



The International Center for Transitional Justice (ICTJ) works to redress and prevent the most severe violations of human rights by confronting legacies of mass abuse. ICTJ seeks holistic solutions to promote accountability and create just and peaceful societies.



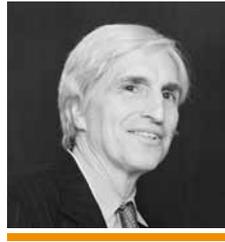
**ICTJ Engagement, May 2009 - August 2010\***

<b>Africa</b>	<b>Americas</b>	<b>Asia</b>	<b>Europe</b>	<b>Middle East/ North Africa</b>
Burundi	Argentina	Afghanistan	Cyprus	Israel/Occupied
DRC	Brazil	Bangladesh	Former Yugoslavia	Palestinian Territory
Kenya	Canada	Burma		Lebanon
Liberia	Colombia	Cambodia		Morocco
Sierra Leone	Guatemala	Indonesia		
South Africa	Mexico	Kyrgyzstan		
Sudan	Peru	Nepal		
Uganda	United States	Solomon Islands		
Zimbabwe		Timor-Leste		

\*Denotes countries where ICTJ had an office, active project, or conducted significant monitoring or technical advising during the reporting period.

Cover: Following disputed Kenyan elections, a protestor chants slogans as riot police gather in Nairobi, 2007.

## Letter from the President



With great pleasure and anticipation, I became ICTJ's President in March 2010. I came here after years of working alongside ICTJ in the field of human rights, particularly during my time at the International Criminal Tribunal for Yugoslavia, but also in Cambodia and the Middle East.

I arrived at ICTJ with a mandate to steward ICTJ into its second decade, building an institution that is established and sustainable, but also responsive to changes in political environments and transitional justice practice. We know that the contexts where transitional justice is needed will not remain static, and that new approaches will be applied to meet new challenges. As a leader in the field, ICTJ must understand and be able to apply innovations that emerge, and push this evolution forward, for as long as we are needed.

Over the past year, ICTJ has taken significant steps to ensure that it remains integral to these changes for many years to come, and I salute Alex Boraine and Kofi Appenteng, our outgoing and incoming board chairs, for their leadership and commitment to ICTJ. I am committed to building an even stronger institution that can cultivate and capitalize on the talent, dedication, and expertise that have made ICTJ a vital part of the global human rights movement.

This report covers work done from May 2009 to August 2010. As this report only begins to show, my new colleagues carried out exemplary work in response to urgent need and in the face of an uncertain future. Through research as well as practice, we are transforming practical experience into knowledge that can improve transitional justice measures today and in the future.

I had the good fortune of joining ICTJ just before the Review Conference for the International Criminal Court (ICC), held in Kampala, Uganda in June. ICTJ has an active presence in almost every country where the ICC works, and was deeply engaged in the conference, too. Our depth and breadth allowed ICTJ to provide valuable insights on substantive issues that impact the court's work. These same qualities often make ICTJ uniquely able to bring people together to forge a consensus on human rights and justice. We will continue to build on this ability, to ensure that global policy discussions are informed by victims in communities where atrocities have been perpetrated, and transitional justice institutions have maximal impact on those who need it most.

I look forward to checking in again a year from now, to let you know how we have built on the progress described here.

With warmest regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'David Tolbert'. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a prominent loop at the end.

David Tolbert

## Thematic Overview

# truth-seeking criminal justice security sector reform reparations memory gender justice

ICTJ has expertise with the variety of approaches and activities that collectively comprise the field of transitional justice; bringing this expertise together allows us to foster multifaceted approaches to confronting the past. Through research and technical advice, we work to shape each of these programs to the needs and challenges that arise. In all its work, ICTJ strives to prioritize the interests and perspectives of victims, and to ensure the inclusion of marginalized groups who often bear the brunt of repression and violence.

## Truth-seeking



Building from origins in Latin America and the South African experience, truth commissions have become an essential part of transitional justice and peacebuilding efforts around the world. Increasingly, the United Nations and other bodies have recognized that victims of atrocities have a right to the

truth. Some 40 truth commissions have been created to provide an account of past abuses, and more will be established. ICTJ's Truth and Memory Program provides technical support to official and unofficial truth-seeking initiatives around the world. From this work, we distill best practices and produce training materials so that future initiatives can benefit from past experience.

## Criminal Justice



Today's prospects for bringing human rights abusers to justice are better than we might have imagined a quarter century ago. ICTJ's Criminal Justice Program seeks to contribute to accountability and promote fair trials for internationally recognized crimes.

We support the work of the International

Criminal Court and other international justice efforts by providing technical assistance and analyzing justice sector developments in countries where we work. We also support the Rome Statute's underlying premise by promoting accountability through effective domestic prosecutions.

## Security Sector Reform



Transitional justice aims to uncover the root causes of past abuses, in order to foster the changes necessary to prevent their recurrence. This often means reforming domestic intelligence, police, and other security agencies. In many of the countries where we work, ICTJ supports official efforts at security sector

reform (SSR) and builds the capacity of human rights advocates and other civil society actors to effectively demand such reforms.

