summary of the outcomes of these events is provided. In addition, the TFV Secretariat has undergone two major audits in 2015 and a review of the staffing restructure conducted by Registry under the ReVision project. This report presents brief summaries of the audit observations and a reflection of the new suggested staffing structure for 2016.

Finally, the TFV started the process of modifying the global *Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP)* that will enable tracking progress towards achieving goals of the 2014-2017 Strategic Plan. The PMP will have key performance indicators with baseline and targets so as to track performance over time. This process involves contributions from implementing partners as they will provide benchmarks and targets for some programme related indicators. The report concludes with an outline of donor resources with the allotment of funds provided to TFV-supported projects.



TFV Background

The International Criminal Court (ICC) and the Trust Fund for Victims (TFV) were created in 2002 under the Rome Statute. The ICC is charged with prosecuting and judging those responsible for genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity, while the TFV provides support to victim survivors of these crimes and their families in situations under the jurisdiction of the ICC.

The TFV is the first of its kind in the global movement to end impunity and promote justice. Its mission is *to respond to the harm resulting from the crimes under the jurisdiction of the ICC by ensuring the rights of victims and their families through the provision of reparations and assistance.*

Its primary goal is to support victims and their families to overcome harm, lead a dignified life, and contribute towards reconciliation and peace building within their communities. It also advocates for the rights of victims and their families in the global justice system and humanitarian sector.

To achieve its aims, the TFV fulfils two unique mandates:

1. The TFV implements **reparations** awards ordered by the Court against a convicted person. Reparations are unique among the mechanisms of justice because they focus directly on the situation of the victims themselves. Reparations acknowledge victims' suffering and offer measures of redress as well as compensation for the violations suffered.
2. Using voluntary contributions from donors, the TFV provides **assistance** to victims and their families in ICC situations through programmes of physical rehabilitation, material support, and psychological rehabilitation. The assistance mandate serves as an immediate response to the urgent needs of victims and their communities who have suffered harm from crimes within the jurisdiction of the ICC. It is key in helping repair the harm that victims have suffered because the TFV can assist a much wider victim population than considered in specific cases before the ICC, and because assistance can be provided in a timelier manner than allowed by the judicial process.

The TFV started field operations related to its assistance mandate in northern Uganda and Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) in 2008. In the aftermath of the conclusion of Thomas Lubanga Dylo case, the first case in the history of the Court, TFV approaches implementation of its reparation mandate. Although, this has been very demanding, the Secretariat with the support from the Board of Directors and the Registry are fully engaged to successfully design a meaningful reparation programme in collaboration with victim communities, field staff, experts, legal representatives, and government institutions including other stakeholders as appropriate. This report will outline what has been managed by the Secretariat in drafting the implementation plan for reparation in the case of Mr Lubanga.



I. Assistance Mandate Overview & Accomplishments

The second mandate of the TFV is to use resources other than those collected from awards for reparations, fines and forfeitures to benefit victims of crimes and their families who have suffered physical, psychological, and/or material harm because of these crimes. Under this mandate, the TFV is providing a broad range of support to the most vulnerable and marginalized survivors, through innovative projects emphasizing physical rehabilitation, psychological rehabilitation, and material support.

The TFV implements programmes in partnership with victim survivors, their families, and their communities and with a network of local and international intermediary organisations. All projects are guided by a set of principles emphasizing a human rights perspective, inclusion, non-discrimination, gender and age sensitivity, accessibility, sustainability, integration of services, and local participation and ownership. The TFV provides financial resources, technical expertise, and oversight and reinforces accountability, ownership, dignity and the empowerment of victim survivors through its grant-making process.

Physical rehabilitation is aimed at addressing the care and rehabilitation needs of those who have suffered sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and/or other types of physical injury or mutilation, in order to help victim survivors recover and resume their roles as productive and contributing members of their communities. *Psychological rehabilitation* addresses the psychological consequences and trauma arising from war, conflict, sexual violence, and other crimes. In addition to promoting healing at an individual level, psychological rehabilitation is also targeted at affected communities in an effort to reduce stigmatization of victim survivors and promote a greater sense of trust, shared responsibility, and peaceful coexistence among community members. *Material support* is provided to improve the economic status of victim survivors through education, economic development, rebuilding of community infrastructure, and creation of employment opportunities.

In addition to these three intervention domains, the TFV assistance programming integrates several key cross-cutting themes, including supporting the advancement of women's rights; increasing the participation of women and incorporating gender perspectives; restoring dignity and promoting peace building, community reconciliation, acceptance, and social inclusion through conflict-prevention, the rebuilding of community safety nets, and mitigation of stigma, discrimination, and trauma; supporting the rights of children affected by armed conflict; using communications and outreach for cultivating relationships, enhancing visibility, mobilising communities, changing attitudes, managing crisis, generating support, and encouraging financial contributions; and addressing the impact of sexual and gender-based violence.

The majority of the Trust Fund's victim beneficiaries receive a combination of integrated physical and psychological rehabilitation with material support. The target beneficiaries of the Trust Fund's interventions include:

- a) *SGBV*: victims of sexual and gender-based violence, including rape, forced pregnancy, sexual slavery, victims targeted disproportionately because of their specific gender identity, and girls abducted and/or recruited into armed groups and forcefully impregnated;
- b) *Widows/widowers*: those whose partners were killed;



- c) *Former child soldiers/abducted youth*: children and youth under the age of 15 forced and/or enlisted, conscripted or recruited into armed groups (regardless of their particular role(s) played during conflict);
- d) *Orphans and vulnerable children*: children whose parent(s) were killed or children otherwise made vulnerable by the violence;
- e) *Physical and mental trauma*: victims who suffered a physical injury and/or who were psychologically traumatised by violence; and
- f) *Family and other victims*: family members of victims and others who do not fall in the above categories but were affected by violence.

Preliminary Situational Assessment Process

The Trust Fund conducts an assessment¹ within the situation in order to enable its Board of Directors to determine² whether or not it is necessary to provide specific projects to assist victims of crimes under the jurisdiction of the ICC. The assessment may start with a mapping of the conflict areas, as well as, of the locations where victims may have been displaced/may be at the day of the assessment. An assessment examines and analyses the existing programmes and services provided to victims within the situation. The assessment also surveys resource allocation, service gaps, and the specific characteristics and consequent harm within the situation before the Court. It should allow for a consultation with the communities and victims; and the TFV should ensure that women, children, elderly and vulnerable persons could be part to the consultation. Based on all the information gathered, the TFV will propose the types and categories of victims most in need of assistance to address their harm.

Subsequent projects and programming are designed specifically to fill service gaps and respond to particular harms characteristic of the violations within the situation. Interventions are developed specifically and adapted to the context in which the projects will be implemented. The assessment guides the design of an assistance programme within the situation, identifies the categories of victims to be rehabilitated and articulates the types of assistance projects to be implemented by partners in response to the identified service gaps and associated victim injuries. The situation programme strategy outlines the nature of the projects to be implemented and guides the selection of beneficiaries that correspond to associated injury categories of the assessment.

Guiding Legal Framework

The TFV may provide assistance within an established legal framework to ensure physical and psychological rehabilitation and material support are offered to *‘natural persons who have suffered harm as a result of the commission of any crime within the jurisdiction of the Court’*³ (i.e. *crimes against humanity, war crimes, genocide committed after the 1st July 2002 and/or crimes of aggression committed after 2017.*)

¹ Regulation 49 of the Regulations of the Trust Fund for Victims.

² Regulation 50 of the Regulations of the Trust Fund for Victims.

³ Rule 85 (a) of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence (<http://www.icc-cpi.int/iccdocs/PIDS/legal-texts/RulesProcedureEvidenceEng.pdf>)



It may be very difficult for implementing partners to qualify a violent act as crimes of war, crimes against humanity, genocide or crimes of aggression. Furthermore, it is not programmatically necessary for an implementing partner to distinguish whether or not harm is the result of one of these crimes under the assistance mandate. However, the TFV needs to ensure that the beneficiaries of the projects fall under the legal mandate of the TFV's assistance mandate to ensure due diligence, as much as possible.

Through the utilisation of this simple matrix, implementing partners may apply the definition of a victim to diverse circumstances and scenarios in the determination of eligibility for persons and their family to benefit from a particular assistance project.

The legal criterion aims at identifying practically persons and their family who have suffered illegal harm on or after 1 July 2002 as consequence of the commission of a crime within the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court (crimes against humanity, war crimes, genocide)⁴.

The types and categories of crimes falling under the jurisdiction of the ICC may be adapted to each situation. These criteria are cumulative:

- a victim or a family member of the victim
- showing existing harm
- harm is as an immediate result (meaning there is no other cause between the harm and the violence)
- injuries from violence suffered during the conflict or widespread or systematic attacks against civilians
- crimes committed after the 1st July 2002

The victim identification process could lead to the identification of an important number of victims. The implementing partners may not have the resources (financial, human, logistic,) or the capacities to cover all of the identified victims. Selection criteria would be used in order to select the most vulnerable ones to participate into the projects. The selection criteria or vulnerability criteria should be explained to the communities to avoid any confusion or frustration.

Selection criteria for the most vulnerable victims are not cumulative:

- Most vulnerable (women, children, widows, orphans, handicap, elderly)
- Victims of sexual and gender-based violence
- Victims who have never benefitted from assistance/rehabilitation projects
- Victims presenting a harm requiring an urgent response (i.e. medical emergency)
- Direct victims (over indirect)

Victim Beneficiary Selection and Identification Process

The TFV has the responsibility to train the implementing partners on the identification and selection process. A good understanding and acceptance of the process by the implementing partners are a key step for successful and targeted projects. The TFV ensures that each implementing partner benefit of a theoretical and practical training on the process of identification and selection. Concrete examples are used giving the opportunity to the

⁴ When needed, the TFV will update the guidelines to incorporate the crimes of aggression.



partners to experiment the criteria established by the TFV. The training is designed on the specificities of the situation and used by the TFV as an opportunity to adapt the criteria to the situation, the crimes which occurred in this country and the type of projects and rehabilitation to be implemented.

The selected implementing partners are advised to initiate the identification of victims with a community consultation/dialogue⁵ about the past and the events of violence: This will assist the community to better understand the frame of the project and to support the identification process. Implementing partners should establish communication channels with the various stakeholders within their area of responsibility, to include but not limited to, local government, traditional or cultural leaders, village elders, women's groups, youth groups, religious leaders, victim associations and groups, and individuals to assemble a broad multifaceted understanding of the pertinent victims or victim groups present in a given area and the associated conflict dynamics.

During the dialogue, the implemented partners should consult with local stakeholders about the project and share with the community the beneficiary identification criteria to ensure there are well understood. They may have to refine their identification and selection criteria of qualified victim beneficiaries by community, household, or at an individual level depending on the findings of the consultation. Stakeholder consultations enable implementing partner to reduce the jealousy and possible contestation of the selected victims.

Implementing partners may then conduct beneficiary identification and selection in accordance with their project objectives⁶. Implementing partners need to have protocol in place to ensure that victims traditionally less visible in the community such as women, children, elderly, survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, handicapped persons and former child soldiers could be identified.

Implementing partners may proceed with conducting one-on-one interviews with the prospective community members, households, or individuals for final determination of their eligibility to benefit from project services. ***Implementing partners need only to determine whether a potential victim beneficiary's injury (physical, psychological and/or material) is the result of an ICC jurisdiction criminal act, crimes perpetrated against civilians in a targeted location.***

For example, for a physical rehabilitation project, an interview or diagnostic consultation may seek to inquire about the nature and circumstances of the individuals injury,⁷ when did it occur, location of incident(s), where did it occur, how did it occur, what treatment they may have received for their injury and where, occupation, relevant biographical information, examination of pertinent documentation, etc. The content of the interview enables implementing partners to deduce whether or not a person is an eligible victim within the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court. In case where the number of victims is too high, the implementing partners may select the beneficiaries based on ranking priorities (see below).

5 The community dialogue may be done in cooperation with specific stakeholders specialized in conflict analyse and resolution.

6 Each partner and project will have distinct rehabilitation or support objectives intended to address certain harm categories of victims (e.g. survivors of sexual violence, victims of facial mutilation, formerly abducted child soldiers, etc.) within a particular geographic location

7 Inquiring about the circumstances will enable the implementing partners to distinguish whether an injury or trauma is the consequence of an accident (e.g. common automobile accident) versus a conflict related incident directed against a civilian.



As a matter of respect and transparency, the implementing partners should explain to the individuals not selected the reasons of their decision to avoid confusion, frustration and decrease the risk of jealousy against the victims selected for services.

The TFV ensures the need for the implementing partners to keep all the information about the potential beneficiaries and the selected victims in a database. Information should be kept confidential in a secured place. If required, the TFV may provide training and guidance on management of information and programme staff also provides support around this process in terms of planning, monitoring and reporting.

Secondary or Indirect Harm

Conflict tears apart the social fabric of communities, through the loss of family members, including elders who provide intergenerational leadership and support. Conflict may sometimes also force an unexpected redefinition of gender roles, not through a process of gender-based transformation and empowerment, but due to necessity with the departure of male family members who join or are forced into armed groups or killed, and thus leaving women as the primary breadwinners and the only decision-maker in the immediate family⁸.

Sexual violence, predominantly committed against women and girls, is the most common form of gender-based violence, and one of the most widespread forms of criminality experienced in armed conflicts. Rape has become a "weapon of war" used to punish communities for their political loyalties, or as a form of ethnic cleansing. The long-term consequences of sexual violence are medical, as well as psychological and socioeconomic. Widespread poverty and long-term trauma, in turn, erode the stability of communities trying to establish a road to peace and reconciliation.

This type of conflict and gender analysis that identifies indirect victims and secondary harm to communities may be considered as part of the victim identification process under the TFV's assistance mandate.

Exclusionary Criteria

A victim may not be eligible for TFV assistance if the identification process (harm assessment or interview) determines that either:

- The above cumulative criteria are not fulfilled:
 - i. the harm occurred prior to 1 July 2002 (or the victim is already rehabilitated)
 - ii. the harm is not due to the commission of an ICC jurisdiction crime, (e.g. common automobile accident),
 - iii. the harm no longer exists or is no longer present,
 - iv. The causal connection cannot be established between their present condition and a criminal incident,
- The injured person was a consenting combatant (e.g. army officer) at the time of their injury,
- Testimony not consistent (the inconsistency in the story of a person may be due to his/her trauma: in this case, the absence of consistency should not be a reason to

⁸ External Evaluation Trust Fund for Victims, (2013), p. 37.



disqualify a victim. Careful and professional protocol should be applied to avoid re-traumatisation and help the person to express him or herself)

- The victim falls outside of the national criteria of identification when framed and organised by the national authorities (i.e. ex-child soldiers)

Avoiding additional Harm, Stigmatisation, and Discrimination

The TFV's assistance projects intend that 'victims and their families overcome harm, lead a dignified life and contribute towards reconciliation and peace building with their communities.'⁹ To reach this objective, the TFV is of the opinion that victims should not be stigmatised and should be accepted by the communities. However, the context where the TFV intervenes is often characterised by general poverty, instability and an absence of social services.

Members of affected communities could be of the mind that most or all of them are victims and would not understand the identification and selection process of the TFV. It may lead to new tensions or to jealousy against the victims. In the interest of the victims, and for the ownership and sustainability of the projects, it may be required to integrate members of the community into the assistance projects as beneficiaries to avoid causing additional harm, stigmatisation, and discrimination. However, participation in assistance projects should never be used to benefit influential or powerful individuals or parties within affected communities.

Members of the community should also remain a lesser percentage of the total number of qualified victim beneficiaries of the projects.

Monitoring and Evaluation of the Victim Identification and Selection Process

The TFV closely monitors and evaluates the use of this guidance by the implementing partners. The process of victim's identification and selection will be verified by the TFV with particular attention to the dialogue with the communities and information provided to non-selected persons. Selected victims will be randomly chosen by the TFV in order to verify they do fit the criteria. The TFV may take action in cases where it is established that the project benefit persons who are not victims under the jurisdiction of the ICC, who do not fit the criteria and/or who are not a vulnerable person of the communities.

During the period of October 2014 to June 2015, seven implementing partners - five in DRC and two in northern Uganda assisted to **59,695 direct beneficiaries and to 126,703 indirect beneficiaries**. The number of direct beneficiaries dropped from 111,000 to 59,643 mainly due to eight recently closed projects and one suspended in DRC and nine projects previously closed in northern Uganda. The postponement in launching new activities in northern Uganda was due to delays in issuing project contracts in the Registry, which was reviewed by both the internal and external auditors with recommendations to ensure further administrative delegated authority to the TFV Secretariat.

