

**Assembly of States Parties**Distr.: General
26 July 2019

Original: English

Eighteenth session

The Hague, 2-7 December 2019

Report to the Assembly of States Parties on the projects and the activities of the Board of Directors of the Trust Fund for Victims for the period 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019*Executive Summary*

1. The Trust Fund for Victims (“TFV” or “Trust Fund”) fulfils two mandates for victims of crimes under the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court (“ICC” or “Court”):

(a) Implementing reparations to victims that are ordered against a convicted person by the Court; and

(b) Providing assistance to victims and their families through the use of voluntary contributions from donors.

2. The Trust Fund has continued its approach of mainstreaming gender throughout all of its programming processes, combining a victim-centred approach with an integrated community-based approach.

3. In the reporting period, the Board of Directors of the Trust Fund for Victims (“Board”) convened in The Hague for three meetings, twice in December 2018 and once in April 2019. The Board remained continuously engaged with decision-making and advice in regard to developments in the Trust Fund’s mandates as well as the Fund’s institutional and resource development. The Board also engaged and fully cooperated with the Independent Oversight Mechanism (IOM) as requested last year by the Assembly of States Parties (ASP) and other organs of the ICC.

4. Major developments for the TFV in the reporting period include:

(a) The launch of a new five-year cycle of the assistance programme in 22 districts of northern Uganda starting in April 2019; completion of the tender process to select implementing partner organisations for a new assistance programme cycle in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC); the launch of a tender process to select implementing organisations for an assistance programme in Central African Republic (CAR); and the selection of local experts who will assist the TFV as consultants in conducting needs assessment exercises in Georgia and Kenya;

(b) The continued and intensified engagement in the implementation phase of reparations awards in *Katanga* and *Lubanga*, and the submission of the updated implementation plan for reparations in *Al Mahdi*;

(c) During the reporting period, there was no collection of fines, forfeitures or awards for reparations.

(d) The reorientation of the development of the Trust Fund's institutional capacity in order to secure operational capacity specifically related to the new business of implementing Court-ordered reparations awards;

(e) The reorientation of the Trust Fund's resource development strategy to enable reparations awards-specific fundraising, next to the pursuit of unrestricted funding and earmarked contributions thematically linked to the Trust Fund's findings of particularly vulnerable groups of victims, such as those who have suffered harm from sexual and gender based violence (SGBV); and

(f) In accordance with paragraph 11 of the annex to resolution ICC-ASP/1/Res.6, which states that all offered voluntary contributions, regardless of whether they were accepted or refused, should be reported annually to the Assembly, a list of voluntary contributions is included in annex I to this report. The list includes, inter alia: the €3,864,112.33 contributions received from States; €19,530.07, from institutions and individuals (€19,077.14 in the TFV bank accounts, and €452.93 received into the TFV PayPal account); €69,752.12 in-kind and/or matching donations from implementing partner organizations from the period of 1 July 2018 – 30 June 2019; and €5,898.92¹ in interest income. The TFV Euro account showed a balance of €5,236,936.56, and the US Dollar account had a balance of \$200.32. In addition, the Trust Fund currently has two saving accounts of €5,000,000 and €6,830,542.85 as per 30 June 2019.

¹ Expected value as bank interest accrues on calendar year basis.

Call for contribution to the Trust Fund for Victims

1. The Trust Fund's mission is to respond to the harms resulting from the crimes under the jurisdiction of the ICC by ensuring the rights of victims and their families through the provision of reparations and assistance.
2. Over the past 10 years, more than 400,000 individuals, their families and affected communities have benefitted from the TFV-supported assistance in the DRC and Uganda. Through the assistance mandate, the TFV has been able to provide, for instance, reconstructive surgery, prosthetic limbs, trauma-based counselling, educational support, income-generating activities, and conflict mediation and reconciliation.
3. The Trust Fund is dependent on voluntary contributions and donations to implement its mandates in order to keep up with the jurisdictional (situations) and case (reparations) developments at the ICC, and to deliver on the Rome Statute's promise of reparative justice to victims.
4. With voluntary contributions and support from States Parties, the TFV can continue providing much needed assistance to the most vulnerable victims, so that these victims are able to begin the process of healing and become positive contributing members of their communities.
5. In consideration of the current status and outlook for Court-ordered reparations, as well as the need to assist victims at the level of ICC situation countries, the TFV has set a goal to raise €40 million in voluntary contributions and private donations by 2021, in order to implement and complement the payment of reparations orders and to expand the implementation of assistance programmes to the benefit of victims in as many situations as possible before the Court.
6. However, the TFV Secretariat has been stretched to a maximum extent in order to cope with a radically increasing workload both in The Hague and in the field. At the institutional level, the Trust Fund is facing two grave challenges: lack of implementation capacity and financial resources. Resolving these challenges is of the utmost importance in order for the Trust Fund to fully complement reparations awards in the *Lubanga* and *Al Mahdi* cases, to fund five-year assistance programmes in northern Uganda and the DRC, and to expand assistance programmes to additional four countries. Furthermore, it is most likely that the volume of future reparations orders will grow significantly, should there be reparations orders in the *Ntaganda* and *Ongwen* cases.
7. The TFV seeks the support of the States Parties to fill its remaining capacity gap to allow the Trust Fund to continue to provide its services in a professional and responsible manner. We request the understanding and consideration of the States Parties in this regard.
8. The Board calls upon States, international and inter-governmental organizations, individuals, corporations and other entities to make voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund in order to ensure that the rights of victims and their families to receive the reparations and assistance they need becomes a reality.
9. The Board invites States Parties to follow the example of existing multi-annual funding agreements with the TFV, using official development assistance ("ODA") resources.
10. The Board invites States Parties to respond to requests by the TFV for earmarked contributions for the purposes of funding specific reparations awards, as well as for replenishing and strengthening the Trust Fund's general reparations reserve, and expresses its appreciation to those that have already done so.
11. The Board invites States Parties to consider making earmarked voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund to the benefit of victims of sexual and gender-based violence, and expresses its appreciation to those that have already done so.
12. The Board acknowledges with deep appreciation both the unrestricted and earmarked voluntary contributions received during the reporting period.
13. The Board further expresses its appreciation to all States Parties who may be supporting the Board's endeavours to explore in-kind support and private sector funding, in order to elevate the TFV's revenue and to diversify its donor base.

I. Introduction

1. In accordance with resolution ICC-ASP/1/Res.6 and regulation 76 of the Regulations of the Trust Fund for Victims,¹ the Board of Directors submits this annual report to the Assembly of States Parties (“the ASP”). The period covered by this report is from 1 July 2018 until 30 June 2019. The report gives a summary of the achievements made in the assistance mandate, as well as activities undertaken in relation to the implementation of reparations orders in the *Lubanga*, *Katanga*, and *Al Mahdi* cases. The report also provides an update of the Trust Fund’s financial situation and the Secretariat’s prospective budget for 2020.

II. Activities and projects

2. The Trust Fund fulfils two mandates: (1) implementing reparations ordered by the Court,² and (2) providing assistance for the benefit of victims subject to Article 79 of the Rome Statute by the use of other resources.³ Both mandates provide support to victims of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes (crimes of aggression) committed since 1 July 2002.⁴

A. Meetings of the Board of Directors

3. The Board held its 19th Meeting in The Hague on 3 – 4 December 2018. This coincided with the 17th Session of the Assembly of States Parties, during which the Board met with States Parties’ representatives, ICC officials, and civil society groups. In these meetings, the Board reviewed and discussed progress made towards the implementation of reparations awards in the *Katanga*, *Lubanga*, and *Al Mahdi* cases, as well as developments in the assistance mandate programmes. It was also the final Board meeting before the election of the new Board members, which took place on 5 December 2018.

4. The outgoing Board made three decisions which included approving the allocation of the initial provisional amount of €300,000 for assistance programmes in Georgia and Kenya, subject to the positive outcomes of the harm assessments, and the Board’s approval of the draft programmes. The Board also decided to suspend the exploration of the TFV Bond Initiative due to various reasons.

5. On 5 December 2018, the ASP elected five members to the Board of Directors of the Trust Fund for Victims for a mandate period of three years (2018–2021): Sheikh Mohammed Belal (Bangladesh), Gocha Lordkipanidze (Georgia), Mama Koité Doumbia (Mali), Arminka Heli (United Kingdom), and Felipe Michelini (Uruguay).

6. Following the election, on 7 December 2018, an informal handover meeting was held between the outgoing and incoming Board of Directors, allowing for the outgoing Chair to highlight the progress of activities of the TFV and the outcomes of the last meeting as well as for the new members to ask questions.

