



Fonds au Profit des Victimes
The Trust Fund for Victims



A Road to Recovery

Healing, Empowerment and Reconciliation



Programme Progress Report

Winter 2014

**Support to Victim Survivors of
Sexual and Gender-Based Violence**

November 2014

TRUST FUND FOR VICTIMS

A Road to Recovery: Healing, Empowerment and Reconciliation

Programme Progress Report Winter 2014

Support to Victim Survivors of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence

Cover Photo: Marita Nadalutti

Marita Nadalutti took all pictures used in this report during monitoring and evaluation missions in Northern Uganda (November 2012) and Bukavu, DRC (April 2014).

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Acknowledgements

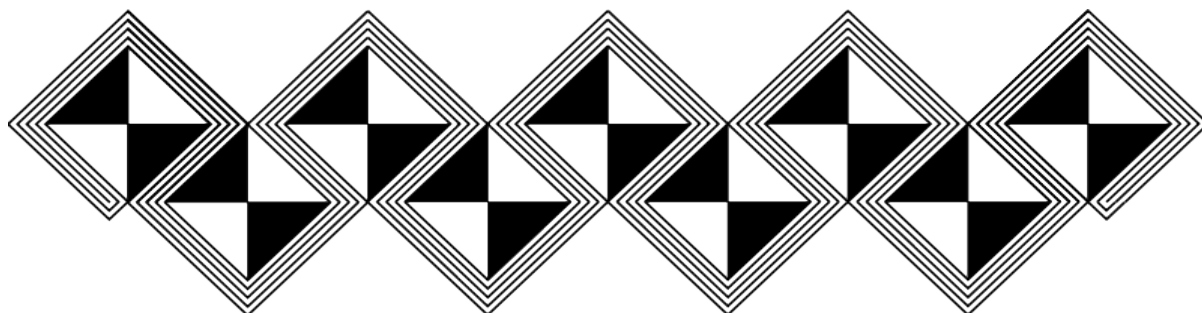
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The information and photos presented in this report reflect the efforts of our partners and staff. The pictures are of actual TFV beneficiaries, staff and activities. Special recognition goes to Marita Nadalutti, Programme Assistant, for her beautiful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

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Acronyms

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

Executive Foreword

The pervasiveness of sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) in modern conflict has been widely researched and reported. Most SGBV victim survivors are women and girls, who in many societies are often already in a vulnerable position. Yet sexual violence committed against men and boys is not a marginal occurrence. As victim survivors face further stigmatisation within their families and communities, just because of what they experienced, this demonstrates that often the *aim* of sexual and gender based violence in conflict, beyond committing the act, is to destroy the social fabric of enemy communities.

Throughout most of recorded history, sexual violence in conflict was considered to be collateral damage, if not belonging to the realm of the victors' rightful spoils. The voice of their victims went unheard. Only very recently the narrative has shifted significantly towards a recognition that sexual violence in conflict is actually a crime, not a prerogative, requiring a legal response from domestic jurisdictions up to the level of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and the need for victim survivors and their families to be recognised and to obtain redress, including healing, empowerment and reconciliation.

The Rome Statute for the first time incorporated sexual violence into the realm of core international crimes, to be adjudicated by the ICC. The Statute and its regulatory framework also provide victims with a right to reparations and with the possibility of receiving rehabilitation assistance, both to be ensured through the intermediary of the Trust Fund for Victims (TFV).

The mission of the Trust Fund for Victims at the ICC is to *respond* to the harm resulting from the crimes under the jurisdiction of the ICC by ensuring the rights of the most vulnerable victims and their families through the provision of reparations and assistance. Already in 2008, the TFV Board of Directors launched a call for earmarked contributions to address the harm suffered by SGBV victim survivors, in recognition of the pattern of harm resulting from SGBV being prevalent in most situations before the ICC, which are also the areas of intervention of the Fund. Over the past six years, we have encountered a strong response, resulting as of November 2014 in a total revenue of over €5 million in voluntary contributions earmarked for SGBV victims.

Next to this being a remarkable fundraising success for the TFV, it also reflects a strong policy based engagement by States Parties. Already since 2010, Finland and Norway have notably and consistently supported the TFV with SGBV earmarked donations, the use of which is at the core of this report. The significance of the United Kingdom's initiative to associate the TFV with its Preventing Sexual Violence Initiative (PSVI) has also been that other donors have been inspired to earmark their voluntary contributions to the TFV for SGBV victim survivors.

The TFW Winter 2014 Programme Progress Report provides a comprehensive overview of the TFW's programmatic approaches and the project results achieved in addressing harm suffered by SGBV victim survivors. Moreover, the report demonstrates that next to addressing this specific type of harm, the TFW undertakes to mainstream and incorporate gender considerations in all stages of project development and implementation, in order to account for the socio-cultural patterns in gender relations that may influence activities and outcomes. This has been the practice of the TFW from the onset, which is reflected by its retention as a major cross-cutting theme in the new TFW Strategic Plan (2014-2017).

I am extremely proud to acknowledge the efforts of our programme staff, as well as the work of our locally based implementing partners, who on behalf of the TFW assist victim survivors on a daily basis to address and overcome the harm and prejudice that they are facing.

Pieter de Baan

Executive Director, Trust Fund for Victims



Report Summary

Rape, sexual slavery, forced prostitution, and other forms of sexual violence are increasingly used around the world as tactics of war. The serious short- and long-term consequences of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)—including physical harm, psychological trauma, stigma, social ostracism, and erosion of community stability—affect individuals as well as communities and undermine efforts to promote peace and reconciliation.

The International Criminal Court (ICC) and the Trust Fund for Victims (TFV) were created in 2002 for the purpose of prosecuting those responsible for genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity and for providing support to victim survivors of these crimes and their families. With a growing emphasis on the plight of victim survivors of SGBV, the ICC and TFV are at the forefront of the global movement to end impunity for sexual violence and gender-based crimes by addressing the needs of those who have suffered and survived these crimes.

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. Although there are important differences in the contexts in which the TFV's assistance to victim survivors is being implemented in northern Uganda and DRC—most notably, eastern DRC is still plagued by on-going violent conflict and instability, while northern Uganda has experienced a period of relative calm and is in a post-conflict and reconstructive period—in both situations the TFV is supporting activities that aim at physical, psychological, and socio-economic rehabilitation and reintegration, along with community reconciliation.

Physical rehabilitation is aimed at addressing the care and rehabilitation needs of those who have suffered 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.

Among the most important of the TFV-supported assistance activities are those addressing sexual and other forms of gender-based violence. These activities target victim survivors of SGBV, including girls abducted and/or recruited into armed groups. The TFV considers its assistance to victim survivors of SGBV and its emphasis on addressing the special vulnerability of girls and women as key steps toward ending impunity for perpetrators, establishing durable peace and reconciliation in conflict settings, and successfully implementing the full range of U.N. Security Council Resolutions on women, peace, and security.

Between 2008 and 2014 the governments of Andorra, Denmark, Germany, Norway, Finland, Republic of Estonia, Japan, Italy, and the United Kingdom have provided funds to the TFV earmarked to support the work of its partners assisting victim survivors of SGBV in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), northern Uganda, and the Central African Republic (CAR) – a programme currently under suspension due to the tenuous security situation. Some of the funds received last year have also been earmarked to five of the six new projects that will start soon in northern Uganda, focusing on the physical and psychological rehabilitation of victims.

This report provides an update on the activities of the following TFV partners during the period of April to September 2014 implemented with SGBV-earmarked funds: Association des Mamans Anti-Bwaki (AMAB), Bureau d'Etude et d'Appui Technique aux Initiatives Locales/Action for Living Together (BEATIL/ALT), Collectif des Associations Féminines de Beni (CAF-Beni), Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Archbishop E. Kataliko Actions for Africa (KAF), Missionnaires d'Afrique, and Réseau Haki na Amani (RHA), all operating in eastern DRC, and Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI), operating in both DRC and Uganda. Updates on the other, non-earmarked activities, including those of Appui à la Communication Interculturelle et à l'Auto Promotion Rurale (ACIAR) in the DRC, and Association of Volunteers in International Service (AVSI) and Center for Victims of Torture (CVT) in Uganda, are also provided.

A summary of activities planned for the newly-approved extensions of the existing projects in DRC and Uganda, as well as, the description of the new projects in Uganda are also provided. The report includes an update on the status of activities in the Central African Republic (CAR). These projects illustrate the TFV's priority to mainstream gender-sensitive responses and SGBV activities across all projects, according to the recommendations in the 2013 TFV External Programme Evaluation.

This report also serves as a final report for the activities supported through the donation from the Government of Norway; and as a mid-term report for activities supported through the multi-annual donation from the Government of Finland.



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 provide assistance to 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. This Programme Progress Report covers the period from April through September 2014. There is no significant progress on the reparations mandate since the last report was in Summer 2013. Therefore, this report will focus exclusively on the TFV's Assistance mandate.

TFV Assistance Programming

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 as a result of these crimes. Under this mandate, the TFV is providing a broad range of support to the most vulnerable and

marginalized survivors, through innovative projects 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.



Gender and TFV Assistance Programming

“Gender” may sometimes be used to refer to biological differences between males and females. In the context of TFV programmes, however, it relates more generally to the expected behaviours, characteristics, and roles that are ascribed to men and women in a given society or culture¹. In this context, norms around gender affect how men and women interrelate and how they behave in and interact with their communities.

Gender also influences such things as access to schooling; access to land, inheritance, credit, and other potential sources of income; work opportunities; decision-making authority; and vulnerability to disease. Traditional gender roles in most societies usually favour men over women, and as a result women are frequently deprived of rights, power, and resources.²

These gender dimensions have a critical influence on vulnerability to violence, aggression, and other gross human rights violations. In the conflict-affected situations where the TFV works, gender plays strongly into the forms and the impact of violence. Gender-based violence, of which sexual violence is the most common form, is one of the most widespread forms of criminality experienced in armed conflicts and is predominantly committed against women and girls. Rape has become a “weapon of war” used to punish communities for their political loyalties, or as a form of ethnic cleansing.

Similarly, there is a clear gender dimension related to the impact of violence. It could be argued that the female victims, because of the nature of their experience and because of their social and cultural surroundings, need distinct mechanisms that facilitate their recovery and reintegration in a different way than their male peers. The specific trauma related to sexual and gender-based violence, and the subsequent social alienation, may also affect the possibility of these victims to fully participate in and benefit from reparation.

