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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 2013 to 30 June 2014*Executive Summary*

The Trust Fund for Victims (“the Fund”) fulfils two mandates for victims of crimes under jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court (ICC): administering reparations ordered by the ICC against a convicted person and providing assistance to victims and their families by the use of voluntary contributions from donors. The Fund continued its approach of mainstreaming gender throughout all of its programming processes, combining a victim-centred approach with an integrated community-based approach.

The Fund’s reparations mandate has remained inactive during the reporting period, pending the final outcome of reparations proceedings before the Court. Under the Fund’s assistance mandate, activities have continued in northern Uganda and in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), with 13 active projects operational by the Fund’s implementing partners. The programme for the Central African Republic (CAR) remained suspended due to the overall security situation. In November 2013, the Fund published the report of the first external evaluation of its programmes in northern Uganda and the DRC.

In March 2014, the Fund’s Board of Directors (“the Board”) approved the draft Strategic Plan for 2014-2017, which resulted from a series of preparatory undertakings in 2013, including the above mentioned external evaluation, a comprehensive risk management framework, the results of an online stakeholder survey and internal consultations. The plan establishes a new set of strategic goals, focusing on quality programming, sustainable financing, advocacy for the rights of victims, and good governance, accountability, and transparency. Updated programming principles and standards, key expected outcomes, strategies for achieving sustainability of efforts, approaches to fund-raising and communications, and strategies for creating a more effective organizational structure and partnership with the ICC are all detailed. In a consultative meeting with States parties and NGO representatives on 6 May 2014 in The Hague, the draft strategic plan received a positive response and appreciation of its scope and main strategic goals. The final draft strategic plan has been submitted to the Board for approval in August 2014.

The 11th annual meeting of the Board was held in The Hague, from 18 - 20 March 2014. The Board approved the proposed project extensions in DRC and northern Uganda with a total amount of €1.9 million, as well as an increase in the

Fund's reparations preparation reserve from €1.8 million to €3.6 million. The Board also reviewed and approved the draft Strategic Plan 2014-2017 and approved assessment missions in Kenya and Cote d'Ivoire to take place from the second half of 2014 into 2015.

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 contributions received from States (€6,241,524.08); institutions and individuals (€41,615.93); in-kind and/or matching donations from implementing partner organizations (equivalent to €96,839 in the period of 1 July 2013 – 31 March 2014); and interest income to the Fund (€1,858). The Fund's Euro account showed a balance of €548,191; the US Dollar account had a balance of \$3,600.55. In addition, the Fund currently has a savings account of €5,000,000 and a time deposit account of €4,503,071 as per 30 June 2014.

The Board calls upon all States Parties to consider voluntary contributions to the Fund. The continued and increased engagement of the largest possible number of States Parties with the Fund should serve to strengthen the financial and institutional capacity of the Fund to engage on its mandates to ensure that victims of crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court benefit from the Rome Statute's promise of reparative justice. In this regard, the Board wishes to reiterate its call for earmarked contributions to strengthen the Fund's reparations reserve.

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 the annual report to the Assembly of States Parties ("the Assembly"). The period covered by this report is from 1 July 2013 until 30 June 2014. The report gives a summary of the achievements made through the implementation of active assistance projects in two situations under the jurisdiction of the Court. The report also provides an update of the financial situation of the Fund, and the prospective budget of the Secretariat for 2015.

II. Activities and projects

2. The Fund fulfils two mandates: (1) implementing reparations ordered by the International Criminal 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 committed since 1 July 2002.⁴

3. The TFV commissioned the first external programme evaluation, which was conducted in 2013 by the International Center for Research on Women (ICRW). The report of the evaluation was published at the Assembly in November 2013⁵. The purpose of the evaluation was to determine significance and assess impact of the programmes in DRC and northern Uganda; identify areas for strengthening and improvement of the programmes; and provide evidence-based recommendations to inform the design of the next TFV strategic plan.

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 <http://trustfundforvictims.org/legal-basis>.

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

⁵ http://www.trustfundforvictims.org/sites/default/files/media_library/documents/pdf/ICRWTFVExternalProgEvaluation2013Final.pdf.