7. Subsequently, the newly elected Board members held a first meeting on 7 – 8 December 2018, with the participation of the Executive Director, Mr Pieter de Baan. Four members of the Board participated in the meeting: Ambassador Mohammed Belal, Ms Koité Doumbia, Mr Michelini, and Mr Lordkipanidze. Unfortunately, due to other engagements, Ms Heli could not attend.

8. During the 20th Meeting, the Board made nine decisions: 1) The Board elected Felipe Michelini as the Board Chair by unanimous vote in a closed session. The vote of Board member Ms Heli was delivered in written form in a sealed envelope to the Executive Director, Mr De Baan, ahead of the meeting; 2) Further to the out-going Board’s

¹ Regulation 76 of the Regulations of the Trust Fund for Victims states that the Board “shall submit a written annual report on the activities of the Trust Fund to the Committee on Budget and Finance and the External Auditor and the Assembly of States Parties, through its President.”

² Article 75 (2) of the Rome Statute and rule 98 (2), (3), (4) of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence.

³ Rule 98 (5) of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence. For more information on the Fund’s legal basis, please see <https://trustfundforvictims.org/en/about/legal-basis>.

⁴ As defined in articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute.

decision to suspend the TFV Bond Initiative, the Board decided to discontinue the study in its current shape and form; 3) The Board welcomed the proposed evaluation of the TFV Secretariat by the Independent Oversight Mechanism (IOM) and expressed the desire to be consulted on the scope and form of the evaluation; 4) To communicate regularly, the Board decided to hold a monthly video or teleconference, starting in January 2019; 5) The Board decided to move the time of the Spring meeting to the end of March or beginning of April 2019; 6) The Board agreed that Board member Ambassador Mohammed Belal would be a regular contact person for the Executive Director, next to the specific working relationship with the Board Chair as well as regular contacts with all Board members; 7) The Board requested an overview of the background and state of affairs in each of the reparations cases before the TFV; 8) The Board also requested an overview of the steps and time indications for the assistance mandate, which will allow the Board to consider streamlining the procedure to the extent possible, as well as to manage expectations of external stakeholders and victims communities; and 9) the Board positively considered to assign amongst Board members specific areas of responsibility in relation to the development and activities of the TFV. The Board requested the Executive Director to propose a list of areas for its consideration.

9. The Board held its 21st meeting in The Hague on 1–3 April 2019.

10. In this meeting, the Board discussed the progress made towards the implementation of reparations awards in the *Lubanga*, *Katanga*, and *Al Mahdi* cases as well as the assistance programme in Uganda, which was launched in April 2019. The Board also discussed the progress of activities in the DRC, Côte d'Ivoire as well as the outlook for expanding assistance programmes to CAR, Georgia, and Kenya. The Board was presented with organizational updates, including the recruitment status, fundraising efforts, and financial review of contributions and allocations for programmes. The Board also discussed the TFV 2019 – 2021 Strategic Plan and an initial proposal for the Secretariat's budget for 2020. The Board also held a closed discussion with the IOM over the status of the TFV Secretariat's evaluation process.

11. The Board held a separate session with the ICC Principals, President Chile Eboe-Osuji, Madam Prosecutor Fatou Bensouda, and Mr Registrar Peter Lewis. The Court's Principals addressed the Board and expressed their appreciation for the work undertaken by the TFV and highlighted the importance of the TFV's dual mandates. The Court's Principals also reiterated their support and future collaboration to ensure that victims who have suffered harms from crimes under the jurisdiction of the ICC receive the reparations to which they have a right and the assistance that they need.

12. The Board engaged with civil society organizations and had a productive dialogue with regard to the implementation of reparations awards, the launch of new programmes and the intended expansion of the assistance mandate into new countries, as well as the continued collaboration between civil society and the TFV to ensure victims receive reparations and assistance.

13. The Board also held a separate session with The Hague Working Group, facilitated by H.E. Ambassador Jens-Otto Hörslund of Denmark, who is the Vice-President of the ASP. The Board provided an overview of activities on both of the TFV's mandates, as well as the IOM evaluation. The Board encouraged continued political commitment as well as financial contributions and in-kind support from States Parties for the benefits of victims.

14. In the 21st meeting, the Board made several decisions, including approving moving forward in selecting fiscal sponsor organization(s) for tax deduction purposes for donors, and to further continue its collaboration with the Registry in exploring the possibility of creating a foundation in the Netherlands and in the United States, when feasible. The Board requested the Secretariat to provide detailed action plans including expected timelines and expected results for its activities, as well as a roadmap for Board engagement in 2019 and 2020. The Board decided to review the new TFV Strategic Plan in August or September 2019. The Board also initially proposed not to have an increase in the Secretariat's 2020 budget, subject to further discussion and submission of a detailed budget proposal.

15. Finally, the Board decided to hold another meeting in August 2019, prior to the next session of the Committee on Budget and Finance in The Hague.

B. Other Events and Meetings

16. Board members and the Executive Director Mr de Baan participated in various events commemorating the 20th anniversary of the Rome Statute on 17 July 2018. The Outgoing Board Chair, Mr Motoo Noguchi attended the commemoration event in The Hague together with Executive Director Mr De Baan, while Board member Mr Michelini held lectures on the role of the TFV and the rights of victims in the international criminal justice system at Kennedy University and the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI), in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

17. Following the acquittal decision of Mr Bemba, Executive Director Mr De Baan and members of the TFV staff visited Bangui, CAR, from 23 – 28 July 2018 to announce the re-launch of the assistance programme in the country which will benefit victims who participated in the case, as well as other victims and the affected communities in the situation country. Together with the ICC Country Office and the Legal Representative of Victims in the case, the TFV conducted meetings with victims, intermediaries, civil societies, government officials, and the international community to explain the difference between the two mandates of the TFV, and the process of launching the assistance programme.

18. On 6 September 2018, Board member Mr Michelini participated as a panellist in the “Seminar on the 20th Anniversary of the Rome Statute: *Challenges in the Protection of Human Rights*”, held in Montevideo, Uruguay.

19. Outgoing Board Chair Mr Noguchi visited The Hague and attended various meetings from 5 – 14 September 2018, which coincided with the 31st Session of the Committee on Budget and Finance (CBF) to discuss the TFV Secretariat’s budget for 2019, and had meetings with the Court’s officials and States Parties’ representatives as part of the TFV’s fundraising and visibility efforts.

20. Between 17 – 20 September 2018, Board member Ms Koité Doumbia, Executive Director Mr De Baan, and the ICC Registrar attended the commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the Rome Statute and photo exhibition in Bangui, CAR. It was also an opportunity to hold follow-up meetings with various key stakeholders, including groups of victims who participated in the *Bemba* case, government officials, UN representatives, civil societies, media, and university students. Ms Koité Doumbia and Mr De Baan conducted a presentation on the TFV’s activities in order to foster a better understanding of the role of the TFV in assisting victims in the country.

21. Board member Mr Michelini participated as a panellist at the Latin American Society of International Law (SLADI/LASIL) conference “*Dialogues on International Law*” together with ICC officials, which was held on 26 September 2018 in Buenos Aires, Argentina, where he discussed the TFV’s mandates and the Rome Statute. Following this event, Mr Michelini also participated as a jury member for the pilot test of thematic hearings organized by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (CIDH) in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

22. On 4 October 2018, Executive Director Mr De Baan attended the ICC-EU Roundtable meeting together with the ICC Registry in Brussels, Belgium. The purpose of this meeting was to discuss the technical operational cooperation between the ICC and the EU European External Action Service (EU/EEAS) and how to improve the EU support to the ICC. The Trust Fund represented by Mr De Baan used this opportunity to discuss the need for continuing support for its activities with the EU states.

23. Between 10 –11 October 2018, Board member Mr Michelini participated in the panel on “*Evaluation of the Rome Statute System 20 Years after its Creation*” in Panama, which was part of the commemoration of the 20th Anniversary of the Rome Statute event organised by the ICC, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Judicial Branch of the Republic of Panama.

24. To commemorate the 20th anniversary of the Rome Statute, outgoing Board Chair Mr Noguchi was invited to participate as a panellist together with the ASP President O-Gon Kwon and ICC Judge Tomoko Akane in a side-event of the 57th Annual Session of the Asian-African Legal Consultation Organization, held in Tokyo, Japan on 11 October 2018.

25. On 18 – 19 October 2018, Board member Mr Michelini participated as a panellist in the “*Sub-Regional Parliamentary Seminar on the Universality and Implementation of the Rome Statute: A Fundamental Tool for Strengthening the Rule of Law and the Sustainable Development in Inclusive and Peaceful Societies*”. The event was held in Tegucigalpa, Honduras and was organized by the Parliamentarians for Global Action (PGA) and the National Congress of Honduras.

26. On 19 – 21 October 2018, Executive Director Mr De Baan participated in the Nuremberg Forum 2018 which was centred on the “*20th Anniversary of the Rome Statute: Law, Justice and Politics*”.