Conflict may, for example, force an unexpected redefinition of gender roles, due to the loss of male family members who join or are forced into armed groups or killed, thus leaving women as the primary bread winners and the only decision-maker in the immediate family. In addition, violence impacts men and boys differently than it impacts women and girls. In the TFV’s experience, female victims tend to experience more severe psychological and social consequences, including stigma, marginalization, and exclusion. In turn, women approach the issues of justice, rehabilitation, reparation and reconciliation differently than men.

This understanding of gender underlines the importance of **gender mainstreaming**, the explicit incorporation of gender considerations in all stages of designing, implementing, and monitoring reparation awards or assistance programming. Beyond aiming for a balanced participation of men and women in TFV-supported activities, this involves considering the cultural and social contexts surrounding the role of males and females, analysing the underlying

1 “Women, Girls, Boys & Men. Different Needs – Equal Opportunities, IASC Gender Handbook for Humanitarian Action,” Inter-Agency Standing Committee, December 2006.

2 Gilles, K. (2012, January). “Gender Equality: Beyond Women’s Empowerment,” Interagency Gender Working Group <http://www.igwg.org/Articles/whatisgenderjanuary2012.aspx>.

causes of harm and social injustice, including assessing power and gender relations, and accounting for the influence and impact of gender on activities and outcomes.

The aim of gender mainstreaming is to ensure that the rights and the different needs and vulnerabilities of women, girls, men, and boys are met (being gender- and age-sensitive) and that gender-specific harm and circumstances are addressed. Particular efforts are made to ensure access to services and to information, taking into account that women, for example, may not be able to travel away from family and home, or be able to read, or have control over the use of their income, or have access to land, or have a bank account. The needs of a victim beneficiary's spouse or partner and/or children are also considered, in order to ensure long-term support for the family's socio-economic development, health and well being.

While there is necessarily a focus on empowering women and girls because of their increased vulnerability, and while special efforts are made to involve women specifically in designing, implementing, and measuring results of activities, such programming cannot succeed without the cooperation and participation of men. The TFW works to increase men's sense of ownership over new initiatives that promote gender equity, equality and women's empowerment and to increase men's comfort with seeing themselves as responsible, caring, and non-violent partners.

Gender roles and relations are not static and can be changed, even though ideas about gender are deeply ingrained. From an early age, boys may be socialized into gender roles designed to keep men in power and in control. Many grow up to believe that dominant behaviour towards girls and women is part of being a man. Risk-taking and aggressive sexual behaviour on the part of young men are often applauded by peers and condoned by society. Addressing these dynamics is a focus area of TFW's gender mainstreaming and can contribute to the deconstruction of negative, high-risk, and sometimes harmful attitudes.

For the TFW, addressing underlying gender inequalities is a fundamental requirement for meeting the needs and fulfilling the rights of victim survivors and their families and for bringing about transformative change in the communities where it works.

Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)

The ICC's Rome Statute has included sexual and gender-based crimes in its definition of war crimes and crimes against humanity, a first in the history of international justice. Today, the majority of the accused before the ICC are charged with such crimes.



SGBV Programming Responses

The TFV envisions working with implementing partners to ensure comprehensive SGBV programme responses in accordance with WHO and IASC guidelines:

Coordination, Policy and Capacity

- Continue fundraising to ensure continuity of existing activities and expand the scope to address SGBV with an emphasis on gender mainstreaming across all on-going activities.
- Strengthen the capacity of implementing partners to integrate comprehensive SGBV activities into projects and programmes, to ensure continuity of services for victim survivors and sustainability of TFV initiatives.
- Build (human) capacity: in most cases the TFV works with local NGOs and communities; lack of capacity for the local communities has been the biggest challenge, and thus the TFV is developing a capacity building strategy to ensure that skilled personnel in these communities are available to provide psychological support to SGBV victims.
- Collaboration with other donors: the TFV uses a sector approach to make its programme more successful and sustainable.
- Engage community in SGBV prevention and response: the TFV gender mainstreaming approach will ensure that communities are engaged in all steps of addressing SGBV, with increasing participation of men and boys in activities against SGBV.

Service Provision

- Expand medical and psychological care for victim survivors: strengthen referral systems of SGBV victims to make sure they get medical care (emergency contraceptives, HIV test and treatment, pregnancy care) on time. The TFV will work closely with its implementing partners to integrate SGBV medical management into existing health services.
- Support community-based initiatives to support victim survivors and their children.
- Strengthen programmes that target income-generating activities for victim survivors: ex-child soldiers, increasing girl's education in school, etc.
- Train community-based workers in sexual violence psychological support.

Among the most important of the TFV-supported assistance activities are those addressing the impact of SGBV. These activities target victim survivors of SGBV, including crimes of rape, sexual enslavement, forced pregnancy, and forced sterilisation, and including those abducted and/or recruited into armed groups.

There are serious short- and long-term consequences of SGBV, including physical harm, emotional trauma, stigma, social ostracism, and erosion of community stability. The effects of sexual violence linger at both individual and community levels, often repeat themselves in a cycle of violence, and undermine efforts to promote peace and reconciliation.

It is critical, therefore, to respond to the immediate needs of victim survivors to alleviate the physical and psychological harm suffered; to protect the most vulnerable from repeated harm, both during and in the aftermath of conflicts; to empower victim survivors to move from victimhood to stability as survivors and productive members of society; and to attempt to address the root causes of conflict so as to prevent reoccurrence and provide an impetus for non-violent conflict resolution.

Earmarked funding, especially for supporting victims of SGBV, constitutes an important share of the Trust Fund's resources under the assistance mandate. The TFV considers its assistance to victim survivors of SGBV and its emphasis in particular on addressing the special vulnerability of girls and women as key steps toward ending impunity for perpetrators, establishing durable peace and reconciliation in conflict settings, and successfully implementing the full range of U.N. Security Council Resolutions on women, peace, and security.

SECTION I: SGBV PROJECT UPDATES

This section presents the projects (ongoing and closed) implemented by the TFV in the DRC and northern Uganda using funds earmarked for SGBV activities. For each project, the donor countries which have contributed SGBV-earmarked funds since the inception of the project are indicated. In almost all cases, earmarked donations are matched with unrestricted resources from Common Basket funds. Key activities and achievements described for each project cover the period April to September 2014 (with the exception of RHA and CRS).

SGBV Project Updates - DRC

TFV/DRC/2007/R1/022	
Partner:	Association des Mamans Anti-Bwaki (AMAB)
Location:	Ituri
Assistance Type(s):	Psychological Rehabilitation Material Support
Funder(s):	Finland, Norway, Germany, United Kingdom
Duration:	1 December, 2008 – 31 August, 2015

Project Summary: Since late 2008, AMAB has implemented a project of psychological rehabilitation and economic support with female victim survivors of sexual violence, including those having suffered rape, sexual slavery, kidnapping, forced labour, and torture. The project targets Bunia and 15 surrounding areas in Ituri District, characterized by large numbers of victims of war crimes and crimes against humanity. In addition to the focus on individual women, AMAB also implements a range of community-level interventions, in order to reduce the stigma, which can surround an intervention focused on victim survivors of sexual violence, and to facilitate the reintegration of victim survivors into their community. The community focus, moreover, allows AMAB to provide psychological care for other traumatized individuals not directly targeted by the project, and to promote sustainability of project interventions through community ownership. AMAB also refers victim survivors for specialized medical care (e.g. fistula repairs, treatment of STIs).

Activities and Achievements:

Psychological Rehabilitation: AMAB provided psychological rehabilitation services, including home visits, individual counselling, group activities, and community therapy, to 300 female victim survivors of SGBV. By the period's end, most of the victim survivors had achieved restored psychological stability, and approximately 95 percent reported having reconciled with their families and communities. AMAB staff continued to identify and provide psychosocial support services to additional community members with psychological

trauma (30 new cases were identified during this reporting period). In addition, AMAB referred several victim survivors of rape or sexual violence, mutilation, and war-related violence for specialized medical care.

Between April and September 2014, over 20 community therapy sessions were facilitated by AMAB staff and trained community facilitators, involving 835 participants. Some of the rehabilitated project beneficiaries participated actively in community therapy sessions as a means of maintaining their own recovery as well as to support others. The process of re-socialization of victim survivors in communities was also strengthened by their participation in other community-based activities, such as village credit groups, community development associations, literacy training, and community dialogues (see below).

Material Support: AMAB supported 130 *Mutuelle de Solidarité* (Muso) groups (see text box below). At the close of the reporting period, a total of 1,893 community members were participating in the groups, including 106 victim survivors of sexual violence. Over \$40,000 was mobilized through the groups, from which about \$33,000 was provided in loans to members to support income-generating activities (IGAs); 145 members received loans in the first quarter of the reporting period and 233 in the second. In addition, social assistance grants were made to just over 50 Muso members each quarter to cover needs such as funerals, illness, new births, marriage, etc. The grants, loans, and member dividends provided through the Musos played a significant and important role in improving the economic capacity and well-being of victim survivors and facilitating their reintegration into their homes and communities.

Several of AMAB's Muso groups have started cooperative income generating and/or educational activities. In addition, many of the victim survivors themselves have formed local community development associations (AMAB is supporting 17 in total; two of these are very close to officially registering their groups). These associations engage in group IGAs (farming, livestock rearing, milling, sewing, etc.) for the purpose of producing food and/or earning income through sales and dividends. They also play a role in supporting the economic infrastructure and capacities of their communities. Some groups have been very successful, and are even managing to start new projects as profits are realized from others. Several associations have become involved in promoting wider community development and raising community awareness on such issues as the fight against sexual violence.

AMAB estimates that at least 85% of those with IGAs are earning a consistent income from the activities. Examples from this reporting period, for example, include the following:

- A beneficiary in Bunia sold seven piglets, earning \$280; another received \$472 through the sale of a pig.
- At Lipri, one beneficiary cultivating a field with potatoes and cassava harvested and sold \$257 worth of potatoes and another sold \$330 worth of maize and beans from her field; with part of the proceeds she bought three goats to support her son.
- At Shari, a beneficiary harvested 60 kg of beans from her field; two-thirds was sold, while equal parts of the remainder were consumed and saved as seed.
- At Bembe, a victim survivor earned \$380 from the sale of sweet potatoes. She used the earnings to purchase another plot of land and materials for building a house.

Savings and Lending Groups

The *Mutuelle de Solidarité* (Muso) model is being used by all of the TFV partners in the DRC who are implementing SGBV programming. The Muso groups, typically involving 15-30 members, promote economic security through an emphasis on savings, access to emergency funds, and access to loans for supporting small business ventures. Some groups also engage in collective income-generating activities, such as community farming. The Muso group model aims to provide a means for subsistence and for facilitating successful reintegration of victim survivors into their homes and communities. As a result of their participation in the groups, members consistently report an improved ability to pay for school and medical fees, food, and other basic household items as needed to participate actively in and contribute to social and community functions.