In addition, some victims have been graduated from TFV assistance and transitioned to their local programme after attained a certain level of self-esteem, healing and economic

⁹ TFV strategic plan 2014-2017

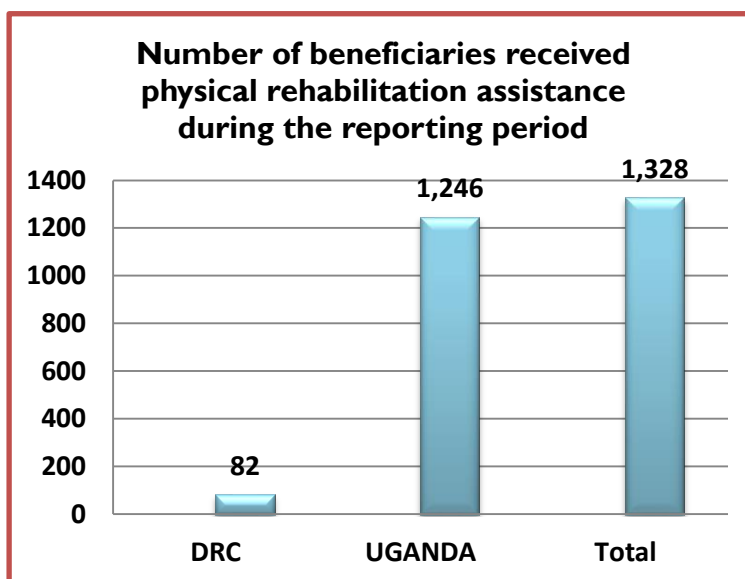


resilience, which are indicators of impact and success. The number of victims reached is expected to increase next year due to the opening of six new projects in northern Uganda that were officially launched in April 2015.

Out of 59,695 direct beneficiaries reached during this reporting period, 48% (28,509) were women and 52% (31,186) were men. Of these beneficiaries, 96% (57,393 individuals) are from DRC while 4% (2,302) are from northern Uganda.

Physical Rehabilitation

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



Currently, physical rehabilitation consists primarily of referrals of individuals in need of medical care to other service providers. Referrals may be made for cases requiring orthopaedic surgery or plastic surgery, fitting of prostheses, treatment of wounds or infections, fistula treatment and other types of care. TFV partners identify victims of war crimes or crimes against humanity in accordance with established criteria, assess them for the types of medical and treatment needed, and facilitate referrals to facilities or organisations with the necessary capacity in case of need for medical care. In Uganda however, one of TFV implementing partners produces prostheses and orthotics devices and fits them to beneficiaries in need immediately and conduct outreach visits to assess utilization and improvement of those with devices.



Facial overview of a war mutilated victim before his surgery, supported by BEATIL/ALT



Facial overview of a war mutilated victim after his surgery, supported by BEATIL/ALT

During this reporting period (October 2014 to June 2015), 1328 individuals received physical rehabilitation assistance. Of these, 46% (614) and 54 % (714) were women and men respectively. Out of 1,342 individuals that received physical rehabilitation assistance, 212

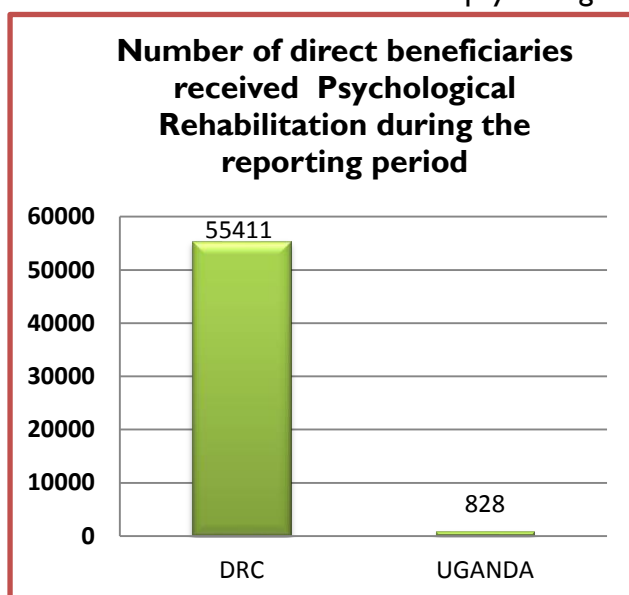


were fitted with prostheses and/ or orthotics, one person received facial reconstructive and corrective surgery and six SGBV victims were referred to health facilities referred for medical care, which included screening and treatment of sexual and transmitted diseases, HIV test and treatment and fistula repair.

Currently, the majority of victims (93%) receiving physical rehabilitation is in northern Uganda; while in DRC, an assessment will be conducted in 2016 to reassess physical rehabilitation needs of victims as part of overall situational analysis to inform the future programming. Thus, 82 individuals that received physical rehabilitation in DRC during this period were only provided with medical assessments and referrals to Panzi Hospital for specialized care; these included 76 mutilated victims and six victims of sexual and gender-based violence identified with fistula. Medical care expenses for these victims are usually covered by other partners of Panzi Hospital.

Psychological Rehabilitation

Psychological rehabilitation involves the management of psychological and mental health of victims who have suffered serious psychological trauma, and / or with personality disorders

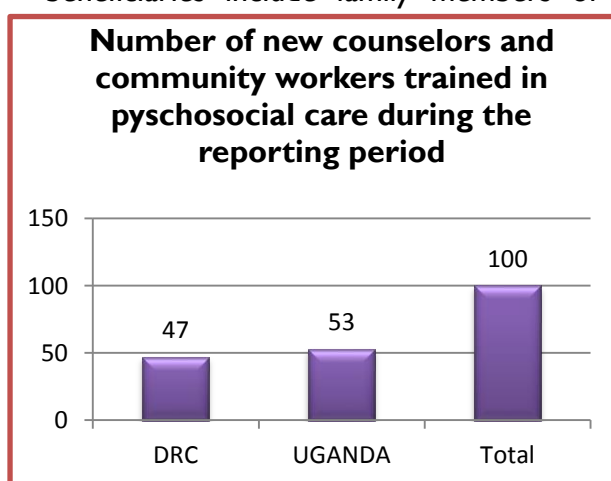


because of the crimes committed in communities under the ICC’s jurisdiction. This support consists of psychological and emotional support that facilitates healing at individual, family and community levels. Psychological rehabilitation is targeted at affected communities in an effort to reduce stigmatisation of victims, and promote a greater sense of trust, shared responsibility, and peaceful coexistence among community members.

During this reporting period, **56,239** direct and **126,703** indirect beneficiaries received psychological rehabilitation services under TFV support. Indirect beneficiaries include family members of

eligible direct beneficiaries and individuals from targeted communities. Targeted communities (indirect beneficiaries) receive structured community therapy sessions from TFV implementing partners and trained community workers to promote healing, reconciliation and peaceful coexistence among individuals.

Out of **56,239** direct beneficiaries that received psychological care, 48% (26,968) and 52% (29,271) were women and men respectively. Of these, 96% (53,658) were students who regularly participated in



school-based peace clubs programme (Ecoles de la Paix) provided by Missionnaires d’Afrique in DRC. School-based peace club programme activities included mobile museum exhibition in 145 targeted schools and it comprised of children’s drawings representing the experiences of war and its consequences, as well as, the children’s hopes for the future; works of music, poems, dance, drama, and stories, plus group discussions after exhibitions.

Other psychological services included individual and small group trauma counselling, referrals of complicated cases to a specialised mental health care providers, community therapy sessions, collection of testimonies for the purposes of keeping memories as part of the healing process, training of counsellors in mental health care and psychological support. Community workers are also trained in mental and psychological care to make service accessible and sustainable to beneficiaries. During this reporting period, 37 new counsellors and 63 community workers and social workers have been trained in mental health care in both countries.

Material Support

The aim of the TFV’s material support is to improve the economic status of victims through education (including literacy training), economic development activities and creation of employment opportunities. In the DRC, all TFV implementing partners are carrying out activities in the materials support area. In northern Uganda, material support was transitioned since it was no longer feasible to assess the link between the crime and material damage after 20 years of conflict.

Most implementing partners in DRC are supporting savings and lending groups, using a *Mutuelle de Solidarité* (Muso) model. The groups, typically involving 15-30 members, promote economic security through their emphasis on savings, access to emergency funds, and access to loans for supporting small business ventures, with an aim towards providing a means for subsistence and facilitating successful reintegration of victims into their homes and



communities. Some groups also engage in collective income-generating activities, such as community farming including small business. Because of their participation in the groups, members consistently report an improved ability to pay for school and medical fees, food, and other basic household needs, as well as increased self-esteem.

During this reporting period, 367 MUSO groups were functional and members include both direct and indirect beneficiaries; due to benefits from these groups, 2,700 direct and 10,266 indirect beneficiaries in DRC participated in household economic strengthening activities and were mainly involved in income generating activities. On the other hand, 33 literacy centres have been created in DRC and attracted 662 learners; 1,806 children were provided with school fees and support to attend school in primary and secondary schools. These children included dependents of victim beneficiaries, as well as, young mothers who were victims of sexual violence that missed their schools during abduction or sexual slavery.

Crosscutting Themes

Gender

The TFV assistance programmes include a focus on several crosscutting issues. Gender mainstreaming is a requirement for all its implementing partners to ensure that gender issues is considered from the design to the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of project interventions. The main intervention TFV has been supporting is prioritizing sexual and gender-based violence in both situations given the magnitude of the crime. Currently, four partners in DRC primarily target women and girl victims of sexual and gender-based violence - AMAB, ALT, COOPI and CAF-BENI. During this reporting period, 3,135 victims supported under these four projects were women and girl victims of sexual and gender-based violence and their dependents. All TFV supported partners are required to ensure



inclusion of gender issues from beneficiary identification phase, and the adoption of a gender-sensitive approach during implementation. This has gone beyond TFV's service delivery and partners started to consider gender balance in recruitment of their personnel.

Moreover, the TFV is planning to organize training on gender mainstreaming for all of its implementing partners to insure skills are available to implement gender-programming principles that adhere to and not limited to the *Convention on the*



Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and UN Security Council Resolutions on women, peace and security. The training objectives are to improve partners' skills with basic gender concepts and gender analytical tools and their practical application in conflict and post-conflicts situations; conducting gender analysis and mainstreaming; and designing a gender-sensitive programme and gender indicators relevant to TFV assistance and reparation programmes. Following this training, implementing partners will be able to regularly report on gender indicators in their quarterly reports and they will be incorporated into the global performance monitoring system.

Community Reconciliation & Healing

Besides gender mainstreaming, TFV partners particularly in the DRC focus on promoting community reconciliation and acceptance as a way of rebuilding their communities. To promote peace and reconciliation among community members, Missionaries d'Afrique carried out peace education sessions through school peace programme "Ecole de la Paix" in 145 primary and secondary schools of Ituri District, Northern and Southern Kivu with involvement of 350 schools, teachers and 60 community workers. A total of 22,500 pupils and students were reached with peace education sessions and transmitted messages to their parents, colleagues and friends.

The same partner organized open door days characterized by games, traditional dance, drama, poetry and song, and sharing of experiences; museums expositions in different localities of Ituri, Bukavu and Goma; regular radio programmes via seven radio channels and radio spots in these areas to talk about peace, reconciliation and prevention of conflicts. Others partners in DRC carried out community therapy sessions and they have all adopted MUSO (*Mutuelle de Solidarite*) approach as a strategy for helping communities to manage trauma, engage in constructive dialogue, cultivate a spirit of reconciliation and social cohesion, and prevent further violence and neglect of rights.

During this reporting period over 350,000 community members were reached by community interventions including, open day's events, community therapy/dialogue sessions as well as museum exhibitions. In addition, 364 schools were reached with peace education initiatives.



Summary of Achievements by Situation October 2014 - June 2015

Global Programme Indicators	DRC	Uganda	Total
Physical rehabilitation			
Number of beneficiaries received Physical Rehabilitation assistance and during the reporting period	82	1,246	1,328
No. of victims fitted with prostheses or orthotics	0	207	207
Number of victims receiving reconstructive or corrective surgery	1	0	1
Number of victim survivors of SGBV referred for specialized medical care	6	0	6
Number of mutilated victims referred for physical rehabilitation services	75	35	110

Psychological rehabilitation			
Number of direct beneficiaries received Psychological Rehabilitation during the reporting period	55,411	828	56,239
Number of individuals referred to a specialized mental health care	5	0	5
Number of TFV direct beneficiaries participated in facilitated community therapy sessions	786	0	786
Number of victim testimonies collected, translated and published for the Memory Project	150	0	150
Number of new counsellors trained in mental health care	0	37	37
Number of community workers trained in psychosocial care	47	16	63

Material support			
Number direct beneficiaries (adults and children) provided with IGA's and MUSO's support	2,700	0	2700
Number of literacy centres supported by the TFV	33	0	33
Number of learners registered at literacy centres supported by the TFV	662	0	662
Number of children provided direct support by the TFV to attend school (former child soldier, other victim, child of victim)	1806	0	1,806
Number of radio programs conducted to talk about peace and reconciliation	29	0	29



Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)

In the DRC, the Trust Fund's programmes are being implemented in a context of chronic conflict instability with no support from country governance. Assistance programme focuses on psychological rehabilitation and material support while physical rehabilitation consists only of referrals of individuals in need of medical care to other service providers.

The TFV's programming in DRC targets eastern DRC, including north and South Kivu Provinces and the Ituri District of Oriental Province. Psychological rehabilitation and material support, target mainly:

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



Targeted regions in DRC where projects are funded by the TFV

Currently the TFV has five active projects in DRC through five implementing partners:

- Missionnaire d'Afrique
- Bureau d'étude et d'appui technique aux initiatives locales / Action for Living Together (BEATIL/ALT)
- Association des Mamans Anti Bwaki (AMAB)
- Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI)
- Collectif des Associations Féminines de Beni (CAF-Beni)

For building the capacity of TFV partners in planning and monitoring and evaluation, the TFV programme team conducted a programme review earlier this year and conducted planning workshop in Goma in July 2015 with all partners in DRC to discuss and improve programme planning and implementation.

The TFV closed three projects that had been implemented by Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Réseau Haki na Amani (RHA), Appui à la Communication Interculturelle et à l'Auto Promotion Rurale (ACIAR) in September 2014. Their final reports are presented in this report under projects updates.



DRC Assistance Projects Updates



This section presents the projects (ongoing and closed) implemented by the TFV in the eastern DRC during the reporting period funded through the earmarked and un-earmarked contributions. Details of total obligated funds including the type of funds and the source of funding are indicated under project updates. Key activities and achievements are also described for each project covering the reporting period October 2014 – June 2015; and the period of July to September 2014 for active and closed projects respectively.

TFV/DRC/2007/RI/019	
Partner :	Centre des Jeunes/Missionnaires d’Afrique
Location:	Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu
Assistance Type(s) :	Psychological Rehabilitation
Donor(s) :	Japan, United Kingdom, Common Basket
Duration :	1 Nov. 2008 – 31 Aug 2016
Obligated amount:	\$ 1,189,564

Project summary: The Centre des Jeunes / Missionnaires d’Afrique (CJ/MA) has been working with TFV since 2008 to promote peace and social cohesion in the districts of Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu. Through its project, “School of Peace” (Ecole de la paix – Ecopaix) Missionnaires d’Afrique strives to restore a culture of peace among children and young victims of war crimes and violence of any kind in the regions. Its objective is to create a dialogue in schools and in literacy centres by mobilizing students and youth particularly to promote a better understanding of past, present and future, help them reach their communities while minimizing the sources of tension and conflict, and build together a future without violence. The direct beneficiaries of peace education activities are students of 145 schools, including 100 primary and 45 secondary schools for the funding extension 2014-2015. To date, around 55,000 direct and 108,670 indirect beneficiaries received assistance through this project.

Activities and Achievements

Psychological Rehabilitation: *Peace Workshop Sessions at School* - since 2008, around 5,000 peace workshop sessions have been conducted in schools and reached approximately 55,000 students in primary and secondary schools in which around 26,000 are girls. Peace workshop sessions included use of stories, games, art, drama, poems and songs, on the theme of peace and through the sharing of experiences. The sessions have mainly focused on cooperation, teamwork, peace, the importance of tolerance and respect, and the causes of conflict, its consequences and ways to move forward.

Given the success of such approach, Missionnaire d’Afrique submitted an open letter in November 2013 to the President of DRC requesting the peace education model should be integrated in the Congolese school system. As a result, under the instruction of the DRC



Minister of Education, a workshop in Goma was organized to find strategies and curriculum that can fit such programme.

Community “Open House Day”:

A total of 210 Open House Days (OHD) have been conducted with community members and different activities were organized during OHD such as games, sports, traditional dance, theatre, poetry, songs, and the sharing of experiences talk session. New testimonies were collected and conflict analysis were conducted within different communities to better understand the events related to war and conflict, including the timing, causes, actors and consequences.

Mobile Museum:

The exhibition of the Mobile Museum was integrated during the OHD where community members could see and comment on children’s drawings, photographs and writing recounting their experience of war, its consequences and their hopes for the future. The theme “Peace is the greatest legacy to future generations.” The artworks are preserved and are used for exhibitions to raise awareness of community members, children and young people particularly, so that these future generations do not fall into the same mistakes of the past.

Community Dialogues:

Around 45 community therapy sessions have been facilitated in several sites. Missionnaires d’Afrique organized a community event in Ituri in collaboration with MONUSCO, which involved discussions with community leaders and members, cultural activities, and messages of peace for armed groups.

Radio programmes:

Radio programmes and spots continued to be broadcasted for mass awareness on the culture of peace. In total, 72 programmes were broadcasted, through RTNC/Goma, Radio Canal Révelation in Bunia, Radio Maria of Bukavu and Radio ISDR in Bukavu. Topics that were discussed included gender equality, peace, justice, respect for others, reconciliation, and tolerance.

Music, a strategy that is proven to promote peace!

Ecopaix used music in the local language to convey messages in raising awareness to promote peace. This strategy has received positive reaction in the communities

Local language song:

"Sisi watoto wa masomo tunakata vita, tunataka amani kwetu."