27. During the period 23 – 25 October 2018, Executive Director Mr De Baan travelled to Bamako, Mali together with Board member Ms Koité Doumbia and held meetings with various stakeholders, including the Minister of Justice, the Minister of Culture, and international organizations to discuss the implementation of the reparations awards in the *Al Mahdi* case.

28. Outgoing Board member Alma Taso-Deljkovi and members of the TFV staff participated in the High-Level Regional Cooperation Seminar, 24 – 25 October 2018, held in Tbilisi Georgia. Ms Taso-Deljkovi represented the TFV in the high-level panel session “*The ICC and Eastern Europe & Western Asia at 20 Years of the Rome Statute: National and Regional Experiences in the Fight against Impunity and the Prevention of Crimes*”, as well as in the session on victims’ issues and reparations. Ms Taso-Deljkovi also held meetings with government officials, civil society organisations, and international communities to explain the TFV’s mandates and discussed the feasibility of expanding the assistance programme within the country, as well as funding requirements.

29. From 1 – 6 November 2018, outgoing Board Chair Mr Noguchi, Board member Mr Michelini, and members of the TFV staff attended a workshop on Victims and International Justice organized by The Guernica Group, Santa Clara University and the TFV. The event aimed at raising awareness of and promoting the profile of the TFV on the West Coast of the USA. A series of lectures at different universities of the Bay Area were organised, as well as a private fundraising event hosted by the Guernica Group in San Francisco.

30. On 19 – 20 November 2018, Executive Director Mr De Baan and members of the TFV staff held a meeting with UNESCO representatives in Paris to discuss further collaboration with regard to the implementation reparations awards in the *Al Mahdi* case.

31. For the 70th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Board member Mr Michelini participated as a panellist in the Regional Meeting of National Commissions for UNESCO of Latin America and the Caribbean, and the annual conference on Legal and Methodological Partner of the Faculty of Law, University of the Republic, held in November 2018 in Montevideo, Uruguay.

32. On 4 December 2018, the outgoing TFV Board members and Executive Director Mr De Baan attended a high level event organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands to celebrate the 20th Anniversary of the Rome Statute. During this event, the Government of the Netherlands also announced its voluntary contribution of €1 million to the TFV with €350,000 earmarked to Lubanga reparations, €250,000 to the CAR assistance programme, and the remaining €400,000 as unrestricted funds.

33. In the period of 5 – 12 December 2018, the outgoing and the newly elected TFV Board members and Executive Director Mr De Baan, together with members of the TFV staff attended the 17th Session of the ASP. On 5 December 2018, the outgoing Board Chair, Mr Noguchi, provided the report of the TFV activities as his last address to the ASP before the election of the new TFV Board of Directors took place. During the ASP, the newly elected members together with Mr De Baan held bilateral meetings with delegations from States Parties, civil societies, and ICC officials.

34. On 5 December 2018, the ASP announced the newly elected TFV Board of Directors which is comprised of five members: Sheikh Mohammed Belal (Bangladesh), Gocha Lordkipanidze (Georgia), Mama Koité Doumbia (Mali), Arminka Heli (United Kingdom), and Felipe Michelini (Uruguay).

35. The Governments of Finland, Ireland, Mali and Uganda, and the TFV co-hosted a side-event on 6 December 2018 during the ASP session on “*Supporting Reparative Justice for Victims in the Rome Statute System (What States Parties Can Do More?)*”. During this event, the TFV showcased a video financed by the Government of Ireland on the joint-monitoring visit to northern Uganda which took place in early 2018. This side event featured remarks by the Attorney General of Uganda, H.E. Mr William Byaruhanga and the Attorney General of Ireland, H.E. Mr Séamus Woulfe, the Minister of Justice of Mali, H.E. Tienan Coulibaly, as well as members of the TFV Board of Directors. The session was moderated by H.E. Maria Teresa De Jesus Infante Caffi, Ambassador of Chile to The Hague.
36. The Governments of Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Japan, Mali, the United Kingdom, Uruguay, and the TFV held a reception on 6 December 2018 to bid farewell to the outgoing Board members and to welcome the newly elected members.
37. Representatives of the TFV participated in the 13th Meeting of the Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, organized by UNESCO, held in Paris on 6 December 2018. They presented a report on the TFV activities specifically related to the reparations in the Al Mahdi case and on the important role of international criminal justice in the protection of cultural heritage and on the collaboration between UNESCO and the TFV.
38. On 11 December 2018, the Governments of Chile, Finland, Sweden, Switzerland, Redress and the TFV co-hosted a side-event at the ASP on the topic “*Realizing Victims’ Right to Reparation at the International Criminal Court*”.
39. On 13 – 14 December 2018, Executive Director Mr De Baan attended a roundtable meeting in Paris on the occasion of the 20th Anniversary of the Rome Statute.
40. Newly elected Board member Mr Gocha Lordkipanidze together with TFV staff participated in an International High-Level Conference on “*Political and Legal Implications of Human Rights Violations in Conflict-Affected Areas*” in Tbilisi, Georgia on 18-19 December 2018. TFV representatives also held meetings with key stakeholders in the country and visited affected communities in the Administrative Boundary Line (ABL) areas.
41. Newly elected Board member Ambassador Sheikh Mohammed Belal visited New York on 20 – 24 December 2018 to raise awareness about the TFV’s activities and to explore avenues for voluntary contributions, including private sector funding. Ambassador Belal also had meetings with H.E. Ambassador Michael Mylnár, who is the Permanent Representative of Slovakia to the UN and the ASP Vice-President and Coordinator of the ICC New York Working Group, and with H.E. Ambassador Christian Wenaweser, Permanent Representative of Lichtenstein to the UN. Ambassador Belal sought support for exploring options with private sector funders from the other side of the Atlantic as well as for potential events for the TFV in the future.
42. On 11 February 2019, the new elected Board Chair, Mr Michelini participated in the seminar “*Public Policies in Human Rights*”, at the Institute of Public Policies on Human Rights of MERCOSUR (IPPDH) and the Inter-American Commission of Human Rights (CIDH), in Buenos Aires, Argentina.
43. On 20 March 2019, the Board Chair Mr Michelini delivered a speech about the role of the TFV and its activities at the 3rd High Level Meeting of the ICC, organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Uruguay in Montevideo, Uruguay.
44. From 26 – 27 March 2019, Board member Ms Koité Doumbia and Executive Director Mr De Baan participated in the conference “*Stand Speak Rise Up! To End Sexual Violence in Fragile Environments*”, and presented the TFV’s activities which are aimed at assisting victims of sexual violence. This conference, an initiative of Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Luxembourg, was a platform for a discussion and an exchange between survivors and key actors in the fight against sexual violence in fragile environments. It highlighted their experiences, actions, ideas and recommendations and examined the socio-economic impact of these human rights violations. The Forum presented initiatives that survivors are undertaking for healing, accessing justice, obtaining reparations, making their voices heard and becoming actors for peace and change.

45. On 28 March 2019, the Embassy of Uruguay in The Hague and the TFV co-hosted a meeting with the Group of Latin America and the Caribbean States (GRULAC) aimed at increasing awareness of the TFV's role and activities to this group of States. Board Chair Mr Michelini and Executive Director Mr De Baan appealed for a political and financial commitment from GRULAC States for the benefit of victims within the jurisdiction of the ICC.

46. Another regional meeting was also held on 28 March 2019 with the Asia Pacific States, co-hosted by the Embassy of Bangladesh and the TFV. Board member Ambassador Belal and Executive Director Mr De Baan presented the TFV's activities, the challenges it faces, and encouraged all Asia Pacific countries to provide political and financial contributions for the rights and needs of victims.

47. On 12 April 2019, Board Chair Mr Michelini gave a speech about the TFV and its mandates at the "Instituto Artigas de Servicio Exterior (IASE), which was organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Montevideo, Uruguay.

48. The Court organised an outreach mission to Tbilisi, Georgia on 6–11 May 2019 in which the TFV was represented by Board member Mr Lordkipanidze, who during this mission held meetings with government officials, civil societies and affected communities, to discuss the details of a needs assessment that would be conducted in the coming months.

49. On 9 May 2019, Board member Ms Koité Doumbia and Executive Director Mr De Baan participated in a panel discussion on "*Reparations to Victims in the International Criminal Proceedings: Innovative Approaches by the International Criminal Court*" organised by the ICC, and the Permanent Missions of Belgium, Republic of Korea and Slovakia to the UN, in New York.

50. Board member Ms Koité Doumbia and Executive Director Mr De Baan participated in the annual ICC-NGO Roundtable meeting held in The Hague on 20–24 May 2019.