In addition to the economic benefits to members, the Muso groups also foster a sense of group solidarity and support, and serve as a platform for other programme activities, including community dialogues, health education, and awareness raising on other topics, such as sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). Implementing partners frequently report that the Muso groups help to restore a sense of dignity and self-worth to their members. The involvement of the victim survivors in IGAs has also given them a sense of hope, empowerment, and a voice in the community.

“I feel close to the other members [of my Muso group]. I share the joys and the troubles of the others, and it’s a family for me.” – Veronique, Muso member, South Kivu, DRC

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

AMAB supported 17 literacy centres (including two community centres), to address the need for literacy training among women victim survivors and others who did not have access to education during the armed conflict. A total of 450 individuals, including 388 women, were participating in the literacy training at the end of the session ending in June 2014, while 497 participants had registered for the new session which started in September.

Community Interventions: AMAB facilitated nine community-based awareness-raising workshops on transitional justice, covering the concepts of judicial prosecution, truth and reconciliation commissions, reparations, and institutional reform. The awareness-raising events also served to build understanding about the root causes, perpetrators, and consequences of conflict in Ituri between 1999 and 2005. These efforts are linked to AMAB’s participation in the “Memory Project” (see box below). AMAB identified 40 victims, including 24 SGBV victim survivors, who met the criteria for providing testimony.

Extension Plans: During a one-year extension period (September 2014 – August 2015), AMAB will continue to work in Bunia and 15 nearby sites to provide psychological care and promote family and community reintegration of at least 300 female victim survivors of sexual violence and 50 of their children or other unaccompanied children born subsequent to acts of rape. Other project beneficiaries will include at least 450 men and women victim survivors of crimes of war and crimes against humanity in Ituri during 2002-2005 or other members of these affected communities who will receive literacy training; 2,670 members of 175 Muso groups; and 2,500 community members, including the victim survivor beneficiaries, who will participate in community therapy and community dialogues, social transformation activities, and sensitisation in gender and SGBV, among others. The UK government funds the latest extension.

TFV/DRC/2007/RI/021	
Partner:	Bureau d'Etude et d'Appui Technique aux Initiatives Locales / Action for Living Together (BEATIL/ALT)
Location:	South Kivu
Assistance Type(s):	Psychological Rehabilitation Material Support
Funder(s):	Denmark, Finland, Norway, United Kingdom, Japan
Duration:	1 November, 2008 – 31 August, 2015

Project Summary: BEATIL/ALT supports the socioeconomic rehabilitation and reintegration of victim survivors of sexual violence and physical mutilation during armed conflict. The project, focused in the city of Bukavu and surrounding areas, aims to alleviate suffering and restore the economic capacity and dignity of these women primarily through support for their involvement in microcredit activities. BEATIL/ALT also provides assistance to enable their children to attend school. The project works to reduce stigma and create community cohesion by integrating victim survivors and community members in the microcredit activities and by sensitising communities at large on issues such as gender, SGBV, and conflict resolution.

Activities and Achievements:

Psychological Rehabilitation: BEATIL/ALT staff provided psychological support to 213 project beneficiaries, through individual consultations, group therapy, and home visits. A study on the psychological state of project beneficiaries was carried out; results will be available to inform the next extension of the project.

Material Support: BEATIL/ALT supported 800 children (two each from 400 victim survivors of sexual violence), including 489 girls and 311 boys, to go to school, through payment of school fees and provision of school supplies. In preparation for the new extension of the project, parents were sensitised on the importance of educating their children, agreements were established with the schools to be attended, and school supplies were purchased and distributed.

As a strategy for promoting the recovery, reintegration, and self-esteem of the women and empowering them to provide for their children's education and other needs on their own, BEATIL/ALT linked 400 women victim survivors to Muso groups and/or to other sources of microcredit. Around 600 additional community members also participated in one of the project's 48 Muso groups. As of end September 2014, over \$5,600 had been saved across all the groups, and more than \$4,400 had been disbursed as loans; 62% of members had benefited from loans by September.

Community Interventions: BEATIL/ALT facilitated a series of dialogues with local leaders and community members on the rights of women and how to identify violations of these rights.

Extension Plans: For the planned extension of the BEATIL/ALT project from September 2014 – August 2015, an additional 800 survivors and 1,600 of their children have been identified. Of these, 450 are victim survivors of sexual violence during armed conflict, 300 are others made vulnerable by conflict (including widows, abandoned women, unaccompanied children, and children born as a result of rape), and 50 suffered physical mutilations during the conflict. Of the newly identified women, 500 have been identified in Bukavu and 300 are in surrounding areas. The project will continue to provide psychological rehabilitation services, facilitate the socioeconomic empowerment of victim survivors by linking them to microcredit, support the education of their children, facilitate referrals for the physical rehabilitation of survivors of mutilation during war (for example, fitting of prosthetic devices), and facilitate community dialogue and reflection on issues of gender and conflict. The government of Japan funds the latest extension.



Pictured (l to r): Richard Budju, TFV Programme Assistant in DRC; Dr. Tina Amisi, coordinator of the Panzi Fistula Campaign; Herman Mukwenge, BEATIL/ALT Programme Manager; Bertin Bishikwabo, TFV Programme Assistant in DRC.

TFV/DRC/2007/R2/043	
Partner:	Collectif des Associations Féminines de Beni (CAF-Beni)
Location:	North Kivu
Assistance Type(s):	Psychological Rehabilitation Material Support
Funder(s):	United Kingdom
Duration:	9 July, 2013 – 31 August, 2015

Project Summary: CAF-Beni has worked with the TFV in the city and Territory of Beni since 2013, providing psychosocial and socioeconomic support to female victim survivors of sexual violence. CAF also facilitates referral of victim survivors for specialized medical care (repair of fistula, treatment of STIs, etc.) and supports literacy training for victim survivors and other community members. At a community level, CAF facilitates community dialogues to raise awareness and promote preventive action against SGBV.

Activities and Achievements:

Psychological Rehabilitation: CAF provided psychosocial support to 135 victim survivors of sexual violence through individual as well as family counselling. With assistance from OXFAM, CAF also continued to operate a transit house to accommodate female victim survivors of sexual violence during their medical care and/or legal follow-up. While at the transit house, the women received psychosocial counselling, medical follow-up, legal aid, and an opportunity to participate in IGAs or be linked to literacy training and/or savings and credit groups.

Material Support: CAF has established 24 Muso groups in support of its objective of socioeconomic reintegration of girls and women victim survivors of sexual violence. As of September 2014, a total of 416 members (including 307 women) were actively participating members of the groups. A total of \$5,752 in contributions by members had been made across all groups. Fifty-four



victim survivors of sexual violence have initiated IGAs, including in petty trade, sewing or knitting, agriculture, and livestock, and among these 17 reached a level of financial independence.

CAF supported four literacy centres, with a total of 87 students enrolled as of September 2014. Of these, 38 were victim survivors of sexual violence. At the end of the period, the proportion of students knowing how to read and write in each centre ranged from 65% - 100%.

Extension Plans: A one-year extension of the project, from September 2014 – August 2015, will allow CAF-Beni to support 185 female victim survivors of sexual violence in the city of Beni and eight surrounding communities, including the 135 current beneficiaries and 50 additional female victim survivors of sexual violence, to be identified. CAF-Beni will support the provision of psychological care, including individual consultations, group therapy, and family mediation. The economic status of victim survivors and other vulnerable community members will be strengthened through involvement in Muso groups and other productive associations, as well as through literacy training. At a community level, CAF-Beni will facilitate community dialogues to raise awareness and build community capacity to prevent sexual violence and provide care for victim survivors, and to involve communities in the process of social transformation and consolidation of peace. The UK government funds the latest extension.

Literacy Training

Literacy and numeracy training is an important strategy for facilitating community re-entry among those who were not able to attend school due to war or armed conflict, including children who were abducted by armed groups and victim survivors of rape and sexual violence who became young mothers. Literacy training also serves to strengthen interventions aiming at economic capacity building; Muso or SILC group members in particular are encouraged to participate in order to ensure that members can keep records and manage business activities.

To support literacy training, TFV partners provide initial or refresher training for literacy trainers; procure and distribute supplies (notebooks, pens, books, etc.); conduct community sensitisation to raise awareness on the importance of literacy, mobilize participation, and promote longer-term community support of the centres; and monitor attendance and learning outcomes.



TFV/DRC/2007/R2/028 TFV/DRC/2007/R2/029	
Partner:	Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI)
Location:	Ituri
Assistance Type(s):	Psychological Rehabilitation Material Support
Funder(s):	Andorra, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Norway, United Kingdom
Duration:	1 November, 2008 – 31 August, 2015

Project Summary: Since late 2008, COOPI has worked with the TFV in the DRC to support the reintegration of young victim survivors of war and armed conflict. Centred in Bunia town and three other sites, the program beneficiaries include young mothers who were victims of rape during the conflict or who suffered mutilation, forced marriage, and/or abduction into armed groups and have now returned home with their children. The program offers psychosocial support, access to medical care, and opportunities to reintegrate into school and learn business and professional skills, in order to help the young mothers recover, reintegrate, and grow in self-reliance and ability to care for their children. Other vulnerable children in the communities, including children from rape, victim survivors of sexual violence, children exploited for their labour (e.g. in gold mining), and those in conflict with the law, receive psychological support and referrals for medical care. Community- and family-focused interventions aim both to strengthen the capacity of communities and families to recognize and care for vulnerable children and youth as well as to sensitise communities on war crimes and violations of human and child rights and to give communities needed tools for reconciliation and non-repetition of crimes.

Activities and Achievements:

Psychological Rehabilitation: All of the project's direct beneficiaries, including young victim survivors of sexual violence, rape, and abduction by armed groups, together with other youth formerly associated with armed groups, received psychosocial follow up from the COOPI staff and opportunities to engage in other social and recreational activities aimed in part at psychological rehabilitation.

Material Support: COOPI supported 34 girls to attend secondary school (organised remedial classes to ensure they keep up with their classes, encouraged the girls to attend school, followed up with the schools to monitor the progress of each girl, and worked with parents to encourage financial support for the girls' education). Of the 34, 32 participated in the end of the 2013/2014 school year exams, while two were unable to do so because they were pregnant. Of the 32 who took their exams, 20 passed; the results of the seven girls in Class 6 were not yet published, and the results of five other girls were not announced as they had not paid their fees.