Meaning in English:

"We are students, we refuse war, we want peace in our community. We bring peace in our society"



Planned activities for the duration of the project: At the end of the new extension, the project plans to reach an additional 3,364 students in 150 primary and secondary schools. Additionally, eight community therapy groups will be conducted; and 24 extra radio programmes will be broadcasted through local radios focusing on various themes including peace, gender, and reconciliation among others. The project will also continue to facilitate community open house days and mobile museums.

TFV/DRC/2007/RI/021	
Partner:	Bureau d'étude et d'appui technique aux initiatives locales / Action for Living Together (BEATIL/ALT)
Location:	South Kivu: Bukavu, Miti, Kavumu et Katana
Assistance Type(s):	Psychological Rehabilitation, Material Support
Donor(s):	Denmark, Finland, Norway, United Kingdom, Japan, Common Basket
Duration:	1 November 2008 – 31 August 2016
Obligated amount:	\$1,495,474

Project summary: Since 2008, the *Bureau d'Étude et d'Appui Technique aux Initiatives Locales / Action for Living Together (BEATIL/ALT)* implements the project that aims to support psychological rehabilitation and socioeconomic reintegration of victim survivors of sexual violence and their children to go to school. The project is concentrating in Bukavu and its surrounding areas. Since last year, the project screened and provided medical referrals to survivors who have suffered physical mutilation during armed conflict to Panzi Hospital and other clinics. The project works to reduce stigma and promote community reconciliation by integrating victim survivors and their community members in the saving and loans mechanisms known as MUSO & IGA's and through community sensitization about conflict management, gender and fight against SGBV. To date BEATIL/ALT has supported 2,400 direct beneficiaries and 5,300 indirect beneficiaries.

Activities and Achievements

Psychological Rehabilitation: BEATIL/ALT provided psychological support to 213 SGBV victims through individual and group therapy, conducted seminars, Sunday meetings and home visits that aims to help restore victim's dignity, and strengthen their self-esteem. Together with 20 local leaders, tribal chiefs, head of village and religious representatives in Bukavu and surrounding areas, BEATIL/ALT conducted community sensitization to raise awareness to fight against SGBV; about 28,000 people were sensitized on women rights, and how to identify violations of these rights including improving participation of women in decision-making process.

As part of programme management, BEATIL/ALT developed a database to store victims' information mainly those suffered physical mutilation in South Kivu area so as track victims that have been referred and if necessary conduct follow-up visit. So far, the project has been able to identify 75 victims qualified to receive plastic surgery and referred them to the Panzi Hospital where they received consultation from an orthopaedic doctor. These mutilated victims underwent reconstruction surgery at the Panzi Hospital this year and medical expenses were funded by one of the health centre partner. BEATIL/ALT will continue



screening and give referrals to victims that need physical rehabilitation for the next extension.

Some testimonies from medical referral beneficiaries

Miss B. L.: "I was 14 years old when the military men had come at our home at 04:00pm in Bunyakiri. I was there with my little brothers. The military took chickens and goats after having raped me. I was sent to Panzi Hospital where I received care and material support (food). Currently, I am studying in the first year of commerce at the AZMA Institute in Bukavu through the support of BEATIL/ALT and the TFV. God bless you!"

Mrs. T. C.: "I am member of the MUSO 'ASIFIWE TUYNGANE'. Since I became a member, I begin to find hope lost for a long time because I felt initially rejected by my family since I have suffered from the barbarity of armed men in Shabunda. After the incident, I came here in Bukavu and some people recovered me, then they referred me to the hospital in order to get free health care. Towards the end of care, I was included in the list of beneficiaries of BEATIL/ALT project. Really, thank you for your kindness!"

Material support: 800 people benefited from IGAs activities including 244 SGBV victims. In addition, the project supported 1,600 children to get schools fees and school supplies for the 2014-2015 academic years. More than 2,400 beneficiaries and their families benefited from the socio-economic reintegration in the four targeted areas. Furthermore, the project strengthened 80 MUSO groups by providing management advices, capacity building and closely monitored the implementation of MUSO activities.

The savings at "Green and Red Funds" within the MUSO groups contributed significantly to the strengthening of the economic status of beneficiaries and their families. For instance, using the contributions from the Green Fund, four MUSO implemented livestock activities in the territories of Panzi and Kadutu, and established a sewing workshop with three machineries bought using the Green Fund.

Planned activities for the duration of the project: The project will continue providing psychological rehabilitation and socio-economic reintegration of victims as the previous project.

For the next extension, BEATIL/ALT targets 400 new beneficiaries to receive medical referrals for reconstructive surgery, individual and counselling sessions, and saving and loans support. The project will continue providing schooling support to 1,600 children, social economic reintegration to 800 survivors of sexual violence and strengthening financial and organisational capacity to 48 existing MUSO groups.



TFV/DRC/2007/RI/022	
Partner :	Association des Mamans Anti-Bwaki (AMAB)
Location :	Ituri
Assistance Type(s) :	Psychological Rehabilitation Material Support
Donor(s) :	Finland, Norway, Germany, United Kingdom, Common Basket
Duration :	1 Dec. 2008 – 31 Aug 2016
Amount Obligation :	\$1,231,370

Project Summary: AMAB provides support to SGBV victims in Ituri since 2008, through psychological rehabilitation and economic support. The organisation included medical referral for female victim survivors of sexual violence to receive special medical care (e.g. fistula repairs, treatment of STIs) at the local hospitals and clinics. In the last project extension, AMAB continued working in Bunia and in its surrounding 15 sites to provide psychological care and promoting reintegration of 300 women and men victims of sexual violence in their families and communities, and the reintegration of 50 children born from rape. Around 98% of total beneficiaries of this project are women who are victim survivors of sexual violence. In addition, AMAB supports and provides literacy courses to at least 450 men and women victims of war crimes and crimes against humanity committed in Ituri between 2002 and 2005. In addition, the project also implements various interventions at community level such as community dialogue, sensitization workshop on gender and fight against SGBV, and other activities that promote social reconciliation and reduce stigmatization of survivors. AMAB also supported economic reintegration through MUSO groups that have started cooperative, income and/or educational activities.

Activities and Achievements

Psychological Rehabilitation: During this period, AMAB provided psychological support through individual and group counselling sessions during home visits and community sessions. They also provided referrals of advanced psychological trauma to psychologist for specialized care. Project's psychosocial assistants (APS) carried out home visits to direct family members of the victims (e.g. parents, children, and friends), organized several sensitization and mediation sessions in targeted communities to promote reintegration and acceptance of victims by community members.

During the reporting period, AMAB has identified 25 new beneficiaries and six among them were referred to health facilities for fistula repair. AMAB also organized different workshops with 41 local leaders, literacy teachers, and local therapists on community therapy sessions. During these sessions, they learnt to identify different signs of trauma and behaviour change after psychological care. Although, the project ensures a continuous support to these communities, they are still observing signs of alcoholism and verbal threats from some community members and some victims showed new symptoms of trauma following a rumour of possible conflict between Hema and Bira ethnic groups that circulated a couple of months ago.



Material Support: AMAB continued to support and monitor the IGAs activities and the progress that have been made to date, include training on agricultural techniques, kit distribution for small livestock, veterinary treatment, saving and loans activities under MUSO groups. Around 230 members of agricultural groups and farmers have been trained on cultivation techniques (e.g. farming practices and techniques for gardening), knowledge on the agricultural calendar and how to raise small livestock and poultry. During this period, 30 women beneficiaries attended tailoring training as part of IGA's initiative.

During this reporting period, AMAB facilitated a creation of eleven new MUSO groups and they have immediately started income generating activities. Through IGA's members generate substantial returns that enable beneficiaries responding to their needs and those of their families. For instance, in Shari, a woman beneficiary was able to buy three goats from selling vegetables and another one in Bembey, was able to open a small shop selling various local items.

Planned activities for the duration of the project: During the extension period, AMAB will continue partnership with several health facilities to facilitated referrals of victims of sexual violence who need specialized medical care. AMAB also plans to open a care facility in Bogoro through which victims of this area and in the surrounding will be given psychological support. AMAB will continue providing individual and group therapy sessions as well as promotion of peace and reconciliation through community sensitization.



TFV/DRC/2007/R2/029	
Partner:	Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI)
Location:	Ituri
Assistance Type(s):	Psychological Rehabilitation Material Support
Donor(s):	Andorra, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Norway, United Kingdom, Common Basket
Duration:	1 November, 2008 – 31 August, 2016
Obligated amount	\$2,042,757

Project Summary: Since November 2008, Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI) worked in Bunia and in the surrounding localities to address the needs of young victims of the conflict. Project's direct beneficiaries receive psychosocial support from COOPI staff and get opportunities to access other social and recreational activities aimed at psychological improvement. COOPI also supports young girls to attend secondary school, and encourages beneficiaries to form and/or join Muso groups as part of longer-term strategy for attaining economic self-reliance. Muso groups are also used as a platform for community and inter-community dialogues/therapy, as a strategy for helping communities to manage trauma, engage in constructive dialogue, cultivate a spirit of reconciliation and social cohesion, and prevent further violence and neglect of rights.

Activities and Achievements

Psychological Rehabilitation: COOPI provides psychosocial support to direct project beneficiaries, particularly young survivors victim of sexual violence, rape and abductees of armed groups as well as youth formerly associated with armed groups. During this reporting period, out of 180 young beneficiaries under COOPI psychological programme, 161 shared feeling of great improvement in psychological stability that resulted in successfully reintegration within their families and communities.

Material Support: For the academic year 2013/2014, COOPI supported 52 young mothers' victims of SGBV and abduction to attend secondary school, and organizes remedial classes to ensure they stay in school, monitors progress of each girl, and works with parents to encourage their financial support for girl's education. Of these 52 students, 26 participated in final school year exams, 15 passed, and 10 were still awaiting their results. Other 26 dropped from school. COOPI also provided material support (stationary; school uniforms etc.) to 180 dependents of young mothers and victims of sexual violence, of which 158 passed their exams.

COOPI also supported a second group of 105 young mothers and a group of 197 ex-child soldiers to initiate and manage IGAs. As of June 30th 46 young mothers and 33 ex-child soldiers were active in IGAs activities (the main activities include petty trade, carpentry, tailoring, hairdressing, etc.). During follow up visit by COOPI staff, it was noted that there is a high mobility among ex-child soldiers and among the 197 identified by the project to participate in IGA's activities, 99 of them left their original localities.



Currently COOPI supports 116 Musos and from April to June 2015, a total of USD 46,694 was given as loans to 272 Muso members, with an average of USD 171 per beneficiary. The project also supported eight literacy centres established in cooperation with AMAB with 123 individuals following regular course instructions.

Community Interventions: During this reporting period, the project supported 44 “peace education” sessions that attracted 1,840 individuals. In addition, 100 victim testimonies were collected for the Memory Project, initiative aimed at documenting and conserving the stories of victims of war. COOPI also facilitated community dialogue sessions on human rights with focus on rights of children. 3,253 community members participated in this dialogue.

Planned activities for the duration of the project: Besides the need to consolidate achievements from previous project phases, COOPI showed interest and necessity to extend its geographical coverage and target mainly victims of war-related crimes in neglected territories of the region. During a one-year extension from September 2015 to August 2016, COOPI will continue providing material and psychological rehabilitation to victims of conflict-related crimes in Ituri, including three new areas (Bogoro, Kasenyi and Nyankunde).

TFV/DRC/2007/R2/043	
Partner :	Collectif des Associations Féminines de Beni (CAF-Beni)
Location :	North Kivu
Assistance Type(s) :	Psychological Rehabilitation Material Support
Donor(s) :	United Kingdom, Republic of Estonia, Common Basket
Duration :	9 Jul 2013 – 31 Aug 2016
Amount Obligation :	\$ 192,000

Project Summary: Since 2013, CAF-Beni implements a project supporting the empowerment and socio-economic reintegration of women and girl victims of SGBV in the city and territory of Beni in North Kivu (DRC). The project provides medical referral to local hospitals and health centres to victim survivors who need specialized medical care (e.g. treatment of STI, fistula repair), facilitates individual and community dialogues as part of psychological rehabilitation, and supports literacy training for victim survivors. CAF-Beni also established MUSO platforms to improve economic status of its beneficiaries through savings and loans initiatives.

Activities and Achievements

Psychological Rehabilitation: During this reporting period, CAF-Beni identified 50 new beneficiaries in addition to 135 old beneficiaries. Around 128 girls and women victims received psychological support and 90 among them were referred for medical care. At the beginning of the project, CAF opened a transit house in partnership with OXFAM Quebec, a place that used to accommodate female victims during their recovery period. At the



transit house, victims receive individual and groups counselling, medical follow-up, legal aid consultation, literacy training, and opportunity to participate in IGAs.

Material Support: CAF-Beni provides economic support to SGBV victims through MUSO's activities, IGAs and literacy sessions. MUSO's initiatives have gradually attracted not only beneficiaries but also the attention and interest of community members. As of June 30th, 54 MUSO groups have been



Delivery of school supplies to children-dependents of project beneficiaries of Beni

created with 600 members (including 445 women) participating. Within the MUSO's, US\$11,660 has been saved through 3 fund groups (red, blue, and green). IGAs initiatives focus on petty trade, livestock, and agriculture and soap production. From IGA's, 125 girl beneficiaries had reached a level of financial independence while 25 had to abandon due to distance and security situation in the area.

During this reporting period, CAF-Beni provided literacy training to 40 men and 149 women and girls through 6 literacy centres. It was reported that five beneficiaries of one of the centres were kidnapped by unknowns for a period; fortunately, they had been freed and resumed their classes.



Planned activities for the duration of the project: The current project contract ended by August 2015, and a new extension for additional 12 months has been approved. During this extension period, CAF-Beni will continue providing psychological support to current 185 beneficiaries and keep monitoring their progress. Similarly, community therapy activities and group dialogues will continue, and new areas will be included to promote community reconciliation and fight against SGBV. CAF-Beni plans to conduct need assessments in new areas where communities have requested to receive psychological assistance and socio-economic reintegration. Furthermore, the project plans to strengthen the capacity of MUSO member's management skills and loans monitoring within their groups. As for the literacy groups, animators will be trained in new teaching techniques and literacy groups will be registered at the local authorities.

TFV/DRC/2007/R2/032	
Partner:	Archbishop E. Kataliko Actions for Africa (KAF)
Location:	South Kivu
Assistance Type(s):	Psychological Rehabilitation Material Support
Donor(s):	United Kingdom, Common Basket
Duration:	1 November 2008 – 30 June 2014

Project Summary: The KAF project was suspended in February 2014, based on the findings of an external audit commissioned by KAF, which had identified financial irregularities in the implementation of the project, to an amount of USD 9,043. The ICC/TFV and KAF subsequently agreed to settle amicably the controversy arising therefrom through conciliation in accordance with UNCITRAL Conciliation Rules. As a result, the parties agreed in January 2015 to use the remaining funds of that project in the implementation of a final successor project of six months, non-renewable, which is anticipated to start in Q3 of 2015. Subsequent developments pertaining to this final project will be reported on in the next progress report.

Transitioned Projects in DRC

At the end of September 2014, the TFV transitioned a number of projects were implemented by three implementing partners. These closures were due to the completion of activities, phasing out initiatives by implementing partners due to other funding priorities, and opportunities to issue open tenders to identify new implementing partners in the area after seven years of funding issued to the same partners. Details of the project activities and achievements are documented in the report summary section.



**TFV/DRC/2007/RI/001;
TFV/DRC/2007/RI/031;
TFV/DRC/2007/R2/036
CLOSED**

Partner:	Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and sub-grantees
Location:	South Kivu and North Kivu
Assistance Type(s):	Physical Rehabilitation Psychological Rehabilitation Material Support
Donor(s):	Denmark, Finland, Germany, Norway, Common Basket
Duration:	11 December, 2009 – 10 October, 2014
Obligated amount	\$750,000

Project Summary: From 2010, Catholic Relief Services (CRS) works with four Congolese sub-grantees (Caritas Bukavu, Caritas Uvira, Réseau d’Action des Femmes Chrétiennes, and “le Département Femme et Famille) to provide medical referrals, psychological rehabilitation, and material support services to survivors of sexual violence in three territories of South Kivu and the city of Goma in North Kivu. CRS aims to build the capacities of survivors by linking them to community savings and lending groups and providing basic literacy training. The project also emphasizes efforts to improve victim survivor and community awareness on transitional justice and promote social cohesion and a culture of non-violence through conflict mediation and establishing Peace Clubs.

Activities and Achievements

Physical Rehabilitation: Through CRS’ outreach activities, 51 women/victim survivors of sexual violence were identified and referred to Panzi General Reference Hospital for medical care, including surgery for fistula and prolapse.

Psychological Rehabilitation: During the last quarter of project implementation (July-September 2014), CRS provided psychological support to nine victim survivors of sexual violence with psychological disturbances and referred two of them to mental health centres for more specialized care.

Material Support: A total of 96 savings and internal lending community (SILC) groups, a model similar to the Mutuelle de Solidarité, received supported from CRS. During the period of July to September 2014, CRS conducted refresher training to 15 literacy teachers, and gave them teaching materials including books for writing and counting.



Community Interventions: During the period of July to September 2014, CRS and its partners organized a series of trainings on transitional justice and the mandate of the Fund, with 229 participants; and a series of 6 trainings in peaceful conflict transformation techniques with 175 local leaders. CRS also facilitated mediation activities aiming at preventive and informal approach to resolving recurrent conflicts among community members. As results, 404 of 603 cases were mediated through CRS effort, mostly land disputes and inheritance that resulted in amicable settlement.



