

**The Prosecutor vs. Dominic Ongwen**

**Summary of the Reparations Order of 28 February 2024**

This document is a Summary of the Reparations Order to Victims under article 75 of the Rome Statute in the case of *The Prosecutor vs. Dominic Ongwen*, prepared for the purposes of outreach and information. Only the written Reparations Order is authoritative.

**I. SCOPE OF THE CASE**

The Chamber recalls that on 4 February 2021, Mr Dominic Ongwen ('Mr Ongwen'), a high level member of the Lord's Resistance Army ('LRA'), was found guilty of 61 counts, comprising crimes against humanity and war crimes, committed in Northern Uganda between 1 July 2002 and 31 December 2005. On 6 May 2021, the Chamber imposed on Mr Ongwen a joint sentence of 25 years of imprisonment. Both the Conviction Judgment and the Sentence were confirmed by the Appeals Chamber on 15 December 2022.

As specified in more detail below, the counts for which Mr Ongwen was found guilty comprise:

- (i) Crimes committed in the context of four attacks on the IDP camps of Pajule, Odek, Lukodi, and Abok ('the attacks'); and
- (ii) Sexual and gender-based crimes and the crime of conscription of children under the age of 15 years and their use in armed hostilities (collectively, 'thematic crimes').

The Chamber underlines that the present reparations proceedings deal exclusively with Mr Ongwen's duty to repair the harm caused to the victims of the crimes for which he was convicted by this Court. They do not extend to individuals beyond the victims of the crimes for which Mr Ongwen was convicted. The Chamber understands that individuals who have experienced harm as a result of the same conflict in Northern Uganda but are not entitled to reparations in this case may be confused and disappointed. The Chamber recognises these individuals and acknowledges their suffering. However, it reiterates that reparations in this case are not designed to rectify all harm suffered throughout the conflict and are tied to the specific harm caused by Mr Ongwen's crimes.

These reparations proceedings, however, do not otherwise affect the rights of victims before national, regional, and/or other international bodies.

## II. PRINCIPLES ON REPARATIONS

For the purposes of this case, the Chamber adopts the Principles as set out in the *Ntaganda* Reparations Order, as it considers them to be of general application. In addition, considering the submissions of the parties and participants, the Chamber slightly amends the principles related to the ‘Types and Modalities of Reparations’ and ‘Child Victims’, as follows:

Regarding **Types and Modalities of Reparations**, the Chamber notes that: (i) rehabilitation measures may also be aimed at improving the victims socio-economic conditions; (ii) payments that are not proportional and appropriate to address the victims’ harm can only be regarded as symbolic and not compensatory; and (iii) measures of satisfaction and guarantees of non-repetition can also be included as appropriate modalities of reparations.

Regarding **Child Victims**, considering the extensive manner in which children were affected by the crimes for which Mr Ongwen was convicted, the Chamber has adjusted the principle to the extent necessary to ensure that it includes: (i) all victims who were children at the time the crimes were committed or who were born as a result of such crimes; and (ii) the four principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the child-right approach.

## III. ORDER FOR REPARATIONS AGAINST MR ONGWEN

As determined by the Appeals Chamber, a reparations order must contain, at a minimum, five essential elements. The Chamber will hereafter detail its findings with reference to those elements.

### A. First Element: Personal Liability

The Chamber notes that the Court’s legal framework does not provide for any deviation from the principle of accountability. It clearly establishes that an order for reparations has to be issued in all circumstances against the convicted person. When appropriate, such an order for reparations can – in addition – be made through the Trust Fund for Victims (‘TFV’). Accordingly, the present Reparations Order is against Mr Ongwen, to be made through the TFV.

### B. Second Element: Victims

In light of the type of reparations awarded, as detailed further below, the Chamber establishes the eligibility criteria for reparations. It indicates the characteristics of the categories of eligible victims, in order to enable their identification at the implementation stage. The Chamber stresses that eligibility for reparations is to be determined by reference to the territorial,

temporal, and subject matter scope of the crimes for which Mr Ongwen was convicted and not beyond that.