The 34 girls in school, along with eight from last year who did not re-enrol and 10 others who had previously dropped out of school (52 in total), had all previously received training in hair-dressing, as a means of generating income for their school fees or other needs. More than half of the girls in school, as well as some of those not in school, continued to be active in hair-dressing or other small businesses during the reporting period.



COOPI supported a second group of 105 young mothers (victim survivors of rape and/or abduction), as well as a group of 197 ex-child soldiers, to initiate and manage IGAs. Of the young mothers, a little over half actively participated in IGAs this period, while around 40% of the ex-child soldiers were engaged in IGAs supported by the programme (petty trade, carpentry, tailoring, hairdressing, etc.). Another 30% of the latter group were engaged in other business activities, including gold mining. COOPI “coaching” sessions through which the beneficiaries were able to exchange experiences and improve their skills.

COOPI encouraged these beneficiaries to form and/or join Muso groups as part of the longer-term strategy for attaining economic self-reliance. As of end-September 2014, a total of 103 beneficiaries, including 70 ex-child soldiers, 23 girl-mothers, and 10 girls in school, had joined. COOPI supported a total of 109 active Muso groups, with 3,064 participants (of which just under half were girls or women). In each of the two quarters comprising this reporting period, loans were distributed to over 200 members from savings contributed through the groups, and over 200 members were also able to access support through the Muso for social needs.

COOPI supported eight literacy centres, together with AMAB. Of the total number of individuals registered at the centres, 131 (31 males and 100 females) completed the first level of instruction by the end of June 2014. Of these, 100 achieved a good level of literacy (reading and writing in Swahili).

Community Interventions: COOPI uses its Muso groups as a platform for community and inter-community dialogues/therapy, as a strategy for helping communities to manage trauma, engage in constructive dialogue, cultivate a spirit of reconciliation and social cohesion, and prevent further violence and neglect of rights. After additional training was provided for community leaders and Muso group leaders in facilitating community dialogue or therapy sessions, 30 dialogues took place, involving around 1,400 people in total. In addition, 34 “peace education” sessions were organised through the Muso groups with assistance from TFV partner, Missionnaires d’Afrique; topics included gender and peace, peace and community development, and conflict resolution. COOPI facilitated 10 additional sensitisation events on the prevention of sexual violence, and used the occasion of the annual Day of the African Child Soldiers to implement one of the peace education sessions, with focus on the theme of non-repetition of crimes.

COOPI collected 70 victim testimonies for the Memory Project activity (see box below). Of the first batch of 30, 10 were from victim survivors of sexual violence and 20 from children formerly associated with armed groups.

Memory Project

TFV partners COOPI, ACIAR, RHA, AMAB, and Missionnaires d’Afrique are involved in a project of documenting and conserving the stories victims of war (“Shared History” or “Memory Project”). Victim testimonies will serve the purpose of helping reconstruct a history of events for future generations. The participating partners are working together to harmonize their efforts on this activity and to plan collaboratively. Mediators have undergone training to understand the meaning of the activity and to plan for and build skills in gathering and documenting the testimonies of victims individually and collectively. The work of identifying victims who will testify, and recording and translating the testimonies, has begun.

Extension Plans: During a one year extension from September 2014 to August 2015, COOPI will expand its work into two additional sites in Ituri where enrolment of children in armed groups, rape and sexual violence against young girls, mutilations, and other crimes took place. COOPI will continue to provide support to 160 of the current project beneficiaries, including 34 of the girl mothers, 86 of the girls previously in armed groups and/or forced marriages, and 40 boys previously in armed groups. COOPI will also work to identify 120 new girl mothers, 240 other girl victim survivors of sexual violence or other crimes, and the dependents of these girls or other vulnerable children. Support will include psychological follow-up, integration into social activities at school or in communities, medical support, support in schooling or literacy training, skills training and coaching, and/or integration in Muso groups. Interventions to strengthen the capacity of families to provide support, and interventions with community leaders and the general community to promote reparations, reconciliation, and social justice, including community dialogues, peace education (with the ECOPAIX project), and training in community therapy, respect of rights, gender, SGBV, and relevant laws, will continue. COOPI will also collect 100 victim testimonies for the shared history project, with other TFV partners. The UK government funds the latest extension.

TFV/DRC/2007/RI/019	
Partner:	Centres des Jeunes/Missionnaires d'Afrique
Location:	Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu
Assistance Type(s):	Psychological Rehabilitation
Funder(s):	Japan
Duration:	1 November, 2008 – 31 August, 2015

Project Summary: The ECOPAIX (A l'Ecole de la Paix) project of Missionnaires d'Afrique aims to contribute to restoring a culture of peace in target communities through “education for peace” activities in Ituri and the two Kivu provinces. The activities promote peace at a community level through the influence of school-children in their homes and communities. School-based Peace Clubs have also been formed, which serve as an additional venue for exchange, reflection, education, and cultural activities among students as well as out-of-school youth. In addition to the school-based sessions, Missionnaires d'Afrique facilitates community dialogues and “open door days” for communities, including a mobile museum of hope. Key themes of the ECOPAIX project include tolerance, inclusion, forgiveness, and peaceful co-habitation.

Activities and Achievements:

Psychological Rehabilitation: Through the ECOPAIX project, Missionnaires d'Afrique conducted nearly 5,000 education for peace sessions in targeted primary and secondary schools. The activities reached over 12,000 primary school students and 7,500 secondary school students. Using stories, games, peace-themed art, drama, poems, songs, and sharing of experiences, the sessions focused on the themes of cooperation and teamwork, peace, the importance of tolerance and respect, and (at secondary level) suffering—its causes, consequences, and ways to overcome it. School-based community therapy sessions were facilitated in 17 sites. Eight Peace Clubs remained active during the period, including jointly organizing a community event in Ituri in collaboration with MONUSCO on “the people’s right to peace”, which involved discussions with community leaders and members, cultural activities, and messages of peace for armed groups.

Community Interventions: Missionnaires d'Afrique facilitated over 200 “open door days” for communities, which included games, traditional dance, drama, poetry and song, and sharing of experiences. Exhibitions of the mobile museum were integrated with the events, where community members were able to view and discuss children’s drawings, pictures, and writing representing the experiences of war and its consequences as well as the children’s hopes for the future. A number of radio shows and spots, touching on themes of peace, the importance of work and schooling, respect for others, reconciliation and tolerance, environmental protection, equality, and conflict prevention were aired.

Testimonies for the memory project continued to be collected. In concert with these efforts, Missionnaires d'Afrique facilitated community-based conflict analyses in several sites,

to help in better understanding events around the war and conflict, including timelines, causes, actors, and consequences.

Extension Plans: A one year extension of the ECOPAIX project, through August 2015, will see the project expand its reach to 150 primary and secondary schools, in territories most affected by violence and destruction and where armed groups are still present and active. These areas have seen children implicated in violence through enrolment in armed forces, so the project will target children and youth associated with armed groups as well as children victimized by violence, including child mothers. Approximately 2,500 Education for Peace workshops will be facilitated, and the project will continue to facilitate community dialogues, community open door days, and the mobile museum. Community and school events will be supplemented with programs on local radio and public service announcements focusing on themes of peace and gender, among others. It is expected that the project will reach over 130,000 direct beneficiaries, including 22,500 beneficiaries in the new schools, plus some 272,000 indirect beneficiaries, including family members, teachers, and community members. The government of Japan funds the latest extension.



TFV/DRC/2007/R1/001 TFV/DRC/2007/R1/031 TFV/DRC/2007/R2/036	
Partner:	Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and sub-grantees
Location:	South Kivu and North Kivu
Assistance Type(s):	Physical Rehabilitation Psychological Rehabilitation Material Support
Funder(s):	Denmark, Finland, Germany, Norway
Duration:	11 December, 2009 – 10 October, 2014

Project Summary: Catholic Relief Services (CRS) works with four Congolese sub-grantees (Caritas Bukavu, Caritas Uvira, Réseau d'Action des Femmes Chrétiennes, and the 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:³

Physical Rehabilitation: CRS referred five women/victim survivors of sexual violence to Panzi General Reference Hospital for medical care, including surgery for fistula and prolapse.

Psychological Rehabilitation: Twenty-six victim survivors of sexual violence with psychological disturbances were provided psychosocial support and, where needed, referred to mental health centres for more specialized care.

Material Support: CRS supported a total of 96 savings and internal lending community (SILC) groups, a model similar to the *Mutuelle de Solidarité*. Of the 13 SILC groups supported in North Kivu, all were active and held regular meetings at which savings were collected and loans made. Eight were functioning at a level, which no longer requires regular external expertise and assistance. Of all 96 SILC, the proportion of members who benefited from a loan was around 80%, and during the reporting period, loans were provided to a total of 170 members.

CRS also supported four literacy training centres, with 47 participants (eight male, 39 female).

³ The TFV is waiting for the submission of a final report covering the period July to September 2014. Key activities and achievements under the CRS project during the period from April to June 2014 are described here.

Community Interventions: A key objective of CRS' work with survivors of sexual violence and their communities is to promote a clear understanding of the principle of transitional justice, including different forms of reparation, truth and reconciliation, the rights of victim survivors, etc. CRS field workers organised regular sessions to discuss the issues with survivors of violence and their communities through the SILC groups and Peace Clubs. In total, CRS reached around 5,450 victim survivors and members of their communities through these efforts. In this reporting period 191 sessions were facilitated in the two Kivu provinces.

To further the aim of promoting social cohesion and a culture of non-violence, CRS also facilitated mediation activities for resolving recurrent conflicts among community members before they lead to violence and without involving police or other local authorities. During the reporting period, 46 cases were mediated, of which a majority involved conflicts over land; others involved conflicts over financial debts, inheritance, and others.

All cases were amicably resolved or are in process of being resolved, some through Peace Clubs and others among SILC members, with guidance from CRS. In total, 175 community leaders in 35 communities were trained during the project to support interpersonal and inter-community conflict analysis and mediation.

Extension Plans: TFV support for the CRS project came to an end in October 2014.



TFV/DRC/2007/R1/004 TFV/DRC/2007/R2/027	
Partner:	Réseau Haki na Amani (RHA)
Location:	Ituri, South Kivu
Assistance Type(s):	Physical Rehabilitation Psychological Rehabilitation Material Support
Funder(s):	Republic of Estonia
Duration:	1 November, 2008 – 30 September, 2014

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. Community reconciliation and peace-building interventions centre on “Peace Week” events, which bring 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:⁴

Physical Rehabilitation: RHA identified victim survivors of sexual violence or other crimes, (e.g. forced amputation) and facilitated referrals for medical care to facilities in Bunia as well as outside. Between April and June 2014, RHA facilitated referrals for nine individuals requiring specialized medical attention. RHA also continued to monitor those referred previously to follow up on their progress, encourage adherence to treatment, and provide additional health education or other needed support; 107 individuals were followed up this period.