Project end: TFV support to the CRS project ended in September 2014.

TFV/DRC/2007/RI/004; TFV/DRC/2007/R2/027 CLOSED	
Partner:	Réseau Haki na Amani (RHA)
Location:	Ituri, South Kivu
Assistance Type(s):	Physical Rehabilitation Psychological Rehabilitation Material Support
Donor(s):	Republic of Estonia, The Netherlands, Common Basket
Duration:	1 November, 2008 – 30 September, 2014
Obligated amount	\$1,417,960

Project Summary: RHA has worked in Bunia (Ituri District) in the territories of Irumu, Djugu, Mahagi, Aru, and Mambasa since late 2008 under the “Peace Caravan” project. The project includes identification of victim survivors of sexual violence and other crimes of war in need of medical care, psychological support, and/or socioeconomic support. The project facilitated community reconciliation and peace-building interventions centre on “Peace Week” events, which brought community members and structures together to identify and discuss priority problems leading to conflict and ways in which the community can address and prevent them.

Activities and Achievements

Physical Rehabilitation: RHA conducted outreach activities to identify victim survivors of sexual violence and other conflict-related crimes requiring referrals to medical



care providers. Between the periods of July to September 2014, RHA facilitated a referral of one beneficiary requiring specialized medical attention, and conducted ten follow up visits of previously referred individuals.

Psychological Rehabilitation: As of September 2014, RHA had reached 626 direct beneficiaries, with a focus on victim survivors of war and/or sexual violence. During the last quarter of project implementation, RHA’s psychologist conducted many home visits to beneficiaries and identified 21 complicated cases in addition to eleven cases reported dead. These complicated cases had been referred to specialized health care provider.

Material Support: During the last quarter of project implementation, RHA stopped its support to MUSOs to prepare project close out.

Community Interventions: During the period of July September 2014, RHA organized a workshop to examine the causes of violent events that took place in the territory of Djugu in May 2014 with local leaders, Ombudsmen, beneficiaries, community leaders, and psychosocial counsellors. The purpose of this workshop was for a preparatory process for collection of testimonies by ombudsmen and psychosocial counsellors.

Project end: TFV support to RHA project ended in September 2014.

TFV/DRC/2007/R1/011; TFV/DRC/2007/2/026; TFV/DRC/2007/R2/030 CLOSED	
Partner:	Appui à la Communication Interculturelle et à l’Auto Promotion Rurale (ACIAR)
Location:	Ituri
Assistance Type(s):	Psychological Rehabilitation, Material Support
Donor(s):	Common Basket, The Netherlands
Duration:	1 November 2008 – 30 September 2014
Obligated amount:	\$117,000

Project Summary: ACIAR worked with the TFV in Ituri since late 2008 on a project aimed at reintegrating vulnerable children, including orphans and ex-child soldiers, within their communities through support of small business activities. ACIAR provided beneficiaries with guidance in choosing an occupation, training, supports kits to start micro-enterprises, and accompaniment in their endeavours. Through the establishment of Musos, community business centres and community therapy activities, ACIAR also facilitated the emergence of a sense of reparative justice within the affected communities, strengthening the restorative and transformative value of the project, and promoting a culture of non-repetition.



Activities and Achievements

Psychological Rehabilitation: During the period of July to September 2014, ACIAR provided counselling and follow-up visits to beneficiaries with psychiatric problems, drug dependency, and other psychological problems. The project conducted 76 counselling sessions to children and parents with severe psychological problems and follow visits to beneficiaries that showed a certain level of improvement. ACIAR also facilitated 21 community therapy sessions among of MUSO group members and reached 248 individuals.

Material Support: During the life of project implementation, 98 MUSO groups had been created and received regular support from ACIAR. In addition, 65 vulnerable youth and nine ex-child soldiers regularly attended job training centres with support from ACIAR, most of these beneficiaries passed practical exams and obtained certificates in their areas of focus in July 2014.

Community Interventions: As of September 2014, ACIAR collected and recorded 16 testimonies for the Memory Project and carried out community-wide meetings in the preparation of “sociocultural days” in five sites. The project also conducted “conflict analysis” in six sites to promote community dialogue on persisting causes of conflict, and ways of mitigation.

Project end: TFV support to ACIAR project ended in September 2014. During the months of March and April 2015, TFV field staff organized outreach activities and visited key community members and ACIAR beneficiaries in five communities targeted by the project to announce closure and liquidation of this project. 167 individuals attended outreach meetings.

Northern Uganda

Since 2008, the TFV has been providing assistance and rehabilitation to victims of Northern Uganda in 18 districts of Acholi, Lango, Teso, and West Nile sub-regions.¹⁰ The assistance targets victims of crimes against humanity and war crimes through a network of local and international non-governmental organisations in the following categories:



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

¹⁰ The government of Uganda redefined the district areas in northern Uganda; however, the TFV maintained the intervention areas based on the original filing to the Pre-Trial Chamber.



In 2013, the TFV decided to phase out its material support activities, following consideration by the TFV Board of the existing social, economic and security situation in Uganda. The Trust Fund continued to support physical and psychological rehabilitation assistance projects in the region. Even after several years of the conflict, a large number of victims with physical injuries and psychological trauma remain to be treated and are in need of assistance.

Physical rehabilitation activities are aimed at addressing the care and rehabilitation needs of those who have suffered physical injury, mutilation, and/or sexual and gender-based violence, in order to help victims recover and resume their roles as productive and contributing members of their communities. Psychological rehabilitation benefits individuals as well as affected communities, and seeks to reduce stigmatization of victims and to promote a greater sense of trust, shared responsibility, and peaceful coexistence among community members.

Launch of New Assistance Projects in Northern Uganda

Through a competitive open procurement and review process that was completed in 2014, the TFV has selected six new partner organisations with the capacity to deliver integrated physical and psychological rehabilitation assistance to victim in Northern Uganda based on the original filing to the Pre-Trial Chamber in 2008.

The focus of the new projects is to increase the capacity and enhance access to rehabilitative surgical and medical services, and referrals to psychological rehabilitation support to alleviate victim injuries in northern Uganda. Medical conditions and services may include but is not limited to the following:

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

Due to the delay of the development of new contract template in the ICC Registry, the issuing of project contracts took 18 months and was finalized at the end of April 2015. In spite of the extensive internal and external audits of the TFV's internal control environment for the assistance mandate and the triggering of activities related to the Lubanga and Katanga's reparations orders, the TFV still officially launched the new six projects at the end of June 2015 during an orientation and programme planning workshop in Lira, northern Uganda.

To this end, the Trust Fund would like to acknowledge our cooperative relationship with the Ministry of Health, local government officials at all levels across the districts of northern



Uganda, civil society colleagues, local leaders, women grassroots organisations as well as the donors.

New implementing partners:

- Amuria District Development Agency (ADDA);
- Ayira Health Services (AHS);
- Center for Children in Vulnerable Situations (CCVS);
- Gulu Women Economic Development & Globalization (GWED-G);
- North East Chili Producers Association (NECPA);
- Transcultural Psychosocial Organisation (TPO);

Implementing partners since 2008/2009:

- Centre for Victims of Torture (CVT);
- Association of Volunteers in International Service (AVSI)



Representatives of TFV and partner organisations attending the annual and project launch workshop held in Lira from 30 June until 2 July 2015.

The new partners will provide the following rehabilitative services: medical services to victim survivors of sexual violence; trauma counselling and psychological support; reconstructive plastic surgery to rehabilitate facial, head, and burn injuries; orthopaedic surgical services; fitting and repair of prosthetic and orthotic devices; physiotherapy; corrective surgery to remove foreign objects (bullets

and/or shrapnel); post-burn contracture surgery and physiotherapy; community mobilization initiatives; and referrals for post-operative care and follow-up.

In addition to the aims of expanding access to rehabilitative surgical and medical services as well as and enhancing access to psychological rehabilitation support, the TFV identified innovative projects which will support the reconciliation and healing at the community level through sensitisation and awareness raising campaigns to reduce the added stigma and discrimination that victims of grave human rights abuses often endure.

The TFV has made a programmatic and financial commitment to support the six new partner organisations over the next 3 years from 2015 until 2018. Five of the six new projects receive funding earmarked for activities that address the harm suffered by survivor of sexual and gender-based violence. The sixth new project is funded from the common basket.

The 2015 portfolio for TFV projects in Northern Uganda amounts to EUR 735,000 and in 2016, the TFV shall endeavour to improve on that figure.



Northern Uganda Assistance Projects Updates

This section presents the eight projects (six new projects started early this year) implementing TFV's assistance programme in Northern Uganda during the reporting period, funded through earmarked and un-earmarked contributions. Details of total obligated funds including the type of funds and the source of funding are indicated for each project.

Key activities and achievements are also described for each project covering the period of October 2014 to June 2015 for old projects and April 2015 to June 2015 for new projects.

TFV/UG/2007/R1/018	
TFV/UG/2007/R2/042	
Partner:	Association of Volunteers in International Service (AVSI)
Location:	Acholi and Lango Sub-Regions, Adjumani District
Assistance Type(s):	Physical Rehabilitation Psychological Rehabilitation Material Support
Donor(s):	TFV Common Basket
Duration:	1 November, 2008 – 30 November, 2015
Obligated amount	€679,919

Project Summary: AVSI has worked in Northern Uganda with support from the TFV since 2008. As part of its program, AVSI conducts outreach activities to identify those with physical rehabilitation needs resulting from conflict. Through the Gulu Regional Orthopaedic Workshop (GROW) founded by AVSI, selected beneficiaries are provided with a range of medical care services, including prosthetic limbs for amputees, orthotic devices such as crutches, callipers, splints etc. Alongside these activities, AVSI also provides psychosocial services to enable victims of war to reintegrate into their communities, and deal with the psychological effects of their disability and traumatic experiences through counselling, occupational therapy, and community sensitization activities.

Activities and Achievements

Physical Rehabilitation: During the reporting period, 206 beneficiaries footed with prostheses and/or orthotic devices. In addition, 94 repairs of malfunctioning prosthesis were performed. 85 direct and 28 indirect beneficiaries were admitted to GROW during the reporting period for physical and/or psychological rehabilitation, while 231 beneficiaries received services (prostheses, orthotics, counselling, occupational therapy, or physiotherapy) as out-patients. Follow up visits with both post-prosthetic and orthotic patients were also conducted throughout the entire reporting period, reaching out 142 individuals in the four targeted districts. In its last quarterly report, AVSI reported that the involvement of people living with disability in community activities has increased. However, 29 clients followed up in the last quarter had an urgent rehabilitation need and were referred back to GROW for corrective rehabilitation services.

Psychological Rehabilitation: As of June 2015, AVSI provided individual counselling to 112 amputees and other victims with conflict-related physical disabilities at GROW or during community outreach. In addition, two group sessions were held, as well as family counselling and couple counselling sessions. Those counselled had symptoms of either post-



traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depression, or anxiety. After counselling, patients reported reduced symptoms and improvements in their ability to function and be productive in their day-to-day activities.

Community Interventions: AVSI organized a radio talk-show in the local language with one of local FM radio stations in Kitgum district to discuss the importance of physical and psychological rehabilitation in post war situation aiming at reducing stigma and improving rehabilitation in northern Uganda. In addition, the project conducted community sensitization in different districts to raise community awareness on availability and importance of psychological rehabilitation in the post conflict. 454 individuals attended these events.

Extension Plans: During a one-year extension of the project, AVSI will continue to provide orthotics and prosthetics, physical rehabilitation, and psychosocial support services to victims of war (including landmine survivors, amputees by explosions and gun shooting, and victims of mutilation) and their families in 16 districts of northern Uganda.

TFV/UG/2007/RI/014c	
Partner:	Centre for Victims of Torture (CVT)
Location:	Gulu, Kitgum, Amuria, and Lira Districts
Assistance Type(s):	Psychological Rehabilitation
Donor(s):	TFV Common Basket
Duration:	30 October, 2009 – 29 November, 2015
Obligated amount	\$510,905 and €559,551

Project Summary: Since October 2009, the Center for Victims of Torture (CVT) has been funded by the Trust Fund for Victims to work with non-governmental organisations in northern Uganda in order to provide survivors of LRA-inflicted torture and violent trauma with high-quality, effective, direct mental health rehabilitation services. As part of the project, CVT provides on-site mental health clinical mentoring and supervision to the counsellors in partner NGOs, with a view to building a network of mental health service providers in northern Uganda, and to link that network to Ugandan strategic partners with expertise in mental health rehabilitation.

Activities and Achievements

Psychological Rehabilitation: Beneficiaries of CVT’s services include survivors of torture, victims of war violence, victims of SGBV, ex-combatants and child soldiers, and others such as orphans and vulnerable children. During the reporting period, 209 individuals received counselling sessions from CVT psychotherapist and counsellors from partner organisations. Three couple counselling sessions were also held. In addition, CVT conducted theoretical trainings to 53 partners’ staff. Training themes included documentation, confidentiality, and treatment planning in counselling; exposure to specific modalities such as cognitive behavioural therapy and narrative exposure therapy. Furthermore, CVT provided 145 sessions on clinical supervision.



In February, CVT held a graduation ceremony to acknowledge and celebrate 13 individuals who earned the CVT-Makerere Trauma Counselling Certificate during the previous grant year. Due to delays with the signing of the memorandum of understanding with Makerere University, CVT did not have any student interns this year, but planned to host student interns again from the third quarter of 2015.

Extension Plans: During a 12-month extension of the project, through November 2016, CVT will continue to provide mental health services for traumatized, war-affected populations in Gulu and Lira districts.

Below are the details and updates of the six new projects in Northern Uganda, which started in April 2015. During this reporting period, implementing partners started with introduction of their projects to local authorities, affected communities and to victims themselves. Other activities included victim's identification and referrals. Details of key activities/achievements and total obligated funds including the type of funds and the source of funding are indicated for each project.

TFV/UG/2007/RI/014a	
Partner:	Amuria District Development Agency (ADDA)
Location:	Amuria, Kaberamaido and Soroti District
Assistance Type(s):	Physical Rehabilitation Psychological Rehabilitation
Donor(s):	Finland
Duration:	24 April , 2015 – 23 April, 2016
Obligated amount	€ 60,000

Project Summary: Amuria District Development Agency (ADDA) aims to provide comprehensive integrated physical and psychological rehabilitation of up to 1,000 victim survivors, with special focus on girls and women subjected to sexual crimes and violations leading to gynaecological/reproductive complications. They also have to undertake victim/patient mobilization, identification and trauma counselling. Whilst psychological support is aimed at restoration of hope, dignity and mental health; physical rehabilitation will address reconstructive plastic surgery to remedy facial, head, burn injuries and corrective surgery for victims who still have bullets, shrapnel and explosive fragments in their bodies. The project will also establish referral systems to competent health service providers in the districts of Amuria, Kaberamaido and Soroti for Orthopaedic surgical services and prosthetic devices for victims of physical injuries and deformity.

Activities and Achievements: Having started its activities in the second quarter of this year, ADDA was able to introduce the project and consult with the district top management who include the Chief Administrative Officer, Resident District Commissioner, Local Council Chairperson, Human Resource Officer, District Health Officer, District Community Development Officer, the District planner and the District Police Commander on the objectives, purpose and implementation of the project and what the role of the local government as well as the medical department would be. Consultations were also held with the sub county leadership, local health centres, and medical staff that will carry out assessment of the degree of harm, diagnosis and treatment.



Planned activities for the duration of the project: Over the next nine months, Amuria District Development Agency will continue providing physical and psychological rehabilitation to victim survivors with focus on girls and women; they will also carry out routine trauma counselling and psychological care. Project performance will be regularly monitored every quarter based on project objectives and targets set in project M&E plan.

TFV/UG/2007/RI/014b	
Partner:	North Chili Producers Association (NECPA)
Location:	Oyam, Kole, Alebtong, Agago and Lira District
Assistance Type(s):	Physical Rehabilitation Psychological Rehabilitation
Donor(s):	Finland
Duration:	24 April, 2015 – 23 April, 2016
Obligated amount	€60,000

Project Summary: North Chili Producers Association (NECPA) provides support to the affected communities through physical and psychological rehabilitation, medical referrals for up to 2,200 victim survivors, including survivors of sexual violence both (men and women) targeting women with fistula conditions and men with Rectum conditions and other reproductive health conditions that warrant surgery and treatment to help recover their hope and dignity and to also make sure they re-integrate back in to their original communities through community dialogue, meetings ,counselling and victims re-integration in the 13 sub counties of Oyam, Kole, Alebtong, Agago and Lira district. North Chili Producers Association also aims to target 2,200 direct and 3,145 indirect beneficiaries in Northern Uganda.

Activities and Achievements: Since the start-up of the project in the second quarter of this year, NECPA focused on victims mapping and identification. Identified victims of trauma and physical injuries have already started to receive psychosocial services, including counselling, sports and drama activities, medical treatment and referrals. In preparation for the surgical camp due in September, arrangements have been made with Lira Regional Hospital to conduct medical surgery camp and to identify expert gynaecologists for this purpose.

Planned activities for the duration of the project: For the remaining ten months, NECPA will continue providing physical and psychological rehabilitation support to the affected communities of northern Uganda including men and women faced with sexual violence. Project performance will be regularly monitored on quarterly basis, based on annual targets set in project M&E plan.