## Reparations



The concept of reparations is deeply embedded in human rights law. Our Reparative Justice Program helps victims' groups, affected communities and others generate and advocate for reparations programs tailored to victims' experience and needs. We also help governments, civil society,

and judicial bodies incorporate reparations into national and international justice efforts.

## Memory



Victims of human rights abuses cannot forget, and states have a duty to preserve memory of the crimes that they suffered. Around the world, innovative approaches to memorialization are proliferating, including official memorials and civil society projects that range from street art to cyberspace. Through

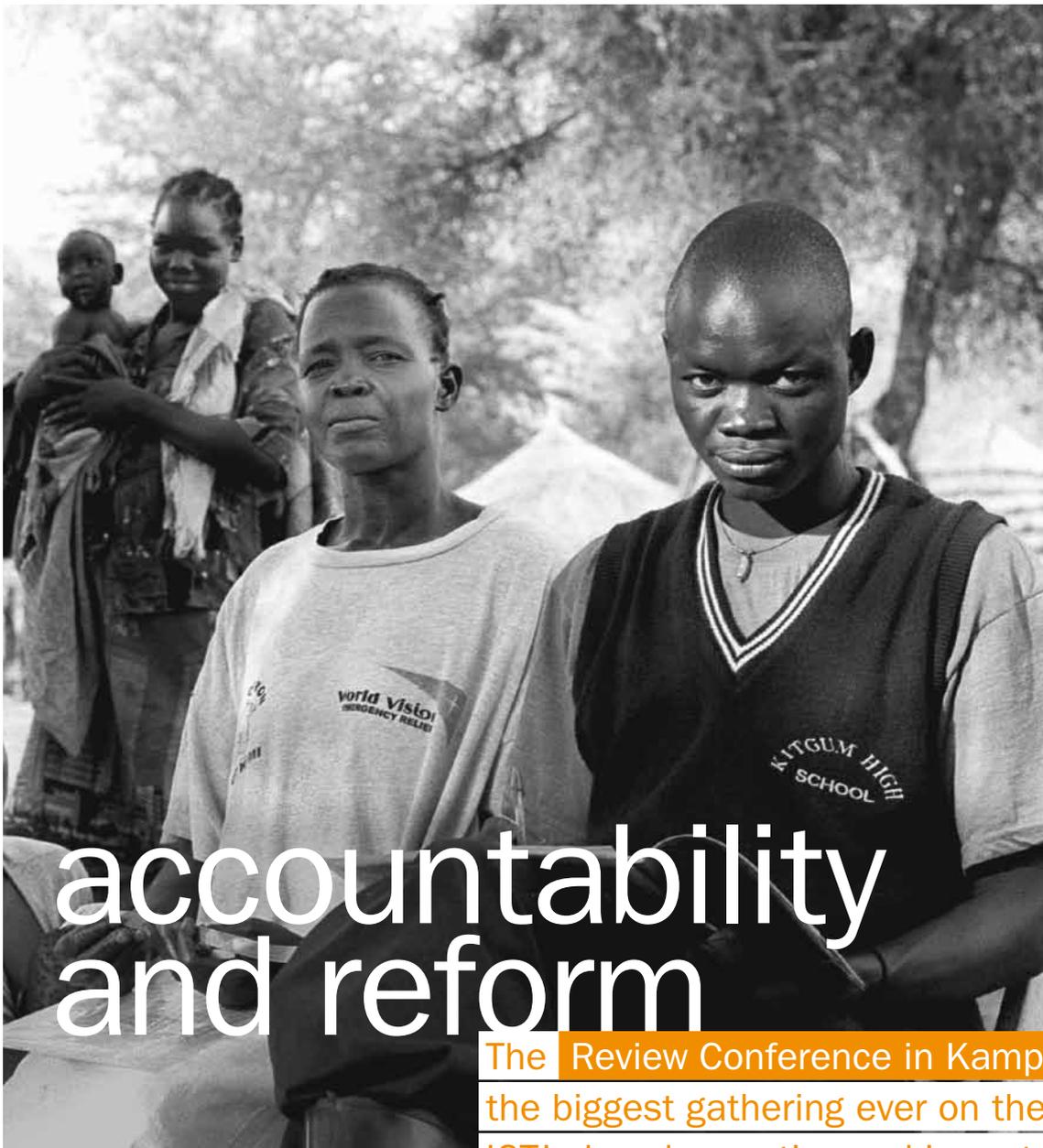
our Truth and Memory Program, ICTJ supports a variety of such efforts with technical advice, comparative knowledge of the range of memorialization efforts, and access to peers from around the world.

## Gender Justice



Gender-based violence has been endemic in recent conflicts and has resulted in women being disproportionately affected by a wide range of violations. The pursuit of gender justice through transitional justice mechanisms offers a means to address these abuses and confront widespread

impunity for gender-based violations. ICTJ's Gender Justice Program ensures gender concerns are mainstreamed in ICTJ's programming, and provides new insight on the intersection of gender issues and transitional justice.