Psychological Rehabilitation: As of June 2014, RHA had a total beneficiary caseload of 626 individuals, primarily victim survivors of war and/or sexual violence. Victim survivors were followed up by RHA’s psychosocial counsellors and *animateurs*. This reporting period, almost 1,500 visits were made to the victim survivors to monitor their psychological, physical, and economic well-being and provide needed support. More than half of the beneficiaries (63%) presented with signs of moderate or severe trauma as a result of their experience during war or violent conflict, while others had lesser degrees of trauma or had sufficiently improved in terms of their condition during the year that they no longer required regular follow-up. Seven individuals with the most severe psychological problems, including those who were unwilling to be referred for medical care, were followed up by the project psychologist. Severely affected patients requiring psychiatric care at a level above that which RHA could provide were referred. Some project beneficiaries were not able to be followed up because access was poor due to insecurity; others were absent at

⁴ The TFV is waiting for the submission of a final report covering the period July to September 2014. Key activities and achievements under the RHA project during the period from April to June 2014 are described here.

the time of the follow-up visits, including those who had been referred elsewhere for extended medical care, or had died.

RHA conducted a three-day refresher training for 35 of the 44 psychosocial counsellors, covering the main principles and techniques of psychosocial care, communication skills, referrals, psychosocial care for children, care for other family members, and abuse of alcohol and drugs, among other topics.

Material Support: As of June 2014, RHA was supporting 177 Muso groups, with a total of 2,806 members (of whom 1,511 were women and 1,295 were men). Of these, 113 were programme beneficiaries (“victim survivors” in accordance with the TFV criteria), including 49 women and 64 men. Of the 177 groups, 141 were well-functioning, though most of these at an early stage (list of members, leaders elected, meeting schedule and procedures on savings established). An increasing number had achieved a slightly higher level of functioning, including initiation of savings, regular meetings and reporting, use of management procedures and tools, etc.

Over 1,100 members received loans, including 44 beneficiaries/victims (29 men, 15 women). Average loan size was just over \$13. The total amount of contributions across all Muso groups reached a total of \$84,648. All of the following indicators—amount of savings, average savings per member, amount of loans, average loan size, and reimbursement amounts—showed progressive growth relative to previous reporting periods.

In addition to its support for victim survivors through the Muso groups, RHA also identified 247 victim survivors requiring material support for initiating IGAs; of these, 215 received a starter kit of basic supplies according to the types of economic activities the victim survivors chose to pursue (including, most commonly, sewing, petty trade, and livestock-rearing).

Community Interventions: Following a spate of violent events in the territory of Djugu in May 2014 (killings, rape, machete attacks, burning of houses, destruction of agricultural fields, etc.), RHA facilitated a two-day workshop with community leaders and members to examine the causes, evolution, and scope of incidents and atrocities, identify those involved and affected, and discuss ways forward. An initial step towards understanding and mediating the conflict, this workshop will be followed up with a larger community event aimed at reconciliation, together with advocacy for greater efforts at protection and prevention of further incidents.



Extension Plans: TFV support for the RHA project came to an end in September 2014. The TFV and RHA are working together to ensure that victim survivors in need of medical care, identified during the latest extension, are referred to the appropriate medical facilities.

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

Project Summary: The KAF project was suspended at the end of February 2014 due to concerns with programme and financial management, which are being reviewed. More details will follow in subsequent reports.



SGBV Project Updates – Northern Uganda

TFV/UG/2007/R2/040	
Partner:	Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI)
Location:	Agago, Oyam, and Pader Districts
Assistance Type(s):	Physical Rehabilitation Psychological Rehabilitation
Funder(s):	Norway, Finland
Duration:	28 November, 2008 – 31 January, 2014

Project Summary: From November 2008 to January 2014, COOPI implemented a program designed to respond to as well as to prevent further occurrences of physical, sexual, and psychological violence in three war-affected districts of northern Uganda, perpetrated mainly against women and girls. Key project activities included case management for victim survivors of SGBV, human rights and SGBV-focused advocacy, and community sensitisation on the harm created by SGBV and protection strategies.

COOPI operated four counselling centres to provide services to victim survivors of SGBV, including counselling, post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) and emergency contraception, temporary shelter, transport, and referrals for additional medical care, legal services, and police support. COOPI also supported an emergency hotline for immediate response to rape cases and other serious physical assaults. Case follow-up was done with clients who accessed services through the centres, including medical follow-up and follow-up for mediation of conflict. Family mediation services were facilitated for domestic violence cases. Over the life of project, the centres and hotline served over 6,891 victim survivors.

The centres were part of a well-functioning referral system, in which victims were supported through a coordinated network of Community Activists and SGBV working groups, the police, health services, probation officers, other NGOs, schools, the court system, and religious and traditional leaders. Having established the referral systems and procedures in close coordination with local government and communities will help to ensure the sustainability of these services.

A follow-up survey with previous clients showed that over 90% of survivors were satisfied with the services they received (those not satisfied included those who preferred to receive all services in one place rather than being referred; others complained of the early release of perpetrators of sexual violence from prison). COOPI helped to ensure the quality of services through training and on-going support: A total of 26 health workers were trained in the clinical management of survivors of sexual assault and rape, including skills for carrying out examinations and the process for reporting cases and presenting appropriate evidence. Counselling centre staff also received training and mentoring in the provision of professional trauma counselling and management of survivors with mental health problems.

In addition to the services component, the project also worked at community level to raise awareness about SGBV and victims' rights, engage communities in identifying, reporting, and referring SGBV cases to the relevant service providers, and build skills in conflict resolution and in preventing and responding to SGBV. The project used community dialogues, community therapy sessions, cultural activities, radio, distribution of educational and advocacy materials (posters, leaflets, t-shirts), and participation in international days of commemoration such as International Women's Day and the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender Violence to mobilize and educate communities.

Sensitisation activities were carried out in over 200 schools and 150 villages during the project period, reaching over 80,000 people. In addition, awareness-raising through community dialogues and radio talk shows is estimated to have reached almost 700,000 people. These activities had several objectives, including to sensitise community members on the major causes and negative impacts of SGBV; identify community perceptions, myths, structures, and institutions perpetuating SGBV and other harmful traditional practices; raise awareness about relevant laws and provisions of the constitution put in place to combat SGBV and remedies available to victims; and identify the roles and responsibilities of community members and different community structures and



institutions in combatting SGBV and other discriminatory practices. Special emphasis was given to promoting men's' and boys' involvement in addressing SGBV issues.

COOPI's balanced approach between providing direct assistance to victims, building capacity, and promoting community participation will help to ensure the sustainability of interventions in the post-TFV programme period. The on-going presence of a range of community resources (counselling centres, youth centres, youth groups, trained community activities and other change agents, savings groups) and the development of protection strategies and new tools such as a SGBV database, tools for reporting monitoring case management, and materials for training and advocacy will all help to ensure local involvement and ownership in addressing SGBV and supporting victim survivors.

Extension Plans: The COOPI project in Uganda ended in January 2014. Unspent funds were re-obligated to one of the new projects to be implemented in northern Uganda (see below).

SECTION II: OTHER ASSISTANCE PROJECTS (NON-EARMARKED)

This section presents the projects (ongoing and closed) implemented by the TFV in the DRC and northern Uganda using unrestricted funds from the Common Basket. Key activities and achievements described for each project cover the period April to September 2014, except for ACIAR.

Assistance Projects (Non-Earmarked) - DRC

TFV/DRC/2007/R1/011, TFV/DRC/2007/2/026, TFV/DRC/2007/R2/030	
Partner:	Appui à la Communication Interculturelle et à l'Auto Promotion Rurale (ACIAR)
Location:	Ituri
Assistance Type(s):	Psychological Rehabilitation, Material Support
Funder(s):	Common Basket
Duration:	1 November 2008 – 30 September, 2014

Project summary: ACIAR has been working with the TFV in Ituri since late 2008, with a particular focus on children and youth formerly associated with armed groups, other severely affected children or youth in the target communities, and families caring for children orphaned during war. ACIAR provides psychological rehabilitation services and has established job training centres in five sites to teach children vocational skills and, particularly in the case of ex-child soldiers, to facilitate their demobilization and reintegration into communities. Some beneficiaries also participate in savings and lending groups, along with other community members. Community-level interventions include community therapy sessions through the Muso groups, aimed at promoting social cohesion and unity, and socio-cultural events through which messages of peace, reconciliation, forgiveness, and cohesion are shared with communities.

Activities and Achievements:⁵

Psychological Rehabilitation: ACIAR's psychological rehabilitation services include counselling and follow-up visits for those suffering with psychiatric or medical problems, drug dependency, and other issues. During the quarter, ACIAR facilitated counselling

⁵ The TFV is waiting for the submission of a final report covering the period July to September 2014. Key activities and achievements under the ACIAR project during the period from April to June 2014 are described here.

sessions with 51 children and conducted follow-up visits with other children and/or their parents to address less severe issues. Five children, including three ex-child soldiers and two other vulnerable children, were referred for medical care, and one was referred for more specialized psychological care. Through the Muso groups, 13 community therapy sessions were also facilitated, in coordination with CCVS.

Material Support: Through June 2014, ACIAR was supporting 101 Muso groups with a total of 1,788 members, including 39 beneficiaries (ex-child soldiers or other vulnerable youth). During the quarter, \$13,752 was loaned out to members to support income-generating activities. Around 65 vulnerable youth and nine ex-child soldiers regularly attended the job training centres. Students who had been in the centres for at least a year were given practical exams in their areas of focus (sewing, carpentry, photography, livestock, or mechanics). In total, 33 (including two girls) passed the test, with scores ranging from 42 to 78%. The centres generated funds to support their own operations through the sale of products and services, and while revenues increased over the past year, they are still not yet adequate to cover expenses.

Community Interventions: As part of its participation in the Memory Project, ACIAR recorded an additional 50 testimonies, carried out community-wide sociocultural days in four sites, and conducted “conflict analysis” events in five sites; through these events communities were facilitated to examine local causes of conflict, the actors involved, and notable results or consequences.

Extension Plans: TFV support for the ACIAR project came to an end in September 2014.



