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Report of the Board of Directors of the Trust Fund for Victims to the Assembly of States Parties on the activities of the Trust Fund for the period 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025

1. In accordance with regulation 76 of the Regulations of the Trust Fund for Victims (Trust Fund or TFV),¹ the Board of Directors (Board) submits this annual report to the Assembly of States Parties (ASP). This report covers the period between 1 July 2024 and 30 June 2025. It presents TFV activities and programme results in relation to the four goals of the TFV Strategic Plan 2023 – 2025. The report also provides an update of the Trust Fund for Victims' financial situation and its Proposed Programme Budget for 2026.

Executive Summary

2. In line with the Rome Statute and the Rules of Procedure and Evidence, the mandate of the Trust Fund for Victims is to contribute to realising the right of victims to reparations, including restitution, compensation, and rehabilitation for awards ordered by the Court against convicted persons, and to undertake initiatives for the benefit of victims of crimes under the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court, and their families.

3. In the reporting period, the Trust Fund for Victims' reparations portfolio included activities in relation to six cases: i) Court-ordered reparations at the implementation phase in four cases – the cases of the *Prosecutor v. Thomas Lubanga Dyilo* (the *Lubanga* case), the *Prosecutor v. Ahmad Al Faqi Al Mahdi* (the *Al Mahdi* case), the *Prosecutor v. Bosco Ntaganda* (the *Ntaganda* case), and the *Prosecutor v. Dominic Ongwen* (the *Ongwen* case); ii) reparations proceedings in the case of the *Prosecutor v. Al Hassan Ag Abdoul Aziz Ag Mohamed Ag Mahmoud* (the *Al Hassan* case); and iii) residual activities for the reparations programme in the case of the *Prosecutor v. Germain Katanga* (the *Katanga* case), which was completed in October 2023.

4. In addition to the reparation programmes, the Trust Fund for Victims' programme portfolio also includes other programmes for the benefit of victims in situations of crimes falling under the jurisdiction of the Court, through the provision of medical treatment, psychological rehabilitation, socio-economic support, education, and peace building activities. In the reporting period, the TFV has implemented programmes of assistance, comprising 29 projects, across seven situations under the jurisdiction of the Court: the situations in the Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Georgia, Kenya, Mali and Uganda. Under these programmes, the TFV provides assistance with reparative value and complements TFV or other reparations programmes, including national initiatives.

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".

5. In the contractual year 2024-2025, the Trust Fund for Victims invested US\$3,668,721 in reparations and €3,719,345 in assistance programme portfolios. In addition, as of June 2025, the TFV has invested \$150,169 and € 1,388,259 for the 2025-2026 contractual year.

6. These investments, from voluntary contributions, have ensured that by the end of 2024, 3,800 beneficiaries of the 6,426 victims deemed eligible by the Court for reparations in the *Katanga*, *Lubanga*, *Ntaganda*, and *Al Mahdi* cases, have received or are enrolled in programmes to receive reparations. In addition, because of these investments, around 18,000 individuals have directly benefited from the programmes of assistance in 2024. Almost 74 per cent of the total number of beneficiaries were women and girls.

7. At the institutional level, milestone decisions of the Board in the reporting period included the approval of the TFV's work programme and planned activities for 2025, the framework of the TFV Fundraising Strategy, fund allocations for ongoing programmes, the contributions to the Court's Strategic Plan 2026–2029, the Draft Implementation Plan for reparations in the *Ongwen* case, and a plan to revamp the TFV's website.

8. In 2024, the TFV received over €5.7 million in voluntary contributions from 29 States Parties and over €10,000 from individuals. From 1 January – 30 June 2025, the TFV has received close to €500,000 from eight States Parties and €6,000 from individuals.

I. Composition of the TFV Board of Directors and Overview of its Activities

9. On 2 December 2024, Minou Tavárez Mirabal, the outgoing Chair of the Board, addressed the ASP at the opening of the 23rd session of the ASP and presented the work of the TFV as provided in the Report on the TFV's activities 2023-2024 (ICC-ASP/23/4).

10. On 6 December 2024, the Assembly elected by acclamation five members of the eighth Board of Directors: Mr Tareque Muhammad (Bangladesh), Ms Mônica Jacqueline Sifuentes (Brazil), Mr Andres Parmas (Estonia), Mr Kevin Kelly (Ireland) and Mr Ibrahim Sorie Yillah (Sierra Leone), thereby initiating the term of the Eighth Board of Directors. In February 2025, Mr Parmas and Ms Sifuentes were elected as Chair and Vice Chair of the Board, respectively.

11. *Regular meetings and Decisions:* In the reporting period, the Seventh Board of Directors met two times online and once in-person, and the Eighth Board of Directors has met three times online and once in-person. A succession meeting of the Seventh and Eighth Board of Directors was held on 18 December 2024.

12. Key decisions of the Board of Directors in 2024 included the approval of its work programme and planned activities for 2025; relevant allocations of voluntary contributions to the TFV's programmes, including complements in relation to the awards made by the Chambers against convicted persons; the framework of the TFV Fundraising Strategy; the TFV's contributions to the Court's Strategic Plan 2026-2029; the Proposed Programme Budget for 2026 (Major Programme VI); and the plan to revamp the website of the TFV. The Board of Directors also endorsed a private fund mobilisation campaign launched by the OPCV on 17 July 2025.

13. *Fund allocation:* On 2 July 2025, the Board of Directors decided on fund allocations to complement the reparations orders by the Court and for the other programmes of assistance to victims. The Board approved the proposal from the Secretariat to prioritise the available resources for ongoing reparation programmes, to the *Al Mahdi*, *Lubanga/Ntaganda* and *Ongwen* cases, and for a controlled but decisive reduction in activities of assistance programmes scheduled for 2025.