Internally displaced persons from the Acholi community of Northern Uganda, 2005.

# accountability and reform

The **Review Conference in Kampala** was the biggest gathering ever on the ICC, and ICTJ played an active and important role in the discussion.



A resident of Nairobi walks past paramilitary forces in the wake of post-election violence, 2008

*“Reforming the police is perhaps the most important thing we can do in the service of human rights.”*

**NJONJO MUE, ICTJ KENYA PROGRAM DIRECTOR**

## **ICTJ and the Review Conference for the International Criminal Court**

For two weeks in May and June 2010, 4,600 people came to the Ugandan capital of Kampala for the Review Conference of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC). Delegates represented national governments, the UN and other international bodies, the ICC and related tribunals, and roughly 1,000 nongovernmental organizations.

“The review conference was the biggest gathering yet on this issue, and it’s important that it was held in Uganda,” says Michael Otim, who heads ICTJ’s Uganda Program. “There was a strong showing of African leaders and civil society groups that helped dispel longstanding tensions around the ICC in Africa.”

ICTJ brought a delegation including Marieke Wierda, director of the Criminal Justice Program, and ICTJ staff working in the ICC’s key countries of operation to provide insight on the court’s impact in communities where crimes were committed.

Drawing on this experience, ICTJ published seven reports. Five examined ICC engagement in Colombia, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Kenya, Sudan, and Uganda. A sixth addressed domestic courts’ capacity to try cases under the complementarity principle, which holds that, when possible, national governments should investigate and prosecute war crimes and crimes against humanity. The seventh addressed the tension between negotiating peace and the obligation to hold war criminals accountable for their crimes.

ICTJ President David Tolbert spoke on two of the four main discussion panels. On one panel he spoke about the potential tensions between efforts to achieve peace and justice, a critical issue facing the ICC. On the other, he focused on the court’s relationship with victims and affected communities. ICTJ also organized a side event on our work in countries where the ICC is present.

“It was really important that the conference not only discuss but actively include victims,” Tolbert says. “The Rome Statute makes extraordinary provisions for victims, including active participation in trials and reparations for their suffering. Moving this forward—figuring out how to really have victim involvement on a meaningful scale—is an important challenge.”

The conference addressed many difficult challenges, including how to make domestic trials for international crimes meet international standards as required by the complementarity principle—an issue that ICTJ plans to pursue in the coming year.

“The challenge is in making justice meaningful to victims who can feel quite remote from these conference rooms,” Wierda says. “Going forward, we hope that there will be an increased focus on making justice accessible in domestic courts.”

## **Reforming Kenyan Security Agencies in Response to Electoral Violence**

Human rights abuses are made possible by flaws or failures in the law, in safeguards on state power, or in the norms and customs that govern relationships between social groups. After the contested election of 2007, Kenya experienced spasms of interparty and interethnic violence that arguably represented a breakdown in all three. But as Kenyan investigators and the UN Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial killings have documented, police violence—widespread and possibly organized—was a major cause of death and injury during the conflict.

On December 10-11, 2009, ICTJ organized a workshop in Nairobi to address the need for Security Sector Reform (SSR) in the national police force. The conference was aimed at key civil society leaders who have the potential to effect reform. It provided an overview of the state of practice in SSR globally, along with strategies for effectively implementing reform in Kenya.

One session focused attention on vetting as a component of SSR, a key recommendation from the special rapporteur and official Kenyan commission reports. Other sessions addressed gender-inclusive approaches to SSR, as well as the fact that private militias and vigilante groups play a growing and troubling role in providing local security.

Following the conference, ICTJ prepared a briefing paper on SSR in Kenya, drawing lessons from the conference that could improve the prospects for reform. Ultimately, the goal is to use the briefing paper as a resource for advocacy with key actors in the security sector such as the parliamentary committee on security, the ministries of justice, internal security, and defense, as well as the attorney general.

“The conference is only a start,” says ICTJ Kenya Program Director Njonjo Mue. “Since colonial times, the Kenya police force has prioritized regime maintenance over protecting human rights; never has this been more evident than during the violence that followed the 2007 disputed presidential election. Reforming the police is perhaps the most important thing we can do in the service of human rights.”

Woman interviewed in the Amida Internally Displaced Persons Camp, where thousands took refuge from attacks by the Lord's Resistance Army, 2005.

# gender and transitional justice

Sexual violence is too often an instrument of torture and of war. The effect is frequently amplified: sexual crimes can be normalized in society when widespread in war.

Left: Woman carrying a basket in the Rukum district of Nepal, 2004. Right: Women attend a meeting on reproductive rights, 2007.



## Building a Movement for Gender Justice

Sexual violence is too often an instrument of torture and of war, and impunity for these crimes often leads to the normalization of sexual violations when war is over. According to a report from the Harvard Humanitarian Initiative, for example, civilian rapes in the DRC rose by a staggering 1,733 percent in the east of the country between 2004 and 2008, after the official end of conflict.