4. ICRW developed a mixed methods evaluation approach that employed participatory monitoring and evaluation (PME) activities, in-depth interviews (IDIs), and secondary review of existing documentation and data. Through the fieldwork in both countries, more than 750 individuals participated in IDIs and/or PME activities. These included victim survivors, other programme beneficiaries, implementing partners, and representatives of government agencies.
5. The evaluators recorded that the TFV has managed a successful translation from theory into practice, which speaks to the relevance and feasibility of the strategic goals as formulated in the TFV Strategic Plan 2009-2013. The TFV's continuous investment in strengthening the capacities of its implementing partners was thought to have enhanced the effectiveness and impact of the TFV's implementation.
6. The evaluators noted the benefits of adopting a holistic approach to addressing harm by integrating services available under the TFV assistance mandate and ensuring that the specific circumstances of victims, their families and their communities were addressed. The fact that the affected communities themselves actively participated in the development and implementation of projects, including the identification of the most vulnerable victims, was noted as a particularly striking feature of TFV assistance programmes. This approach helped to mobilise community resources and foster the promotion of local ownership and sustainability.
7. The TFV's physical rehabilitation services resulted with an extensive degree of healing as well as contributed to the social reintegration of victim beneficiaries. The evaluators observed a high degree of effectiveness in the psychological support services and that they were likely to achieve sustainable impact in the long term. The provision of material support achieved or surpassed objectives and demonstrated a clear recognition of the livelihood needs faced by victims and their families as a result of the harm they suffered.
8. On the TFV programme strategy's cross-cutting themes, promising results were documented in community reconciliation due to the inherent and powerful will of community members to contribute to peace-building efforts. The importance of mainstreaming gender throughout all interventions was central to the institutional strengthening of TFV implementing partners. At the individual level, survivors of sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) indicated that the assistance they received helped them stop blaming themselves for the crimes they had experienced, regained their self-esteem and started to sustain their own economic livelihood.
9. The evaluators recommended further prioritising the participation of victim beneficiaries and their communities in programme design and monitoring. Project achievements should be better linked to the overall strategic framework by establishing a standardised project monitoring tool and a management information system. Other recommendations include the development of a multi-annual programme funding practice, a review of current in-country management structures and to streamline communication efforts to raise the in-country awareness about the TFV.
10. Ambassador Intelmann, President of the ICC Assembly of States Parties; TFV Board Chairman Noguchi; Executive Director Pieter de Baan; and TFV Regional Programme Officer Scott Bartell visited TFV projects in Gulu and Oyam districts and surrounding areas in northern Uganda and subsequently travelled to Mahagi, Ame, and Bunia in the Ituri District in eastern DRC. Throughout the mission, the delegation engaged with beneficiaries of the TFV programmes, local implementing partners, and representatives of national and local authorities. In Kampala, meetings were held with the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Justice and high-level officials from the Ministry of Health. The delegation also engaged with the press in Kampala, Gulu, and Bunia, including participating in a radio call-in show in Gulu. The delegation concluded that the services provided by the TFV and its partners to over 110,000 victims, their families, and their communities has contributed greatly to the Rome Statute's endeavour to ensure justice for victims.
11. The TFV participated at the *Global Summit to End Sexual Violence in Conflict*, held in London on 10-13 June, 2014, which was a milestone event of the *Preventing Sexual Violence Initiative (PSVI)* launched by the former British Foreign Secretary, William Hague. The Summit aimed to strengthen and support international efforts to respond to sexual violence in conflict - including by enhancing the capacity of countries, institutions, and communities to support survivors and end impunity for perpetrators. A key part of this initiative has been to provide expertise in responding to sexual violence in conflict through the creation of a

multidisciplinary Team of Experts, in which the TFV also participated. The TFV delegation to the summit, which included Chair of the TFV Board of Directors Motoo Noguchi, Executive Director Pieter de Baan and Senior Programme Officer Kristin Kalla, participated in a series of high-level events, thus ensuring that the rights of victim survivors to rehabilitation assistance and reparations were highlighted. At the summit, Foreign Secretary William Hague announced a contribution of £1 million, earmarked for SGBV victims.

A. Reparations mandate

12. The Fund's reparations mandate is related to each case before the Court. Resources are collected through fines or forfeiture and awards for reparations⁶ and complemented with "other resources of the Trust Fund" if the Board of Directors so determines.⁷ The Court may order that an award for reparations against a convicted person be deposited with the Fund where at the time of making the order it is impossible or impracticable to make individual awards directly to each victim. The Fund shall take receipt of resources collected through awards for reparations and shall separate such resources from the remaining resources of the Fund in accordance with Rule 98 of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence.

13. By end of June 2014, two cases before the Court were (entering) into the reparations phase. In the *Lubanga* case, the Appeals Chambers decisions on conviction, sentencing and reparations were pending.

14. In the *Katanga* case, on 25 June 2014 both the Office of the Prosecutor and Defence counsel announced to withdraw their appeals against the conviction and sentencing decisions of 7 March and 23 May 2014, respectively. The conviction of Mr Katanga is therefore final and the road is open for reparations proceedings, for which the precise outlook was uncertain by end of June 2014.

15. As a consequence of the developments in the *Katanga* case and in anticipation of the Appeals Chamber's decisions in the *Lubanga* case, the TFV may need to anticipate the implementation of concurrent reparations programmes in the same geographical area – Ituri district, eastern DRC - from 2015 onwards.

16. To prepare for the implementation of Court-ordered reparations, the Fund builds a multi-disciplinary roster of experts (individuals and organisations) who may be called upon to assist in the various stages and dimensions of implementation. The Fund expects to launch a call for experts in the second half of 2014. The exact roles and responsibilities of the Fund in the implementation of Court-ordered reparations will be clearer once the final decisions by the Appeals Chamber in the *Lubanga* case are rendered. It will also be necessary for the Fund to be given adequate financial and staff resources to embark upon and successfully accomplish these core activities of reparative justice under the Rome Statute system.