14. *Reparations-related decisions:* Throughout 2024, the Board of Directors issued residual administrative eligibility decisions finalising the number of eligible victims to 1,691 victims in the *Al Mahdi* case. In the *Ongwen* case, the Board of Directors approved the Draft Implementation Plan submitted on 3 September 2024 to Trial Chamber II.

II. Goal 1: Reparations and Other Programmes for the Benefit of Victims

15. Goal 1 of the TFCV Strategic Plan focuses on the delivery of reparations and other programmes for the benefit of victims (assistance). This is the core mandate of the TFCV, conducted through activities the TFCV implements together with implementing partner organisations, in situations under the jurisdiction of the ICC.

A. Reparations programmes

16. To date, the Chambers have issued final reparations decisions in five cases where individuals have been convicted of crimes under the jurisdiction of the Court: the cases of *Katanga*, *Lubanga*, *Al Mahdi*, *Ntaganda* and *Ongwen*. As detailed below, the TFCV has undertaken considerable activities in relation to each case and as appropriate to the phase at which each programme is. In addition, on 16 June 2025, the TFCV has submitted its Observations relevant to Reparations as part of the reparation proceedings in the *Al Hassan* case.

17. The TFCV Board of Directors has responded to each of these orders by deciding to mobilise funds, and to complement with available funds, the amounts of liability of the convicted persons.

18. Each case involves different crimes and contexts, resulting in diverse and distinct harms to the victims, their families, and affected communities. In partnership with the Court and LRVs, the task of the TFCV is to ensure that the design of the implementation of reparations is victim-centred and responsive to the specific harm suffered by victims in each case as found by the respective Trial Chamber and in line with the Reparations Principles established by the judges under Article 75 of the Rome Statute. In addition, implementation methods must consider operational constraints and accord to realities of each implementation context. Considering the indigency of the convicted persons, the Board of Directors has to date sought to complement to the maximum extent possible the liability imposed by judges in their reparations orders. In all reparations processes, the TFCV aims to make the promise of justice through reparations a concrete and meaningful reality for victims, redressing the harm they have suffered from crimes under the Rome Statute system, contributing to their healing, to community reintegration, and in doing so, catalysing domestic responses for the benefit of victims.

1. Reparations Programmes under Implementation

(a) Reparations programme for victims in the *Lubanga* case

19. On 14 March 2012, Mr Thomas Lubanga was found guilty of the war crimes of enlisting and conscripting children under the age of 15 years and using them to participate actively in hostilities. He was sentenced to a total of 14 years of imprisonment. Proceedings for reparations commenced after sentencing in 2012 and ended with a second Appeals Chamber decision relevant to the Reparations Order in 2019. The Court awarded collective service-based and symbolic reparations to victims.

Liability amount and funds raised

20. The liability of Mr Lubanga to pay for reparations for the victims in this case was initially set by the Trial Chamber at US\$10 million. Given the substantive overlap of the liability of Mr Lubanga and Mr Bosco Ntaganda for the same former child soldier victims, the value of the programme of activities for former child soldier victims impacted by the cases of Lubanga and Ntaganda is estimated at US\$12.8 million by the TFCV. The Trial Chamber has invited the TFCV to complement the liability amount to the extent possible.

21. By 31 December 2024, the Board of Directors had complemented US\$ 10,917,403.

22. The Former Child Soldiers programme is implemented with reserve funds received by the TFCV from 2008 and 2021, and with contributions received between 2021 and 2025

from: Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Finland, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Spain, and Sweden.

Eligibility of victims to receive reparations

23. A total number of 2,471 victims were found eligible for reparations in the Lubanga case by the Trial Chamber. Any additional former child soldier victim found eligible for reparations in the *Ntaganda* case is considered, as per the Trial Chamber's decision, also a victim of Mr Lubanga.

Programme implementation and achievements

24. The full reparations programme, as approved by the Trial Chamber on 14 December 2020, was initiated by the TFV in March 2021. The programme concerns collective service-based reparations and symbolic reparations benefiting former child soldier victims and their families and other individuals impacted by the recruitment, conscription and/or use of children in hostilities. The reparations are delivered through two implementing partners.

25. Following the approval by Trial Chamber II of the *Ntaganda* Draft Implementation Plan of the TFV in February 2024, the TFV has taken steps to ensure that the collective and symbolic reparations in the case of *Lubanga* extend to the group of victims consisting of former child soldiers in the case of *Ntaganda*. As expressed by the Trial Chamber in the case of *Ntaganda*, the victims of the *Lubanga* case and the victims of the *Ntaganda* case are substantially overlapping.

i. Collective service-based reparations

26. The collective service-based reparations programme is delivered in partnership with one implementing partner and consists of a holistic care system awarded to victims found eligible, covering medical, psychological, and socio-economic support. Currently, the reparations track for each beneficiary takes an average of 18 months, from the victims' enrolment in the programme to the final payment of educational support.