Transitional justice measures that do not explicitly address sexual and gender-based violence can distort the historical record and stymie efforts to obtain justice for both men and women. ICTJ's Gender Justice Program seeks to advance understanding of the intersections of gender and transitional justice, and to increase accountability for gender-based violations. We do this by supporting the leadership of women in transitional justice initiatives and building support for gender-sensitive practices among official and civil society transitional justice practitioners.

Across Africa's Great Lakes region, endemic conflicts have caused widespread sexual violence—targeting men and children as well as women—and other violations of women's human rights. On May 13 and 14, 2010, ICTJ convened a two-day conference in Nairobi on methods to ensure accountability for these crimes in the context of massive abuses of human rights.

Thirty-five women's rights and transitional justice advocates attended. The workshop explored region-wide concerns, such as the need to broaden definitions of gender-based violations for reparations programs and the ICC's debatable record on gender-based crimes. Other panels examined the specific gender dimensions of conflicts in Kenya, the DRC, Sudan, and Uganda.

"It was a remarkable group," says Gender Justice Program Director Helen Scanlon. "Critical work is being done by brave activists across the region to challenge wartime atrocities that target women. Sharing experiences with colleagues from the region and beyond will make for a stronger movement for gender justice across the Great Lakes region."

Three months later, the Gender Justice and Asia Regional programs held a workshop in Bali on effective procedures for documenting sexual and gender-based violations for transitional justice. The training brought together women's rights and transitional justice actors, and provided comparative perspective on documentation efforts around the world.

Reflecting on the diverse group of presenters and participants, a Bali participant said, "The insights provided by colleagues as well as the comparative perspectives enabled me to clearly see the linkages between documentation, gender, and transitional justice, and to learn how we could contribute to partners' documentation projects in a manner that can have value in a transitional justice context."

## Truth-seeking and Gender Justice in Nepal

After 10 years of armed civil conflict in Nepal, a popular uprising in 2006 forced the restoration of democracy and ended a bloody conflict between Maoist insurgents and the government. ICTJ's Nepal office has worked closely with Nepali civil society groups demanding effective transitional justice measures, particularly measures that incorporate the perspectives of women affected by the war.

Two transitional justice bills are now before Parliament. One would create a truth and reconciliation commission, as mandated by the Comprehensive Peace Agreement of 2006. The other would create a commission on disappearances in response to a court order to criminalize forced disappearance and to create a formal inquiry that conforms to international norms.

In April 2010 we worked with partners to submit amendments to both bills that would more directly address violations suffered by women. Because widespread and little reported acts of sexual violence took place during the conflict, ICTJ and its partner, Advocacy Forum, conducted a survey in 15 districts heavily impacted by the war to document rape and other gender-based crimes, the ongoing repercussions of those crimes, and demands that women are making for redress. Results will be published soon.

Additionally, we conducted a nationwide assessment of the potential impact that women's organizations have on transitional justice initiatives, and interviewed women and civil society organizations for a forthcoming women's transitional justice manifesto.

"By bringing women's voices directly to policymakers and government officials, we hope that any upcoming transitional justice measures, particularly the commissions and reparations measures, will address women's concerns," says Aya Fujimura-Fanselow, who has been working with the Nepal office on the projects described above.

In the spring of 2010 we conducted a "Training of Trainers" workshop with victims' advocates, women's rights activists, journalists, and other human rights advocates from across Nepal. The workshop focused on providing participants with substantive knowledge of transitional justice issues as well as skills to conduct training themselves. There were sessions on gender justice and how it may be integrated into discussions of transitional justice measures. Graduates are beginning to use the knowledge imparted and skills learned to conduct trainings in their home regions.

"Official enthusiasm for truth-seeking is dubious, though draft legislation is there," says Nepal Program Director Kirsten Young. "Supporting civil society leaders who can bring popular pressure to bear is essential."

*“We are mothers, fathers, wives, children, and siblings of the missing. We have no other affiliation than with one another; victims come from all religious groups, from all intellectual and cultural affiliations, and from all social classes.”*

WADAD HALWANI, COMMITTEE OF THE FAMILIES OF ABDUCTED AND MISSING PERSONS IN LEBANON

## Truth Seeking in Brazil

Brazil passed a law in 1979 granting amnesty for political offenses. The law was aimed at opponents of the military dictatorship, but as applied, it included military personnel who abused the human rights of captured militants. The law effectively stifled examination of state crimes for the next three decades.

In previous years, ICTJ has assessed transitional justice plans in Brazil, criticized the broad interpretation of the amnesty law, and supported the efforts of federal prosecutors in Sao Paulo State to assert the amnesty’s illegality. In May 2010, President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva sent draft legislation to Congress that would finally establish a truth commission on the abuses absolved by the 1979 law. ICTJ provided advice and input in the drafting process.

Alongside our technical assistance in drafting the legislation, ICTJ saw a wider opportunity to lay the groundwork for an effective truth-seeking process. “The support of the current administration is important,” says ICTJ Americas Director Javier Ciurlizza. “But success or failure depends on the effective participation of a variety of actors—jurists, ministry officials, human rights advocates, and victims’ representatives. If we build capacity among all these constituencies, we improve the chances of getting the full truth.”