*1. Direct Victims*

Natural and legal persons are eligible for reparations as direct victims if they can demonstrate, that they suffered harm as a result of at least one of the following crimes:

*i. Victims of the attacks*

Within the context of the four attacks against the IDP Camps of: Pajule, on 10 October 2003; Odek, on 29 April 2004; Lukodi, on or about 19 May 2004; and, Abok, on 8 June 2004, the following victims are eligible for reparations:

Victims of Counts 1, 11, 24, and 37 - attack against the civilian population as such as a war crime: Civilian residents of, and non-residents present at, the IDP camps of Pajule, Odek, Lukodi, and Abok at the time of the attacks.

Victims of Counts 2, 3, 12, 13, 25, 26, 38, and 39 – murder as a crime against humanity and as a war crime. Civilians killed by the LRA in the course of the attacks on the IDP camps, including at least four civilians in Pajule; at least 52 civilians in Odek; at least 48 civilians in Lukodi; and at least 28 civilians in Abok.

Victims of Counts 14, 15, 27, 28, 40 and 41- attempted murder as a crime against humanity and as a war crime. Civilians the LRA attempted to kill in the course of the attacks on the IDP camps, including at least 10 civilians in Odek; at least 11 civilians in Lukodi; and at least 4 civilians in Abok.

Victims of Counts 4, 5, 16, 17, 29, 30, 42 and 43 – torture as a crime against humanity and as a war crime. Specifically:

- (i) Regarding the Pajule attack, hundreds of civilians abducted by the LRA and forced to carry injured LRA fighters and looted items, including heavy loads for long distances, while placed under armed guard to prevent their escape and under constant threat of beatings or death. Some were tied to each other, and many were forced to walk through the bush barefoot or not fully clothed. LRA fighters beat abductees to make them walk faster;
- (ii) Regarding the Odek attack, civilians severely mistreated by the LRA during the attack and in its aftermath, suffering instances of grave physical abuse, such as beatings with sticks and guns. One woman was raped with a comb and a stick used for cooking while

her husband was forced to watch. Civilians, as young as 11 or 12 years old, were also abducted and forced to carry heavy loads for long distances, some barefoot, while placed under armed guard to prevent their escape and under constant threat of beatings or death;

- (iii) Regarding the Lukodi attack, civilians severely mistreated by the LRA during the attack and its aftermath and forced to carry heavy loads, some for long distances while tied together and under constant threat of beatings or death. Civilians were also injured, raped, beaten, and mothers forced to abandon their children in the bush. LRA fighters threw small children, including babies, into the bush, as they were crying and making it difficult for their mothers to carry looted goods; and
- (iv) Regarding the Abok attack, civilians severely mistreated by the LRA during the march from the camp through the bush, forced to carry heavy looted goods and at least one injured fighter for long distances, oftentimes under the threat of beatings or death, beaten as a punishment and to intimidate others, one forced to kill another abductee, as a lesson to those thinking of escaping.

Victims of Counts 8, 20, 33, and 46 – enslavement as a crime against humanity. Specifically:

- (i) Regarding the Pajule attack, hundreds of civilians abducted from the Pajule IDP camp by the LRA;
- (ii) Regarding the Odek attack, at least 40 civilians, including men, women, and children as young as 11 or 12 years old, abducted from the Odeak IDP camp by the LRA;
- (iii) Regarding the Lukodi attack, at least 29 civilians, men, women, and children, abducted from the Lukodi IDP camp by the LRA;
- (iv) Regarding the Abok attack, many civilians abducted from the Abok IDP camp by the LRA.

Victims of Counts 9, 21, 34, and 47 – pillaging as a war crime: Civilian residents of the IDP camps at the time of the attacks, in light of the widespread looting of homes and shops in the camps where LRA fighters took food and other property, within the context of the Pajule, Odek, Lukodi, and Abok attacks.

