

**Cour
Pénale
Internationale**



**International
Criminal
Court**

Original: English

No.: ICC-ICC-02/04-01/15
Date: 30th November, 2021

TRIAL CHAMBER IX

Before: Judge Bertram Schmitt, Presiding Judge
Judge Péter Kovács-----
Judge Chang-ho Chung-----
Choose ICC Judge...Title
Choose ICC Judge...Title

SITUATION IN UGANDA

**IN THE CASE OF
THE PROSECUTOR *v.* DOMINIC ONGWEN**

Public Document

Title: Submissions of amicus curiae observations

Source: [Acholi Religious Leaders Peace Initiative (ARLPI)]

Document to be notified in accordance with regulation 31 of the *Regulations of the Court* to:

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Unrepresented Victims

Unrepresented Applicants
(Participation/Reparation)

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States' Representatives
Competent authorities of the Republic of
Uganda

Amicus Curiae
Submissions of amicus curiae
observations

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Acholi Religious Leaders' Peace Initiative
(ARLPI)

1. Introduction

The Acholi Religious Leaders Peace Initiative (ARLPI) respectfully submit *amicus curiae* submission on reparations in pursuant to Rule 103 of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence (the 'Rules'), and regulations 24*bis*, 34 and 38(2) of the Regulations of the Court (the 'Regulations'), in the situation in Uganda in the case of the Prosecutor v. Dominic Ongwen (hereafter referred to as '*the request*').

ARLPI is an interfaith peace building and conflict transformation organization that was formed in 1997 and inaugurated in February 1998 to provide a proactive response to the conflict in Northern Uganda.

ARLPI brings together the religious leaders of the 7 different religious denominations that is Anglican, Catholic, SDA, Born Again, Islam, United Methodist Church and Orthodox and their respective constituencies, namely; Diocese of Northern Uganda, Diocese of Kitgum, the Church of Uganda, the Archdiocese of Gulu, the Orthodox Diocese of Gulu (North) and all Eastern Uganda, Acholi Muslim district, Kitgum Muslim District, Northern Uganda Mission of the Seventh Day Adventists (SDA) Acholi sub region, the National Fellowship of Born Again Pentecostal Churches Acholi sub region and the United Methodist Church, Acholi sub region; to participate effectively in transforming conflict through mediation, reconciliation and transitional justice. Inspired by their faith, the religious leaders come together for a common course to advocate for and lead their followers (flock) out of the violent conflicts in the region.

ARLPI has grown from small Core team members with a small secretariat to a governing body with Technical Committees and well established secretariat. ARLPI's program has also grown covering the districts of Acholi sub region and beyond and networking with other organizations and the government. The Head Office and secretariat of ARLPI is in Gulu headed by the Secretary General.

ARLPI has focused on dialogue and mediation initiatives between conflicting communities within Acholi land and its immediate neighbors; Lango, Teso, Karamoja, West Nile region and South Sudan. Religious leaders advocated for a peaceful resolution to the conflict in Northern Uganda at local, national and international levels while carrying out community based peace building activities. In 2005, the women empowerment strategies (WES) was incorporated to empower the women to positively contribute to engendering conflict resolution, human rights, sustainable peace, transitional justice and reconciliation process in Acholi sub-region and compliment the work of the religious leaders.

During the Juba peace talks between the Government of Uganda and the Lords Resistance Army (LRA) ARLPI played an advisory and observational role that led to successful signing of all the agreements except the last one which was supposed to be signed by the LRA leader and the President of the Republic of Uganda. So far most of the agreements have been implemented with ARLPI taking role in the implementation of most of them. ARLPI contributed in initiating the Amnesty bill which was later adopted by Parliament and government of Uganda into the Amnesty law that saw very many victims returned from LRA captivity and reintegrated into their communities.