27. To receive reparations, victims first undergo an enrolment phase which includes an in-depth individualised assessment to determine their needs and preferences in terms of rehabilitation. Based on this assessment, a personalised rehabilitation plan is also drawn up with the victims. Enrolment takes place on a rolling basis throughout the year. Following their enrolment, beneficiaries may start immediately receiving tailored psychological or physical treatment, depending on the type and extent of the harm or urgency of their situation. Support for education (schooling and university), which is part of the socio-economic measures, starts in parallel to medical and psychological treatment. Other socio-economic support measures commence only as soon as medical practitioners determine that the beneficiary is physically and mentally fit to participate. Socio-economic rehabilitation starts with the provision of a lump sum grant, offering beneficiaries the financial means to attend vocational training, and if applicable, a literacy course. A starter kit for the training is also made available, containing the tools and materials required to undergo the selected training and to commence the intended income-generating activity. Upon completion of their training, beneficiaries develop a business plan and are guided through the start of their income-generating activities; they receive a cash grant for the first year of implementation. Once socio-economic activities conclude, the service is considered completed. Beneficiaries are also met thereafter to monitor the use of the income-generating activities and provide them with support when required.

28. As of 31 March 2025, 1,702 direct beneficiaries have been enrolled in the programme. In the reporting period, the TFV also initiated delivery of measures to eligible victims located outside Ituri. Further, based on the *Ntaganda* reparations order, the TFV has strengthened measures implemented for former child soldier victims having suffered sexual gender-based violence because of the crimes of Mr Ntaganda. Since June 2025, the TFV has started admitting indirect victims, as defined by the Reparations Order, in the programme, having trained the implementing partner regarding the delivery of reparations for this category of victims.

29. In addition to continuing services, in the reporting period, the TFV increased its efforts to locate beneficiaries who have been unreachable, in some cases, since 2021.

ii. *Collective symbolic reparations*

30. Symbolic reparations, as approved by the Chamber in this case, include two activities: i) the construction of symbolic structures, in the form of memorialisation centres aimed at hosting various communal activities of symbolic nature, and ii) the development of mobile memorialisation, reintegration, and reconciliation initiatives in communities that aim to raise awareness of the crimes and resulting harms. Symbolic reparations are implemented by the TFV since October 2021 through a locally based consortium of implementing partners.

31. The programme has been designed with ample participation and consultation of victims. Decisions on the location of the memorialisation centres were taken following four rounds of community consultations considering various criteria, including whether the community was particularly affected by the conscription, enlistment, and use of child soldiers. Following consultations with the affected communities, four sites in eastern DRC were chosen. To ensure the sustainability of the measures and ownership by the communities, local committees were set up to ensure oversight on the construction, and ultimately, to manage the centres upon completion of the construction. The buy-in of the communities is evidenced through the provision by the community of a piece of land and the granting of construction rights and land ownerships for these sites. The construction of the memorialisation centres started in 2023.

32. As of 30 June 2025, the project has undertaken over a hundred sensitisation radio programmes. Materials to raise awareness on the impact of stigmatisation on former child soldiers and to inform about the purpose and intended use of commemorative community centres was produced and disseminated broadly. Thematic workshops on the consolidation of peace, social cohesion, and the non-repetition of the recruitment and use in armed hostilities of children under 15 years, have been organised with the participation of thousands of community members. Furthermore, the TFV inaugurated two memorialisation centres in Rwampara and Mahagi, in eastern DRC. These centres were handed over to the local communities on 24 May 2025. Construction progressed at the two other sites.

(b) Reparations programme for victims in the Ntaganda case

33. On 8 July 2019, Trial Chamber VI found Mr Bosco Ntaganda guilty of 18 counts of war crimes and crimes against humanity, committed in Ituri province in the eastern DRC between 2002 and 2003. On 7 November 2019, Mr Ntaganda was sentenced to a total of 30 years of imprisonment. The Reparations Order, first issued on 8 March 2021, for the benefit of direct and indirect victims of the attacks, transgenerational harm, crimes against child soldiers, rape and sexual slavery, and children born out of rape and sexual slavery, became complete and final on 1 November 2024. The Chamber decided to award collective reparations with individualised components.

34. Trial Chamber II has fully approved the Draft Implementation Plan submitted by the TFV on 27 February 2024.

Liability amount and funds raised

35. The liability of Mr Ntaganda to pay for reparations for the victims in this case was set at US\$31.3 million. As mentioned above, given the substantive overlap in the liability of Mr Lubanga and Mr Ntaganda, the Former Child Soldiers programme benefit both *Lubanga* and *Ntaganda* former child soldiers for a total value estimated at US\$12.8 million by the TFV, while the total value of the programme of the Victims of the Attacks is estimated at US\$18.5 million.

36. The Trial Chamber encouraged the TFV to complement the liability amount to the extent possible. The Board decided in June 2021 to allocate €1.5 million to reparations in the *Ntaganda* case. In addition, Australia earmarked its contribution of AU\$300,000 (€189,000) to the reparations in the *Ntaganda* case with, as far as possible, a focus on conflict-related

sexual violence victims. The TFV continues its efforts to mobilise funds to start the full reparations programme in the *Ntaganda* case.

Programme implementation and achievements

37. The *Ntaganda* case has two distinct groups of victims, the former child soldiers, and the victims of the attacks. It was estimated by the Chamber in the Addendum to the Reparations Order that 451 former child soldiers and 92 indirect victims, in addition to the 2,471 eligible from the *Lubanga* case, will benefit from reparations. It was also estimated that there are at least 7,500 victims of the attacks. The process of eligibility of victims is under the responsibility of the Registry and has commenced in 2024. To date, 1,971 victims have been found eligible, of which 603 are former child soldiers. In the reporting period, the TFV received from the Registry 400 eligible victims, of which 130 are victims of the attack in urgent needs and 270 are former child soldiers.