Victims of Count 22 - outrages upon personal dignity as a war crime. Within the context of the Odek attack: (i) one abductee forced to kill another abductee with a club and forced to inspect corpses; (ii) one abductee forced to watch someone being killed; and (iii) mothers who were

forced to abandon their children on the side of the road, with one child being left in a rubbish pit.

Victims of Counts 35 and 48 - destruction of property as a war crime. Civilian residents of the IDP camps of Lukodi and Abok at the time of the attacks, in light of the destruction of several hundreds of civilian huts and household goods, including food stocks and domestic animals.

Victims of Counts 10, 23, 36, and 49 – persecution as a crime against humanity. Civilians persecuted on political grounds, perceived by the LRA as being affiliated with, or supporting the Uganda government, within the context of: (i) the Pajule attack, by an attack against the civilian population as such, murder, torture, enslavement, and pillaging; (ii) the Odek attack, by an attack against the civilian population as such, murder, attempted murder, torture, enslavement, outrages upon personal dignity, and pillaging; (iii) the Lukodi attack, by an attack against the civilian population as such, murder, attempted murder, torture, enslavement, pillaging and destruction of property; and (iv) the Abok attack, by an attack against the civilian population as such, murder, attempted murder, torture, enslavement, pillaging, and destruction of property.

*ii. Thematic crimes*

*a) Sexual and Gender-Based Crimes directly perpetrated by Dominic Ongwen*

Victims of Count 50 - forced marriage as a crime against humanity. Specifically, five so-called ‘wives’, at different times during the relevant period.

Victims of Counts 51 to 56 – torture, rape, and sexual slavery as crimes against humanity and war crimes. Specifically, four so-called ‘wives’, at different times during the relevant period.

Victims of Count 57 - enslavement as a crime against humanity. Specifically, three women, at different times during the relevant period.

Victims of Counts 58 and 59 - forced pregnancy as a crime against humanity and as a war crime. Specifically, two women regarding three pregnancies during the relevant period.

Victims of Count 60 - outrages upon personal dignity as a war crime. Specifically, two women, at different times during the relevant period.

*b) Sexual and Gender-Based Crimes not directly perpetrated by Dominic Ongwen*

Victims of Count 61 - forced marriage as a crime against humanity. Specifically, over one hundred civilian women and girls abducted as so-called ‘wives’ of male members of the Sinia brigade, during the relevant period.

Victims of Counts 62 and 63 - torture as a crime against humanity and as a war crime. Specifically, over one hundred civilian women and girls abducted by the Sinia brigade, subjected to severe physical and mental pain, during the relevant period.

Victims of Counts 64 to 67 - rape and sexual slavery, both as a crime against humanity and as a war crime. Specifically, over one hundred civilian women and girls abducted and ‘distributed’ to members of the Sinia brigade, during the relevant period.

Victims of Count 68 - enslavement as a crime against humanity. Specifically, civilian women and girls abducted by the Sinia brigade, during the relevant period, who were no longer or not yet subject to institutionalised sexual abuse, but enslaved by being deprived of their personal liberty, restricted and dictated on their movement, including by threats and subjecting them to armed guard, subjected to forced labour, and physical and psychological abuse.

*c) Children born out of forced marriage, forced pregnancy, rape, and sexual slavery*

The Chamber recalls its findings in the Conviction Judgment that the sexual and gender based crimes directly and not directly perpetrated by Mr Ongwen resulted in pregnancies. In line with previous jurisprudence, supported by several submissions, the Chamber finds that the children born out of the crimes of forced marriage, forced pregnancy, rape, and sexual slavery for which Mr Ongwen was convicted, both as a direct and as an indirect perpetrator, qualify as direct victims, as the harm they suffered was a direct result of the commission of these crimes.