51. On 6 June 2019, Executive Director Mr De Baan attended a dialogue session on "*Transitional Justice and the Sustainable Development Goals*" at the Residence Palace in Brussels, in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands.

52. The ICC held a retreat with African States Parties to the Rome Statute and the Office of the Legal Counsel of the African Union Commission in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on 12–13 June 2019. Board member Ms Koité Doumbia spoke in the panel "*A Shared Responsibility Towards Victims*" sharing her insights and experiences in engaging with victims and hearing their voices and needs. The purpose of the retreat was to promote candid dialogue and in depth discussions on topics of mutual interest related to the mandate and activities of the ICC and the fight against impunity for the gravest crimes under international law.

C. Reparations mandate

53. The Trust Fund's reparations mandate is related to specific judicial proceedings before the Court that result in a conviction. Resources are collected through fines or forfeiture and awards for reparations are complemented with "other resources of the Trust Fund" if the Board so determines.

54. The Trust Fund's reparations mandate is beginning to play a larger role in the Fund's work as the Court's first criminal proceedings have concluded. With three cases reaching the reparations implementation stage in 2018, this represents an important moment for all Court actors to work together to ensure the success of the reparations regime laid out in the Rome Statute.

55. Each of the three cases now at the reparations stage involve different crimes, which have resulted in diverse and distinct harms to the victims, their families, and affected communities. In partnership with the Court, the Trust Fund's task is now to ensure that the design of reparations awards is responsive to the specific harms suffered by victims in each case as found by the respective Trial Chambers and in accordance with field realities and operational constraints, and that, through their efficient and timely implementation, the

promise of reparations can become a concrete and meaningful reality for victims, setting them on a path to healing and positive reintegration within their families and communities.

1. **The *Lubanga* case**

56. On 2 October 2018, the Trust Fund filed its fifth progress report on the implementation of collective reparations.

57. On 15 November 2018, following an invitation from the Appeals Chamber, the Trust Fund submitted its observations pursuant to rule 103 of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence on the appeals of the legal representative of victims team V01 and the Defence of Mr Lubanga Dyilo against the decision of Trial Chamber II completing the reparations order in this case.

58. On 12 December 2018, the Trust Fund notified Trial Chamber II of the earmarked contribution to the implementation of reparations in Lubanga of €350,000 made by the Netherlands at the initiative of the Trust Fund's Executive Director, pursuant to regulation 27 of the Regulations of the Trust Fund for Victims. The Trust Fund reiterated its Board's engagement to undertake fundraising efforts to secure the remainder of the reparations award amount established by the Trial Chamber.

59. Throughout the second half of 2018, the Trust Fund worked in close collaboration with the legal representatives in the case on programmatic aspects related to the reparations activities that beneficiaries wish to benefit from considering the amount of liability for reparations of Mr Lubanga Dyilo.

60. On 7 February 2019, the Trial Chamber approved the Trust Fund's proposals in relation to the process for the identification and administrative eligibility determination of new potential reparations beneficiaries and instructed the Trust Fund to "immediately" begin the process of identifying new applicants, setting the deadline for the identification process to a date kept confidential.

61. Throughout the first half of 2019, the Trust Fund worked in close collaboration with the legal representatives and the relevant sections of the Registry in order to ensure the execution of Trial Chamber's II instructions regarding the identification and eligibility process for new potential reparations beneficiaries and finalize the necessary pre-requisites to relaunch the procurement processes necessary for the implementation of the reparations program. The Trust Fund has made several achievements regarding the above-mentioned, but cannot disclose further information due to the confidentiality of the ongoing processes.

2. **The *Katanga* case**

62. Throughout the second half of 2018 and the first half of 2019, the Trust Fund has worked in close collaboration with the relevant Registry sections and the legal representatives in the case with regard to the reparations implementation process. The Trust Fund has made several achievements in that regard, but cannot disclose further information due to the confidentiality of the ongoing implementation process.

3. **The *Al Mahdi* case**

63. On 12 July 2018, Trial Chamber VIII approved part of the Trust Fund's draft implementation plan for reparations submitted on 22 April 2018 and directed the Trust Fund to submit an updated version thereof.

64. From July 2018 onwards, the Trust Fund undertook several field missions to Mali in preparation of the updated implementation plan, which was submitted to the Trial Chamber on 2 November 2018.

65. On 15 August 2018, as ordered by the Trial Chamber, the Trust Fund submitted its first monthly update report in which it indicated that, during the meeting held from 22 to 24 May 2018, the Board of Directors had decided to allocate €1.35 million towards the Al Mahdi complement request. Since then, the Trust Fund has submitted nine update reports to the Trial Chamber.

66. On 4 March 2019, the Trial Chamber approved the Trust Fund's Updated Implementation Plan. From the submission of the Updated Implementation Plan and throughout 2019, the Trust Fund conducted several field missions to Mali to further the implementation of reparations. In respect of individual reparations, an administrative screening mechanism was designed and the identification of beneficiaries is ongoing. In respect of collective reparations, expressions of interests for the implementation of awards for the economic and moral harm caused were launched on 8 May 2019 and a partnership is currently being developed with an international organisation for the reparations of the damages caused by Mr Al Mahdi to the protected buildings.

D. Assistance Mandate

67. The TFV uses voluntary contributions from donors to provide assistance to victims and their families in ICC situation countries through programmes of psychological rehabilitation, physical rehabilitation, and material support. Because assistance programmes are not linked to any particular case before the Court, the Trust Fund projects may provide a response at the individual, family, and community level to the injury and needs of victims who have suffered harms from crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court. Assistance projects also permit the TFV to assist a wider victim population than that which may be possible in relation to harms suffered within specific cases before the Court. The types of rehabilitation services provided to victims include (but are not limited to):

(a) *Physical Rehabilitation*, which may include reconstructive plastic surgery in relation to burn and disfigurement injuries, general corrective surgery, removal of bullet and shrapnel, prosthetic and orthopaedic devices, fistula repair, referrals for HIV and AIDS screening, and physiotherapy;

(b) *Psychological Rehabilitation*, which may include both individual, family, and group trauma counselling; counselling centres and walk in facilities for SGBV survivors (male and female); music, dance and drama groups that promote social cohesion and healing; capacity building for affiliate counsellors and organizations; community sensitisation workshops and radio broadcasts on victims' rights, information sessions and large-scale community meetings. Community awareness responses may include *engaging in community dialogue and reconciliation* to foster peace within and between the communities that create a suitable environment for the prevention of crimes;

(c) *Material Support* may include environmentally-friendly livelihood activities, education grants, vocational training, income generating activities, improved agricultural techniques, Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLA/MUSO), and training opportunities to focus on longer-term economic empowerment. *Building the capacity of implementing partners and victims* is part of these initiatives to reinforce the sustainability of the interventions; and

(d) *Implementing special initiatives for victims of sexual violence and their children, including children born out of rape*, which may include access to basic health services, trauma-counselling aimed at strengthening the mother to child family bonds, education grants, nutrition support, and inter-generational responses addressing stigma, discrimination and reconciliation in families and communities.

68. During this reporting period several monitoring missions were conducted by the TFV staff to oversee the previous cycle of assistance programming in Uganda, strengthen local capacity, liaise with government authorities, and perform regular project monitoring and evaluation.

69. On 19 December 2018, the TFV Board of Directors submitted to the ICC Pre-Trial Chamber II the "Notification by the Board of Directors in accordance with regulation 50(a) of the Regulations of the Trust Fund for Victims of its conclusion to undertake further activities in Uganda".⁵ In accordance with regulation 50 (a)(ii), the Board proceeded with the activities specified in its notification following ICC Pre-Trial Chamber II's determination on 4 February 2019 that none of the specific activities would pre-determine any issue to be determined by the Court.

⁵ ICC-02/04.

70. In April 2019, the TFV launched a new five-year cycle of the assistance programme across the conflict regions in Uganda in partnership with six NGO implementing partners. The new cycle programme is being implemented across 22 districts of northern Uganda. Through the assistance mandate programme, the TFV provides livelihood activities, medical support to victims of mutilation, amputation, burns, and sexual violence, as well as psychological rehabilitation to address the trauma that victims have witnessed and experienced.

71. From 9 – 11 April 2019, the TFV held a programme launch workshop in Gulu, northern Uganda, and invited three representatives from different implementing organizations to participate. The workshop aimed at providing guidance for the implementation of projects, reviewing past achievements and lessons learned, and conducting outreach activities to communities of the newly launched programme.

72. With regard to the assistance mandate's activities in the DRC, on 10 January 2019, the TFV Board of Directors submitted to the ICC Pre-Trial Chamber I the "Notification by the Board of Directors in accordance with regulation 50(a) of the Regulations of the Trust Fund for Victims of its conclusion to undertake further activities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo".⁶ In accordance with regulation 50 (a)(ii) et (a)(iii), the Board proceeded with the activities specified in its notification in the absence of an information from the ICC Pre-Trial Chamber I that a specific activity would pre-determine any issue to be determined by the Court, within the time period allocated to it to do so.