TFV/UG/2007/RI/016	
Partner:	Transcultural Psychosocial Organisation (TPO)
Location:	Oyam, Kole, Alebtong, Agago and Lira District
Assistance Type(s):	Physical Rehabilitation Psychological Rehabilitation
Donor(s):	TFV Common Basket
Duration:	24 April, 2015 – 23 April, 2016
Obligated amount	€60,000

Project Summary: Transcultural Psychosocial Organisation (TPO) will provide integrated physical, psychological and psychosocial support to up to 2360 victims of crimes against humanity to improve their psychosocial well-being and mental health through the provision of mental health services and access to rehabilitative, surgical and medical services. The project will also build the capacity of social workers and health professionals in facilitating cognitive behaviour therapy (CBT) to victims and develop referral pathways among service providers in the districts of Gulu and Kitgum.

Activities and Achievements: The project started in the second quarter of this year and was able to conduct two community awareness meetings in two villages of Awach and Lakwana sub counties with the purpose of introducing the project to the community members and Sub-county authorities and to ascertain target beneficiaries. In these meetings a total of 136 community members participated (84 males & 52 females). The sub county officials confirmed support to the efforts of this project were also provided with guidance on the nature of victims that this project will support. The project also identified key staff (3 social workers), Clinical Psychologist and Psychiatric Clinical Officer (PCO) who will be key during project implementation.

Planned activities for the duration of the project: Over the period of nine months, TPO will provide physical, psychological and psychosocial support to victims of crimes against humanity to improve their psychosocial well-being and mental health in Northern Uganda. Project performance and progress towards achieving these goals, will be regularly monitored on quarterly basis, based on annual targets set in project M&E plan.

TFV/UG/2007/RI/023	
Partner:	Center for Children in Vulnerable Situations (CCVS)
Location:	Lira District ,Northern Uganda
Assistance Type(s):	Physical Rehabilitation Psychological Rehabilitation
Donor(s):	Finland and Italy
Duration:	24 April , 2015 – 23 April, 2016
Obligated amount	€50,000



Project Summary: CCVS aims to enhance the psychological rehabilitation of victims of war crimes, with particular emphasis on former child soldiers who are up to 350 and children suffering from both physical wounds and mental health problems. CCVS also mobilizes resources and partners to help victims in rebuilding their lives, through amongst other activities, awareness-raising campaigns, training of other organisations in system-oriented psychological treatment problems for children, and implementation of psychological treatment programmes in other organisations and institutions. Furthermore, CCVS promotes community reconciliation, sensitization through local radio station programme “Healing Our Wound”. Similarly, the project addresses issues of stigma and discrimination by means of sensitization activities and a systemic-oriented, resources-based approach in the mental health services.

Activities and Achievements

Physical Rehabilitation: From April this year, CCVS identified individuals who need psychotherapy and this made them have more hope for future. The project conducted community sensitization workshops to encourage people to seek mental health services and resulted in a big number of clients going to the centre or taking their family members to the mental health unit.

Psychological Rehabilitation: CCVS provided psychological support including psychotherapy and trauma focused counselling to 174 direct beneficiaries and 128 indirect beneficiaries. The project also facilitated referrals to Lira Regional Hospital for specialized mental health care.

Planned activities for the duration of the project: over the next nine months, CCVS will continue providing psychological rehabilitation of victims of war crimes with emphasis on former child soldiers and children suffering from physical wounds and mental health problems as well as resources mobilization and partner to assist victims in rebuilding their lives. Project performance and progress towards achieving these goals, will be regularly monitored on quarterly basis, based on annual targets set in project M&E plan.

TFV/UG/2007/RI/035	
Partner:	Ayira Health Services (AHS)
Location:	Lira District, Northern Uganda
Assistance Type(s):	Physical Rehabilitation Psychological Rehabilitation
Donor(s):	TFV Common Basket, Finland & Norway
Duration:	24 April , 2015 – 23 April, 2016
Obligated amount	€50,000

Project Summary: AHS will provide integrated comprehensive medical referrals, physical and psychological rehabilitation services for up to 740 victim survivors of war in northern Uganda. Among others, AHS will address different forms of medical, physical and psychological problems ranging from gynaecological diseases like Fistula, fibroids, destruction



of the uterus, constant menstrual periods and all forms of correctable physical disabilities caused by gunshot, bomb fragments, torture and beatings, resulted from rape, torture and other forms of violence exerted on the survivors during the war.

Activities and Achievements

Physical Rehabilitation: During the reporting period, AHS introduced the project to the community members and mobilized over 345 war victims of which 40 (28 Females & 12 Male) met TFV selection criteria. The 40 victims identified, had been transported to Ayira health services and started receiving medical services such as corrective surgeries, orthopaedic surgery, medicine and physiotherapy. These identified victims were from Okwang, Adwari and Abako sub counties. During mobilization process, AHS got support from several community structures like the VHTs, Parish chiefs, LCs and the sub county authorities, which were engaged in these events.

Psychological Rehabilitation: AHS established counselling centres at community level, and hired three professional counsellors to provide full time psychological care to victims living in the surrounding sub-counties. During the reporting period, AHS carried community mobilization on the availability and use of these centres resulted in 48 individuals that received psychological care and complicated cases were referred to psychiatric nurse based at Ayira and Lira regional referral hospital mental unit.

Planned activities for the duration of the project: Over the next nine months, AHS will continue to provide physical and psychological rehabilitation support to victim survivors of war that face medical and psychological problems because of rape, torture and other forms of violence. Project performance and progress towards achieving these goals, will be regularly monitored on quarterly basis, based on annual targets set in project M&E plan.

TFV/UG/2007/R2/041	
Partner:	Gulu Women Economic Development & Globalisation (GWED-G)
Location:	Gulu, Nwoya and Amuru District
Assistance Type(s):	Physical Rehabilitation Psychological Rehabilitation
Donor(s):	Finland
Duration:	24 April, 2015 – 23 April, 2016
Obligated amount	€60,000

Project Summary: Gulu Women Economic Development and Globalization (GWED-G), emphasis is on identifying, assessing and supporting victims and communities with physical rehabilitation and restoration of their physical abilities. During the life of the project, GWED-G will provide assistance up to 500 direct and 60,980 indirect beneficiaries in Northern Uganda. They will also contribute to reduction of trauma and restore hope among psychological affected war victims and survivors in targeted areas. In addition, the project will respond to major cross-cutting issues through prevention and response to sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) through community mobilisation and sensitization



forums on the danger of sexual and gender based violence and dialogues with war victims on the danger of SGBV and issues of victim's stigma, discriminations, and trauma in the districts of Gulu, Nwoya and Amuru.

Activities and Achievements

Physical Rehabilitation: Soon after the beginning of the project in the second quarter of this year, GWED-G held a one-day inception meeting in Gulu, which drew 50 stakeholders and informed them on the project goal, objectives and activities, and implementation responsibilities. With the involvement of sub-county and district-based facilitators, 247 beneficiaries have already been identified. Among these, 35 war victims were referred to various partners to receive the required medical care, including five SGBV victims.

Psychological Rehabilitation: As of June 30th, five Counselling Centres had been established with GWED-G support, including the re-opening of three previously closed centres. 19 victims received immediately psychosocial support through counselling services. GWED-G also recruited three district- and six sub-county-based facilitators to provide orientation on GWED-G's policy and code of conduct, as well responsibilities for client assessment within these centres.

Community Interventions: From the time of project inception, two community sensitization meetings were conducted to create awareness and inform war-affected communities about the project, giving targeted communities the opportunity to raise questions pertaining to the categories of victims and identification.

Planned activities for the duration of the project: over the next nine months, GWED will continue supporting victims and communities with physical rehabilitation and restoration of their physical abilities, contribute to reduction of trauma, and restore hope among psychological affected war victims and survivors in targeted areas. Project performance and progress towards achieving its goals, will be regularly monitored on quarterly basis, based on annual targets set in project M&E plan.

Central African Republic (CAR)

In 2012, the Trust Fund has completed the process to start implementation of six projects under the assistance in Central African Republic. The programme for CAR has been designed for those who have suffered harm linked to the commission of crimes under the ICC jurisdiction and to focus on victims of sexual and gender-based violence particularly. The projects will all be funded by the UK, and for a period of 12 months. ICC Procurement Committee has validated the entire selection process, and contract has been signed by the implementing organisations. The projects were supposed to start at the end of January 2013 together with the launch of harmonization workshop in Bangui. Details of the projects are as shown in the table on Annex III.



Unfortunately, due to deteriorating political and security situation in CAR, the TFV has decided to suspend the implementation of the projects in March 2013 until the situation in the country is more conducive to have the partners implement their activities. The TFV has been working closely with the Court security section to closely monitor the security context and maintain contact with the selected partners to ensure their readiness in case



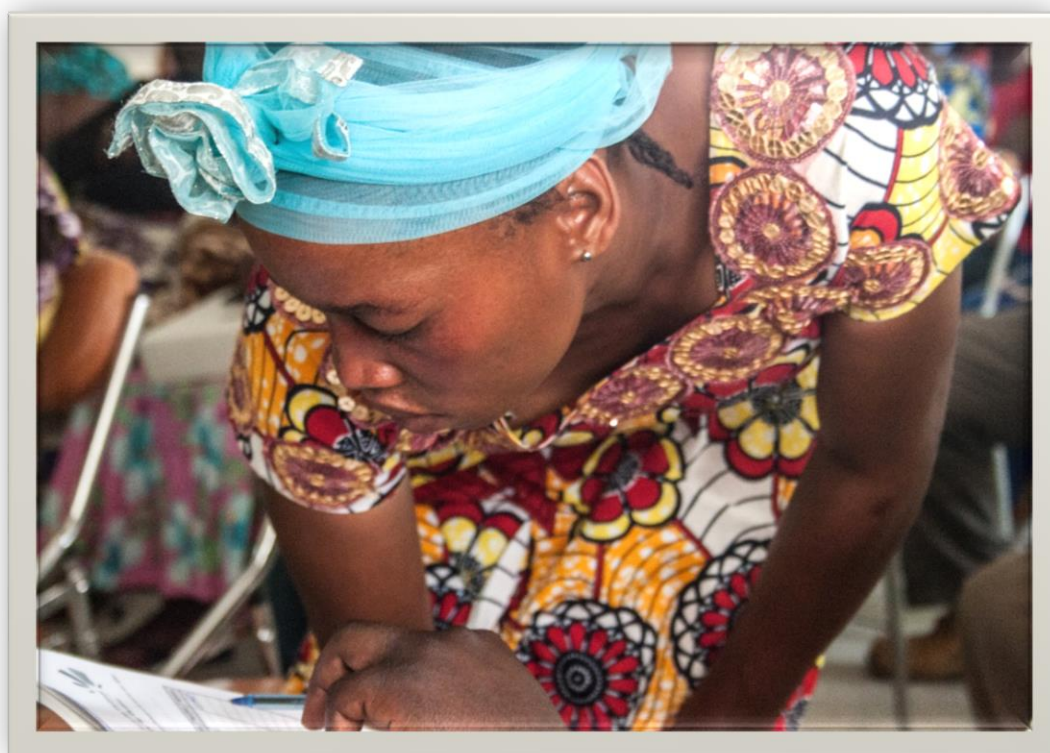
security situation evolves positively. The Board has also decided in 2014 and 2015 to continue maintaining financial reservation of EUR 600,000 for the six projects.

ICC and the TFV were considering reopening activities earlier in 2014 as security improved in Bangui. However, a new outbreak of violence in Bangui and a continued, very difficult situation elsewhere in the country led to a reconsideration of that plan.

During this period, the TFV conducted an internal review to assess the changing context, identify the types of crimes committed since the outbreak of violence in September 2012 and the categories of victims, summarize the needs and current humanitarian response, and identify gaps in the responses to the harm suffered.

The review determined that the projects initially selected for support remained relevant, but that important changes in the country context may necessitate some modifications. A tool was developed to guide the process of reviewing and re-assessing the appropriateness of the original proposals, and the legal consequences of modifications were identified, depending on the degree of significance of changes to be made. A repeat of the procurement process (including the procurement review committee) will be avoided if proposed activities remain within the limits of the call for expression of interest and the legal submission to Chamber.

The review enabled the TFV to identify and begin to undertake actions to ensure it is ready to re-launch activities as soon as the security situation allows. In addition, the review proposed a number of new activities to be considered. In order to pursue these ideas, field assessments and consultations with victims and communities will be needed. Subsequent developments may well induce the TFV to deploy a mission to reassess the pattern of harm suffered by victims because of crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court.



II. Reparations Mandate

TFV reparations mandate has remained inactive during the previous reporting periods, pending the outcome of reparations proceedings before the Court. In response to the Appeal Chamber's judgment and amended order for reparations in the Lubanga case, the TFV undertook to develop its first ever draft implementation plan for reparations, to be submitted to Trial Chamber II. During April-June 2015, various initiatives were undertaken by the TFV Secretariat in the preparation of this plan, with support from the relevant sections of the ICC Registry, including extensive field missions in Ituri district in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), and an expert meeting on key issues to be addressed in the draft implementation plan.

"The Court shall establish principles relating to reparations to, or in respect of, victims, including restitution, compensation and rehabilitation" (Article 75 (1) of the Rome Statute).

The reparations mandate allows the TFV to collect fines or forfeitures from a convicted individual in a war crimes case, in order to provide reparations awards to victims. These reparations can be individual or collective, and can take many different forms, including restitution, compensation and rehabilitation. However, reparations are not limited to just individual, monetary compensation; they may also be awarded in more collective or symbolic forms, as measures that can help to promote reconciliation within divided communities. This broad mandate allows the Court to identify and award the most appropriate forms of reparation in light of the context of the case, and in light of the rights and wishes of the victims and their communities.

In addition, the Court may order that an award for reparations against a convicted person be deposited with the TFV, if at the time of making the order, it is impossible or impracticable to make individual awards directly to each victim.

Lubanga Reparations Order

In the Lubanga case, on 7 August 2012, Trial Chamber I decided, for the first time in proceedings at the ICC, on the principles that are to be applied to reparations for victims in the context of the case against Thomas Lubanga Dyilo and ordered collective reparations to victims to be made through the TFV. Mr Lubanga was found guilty, on 14 March 2012, of the war crimes of enlisting and conscripting children under the age of 15 years and using them to participate actively in hostilities. He was sentenced on 10 July 2012 to a total of 14 years of imprisonment, and, on 1 December 2014, the Appeals Chamber confirmed, by majority, the verdict declaring Mr Lubanga guilty as well as the sentencing decision.

On 3 March 2015, the Appeals Chamber delivered the Judgment on the appeals against the Trial Chamber's "Decision establishing the principles and procedures to be applied to reparations" of 7 August 2012 with amended order for reparations (Annex A) ("Amended Order") and public annexes 1 and 2 ("Reparation Judgment") in the case against Thomas Lubanga Dyilo. The Appeals Chamber amended the Trial Chamber I's order for reparations and instructed the TFV to present a draft implementation plan for collective reparations to the newly constituted Trial Chamber II no later than six months from the issuance of the judgment. The Appeals Chamber's decision on reparations in the Lubanga case provides



clarity on the expected role of the TFV in the design and implementation of reparations awards.

In the delivery of its judgment and the amended order, the Appeals Chamber established the necessary minimum elements required of a reparations order, and the principles governing the reparations for victims, including the fact that all victims are to be treated fairly and equally as regards reparations, irrespective of whether they participated in the trial proceedings. The Appeals Chamber confirmed the Trial Chamber I's finding that reparations programmes should include measures to reintegrate former child soldiers in order to eradicate the victimisation, discrimination and stigmatization of these young people. It also highlighted that a gender-inclusive approach should guide the design of the principles and procedures to be applied to reparations. The Appeals Chamber found that the Trial Chamber I did not err in deciding to award reparations only on a collective basis, and not on an individual basis, and highlighted that the number of victims is an important factor in determining that reparations on a collective basis are more appropriate.

The draft implementation plan that the TFV is instructed to submit should include the anticipated monetary amount that it considers would be necessary to remedy the harm caused by the crimes for which Mr Lubanga was convicted. The Appeals Chamber found that the Trial Chamber I erred in not making Mr Lubanga personally liable for the collective reparations due to his current state of indigence. The Appeals Chamber held that reparation orders must establish and inform the convicted person of his personal liability with respect to the reparations awarded in an order, and that if the Trust Fund uses its resources in order to enable the implementation of the order, these resources should be able to be reclaimed from Mr Lubanga later.

The Appeals Chamber confirmed that the TFV Board of Directors has the full authority to decide on the use of its "other" resources – originating from voluntary contributions and donations – in complementing Court-ordered reparations awards.



The Appeals Chamber confirmed the Trial Chamber I's instruction that, in designing the reparations awards, the Trust Fund should consider providing medical services (including psychiatric and psychological care) along with assistance as regards general rehabilitation, housing, education and training. Reparations need to support programmes that are self-sustaining in order to enable victims, their families and communities to benefit from these measures over an extended period.



Reparations Expert Consultation at the Transitional Justice Institute (TJI), Ulster University in Belfast, Northern Ireland

Under the leadership of Kristin Kalla, Senior Programme Officer at the TFV, a multi-disciplinary expert consultation meeting on reparations was organized and held in Belfast co-convened by the Ulster University's Transitional Justice Institute under the leadership of Fionnuala Ni Aolain, Professor of Law & Associate Director from 26-29 May 2015. The meeting convened 23 practitioners and experts from a variety of backgrounds and geographies, as well as, selected staff from the TFV Secretariat and ICC Registry and representatives of the legal counsel for victims in the Lubanga case.