38. In the Reparations Order, Trial Chamber VI directed the TFV to propose reparations measures for priority victims in urgent need. Accordingly, on 8 June 2021, the TFV submitted an Initial Draft Implementation Plan, and on 23 July 2021, the Trial Chamber partly approved it. Initial reparations measures were designed to address the urgent needs of priority victims pending the availability of the full programme. In total, to date, since the start of the initial reparations programme for the victims of the attacks, 139 beneficiaries have received medical and psychological support, of which 108 have additionally participated in training or in an income-generating activity. For the initial reparations programme for the former child soldiers, 27 victims have received all services mentioned above. From 2024, former child soldiers in urgent need were automatically included in the *Lubanga-Ntaganda*.

Former Child Soldiers Programme

39. For the victims of the attacks, a new programme is in development, and its start depends on the availability of voluntary resources. For the former child soldier victims, given the overlap recognised by the judges between the *Lubanga* and *Ntaganda* former child soldiers, the TFV has established in 2024 the “Lubanga and Ntaganda Former Child Soldiers Programme”. In other words, former child soldier victims found eligible in the *Ntaganda* case can access the services of the programme in the *Lubanga* case. By May 2025, a total of 150 eligible *Ntaganda* former child soldier victims attended the joint intake sessions, in preparation of receiving services.

(c) Reparations programme for victims in the Al Faqi Al Mahdi case

40. In 2016, Mr Al Mahdi was found guilty as a co-perpetrator of the war crime of intentionally directing attacks against religious and historic buildings in Timbuktu, Mali, in June and July 2012. He was sentenced to nine years’ imprisonment. On 17 August 2017, Trial Chamber VIII issued a Reparations Order for individual and collective reparations for the community of Timbuktu. The Reparations Order was confirmed by the Appeals Chamber on 8 March 2018. The Chamber ordered reparations for three categories of harm: damage to the attacked historic and religious buildings, consequential economic loss, and moral harm.

Liability amount and funds raised

41. The liability of Mr Al Mahdi to pay reparations for the victims in the case was set by the Trial Chamber at €2.7 million and the TFV has now fully complemented the total amount from unrestricted contributions allocated by the Board and earmarked contributions from Canada, Germany, Italy, Norway, and the United Kingdom.

Programme implementation and achievements

42. As of the Trial Chamber's approval of the TFV's Implementation Plan in March 2019, the TFV initiated the implementation of individual and collective and symbolic reparations for the moral and economic harm suffered, as determined by the Chamber by the descendants

of the Saints (individuals whose remains were held in the mausoleums), the community of Timbuktu, the population of Mali, and the international community.

43. In the reporting period, the TFV made considerable progress towards the target of completing the programme in 2026.

i. Symbolic reparation award

44. The symbolic reparations award was completed in March 2021, through a ceremony in Bamako and Timbuktu. The TFV continues to take measures to ensure commemoration of the events.

ii. Individual reparation awards

45. The Trial Chamber ordered individual reparations awards for a limited group of individuals, i.e., for the descendants of the Saints buried in the destroyed mausoleums and for those who were fully economically dependent on the mausoleums. In line with the Trial Chamber's directions and the Regulations of the TFV, these beneficiaries were identified and verified by the TFV's Board of Directors. The eligibility decisions of the Board of Directors were subject to judicial review by the Trial Chamber. The TFV directly effects the payments of the individual awards.

46. Within the time limit set by the Chamber, the TFV finalised the individual reparation process by 11 June 2024. In total, the TFV Board of Directors has made 2,094 eligibility decisions, of which 405 were negative and 1,691 were positive and approved by the Trial Chamber. In total, 1,687 beneficiaries have received individual reparations awards. The remaining four eligible victims are not yet reachable despite efforts to trace and contact them. A residual reserve is in place to ensure payment to beneficiaries once they are located.

iii. Collective reparation awards

47. Seven collective reparations measures have been adopted for the benefit of the Timbuktu community, which are implemented through three schemes: i) the protected cultural heritage restoration facility, ii) the memorialisation facility to address the moral damage caused to the Timbuktu community, and iii) the economic resilience facility to address the indirect economic harm caused to the Timbuktu community. The TFV collaborates with three implementing partners, which respectively implement each scheme.

48. *Regarding the cultural heritage restoration facility*, during the reporting period, the TFV's implementing partner completed five of the initial seven restoration measures. These included the reconstruction of a mausoleum and the enclosure walls of two cemeteries housing saints' mausoleums, all handed over to the communities during an official ceremony on 3 October 2024. Tree and hedge planting, along with the installation of solar-powered streetlamps at two mausoleums, were also finalised. Management of the restored sites was officially transferred to the communities via neighbourhood committee leaders on 25 March 2025 in Timbuktu.

49. Restoration efforts benefited significantly from gender mainstreaming, addressing the initial lack of consideration for women's roles. Through the Mali programme's gender action plan, women's involvement in reparations activities was systematically integrated. This approach emphasised the ancestral role of women in preserving and safeguarding cultural heritage sites.

50. *In relation to the memorialisation facility*, on 3 October 2024, the "Louha" memorial (named after the Arabic term for a Koranic tablet) was officially inaugurated and handed over to the community of Timbuktu. The ceremony was presided over by the Governor of the Region and attended by representatives from all neighbourhoods, the mayor, and other notable guests. The event drew at least 852 participants, reflecting strong community engagement.

51. As part of the additional measures, the community opted to create a permanent exhibition on the protected buildings at the Municipal Museum of Timbuktu. The selection of pieces requires careful consideration of both audience relevance and spatial constraints. In

March 2025, a workshop with community members was held to gather concrete, objective, and feasible proposals to enhance the exhibition.