Assistance Projects (Non-Earmarked) – Northern Uganda

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
Funder(s):	Common Basket
Duration:	1 November, 2008 – 30 November, 2015

Project Summary: Since 2008, AVSI has implemented two projects with the TFV in northern Uganda, one identifying and mobilizing victims for physical rehabilitation (with TFV partner Interplast), and one providing amputee victims with prosthetic limbs at the Gulu Regional Orthopaedic Workshop (GROW). AVSI provides prostheses and orthotics for those with conflict-related physical disabilities; provides counselling, occupational therapy, and physiotherapy for patients and family members as needed; and carries out community sensitisation to raise awareness about the availability and importance of rehabilitation for war victims.

Activities and Achievements:

Physical Rehabilitation: AVSI produced and delivered 35 prostheses and 83 orthotics. In addition, repairs were carried out on the prostheses of 33 patients. A total of 41 patients were admitted to GROW during the quarter for physical and/or psychological rehabilitation, while 38 beneficiaries received services (prostheses, orthotics, counselling, occupational therapy, or physiotherapy) as out-patients: 38 during April – June and 73 from July – September. During the second half of the reporting period, AVSI followed up 76 post-prosthetic and orthotic patients in four districts. AVSI also followed up 48 clients who had undergone plastic surgery in past years. All were children, and most had successfully reintegrated back into school. Their school performance and self-esteem were significantly improved, though generally less so for the 25 girls, who were found to be more self-conscious about their appearance than the boys.

Psychological Rehabilitation: From April – June, AVSI provided multiple sessions of counselling to 14 amputees and other victims with conflict-related physical disabilities at GROW or during community outreach; 26 victims were counselled between July – September. Two couples counselling sessions were also held. 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. One staff member attended a one-

week, practical training in family therapy organised by the School of Psychology, Makerere University.

Beatrice (not her real name), 44, lost her leg when she stepped on a landmine during the conflict in Northern Uganda. The GROW team met Beatrice and her five children on a follow-up visit, after having fitted her with a prosthetic leg. The team found Beatrice and her family happy and healthy, growing pumpkin, sesame, beans, groundnuts, and sunflowers on the family farm. They are also raising goats and pigs. Beatrice is supporting her family and providing for the children's schooling from the proceeds earned through her farming activities. Says Beatrice, "Before the landmine incident, I was farming. When I lost my leg, I thought life was over, [and] I started playing a passive role in my family. But now, I'm confident in myself, and enjoying work even more than ever."

Community Interventions: AVSI participated in a radio talk show to discuss the importance of physical and psychological rehabilitation in a post-war situation. The benefits of rehabilitation for the war victims, the importance of reducing stigma, and the availability of services being offered by the GROW Centre were all discussed. A community sensitisation meeting was held in Koro sub-county in Gulu district, which has an unusually high incidence of suicide, to screen for potential project beneficiaries.

Extension Plans: During a one-year extension of the project, AVSI will provide orthotics and prosthetics, physical rehabilitation, and psychosocial support services to 300 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. Home-based follow-up will be carried out to support rehabilitation at community level, focusing not only on medical rehabilitation but also on the psychosocial well-being of the patient and family members. Information about the rehabilitation services will be disseminated through radio and community leaders, and community programmes will be organized regularly to raise awareness about the importance of medical and psychosocial rehabilitation and to sensitise communities so as to reduce stigma and strengthen support for persons with disabilities.



TFV/UG/2007/RI/014c	
Partner:	Centre for Victims of Torture (CVT)
Location:	Gulu, Kitgum, Amuria, and Lira Districts
Assistance Type(s):	Psychological Rehabilitation
Funder(s):	Common Basket
Duration:	30 October, 2009 – 29 November, 2015

Project Summary: CVT provides trauma counselling services to victims of war crimes, including survivors of torture, victim survivors of SGBV, ex-combatants and child soldiers, and others such as orphans and vulnerable children. CVT is also building the capacity of a network of NGOs in northern Uganda to provide high-quality mental health rehabilitation services to survivors of war, torture, and violent trauma. CVT provides formal training as well as on-the-job training, supervision, and joint counselling sessions. CVT also provides counselling to overwhelmed staff of other organisations.

Activities and Achievements:

Psychological Rehabilitation: CVT counselled 142 victims during the reporting period, including nine sessions with couples or families; a majority were victim survivors of SGBV and victims of physical trauma or torture. All sessions were conducted together with counsellors from partner organisations, as part of their capacity building. CVT is building capacity among mental health workers at nine organisations, who participate in formal training for three days per month and in field activities for one to two days monthly. From April to September, CVT conducted 12 sessions (84 hours) of formal training and organised another 42 hours of training from another organisation. Training covered cognitive behavioural therapy, intervention in alcohol abuse, family therapy, couples therapy, group therapy, development of treatment plans, and other topics. In addition, CVT provided 153 sessions of clinical supervision.

In April, two Masters-level students from the Department of Psychology at Makerere University commenced internships with CVT in Gulu (see text box, next page). The interns were oriented to the project, attended training sessions and field activity supervision sessions along with partner counsellors, and helped to facilitate a training on the subject of alcohol/substance abuse. At the conclusion of their internship in September, one began a paid position with an NGO working in northern Uganda.

Extension Plans: During a 12-month extension of the project, through November 2015, CVT will continue to provide mental health services for traumatized, war-affected populations in Gulu and Lira districts. It will strengthen the mental health sector in northern Uganda by facilitating networking and referral systems involving various actors in the sector and providing training to mental health practitioners. CVT will provide theoretical training and clinical supervision for counselling staff from partner NGOs and provide opportunities for the staff and students to gain practical experience in counselling. CVT will continue to host Masters-level psychology students from Makerere University as interns, and will expand the project to

include the direct hire, training and supervision of three northern Ugandan psychosocial counsellors (PSCs) to provide individual and/or group therapy. With its partners, CVT expects to provide in-depth mental health services for at least 125 new survivors of torture and war-trauma.

Institutional Partnership: CVT and Makerere University

Enhancing the availability and quality of therapeutic healing in communities most affected by conflict is the prime objective of a memorandum of agreement signed in January 2014 between the Center for Victims of Torture and the School of Psychology at Makerere University in Kampala, Uganda.

It is estimated that around 60% of the population of northern Uganda was traumatised directly or indirectly during the conflict. Most rural communities do not have access to psychological and trauma counselling services, however, due to a severe lack of trained personnel capable of dealing with such trauma, especially in such areas. Educational institutions often do not offer practical fieldwork experience, and those who do receive mental health training choose to be based in Kampala or other larger cities, far away from the people and communities that most need assistance.

The partnership between CVT and the University will address these challenges by supporting the development of a skilled mental health work force. The two parties are jointly developing a training curriculum that will build the capacity of students (from the University and from other interested service organisations) to provide clinically sound and effective mental health services for survivors of torture and war related trauma. In addition, under the agreement, up to 12 students from the School of Psychology will be placed with CVT for two-month field internships in northern Uganda during the 2014 academic year, under the supervision of CVT's psychotherapist/trainer, an expert in the field of conflict trauma counselling. Students at the University will earn course credits towards their degree.

Given that girls and women are disproportionately affected by conflict, trauma, and the stigma and rejection associated with abduction and/or sexual violence, the training curriculum includes a module specifically for treatment of victim survivors of SGBV and covers gender equality, gender rights and responsibilities, the legal landscape, and enforcement options that are available to survivors.



Pictured (l to r): Scott Bartell, TFV Regional Programme Officer; Janet Nambi, Ph.D, Chair, Department of Mental Health and Community Psychology, Makerere University; Professor Peter Baguma, Dean, School of Psychology, Makerere University; Gabriele Marini, Psychotherapist/Project Officer, CVT.

SECTION III: CAR & NEW NORTHERN UGANDA PROJECTS

New Project Updates – Northern Uganda

Five new SGBV-focused projects (and one non-earmarked project) will be implemented soon in northern Uganda with TFV support. The six were selected through a competitive process launched by the TFV in late 2013, which sought to identify Ugandan organisations with the capacity to deliver integrated physical and psychological rehabilitation assistance interventions for victim survivors in northern Uganda.

Because there are still a large number of victim survivors with physical injuries and psychological trauma sustained during the conflict in northern Uganda from 2002 to the present, the TFV pursued a process of selecting partners capable of providing the following rehabilitative services, among others: medical services for victim survivors of sexual violence; trauma counselling and psychological support services; reconstructive plastic surgery to remedy 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 explosive fragments); post-burn corrective surgery and physiotherapy; victim patient community mobilization initiatives; and referrals for post-operative care and follow-up.

In addition to the aims of enhancing access to rehabilitative surgical and medical services and enhancing access to psychological rehabilitation support, the TFV sought to identify innovative projects which would support reconciliation and healing at community levels, including sensitisation and awareness raising campaigns to reduce the added stigma and discrimination that victims of grave human rights abuses often face.

The new projects will all be implemented during an initial one-year period. A brief overview of the planned activities is as shown in the table on the following page (the implementing organisations are identified only as local or international, as the TFV does not disclose names while signatures on contracts are pending).



New N. Uganda Project Number(s)	Partner	Location	Obligated Amount	Funders	Description
SGBV Earmarked Projects					
TFV/UG/2007/RI/014a	Local NGO	Amuria, Soroti, Kaberamaai	€ 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/RI/014b	Local NGO	Oyam, Kole, Lira, Alebtong, Agago	€ 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/RI/023	Int'l NGO	Lira	€ 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 sensitisation through local radio stations programme "Healing our Wounds".
TFV/UG/2007/RI/035	Local NGO	Lira	€ 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/RI/041	Local NGO	Gulu, Nwoya, Amuru	€ 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.
Non-Earmarked Projects					
TFV/UG/2007/RI/016	Local NGO	Kulu, Kitgum	€ 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.

The TFV completed the process required to start implementing assistance projects in the CAR, following an objective and comprehensive selection process and the release of contracts for selected implementing organisations. The projects, to be implemented in several regions of the country, will target those who have suffered harm linked to the commission of crimes under the ICC jurisdiction, and in particular victim survivors of SGBV. The projects will all be funded by the UK, and for a period of 12 months. Details of the projects are as shown in the table on the following page.

The unstable political and security situation in the country has prevented these projects from starting. Starting in December 2013, the situation worsened, with numerous grave crimes committed throughout the country, including in the capital Bangui. Earlier in 2014, as security improved in Bangui, the ICC and the TFV considered reopening activities. 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.



New CAR Project Number*	Partner	Location	Obligated Amount	Description
TFV/CAR/2012/R2/001	Local NGO	Ombella Mpoko	XAF 13,166,600 (€ 20,063)**	☐ 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)**	☐ Restore lives of victims of sexual violence and abuse by ensuring recognition of their victimization 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)**	☐ 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)**	☐ 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)**	☐ 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)**	☐ 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.