Even before the end of the LRA war and before the recent sentencing of Dominic Ongwen ARLPI supported and continue to support the reparation of many victims of the LRA war by receiving them from captivity, rehabilitating them in their communities, sponsoring them in schools, establishing Income Generating Activities (IGA) for them, building monuments and organizing annual memorial prayers in the LRA massacre sites in an effort to make the victims coupe up with life and live a decently. ARLPI also organised reconciliation ceremonies to reconcile the communities and the victims of LRA war especially the formerly abducted persons, children/persons born in LRA captivity and girls who were raped and or defiled by the LRA. In the course of these interventions ARLPI learnt many lessons in handling reparations and will use them for the victims of LRA under this time round.

When the trial of Mr. Ongwen started, ARLPI was represented by top religious leaders in The Hague at least three times to follow the proceedings in order to be able to comeback home to encourage the people of Acholi to support the trial of Mr. Ongwen. Back at home ARLPI participated with the ICC Outreach Office to hold community sensitizations and update the communities on the progress in the case of Mr. Ongwen. They also participated in regular meetings in Gulu with the ICC and received updates to be relayed to the communities in an accurate manner.

2. PROCEDURAL HISTORY

On 4 February 2021, the Chamber convicted Mr Dominic Ongwen ('Mr Ongwen') for the Commission of 61 counts of crimes against humanity and war crimes.

On 6th May, 2021, the Chamber sentenced Dominic Ongwen to a joint sentence of 25 years of Imprisonment. (Public Order for Submissions on Reparations, 6 May, 2021, No. ICC-02/04-01/15)

On 17th June, 2021, the Chamber issued a Decision on the requests for leave to submit amicus curiae observations, 17th June, 2021 ICC-02/04-01/15 to be made by 6th September, 2021 and extended submission date lines to 6th December, 2021 and & 7th February, 2022 respectively.

The Chamber notes that 4,095 victims were authorised to participate in the case pursuant to Article 68 (3) of the Statute and are currently represented by two teams of legal representatives. In the case of the Prosecutor v. Dominic Ongwen –(Public Order for Submissions on Reparations 6 May, 2021, No. ICC-02/04-01/15)

3. THE APPLICABLE LAW

Rule 103 (1) of the RPE provides that ‘At any stage of the proceedings, a Chamber may, if it considers it desirable for the proper determination of the case, invite or grant leave to a State, organisation or person to submit, in writing or orally, any observation on any issue the Chamber deems appropriate.’

The RPE foresee that unsolicited applications can be submitted by States, organisations, or individuals interested in addressing issues of consequence to the proceedings.

4, THE SUBMISSION

ARLPI’s submission will assist Trial Chamber IX in determining the most affected victims and the specific types and extent of harms suffered, types and modalities of reparations most appropriate to address individual and collective harm suffered by the victims of the crimes for which Mr. Ongwen was convicted and concrete estimates as to repair the harms suffered by the victims.

Our observation will focus on the following aspects of reparations ;

5 (d) Any victim or groups of victims who may require prioritization in the reparation process

In our own assessment and experience of working with various LRA victims, we think in order of priority, the followings categories of victims require urgent and fair reparations.

1. Children born in LRA captivity, unaccompanied and formerly abducted children,
2. Formerly abducted persons,
3. People living with bomb or grenade splinters or bullets on them

4. Women including widows, young girls, female headed house holds
5. Elders whose children and relatives were killed or abducted
6. Persons living with disabilities caused by the LRA war.
7. Broader community in Acholi and Lango who were in Internally Displaced Persons Camps (IDP)

5 (e) Specification of the types and extent of the harm suffered by the victims of the crimes for which Mr. Ongwen was convicted; in order of priorities.

Below are the specific harms and types suffered by the victims of the LRA war in all places including the four case locations.