52. *On the economic resilience facility*, reparation measures were delivered through two components: a micro project fund supporting forty-six grassroots initiatives across the productive sector, heritage preservation, environmental sustainability, and social cohesion; and a macro project developed by the community of Timbuktu. The TFV's implementing partner provided technical support to consolidate three proposals for the macro project. In April 2025, following assurances from local authorities, the TFV and its partner agreed to proceed with the renovation of the main façades of the Idje Thina Elwafi and Diamane Hanane cemeteries, located near the Louha monument.

53. *Evaluation*: A mid-term external evaluation of the *Al Mahdi* reparations was conducted by the University of Edinburgh in partnership with the TFV. The final review of the report is ongoing.

54. *Cooperation with authorities*: The TFV continued its engagement with Malian authorities, holding the second and third sessions of meetings with the Steering Committee established in 2022 by the Minister for Crafts, Culture, the Hotel Industry and Tourism, in July 2024 and May 2025. These sessions included national, regional, and local actors, who expressed satisfaction with the reparations process and issued several recommendations. The TFV also deepened its collaboration with the *Autorité de gestion des réparations en faveur des victimes* (AGRV), the independent national body succeeding the Truth, Justice, and Reconciliation Commission (CVJR). Recognising the shared mandate to deliver justice and reparations, the TFV and AGRV held two meetings during the reporting period, with the second focusing on the *Al Hassan* case. Both parties acknowledged the need to formalise their cooperation through an agreement to guide joint initiatives, including coordination on victim-related efforts and addressing the issue of double reparations.

(d) Reparations programme for victims in the Ongwen case

55. Following the conviction of Mr Dominic Ongwen on 4 February 2021, confirmed on appeal, the Trial Chamber IX issued on 28 February 2024 a Reparations Order, which was confirmed on appeal on 7 April 2025.

Liability amount and funds raised

56. The liability amount for Mr Ongwen was set at €52,429,000. The TFV announced its first urgent funding appeal of €5 million in June 2024 to launch a reparations programme for victims in this case.

Programme implementation and achievements

57. The programme is organised around the award, consisting of collective rehabilitation initiatives and symbolic satisfaction measures, including a symbolic award of €750 for each eligible victim. The Trial Chamber concluded that reparations would benefit a minimum estimated of 49,772 victims having suffered from the 61 crimes committed by Mr Ongwen, including those of a sexual and gender-based nature, those committed against internally displaced persons settlements, those committed against children, and those creating transgenerational harm.

58. Between April and July 2024, the Trust Fund for Victims conducted consultations with 2,715 potential beneficiaries of reparations near their residence. The Trust Fund also consulted with cultural, religious, local and national leaders, and authorities. These consultation activities were made possible by voluntary contributions from the Embassy of the Netherlands in Uganda. The consultations informed the Draft Implementation Plan for reparations, submitted to the Trial Chamber on 3 September 2024. Additionally, in June and July 2024, the TFV held stakeholder consultations in The Hague with Legal Representatives of Victims (LRVs), the Registry's Victims Participation and Reparation Section (VPRS), and the Public Information and Outreach Section (PIOS) to discuss the *Ongwen* Reparations Order and the plan to develop a reparations programme.

59. On 18 February 2025, Trial Chamber II approved the TFV's Implementation Plan for reparations. On 7 May 2025, the Appeals Chamber delivered its judgment rejecting Mr Ongwen's appeal and affirming the Trial Chamber's Reparations Order. This judgment concluded the judicial reparations phase.

60. Following the approval of the Implementation Plan, in February and May 2025, the TFV conducted consultations with potentially eligible victims on the creation of a participatory mechanism to facilitate victim involvement throughout the design and delivery of the reparations programme. The consultations aimed to understand the victims' views on the suitability, purpose, function, and design of the representative committees as part of the participatory mechanism, the role and function of the representative committees, and the logistical arrangements and resources required to enable their operation.

61. *Selection of Implementing Partners:* The TFV selects partners to implement programmes for reparations in line with the Financial Rules and Regulations of the Court. Following the issuance of the Reparations Orders in the *Ongwen* case, the TFV issued a Request for Expressions of Interest on 11 June 2024, which was widely shared online and across Uganda to encourage broad participation, including from national and grassroots organisations. The call remained open until 1 October 2024, with an extended deadline to allow for a diverse range of submissions. The TFV received 35 submissions and is currently setting up a Technical Evaluation Committee to review them.

62. *Evaluation:* In December 2024, to inform the detailed design of activities, the TFV conducted a "baseline evaluation" to collect stories of the victims' experiences from a sample of 1,002 potentially eligible victims, who were not consulted as part of the consultations that took place with potentially eligible victims between April and July 2024. The baseline study used the "SenseMaker" methodology, a narrative enquiry tool designed to capture often intangible cultural patterns, beliefs, and lived experiences. The data collected will inform the design of granular elements of the programme and generate data to enable interim and final evaluations on the impact of reparations.

2. Residual activities regarding the Reparations programme: the *Katanga* case

63. On 7 March 2014, Trial Chamber II found Germain Katanga guilty of murder, attack against a civilian population, destruction of enemy property, and pillaging committed on 24 February 2003 during an attack on Bogoro in Ituri Province, eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. In its Reparations Order of 24 March 2017, the Trial Chamber ordered awards for reparations to 297 victims identified and found eligible by the Trial Chamber, comprising both individual and collective reparations.

Liability amount and funds raised

64. The Trial Chamber set the liability of Mr Katanga at US\$1 million. The Board of Directors has complemented the totality of the award, with earmarked donations from Germany, Ireland and the Netherlands. Reparations were implemented directly by the Trust Fund for Victims.

