

# REDRESS

Ending torture, seeking justice for survivors

March 2026

## JUST REPARATION

Strengthening the community of practice for reparation by sharing topical developments in the field



**Just Reparation** is a regular roundup of news on reparation, curated by the REDRESS legal team.

This edition highlights key developments in the field of reparations, including the submission of a reparation claim in Argentina on behalf of victims of the Rohingya genocide; the Inter-American Court of Human Rights' ruling against Peru concerning the forced sterilisation of Celia Ramos; the non-repetition measures ordered by the European Court of Human Rights to address prison conditions in Moldova; and Finland's contribution to support reparations for victims of the Ongwen case in Uganda.

The edition also features insights from the Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST) on its documentation efforts and the key priorities identified for survivors of the July 2024 uprising.

If you would like to contribute a short article for our *Community Corner* section, or if your organisation is hosting an event you would like to share with our readers or on our social media, please contact our Legal Officer, Alejandro, at [alejandro@redress.org](mailto:alejandro@redress.org).

Give us feedback

## BIG STORIES



## ARGENTINA / MYANMAR

### Rohingya Seek Reparations as Genocide Case Advances

On 13 February 2026, [the Burmese Rohingya Organisation UK](#) announced that it had filed a formal reparation claim before a court in Argentina, seeking comprehensive reparation for victims of the Rohingya genocide. The claim forms part of an ongoing criminal investigation in which Argentine courts are pursuing charges of genocide and crimes against humanity against senior Burmese military officials under the principle of universal jurisdiction. Burmese Rohingya Organisation UK is also calling on Argentine courts to work closely with UN investigators and financial institutions to identify and trace additional assets, with a view to ensuring effective financial accountability for the benefit of victims.

This development reflects years of sustained legal action and advocacy led jointly by civil society and survivors of the Rohingya genocide. In 2021, Argentina accepted BROUK's case under the principle of universal jurisdiction, and in 2025 issued arrest warrants against 25 individuals. Through this additional claim, BROUK seeks not only material compensation, but also recognition, dignity, and acknowledgment for the Rohingya who have endured systematic persecution.

More broadly, the case illustrates the increasing reliance on transnational legal avenues to pursue justice in contexts where domestic remedies remain unavailable or ineffective. Victims anticipate that the court in Buenos Aires will consider the reparation claim in the near future.

*Photo by: UK Department of International Development CC 2.0*



## PERU

### Inter-American Court Rules in Celia Ramos Case on Forced Sterilisation in Peru

On 5 March 2026, the IACtHR issued an important [judgment in Ramos Durand v. Peru](#). The victim, Celia Ramos, was subjected to forced sterilisation in July 1997 as part of a state-run reproductive health programme promoted under former president Alberto Fujimori. The programme mostly targeted Indigenous women and those living in poverty or extreme poverty in Peru. Nineteen days after the procedure, Celia Ramos died.

The Court found that the programme constituted a discriminatory State policy aimed at Indigenous, peasant, and impoverished women. It held that Peru violated multiple rights of Celia Ramos, including the rights to life, health, personal integrity, liberty, equality, and non-discrimination. The judgment also reaffirmed protections for [DEMUS](#), the organisation representing the victims, emphasising that Peru must ensure its work can continue free from intimidation. According to CEJIL, one of the petitioners in the case, the ruling “established key standards to ensure truth, justice, and reparation for thousands of affected women. This ruling marks a turning point for justice in Peru and across the region.”

The Court ordered comprehensive reparations in the case, directing Peru to investigate and prosecute all responsible actors through a gender-sensitive approach. The Court prohibited the use of amnesties or statutes of limitations to shield perpetrators from accountability. It mandated broad reparative measures, including the creation of a national sexual and reproductive health policy, guarantees of informed consent in all medical procedures, and the formal registration of all women who died as a result of forced sterilisation.



## MOLDOVA

### **Petrov v. Moldova: Court Condemns Discriminatory Prison Treatment**

On 5 March 2026, the ECtHR issued a judgment in [Petrov v. Moldova](#) concerning the detention conditions and treatment of the applicant within Moldova's prisoner classification system. As a result of this classification, Petrov was subjected to systematic social and physical segregation and treated differently from other inmates. He was denied access to basic prison resources and services and forced to follow degrading rules of conduct, including walking along the walls, eating separately, and being seen last by the doctor. In addition, he was assigned arduous and menial tasks, such as renovating cells, carrying heavy loads, and cleaning toilets, without any remuneration.