*d) Child soldier victims*

Victims of Counts 69 and 70 - war crime of conscripting children under the age of 15 into an armed group and using them to participate actively in hostilities. Specifically, a large number of children under the age of 15 years abducted during the four attacks relevant to the charges and generally between 1 July 2002 and 31 December 2005 in Northern Uganda and assigned to service in the Sinia Brigade.

*2. Indirect Victims*

Relying on the Court’s prior jurisprudence, the Chamber recognises as indirect victims all categories identified in the *Lubanga* and *Ntaganda* cases. Accordingly, provided they can

demonstrate to have suffered personal harm as a result of the commission of the crime against the direct victim and a causal link between their harm and the crimes, indirect victims may include:

- (i) the family members of direct victims;
- (ii) anyone who attempted to prevent the commission of one or more of the crimes under consideration;
- (iii) individuals who suffered harm when helping or intervening on behalf of direct victims; and
- (iv) other persons who suffered personal harm as a result of these offences.

In accordance with previous jurisprudence, indirect victims may include those who witnessed the commission of such crimes, insofar as their personal harm and the causal link with the crimes is demonstrated pursuant to the required standard of proof.

Regarding the first category of indirect victims, the Chamber reaffirms that due regard ought to be given to the applicable social and familial structures in the affected communities, subscribing to the understanding that, broadly, in the African continent, including in Uganda, the concept of family goes beyond the strict frame of a couple and their children, to include their father and mother, brothers and sisters, and other relatives. However, the Chamber underlines that the definition of victims emphasises the requirement of the existence of a harm. Accordingly, rather than how close or distant the family members are from the direct victim, in order to be entitled to receive reparations, family members must always demonstrate to have suffered personal harm.

### **C. Third Element: Harm**

#### *1. Definition of the types of harm suffered by the victims*

To define the harm caused to direct and indirect victims, the Chamber considered all relevant information before it, including the Conviction Judgment, Sentence, evidence submitted during the trial proceedings, observations by the parties and other participants in the proceedings, and the information the Chamber obtained from its assessment of a representative sample of victims' dossiers.

The Chamber notes that the evidence overwhelmingly demonstrates that entire families and the community of victims of the attacks on the four IDP camps as a whole – tens of thousands of individuals – suffered tremendous harm due to the unimaginable atrocities committed during and in the aftermath of the four attacks for which Mr Ongwen was convicted.

Similarly, over one hundred women and girls and thousands of children – boys and girls – under the age of fifteen suffered profound multifaceted harm as a result of being kidnapped. Many were later subject to sexual and gender based crimes and or forced to serve as LRA soldiers, being kept in captivity with cruel methods of physical and psychological coercion.

The evidence shows that entire communities and families personally experienced the attacks, in which many of their family members, neighbours, friends, and others in their community were killed and severely mistreated. Houses were destroyed and burnt, some with their residents still inside, everything else including all aid food stocks was looted or destroyed. Some civilians managed to escape the attacks but most of those who survived were then forced to walk next to the bodies scattered through the camps. Civilians were abducted and forced to carry heavy loads of looted goods and injured fighters for long distances, while tied to each other, barefooted. They were mistreated, which forced them walk faster and prevented them from escaping. They suffered great physical and psychological abuse during the walk out of the camps., The examples are distressing: some were beaten to death, some were forced to kill other abductees, some children were taken from their mothers if they cried or caused their mothers to slow down, and they were thrown in pits and left to die.

When reaching the locations of LRA forces where other abductees had been brought, women and girls were ‘distributed’ to LRA soldiers who subjected them to sexual and gender-based crimes and children under the age of 15 were integrated into the LRA forces. Some were kept for years, while others never returned home.

As a result, the Chamber concludes that the direct victims of the attacks, direct victims of sexual and gender-based crimes, and children born of those crimes, and former child soldiers suffered serious and long-lasting physical, moral and material harm. The indirect victims of all of these crimes suffered moral and material harm. In addition, the entire community of victims suffered community harm, and children of direct victims suffered transgenerational harm.