1. Children born in LRA captivity, unaccompanied and formerly abducted children: Some children born in LRA LRA captivity through rape or defilement had a trio jeopardy in that their mothers were abducted, forcefully married, raped or defiled and the children were born and grew up in the wilderness under very hostile situations and some of them returned as orphans. To date some of them have not traced their roots and haven't settled nor have a piece of land to settle on. Some of them have become street gangs posing the lives of many at great risks. Their education were interfered with by the LRA and or abductions and finds a lot of hardships fending for a livelihood. If they are not attended to urgently, they could in the near future pose very eminent threat to the communities where they live. Their families need to be traced so that they can reunite with their loved ones while those whose families can't be traced should be settled within Acholi in a place of their choice. Children should be given first priority so that they can catch up with education both formal and informal depending on their individual choices and capacities.
2. Formerly abducted persons who suffered rape, sodomy, defilement, cutting of limbs, mouth nose lips, genitals etc. trauma, mental illness. The adult persons lost their sources and means of livelihoods and find difficulties fitting in the communities since there are a lot of stigmatizations in the communities. Some of them lost their families and as a result have nowhere to settle while some of them who were young returned and could not continue with formal education. Some of them have failed to establish and maintain a stable family relationship as they are despised by some members of the communities as mere returnees.
3. People living with bomb or grenade splinters or bullets on them bringing them ill health and inability to engage in a meaningful livelihood. Some of them require expert operations outside Uganda while others require plastic surgery to rectify the deformities caused to them by different ammunitions. Most of them are highly traumatized and continue to live under constant stress and depression each time they see for instance their limbs, mouths or nose cut by the LRA, such memories come fresh in their minds and torment them.
4. Women including widows, young girls, female headed households: They suffered raped, defiled, burning huts, looting and destruction of house hold properties, looting of cattle, cutting of limbs, mouth, nose, lips, genitals, etc. trauma, mental illness. For women, some of their husbands were killed by the LRA while for the girls some of their

parents who could have taken care of them were killed by the LRA. A good number of women who were raped have damaged reproductive systems and some of them are suffering from cervical cancer. Most of these women and girls have either failed to get a stable lifetime spouse or maintain a stable love relation as people fear and stigmatize them.

5. Elders whose children and relatives were killed or abducted, their huts/houses burnt, their house hold properties, and crops destroyed, their cattle looted. They continue to find difficulties finding alternative means of livelihoods as well as difficulties finding alternative decent accommodation. They also lack people to take care of them.
6. Persons living with disabilities as a result of LRA havocs such road ambushes, land mines, cutting of limbs, mouth, nose, lips, genitals, etc. these disabilities cannot allow them engage in meaningful economic ventures to support their livelihoods. Some of them find challenges establishing and maintaining a stable love or family relationship as people look at them as burdens to take care of.
7. Broader community: They were confined in the Internally Displaced Persons Camps (IDP) camps and could not regularly reach their lands to till for livelihoods as their gardens were turned into battle fields between the LRA and the UPDF. When they returned home, they found themselves in violent land conflicts as well as land grabbing by both local and international investors and sometimes Uganda Wild Life Authority. Community structures such a schools and churches were also destroyed denying them access to such facilities. The case locations are ugly scenes of massacres and they keep on haunting the community as they see ghost or night mares in those places. Some community members who bounce on dead bodies or human corpse continue to be disturbed by bad nightmares.

5 (g) Types and modalities of reparations appropriate to address the harm suffered by the victims of the crimes for which Mr. Ongwen was convicted. In particular, the suitability of collective reparations with individualized components, the appropriate modalities to be included therein, and whether certain modalities can be expeditiously implemented;

Reparation can involve restitution, *rehabilitation* and measures of satisfaction, such as public apologies, public memorials, guarantees of non-repetition and changes in relevant laws and practices, as well as bringing to justice the perpetrators of human rights violations. (Human Rights Committee, 1992/2004)

NB: For both individual and collective components of reparation a survey shall be done to accurately ascertain the number and nature of support that suits the victims and support shall be implemented based on the survey reports.

Individualized reparations components

1. Livestock compensation: Elders, women and girls who were raped or defiled by the LRA, formerly abducted persons, persons born in LRA captivity, children of formerly

abducted persons and persons with disabilities from the effect of LRA will be supported at household level and each household with either or heifer, goats, sheep, pigs or poultry to provide them with an alternative means of livelihood to support the medication and education of their children and general necessities of life.