The Court found that Moldovan authorities were fully aware of this hierarchical system—a long-standing and well-documented problem in the country's prisons—yet failed to take reasonable measures to protect Petrov's dignity and physical integrity. Consequently, the Court held that Moldova had violated Petrov's right to protection from ill-treatment in conjunction with the prohibition of discrimination, as well as his right not to be subjected to slavery or forced labour. The Court emphasised that the treatment Petrov endured stemmed from the informal prisoner hierarchy rather than any legitimate disciplinary measures.

Regarding reparations, the Court noted that the victim had not formally submitted a claim for compensation (just satisfaction); as a result, no individual reparation measures were ordered. However, the Court recognised the structural problems in Moldova's prisons and mandated non-repetition measures, requiring authorities to adopt mechanisms in line with the European Convention to prevent and address the informal prisoner hierarchy.



## FINLAND / UGANDA

### Finland Funds ICC Reparations for Ongwen Victims

In February 2026, Finland made a voluntary contribution of €400,000 to the International Criminal Court's Trust Fund for Victims. The funding is specifically earmarked to support survivors of sexual and gender-based violence and to advance court-ordered reparations, including a dedicated allocation for the Ongwen reparations programme in Uganda. This makes Finland the first State to provide explicit financial support for this programme. Additional funds will bolster assistance programmes in the Central African Republic, offering medical care, psychological support, and economic empowerment for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence.

The [Ongwen reparation decision](#) adopted in 2024 by the ICC is the [largest reparation order](#) adopted by this mechanism. The judges estimated the cost of reparations for which Ongwen is liable is €52,429,000. This includes €15 million for collective community-based reparations; €37,329,000 to fund individual symbolic awards of €750 to victims, and €100,000 for other community, symbolic and satisfaction measures.

This contribution reinforces a victim-centred approach at the core of the Rome Statute system and reflects Finland's two decades of consistent support for the TFV, making it the third-largest overall donor. By directing resources toward both reparations and long-term rehabilitation, Finland is helping ensure that survivors of the gravest crimes receive meaningful and lasting support. The contribution also underscores the critical importance of sustained international funding in delivering justice to victims of atrocities under ICC jurisdiction.

## COMMUNITY CORNER

We like to include the perspectives and insights of lawyers, activists, survivors, and others engaged in the field of reparation in **Just Reparation**. Alongside updates on progress in specific cases, your contributions are invaluable for enriching our collective understanding and fostering meaningful dialogue within the reparation community of practice. If you would like to feature in the next edition of Just Reparation, we encourage you to submit your contributions by 20 April 2026 to [alejandro@redress.org](mailto:alejandro@redress.org).

### Rebuilding Lives, Not Just Compensation: Survivors of the July 2024 Protests in Bangladesh

by Alvi Hakim, Legal and Operations Advisor, BLAST, Advocate, Supreme Court of Bangladesh



In the immediate aftermath of the July 2024 student protests, BLAST, carried out a fact-finding mission to document the realities faced by survivors, with a particular focus on severely injured survivors in urgent need of medical and financial assistance. We worked through hospital referrals and community networks, conducted in-depth interviews, recorded injuries and urgent needs, assisted with documentation for immediate medical and financial support where possible. In total, we documented 82 severely injured survivors, including people living with irreversible blindness, spinal and lower-body injuries, hearing loss, and profound psychological trauma.

What emerged from our findings was a wider structural problem faced by survivors, with the physical injury was often only the tip of the iceberg. Very quickly, it gave way to severe financial hardship and, in many cases, virtual economic collapse, bureaucratic barriers that blocked survivors and their families from accessing state support, and a deepening sense of social vulnerability and mental distress.