The Chamber notes that due to the limitations that a summary imposes, the Chamber is not able to describe in more detail the great suffering and long-lasting consequences suffered by all victims of the crimes for which Mr Ongwen was convicted. The Chamber notes, however, that, acknowledging the victims' suffering, the Reparations Order recounts in detail the harm they suffered, which should also serve as a satisfaction measure in this case.

#### **D. Fourth Element: Types and Modalities**

As to the type of reparations, based on the factors set out under rule 98(3) of the Rules, the Chamber considers that collective community-based reparations are the most appropriate type of reparations to address the harm suffered by the victims of the crimes for which Mr Ongwen was convicted.

The Chamber wishes to make clear that collective community-based reparations refer to both the *group* that will receive reparations and the *mode* in which reparations will be delivered. With respect to the group that will receive reparations, the Chamber is referring to the community of eligible victims in this case, not the Northern Ugandan community at large. Regarding the mode in which reparations are delivered, the Chamber is referring to community-based measures and programmes that can reach large numbers of victims in a less resource intensive manner.

In the Chamber's view, the primary reason why collective community-based reparations are appropriate and necessary in this case is the extent of the harm suffered by the overwhelming number of eligible victims, estimated by the Chamber to be approximately 49,772 victims. While the Chamber understands the desire for individual reparations, it remains convinced, for the reasons described in the Reparations Order, that a collective award that addresses the entire community of eligible victims will ensure a more efficient, prompt and practical approach. The extremely large number of victims would make an individual assessment of their harm for the purposes of granting individual reparations, or collective reparations with an individualised component, resource-intensive, time consuming, and, in the end, would be disproportionate to what could be achieved.

Regarding the modalities of reparations, the Chamber considers that the only way to address the harms in a concrete, effective, and timely manner is through collective community-based reparations focused on rehabilitation and symbolic/satisfaction measures.

Specifically, the Chamber considers that the following modalities should be included:

- i. Rehabilitation measures, consisting of collective community-based rehabilitation programmes directed at rectifying all types of harm identified by the Chamber, i.e. physical, moral, material, community, and transgenerational harms; and
- ii. Symbolic and satisfaction measures, including:
  - a) a symbolic award of €750 for all eligible victims. The Chamber notes that the calculations of the amount of the award are explained in detail in the Reparations Order; and
  - b) other community symbolic and/or satisfaction measures.

The Chamber also recalls that its detailed recounting of the harm suffered in the Conviction Judgment, the Sentence and this Order serves as a satisfaction measure in this case.

Acknowledging the TFV's limitations in terms of available resources, the Chamber considers that the prioritisations in terms of modalities and victims should apply.

Regarding prioritisations of modalities of reparations, the Chamber considers that the payment of the symbolic monetary awards should be prioritised over the rehabilitation and other symbolic measures.

However, the Chamber is mindful of the role of the TFV and its Board of Directors on the use of its so-called 'other resources'. The Chamber will return to this issue later, at the end of this summary.

With respect to prioritisation among victims, the Chamber considers that:

- i. first priority should be given to vulnerable victims who are in dire need of urgent assistance;
- ii. second priority should be given to vulnerable direct participating victims; and
- iii. third priority should be given to all remaining vulnerable victims.

Lastly, all remaining non-vulnerable victims should receive reparations.

## **E. Fifth Element: Amount of Liability**

### *1. Estimated number of victims potentially eligible for reparations*

The Chamber considers it is not strictly obligated to identify the precise number of potential beneficiaries in the circumstances of the present case, where collective community-based reparations are being awarded. However, noting the recent approach of the Appeals Chamber,

and in an effort to avoid lengthy litigation, the Chamber sets out in the Reparations Order its determination as to the estimated number of potential beneficiaries. The Chamber emphasises that the figures are purely estimates, grounded on the strongest evidential basis available to the Chamber, for the purposes of assessing Mr Ongwen's liability for reparations.