17. The experience of implementing assistance programmes can help to inform implementation strategies for Court-ordered reparations. The Fund possesses multi-disciplinary expertise and in-depth knowledge of the Court situations and various implementation modalities. In areas where reparations awards coincide with the assistance mandate, the Fund is aware that the interplay between both mandates will require close collaboration between the Registry and Fund in the areas of communications, outreach, security and field operations.

B. Assistance Mandate

18. Between 1 July 2013 and 30 June 2014, the Fund supported over 110,000 victims of crimes under the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court through physical rehabilitation, psychological rehabilitation and material support at both individual and community levels. The types of services provided include (but are not limited to):

- (a) *Physical Rehabilitation* which includes reconstructive surgery, general surgery, bullet and bomb fragment removal, prosthetic and orthopaedic devices, referrals to services like fistula repair, and HIV and AIDS screening, treatment, care and support;

⁶ Regulations 43 to 46 of the Regulations of the Trust Fund for Victims.

⁷ Regulation 56 of the Regulations of the Trust Fund for Victims.

- (b) *Psychological Rehabilitation* which includes both individual and group-based trauma counselling; music, dance and drama groups to promote social cohesion and healing; community sensitisation workshops and radio broadcasts on victims' rights, information sessions and large-scale community meetings. Community awareness responses may include *engaging community dialogue and reconciliation* to foster peace within and between the communities that create a suitable environment for prevention of crimes;
- (c) *Material Support* may include environmentally-friendly livelihood activities, education grants, vocational training, or access to referral services that offer income generation 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* may include access to basic health services, trauma-counselling aimed at strengthening the mother to child to family bonds, education grants, nutrition support, and inter-generational responses addressing stigma, discrimination and reconciliation in families and communities.

19. The majority of the Fund's victim beneficiaries receive a combination of integrated physical and psychological rehabilitation with material support. The target beneficiaries of the Fund's interventions include:

- (a) *SGBV*: victims of sexual and gender-based violence, including rape, forced pregnancy, sexual slavery, victims targeted disproportionately because of their specific gender identity, and girls abducted and/or recruited into armed groups and forcefully impregnated;
- (b) *Widows/widowers*: those whose partners were killed;
- (c) *Former child soldiers/abducted youth*: children and youth under the age of 15 forced and/or enlisted, conscripted or recruited into armed groups (regardless of their particular role(s) played during conflict);
- (d) *Orphans and vulnerable children*: children whose parent(s) were killed or children otherwise made vulnerable by the violence;
- (e) *Physical and mental trauma*: victims who suffered a physical injury and/or who were psychologically traumatised by violence; and
- (f) *Family and other victims*: family members of victims and others who do not fall in the above categories but were affected by violence.

20. The assistance programme during the reporting period comprises approximately 13 active projects in northern Uganda (4 projects covering the Lango, Teso, and Acholi sub-regions and Adjumani District) and the DRC (9 projects covering the Ituri District, and North and South Kivu Provinces). The Fund is working with local grassroots organisations, victims' survivor groups, women's associations, faith-based organisations, village savings and loans associations, and international non-governmental organisations to administer the assistance mandate. During this reporting period, several monitoring visits were conducted by the Fund's staff to oversee programme development, strengthen local capacities, and support project monitoring, evaluation, reporting and learning. All projects were subjected to an administrative and technical review as part of this process⁸.

21. In northern Uganda, the Fund continued to support physical and psychological rehabilitation assistance projects through four implementing partners. In 2013, the TFV decided to phase out its material support activities, following consideration by the TFV Board of the existing social, economic and security situation in Uganda. Psychological rehabilitation benefits individuals as well as affected communities, and seeks to reduce stigmatization of victims and to promote a greater sense of trust, shared responsibility, and peaceful coexistence among community members. Physical rehabilitation activities are aimed at addressing the care and rehabilitation needs of those who have suffered physical injury,

⁸ In February 2014, the TFV suspended a project managed by Kataliko Actions for Africa (KAF) in DRC, due to concerns with programme and financial management, which are being reviewed. More details to follow in subsequent reports.

mutilation, and/or sexual and gender-based violence, in order to help victims recover and resume their roles as productive and contributing members of their communities.

22. In the DRC, the Fund's programmes are implementing in a context of chronic conflict instability and weak state governance. Activities focus on psychological rehabilitation and material support. Physical rehabilitation was inadvertently omitted as a programme response for DRC in the TFV's court filing to the Pre-Trial Chamber, meaning that interventions in this area consist primarily of referrals of individuals in need of medical care to other service providers. Activities under the psychological rehabilitation category address the psychological consequences and trauma arising from war, conflict, sexual violence, and other crimes. In addition to promoting healing at an individual level, psychological rehabilitation is also targeted at affected communities in an effort to reduce stigmatization of victims and to promote a greater sense of trust, shared responsibility, and peaceful coexistence among community members. The aim of the TFV's material support activities is to improve the economic status of victims through education (including literacy training), economic development activities, rebuilding of community infrastructure, and creation of employment opportunities. In the DRC, all of the TFV implementing partners are carrying out activities in the materials support area. Particularly vulnerable groups, such as former child soldiers and victims of sexual and gender-based violence receive special care and support.