In November 2009, at the invitation of the Ministry of Justice Amnesty Commission, ICTJ offered its first-ever Transitional Justice Essentials Course in Portuguese, with a focus on truth-seeking measures. The course had 65 participants, including ministry officials, prosecutors, archivists, human rights organizations, victims’ organizations, and academics from Brazil, Argentina, Peru, El Salvador, Guatemala, Colombia, Angola, and South Africa.

Since then, with the Amnesty Commission and the Catholic University of Brasilia, ICTJ has developed plans to support transitional justice measures in Brazil, including the proposed truth commission, through production of a Portuguese handbook on transitional justice, seminars aimed at judges and prosecutors, and efforts to create a regional network to both support and learn from the Brazilian experience.

“Our efforts will support an effective truth commission, but their impact is broader,” says Eduardo Gonzalez, director of ICTJ’s Truth and Memory Program. “Human rights abuses in Brazil were mirrored across the region. The truth-seeking bill has stoked an important national debate on truth and accountability, and brings Brazil into the growing community of Latin American nations that recognize victims’ right to truth.”

Brazilian President Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva (left) speaking alongside Defense Minister Nelson Jobim (center) and Special Secretary for Human Rights Paulo Vannuchi (right), 2007.



Pictures from the “wall of the disappeared,” a memorial and protest in downtown Beirut, Lebanon, 2005.



## Profile

### Advocating for the Missing and Disappeared in Lebanon

Officially, 17,415 people went missing during the 1975–1991 Lebanese war. These thousands of missing citizens are an aching reminder of the atrocities of the conflict and the pervasive impunity that followed.

“We want to know the fate of all the disappeared,” says Wadad Halwani, a leading figure in the effort to uncover the truth about the disappearances. “If they are alive, we want them set free. If they are not, we want their remains returned to their families. And we want official recognition and reparations for the suffering—as well as ratification of the International Convention against Enforced Disappearance and the Rome Statute to make sure this cannot happen again.”

Amnesty legislation went into effect in 1991, and there is little official will for a reckoning. Hope for truth and justice today rests with civil society. Since 1982, the Committee of the Families of Abducted and Missing Persons in Lebanon, led by Halwani, has been advocating for the rights of victims and their families.

Initially, families were acting in isolation. “Wadad Halwani went on the radio one day and called a meeting for families, expecting a few might show,” says ICTJ’s Lynn Maalouf, who works closely with the group. “Over a hundred people came. That was the beginning.”

“The committee managed to keep that voice alive ever since, during the years of violence when there was no space for the families, and in the postwar years, when anyone discussing the war was often labeled as an instigator of strife,” she adds.

The committee has united families from different parts of the country to become a voice for all. It has joined forces with other NGOs including Support of Lebanese in Detention and Exile (SOL-IDE), with whom it has been holding an open-ended sit-in since 2005 in downtown Beirut to demand the truth. “We are mothers, fathers, wives, children, and siblings of the missing,” Halwani says. “We have no other affiliation than with one another; victims come from all religious groups, from all regions, from all intellectual and cultural affiliations, and from all social classes.”

“ICTJ is committed to supporting the committee and other family associations in their efforts to create the necessary legal and institutional framework enabling the search for the truth and a comprehensive solution to address the problem of the disappeared in Lebanon,” says Middle East and North Africa Acting Director Habib Nassar.



The families of the disappeared and missing in Lebanon gather in front of the United Nations building in Beirut to protest, 2007. They have gathered every day since 2005.

Members of the Peruvian Commission for Truth and Reconciliation (CVR) participate in public proceedings in Lima, 2002.



## Reparations in Rural Peru

Fighting between the Peruvian government and groups like the Shining Path raged for years, mostly far from the coastal population centers. Communities were razed, and rape, torture, and other abuses were common. According to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, nearly 70,000 civilians were killed or disappeared. By and large, victims were from isolated rural communities in the Andes and the Amazon basin.

Stemming from earlier efforts to monitor implementation of reparations programs, in June 2009 ICTJ began to focus on empowering these rural communities to play a larger role in the national debate on reparations.

“Most of the victims I met initially were well organized, and all were from Lima or other major cities,” says Cristian Correa, senior associate in the Reparations Program. “Monitoring the collective reparations program let us connect to rural Peruvians who don’t have a place at the policymaking table. Our new work will help them demand reparations that are informed by the experience and needs of their communities.”

We are now working with 50 victims’ organizations and 50 communities ravaged by the conflict in the Ayacucho, Apurimac,

Huancavelica, Huánuco, and Junín regions. With local NGOs as partners in each region, we are helping communities advocate locally, and forging ties among them to act on a wider scale. A necessary element of this work has been helping the communities uncover, document, and memorialize the abuses they have suffered.

ICTJ plays a facilitative role, providing a common methodology for training local leaders and victims’ organizations, and helping them formulate demands. This approach makes it easier for communities to share ideas and develop a collective platform and strategy. Local partners contribute knowledge and long-term presence in the regions as they directly implement activities. National human rights organizations are engaged to draw from local partners to generate national attention. The combination of local and national NGOs allows us to link the work at the local, regional, and national level.