Programme implementation and achievements

65. The TFV completed the full implementation of the reparations programme in the Katanga case on 6 October 2023. The disbursement of individual symbolic payments of US\$250 to all 297 victims was completed by the end of 2018. Between 2019 and 2023, the TFV implemented the four modalities of collective reparations (housing, education, income-generating activities, and psychological support) for the 297 beneficiaries, of which 266 were in Ituri Province. The collective awards were only provided to victims in the DRC. Victims living abroad received monetary compensation by the end of 2018.

66. In April 2024, the TFV conducted closing and legacy activities related to the programme. At the request of victims, and with the financial support of the Embassy of Germany in Kinshasa, the TFV supported the construction of a symbolic monument to commemorate the victims of the Bogoro attack, which was completed in December 2024; both these activities fell outside of the scope of the Reparations Order.

67. In November 2024, the University of Edinburgh submitted the final report of the TFF-commissioned independent evaluation of the implementation of reparations awards.

68. Pursuant to the TFF Regulations, the final report on the implementation of the Katanga reparations programme and the independent evaluation report were submitted to Trial Chamber II on 2 December 2024. The final report was amply disseminated internationally and locally.

69. On 3 December 2024, a panel convening ICC judges and relevant stakeholders was held on the margins of the 23rd session of the Assembly of States Parties to consider the outcomes of the evaluation and the impact of the Katanga reparations programme.

70. On 30 January 2025, Trial Chamber II issued its decision on the conclusion of the reparations proceedings. It welcomed the TFF's report, commended the TFF for its delivery of the reparations despite challenging conditions, and concluded the reparations proceedings in the case.

71. Residual activities have included the systematisation of the experience of victims, stocktaking to draw lessons from the programme for future activities and dissemination of results, which can be accessed via the TFF's website and media channels.

3. Reparations proceedings: the *Al Hassan* case

72. On 26 June 2024, Trial Chamber X convicted Mr Al Hassan for the commission of three counts of crimes against humanity and five counts of war crimes committed between 2 April 2012 and 29 January 2013 in Timbuktu, northern Mali. On 20 November 2024, the Trial Chamber sentenced Mr Al Hassan to a joint sentence of 10 years of imprisonment.

73. On 16 June 2025, the TFF submitted its observations on the reparations, as instructed by the Chamber in December 2024. In preparing these Observations, the TFF has been guided by its mandate to give visibility to the plight of victims. To this end, it has sought to convey the insights, experiences, and current situation of the various members of the community of Timbuktu, who were affected by the crimes for which Mr Al Hassan was convicted.

74. As part of the continuing reparation proceedings, a public hearing on reparations has been convened by Trial Chamber X for the first time in any case before a Chamber issues a Reparation Order, on 17 September 2025. At this hearing, the TFF will address the questions posed by the Chamber and provide observations on updated cost projections for reparations.

B. Other Programmes for the Benefit of Victims

75. The Trust Fund for Victims is also implementing other programmes for the benefit of victims (assistance) through the provision of medical treatment, psychological rehabilitation, and socio-economic support activities. These assistance programmes are initiated by the Board of Directors under regulation 50(a) of the Regulations of the Trust Fund for Victims. Pre-Trial Chambers need to be notified of the start of such programmes in countries where the ICC exercises jurisdiction.

76. These programmes aim at aligning TFF activities with national and international initiatives to provide reparations to the victims of crimes under the jurisdiction of the Court. It can take place before and/or in preparation of reparations ordered by the Court, in situations where accused persons were acquitted but crimes nevertheless had been committed, and in parallel to reparations ordered by the Court.

77. These programmes were being implemented for the benefit of victims in the situations of the Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Georgia, Kenya, Mali, and Uganda - all under the jurisdiction of the ICC. Around 18,000 individuals have directly benefited from the programmes in 2024. Of the total beneficiaries, close to 74 per cent were women. The TFF is working with locally based international and local organisations to implement 29 projects.

78. In April 2025, the assistance programmes in the Central African Republic and Georgia were renewed for an additional year, and the Mali assistance programme continues its implementation. Between April and June 2025, the programme cycles of the projects in Côte

d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Kenya were successfully completed, while the Uganda assistance programme is in its final phase to transition to reparations.

1. Programme for the Benefit of Victims in the situation in Central African Republic

Programme overview

79. While the first attempt of the TFV to start a programme in the Central African Republic (CAR) ended in 2014 due to the outbreak of the war, after the Appeals Chamber's acquittal of Mr Bemba in 2018, the TFV committed to start a programme in relation to the CAR I situation for the benefit of victims of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). A pilot programme started in September 2020 for 200 survivors, and the programme started in full, in February 2021, composed of five projects that provide holistic care to victims of CAR I and CAR II situations, across 27 locations in 6 provinces, including in Bangui. The projects ensure the provision of medical care for pathological diseases and transport support, access to food security and nutritional support, access to psychological care, access to education for dependents and provision of school equipment, access to housing for homeless victims, and assistance with income-generating activities and self-employment.

Key activities and achievements

80. From 2020 until June 2025, the TFV has invested €4.1 million in the programme in CAR, supporting nearly 14,000 individuals (24 per cent male and 76 per cent female), including over 9,500 survivors of SGBV, and around 1,100 children born out of rape. In 2024, the programme in CAR has assisted an additional 1,500 victims directly, out of which 76 per cent were women.

81. *Medical treatment and psychological rehabilitation:* Through a range of individual and collective psychotherapy services, in 2024, around 8,000 survivors of sexual and gender-based crimes (approximately 15 per cent male) with serious post-traumatic disorders have shown improvement in their mental health and psychosocial well-being. Around 5,000 survivors living with severe health issues because of rape and sexual violence received medical care such as gynaecological reparative surgery through partnerships with 25 medical health centres. Additionally, 977 individuals living with HIV/AIDS positive and undergoing antiretroviral treatment have improved their physical condition after receiving dietary supplements and medication.