Key SGBV Events 2013-2014

- The TFV participated at the *Global Summit to End Sexual Violence in Conflict*, held in London on 10-13 June, 2014, as part of the Preventing Sexual Violence Initiative (PSVI) launched by the former British Foreign Secretary, William Hague. The PSVI “aims to strengthen and support international efforts to respond to sexual violence in conflict - including by enhancing the capacity of countries, institutions, and communities to support survivors and end impunity for perpetrators” and to provide expertise in responding to sexual violence in conflict.
- At the Summit, the TFV participated in a series of high-level events, thus ensuring that the rights of victim survivors to rehabilitation assistance and reparations were highlighted as an important focus of the global summit. The TFV delegation included Chair of the TFV Board of Directors, His Excellency Motoo Noguchi; Executive Director, Pieter de Baan; and Senior Programme Officer, Kristin Kalla.
- During the summit, the TFV co-sponsored a panel discussion with the UK’s Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) on *Supporting Survivors of Sexual Violence with Assistance and Reparations*. Panellists included Esther Ruth Atim, who gave her testimony as a survivor of the LRA conflict in northern Uganda. Ms. Kalla outlined the issues pertaining to SGBV in armed conflict settings and described the TFV’s experience providing assistance to victim survivors in northern Uganda and the DRC and how this could help to inform the provision of meaningful judicial reparations. Jane Akwero Odong, Programme Officer with Women’s Initiatives for Gender Justice, presented on national transitional justice efforts in Uganda with recommendations from grassroots women in northern Uganda. Matt Baugh, Head of the Central and Southern Africa Department at the UK FCO, underscored his government’s efforts in the campaign to end sexual violence in conflict and highlighted the importance of ensuring support to the TFV at the ICC.
- TFV delegates Noguchi and Kalla also participated in other Summit panel discussions. Ms. Kalla, serving as an expert to the PSVI, and Silke Studzinsky, Legal Adviser at the TFV, contributed to the development of the International Protocol on the Documentation and Investigation of Sexual Violence in Conflict, which was adopted at the Summit.
- In October 2013, TFV Board Member Elisabeth Rehn participated in a panel on Peace Mediation and Gender Based Violence, organised by the Finnish Embassy in Washington DC. During this panel and in subsequent meetings in Washington and New York, including with U.S. War Crimes Ambassador Stephen Rapp, representatives of the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations, UN Department of Political Affairs, and UN Women, Ms. Rehn was successful in highlighting the important role of the TFV in mediation initiatives involving women and in addressing the harm from sexual violence.
- Ms. Kalla attended a Gender and Conflict symposium in Belfast in November 2013 at the Transitional Justice Institute & School of Law, University of Ulster, in preparation

for a chapter she is authoring on gender and reparations for the Oxford Handbook on Gender and Conflict. She also represented the TFV in Tunis at *Africa and the ICC: Engaging North Africa and Francophone Countries*, co-sponsored by Africa Legal Aid, Avocats sans Frontiers, and the Arab Institute for Human Rights, where she spoke on victim survivors of sexual violence in conflict and the work of the TFV.

- TFV partner, AMAB, presented its work at a workshop looking at activities to combat SGBV and addressing the needs of victim survivors of sexual violence in Orientale Province, facilitated by the DRC's Ministry of Gender, Family and Children.



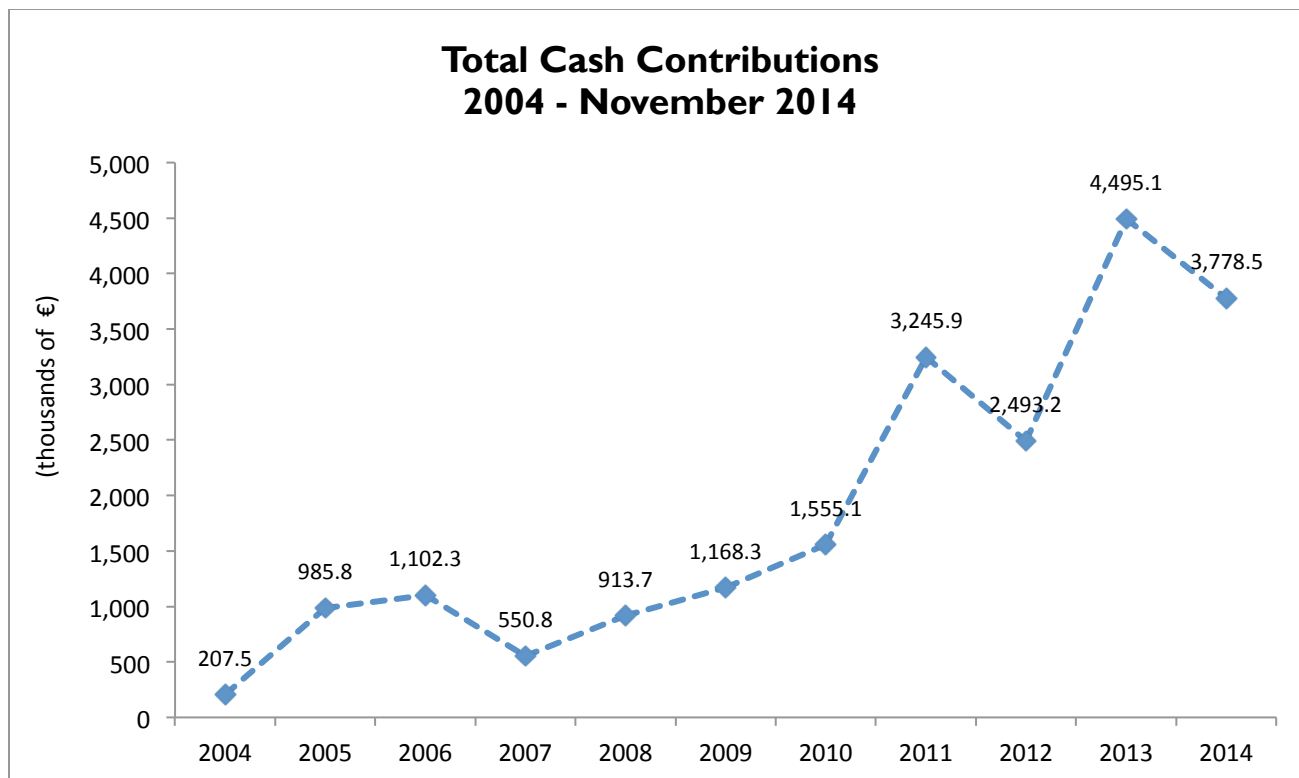
Resource Development

The need to support gender-sensitive rehabilitation and address the effects of sexual violence in situations under the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court has been recognised by TFV donors as a priority. Earmarked contributions have steadily increased since the launch of the Board of Directors SGBV donor appeal in 2008: out of a total of close to €19 million received to-date, just over €5 million has been earmarked for SGBV.

Details of the donations earmarked for SGBV programming from 2008 to 2014 and the total contributions made to the TFV between 2004 and November 2014 are as shown in the table and graphs below.

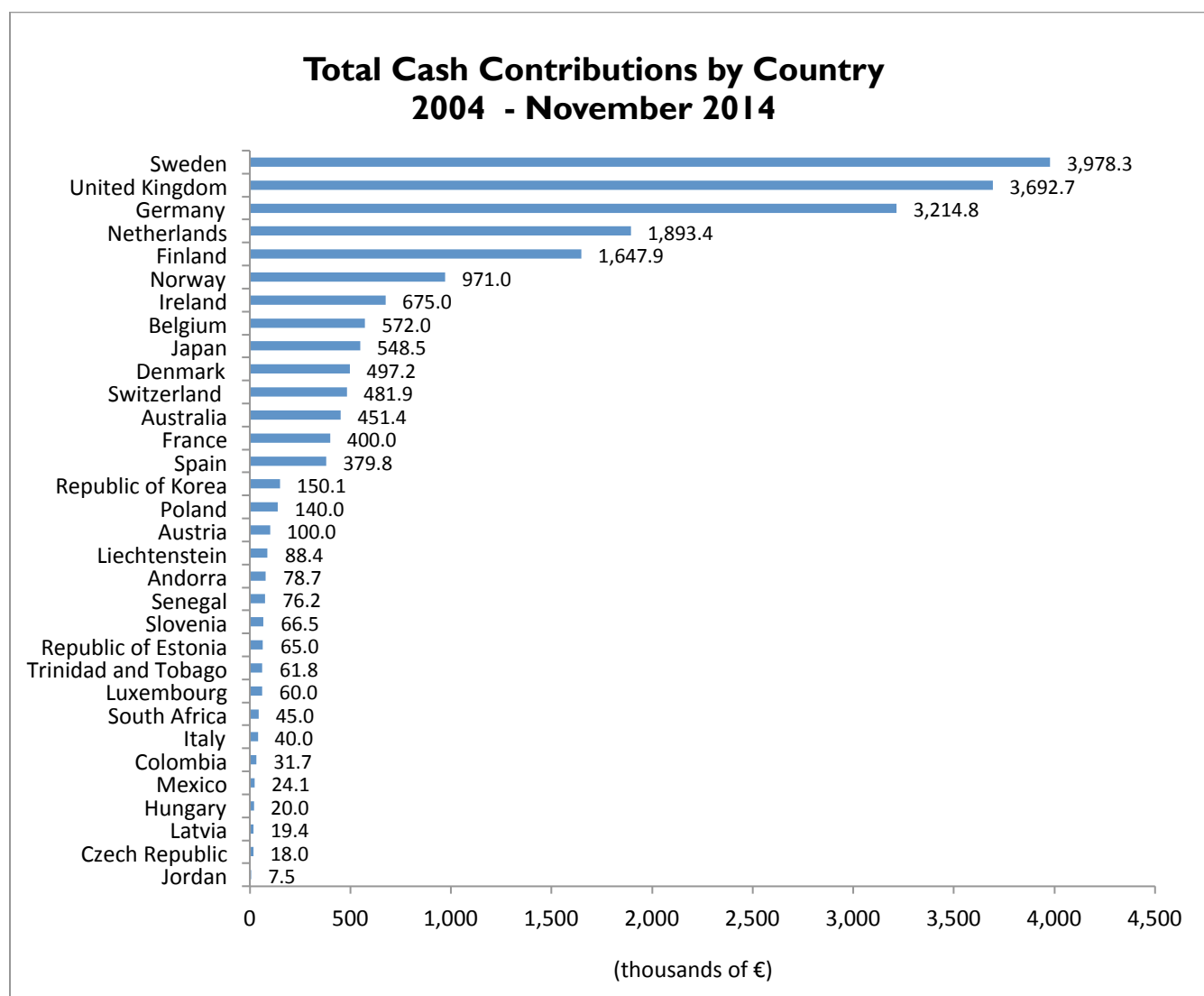
SGBV Earmarked Contributions (2008 -2014)

Donors	Years							Total
Countries	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	(1000s of €)
Andorra	12.0	12.0						24.0
Denmark		497.2						497.2
Finland			170.0	200.0	200.0	200.0		770.0
Germany			150.0					150.0
Italy						40.0		40.0
Japan							400.0	400.0
Norway	191.1		253.8	253.5	272.6			971.0
Republic of Estonia						35.0		35.0
United Kingdom						611.0	1,578.6	2,189.6
Sub-Total	203.1	509.2	573.8	453.5	472.6	886.0	1,978.6	5,076.8



Note: The graph reflects the contributions received by the Trust Fund from 2004 to November 2014. Final figures for the total contributions made in 2014 will be made available in the Summer 2015 Programme Progress Report.