The findings also reflect a broader point made in our joint [briefing paper](#) with REDRESS: reparation cannot be reduced to compensation alone. It must include rehabilitation, satisfaction, and guarantees of non-repetition, delivered through survivor-centred, accessible, non-discriminatory, and gender-sensitive processes. The current administrative schemes were not designed as comprehensive reparations programmes capable of addressing the full range of harm survivors continue to carry. We saw exactly why that matters in the homes of the survivors themselves. Parvin, a 27-year-old garments worker from Dhaka, was caught in police violence on her way home from work. Six shotgun pellets destroyed her cornea. After we documented her case, urgent support was mobilised, a donor cornea was flown in from Sri Lanka, and surgery was performed. But it was too late. The damage was irreversible and she lost vision in both eyes. When we spoke she showed me photographs of herself from before and said: “Look, I used to look so pretty ... I am no longer pretty. I do not know how long he will keep me.” Her case showed with painful clarity how state violence can intersect with domestic abuse, dependency, and gendered insecurity inside the home.

In Chattogram, we met Armaan, a teenage boy who sustained severe lower-body gunshot injuries that left him permanently immobile and dependent on assistance for movement. His mother was already caring for another child with significant learning disabilities. When she approached us, she asked for help securing Armaan’s birth certificate so he could access state financial assistance, something her husband was intentionally blocking out of spite. Her case made clear that the violence survivors face is not only physical. It is also administrative, and it often falls hardest on caregivers

Across these and many other cases we documented, one theme came through repeatedly: Survivors were not asking for charity, their demand was to be able to want to work again, regain financial and social independence.

This must be our barometer for the newly elected government of Bangladesh. Justice will not be measured merely by the number of prosecutions announced, but by whether the survivors can rebuild their lives with **dignity**.

## OTHER STORIES

### KENYA

Reparative Justice in Africa: Arts, Narrative and Continental Momentum

[Read more](#)



## COLOMBIA

Ex-Secretariat Members of FARC-EP Apologies and Admit Responsibility for Child Recruitment

[Read more](#)



## UKRAINE

EU Parliament Backs €90 Billion Support Loan for Ukraine Amid Ongoing War

[Read more](#)



# WEEKEND READS

**Gambia's reparation gap and botched sale of ex-dictator's assets**  
by Justice Info

This article explores how The Gambia's efforts to turn former dictator Yahya Jammeh's seized assets into reparations for his victims have faltered, revealing a significant "reparation gap." A State inquiry uncovered mismanagement, legal lapses, and weak institutional coordination in the sale of his properties, putting crucial funds for victims' compensation at risk and highlighting the challenges of transitional justice.

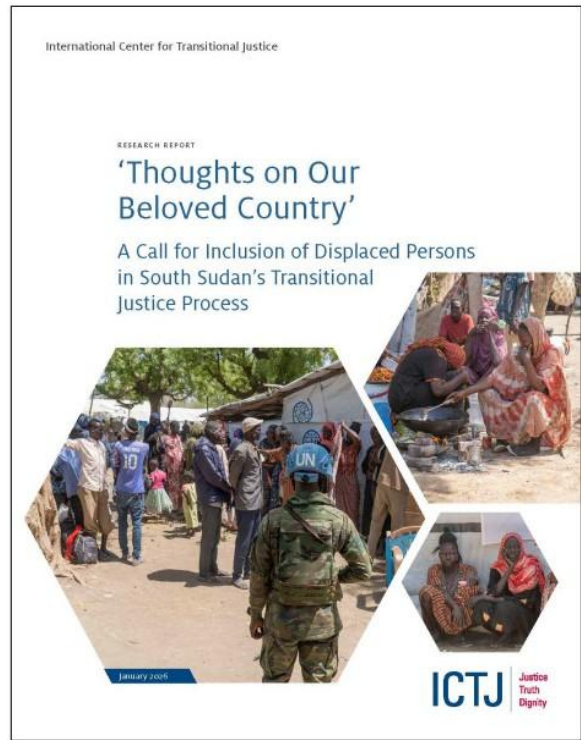
[Read the article](#)



## **‘Thoughts on Our Beloved Country’: A Call for Inclusion of Displaced Persons in South Sudan’s Transitional Justice Process** by ICTJ

By examining the needs, expectations, and concerns of South Sudanese displaced persons and refugees that relate to key issues in transitional justice, this report seeks to guide and inform stakeholders who are involved in designing, implementing, and monitoring the transitional justice processes defined in Chapter 5 of the 2018 Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS). The study’s primary objective is to ensure that the perspectives, expectations, and needs of South Sudanese citizens who have been displaced or are refugees are known to South Sudanese and global policymakers and inform transitional justice policymaking in the country.