82. *Socio-economic support:* From the period of 2020-2024, around 1,100 children born out of rape, and indirect victims of sexual violence, were able to regain access to formal education. The programme contributed to the shelter of over 175 households, aiming to contribute to psychosocial stability and a dignified life; close to 3,124 individuals were economically empowered through the provision of vocational training and funds for running a small business, and a total of 63 groups of village and savings loans associations were set up; around 1,500 individuals are self-employed and able to run a small business. Through integration of literacy and numeracy programme, in collaboration with the CAR Ministry of Education, 295 survivors who had missed educational opportunities, had regained their right to education, and their self-esteem had improved, feel more fulfilled with greater confidence.

83. Despite the provision of all-around services, survivors continued to endure other gender-based violence as they reported being assaulted, insulted, and mistreated by their partners. To address this challenge, the TFV applies a gender transformative approach, focused primarily on men, based on the "*Journey of Transformation*" (JoT) training to provide communication, problem-solving and self-management skills to improve the relationships between the couples and the family. As an immediate outcome of these trainings, survivors have reported significant positive changes in the male partners' behaviour within the households. The male partners are now sharing household chores, have reduced excessive consumption of drugs and alcohol which has led to a positive impact on children.

84. From 11 to 15 March 2025, the TFV Executive Director undertook a mission to Bangui to monitor the programme in the CAR. The mission represented a key opportunity for fund mobilisation and to provide an overview of the Trust Fund's mandate and activities

- with a particular focus on its programme for the benefit of victims - to representatives from diplomatic missions, the Special Criminal Court in CAR (SCC), the European Union, the African Union, the United Nations, media outlets, and victims.

85. In addition, throughout the reporting period, the programme's results were shared with visiting delegations from diplomatic missions and regional organisations, offering a platform to showcase results, while enhancing visibility and reinforcing partnerships at the international level.

Enhancing the impact of the programme

86. To visibilise the impact of the programme, during the reporting period, several communication activities were organised, including through sensitisation sessions, radio programmes and meetings with leaders in Bangui and provinces. The participation of approximately 17,000 individuals to these activities contributed to a greater improvement of community perceptions and attitudes about sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) issues, as well as to reduce stigmatisation of victims in CAR.

2. Programme for the Benefit of Victims in the situation in Côte d'Ivoire

Programme overview

87. Since 2011, the Office of the Prosecutor of the ICC has conducted investigations on alleged crimes against humanity committed during the 2010/2011 post-electoral violence in Côte d'Ivoire (CIV), documenting large-scale acts resulting in the displacement of approximately one million people. The attacks included widespread and systematic acts against the civilian population, excessive force used in heavily populated areas to disperse protesters, widespread arbitrary arrests, disappearances and incidents of rape, as well as the existence of several mass graves.

88. In parallel to the investigations and judicial proceedings related to the situation in CIV, the TFV initiated, in 2021, a programme benefiting individuals and communities affected by the most emblematic incidents that took place between 2002 and 2011. The start of the TFV programme coincided with judicial decisions that terminated, either by acquittal or vacating, three cases that had been opened.

89. The TFV Programme in CIV has been implemented across Abidjan and the western regions and is delivered in partnership with the Government of CIV and three partner local organisations.

90. After four years of activities, the TFV programme in CIV was successfully completed in May 2025. A total of €1.8 million was invested in the programme that aimed at addressing the physical, psychological, and/or material harm of victims of 13 identified emblematic incidents, and which covered four regions: Lagunes, Haut Sassandra, Guémon, and Cavally. The programme design and implementation were steered by survivors' committees and were implemented considering the national reparations initiative of the Ministries of National Cohesion, Solidarity and Fight Against Poverty of CIV.

Key activities and achievements

91. Based on harm suffered and vulnerability, individualised physical, psychological, and socio-economic rehabilitation measures have been implemented for 835 victims since 2021. In addition, the programme conducted collective measures benefiting more than 10,000 individuals. Integrated community-based therapy was conducted during the entire reporting period in each of the localities targeted by the programme. More than 1,400 individuals participated regularly in the community-based therapy sessions.

92. Community dialogues for symbolic community-based actions continued: the community choices were implemented. Following the three symbolic actions delivered in the previous report, the TFV collaborated with a dozen artists to realise memorials as per the wishes of each affected community.

93. The programme also comprised the construction of six memorials installed across the country, which reflect, in their design and symbolism, the voices and needs of victims and their communities. The first stone of the memorial near Abidjan was placed in the presence of four Ministers and the President of the Senate. Five other memorials were built and inaugurated in cooperation with the Government. Over 131,000 victims benefited from the memorialisation effort.

94. On 11 April 2025, the TFV, together with the Government of CIV, held a commemorative ceremony in Abidjan to officially acknowledge the harm suffered by victims. The ceremony was presided over by the President of the Senate and the Mayor of Abobo, in the presence of the Minister for National Cohesion, Solidarity, and the Fight Against Poverty, and the Minister for the Promotion of Youth, Professional Integration, and Civic Services.

95. Furthermore, in collaboration with its implementing partners and the Government of CIV, the TFV continued the commemorative process for victims in the western regions of the country, and from 27 May to 2 June 2025, additional memorial ceremonies took place in Duékoué, Bloléquin, and Monoko Zohi, where memorials have now been established in close consultation with victims and their communities.