73. In June 2019, the TFV finalized the procurement process for the launch of a new five-year cycle of the assistance programme in the DRC, and selected 11 new implementing organisations. The selection of the implementing partners was based on the quality and relevance of the proposed projects, on a balanced spread of harms to be addressed, geographical distribution and a balance of local and international partners. The contracts are currently being finalized and the TFV hopes to launch the new assistance programme soon. However, the security situation in the eastern DRC has been unstable since last year due to the presidential election as well as the current Ebola outbreak in the Kivus and Ituri provinces. At the time of submission of this report, all missions to the region have been suspended until further security clearance is announced.

74. For the assistance programme in Côte d'Ivoire, the TFV has launched the procurement process to select implementing partner organizations. Launching of the projects is foreseen for the first quarter of 2020. Meanwhile, the TFV continues its outreach activities and building its collaboration with various stakeholders including government representatives, civil society organizations, and local leaders as well as affected communities in the country.

75. In April 2019, the TFV launched the tender process to select implementing organisations for its assistance programme in CAR, which is expected to be finalized by the end of 2019. With the support of the Registry, including Victims Participation and Reparation Section and Legal Representative of Victims, the TFV is continuing the needs assessment of the victims from individuals who participated in the *Bemba* case. Furthermore, the TFV has completed selecting local expert consultants who will assist in conducting the initial assessments in Georgia and Kenya, and the proposed assistance programme activities are expected to be reported at the end of the year.

1. Psychological Rehabilitation

76. The TFV has been providing psychological rehabilitation to victims of the conflict between the Lord's Resistance Army and the Government of Uganda since 2008. The programme aims to improve the psychological well-being of victims whereby they may develop coping strategies to prepare for the stresses of post-conflict life, have the ability to work productively and fruitfully, and become contributing members of their communities.

77. The TFV psychological rehabilitation interventions include the provision of multi-level services: support to victims and communities that seek to enhance victim/survivors well-being by improving the overall recovery environment; focused

⁶ ICC-01/04.

individual psychological support oriented towards victims/survivors, their families and household members through the provision of individual and group counselling by professional qualified therapists; and clinical services provided either by a clinical psychologist or through referrals to specialised mental health services for victims who require additional specialised support.

78. Community-level support has been proven to play an important role in psychological and mental health recovery for victims because it allows victims/survivors to feel socially accepted and less stigmatized. Therefore over time the TFV's implementing partners placed great effort in organizing quiet or low-key community mobilisation and dialogues whereby community members can come together to discuss mental health issues and challenges caused by the conflict. The Trust Fund's partners have observed an improved level of acceptance within the supported communities. For example, through a series of facilitated community dialogues and counselling, community attitudes toward individuals who were previously perceived as "rebels" have changed and this has facilitated these individuals' reintegration.

79. Community mobilisation initiatives included women, men, and youth support groups, dialogue groups, community education, and advocacy groups as well as local government, cultural, and spiritual leaders. During these dialogues, facilitators ensure that issues of gender-based violence and gender norms are explicitly discussed and addressed during meetings to reduce the stigma and discrimination associated with sexual violence by armed groups. Approximately 10,369 individuals were reached during community sensitization, psychological sensitization and education, and community dialogue events during this reporting period. Additionally, 256 individuals including 69 women and 187 men, respectively, contributed to radio broadcasts aired by the Centre for Children in Vulnerable Situations (CCVS) in Lira district on mental health issues, management, availability and service referrals.

80. In regards to focused individual healing, victims benefited from a combination of cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) support sessions and clinical mental services for individuals with mental health disorders. This approach has empowered victims to establish, re-establish, or develop emotional, relational, social and psychological strength. To measure the outcome of the psychological support, victims are assessed by counsellors during intake sessions and improvement is measured during follow-up assessments every three months to observe progress in a victim's mental health symptoms. During this reporting period, the Trust Fund provided psychological rehabilitation to 4,234 beneficiaries in northern Uganda.

2. Physical Rehabilitation

81. Since 2008, Trust Fund has partnered with the Gulu Regional Orthopaedic Workshop (GROW) and local government structures through its implementation partner AVSI to produce and provide physical rehabilitation to victims in northern Uganda. As a result, large numbers of disabled individuals have benefited from the physical rehabilitation services provided with the support of the TFV, inter-alia, the provision of prostheses, orthoses, wheelchairs, walking aids, physiotherapy, and follow-up care services in their villages (repair and maintenance of devices).

82. At the GROW centre, victims not only receive assistive devices and physiotherapy, but they also benefit from follow up psychological rehabilitation and home visits to ensure their smooth reintegration back into community and family life.

83. During this reporting period, 398 individuals received assistive devices including 157 and 241 women and men respectively. During 3 months and 6 months follow up visits, AVSI visited 350 victims that were fitted with mobility devices and found that beneficiaries were happily reintegrated in their families/communities. 195 victims out of the 350 (55%) victims visited had shown that they resumed their lives and were actively involved in productive activities. This year the Trust Fund provided physical rehabilitation to 2,050 victims including 1,046 women and 1,004 men in Northern Uganda.

84. Enabling physically disabled persons to regain mobility is an important step in their social re-integration; the TFV recognizes that physical rehabilitation alone is often not

enough to ensure physically disabled persons' full participation in society. It therefore strives to provide them with comprehensive assistance by addressing their rehabilitative needs and by helping them to reintegrate socially and economically. During the new phase of the assistance programme in Uganda, Trust Fund invited all implementation partners to provide livelihood support to victims who were most in need. This includes assisting beneficiaries to Village and Savings Loans groups which has proven to improve the economic incomes of poor households.

85. In addition to the provision of assistive devices to victims with physical injuries, the TFV also provides medical support to SGBV victims who suffered from fistulas and lived in shame, stigma, pain, neglect, and were constantly humiliated by their family and the community. Specialised SGBV medical support provides victims access to specialised medical care such as reconstructive and corrective surgery. Having undergone successful corrective surgery and experiencing a full recovery, these female victims report that their lives have changed for the better as they are now living dignified lives and their hopes and optimism has been restored.

86. In this reporting period, 244 female and one male victims of SGBV suffering from fistula and other reproductive organs problems were provided with reconstructive and corrective surgery at the Lira Regional Hospital in Lira, northern Uganda and at Ayira Health Services centre. In addition, 303 female victims of sexual violence screened with other medical problems were supported by the TFV partners through provision of medical and psychological and material support.

3. Material Support

87. With the new phase of the assistance programme in northern Uganda, the Trust Fund invited its partners to include material support within physiological and physical rehabilitations so as to facilitate comprehensive recovery and reintegration. In light of this initiative, Transcultural Psychological Rehabilitation (TPO) Uganda worked with project beneficiary groups towards improving their economic incomes and focused not only on social economical sustainability but also on building their capacity to become self-resilient. The groups were trained on group dynamics which included documentation, leadership skills, problem solving skills and methods of diversifying livelihood activities. They were also helped to select appropriate livelihood activities according to the resources they had. TPO social workers together with the technical support of the Sub-county extension workers, provided mentorship follow up to assess the progress of the groups., It was seen that the group found that material support provided opportunities for the groups to start engaging in village saving and loan association (VSLA) activities. As a result, all the groups which were supported have provided testimonies of total recovery and were able to support their households with basic needs. TPO Uganda has also supported registration of 16 groups with the sub-counties to benefit from ongoing government programmes such as Operation Wealth Creation, youth livelihood and other women empowerment projects.

88. Through this initiative, victims were able to start income generating activities of their choice by borrowing from the group savings. Since lack of access to basic needs is one of the causes of daily stressors which can lead to relapse, access to these finances helped to promote the wellbeing of the clients and to maintain good psychological health. The material support through diversification has helped to increase the victim's household income and capital base. The economic empowerment of groups is also linked and attributed to their social functioning, coping and sustainability. Interesting to note is that some of the groups that were not supported with livelihood support, but were encouraged to start VSLAs and supported through training, have mobilized themselves and are actively participating in diversified income generating activities to improve their psychosocial wellbeing. About 33 of the groups have income portfolios of more than five million Uganda shillings (equivalent to approximately €1,200) and they can borrow from the bank with low interest to improve their capital base.

4. Gender Mainstreaming

89. The Trust Fund's implementation partners continuously promote gender sensitivity and inclusiveness in the implementation of all of their project activities across each of the

Trust Fund's intervention areas (physical rehabilitation, psychological rehabilitation, and material support).