23. The launch of the Fund's programme in the Central African Republic (CAR) is pending the resolution of current political and security crises. Due to the deteriorating security situation in the CAR, the Fund had to suspend its activities in March 2013 until further notice while maintaining the related financial reservation. This decision was maintained by the Board in March 2014. The programme for the CAR had been designed to focus on victims of sexual and gender-based violence and implementing partners had been selected. Subsequent developments may well induce the TFV to deploy a mission to reassess the pattern of harm suffered by victims as a result of crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court.

C. Strategic Plan 2014-2017

24. A draft of the TFV Strategic Plan 2014-2017⁹ was presented for review and approval by the Board of Directors in March. This draft was the product of a series of efforts undertaken throughout 2013 and early 2014. These included the comprehensive risk management framework and the results from the online survey carried out between December 2013 and January 2014, as well as consultations within the TFV Secretariat and with key staff at the ICC Registry in January and February. The new strategy also draws on findings and recommendations from the external evaluation of the TFV assistance programme conducted in November 2013.

25. The strategic plan serves to communicate a vision and direction for the TFV's work in the coming four years. Taking into account the experience of the TFV and partners during the 2009 – 2013 period, as well as current challenges and opportunities, the strategic plan establishes a new set of goals, focusing on quality programming, sustainable financing, advocacy for the rights of victims, and good governance, accountability, and transparency. Updated programming principles and standards, key expected outcomes, strategies for achieving sustainability of efforts, approaches to fund-raising and communications, and strategies for creating a more effective organizational structure and partnership with the ICC are all detailed.

26. At the Board of Directors meeting in March, the draft strategic plan was reviewed and approved. This draft was shared in April with external stakeholders, including all States Parties as well as NGOs. In a consultative meeting with States parties and NGO representatives on 6 May 2014 in The Hague, in which TFV Board member Ms Elisabeth Rehn participated, the draft strategic plan received a positive response and appreciation of its scope and main strategic goals. The final draft will be submitted to the Board for approval in August 2014.

⁹ In March 2013, the Board of Directors approved an extension of the TFV's Strategic Plan 2009-2012 through the end of 2013.

D. Risk management framework

27. The development of a comprehensive risk management framework for the TFV was concluded by the third quarter of 2013. Next to the risk framework, the outcome included the identification and assessment of priority risks and control measures and established the action owners and risk management timelines. The TFV risk management framework was subsequently integrated in the development of the TFV Strategic Plan 2014-2017.

28. At the 22nd session of the Committee on Budget and Finance (CBF), the topic of currency risk management related to the TFV programmes, which did not feature in the list of TFV priority risks, was discussed and concluded to the satisfaction of the CBF. In its report, the CBF encouraged the TFV to include an update on risk management control policy in its Annual Report to the Assembly.¹⁰ The table below indicates progress made on control measures and actions for the priority risks.

<i>Risk</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Progress control measures / actions</i>
Risk of security to field operations, field staff, implementing partners and victim beneficiaries	Institutional, operational	Field operations are affected due to eternal/ local security issues. Field staff and implementing partners are endangered and harmed.	Security training for TFV staff scheduled for Q3 2014
Risk of insufficient funds	Institutional	The risk of insufficient funds due to lack of a clear and well-communicated fundraising strategy and/or to financial constraints with donors.	TFV Strategic plan addresses fundraising strategy; separate strategy developed for private institutional fundraising
Risk of loss of credibility	Institutional, operational	The risk of loss of credibility related to selection and monitoring of implementing partners; process, monitoring and fraud risks.	Continuous on-site project monitoring by TFV staff is resulting in managerial intervention when required
Risk of inappropriate programme activities in the situations	Institutional, operational	Programmatic risks can be grouped into two main areas – the risk of failing to achieve programme objectives, and the potential to cause harm to others. The risk of insufficient assessment preparing for programmes in situation countries, leading to inappropriate activities (cf. TFV mandates) and a negative impact on the reputation of TFV, victims and affected communities	TFV assessment methodology reviewed and harmonised by Q3 2014. TFV has ring-fenced resources to strengthen capacity of implementing partners.
Risk of confusion in and about the relationship between TFV and ICC	Institutional	The risk of confusion in and about the relationship between TFV and the ICC, due to divergent strategies and objectives, governance ambiguities, lack of communication and divergent expectations of stakeholders, resulting in inefficiency and reputational damage	TFV has aligned strategic plan with Court strategic plans. Regular consultations on communication & outreach.
Risk of not having enough resources / capacity at the Secretariat to fulfil the mandates and related activities	Institutional	The risk of not having enough resources / capacity at the Secretariat to execute the projects / activities in accordance with the TFV mandates.	TFV strategic plan provides solid outline for organisational development in order to sustain responsiveness to legal mandates
Lack of clear roles and responsibilities	Institutional	The lack of clear roles and responsibilities and management vision inside the TFV and of communication on this, leading to a lack of clarity about accountability and responsibilities.	Issues addressed in-depth at staff retreat, requiring continuous follow-up and improvement
Risk of unclear communication in relation to mandates and programmes	Operational	The risk of communications and interpretation errors between the TFV, implementing partners and victims, leading to a risk of unmet expectations with victims.	In March 2014, TFV Board allocated resources dedicated to programme based outreach