“Our work here flows from—and in a way deepens—ICTJ’s commitment to victim-centered approaches,” Correa says. “These are communities with a long history of social exclusion, a history that made them more vulnerable during the war and less able to demand reparations when it ended. In the end, Peru needs reparations programs that recognize this underlying marginalization.”



Relatives of victims killed in a 1984 massacre carry coffins during a re-burial ceremony in Putis, Ayacucho region, 2009.

“What the screening brought home to me is the power of language. The audience was engaged throughout the movie, but when there were scenes spoken in Acholi, the room was utterly silent.”

PACO DE ONÍS, PRODUCER, SKYLIGHT PICTURES

## Screening *The Reckoning* in Gulu, Uganda

Through Pivot Pictures, ICTJ uses visual media to advance understanding and documentation of transitional justice. Pivot produces films and short productions, and also partners with other filmmakers to use their work as tools for addressing the past and promoting greater respect for human rights.

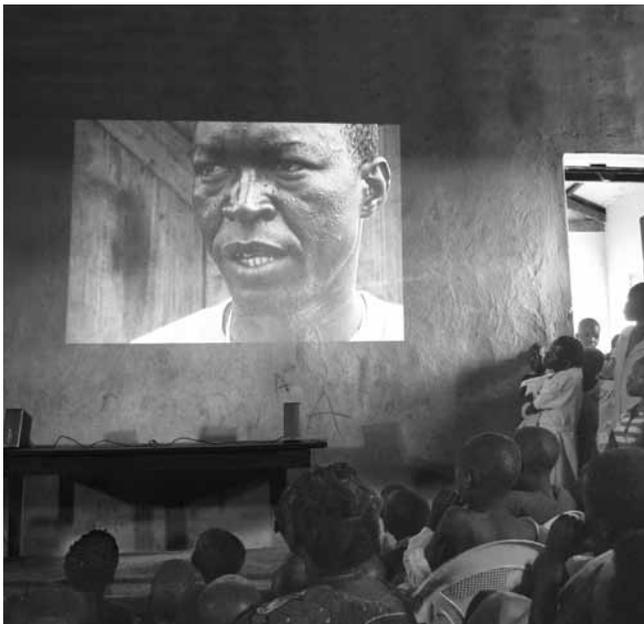
Together with Skylight Pictures, we have developed outreach strategies around *The Reckoning: The Battle for the International Criminal Court*, a Skylight documentary that chronicles three years of activity by the ICC and its chief prosecutor, Luis Moreno Ocampo. We have used the film in countries where the ICC is active to stimulate discussion among key civil society leaders and the public on the court’s impact and repercussions. A recent impromptu screening powerfully illustrated the power and importance of translating our work for a broad audience.

After the June 2010 ICC Review Conference in Kampala, Uganda, Skylight and Pivot arranged a trip to Gulu, home to the Pagak Internally Displaced Persons Camp. The camp has formally dispersed, its huts slowly disintegrating and its streets overrun by brush. But some residents remain, as do the church, school, and the Holland War Child activity center with its newly installed solar