Having resolved any discrepancies and uncertainties in the estimates provided in favour of Mr Ongwen, the Chamber considers that the figures detailed in the Reparations Order represent conservative minimum estimates. They should not be understood as a definitive determination as to the number of beneficiaries eligible for reparations, nor should they be seen to limit the number of potential beneficiaries who may come forward to be considered eligible to benefit from reparations.

The Chamber estimates that the total number of potentially eligible direct and indirect victims of the crimes for which Mr Ongwen was convicted for the purposes of determining Mr Ongwen's liability for reparations is approximately 49,772 victims, including direct and indirect victims.

## *2. Amount of Mr Ongwen's financial liability*

The Chamber notes that, in line with the Court's jurisprudence, in its determination of the total amount of Mr Ongwen's financial liability for reparations, it has taken into account four key considerations, namely: (i) the type and extent of the harms suffered by the victims of the crimes for which Mr Ongwen was convicted ('first consideration: harm'); (ii) the estimated number of potential beneficiaries to be repaired by the award ('second consideration: number of victims'); (iii) the type and modalities of reparations considered to be the most appropriate in the circumstances of the present case ('third consideration: types and modalities'); and (iv) the costs to repair the harm of the victims of the case in light of the reparations awarded ('fourth consideration: cost to repair').

Having already addressed the first three considerations, the Chamber focuses hereafter on the fourth consideration – the cost to repair.

The Chamber reiterates that it has awarded in the present case collective community-based reparations focused on rehabilitation and symbolic/satisfaction measures.

Regarding the rehabilitation measures, having considered the submissions from the parties and participants, particularly the TFV, and resolving discrepancies in favour of the convicted person, the Chamber estimates that the cost of implementing the collective community

rehabilitation programmes ordered in the present case would amount to approximately €15 million EUR.

Regarding the symbolic and satisfaction measures awarded the Chamber notes:

As to the symbolic award of €750 EUR, the calculation of which is explained in detail in the Reparations Order, the Chamber recalls that this is part of the collective community-based programme. As such, it is awarded to the benefit of all eligible victims without distinction as to their type of victimhood or harm. In order to calculate the amount required to provide this symbolic payment the Chamber relies on its estimation as to the total number of potentially eligible victims in the case, which amounts to approximately 49,772 individuals. As such, the total amount required to provide victims with this symbolic payment is €37,329,000 million EUR.

As to the other community symbolic and/or satisfaction measures, taking into account the submissions from parties and participants, the Chamber considers it fair and appropriate to estimate the costs of implementing other community symbolic and satisfaction measures, including, inter alia, apologies ceremonies, monuments, memorial prayers, cleansing ceremonies, reconciliation ceremonies at a total of € 100,000.00 EUR.

In light of the above, the Chamber estimates that the total amount required to provide the reparations awarded in this case to the victims of the crimes for which Mr Ongwen was convicted would be approximately € 52,429,000 EUR. The Chamber is satisfied that setting the amount of Mr Ongwen's liability for reparations at an amount of € 52,429,000 EUR is fair, equitable, and appropriate, and takes into account the rights of the victims and those of the convicted person.

#### **IV. IMPLEMENTATION**

Pursuant to the applicable legal framework, the Chamber instructs the TFV to prepare a Draft Implementation Plan ('DIP') with the details of the rehabilitation and symbolic measures to be included within the collective community-based reparations awarded. The TFV should submit the DIP for the Chamber's approval within six months from the delivery of this Order.

The Chamber instructs the TFV to consult with the victims on the nature of the collective community-based awards and the methods of implementation. The TFV shall take into account victims' views and proposals when designing the proposed projects.

As to the process for the administrative eligibility assessment, the Chamber has decided to adopt the eligibility process designed by Trial Chamber II in the *Ntaganda* case. As such, identification, collection of information, and eligibility assessments will be the responsibility of the Registry, through the Victims Participation and Reparations Section. Outreach will also be designed and conducted by the Registry, through the Public Information and Outreach Section ('PIOS').