¹⁰ ICC-ASP/13/5, para. 50.

E. Eleventh annual meeting of the Board of Directors

29. The Board held its 11th annual meeting in The Hague from March 18-20, 2014. The Board reviewed and approved the draft TFV strategic plan for the period 2014-2017, including the TFV risk management framework, with some adaptations to be made. The Board approved the draft 2015 budget for the TFV Secretariat, including new positions to ensure responsiveness to Court-ordered reparations orders and the expansion of activities under the assistance mandate, as well as to support fundraising and visibility with private institutional donors. The Board also approved the use of resources originating from voluntary contributions for programme extensions in Uganda and DRC during 2014-2015, with a total value of €1.8 million, as well as €275,000 for outsourcing project-related support activities, including building the capacity of implementing partners.

30. The Board, acknowledging the German contribution of €900,000 earmarked for reparations, decided to raise the TFV reparations reserve with another €1 million, originating from unrestricted voluntary contributions, to a total volume of €3.6 million. The Board furthermore agreed on assessment missions under the assistance mandate to be carried out in Kenya and Cote d'Ivoire in 2014-2015, to maintain the financial reserve for the Central African Republic programme until at least the end of 2014, and to conduct a new assistance assessment mission in eastern DRC to identify programme gaps (location, types of harm, types of victims and intervention) and assess the needs of physical rehabilitation. The Board endorsed the external financial and management audit of the TFV projects in DRC planned for the second semester of 2014.

F. Assistance provided by the Registry

31. 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 and the Secretariat, the Registrar provided such assistance as was necessary for the proper functioning of the Board and the Secretariat.

32. The assistance was provided, inter alia, by the Immediate Office of the Registrar, Budget and Finance, Legal Advisory Services Section, Public Information and Documentation, Court Interpretation and Translation, Field Operations, Security and Safety, General Services, Human Resources and the Information and Communication Technologies Section.

III. Financial Report

A. Status of voluntary contributions

33. 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 the contributions received from States at €6,241,524.08 and from institutions and individuals at €41,615.93; in-kind and/or matching donations at the equivalent of €196,839 from implementing partner organizations from the period of 1 July 2013 – 31 March 2014; and interest income to the Fund of €61,858.

B. Voluntary contributions and private donations to the Fund

34. The Fund's Euro account showed a balance of €548,191; the US Dollar account had a balance of \$3,600.55. In addition, the Fund has a savings account of €5,000,000 and a time deposit account of €4,503,071 as per 30 June 2014. The 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.3.¹¹ The Secretariat reports on earmarked contributions separately in most cases, as this information is required by some of the donors.

¹¹ *Official Records of the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, Fourth session, The Hague, 2005 (ICC-ASP/4/32), part III.*

35. Revenue from voluntary contributions has been on the rise in 2013 and the first half of 2014, with several States Parties making significant contributions. Sweden contributed over €1.3 million as the first instalment of a three-year agreement and Finland paid a second instalment of €200,000 as part of a four-year agreement. The Netherlands made a donation of €1 million unrestricted funding and Germany contributed €900,000, earmarked for the TFV's reparations reserve.

36. In May 2014, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe of Japan announced a first-time contribution to the TFV to an amount of around €600,000, of which €400,000 is earmarked for victims of sexual and gender based violence. At the Global Summit to End Sexual Violence in Conflict in June 2014, UK Foreign Secretary William Hague officially announced a new contribution of £1 million to the TFV. The latest contribution by the UK brings the volume of its contributions to the TFV earmarked for SGBV victims to a total of £1.8 million.

37. 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 recognised by other donors to the TFV, many of whom have been earmarking their voluntary contributions to the TFV for SGBV victims amounting to €5 million, out of a total of close to €19 million in total received to date.

38. At the end of 2013, the TFV engaged a consultant to advise on a strategy to strengthen the TFV's resource mobilisation by way of engaging with private institutional donors in the European and U.S. markets. A draft strategy, incorporated in the draft Strategic Plan 2014-2017, was considered and approved by the Board in March. Accordingly, the TFV looks to strengthen the fundraising capacity of the Secretariat from 2015 onwards.