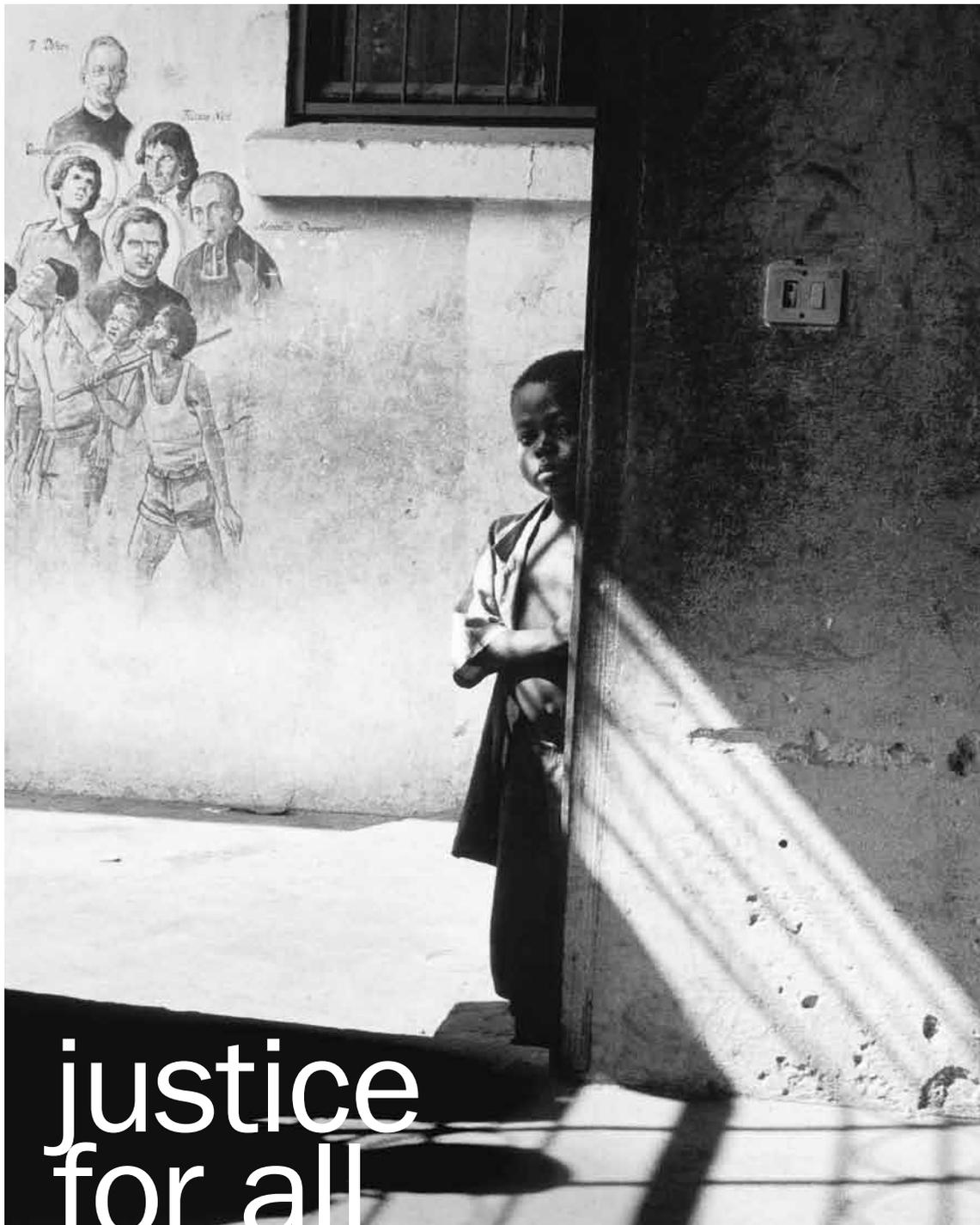
panels. We met Dennis Lemoyi, a former camp leader who features prominently in *The Reckoning*.

With power from the solar panels, we arranged an impromptu screening for residents after services in their church. People stood shoulder-to-shoulder and straddled windowsills, watching the movie despite stifling heat. Three former Pagak residents were featured in the film, and they came to see themselves in the film for the first time.

Paco de Onís of Skylight Pictures was there. “What the screening brought home to me,” he says, “is the power of language. The audience was engaged throughout the movie, but when there were scenes spoken in Acholi, the room was utterly silent. We talk about international justice, but it’s important to remember that justice speaks to us most eloquently in our native tongue.”



Dennis Lemoyi, onscreen, the former camp leader for the Pagak Internally Displaced Persons Camp. Lemoyi arranged this showing of *The Reckoning* for residents remaining at the now largely empty camp, northern Uganda, 2010.



Child in an orphanage in Kisangani, Democratic Republic of Congo in 2001. The privately funded shelter provides food and lodging for about 50 homeless children, many orphaned by war.

# justice for all

ICTJ and UNICEF developed a set of key principles for involving children appropriately in truth commissions and other transitional justice efforts.



Focus group discussion with a group of students about their views of the conflict in Ituri and questions of justice, truth, and reparations, Bunia First School, April 2010.

## Children and Transitional Justice

Children have a vital stake in transitional justice efforts, but their needs and the ways they interact with transitional justice programs can be very different from adults. ICTJ is shedding new light on the questions and challenges that children raise for transitional justice, from the heightened impact of human rights violations on the young to the difficulty of incorporating children into truth-seeking processes.

“In the countries we have looked at, children may constitute up to 60 percent of the population,” says Cecile Aptel, senior advisor to ICTJ’s Children and Transitional Justice Project. “Children can make up a significant number of the victims of human rights abuses, yet their experiences and needs are not given equal consideration to those of adults.”

Wherever atrocities have been committed, children are among the victims, often specifically targeted because of their vulnerability. In conflict situations, children are victimized by violence committed against them and their families, but also by forcible induction into armed groups, where they face forced labor, sexual servitude, and even direct participation in battle.

“The long-term consequences are extreme, and any transitional justice effort must make special attempts to address the experiences of children,” says Virginie Ladisch, who runs the project. “A better understanding of how children are affected by conflict and violence is critical to helping them recover.”

Following a 2009 conference on children and transitional justice, we worked with UNICEF to develop a set of key principles for commissions and other transitional justice processes governing the inclusion of children. This builds on collaborative research done with UNICEF on children’s involvement in truth-seeking processes published this year.

ICTJ is building on this body of research with *Engaging Children in Transitional Justice*, a forthcoming ICTJ report examining children in transitional justice processes in Colombia, the DRC, Liberia, and Nepal. The findings include the need for better documentation of crimes against children, new approaches to reparations programs that meet children’s actual needs, and more nuanced approaches to preventing and addressing the illegal deployment of children in war.

Ladisch concludes, “Children and youth have tremendous potential as catalysts for peacebuilding; it is our goal to devise a child-sensitive approach to best harness that.”