Belfast was an extraordinarily apt location to host this important gathering given the contemporary experience of conflict in the jurisdiction, as well as the easy availability of local community, institutional, policy and academic expertise on issues of post-conflict victim support, trauma, and remedy. In addition to the core group of invited experts, Belfast-based organisations involved in the victims support sector were invited to contribute their expertise and knowledge to the group. These organisations included the Committee on the Administration of Justice, the Wave Trauma Center, Relatives for Justice, Women's Aid, and Christian Aid.

The TJI was established in 2003, and is internationally recognized as a leading centre in the field of transitional justice and post-conflict transition. The Institute has placed research emanating from Northern Ireland at the forefront of both local and global academic, legal and policy debates. The TJI is dedicated to examining how law and legal institutions assist (or not) the move from conflict to peace. TJI utilizes its academic and policy expertise to work with international organisations, non-governmental organisations, and civil society in multiple countries and settings around the globe to advance justice and accountability in post-conflict societies.

The goal of the consultation was to bring together a diverse group of experts who would provide the Trust Fund with the best possible collective advice on the range of issues raised by the Reparations Order in the Thomas Lubanga decision. Moreover, the synergy and capacity generated by bringing these complimentary experts together provided extraordinary scope to address the complexities and intersectional issues that result from the Thomas Lubanga decision. Those synergies and long-term thinking was invaluable given the precedential value of the first reparations decision and implementation process for the International Criminal Court.

The expert meeting considered, amongst others, methods for victim identification for the purpose of collective reparations, applicable standards of proof and causality, as well as methods to assess harm for the purpose of collective reparations. The meeting focused on the operational implications and legal parameters of the Appeals Chamber's Judgment initial findings from the VPRS mapping of qualified victims; gender justice issues related to the case and possible gender considerations for reparations; disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) programmes in the DRC; initial findings from the Trust Fund community consultations in Ituri; collective reparations – understanding concept; programmes, comparative practice, and lessons learned; administration and implementation issues such as victims verification methodologies, standard of proof – causality vs. proximate cause for collective reparations; and physical, material and psychological trauma, harm assessment methodologies and criteria of selection for collective reparations. The results of these expert discussions will inform the TFV's reparations filing and implementation plan.

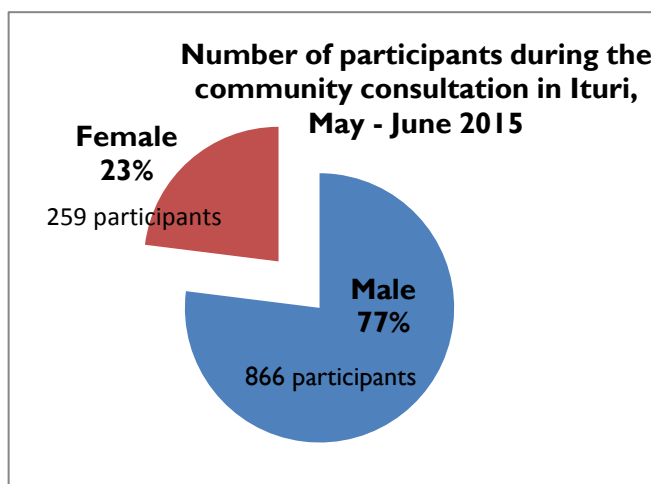


Multi-disciplinary experts included: Fernando Calado, Director of Programs, IOM Colombia; Norbert Wuhler, Chair of the Appeal Board of WIPO and Member of the Kosovo Property Claims Commission; Peter Van Der Auweraert, Head of Land, Property, and Reparations Division, IOM; Craig Higson-Smith, Director of Research, Center for Victims of Torture (CVT); Carlos Beristain, Psychologist and Mental Trauma Expert; Brigid Inder, OBE, Executive Director, Women's Initiative for Gender Justice (WIGJ) and Special Gender Advisor to the ICC Prosecutor; Rashida Manjoo, UN Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women and Associate Prof. Dept. of Public Law, University of Cape Town; Bara Dieng, El Hadji, Team Leader DDR/RR, MONUSCO; Katharina Peschke, Former Legal Adviser of the TFV/ICC and Legal Consultant; Aisling Swaine, Associate Professor of Practice, George Washington University and Visiting Scholar at Transitional Justice Institute; Kristin Kalla, Sr. Programme Officer, Trust Fund for Victims – ICC; Scott Bartell, Esq., Regional Programme Officer, Trust Fund for Victims – ICC; Bertin Bishikwabo, Field Programme Assistant in DRC, Trust Fund for Victims – ICC; Richard Budju, Field Programme Assistant in DRC, Trust Fund for Victims – ICC; Egidie Murekatete, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, Trust Fund for Victims – ICC; Moureen Lamonge, Programme Assistant, Trust Fund for Victims – ICC; Fiona McKay, Chief, Victims Participation and Reparation Section (VPRS) – ICC; Diana Lorenzana, Field Officer in DRC, Victims Participation and Reparation Section (VPRS) – ICC; Margot Tedesco, Outreach Coordinator in DRC, Public Information and Documentation Section (PIDS) – ICC; Paolina Massidda, Principal Counsel, Office of Public Counsel for Victims (OPCV) – ICC; Caroline Baugas, Associate Legal Officer, Victims Participation and Reparation Section (VPRS) – ICC; Luc Walley, Counsel, Legal Representative for Victims, Team 1, Lubanga Case; Sylviane Glodjinon, Case Manager, Legal Representative for Victims, Team 2, Lubanga Case; Catherine O'Rourke, Senior Lecturer, Gender Research Coordinator, Transitional Justice Institute; and Fionnuala Ni Aolain, Professor of Law & Associate Director.



Community Consultations in Ituri District in May – July 2015

The TFV requested the ICC Registry Section, VPRS, given its existing methodologies and capacities, to undertake a victim mapping exercise in order to gather information on the current location of direct and indirect victims who may qualify for reparations in accordance with the parameters set by the Appeals Chamber's Judgement. The results of the victim mapping will be submitted as part of the substantive Trust Fund filing and implementation plan.



Furthermore, mindful of the fact that reparations should not be implemented without informing and considering local community views, the TFV in May and June 2015 led targeted community consultations, with the support of the ICC Registry Sections, including the VPRS, PIDS, the Safety and Security Section (SSS), and the Field Operations Section (FOS). The consultations were conducted in 22 localities of Ituri Province, eastern DRC (Djugu, Irumu, Mahagi, and Aru territories) with 1,125 participants. Stakeholder mapping was conducted with the Registry prior to the consultations to target the invitations to these consultations to ensure former child-soldiers who may qualify for reparations and their families were highly represented. Forty percent of the participants represented young people (ex-child soldiers and others) ages 18-30 years old (girls - boys).

The primary objectives of the community consultation were to:

- a) inform the victims and the communities about Appeal Chamber's Judgement and Amended Order for Reparations in the Lubanga case, as well as on the TFV mandates and activities;
- b) collect information on injuries and damages suffered in relation to the case;
- c) collect opinions about appropriate collective reparation measures; and
- d) collect victims' views and opinions about the ex-child soldiers' reintegration process. The results of the consultations will be submitted as part of the full Trust Fund filing and implementation plan.



Despite these various efforts, the Trust Fund is still lacking important information required to address comprehensively the tasks set by the Appeals Chamber. In particular, the Trust Fund considers that in order to assist the Trial Chamber with establishing the liability of the convicted person and to create the draft implementation plan, it is necessary to have access to reliable data on the direct victims as defined by the Court currently held by third parties in the DRC.

The Trust Fund continues to follow up with the requests, hopeful that the requested information will be provided by the various parties in a timely way.

Territory	# Localities
Djugu	8
Irumu	5
Mahagi	7
Aru	2
Total	22

Katanga Reparations Order

In the Katanga case, on 7 March 2014, Trial Chamber II issued its Judgment in the case against Germain Katanga. On 9 April 2014, the Prosecutor and the Defence gave notices of their appeals against the Judgment. On 23 May 2014, Trial Chamber II rendered its Sentencing Decision and sentenced Mr Katanga to 12 years imprisonment. On 25 May 2014, both the Prosecutor and the defence counsel discontinued their respective appeals and informed that they did not intend to appeal the Sentencing Decision. The conviction of Mr Germain Katanga is therefore final and the road is open for reparations proceedings.

In August 2014, the Trial Chamber II issued an order instructing the VPRS to contact the victims who had applied for participation/reparation in order to receive additional and updated information regarding the harm suffered and reparation measures sought and to file a report thereon. Since the Trial Chamber's II order mentioned the TFV as a possible source of information for the VPRS report, the TFV clarified and confirmed in a meeting with VPRS that the TFV was not yet in a position to share substantive and comprehensive information on own and third party initiatives in and around Bogoro that might have addressed harm resulting from the events covered by the charges in the Katanga case; nor did the TFV feel to be in a position at this stage to provide VPRS with examples of possible reparations awards in the Katanga case that could be shared with victim-applicants during the VPRS field mission. The TFV did share with VPRS the TFV's methodologies and experiences of individual and group consultations of victims.

On 1 April 2015, Trial Chamber II, invited parties and participants to the case, including the TFV, to submit a filing on reparations procedure. The original submission date of 30 April 2015 was extended to 15 May 2015 for all parties, following a request for extension by the TFV. In its submission, the TFV made suggestions to tailor the procedure as established by the Appeals Chamber to the exigencies of the TFV Regulations, as well as operational realities.

The experience of implementing assistance programmes can help to inform implementation strategies for Court-ordered reparations. The Trust Fund possesses multi-disciplinary expertise and in-depth knowledge of the Court situations and various implementation modalities. In areas where reparations awards coincide with the assistance mandate, the Fund is aware that the interplay between both mandates will require close collaboration between the Registry and Fund in the areas of communications, outreach, security and field operations.



III. Updating the Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) - Development and Process

The Trust Fund for Victims Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) evolves out of the context of the felt needs of victims (as articulated by the victims) with the aim of understanding which interventions and strategies are most effective and sustainable in accordance with the mandate of the TFV. The plan is considered a 'living document' and thus evolves with the development of the TFV's activities in the area of reparations and victims assistance activities. Indicators are reviewed and revised and/or added on an annual basis, depending on the TFV's activities.

The Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) is an internal management tool that provides TFV with a systemized approach for tracking and reviewing its progress toward the achievement of goals established in the Strategic Plan 2014-2017. In case there is any change in TFV programme implementation which is expected as TFV is approaching the implementation of reparation orders, it will be updated to reflect any changes in TFV's activities with relevant indicators and evaluation questions from TFV organisational framework and Project Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) plans as they are developed and updated on rolling basis.

This PMP will enable TFV to monitor and manage a core set of performance indicators with appropriate targets and baseline information. It will formally document the TFV's data quality assessment standards; TFV evaluations Plan to track the schedule and implementation of envisioned evaluation over the course of the Strategic Plan implementation, a schedule of performance monitoring tasks and responsibilities that the TFV will conduct over the life of the Strategic plan, the performance indicator reference sheets for all performance indicators to ensure consistence in defining and understanding of each specific indicator, and tracking tables for all performance indicators to set appropriate baselines and targets information.

The development process of this PMP started last year November and it will take approximately one year as TFV went through a busy period from the Month of April, a time where TFV was requested to develop an implementation plan for Lubanga collective reparation, launching new projects in Uganda and conducting a planning workshop in DRC, in addition to extensive works for ReVision and both internal and external audits. The PMP will be developed with input and contributions from all TFV staff, implementing partners and other TFV stakeholders.

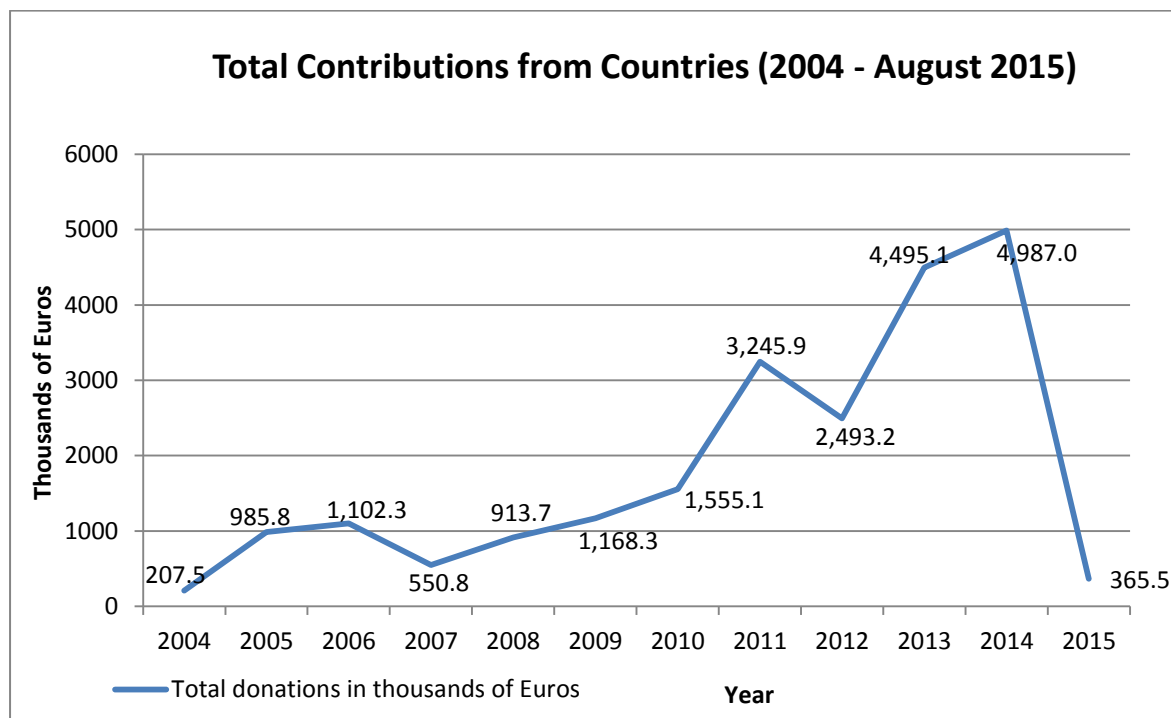
Once the PMP is completed and approved by TFV Board of Directors and Executive Secretary, implementing partners will update their project M&E plans as well as their M&E systems including data collection and storage tools to accommodate the requirements of the new performance indicators. Simultaneously, TFV will move forward developing its Management Information System (MIS), a tool for data management and reporting which will also keep records and tracks of indicators results over time.