90. With regard to physical rehabilitation, as a policy, the Trust Fund's programmes prioritize female victims of sexual violence that cause gynaecological complications like fistula, as well as sexually transmitted diseases. By providing treatment, corrective surgery and repair, these victim survivors have been able to regain their dignity, and have been accepted and fully reintegrated into their communities.

91. In terms of psychological rehabilitation, the Trust Fund supports projects providing individual and group counselling focussed at the community level, in both mixed-gender and women only settings.

92. Group therapy specifically for female victims of sexual violence offers a safe environment for women to share their experiences and to receive and share emotional support with each other. Follow up assessments conducted at three and six month periods indicate that women participating in these therapy groups are better able to deal with and overcome their trauma, enabling them to start engaging in community social and economic activities. Couples and individual counselling for both women and men, which addresses incidences of separation and divorce, has resulted in reconciliation and/or improved familial relationships. The Trust Fund and its implementation partners are currently focusing on engaging more men in psychological counselling in order to strengthen the impact and effect of these programmes and support the rights of children affected by armed conflict, including support of intergenerational responses.

93. Children in armed conflicts are particularly vulnerable and are therefore a prioritised segment of the population in the Trust Fund's assistance programmes. The Trust Fund supports projects at the community, family and individual level.

94. Over the course of this year, TFV partners in Uganda trained Community Support Structures (CSS) to significantly support in prevention and responding to Gender Based Violence through awareness, referral and follow up. In order to improve/establish community dialogue the CSS members include; religious groups, women's groups, local councils, clan leaders amongst others to integrate and implement project objectives. This approach has helped to contribute positively towards attitude and behaviour change among the community members and resulted in the inclusion of women and other vulnerable groups in community affairs.

5. Monitoring and Evaluation

95. This year the TFV focused on establish proper Monitoring and Evaluation system to allow the TFV and its implementing partners to collect data that will be used to track the TFV progress in achieving its goals. More emphasis was laid on developing indicators for each reparation order that will be used to inform the judges on the progress of reparation implementation. Moreover, these indicators will allow the TFV to monitor the performance of its implementing partners as well as to measure the efficiency and effectiveness of programme implementation.

96. In light of this, the TFV conducted a Monitoring and Evaluation workshop for partners based in Uganda in June 2019 to ensure that its partners have the capacity to understand the importance of Monitoring and Evaluation as part of their project implementation, to produce quality reports and to set clear benchmarks and targets during the programme implementation cycle.

97. To improve the Monitoring and Evaluation System, the TFV is putting in place an electronic Management Information System (MIS). In February this year, the TFV launched an international tender to hire a professional IT firm that will assist the TFV to develop the MIS. The tender process is expected to be completed by August 2019.

98. Furthermore, the TFV is looking to do more on programme evaluations for both assistance and reparations to build evidence-based information from its programme implementation, documenting lessons learnt as well as measuring effectiveness and efficiencies of its programmes. In late 2019, the TFV plans to carry out a programme evaluation in Uganda and a baseline study in DRC for its reparation programmes.

E. Organisational development

99. Throughout 2018, it became apparent from proceedings in reparations cases that the organisational structure of the TFV would need to be strengthened. The Court's response to the TFV's proposed implementation plans required a more direct implementation role of the TFV in delivering individual and collective awards than was originally estimated. The intensity of being engaged in three concurrent reparations proceedings constituted a severe strain on the very modest legal capacity at the TFV Secretariat, both in regard of legal submissions and of developing and implementing activities in the field. This has led the TFV to reorient the relevant parts of its organisational structure and to mobilise additional capacity already in 2018 and 2019, when and where needed.

100. In the meantime, the TFV has intensified recruitment efforts in the second half of 2018 and early 2019 to provide the Secretariat with already foreseen capabilities in legal, programme management, financial management, communications, fundraising and administrative support. Several recruitment processes have been finalized in 2018, and most of the vacant positions have been filled in 2019. The TFV continued recruiting short-term appointments, visiting professionals, and interns to strengthen the organisational capacities.

101. In March 2019 the TFV and the Registry signed an internal cooperation and assistance framework. The purpose of this framework is to 1) have a common understanding of the cooperation and assistance areas between the Registry and the TFV, and 2) to enable the Registry and the TFV to plan resource and capacity management in view of delivering on their respective mandates effectively and efficiently.

F. Audits

External Audit

102. The audit report for the 2018 financial year contained two recommendations: (1) the External Auditor recommends that the TFV adopt a budgetary chart or framework in order to clarify its annual and pluriennial planning of its appropriations and authorizations of commitments on expenses and resources, distinguishing between resources coming from Major Programme VI (STFV) and voluntary contributions, for all its activities, approved by the adequate level of its governance; and (2) the External Auditor recommends implementing a procedure to identify all the accruals with a deadline in accordance with the preparation of the financial statements.

G. Assistance provided by the Registry

103. In accordance with the annex to resolution ICC-ASP/1/Res.6 and with resolution ICC-ASP/3/Res.7, and mindful of the independence of the Board of Directors and the TFV Secretariat, the Registrar provided such assistance as was necessary for the proper functioning of the Board of Directors and the TFV Secretariat.

104. The Board of Directors wishes to note its particular appreciation for the valuable support and advice sought from and provided by the Registrar and his Office, including the Budget & Finance Section, Country Offices, Counsel Support Section, External Operations Support Section, Human Resources, Legal Office, Legal Representatives of Victims, Procurement, Public Information Section, SAP team, and Victims Participation and Reparation Section among others. The Board of Directors wishes in particular to express its appreciation for the services and support provided in preparation and during the field visits to CAR, Côte d'Ivoire, DRC, Georgia, Uganda, and New York as well as activities in the preparation and implementation of reparations awards in the DRC and Mali.

III. Financial Report

A. Status of voluntary contributions

105. In accordance with paragraph 11 of the annex to resolution ICC-ASP/1/Res.6, which states that all offered voluntary contributions, regardless of whether they were accepted or refused, should be reported annually to the Assembly, a list of voluntary contributions is contained in annex I to this report. The list includes, inter alia: the €3,864,112.33 contributions received from States; €19,530.07, from institutions and individuals (€19,077.14 in the TFV bank accounts, and €452.93 in the TFV PayPal account); €9,752.12 in-kind and/or matching donations from implementing partner organizations from the period of 1 July 2018 – 30 June 2019; and €3,898.92⁷ in interest income. The TFV Euro account showed a balance of €2,236,936.56, and the US Dollar account had a balance of \$200.32. In addition, the Trust Fund currently has two saving accounts of €5,000,000 and €830,542.85 as per 30 June 2019.

B. Voluntary contributions and private donations to the Fund

106. The Trust Fund's Euro account showed a balance of €2,236,936.56; the US Dollar account had a balance of \$200.32. In addition, the TFV has two savings accounts of €5,000,000 and €830,542.85 as of 30 June 2019. The TFV Secretariat manages the resources received from donors and reports on their use following the criteria described in the annex to resolution ICC-ASP/4/Res.38 The TFV Secretariat reports on earmarked contributions separately in most cases, as this information is required by some of the donors.

107. The TFV wishes to express its gratitude for the contributions received during this reporting period from 28 States Parties (€3,864,112.33), and private donations (€19,530.07) from individuals and institutions and from the PayPal account (€452.93).

108. In 2016, the TFV entered a second three-year agreement (2016-2018) for unrestricted contributions with the government of Sweden, represented by the Swedish International Development Agency (Sida). In November 2018, Sweden contributed €71,194.37 (SEK 10,000,000) as the third and final instalment of the agreement. This contribution reinforces Sida's strong support to the TFV as a vital institution working alongside the ICC to address the harm suffered by victims of the most serious international crimes. The TFV is extremely grateful for Sweden's continued support throughout the years and contributions to date of over €8.2 million.

109. In 2017, the TFV signed a new four-year agreement (2017 – 2020) with the government of Finland for a total of €800,000. This contribution was earmarked for supporting victims of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). In December 2018, Finland contributed €200,000 as the second instalment of this agreement. The TFV is also extremely grateful for the previous three-year agreement from 2012 – 2015 with the government of Finland that was also earmarked to SGBV victims. Since 2004 the government of Finland has provided contributions of over €2.9 million to date.

110. The need to address the effects of the pervasive and widespread practice of sexual violence in conflict, which are felt at the individual, family and community levels, has also been recognized by other donors to the TFV, many of whom have been earmarking their voluntary contributions to the TFV for SGBV victims. During the reporting period, in addition to Finland's €200,000, the government of Japan also donated €1,903 and the Government of Andorra contributed €10,000 earmarked for this cause.

111. The Netherlands continued to be one of the Trust Fund's top supporters by contributing €1,000,000 in 2018, the biggest single voluntary contribution to the TFV in 2018, out of which €350,000 was earmarked to reparations awards in the *Lubanga* case, €250,000 was earmarked to the CAR assistance programme, and the remaining €400,000

⁷ Expected value as bank interest accrues on calendar year basis.