39. The Board wishes to express its gratitude for the contributions received during the period covered by the present report, and urges States Parties and others to continue contributing to the Fund. The Board, mindful of the great symbolic value of States Parties contributing to the Fund's resources, is encouraging *all* States Parties to come to the support of the Fund, within the possibilities of their financial abilities. In the view of the Board, the broadest possible support within the Assembly will serve to strengthen the institutional position of the Fund as an indispensable and effective element of the Rome Statute, responsive to the rights and needs of victims of crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court. The Board wishes to reiterate its calls for earmarked contributions for SGBV victims and to strengthen the Fund's reparations reserve.

40. The transfer of fines and forfeitures from a convicted person as ordered by the Court for the purpose of reparations to victims is outside of the direct control of the Fund. Yet, the Fund does have an interest in its successful development. The Board calls upon the Court and States Parties to strengthen the Court's capacity to investigate and pursue the identification, freezing and seizure of assets for the purpose of reparations, and to intensify States Parties cooperation with the Court to this effect.

C. External Audit 2013

41. The French *Cour des Comptes (CdC)*, contracted by the Court to perform the external audit for both the ICC and the TFV, visited The Hague in June 2014. During their visit, the CdC verified and received the 2013 TFV Financial Statements as developed by the Court in conjunction with the TFV Secretariat. In the audit report on the Trust Fund for Victims Financial Statements for 2013, they auditors note that there are no findings and recommendations.

IV. Proposed budget for 2015 (MP VI)

42. In accordance with resolution ICC-ASP/4/Res.3, the Board prepared the 2015 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 TFV Regulation 77(a), the Board submits the proposed budget for the Secretariat for review by the Committee on Budget and Finance.

43. The Board is fully aware of the constraints that the Court's budget continues to face. The Board 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 Fund will be active and, in particular, the implementation of Court-ordered reparations.

44. The TFV is proposing a budget for 2015 of €1.93 million, with an increase of €0.35 million, or 21.8 per cent compared to the 2014 approved budget.

45. Based on the TFV Strategic Plan 2014-2017, about which the States Parties were consulted in May 2014, the two main priorities of the Fund in 2015 are:

- (a) Strengthening the delivery capacity of the TFV Secretariat and its implementing partners, in order to be able: to respond to Court-ordered reparations orders, as they are anticipated in the Lubanga and Katanga cases; to implement the recommendations provided by the external evaluation carried out in 2013 for the current assistance programmes in the DRC and northern Uganda; and to start assistance mandate activities in additional ICC situation countries (i.e. Central African Republic, Kenya, Cote d'Ivoire), should operational circumstances and the security situation permit this. New requirements include a new P-3 established Programme Coordinator position, based in the Bunia Field Office (DRC) and additional Field Programme Assistants on GTA contracts; and
- (b) Strengthening the capacity of the TFV in the area of fundraising, especially in regard of private institutional donors. This requires a new GTA post of a P-3 Fundraising & Visibility Officer, based in The Hague.

46. The level of the Funds' approved budget for 2014 was maintained at the same level as the approved budget for 2013. While the budget proposal for 2015 contains an increase in staffing costs as a result of the above priorities, the TFV is proposing a reduction in non-staffing costs compared to the 2014 budget. The TFV has decided to finance certain programme related activities, which will be outsourced to third parties, with the use of resources originating from voluntary contributions, thus further unburdening the proposed budget with an amount of €275,000.

Annex I

A. Voluntary contributions received by the Trust Fund for Victims

The Fund received the following voluntary contributions from States during the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014:

<i>Contribution from States</i>	<i>Euros (€)</i>
Andorra	9,978.00
Australia	136,400.00
Czech Republic	3,620.96
Estonia	35,000.00
Finland	326,145.00
Germany	900,000.00
Hungary	10,000.00
Ireland	50,000.00
Italy	40,000.00
Japan	548,568.00
Latvia	7,359.98
Liechtenstein	16,224.18
Poland	30,000.00
Republic of Korea	34,959.89
Slovenia	15,000.00
Spain	30,000.00
Sweden	1,344,168.07
Switzerland	100,000.00
The Netherlands	1,025,000.00
United Kingdom	1,579,100.00
Total States' contributions	6,241,524.08

In addition to the above-mentioned contributions from States, the Fund received during the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014:

- (a) €1,615.93 in cash contributions from individuals and institutions;
- (b) €196,839 in-kind and/or matching donations from implementing partners from the period of 1 July 2013 – 31 March 2014 (details in annex II); and
- (c) €1,858 interest income.

B. List of voluntary contributions per bank accounts

1. ABN AMRO (in €)

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

Bank details, including contributions received, from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014

<i>Details</i>	<i>Euros (€)</i>
Opening balance	579,705.75
Contributions from individuals and institutions*	41,615.93
Contributions from States	6,241,524.08
Grant / project payments	(1,362,937.05)
Refund unused project funds	(0.00)
Transfer from checking to savings account	(5,150,000)
Transfer from checking to time deposit account	(4,500,000)
Transfer from savings to checking account	4,467,690
Interest income	61,858
Bank charges	0.00
Balance as at 30 June 2014	548,191

*Please note that the balance of the PayPal account as at 30 June 2014 shows €346.51.