2. Financial compensation (cash transfers to victims) shall be extended to elders who lost their children and properties to LRA war and do not have family support mechanisms, formerly abducted persons, persons born in LRA captivity and people with disabilities that resulted from the effects of the LRA war. These are groups who are not able to go back for formal and non-formal education and due to disabilities are unable to engage in any viable economic venture. The cash is meant to rebuild their homesteads, secure essential items for daily life and take care of their medications.
3. Education: This will be in form of sponsorship to target school going age of formerly abducted children, children born in LRA captivity and children of formerly abducted persons; for formal education at primary, secondary and university levels. This will make them attain higher educational level and career to couple up with the level of the children who were not affected by the LRA war.
4. Entrepreneurship, business skills development, and vocational skills training/apprenticeship; This will target children and persons in the category of formerly abducted children/persons, children born in LRA captivity and children of formerly abducted persons who cannot continue with formal education. This should equip them with entrepreneurship skills to allow them start income generating activities for them to make good livelihoods for a decent living. This needs to be expeditiously implemented so as to allow the victims cope up with life.
5. Facilitation of business start-up opportunities through support to small and medium enterprises (SMEs). After the above training they will be supported with startup funds depending on the enterprise that they will choose. This will help them to generate income for a decent living. This shall target the victims who cannot go back for formal education especially formerly abducted persons, children born in LRA captivity and girls and women who were raped and or defiled and cannot undertake formal education.

6. Public housing. Commercial houses in the names of the formerly abducted persons in the case locations shall be built for the public to rent and the money raised from the rent shall be distributed to them in those case locations to support their livelihoods and or any other educational, medical and economic ventures as well as for them to buy individual lands for settlement. They will set their own committees to run and manage the rent collected from tenants.

NB: The first three should be expeditiously implemented since the atrocities took place long time ago and the redressed should be nearing midway implementation by now.

Collective/symbolic reparations components

1. Construction monuments and inscription of the names of those who were killed by the LRA in the case locations in memory of those who lost their lives and to stand as a warning sign that no one should get involved in such conflicts again. These monuments will be the venues for annual memorial prayers for people massacred in those areas. It will be a place for learning and keeping the records and history of the LRA war and its related atrocities
2. Construction of museum in memory of the LRA war with details of how the LRA war started and the effects it has caused our people will be undertaken, the museum shall be used as an educational and training center for peace building and conflict transformation as well as a memorial and learning place for both local and international people. The museum shall be built in a central location in Acholi.
3. Establishing counselling centers. Psychosocial support shall be offered at an established counselling center by expert counselors to formerly abducted persons/children and children born in captivity, unaccompanied children, those deformed by bombs, grenade or land mines, those with bomb splinters on them, those whose children and relatives were killed and the broader IDP communities to rehabilitate their minds to be able to cope up with life. While peace education will be taught in these counseling centers so that the culture of peace and nonviolence is inculcated in children as they grow, this shall be done using community peace clubs.
4. Memorial prayers shall always be offered in the case locations at the monument sites and shall be organized annually in memory of those who were killed in those places, to

console the bereaved families and to rally people to work together for a lasting peace in the region. This will be occasions for advocating for nonviolent approaches to peace building and denouncing the taking up of fire arms and or using violence to resolve conflicts.

5. Cleansing ceremonies. The religious leaders will offer cleansing/healing prayers to complement the counselling sessions to aid the complete healing of the victims especially those who cannot recover with counselling. In our experience, the victims of LRA war prefers different options like traditional cleansing, religious cleansing or psychosocial support to gradually regain their normal psych. ARLPI will take care of psychosocial support and healing prayers, however if a victim prefers traditional cleansing, then ARLPI will facilitate the cultural institutions at the different case locations to perform such ceremonies.
6. Recreational center: The project will build recreational, peace education and social centers in the case locations where all community peace activities and events will take place including sensitization and training on human rights, justice and reconciliation to benefit the broader communities and all who were affected by the war. It will be a place for people to read, play and act peaceful drama, play music and dance traditional songs rich in peace building and nonviolent approaches to conflict. It will be a learning and visiting place for the neighboring schools to spend time for peaceful discussions and recreation.
7. Sensitization on human right. This will be done to make the communities understand that those who were abducted by the LRA were abducted against their will so they ought to be accepted and welcome home, respected and supported to live in harmony in the society. Communities should realize that they were equally helpless to defend their loved ones from being abducted or falling victims of the LRA war so all they need to do is to support full reintegration of the formerly abducted persons.
8. Training on human rights. Peace committees and peace clubs in the case locations shall be trained on human rights and peace education so that they are able to sensitize the communities to respect the rights of the victims of LRA. They will help in mediating conflict cases between the communities and formerly abducted persons. The peace clubs

will help to further train the youth and school children in peace building and conflict transformation. This will help to inculcate the culture of peace and nonviolence in children and youth as they grow so that they grow into peace loving adults.

9. Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials with captions to denounce stigmatization against formerly abducted persons, respect for human rights and advocating for social justice and reconciliation shall be produced and disseminated in the communities. Captions advocating for nonviolence approach to conflicts shall be made in the forms of posters, brochures and or fliers and disseminated in the communities of case locations
10. Radio campaigns—Radio talk shows and radio jingles shall be conducted to substantiate on the community sensitization and trainings to reach a broader number of community members. It will be to advocate for human rights, social justice and reconciliation among the community members and the formerly abducted persons. Respected leaders of the community, cultural and religious leaders shall take part in the radio talk shows and jingles while victims will also testify on how they are coping up with life in their communities.
11. Reconciliation ceremonies (mato oput) and truth telling. Since the end of the LRA there has not been comprehensive reconciliation bring all the affected people by the LRA war and this causes a lot of suspicion in the communities. We shall organize reconciliation ceremonies with the families of Dominic Ongwen and the communities in the case locations, the general Acholi communities, Acholi communities and their immediate neighbors affected by the war like the Iteso, Langi, Banyoro and Alur. There will be international reconciliation between the families of Dominic Ongwen with Acholi communities and the affected people of Democratic Republic of Congo, Central African Republic and South Sudan we shall work together with the different Acholi cultural institutions in those case locations to conduct reconciliation and truth telling.
12. Establishing community and school peace clubs. Community and school peace clubs shall be established in the case locations and trained on peace building and conflict transformation skills to further peace building both in the community and in the schools. This will serve the purpose of inculcating the spirit of nonviolence among the

communities and in young children so that when in conflicts they can always opt for peaceful means of resolving those conflicts. The trained peace clubs will train youth and fellow children in schools and in the community on peace building and will take part in various peace related activities such as debate, music, dance and drama; and football and netball competition. Formerly abducted persons and children, children born in LRA captivity and young girls who were raped or defiled will take part in this activity,

5 (h) concrete estimates as to the costs to repair the harms suffered by the victims in light of the appropriate modalities for repairing them, including costs of running rehabilitation programmes in the region with the potential to address multi-dimensional harm of individual beneficiaries for the purposes of reparations;

Below are the concrete estimated costs to fairly repair the harms suffered the victims in light of the appropriate modalities mentioned above.

ACHOLI RELIGIOUS LEADERS' PEACE INITIATIVE

Concrete estimates as to the costs to repair the harms suffered by the victims in light of the appropriate modalities for repairing them, including costs of running rehabilitation programmes in the region with the potential to address multi-dimensional harm of individual beneficiaries for the purposes of reparations

	ITEM	QTY	FREQ	UNIT COST	AMOUNT	NOTES
	Compensation					
	Entrepreneurship, business skills development, and vocational skills training/apprenticeship;	50	4	2,000,000	400,000,000	50 Children born in LRA captivity, Formerly Abducted Persons, People with Disability as a result of the LRA war, elders left behind whose children were killed during the LRA war and people living with bullets or bomb splinters on them shall be trained to equipped them with business, entrepreneurship and life skills for them to be become self-reliant
	Facilitation of business start-up opportunities through support to small and medium enterprises (SMEs)	50	1	500,000	25,000,000	50 Children born in LRA captivity, Formerly Abducted Persons, People with Disability as a result of the LRA war, elders left behind whose children were killed during the LRA war and people living with bullets or bomb splinters on them shall be supported with start-up funds to run a business of their choice
	Financial compensation (cash transfers to victims)	100	1	5,000,000	500,000,000	100 Children born in LRA captivity, Formerly Abducted Persons, People with Disability as a result of the LRA war, elders left behind whose children were killed during the LRA war and people living with bullets or bomb splinters on them shall be supported with