⁸ *Official Records of the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, Fourth session, The Hague, 28 November to 3 December 2005* (ICC-ASP/4/32), part III.

were unrestricted funds. The Trust Fund is very grateful for the Government of Netherlands' generosity and its continued support.

112. Denmark returned as a donor to the Trust Fund with a contribution of €200,832.65 (DKK 1,500,000), earmarked for victims of SGBV. The Trust Fund is very grateful for the Government of Denmark's generosity and its continued support.

113. The Government of Georgia also returned as a donor to the Trust Fund with a contribution of €20,000.

114. Germany continued to support the Trust Fund with a contribution of €300,000, earmarked to reparations reserve.

115. Ireland continued to support the Trust Fund's work with a €175,000 contribution during this reporting period, out of which €87,500 was earmarked to reparations reserve, and €87,500 earmarked to assistance reserve. Ireland has been one of the top supporters of the Trust Fund, providing over €1.1 million since 2004.

116. Norway generously contributed €16,049.13 (NOK 5,000,000) to the Trust Fund during the reporting period, earmarked to individual and collective reparations awards in the *Al Mahdi* case.

117. During the reporting period, three States Parties donated to the Trust Fund for the first time: Mali (€17,062.51), New Zealand (€29,250.72), and Slovakia (€15,000). The Trust Fund greatly appreciates the support from each of these new contributing States Parties.

118. Furthermore, donations were also received from Austria (€20,000), Belgium (€25,000), Cyprus (€15,000), Czech Republic (€19,283.434), Estonia (€20,000), France (€50,000), Hungary (€10,000), Liechtenstein (€8,553.52), Luxembourg (€35,000), Poland (€20,000), Portugal (€10,000), Republic of Korea (€44,000), Slovenia (€10,000), Spain (€40,000) and Switzerland (€36,000).

119. With voluntary contributions and support from States Parties, the TFV can continue providing much needed assistance to the most vulnerable victims, so that these victims are able to begin the process of healing and become positive contributing members of their communities.

120. However, the TFV Secretariat has been stretched to a maximum in coping with a radically increasing workload both in The Hague and in the field. At the institutional level, the Trust Fund is facing two grave challenges: implementation capacity and financial resources in order to fully complement reparations awards in the *Lubanga* and *Al Mahdi* cases, to fund five-year assistance programmes in northern Uganda, and the DRC, and to expand assistance programmes to additional four countries. Furthermore, it is most likely that the volume of future reparations orders will grow significantly, should there be reparations orders in the *Ntaganda* and in the *Ongwen* case.

121. The TFV seeks support from the States Parties to fill the remaining capacity gap and to allow for the Trust Fund to continue its services in a professional and responsible manner. The Trust Fund would like to request your kind understanding and consideration in this regard.

122. The Board of Directors calls upon States, international and inter-governmental organizations, individuals, corporations and other entities to make voluntary contributions to ensure that the rights of victims and their families to receive the reparations and assistance they need become realities.

123. The Board of Directors invites States Parties to follow the example of existing multi-annual funding agreements with the TFV, using official development assistance ("ODA") resources.

124. The Board of Directors invites States Parties to respond to requests made by the TFV for earmarked contributions for the purposes of funding specific reparations awards, as well as for replenishing and strengthening the Trust Fund's general reparations reserve, and expresses its appreciation to those that have already done so.

125. The Board of Directors wishes to reiterate its calls for the States Parties to consider making earmarked voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for the benefit of victims of sexual and gender-based violence, and expresses its appreciation to those that have already done so.

IV. Proposed budget for 2020 (MP VI)

126. In accordance with resolution ICC-ASP/4/Res.3, the Board prepared the 2020 proposed budget for the Secretariat, as Major Programme VI in the Court's Budget, established pursuant to resolution ICC-ASP/3/Res.7. Pursuant to the TFV regulation 77(a), the Board of Directors submits the proposed budget for the Secretariat for review by the Committee on Budget and Finance (CBF).

127. The Board of Directors is fully aware of the constraints that the Court's budget continues to face. The Board of Directors also accepts the responsibility to ensure that the Secretariat is able to address the foreseeable increased workload, considering the rise in the number of situations where the Trust Fund will be active and, in particular, the implementation of Court-ordered reparations and expansions of assistance mandate's programme to other situation countries.

128. The TFV proposed 2020 budget amounts to €3,333.0 thousand, which represents an increase of €202.7 thousand or 6.5 per cent from the 2019 approved budget.

129. The proposed increase relates predominantly to staff costs and is attributable to the organizational capacity of the TFV to meet its rapidly expanding and intensifying responsibilities during the implementation phase of reparations proceedings.

130. The TFV's 2020 proposed budget continues to build on the new structure of the TFV Secretariat, aiming to strengthen the Secretariat in three critical areas: financial-administrative, legal capacity in The Hague, and on-site programme management and reparations. The structure is based on the TFV's understanding of the evolving organisational capacity needs that are necessary to sustain the development and implementation of Court-ordered reparations awards, as well as the expansion of assistance mandate activities to other situation countries from 2019 onwards.

131. The TFV remains dedicated to continuously exploring synergies with the Registry and other organs of the Court in response to staffing needs.

Annex I

A. Voluntary contributions received by the Trust Fund for Victims

1. The Fund received the following voluntary contributions from States during the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019:

<i>Contribution from States</i>	<i>Euros (€)</i>
Andorra	10,000.00
Austria	20,000.00
Belgium	25,000.00
Cyprus	15,000.00
Czech Republic	19,283.43
Denmark	200,832.65
Estonia	20,000.00
Finland	200,000.00
France	50,000.00
Georgia	20,000.00
Germany	300,000.00
Hungary	10,000.00
Ireland	175,000.00
Japan	51,903.00
Liechtenstein	8,553.52
Luxembourg	35,000.00
Mali	17,062.51
Netherlands	1,000,000.00
New Zealand	29,250.72
Norway	516,049.13
Poland	20,000.00
Portugal	5,000.00
Republic of Korea	44,000.00
Slovakia	15,000.00
Slovenia	10,000.00
Spain	40,000.00
Sweden	971,194.37
Switzerland	36,000.00
Total States' contributions	3,864,112.33

2. In addition to the above-mentioned contributions from States, the Fund received during the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019:

- (a) €19,530.07 in cash contributions from individuals and institutions;
- (b) €69,752.12 in-kind and/or matching donations from implementing partners from the period of 1 July 2018 – 30 June 2019 (details in annex II); and
- (c) €5,898.92 interest income.¹

¹ Expected value.

B. List of voluntary contributions per bank accounts

B.1. ABN AMRO (in €)

Bank Name: ABN AMRO
 Account Holder: Trust Fund for Victims
 Currency: Euro (€)
 Account Number: 53.84.65.115
 IBAN: NL54ABNA0538465115
 Swift: ABNANL2A

Bank details, including contributions received, from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019:

<i>Details</i>	<i>Euros (€)</i>
Opening balance	2,502,261.58
Contributions from individuals and institutions	19,077.14
Contributions from individuals and institutions - PayPal	0.00
Contributions from States	3,782,308.09
Grant / project payments –Assistance Mandate	(888,719.70)
Payments – Reparations Mandate	(56,927.61)
Refund unused project funds	10,075.42
Transfer from checking to savings account	0.00
Transfer from checking to other TFV accounts	(133,142.48)
Transfer from savings to checking account	0.00
Interest income	2,500.00*
Bank charges	(495,88)
Balance as at 30 June 2019	5,236,936.56
Balance as at 30 June 2019 – PayPal EUR	16.86
Cash in transit	89,900.00

*€1,250 accrued interest for the second half of 2018, €1,250 expected interest for the first half of 2019 (considering there are no expected changes in ABN AMRO interest rate).