[Read the report](#)

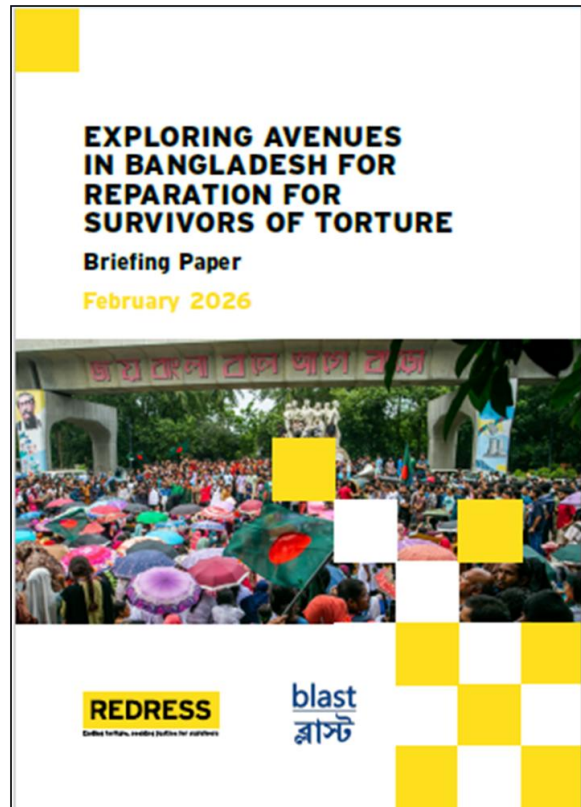


## Pathways for Comprehensive Reparation for Survivors of Torture in Bangladesh

by REDRESS

The article discusses the significant challenges facing survivors of torture in Bangladesh, including institutional, legal and practical barriers to accessing meaningful justice and reparation. It highlights how existing mechanisms fall short of international standards and emphasises that comprehensive reparation must go beyond financial payments to include medical, psychological, and long-term socio-economic support tailored to survivors' needs. The piece also recounts a side event at the 61st Session of the Human Rights Commission in Geneva that centred on a joint briefing paper by REDRESS and BLAST, which sets out key recommendations for strengthening legal frameworks, ensuring survivor-centred approaches, and addressing obstacles such as weak implementation, discrimination, and lack of protective measures so that victims can rebuild lives with dignity.

[Read the briefing](#)



## EVENTS

### REDRESS WEBINAR SERIES

**Effective Victim Participation and Engagement Towards Reparations at the ICC**

The poster features a background of a person with their back to the camera, wearing a colorful patterned garment, standing in front of a wall covered in handwritten text in various languages. At the top, there are logos for REDRESS (with the tagline 'Ending torture, seeking justice for survivors'), the Global Initiative Against Impunity for International Crimes and Serious Human Rights Violations, and the European Union (with the text 'Co-funded by the European Union'). The main title 'EFFECTIVE VICTIM PARTICIPATION AND ENGAGEMENT TOWARDS REPARATIONS IN THE ICC' is prominently displayed in white. Below the title, a red box contains the date '14 APRIL 2026 TUESDAY' and a clock icon with the time '2:00 TO 3:30 PM CET'. At the bottom right, a globe icon is followed by the text 'French, Spanish, Arabic and Ukrainian interpretations will be available'. A yellow banner at the very bottom contains the registration link 'Register at redress.org/events' and social media icons for LinkedIn, Facebook, and YouTube.

This webinar will explore how victim engagement and participation across different places prior to reparation can shape reparation processes and outcomes at the ICC. It will take place on **14 April 2026 at 2pm CET**.

Panellists will be confirmed closer to the date. The panel discussion will be followed by a Q&A session. Interpretation will be available in Spanish, Ukrainian, Arabic and French.

This webinar is co-funded by the European Union. It's content are the sole responsibility of REDRESS and do not necessarily reflect the views of the EU.

[Register here](#)

[Here](#) are some upcoming events on strategic litigation against torture and other related topics that may be of interest to you.

If your organisation is hosting an event and would like to share it with our community of practice through this newsletter or REDRESS social media, please send the details to our Legal Officer at [alejandro@redress.org](mailto:alejandro@redress.org).

Thank you for reading. See you next month!

Take a look at our previous editions [here](#).

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