<i>Contributions from individuals and institutions by month</i>	<i>Euros (€)</i>
July 2013	350.00
August 2013	330.00
September 2013	105.00
October 2013	330.00
November 2013	0.00
December 2013	36,570.00
January 2014	2605.00
February 2014	205.00
March 2014	55.00
April 2014	500.00
May 2014	110.00
June 2014	455.00
Total	41,615.93

<i>Contributions from States by month</i>	<i>Euros (€)</i>
July 2013	50,000.00
August 2013	0.00
September 2013	0.00
October 2013	9,978.00
November 2013	1,432,245.61
December 2013	2,402,085.83
January 2014	390,600.00
February 2014	0.00
March 2014	1,767,068.00
April 2014	8,146.64
May 2014	0.00
June 2014	181,400.00
Total	6,241,524.08

2. ABN AMRO (in €)

Bank Name: ABN AMRO
 Account Holder: Trust Fund for Victims Business Top Deposit Account
 Currency: Euro (€)
 Account Number: 40.62.65.615

Bank details, including bank transfers from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014:

<i>Details</i>	<i>Euros (€)</i>
Opening balance	4,529,690
Transfer from checking to savings account	(9,650,000)
Transfer from savings to checking account	4, 679,690
Balance as at 30 June 2014	5,000,000

3. Rabobank (in €)*

Bank Name: Rabobank
 Account Holder: Trust Fund for Victims Time Deposit Account
 Currency: EUR (€)
 Account Number: NL21RABO1012 317285

Bank details, including bank transfers from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014:

<i>Details</i>	<i>Euros (€)</i>
Opening balance	4,500,000
Interest income*	3,071.25
Balance as at 30 June 2014	4,503,071.25

* This time deposit account was opened for 3 months from 25 April 2014 until 25 July 2014 and the stated interest income reflects this period.

4. ABN AMRO (in US\$)

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

Bank details, including contributions received, from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014

<i>Details</i>	<i>US\$</i>
Opening balance	71,950.55
Contributions from individuals and institutions	0.00
Contributions from States	57,500.00
Grant / project payments	(125,850.00)
Refund unused project funds	0.00
Interest income	0.00
Bank charges	0.00
Balance as at 30 June 2014	3,600.55

<i>Contributions from individuals and institutions by month</i>	<i>US Dollars (US\$)</i>
July 2013	0.00
August 2013	0.00
September 2013	0.00
October 2013	0.00
November 2013	0.00
December 2013	0.00
January 2014	0.00
February 2014	0.00
March 2014	0.00
April 2014	0.00
May 2014	0.00
June 2014	0.00
Total	0.00

<i>Contributions from States by month</i>	<i>US Dollars (US\$)</i>
July 2013	0.00
August 2013	0.00
September 2013	0.00
October 2013	0.00
November 2013	0.00
December 2013	57,500.00
January 2014	0.00
February 2014	0.00
March 2014	0.00
April 2014	0.00
May 2014	0.00
June 2014	0.00
Total	57,500.00

Annex II

Assistance projects during the period 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014

Northern Uganda

Project(s): TFV/UG/2007/R1/14(c)

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

Budget: UGX 1,863,924,518 and \$200,000

Matching funds by implementing partner: €39,908*

Duration: October 2009 – November 2014

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

Budget: €547,690

Matching funds by implementing partner: €16,998*

Duration: November 2008 – November 2014

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/R2/040 – *Project closed*

Project title: Awareness and Response to Sexual Gender-Based Violence Among the War-Affected Population of Pader and Agago Districts, Northern Uganda

Budget: €455,000

Matching funds by implementing partner: €26,214*

Duration: November 2008 – January 2014

Type of victim and intervention: Psychological rehabilitation and material support for war-affected youth and women.

Project(s): TFV/UG/2007/R1/016**

Project title: Integrated Physical and Psychological Rehabilitations Assistance to War Victims in Northern Uganda

Budget: €60,000

Matching funds by implementing partner: n/a

Duration: 12 months – pending signature of contract

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

Project(s): TFV/UG/2007/R1/014(a)**

Project title: Integrated Physical and Psychological Rehabilitation Support to Victims

Budget: €60,000

Matching funds by implementing partner: n/a

Duration: 12 months – pending signature of contract

Type of victim and intervention: Physical and psychological rehabilitation for victimized communities focusing on girls/ women victims of sexual violence and former child soldiers.

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

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

Budget: €60,000

Matching funds by implementing partner: n/a

Duration: 12 months – pending signature of the contract

Type of victim and intervention: Physical and psychological rehabilitations for sexual violence victims

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

Project title: Centre for Expertise in Psychosocial Well-being of War Affected Children

Budget: €50,000

Matching funds by implementing partner: n/a

Duration: 12 months – pending signature of the contract

Type of victim and intervention: Psychological rehabilitation for war-affected children and their communities with special focus on former child-soldiers, inmates of Lira prison, and children suffering both from physical wounds and mental health problems.