<i>Contributions from individuals and institutions by month</i>	<i>Euros (€)</i>
July 2018	120.00
August 2018	3,520.00
September 2018	3,332.14
October 2018	1,420.00
November 2018	1,120.00
December 2018	3,775.00
January 2019	1,120.00
February 2019	540.00
March 2019	1,120.00
April 2019	1,120.00
May 2019	1,170.00
June 2019	720.00
Total	19,077.14

<i>Contributions from States by month</i>	<i>Euros (€)</i>
July 2018	52,045.51
August 2018	0.00
September 2018	20,000.00
October 2018	55,000.00
November 2018	1,291,194.37
December 2018	2,206,165.21
January 2019	87,903.00
February 2019	0.00
March 2019	0.00
April 2019	50,000.00
May 2019	20,000.00
June 2019	0.00
Total	3,782,308.09

B.2. ABN AMRO (in €)

Bank Name: ABN AMRO
 Account Holder: Trust Fund for Victims Business Top Deposit Account
 Currency: Euro (€)
 Account Number: 53.84.73.843

Bank details, including bank transfers from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019:

<i>Details</i>	<i>Euros (€)</i>
Opening balance	5,000,000.00
Transfer from checking to savings account	0.00
Transfer from savings to checking account	0.00
Transfer from savings to New notice deposit account	0.00
Balance as at 30 June 2019	5,000,000.00

B.3. BCEE Savings Account

Bank Name: Banque et Caisse d' Epargne de L'Etat (BCEE)
 Account Holder: Trust Fund for Victims Time Deposit Account
 Currency: EUR (€)
 Account Number: LU87 0019 4555 8262 4000

Bank details, including bank transfers from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019:

<i>Details</i>	<i>Euros (€)</i>
Opening balance	6,827,144.78
Interest income (expected value)	3,398.92
Transfer from checking to savings account	0.00
Transfer from savings to checking account	0.00
Bank Charges (expected value)	(0.85)
Balance as at 30 June 2019	6,830,542.85

B.4. ECOBANK (in XOF)

Bank Name: Ecobank Mali
 Account Holder: Trust Fund for Victims
 Currency: West African CFA Franc (XOF)
 Account Number: 151204309003
 Swift: ECOCMLBA

Bank details, including bank transfers from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019:

<i>Details</i>	<i>Euros (XOF)</i>
Opening balance	0.00
Transfer from EUR checking account	6,553,720.00
Transfer from savings to checking account	0.00
Balance as at 30 June 2019	6,553,720.00

B.5. ABN AMRO (in US\$)

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

Bank details, including contributions received, from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019:

<i>Details</i>	<i>US\$</i>
Opening balance	83,744.34
Contributions from individuals and institutions	0.00
Contributions from States	93,870.83
Grant / project payments – Assistance Mandate	(63,175.73)
Payments – Reparations Mandate	(171,735.69)
Refund unused project funds	19,996.57
Transfer from other TFV accounts	37,500.00
Interest income	0.00
Bank charges	(0.00)
Balance as at 30 June 2019	200.32
Contributions from individuals and institutions – PayPal USD	570.00
Bank charges	(47.43)
Balance as at 30 June 2019 – PayPal USD	522.57

<i>Contributions from individuals and institutions by month</i>	<i>US Dollars (US\$)*</i>
July 2018	0.00
August 2018	0.00
September 2018	0.00
October 2018	290.00
November 2018	280.00
December 2018	0.00
January 2019	0.00
February 2019	0.00
March 2019	0.00
April 2019	0.00
May 2019	0.00
June 2019	0.00
Total	570.00

<i>Contributions from States by month</i>	<i>US Dollars (US\$)</i>
July 2018	33,855.00
August 2018	10,015.83
September 2018	0.00
October 2018	0.00
November 2018	50,000.00
December 2018	0.00
January 2019	0.00
February 2019	0.00
March 2019	0.00
April 2019	0.00
May 2019	0.00
June 2019	0.00
Total	93,870.83

*Note: Contributions in USD without fees deduction.

Annex II

TFV projects during the period 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019

Northern Uganda - Assistance Mandate

1. July – November 2018

1. During the reporting period, eight projects part of the old programme cycle expired between October and November 2018. The details are presented in the table below.

Project(s): TFV/UG/2007/R1/014(c)
Project title: <i>Treating the Mental Health Needs of Ugandan Victims of War Crimes: A Service and Capacity Building Approach</i>
Budget: UGX 1,863,92,518 and USD 1,630,905
Matching funds by implementing partner: €5,439.02*
Duration: October 2009 – November 2018
Type of victim and intervention: Psychological rehabilitation for victimized communities by addressing their mental health needs
Project(s): TFV/UG/2007/R1/018, TFV/UG/2007/R2/042
Project title: <i>Capacity Building, Advocacy and Medical Rehabilitation of Northern Uganda's Victims of War</i>
Budget: €1,444,932
Matching funds by implementing partner: €5,895.51*
Duration: October 2009 – November 2018
Type of victim and intervention: Physical (provision of orthotics and prosthetics) and psychological rehabilitations, material support for physically disabled victims of war
Project(s): TFV/UG/2007/R1/016
Project title: <i>Provision of integrated Physical and Psychological Rehabilitation Assistance to War Victims in Northern Uganda</i>
Budget: €300,000
Matching funds by implementing partner: €0.00*
Duration: April 2015 – October 2018
Type of victim and intervention: Physical and psychological rehabilitation, and material support
Project(s): TFV/UG/2007/R1/014(a)
Project title: <i>Integrated physical and psychological rehabilitation support to victims project</i>
Budget: €300,000
Matching funds by implementing partner: €5,293.50*
Duration: April 2015 – October 2018
Type of victim and intervention: Physical and psychological rehabilitation

Project(s): TFV/UG/2007/R1/014(b)

Project title: *Health and Dignity restoration of War Victims in Northern Uganda*

Budget: €300,000

Matching funds by implementing partner: €45,430*

Duration: April 2015 – October 2018

Type of victim and intervention: Physical and psychological rehabilitation

Project(s): TFV/UG/2007/R1/035

Project title: Comprehensive Medical and psychosocial support for the war victims

Budget: €290,000

Matching funds by implementing partner: €7,694.09

Duration: April 2015 – October 2018

Type of victim and intervention: Physical and psychological rehabilitation

Project(s): TFV/UG/2007/R1/023

Project title: *Centre for expertise in psychosocial well-being of war affected children*

Budget: €290,000

Matching funds by implementing partner: n/a

Duration: April 2015 – October 2018

Type of victim and intervention: Psychological rehabilitation

Project(s): TFV/UG/2007/R2/041

Project title: *Integrated Physical and Psychosocial Rehabilitation Assistance for Victims in Northern Uganda*

Budget: €300,000

Matching funds by implementing partner: €0.00*

Duration: April 2015 – October 2018

Type of victim and intervention: Physical and psychological rehabilitation

Note: The budget stated in the above tables corresponds to the total amount approved for the whole project duration through the end of the current contract.

* The matching funds cover the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 November 2019, unless otherwise indicated. The exchange rate used is for 30 June - 31 July 2019 (1 EUR= 0.88 USD) to calculate the values.

2. April – June 2019

2. In March 2019 the Trust Fund has identified through an open tender process six new implementing partners for the provision of physical and psychological rehabilitation in northern Uganda. The new programme cycle started in April 2019 and will run for 5 years. Each project will be renewed on yearly basis, subject to satisfactory performance, availability of funds and the approval from the Board of Directors. Further details are presented in the tables below.

Project(s): TFV/UG/2007/R2/038

Project title: *Integrated physical and psychological rehabilitation support to victims project*

Budget: €200,000

Matching funds by implementing partner: €0.00*

Duration: April 2019 – April 2020

Type of victim and intervention: Physical and psychological rehabilitation

Project(s): TFV/UG/2007/R1/018

Project title: *Capacity Building, Advocacy and Medical Rehabilitation of Northern Uganda's Victims of War*

Budget: €200,000

Matching funds by implementing partner: €0.00*

Duration: April 2019 – April 2020

Type of victim and intervention: Physical (provision of orthotics and prosthetics) and psychological rehabilitations, material support for physically disabled victims of war

Project(s): TFV/UG/2007/R1/005

Project title: *Centre for expertise in psychosocial well-being of war affected children.*

Budget: €200,000

Matching funds by implementing partner: €0.00*

Duration: April 2019 – April 2020

Type of victim and intervention: Psychological rehabilitation

Project(s): TFV/UG/2007/R1/020

Project title: *Treating the Mental Health Needs of Ugandan Victims of War Crimes: A Service and Capacity Building Approach.*

Budget: €200,000

Matching funds by implementing partner: €0.00*

Duration: April 2019 – April 2020

Type of victim and intervention: Psychological rehabilitation for victimized communities by addressing their mental health needs.

Project(s): TFV/UG/2007/R1/014(b)

Project title: *Integrated physical and Psychological Rehabilitation Assistance for Victims in Northern Uganda.*

Budget: €200,000

Matching funds by implementing partner: €0.00*

Duration: April 2019 – April 2020

Type of victim and intervention: Physical and psychological rehabilitation

Project(s): TFV/UG/2007/R2/041

Project title: *Provision of integrated Physical and Psychological Rehabilitation Assistance to War Victims in Northern Uganda*

Budget: €200,000

Matching funds by implementing partner: €0.00*

Duration: April 2019 – April 2020

Type of victim and intervention: Physical and psychological rehabilitation, and material support

Note: The budget stated in the above tables corresponds to the total amount approved for the first year of implementation (April 2019 – April 2020).

* Figures related to the matching funds are not included as they have not been received yet at the time this report is submitted.