						cash for them to support their families and generate meaningful livelihoods
	Livestock compensation	1,200	1	700,000	840,000,000	500 Children born in LRA captivity, Formerly Abducted Persons, People with Disability as a result of the LRA war, elders left behind whose children were killed during the LRA war and people living with bullets or bomb splinters on them shall be supported with livestock for livelihoods
	Sub-total				1,765,000,000	
	Rehabilitation					
	Psychological					
	Memorial prayers	4	5	2,000,000	40000000	4 memorial prayers 1 in @ of the case locations per year for 5 years shall be conducted in memory of those who died and to console the bereaved families as well as rally people to work together for peace so that such atrocities do not happen again
	Cleansing ceremonies (Healing and cleansing prayers)	4	5	2,000,000	40000000	4 cleansing ceremonies 1 in @ of the case locations per year for 5 years shall be conducted to heal those with psychological problems and cleanse places with bad omens
	Reconciliation (Mato oput) and truth telling ceremonies	12	5	3,000,000	180000000	12 reconciliation ceremonies in a year, 3 per case locations for 5 years each ceremony cost 3million including transport refund, refreshments, reconciliation items and materials and facilitation to cultural and religious leaders
	Establishing counselling centres	4	1	100,000,000	400,000,000	4 counselling centres will be established 1 in @ of the case locations for the benefit of victims and the broader communities affected by the LRA conflict
	Recreational centres	1	1	300,000,000	300,000,000	4 recreational centres will be established 1 in @ of The case locations for the benefit of Children born in LRA captivity, Formerly Abducted Persons and the broader communities affected by the LRA conflict
	Sub Total				960,000,000	
	Social services					
	Education	100	5	1,000,000	500,000,000	4 recreational centres will be established 1 in @ of the case locations for the benefit of Children born in LRA captivity, Formerly Abducted Persons and the broader communities affected by the LRA conflict

Public housing	4	1	100,000,000	400,000,000	4 recreational centres will be established 1 in @ of the case locations for the benefit of Children born in LRA captivity, Formerly Abducted Persons and the broader communities affected by the LRA conflict
Establishing community and school peace clubs	4	5	5,000,000	100,000,000	4 community and school peace clubs established in the 4 case locations in 5 years. Cost includes training of peace clubs and facilitating their activities
Sub-total				1,000,000,000	
Satisfaction					
Construction of Monument	4	1	7,000,000	28,000,000	4 monuments will be constructed 1 in @ of the case locations in memory of those who were killed, abducted, are still missing and sustained disabilities as a result of the LRA war. Their names will be inscribed on the monument and every year memorial prayers shall be conducted at these monuments.
Construction of Museum	1	1	#####	1,000,000,000	1 Museum will be constructed at a central location in Acholi land in memory of the LRA war, this cost includes for purchase of land and construction.
Human rights training					
Sensitisation on human rights	24	5	1000000	120,000,000	24 sensitisations on human rights social justice and reconciliation, 6 per case location in a year for 5 years. This is to prepare the community to live in harmony with LRA victims, stop stigmatising them and encourage the victims to couple up with life in their communities
Training on Human rights	12	5	3,500,000	210,000,000	12 trainings on human rights, social justice, peace building and conflict transformation, 3 per case location in a year for 3 years. This is to prepare ground for non-violent approaches to conflict resolutions and reconciliations for a peaceful societies.
Production and dissemination of IEC materials	350	5	30,000	52,500,000	350 Information, education and communication materials addressing stigmatisation, encouraging non-violent conflict resolutions and harmonious coexistence between the LRA victims and their communities. This will be in form of fliers, posters and brochures.
Radio talk shows	12	5	1,400,000	84,000,000	12 radio talk shows complementing sensitisations and trainings on human rights, social justice and reconciliation shall be held by religious, cultural leaders and victims.
Radio spot jingles	200	5	25,000	25000000	200 radio spot jingles complementing sensitisations and trainings on human rights, social justice and reconciliation