The Chamber notes that no property and assets belonging to Mr Ongwen have been identified to date and, accordingly, the Chamber finds him indigent for the purposes of reparations.

Noting Mr Ongwen's indigence, the Chamber also acknowledges that it would be for the TFV's Board of Directors to determine whether and when to use its 'other resources' to complement the reparations awarded in the present case. The Chamber encourages the TFV to complement the reparation awards, to the extent possible, and engage in additional fundraising efforts to the extent necessary to complement the totality of the award. Nevertheless, the Chamber understands that, in order for the TFV to be able to fully complement the award, substantial fundraising will need to take place.

The Chamber recalls that as soon as the TFV is able to commence implementing the reparations awarded in this Reparations Order, which the Chamber acknowledges may take time, priority shall be given to the payment of the symbolic monetary awards over the rehabilitation and other symbolic measures. The Chamber also reiterates that considering the limitations in terms of available resources, additional priorities have been established in the Reparations Order, which imply that not all victims would receive the symbolic amount at the same time and payments would be issued depending on the victims' urgent needs and vulnerability and the capacity of the TFV to complement the award.

As such, the Chamber underlines that victims cannot expect payments to be executed soon after the issuance of this Reparations Order. Moreover, in light of the convicted person's indigence, the Chamber acknowledges that there is the concrete risk that awards may not be paid if the TFV does not manage to raise sufficient funds to complement the award.

In light of the above, the Chamber takes the opportunity to encourage States, organisations, corporations, and private individuals to support the TFV's mission and efforts and contribute to its fundraising activities.

Lastly, the Chamber would like to once again acknowledge the victims' suffering and express its concern and compassion for them. The Chamber also underlines its sincere hope that sooner

rather than later they will receive the reparations awarded in this Order, allowing them to address the harms they suffered in a concrete, effective, and timely manner,

**FOR THE FOREGOING REASONS, THE CHAMBER HEREBY, UNANIMOUSLY**

**ADOPTS** the *Ntaganda* Principles, with slight modifications regarding the principles related to Types and Modalities of Reparations and Child Victims;

**ISSUES** an Order for Reparations against Mr Ongwen;

**AWARDS** collective community-based reparations focused on rehabilitation and symbolic and satisfactory measures to the direct and indirect eligible victims in the case;

**ESTIMATES** the total number of potentially eligible direct and indirect victims in the case to be approximately 49,772 victims;

**ASSESESSES** Mr Ongwen's liability for reparations at approximately € 52,429,000 EUR;

**INSTRUCTS** the TFV to prepare a DIP pursuant to the requirements outlined in the present Order and submit it for the Chamber's approval by **3 September 2024**, at the latest;

**INVITES** the parties and the Registry to provide observations on the TFV's DIP, within 30 days from its submission;

**INSTRUCTS** the Registry, through the PIOS, to design and conduct, throughout the duration of the administrative eligibility process, the required outreach campaign for the purposes of these reparations proceedings, after engaging in consultations with the parties, the TFV, the VPRS, the OPCV, and the Country Office;

**INSTRUCTS** the Registry, through the VPRS, to conduct the identification of potential beneficiaries and eligibility assessments pursuant to the instructions contained in the present Order, providing within thirty days from the issuance of this Order an estimate as to the time it requires to assess eligibility and urgency regarding all participating victims;

**INSTRUCTS** the Registry, through the VPRS to commence with the identification of potential beneficiaries as soon as possible, and prior to the approval of the DIP;

**INSTRUCTS** the VPRS and the PIOS to work together to ensure that the administrative eligibility process is completed within two years of the present Order;

**FINDS** Mr Ongwen indigent for the purposes of reparations at the time of the present Order;

**ENCOURAGES** the TFV to complement the reparation awards and engage in additional fundraising efforts to the extent necessary to complement the totality of the award; and

**ENCOURAGES** the States, organisations, corporations, and private individuals to support the TFV's mission and efforts and contribute to its fundraising activities.