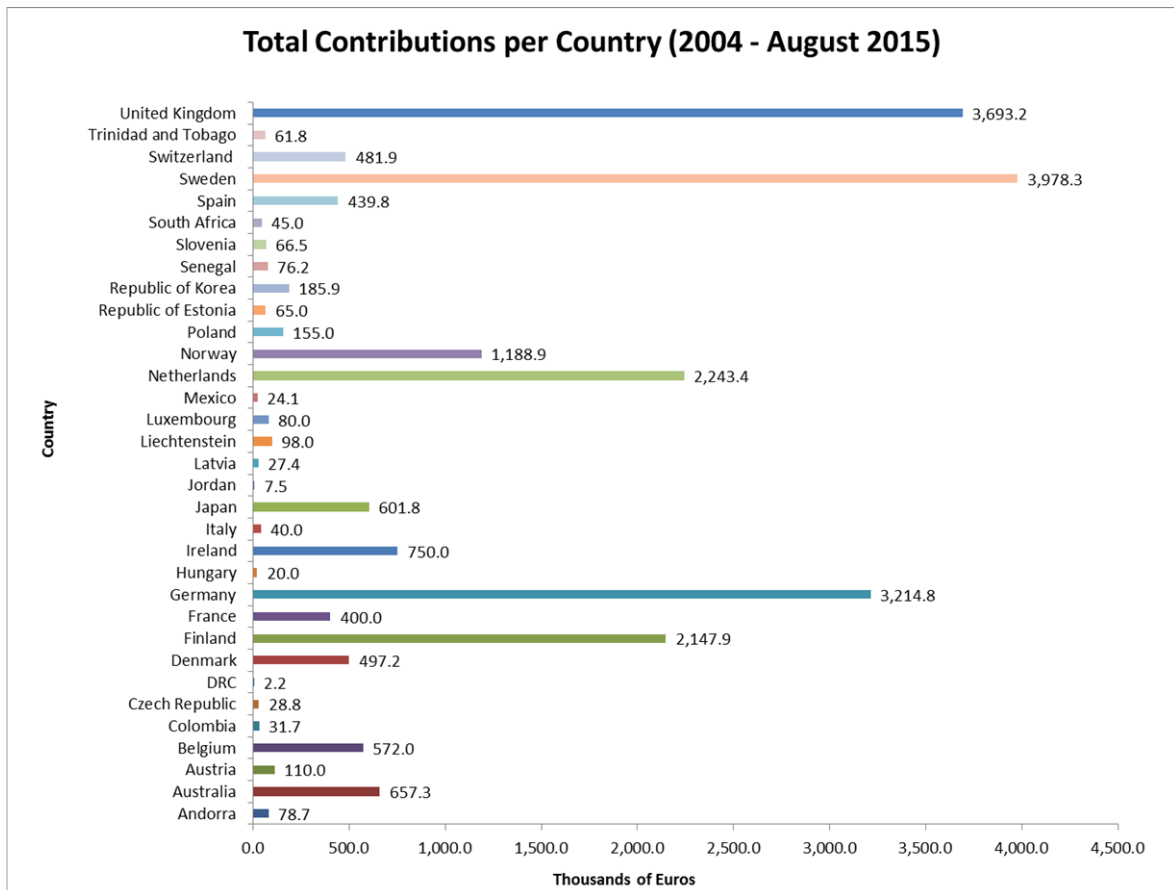


IV. Resource Development

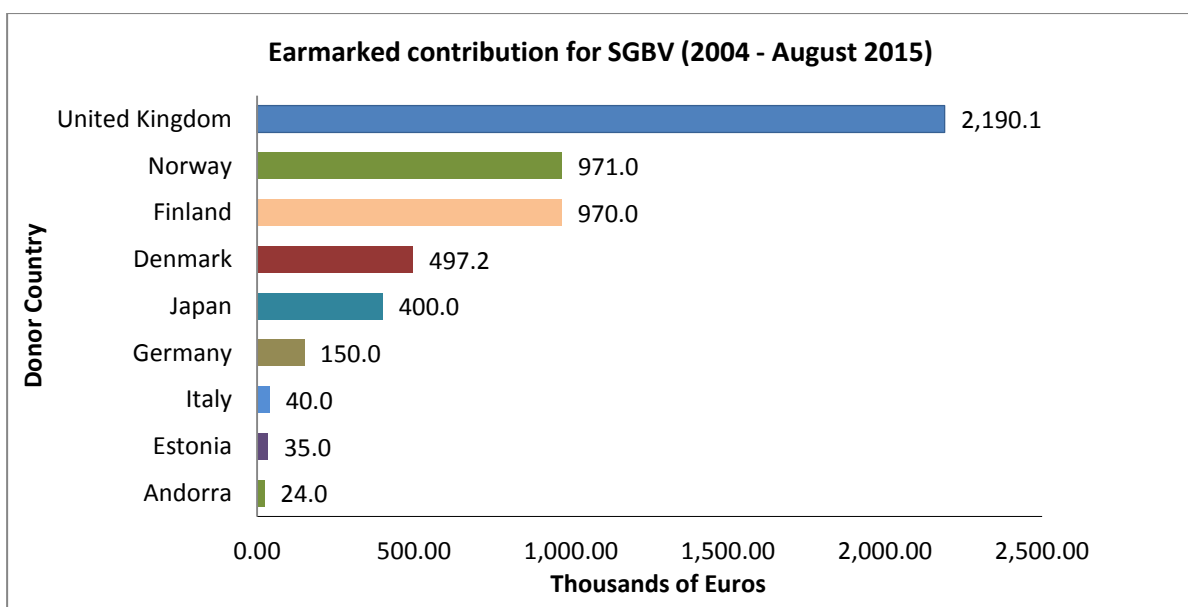
The Trust Fund wishes to express its gratitude for the contributions received during the period covered by the present report, and urges States Parties and others to continue contributing to the Trust Fund. In the view of the TFV, the broadest possible support within the States Parties will serve to strengthen the institutional position of the Trust Fund as an indispensable and effective element of the Rome Statute, responsive to the rights and needs of victims of crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court. The TFV wishes to reiterate its calls for earmarked contributions for victims of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and to strengthen the Trust Fund's reparations reserve.

The income from voluntary contributions showed a relative decline in the second half of 2014 to the first half of 2015, although several States Parties gave significant contributions. Sweden contributed over €1.3 million to the Common Basket as the second instalment of a three-year agreement and Norway donated €217,876 in 2014, both for un-earmarked contributions. Australia and Ireland have increased their unrestricted donations to over €205,890 and €125,000 respectively. Finland paid a third instalment of €200,000 as part of a four-year agreement aiming to provide support to victim survivors of SGBV, and an additional of €300,000 for un-earmarked contribution. The Netherlands made a donation of €350,000 unrestricted funding. In the second quarter of 2015, The TFV is awaiting approximately €1.5 million from Sweden and Finland as their final instalments of a three-year and four-year agreements respectively. These contribution and other pledges will be reported next year after commitments have been made following the 2015 Assembly of States Parties meeting.





The need to address the effects of the pervasive and widespread practice of sexual violence in conflict, which are felt at the individual, family and community levels, has also been recognized by other donors to the TFV, many of whom have been earmarking their voluntary contributions to the TFV for SGBV victims amounting to €6.7 million since 2008, out of over €22 million in total received to date. Below is the detail information of the contribution and the donor countries.



TFV Common Basket

The TFV uses a Common Basket or sector-wide approach in each situation for administering unrestricted voluntary contributions¹¹ as a way of working with local partners, donors and other stakeholders. It ensures local ownership of the support provided and all projects are aligned with national development policies and frameworks as part of the Trust Fund for Victims Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP).

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

The 10 Major Donors to the TFV Common Basket

No	Donor Country	Total contributions (€) 2004 – August 2015
1	Sweden	3,978,300
2	The Netherlands	1,950,200
3	Germany	1,599,800
4	United Kingdom	1,503,100
5	Finland	1,177,900
6	Ireland	750,000
7	Australia	657,300
8	Belgium	572,000
9	Switzerland	481,900
10	Spain	439,800

¹¹ Unless voluntary contributions have been specifically earmarked by a donor as referenced in ICC-ASP/4/Res.3 Regulations of the Trust Fund for Victims Rule 27.



Earmarked Contributions

The next table outlines the total earmarked contributions that the TFV has received from 2004 until 2014, and the detail of the agreements.

Total Earmarked Contributions 2004 – 2014

Donor Countries	Years							Earmarked contributions(in thousands of €)
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
Andorra	12.0	12.0						24.0
Denmark		497.2						497.2
Estonia						35.0		35.0
Finland			170.0	200.0	307.0	200.0	200.0	1,077.0
Germany			305.0*	110.0**	300.0	900.0		1,200.0
Italy						40.0		40.0
Japan							400.0	400.0
The Netherlands			20.5	247.7	25.0			293.2
Norway	191.1		253.8	253.5	272.6			971.0
United Kingdom						611.0	1,579.1	2,190.1
Sub-total countries	203.1	509.2	444.3	701.2	904.6	1,786.0	2,179.1	6,727.5

* Please note that out of a total contribution of EUR 305,000 from Germany for the 2011 financial year, the amount of EUR 155,000 was earmarked in support of the Legal Adviser post at TFV Secretariat. EUR 15,215 were refunded to the German Government in 2011, as part of the unspent funds.

** Please note that the contribution of EUR 110,000 from the German Government was earmarked in support of the Legal Adviser post at TFV Secretariat. EUR 19,545.92 were refunded to the German Government in 2012 as part of the unspent funds.

Assistance mandate-earmarked contributions

In 2011 and 2012, the Netherlands donated earmarked contributions for TFV assistance mandate with the total amount of €225,000 and €25,000 respectively.

Ex-child soldiers earmarked contributions

The Netherlands has donated earmarked contributions specifically for projects that focused on ex-child soldiers in 2010 (€ 20,500), and 2011 (€ 22,700).

Legal Adviser position earmarked contributions

In 2010 and 2011, the government of Germany has contributed €155,000 and €110,000 respectively, which bring a total amount of €265,000 earmarked donation to support the Legal Adviser post at the TFV.

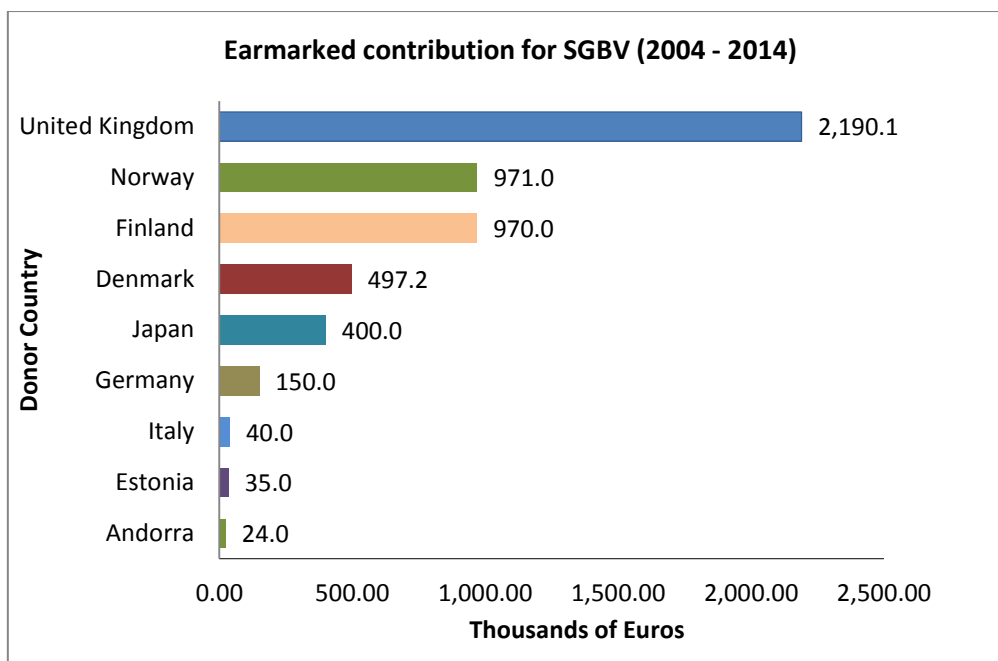
Reparations earmarked contributions

The government of Germany has contributed €300,000 in 2012 and €900,000 in 2013 that reserved specifically for reparations orders.



SGBV earmarked contributions

The need to address the effects of the pervasive and widespread practice of sexual violence in conflict, which are felt at the individual, family and community levels, has also been recognized by other donors to the TFV, many of whom have been earmarking their voluntary contributions to the TFV for SGBV victims amounting to €6.7 million since 2008, out of over €22 million in total received to date. Below is the detail information of the contribution and the donor countries.



V. Internal and External Audits

Internal Audit

During the period of February-July 2015, the Office of Internal Audit (OIA) completed an extensive audit of the TFV's programme management under the assistance mandate and internal control environment in relation to its current and past implementation practices since 2008. The internal audit included a field visit and engagement with TFV implementing partners, as well as, a wide-ranging series of inquiries and requests for documentation to TFV management and staff.

The audit observed an evolution of the TFV's activities since the inception of its assistance programmes in 2008. Initially, the projects launched were based on the needs and gaps in the affected communities as identified through the situational assessment carried out by the TFV and the project proposals that were reviewed and approved by the Chambers. Over the years, the TFV has managed to reach many victims and affected communities under the ICC jurisdiction in the northern Uganda and the DRC through its assistance programmes.

TFV's programmes do not form part of the mainstream activities of the Court. It is the view of the audit that the effective delivery of the TFV's assistance mandate is dependent not only on the effective management and control within the TFV, but also on the level and quality of the administrative and financial support and delegation that the TFV requests and the Registry provides in accordance with TFV Regulation 19.

The overall audit opinion is that the TFV has managed well its assistance programmes in successfully reaching victims and the affected communities in the Northern Uganda and DRC through its assistance programmes. This support has been valued by implementing partners and shown impact to victims and their communities. From the draft internal audit report, the overall audit opinion was positive related to the oversight and management of the assistance programme with some recommendations for improving areas such as monitoring and evaluation, and clarifying administrative authority and delegation with the Registrar.

External Audit

The French *Cour des Comptes (CdC)*, contracted by the ICC to perform the external audit for both the ICC and the TFV, visited The Hague in June 2015. During their visit, the CdC verified and received the 2014 TFV Financial Statements as developed by the ICC's Registry and the TFV Secretariat.

In parallel to the audit of the OIA, the External Auditor carried out a specific audit of the TFV's internal control environment and programme management under the assistance mandate. The resulting audit report in July 2015 contained recommendations on the clarification of (i) the scope of the Registrar's delegation of administrative authority to the Secretariat of the TFV and of (ii) roles and responsibilities within the TFV Secretariat, which are being considered as part of the restructuring of the Secretariat.



VI. Restructuring the Secretariat through Strategic Planning and ReVision

In 2013, the TFV Secretariat embarked on strategic planning process in preparation for developing the new Strategic Plan 2014-2017 and reviewing the TFV's staffing structure.

The methodology used for managing the TFV's strategic management process included a comprehensive review of on-going activities and processes, which helped to inform the development process. The strategic planning development process was only one part of a comprehensive strategic management process, which involved: 1) analysis and assessment of the current internal and external environments, 2) strategy formulation 3) strategy execution, where the high level plan is translated into more operational planning and action items, and 4) evaluation or management phase, where on-going refinement and evaluation of performance, capacity, communications, data reporting, and other strategic management issues.

There were several key events and activities during the strategic planning process. During a staff retreat in January 2013, the TFV Secretariat initiated the development process of the strategic plan by conducting a comprehensive analysis of the organisation's strengths and weaknesses and of the opportunities and threats emanating from the organisation's environment. The Secretariat also conducted a detailed review of programme strategies, including grants management processes, assessment methodologies, the management structure of programme operations and options for partnership development. The Secretariat also carried out a visioning exercise as a first step towards imagining how the TFV might look like in 2017.

The TFV commissioned an independent external evaluation of the assistance programme in northern Uganda and in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). The evaluation was conducted by the International Center for Research on Women (ICRW) and focussed on a) determining the significance and assessing the impact of TFV programmes; b) identifying areas for strengthening and improvement of TFV programmes; and c) providing evidence-based recommendations to inform the design of the next TFV Strategic Plan. The results of the programme evaluation were published in a report and presented at the meeting of the ICC Assembly of States Parties meeting in The Hague in November 2013.¹²

Deloitte Risk Service BV facilitated the development of a comprehensive risk management framework for the TFV, including the identification and assessment of priority risks and control measures. The risk identification process involved an engagement with the Secretariat at the January 2013 staff retreat and with the Board of Directors during the annual meeting in March 2013. Individual interviews with key stakeholders at the TFV and the Court reviewed a list of 114 risks.

These risks were consolidated to 32 risks that were reviewed in a workshop in May 2013 with the participation from the Court and the TFV. Several stakeholders, including States Parties and civil society organisations, contributed by responding to a survey. The assessment workshop rated risks in terms of likelihood, impact and vulnerability, which resulted in a list of priority risks arranged according to highest impact. During the third quarter of 2013, the Secretariat conducted an in-depth analysis of the priority risks,

¹² Available at http://www.trustfundforvictims.org/sites/default/files/media_library/documents/pdf/ICRWTFVExternalProgEvaluation2013Final.pdf.



developed appropriate control measures, and established the action owners and risk management timelines.

From December 2013 to January 2014, the TFV issued an online survey, which aimed at gathering insights and feedback from various stakeholders, including ICC staff, States Parties, donors, implementing partners and other civil society organisations. While the survey's responses were not deemed entirely representative, they did provide valuable external insights that were useful for the development of the strategic plan.

Based on the outcomes of the above initiatives, in January 2014 the TFV Secretariat engaged external consultants to assist with facilitating discussions and planning for developing the key elements of the strategic plan, including the TFV's vision, mission, values, SWOT (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats), strategic goals, cross-cutting themes, risk management priorities and operational requirements in terms of staffing needs. A further consultation was conducted with key staff at the ICC Registry in February 2014.

The TFV Board of Directors reviewed the new draft strategic plan at its annual meeting from 18-20 March 2014. The draft strategic plan was adjusted based on the discussions during the Board of Director's meeting and then it was shared with external stakeholders for their information and review. This consultation process included a dedicated session at The Hague Working Group's facilitation on victims in March 2014. The Board of Director's adopted the final version of the Strategic Plan 2014-2017 in May 2014.

In January 2015, the TFV Board of Directors submitted a request to the Registrar for the TFV to be included in the ReVision project. The Registrar, responding positively to the request, has made the ReVision team available to the TFV Board of Directors with the understanding that any recommendations on the future structure and operations of the TFV Secretariat resulting from the ReVision of the TFV process will be subject to the decision-making authority of the TFV Board of Directors. The Registrar, in his advisory capacity to the Board, indicated his full support to the TFV Board of Directors in overseeing the implementation of proposed changes.

The Board's initiative to engage with the ReVision project was motivated by a long-standing acknowledgement that the TFV's operational structure, including descriptions and classifications of positions and of roles, responsibilities and authorities, was out-dated and required review in order for the TFV to be better positioned to implement our Strategic Plan (2014-2017), and in anticipation of future demands on the TFV including the implementation of reparations and other developments in both the TFV's mandates.

The redesign of the TFV's management and staffing structure aims to ensure that the management of daily operations for the TFV's programmes under both the assistance and reparations mandates is placed with managers who are located in the situation, in order to empower field based staff, relieve the management burden, respond appropriately to local circumstances including urgent needs and emergencies, ensure more efficient decision-making and build up a field structure for the TFV that allows for ease of deepening and expansion of the TFV's activities. An enhanced capacity in The Hague will ensure balance and connectivity with the field based management practice as well as a stronger institutional capability for integrating legal and programme functions, external relations management, advocacy and fundraising.

Given the close administrative relationship between the ICC Registry and the TFV Secretariat, the review of the TFV Secretariat's structure would take advantage of the broader re-structuring within the Registry, so that the TFV may align administratively and with a stronger emphasis on synergies, decentralization, accountability, managing risk,



strengthening field presence and out-sourcing technical support, as needed. In addition, much time and effort has been placed over the years toward building the capacity of the programme staff in The Hague and the field by Ms. Kalla, Senior Programme Officer, and this will allow for a smooth transition of her functions during this restructuring process.