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

Project title: Comprehensive Medical and Psychological Support for the War Victims

Budget: €50,000

Matching funds by implementing partner: n/a

Duration: 12 months – pending signature of the contract

Type of victim and intervention: Physical and psychological rehabilitations for victimized communities.

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

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

Budget: €60,000

Matching funds by implementing partner: n/a

Duration: 12 months – pending signature of the contract

Type of victim and intervention: Physical and psychological rehabilitations for war-affected communities.

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 only the period from 1 July 2013 to 31 March 2014. The exchange rate for June 2014 (1 EUR= 0.735USD and 2,550 UGX) was used to calculate the values.

** The Procurement process for these projects was completed during the reporting period and the implementation is expected to start in the 3rd quarter of 2014.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Project(s): TFFV/DRC/2007/R1/001, TFFV/DRC/2007/R1/031, TFFV/DRC/2007/R2/036

Project title: Renforcement des capacités des survivants des violences sexuelles et leurs communautés

Budget: \$750,000

Matching funds by implementing partner: €15,772*

Duration: December 2009 – September 2014

Type of victim and intervention: Medical referral, psychological rehabilitation, and socio-economic rehabilitation for sexual violence victims and their communities.

Project(s): TFFV/DRC/2007/R1/004; TFFV/DRC/2007/R2/027

Project title: Caravane de la Paix dans les territoires d'Irumu, Djugu, Mahagi et Aru

Budget: \$1,417,960

Matching funds by implementing partner: €5,953*

Duration: November 2008- September 2014

Type of victim and intervention: Medical referral, psychological rehabilitation, and material support assistance for communities victimized by war.

Project(s): TFFV/DRC/2007/R1/019

Project title: A l'école de la paix

Budget: \$969,564

Matching funds by implementing partner: €14,700*

Duration: November 2008 – August 2015

Type of victim and intervention: Psychological rehabilitation through peace and reconciliation activities focusing on children victims of violence associated with armed forces, child mothers, and vulnerable children affected by the conflict.

Project(s): TFF/DRC/2007/R1/021

Project title: Projet de Réinsertion Socio-économique des victimes des violences sexuelles dues à la guerre

Budget: \$1,175,474

Matching funds by implementing partner: €13,373*

Duration: November 2008 – August 2015

Type of victim and intervention: Psychological rehabilitation and material support of survivors of sexual violence, civilians mutilated survivors, and community members.

Project(s): TFF/DRC/2007/R1/022

Project title: Accompagnement psychosocial des victimes des violences sexuelles à Bunia et 8 localités périphériques

Budget: \$881,370

Matching funds by implementing partner: €11,530*

Duration: December 2008 – August 2015

Type of victim and intervention: Psychological rehabilitation and material support for female victims of sexual and gender-based violence and their families.

Project(s): TFF/DRC/2007/R2/028, TFF/DRC/2007/R2/029

Project title: Réintégration communautaires des jeunes victimes des conflits armés en Ituri pour la lutte contre toutes formes des violences

Budget: \$1,722,757

Matching funds by implementing partner: €3,720*

Duration: November 2008 – August 2015

Type of victim and intervention: Psychological rehabilitation and material support for child mothers, boys, girls, other vulnerable children and victims of armed conflict through school and socio-economic reintegration.

Project(s): TFF/DRC/2007/R1/011, TFF/DRC/2007/R1/026, TFF/DRC/2007/R2/030

Project title: Projet de Réinsertion des Ex EAFGAs dans le territoire de Mahagi

Budget: \$1,053,404

Matching funds by implementing partner: €3,886*

Duration: November 2008 – September 2014

Type of victim and intervention: Psychological rehabilitation and material support for children and youth formerly associated with armed groups, orphans, former child soldiers and vulnerable children.

Project(s): TFF/DRC/2007/R2/032**

Project title: Reconnaissance de l'état de victimes et appui à la réparation matérielle et psychologique et physique de crimes de guerre et de crimes contre l'humanité au SUD-KIVU

Budget: \$371,647

Matching funds by implementing partner: €3,269*

Duration: November 2008 – June 2014

Type of victim and intervention: Psychological rehabilitation and material support for victims of war crimes and crimes against humanity.

Project(s): TFF/DRC/2007/R2/043

Project title: Accompagnement socioéconomique et psychosocial des victimes des Violences Sexuelles dans le Territoire de Beni, au Nord Kivu

Budget: \$117,000

Matching funds by implementing partner: €1,400*

Duration: July 2013 – August 2015

Type of victim and intervention: Medical referral, psychological rehabilitation and material support for sexual violence victims

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 only the period from 1 July 2013 to 31 March 2014. The exchange rate for June 2014 (1 EUR= 0.735 USD and 2,550 UGX) was used to calculate the values.

** The project is currently suspended and is under review.

Annex III

Organisational chart, Trust Fund for Victims