Note: The graph shows the countries that have contributed to the Trust Fund from 2004 to November 2014. Updated figures for further contributions in 2014 will appear in the Summer 2015 Programme Progress Report.

Norway Contribution

The Government of Norway has earmarked funding for the victim survivors of sexual and gender-based violence in December 2012 (grant number QZA-12/0580) of up to NOK 2,000,000 (EUR 272,609.55) to support activities during the period December 2012 - March 2014. The overall purpose of the contribution was to ensure that those victimised by sexual violence were enabled to move from victimhood to stability as survivors, agents of peace, and productive citizens of their communities.

The TFV utilized the contribution from Norway to support the projects implemented by CRS in the DRC and by COOPI in the DRC and in northern Uganda. The tables below provide a short summary about each implementing partner that received earmarked funds from Norway, and the period during which these funds were utilised. Details of key activities and major achievements are also included in the tables below. Summary information and plans for upcoming extensions of these projects are described in the relevant country project updates sections.

This report serves as a final report to the Government of Norway for the activities supported through the donation from Norway.

Number(s): TFV/DRC/2007/R1/001, 031 and TFV/DRC/2007/R2/036	
Partner:	Catholic Relief Services (CRS)
Duration:	11 December 2013 – 14 October 2014
Location(s):	North and South Kivu, DRC
Funder(s):	Norway, cost-share with Common Basket
Amount funded by Norway:	USD 99,450
Key activities and achievements:	▪ Provided psychosocial support and/or referrals for additional psychological counselling services to 58 victim survivors of sexual violence; ▪ Referred five victim survivors of sexual violence for medical care; ▪ Supported 96 savings and lending community groups; ▪ Supported four literacy training centres with 47 participants; ▪ Educated 5,450 victim survivors and community members on transitional justice; ▪ Facilitated conflict mediation for 157 cases in target communities.
Comments:	TFV support for the CRS project came to an end in October 2014.

Number:	TFV/DRC/2007/R2/028,029
Partner:	Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI)
Duration:	1 April 2013 – 31 August 2014
Location(s):	Ituri, DRC
Funder(s):	Norway, cost-share with UK and Common Basket
Amount(s) funded by Norway:	USD 105,000 and USD 35,000
Key activities and achievements:	▪ Supported 34 girls to attend secondary school; ▪ Provided psychosocial support to over 350 young victim survivors of sexual violence, rape, and abduction and youth formerly associated with armed groups; ▪ Provided training and support to these beneficiaries in starting and managing IGAs; ▪ Supported 109 savings and lending groups with 3,064 members, including over 100 ex-child soldiers and victims survivors of sexual violence; ▪ Supported eight literacy training centres, through which 100 participants successfully learned to read and write; ▪ Facilitated 91 community dialogues or community therapy sessions and 73 “Education for Peace” events; ▪ Organized two-day community sensitisation events on human rights, child rights, and sexual violence in all project sites and organized three large-scale community events on non-repetition of crimes; ▪ Collected 70 victim testimonies for the Memory Project.
Comments:	The project has been renewed for an additional 12 months, starting September 2014. The new extension is funded by the UK.



Number:	TFV/UG/2007/R2/040
Partner:	Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI)
Duration:	28 April 2013 – 31 January 2014
Location(s):	Oyam and Pader Districts, Northern Uganda
Funder:	Norway
Amount funded by Norway:	EUR 65,000
Key activities achievements:	▪ Operated four counselling centres and emergency hotline providing psychosocial support, emergency medical care, temporary shelter, and referrals for legal and other support services, which served 694 victims of rape, sexual assault, or other physical assault; ▪ Conducted medical follow-up with 270 counselling centre clients; ▪ Facilitated family mediation services for 37 cases of domestic violence; ▪ Trained 26 health workers on providing clinical care to survivors of rape; ▪ Carried out 16 community dialogues to raise awareness about SGBV and build conflict resolution skills; ▪ Using drama, educated over 8,800 people in 190 villages and 44 primary schools on SGBV and the importance of education for girl children; ▪ Trained 29 Community Activists on mobilizing communities to prevent violence against women; ▪ Distributed 4,000 posters and referral charts to create awareness on the availability of SGBV services.
Comments:	TFV support for COOPI in Uganda came to an end in January 2014.

Number:	TFV/UG/2007/R1/035
Partner(s):	Local NGO
Duration:	12 months (signature of the contract is pending)
Location(s):	Lira, Northern Uganda
Funder(s):	Norway, cost-share with Finland and Common Basket
Amount funded by Norway:	EUR 25,000
Planned activities:	Comprehensive medical referrals, physical and psychological rehabilitation services for up to 740 victim survivors of war.
Comments:	This project is one of six new projects identified by the TFV to deliver integrated physical and psychological rehabilitation interventions for victim survivors in northern Uganda.

Finland Contribution

The Government of Finland awarded a multiannual contribution of up to EUR 800,000 (to be paid in yearly instalments) to the TFV, in response to a programme proposal submitted for funding to address sexual and other forms of gender-based violence through rehabilitation of victim survivors. This award supports activities during 2012 – 2015, and aims to provide integrated support to victim survivors of SGBV through programmes of rehabilitation, reconciliation, economic security, and rebuilding of social networks.

This report serves as a mid-term report for activities supported through the donation from Finland.

Projects supported by the first instalment of EUR 200,000 paid in December 2012 include those implemented by ALT and AMAB in the DRC. The tables below provide a short summary about each implementing partner that received earmarked funds from the first instalment of Finland, and the period during which these funds were utilised. Details of key activities and major achievements are also included in the tables below, while summary information and plans for upcoming extensions of these projects are as described in the relevant country project updates sections.

Number(s):	TFV/DRC/2007/RI/021
Partner(s):	Action for Living Together (ALT)
Duration:	1 July 2013 – 31 August 2014
Location(s):	South Kivu, DRC
Funder(s):	Finland, cost-share with UK
Amount(s) funded by Norway:	USD 111,780
Key activities and achievements:	▪ Provided psychosocial support, through individual consultations, group therapy, and home visits, to 213 victim survivors of sexual violence and physical mutilation; ▪ Paid school fees and provided school supplies to ensure 800 children of victim survivors could go to school; ▪ Supported 48 savings and lending groups, involving around 1,000 community members including 400 victim survivors; ▪ Trained community animators to facilitate community therapy sessions; ▪ Organized community dialogues on women's rights and conflict resolution.
Comments:	The project has been renewed for an additional 12 months, starting September 2014. The new extension is funded by Japan.

Number(s):	TFV/DRC/2007/R1/022
Partner(s):	Association des Mamans Anti-Bwaka (AMAB)
Duration:	1 July 2013 – 31 August 2014
Location(s):	Ituri, DRC
Funder(s):	Finland, cost-share with UK
Amount(s) funded by Norway:	USD 150,000
Key activities and achievements:	▪ Carried out home visits, individual counselling, group therapy, and community therapy to provide psychological rehabilitation to 300 victim survivors of sexual violence; ▪ Facilitated over 240 community therapy sessions, with more than 2,000 participants; ▪ Supported 130 savings and lending groups with 1,893 community members, including 106 victim survivors; ▪ Supported 17 community development associations composed of victim survivors; ▪ Supported 17 literacy centres, with 450 students; ▪ Facilitated nine community-based awareness raising workshops on transitional justice; ▪ Identified 40 victims, including 24 SGBV victim survivors, who will provide their testimonies as part of the Memory Project.
Comments:	The project has been renewed for an additional 12 months, starting September 2014. The new extension is funded by the UK.



The second instalment (EUR 200,000) paid in 2013 is fully earmarked to five of the six new

project activities in northern Uganda, which are due to start soon (see table below). All of these projects have been identified by the TFV to deliver integrated physical and psychological rehabilitation interventions for victim survivors of SGBV. Details on the process for selecting the implementing partners are found in the new Uganda project updates section of this report (Section III).

Number:	TFV/UG/2007/RI/014a
Partner(s):	Local NGO
Duration:	12 months (signature of the contract is pending)
Location(s):	Amuria, Soroti, Kaberamaai, Northern Uganda
Funder(s):	Finland
Amount funded by Finland:	EUR 60,000
Planned activities:	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.

Number:	TFV/UG/2007/RI/014b
Partner(s):	Local NGO
Duration:	12 months (signature of the contract is pending)
Location(s):	Oyam, Kole, Lira, Alebtong, Agago, Northern Uganda
Funder(s):	Finland
Amount funded by Finland:	EUR 60,000
Planned activities:	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.

Number:	TFV/UG/2007/R1/023
Partner(s):	International NGO
Duration:	12 months (signature of the contract is pending)
Location(s):	Lira, Northern Uganda
Funder(s):	Finland, cost-share with Italy
Amount funded by Finland:	EUR 10,000
Planned activities:	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 sensitisation through local radio stations programme “Healing our Wounds”.

Number:	TFV/UG/2007/R1/035
Partner(s):	Local NGO
Duration:	12 months (signature of the contract is pending)
Location(s):	Lira, Northern Uganda
Funder(s):	Finland, cost-share with Norway and Common Basket
Amount funded by Finland:	EUR 10,000
Planned activities:	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.

Number:	TFV/UG/2007/R1/041
Partner(s):	Local NGO
Duration:	12 months (signature of the contract is pending)
Location(s):	Gulu, Nwoya, Amuru, Northern Uganda
Funder(s):	Finland, cost-share with Norway and Common Basket
Amount funded by Finland:	EUR 60,000
Planned activities:	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.

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Currency: Euro (€)
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Swift: ABNANL2A

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

Bank address:
Postbus 949
NL-3000 DD Rotterdam
Netherlands



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