						shall be recorded from religious, cultural leaders and victims.
	Sub total				1,519,500,000	
	Costs of running rehabilitation programmes in the region					
	Capacity building, audit, Personnel & Administration					
	Governing Council Meetings	2	5	5,000,000	50,000,000	
	Committee meetings	4	5	3,500,000	70,000,000	
	Contribution to Staff Retreat	1	5	5,000,000	25,000,000	
	Monitoring and evaluation	1	5	15,000,000	75,000,000	
	Project inception meeting	1	1	8,000,000	8,000,000	
	Audit fees	1	5	5,000,000	25,000,000	
	Salary Secretary General (62%)	1	60	5,000,000	300,000,000	
	Salary Finance Officer (90%)	1	60	4,000,000	240,000,000	
	Salary Program Officers	4	60	2,500,000	600,000,000	
	Salary Administrative Assistant	1	60	1,500,000	90,000,000	
	Salary Driver	1	60	1,200,000	72,000,000	
	Salary to security guard and Office Assistant	2	60	1,600,000	192,000,000	
	NSSF 10% Secretary General	2	60	500,000	60,000,000	
	NSSF 10% Finance Officer	1	60	400,000	24,000,000	
	NSSF 10% Program Officers	4	60	250,000	60,000,000	
	NSSF 10% Admin Assistant	1	60	150,000	9,000,000	
	NSSF 10% Driver	1	60	120,000	7,200,000	
	NSSF 10% Office Assistants & Un armed	2	60	160,000	19,200,000	
	Medication insurance for staff	8	60	200,000	96,000,000	
	Computer Latops	2	1	5,000,000	10,000,000	
	Printer	1	1	3,000,000	3,000,000	
	Field vehicle Vigo Hillux	1	1	120,000,000	120,000,000	
	Monitoring visits to project sites	1	60	300,000	18,000,000	
	Utility (Electricity & Water)	1	60	300,000	18,000,000	
	Office supplies (tea & toiletries)	1	60	400,000	24,000,000	
	Fuel & lubricants for activities	1	60	1,000,000	60,000,000	
	Vehicle spares and repair cost	1	60	1,200,000	72,000,000	

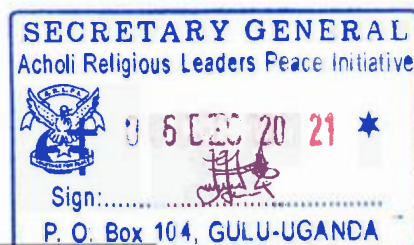
Bank charges	1	60	200,000	12,000,000	
Printing Papers, Envelopes, Cartridges	1	60	500,000	30,000,000	
Communication (Internet & Airtime)	1	60	1,000,000	60,000,000	
Equipment maintenance and repair	1	60	500,000	30,000,000	
Sub-total				2,479,400,000	
Grand Total				7,723,900,000	

In conclusions, when these reparation modalities are implemented they will go a long way in repairing the harms that were caused to the victims, it will console the victims and regenerate their lives to a decent level. It will serve as justice for the long awaited crimes and atrocities that were caused to the victims. Among other organisations, ARLPI stands a better chance of implemented these reparation modalities and we pray that we are leave to submit our observations.

5, Submission made

ARLPI respectfully submits to the Pre-Trial Chamber IX *amicus curie* observations on reparations for victims of LRA in the case of Dominic Ongwen in particular the importance types and modalities of reparations appropriate to address the harm suffered by the victims for the crimes for which Mr. Ongwen was convicted, and how such redress and rehabilitation program can potentially address multidimensional harm of individual beneficiaries for the purpose of reparation and concrete estimates as to the costs to repair the harms suffered by the victims.

Respectfully submitted,

[Lokwiya Francis, Secretary General]

on behalf of

Acholi Religious Leaders' Peace Initiative (ARLPI)

Most Rev. Dr. John Baptist Odama, Chairman Acholi Religious Leaders' Peace Initiative (ARLPI)

Dated this 30th November, 2021

Gulu-Uganda

At [place, country]