## Transitional Justice and Economic Development

A distinguishing feature of ICTJ’s work is its commitment to advancing scholarship in the field. ICTJ’s Research Unit carries out groundbreaking work on the possibilities and limits of transitional justice. In June 2009 we published *Transitional Justice and Development: Making Connections*, the first major study of the many ways in which transitional justice and global economic inequality intersect.

“Transitional justice often focuses too narrowly on the political, without taking economic and social factors into consideration,” says Reparative Justice Program Director Ruben Carranza, who has written on the obstacles to providing reparations in poor, post-conflict developing countries. “Understanding the connection between our field and economic development could point the way to measures that are truly transformative.”

ICTJ began research on transitional justice and development in 2007, recognizing the need for a greater understanding between fields that frequently operate in the same places and focus on the same issues, albeit to different ends.

Roger Duthie, senior research associate and co-editor of *Making Connections*, notes: “Cycles of social exclusion often inhibit economic growth and compromise human rights. When people are systematically denied economic opportunity, typically their human rights are also at greater risk. And in societies where historical atrocities lie under the surface, impunity for abusers is often correlated with economic and social inequality and impeded development.”

Our research indicates that the impact of transitional justice initiatives can be undermined if they do not proceed in tandem with economic reform and growth. “Regimes that disregard human rights typically deplete both financial and social capital and undermine the economic potential of their people,” says Research Director Pablo de Greiff. “The resulting scarcity can undermine transitional justice efforts. Some measure of economic security for individuals and society is necessary to create space and fund measures to address the past.”

Under our guidance, a variety of experts worked together to research and write the chapters of the book. They examine the impact of truth commissions and reparations programs on development, the ways in which security sector and judicial reform are central to both fields, and the prospects for cooperation between the fields on issues such as natural resource management, land reform, and social integration.

*Making Connections* was published by the Social Science Research Council, the third book in our Advancing Transitional Justice series; it can be downloaded from [www.ictj.org](http://www.ictj.org).

## Financials\*

### Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

March 31, 2009

#### Assets

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,083,122
Grants and contribution receivable, net	11,036,070
Prepaid and other assets	350,023
Property and equipment, net	647,295
	<b><u>\$16,116,510</u></b>

#### Liabilities and net assets

Liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 466,166	
Accrued payroll and related liabilities	133,530	
Deferred rent	379,768	
		<b><u>978,464</u></b>
Commitments and contingencies		
Net assets:		
Unrestricted (net of cumulative foreign currency translation losses of \$2,463,159)	3,188,817	
Temporarily restricted	11,948,229	
		<b><u>15,137,046</u></b>
		<b><u>\$16,116,510</u></b>

### Consolidated Statement of Activities

Year Ended March 31, 2009

	Unrestricted	Temporarily Restricted	Total
<b>Public support and revenue:</b>			
Grants and contributions	\$ 5,094,253	\$ 16,808,034	\$ 21,902,287
Total returns on portfolio	66,285		66,285
	5,160,538	16,808,034	21,968,572
Net assets released from restrictions	15,421,831	(15,421,831)	0
Total public support and revenue	<b><u>20,582,369</u></b>	<b><u>1,386,203</u></b>	<b><u>21,968,572</u></b>
<b>Expenses:</b>			
Program services	16,582,417		16,582,417
Management and general	3,918,401		3,918,401
Fund-raising	945,984		945,984
Total expenses	<b><u>21,446,802</u></b>		<b><u>21,446,802</u></b>
<b>Change in net assets before foreign currency translation loss</b>	(864,433)	1,386,203	521,770
Foreign currency translation loss for the year	(1,436,070)		(1,436,070)
<b>Change in net assets</b>	(2,300,503)	1,386,203	(914,300)
Net assets - beginning of year	5,489,320	10,562,026	16,051,346
<b>Net assets - end of year</b>	<b><u>\$ 3,188,817</u></b>	<b><u>\$11,948,229</u></b>	<b><u>\$15,137,046</u></b>

\*Audited financial statements for fiscal year 2009, released by EisnerAmper in September 2010. For a copy of the full audit, contact Devon Kearney at dkearney@ictj.org

## ICTJ Supporters

(fiscal year 2010)

ICTJ's work in fiscal year 2010 was supported by contributions from the following individuals, foundations and government agencies.

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(formed in May 2010)

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## ICTJ in Transition

For nearly 10 years, ICTJ has been at the forefront of an ever changing field. We have developed deep practical knowledge about methods for confronting mass human rights violations, distilled from rigorous research and our hard work in the field.

In the next decade, new challenges will emerge, both in new situations and in ongoing efforts to come to grips with the past. Through research, planning and strategic investments in our capacity, we are preparing for these challenges today.

“ICTJ is and will remain a key institution in its field,” says David Tolbert. “My goal is to ensure that we continue to provide effective technical assistance that supports the demands of victims and contributes to more effective international policy. Since I arrived, we have focused on strengthening the thematic expertise we need to be effective in the countries that really need us.”





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