The implementation of the ReVision of the TFV took place during May- July 2014, including surveys conducted with TFV staff members, clients and donors, followed up by individual interviews of TFV staff members and other stakeholders.

The ReVision of the TFV also took note of the reports and activities of the Office of Internal Audit and of the External Auditor during the same period, concerning the internal control environment of the TFV in regard of the implementation of its assistance mandate. Both auditors recommended clarifying and improving the TFV's internal administrative environment, as well as, the scope and form of administrative delegation of authority from the Registrar to the TFV Secretariat.

The report on the ReVision of the TFV was submitted to the Board on 20 July 2015. Based on this report, the TFV Secretariat submitted observations to the Board of Directors for their consideration. Final decisions on the outcome of the ReVision of the TFV are envisaged to be taken within the current Board's mandate until November 2015.



VII. Key Events & Initiatives

Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Training for TFV Implementing Partners, November 2014, Bunia

The purpose of M&E training was mainly to improve TFV implementing partner's capacity in monitoring & evaluation and reporting as an essential component of any project supported by TFV; involve partners in TFV Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) development process that will help to monitor progress towards achieving TFV goals and vision stated in the new Strategic Plan approved in 2014 as partners are the main contributors to achieve TFV goals.

Eighteen participants from five TFV implementing partners participated in the training that took 3 days. The training comprised different sessions covering different themes including: Introduction to M&E basics and concepts that highlighted the importance of M&E; project/program components; definition of M&E, definition of project/program and types of M&E; monitoring and evaluation frameworks that acquired participants with skills to elaborate programme

Participants at the TFV M&E Training in Bunia, DRC, November 2014



conceptual frameworks, logical model and results framework based on their programme concepts; a session on indicators that defined what a good indicator is (SMART: Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Timely), characteristics of a SMART indicator, linkages between indicators and logical framework and indicator reference sheet; and finally a session on monitoring and evaluation plan that discussed different components of M&E plan and its operationalization. This training was participatory and each session was followed by a group exercise to help participants to practice what they learned using practical examples from their own projects.

13th Session of the Assembly of States Parties (ASP), 8 – 17 December 2014, New York

From 8-17 December 2014, a TFV delegation, including three Board members, participated on the 13th Assembly of States Parties meeting in New York. During this event, the Trust Fund co-hosted a reception together with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland and the UK Foreign & Commonwealth Office to launch TFV Strategic Plan 2014 – 2017 and the Winter 2014 Programme Progress Report. The report titled “A Road to Recovery – Healing, Empowerment, and Reconciliation” focused particularly on assistance supporting sexual and gender-based violence victims and earmarked donation supporting this activity.



Other projects funded by the common basket and non-earmarked donations were stated in the report.

Seminar on Psychological Rehabilitation for Victims, 16 March 2015, The Hague

On 16 March 2015, prior to the Annual Board meeting, the TFV, the Embassy of Latvia and the Hague Institute for Global Justice co-hosted a seminar on the topic of “Psychological Rehabilitation for Victims”. Keynote speaker was Dr. Vaira Vike-Freiberga, a noted psychologist as well as the former President of the Republic of Latvia and a Member of the TFV Board of Directors. The panellists for this seminar included Curt Goering, Executive Director of the Center for Victims of Torture (CVT, a TFV implementing partner), Ms An Michels of the ICC Victims and Witnesses Unit (VWU) and Ms. Kristin Kalla, Senior Programme Officer at the TFV.

12th Annual Board of Directors Meeting, 17 – 19 March 2015

The Board held its 12th annual meeting in The Hague from 17-19 March 2015. The Board approved the use of resources from voluntary contributions for programme extensions in Uganda and DRC for the period of 2015-2016, with a total value of € 2.9 million. The Board also approved €900,000 for conducting project-related activities, including situational assessments in DRC, Central African Republic, Cote d’Ivoire and Kenya, as well as capacity building of TFV implementing partners in gender mainstreaming for programme development and implementation, programme based Management Information System (MIS). The Board approved to maintain the obligation of €600,000 for the assistance mandate in the CAR situation until the TFV Board’s annual meeting in 2016 and then re-assess. The Board decided to raise the TFV reparations reserve with €1.2 million to a total of €4.8 million.

The Board discussed the prospects of reparations proceedings and the implementation awards in the Lubanga and Katanga cases. The Board confirmed the intent of the TFV to complement financially the payment of the reparations order against Mr. Lubanga, based on the scope of the draft implementation plan and taking into consideration the availability of resources under the TFV’s reparations reserve. The Board further confirmed the TFV’s interest to investigate modalities of the use of the TFV’s assistance mandate to address the harm suffered by those falling outside of the scope of the reparations order, including victim survivors of sexual and gender based violence and other affected groups and communities. The Board decided to hold a special Board Meeting in July 2015 to review the progress of the draft implementation plan in response to the Appeal Chamber’s decision on reparations in Lubanga case.

During the annual meeting, the Board was also introduced to the ReVision process by the Registrar and the Project Director, who exchanged with the Board on the inclusion of the TFV in ReVision. The results of the ReVision of the TFV were agreed to be submitted to the TFV in June prior to the Board meeting in July 2015 to allow for the Board’s review and decision-making.



The Board adopted the TFV budget assumptions for 2016, with the understanding that the proposed budget for 2016 would need to incorporate the decisions of the Board on the TFV structure, further to the recommendations of the ReVision of the TFV.

Other events and meetings:

- TFV Executive Director, Pieter de Baan, together with one of the Board members, Elisabeth Rehn, gave presentations at an event organized by the Finland Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Helsinki on 7 October 2014. The event aims to raise the awareness of potential private donors about the TFV's mandates and activities. Finnish Minister of Foreign Affairs Tuomioja also participated and contributed to the event. This event was seminal to the creation in November 2014 of a Finnish private association, from the initiative of key staff of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with the purpose to raise donations for the TFV from the private sector. This initiative is also attracting interest from other States Parties.
- On 28 October 2014, Board member HHE Dr Vaira Vīķe-Freiberga delivered the prestigious Europe Lecture on the topic of "Europe and the World: Peace and Security," which took place in the Kloosterkerk in The Hague.
- On 27 November 2014, the Embassy of the United Kingdom hosted a *Friends of the TFV* meeting on the topic of assisting victims survivors of sexual and gender based violence.
- The Executive Director, Pieter de Baan participated in a meeting at The Hague Institute of for Global Justice on 29 January 2015 to discuss the subject of ensuring the Judicial Heritage of The Hague as the host of various international criminal tribunals of a temporal nature, as well as the ICC.
- TFV Senior Programme Officer, Kristin Kalla, participated and presented at the Inaugural Asia-Pacific Conference on Gendered Violence and Violations, which took place in Sydney, Australia, from 10-12 February 2015. The conference was organised by the Gendered Violence research Network of the University of New South Wales (UNSW). Ms Kalla also participated in an informal experts' round table on the topic of transformative reparations and held various meetings with representatives of UNSW and the Australia government on further collaboration and engagement.



MAKE A DONATION TO 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:

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



Annex I: TFV List of Assistance Projects in DRC

DRC Project Number(s)	Partner	Area	Period	Amount	Funded by	Description
TFV/DRC/2007 /R1/021	ALT	South Kivu	1 Nov 08 – 31 Aug 16	\$1,495,474	Denmark Finland Norway United Kingdom Japan Common Basket	To focus on psychological rehabilitation and material support for survivors of sexual violence, sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) and mutilation in South Kivu in order to bring back hope, dignity and strengthen their capabilities through over 45 operational MUSOs (Mutuelles de Solidarite) and over 1,600 slated to benefit from education support.
TFV/DRC/2007 /R1/022	AMAB	Ituri	1 Dec08 – 31 Aug 16	\$1,231,370	Finland Norway Germany United Kingdom Common Basket	To Provide assistance to female victims of sexual violence and its communities through material support and psychological rehabilitation to ensure proper re-integration in to their communities with up to over 2,500 community members expected be take part in therapy sessions, social Transformation, gender based awareness and protection of environment and also support over 300 female Sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) victims and over 50 children born out of rape.
TFV/DRC/2007 /R2/028* TFV/DRC/2007 /R2/029 *This project was closed at the end of August 2015	COOPI	Ituri	1 Nov 08 – 31 Aug 16	\$2,042,757	Andorra Denmark Finland Germany Norway United Kingdom Common Basket	Provision of psychological rehabilitation, accelerated education and material support to girls, boys, child mothers and their babies associated with armed groups. Over 437 girls and their vulnerable dependants will benefit from psychological care, over 112 girls will reintegrate in to the Ituri school system and support over 280 boys, girls and their vulnerable dependents through socio-economic reintegration. Provision of a course on intra-communal dialogues to 5,000 community members in order to strengthen a sense of reparation and reconciliation in the Ituri region.
TFV/DRC/2007 /R1/019	Missionaries d'Afrique	Ituri, North Kivu & South Kivu	1 Nov 08 – 31 Aug 16	\$1,189,564	Japan United Kingdom Common Basket	Ensuring children and youth associated with armed forces or made vulnerable by war including child mothers have been reached through the peace school practice, support activities aimed at restoration of peace and reconciliation culture which also includes community counselling and also involvement in the development and design process of the museum of hope where a total of up to 108,600 direct beneficiaries will benefit and they include children from 150 schools,40 schools in North Kivu,40 more in the South Kivu and a number of up to 70 schools in Ituri has this also includes over 227,000 indirect beneficiaries to also benefit has they are mainly facilitators, headmasters, teachers, local authorities and children's families.



DRC Project Number(s)	Partner	Area	Period	Amount	Funded by	Description
TFV/DRC/2007 /R1/001 TFV/DRC/2007 /R1/031 TFV/DRC/2007 /R2/036	Catholic Relief services and sub grantees CLOSED	South & North Kivu	11 Dec 09 – 10 Sept 14	\$750,000	Denmark Germany Finland Norway Common Basket	Physical rehabilitation and socio-economic rehabilitation to survivors of sexual violence of up to 5,450 female survivors of sexual violence and also the provision of medical referrals, with the need to improve community and beneficiaries knowledge of transitional justice, TFV mandates and strengthening the social and political cohesion with the 35 communities.
TFV/DRC/2007 /R2/043	CAF Beni	North Kivu	09 Jul 13 – 31 Aug 16	\$192,000	Republic of Estonia United Kingdom Common Basket	To provide Psychological and socio economic assistance to up to 150 female victims of sexual violence in the territory of Beni, North Kivu, in addition to medical referrals to ensure appropriate health care through standard and specialized structures, provision of capacity building of beneficiaries socio economic activities and developing community literacy centres and community dialogues to raise awareness, communicate process of rehabilitation of victims of sexual violence and preventive and protective measures.
TFV/DRC/2007 /R1/011 TFV/DRC/2007 /R1/026 TFV/DRC/2007 /R1/030	ACIAR CLOSED	Ituri	1 Nov 08 – 30 Sept 14	\$1,053,404	The Netherlands Common Basket	Provision of psychological rehabilitation through monthly meeting ,community therapy activities and material support to a total of 1,430 females and 3,810 males 524 direct and up to 4,716 indirect beneficiaries respectively, social economic rehabilitation through trainings and capacity building.
TFV/DRC/2007 /R1/004 TFV/DRC/2007 /R1/004	Reseau Haki Na Amani (RHA) CLOSED	Ituri	1 Nov 08 – 30 Sept 14	\$1,417,960	Common Basket, Republic of Estonia Netherlands	Provision of medical referrals of up to 702 survivors, psychological and social economic rehabilitation ,community reconciliation through the peace caravan project with survivors and their communities in Ituri district in which over 300,000 community members have to get through in sensitization and dialogue on reconciliation activities.



Annex II: TFV List of Assistance Projects in Northern Uganda

Northern Uganda Project Number(s)	Partner	Area	Period	Amount	Funded by	Description
TFV/UG/2007/R1/018 TFV/UG/2007/R2/042	AVSI	Northern Uganda	1 Nov 08 – 30 Nov 15	€679,919	Common Basket	Medical rehabilitation to 300 disabled victims of war in northern Uganda through provision of prosthetics, orthotics, and physiotherapy. To improve the quality of life and social inclusion for physically disabled victims of war through psychosocial rehabilitation in northern Uganda.
TFV/UG/2007/R1/014c	CVT	Gulu, Kitgum, Amuria and Lira Districts	30 Oct 09 – 29 Nov 15	\$510,905 and €559,551	Common Basket	To provide survivors of LRA-inflicted torture and violent trauma with effective mental health rehabilitation services through on-site mental health clinical mentoring and supervision to the counsellors in partner NGOs.
TFV/UG/2007/R1/014a	ADDA	Amuria, Soroti, Kaberamaido	24 Apr 15 – 23 Apr 16	€ 60,000	Finland	Physical and psychological rehabilitation for up to 1,000 victim survivors, with a special focus on girls and women subjected to sexual crimes. To undertake victim mobilization and identification, counselling, reconstructive and corrective surgery, recuperative/restorative surgery, orthopaedic surgical services and prosthetic devices for victims of deformity.
TFV/UG/2007/R1/014b	NECPA	Oyam, Kole, Lira, Alebtong, Agago	24 Apr 15 – 23 Apr 16	€ 60,000	Finland	Physical and psychological rehabilitation and medical referrals for up to 2,200 victim survivors, including victim survivors of sexual violence (both men and women) with fistula or other reproductive health conditions for surgery and treatment.
TFV/UG/2007/R1/016	TPO	Gulu, Kitgum	24 Apr 15 – 23 Apr 16	€ 60,000	Common Basket	Integrated physical and psychological rehabilitation services to 2,360 beneficiaries and improve access to rehabilitative, surgical and medical services through capacity building for social workers and developing referral pathways among service providers.
TFV/UG/2007/R1/023	CCVS	Lira	24 Apr 15 – 23 Apr 16	€ 50,000	Finland Italy	Psychological rehabilitation for up to 350 former child soldiers, children with physical wounds and mental health problems, inmates of Lira prison, and children of adult beneficiaries. To also include community sensitization through local radio stations programme “Healing our Wounds”.



Northern Uganda Project Number(s)	Partner	Area	Period	Amount	Funded by	Description
TFV/UG/2007/R1/035	AHS	Lira	24 Apr 15 – 23 Apr 16	€ 50,000	Finland Norway Common Basket	Comprehensive medical referrals, physical and psychological rehabilitation services for up to 740 victim survivors of war. To empower and promote victim survivors and local community participation in support and positive response to the needs of victim survivors in the community through community action model.
TFV/UG/2007/R1/041	GWED-G	Gulu, Nwoya, Amuru	24 Apr 15 – 23 Apr 16	€ 60,000	Finland	Physical rehabilitation and psychological support to reduce trauma and restore hope to up to 500 victim survivors of war. To raise awareness of over 60,000 community members on preventing and responding to SGBV.



Annex III: TFV Planned Assistance Projects in CAR

New CAR Project Number*	Partner	Location	Obligated Amount	Description
TFV/CAR/2012/R2/001	Local NGO	Ombella Mpoko	XAF 13,166,600 (€ 20,063)**	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote socio-economic reintegration of victims of SGBV, medical care, social & psychological rehabilitation, and material support Support communities through local development initiatives and provide multifaceted support to vulnerable people to promote socio-economic and environmental development
TFV/CAR/2012/R2/002	Local NGO	Ouham	XAF 56,852,685 (€ 86,630)**	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restore lives of victims of sexual violence and abuse by ensuring recognition of their victimisation and establishing preventive mechanisms against diverse forms of abuse Provide physical & psychosocial rehabilitation, material support Beneficiaries targeted are women and men victims of sexual violence, their children, children born out of rape, and disabled people
TFV/CAR/2012/R2/003	Local NGO	Bangui & Ombella Mpoko	XAF 56,734,493 (€ 86,450)**	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide physical and psychological rehabilitation and material support to victims, and assistance for their reintegration Educate community about sexual violence as a tactic of war and the link between peace, reconciliation and rehabilitation; strengthen capacity of community leaders Awareness campaigns, outreach and advocacy on issues of sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict
TFV/CAR/2012/R2/004	Int'l NGO	Ouham & Ouham Pende	XAF 98,258,100 (€ 149,723)**	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of victims of violence and training on sexual violence Training, capacity building, sensitisation of communities/local stakeholders and advocacy Improve living conditions of people who have suffered violence through medical support, psychological support, follow-up on reintegration and material support (non-food items)
TFV/CAR/2012/R2/005	Int'l NGO	Bangui, Bimbo & Ombella Mpoko	XAF 95,440,012 (€ 145,428)**	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide psychosocial rehabilitation and social and economic reinsertion for women victims of violence to assist their reintegration and foster a sense of justice Sensitise and mobilize local communities to reduce stigmatization and discrimination of victims
TFV/CAR/2012/R2/006	Local NGO	Ombella Mpoko, Ouham & Nan Gribizi	XAF 77,820,000 (€ 118,579)**	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support multifaceted development efforts of grassroots communities, technical assistance to community-based organisations Restore dignity to victims of sexual violence and facilitate reintegration into home communities; targeted groups are: women, men victims of SGBV, and children and young people made vulnerable to SGBV

* The list of projects is of an indicative nature only and does not reflect any existing contractual obligation between the TFV and implementing partners.

** The exchange rate for September 2014 (1 EUR= 0.759 USD and 498.107 XAF) was used to calculate the values.