Enhancing the impact of the programme

96. As part of its efforts to enhance the impact of the CIV programme, a series of films and photographs were produced to highlight the processes required by communities and individuals to deal with the 13 emblematic incidents covered by the programme. This material has been used on the anniversaries of the incidents as a reminder of the persistence of harm. Furthermore, by engaging the Government of CIV during the implementation phase and ceremonies, the programme sought to embed memorialisation within the State's broader transitional justice efforts and official responses to past violations.

3. Programme for the Benefit of Victims in the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Programme overview

97. Since 2008, the TFV has implemented several cycles for programmes of assistance in the three provinces of eastern DRC, in Ituri and North and South Kivu. In 2019, the TFV initiated a five-year cycle which was successfully completed in April 2025, having benefited from a total investment of US\$5.4 million, impacting directly 15,800 victims. The programme, during the reporting period, was comprised of six projects providing physical rehabilitation support to mutilated victims and survivors of SGBV; psychological rehabilitation for victims and affected communities; income-generating activities; and community peacebuilding and reconciliation, as well as non-violent conflict resolution.

Key activities and achievements

98. In 2024, 2,900 victims directly benefited from the TFV programme in the DRC through the provision of psychological care, medical treatment, and income-generating activities. In addition, during the reporting period, the TFV's assistance programmes have supported peace education initiatives reaching over 51,000 students, fostering a culture of nonviolence, reconciliation, and respect for human rights in communities affected by Rome Statute crimes.

Enhancing the impact of the programme

99. The TFV intensified its fund mobilisation efforts and visibility efforts in the DRC throughout the reporting period, including a visit to Kinshasa ahead of and following the closing ceremony for the Katanga reparations programme in April 2024. Meetings with international community representatives of ICC States Parties, the European Union, and the United Nations were held to inform about the TFV-three reparation programmes and programmes for the benefit of victims in eastern DRC, to explore funding opportunities directly from embassies and development cooperation aid funding. This also included

engagement and exploring potential synergies with the national programme of reparations, FoNaRev.

4. Programme for the Benefit of Victims in the situation in Georgia

Programme overview

100. The TFV launched a programme for the benefit of victims in the situation in Georgia in April 2023, benefiting from an annual investment of €200,000, which has been funded from available earmarked contributions to Georgia and from prior allocations. The programme focuses on providing the most vulnerable victims with medical treatment, counselling, and psychosocial support, as well as livelihood and socio-economic initiatives to address harm resulting from war crimes and crimes against humanity that took place in Georgia in and around the South Ossetia region between 1 July and 10 October 2008.

101. The programme is delivered through two implementing partners for victims of the 2008 conflict in more than 20 villages adjacent to the Administrative Boundary Line in Shida Kartli region, and more than 10 IDP settlements in Mtskheta-Mtianeti and Kvemo Kartli regions of Georgia.

Key activities and achievements

102. To date, more than 2,600 affected individuals have benefited directly from the programme in Georgia. In 2024, 994 individuals have received direct support through the provision of medical treatment, individual and group counselling, capacity building and awareness-raising training. Programme beneficiaries also received small grants for income-generating activities to start or expand small businesses such as their family livestock, agricultural, and farming (fruit, vegetable, and bee farming).

103. Empowerment and rehabilitation of the youth in affected regions are also the focus activities of the programme. The programme assisted adolescents living in conflict-affected villages to fundraise for a youth community centre, “Dream House”, for youth dialogue. An exhibition was also organised to display art and craftworks from the youth.

104. In October 2024, an Apple Orchard Festival was organised in Tirdznisi village. Winners of the income-generating component of the programme - women from the Shida Kartli region - participated in the fair organised during the festival. The women sold their products to participants at the festival. Representatives of international organisations, diplomatic missions, businesses, companies, government agencies, civil society, and culture participated in the festival in Tirdznisi village.

Enhancing the impact of the programme

105. One partner, which supported internally displaced women in the conflict-affected region in 2023 and 2024, organised closing events of the livelihood activities in 2024 and in 2025. At the ceremonies, equipment, items, and goods they purchased with the funds allocated by the TFV were assigned to them as property for further utilisation in their war-affected families and communities.

106. In the second year of the programme implementation, one of the TFV partners in Georgia published a bilingual (Georgian and English) collection of stories from programme beneficiaries, describing their lives before, during, and after the 2008 War.

5. Programme for the Benefit of Victims in the situation in Kenya

Programme overview

107. The TFV launched in April 2023 a two-year programme for the victims in the situation in Kenya, benefiting from an annual investment of €150,000. The initiative focused on supporting SGBV victims arising from the 2007–2008 post-election violence. Delivered in partnership with one implementing organisation, the programme aimed to alleviate the harm suffered by victims and their families through the provision of integrated medical,

psychosocial, and socio-economic rehabilitation measures. The delivery of services for the programme was successfully completed in April 2025.

Key activities and achievements

108. Over the course of two years, the programme reached 208 survivors and their households across Nakuru, Nairobi, Meru, Mombasa, and Western Kenya, applying a trauma-informed, victim-centred approach to promote recovery, resilience, and long-term empowerment.

109. In the first year of implementation, the programme supported 100 SGBV victims through a comprehensive rehabilitation model. Measures encompassed progressive counselling sessions, physiotherapy exercises, medical treatment, and training on socio-economic empowerment.

110. Building on the lessons and momentum from the initial phase, the second year of the programme was refined to enhance impact and sustainability. The TFV adopted a four-pronged strategy: delivering holistic rehabilitative services, strengthening provider capacity, promoting economic empowerment, and documenting lessons to inform future policy. The programme enrolled an additional 108 victims, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 208. All beneficiaries received a consistent package of rehabilitative measures.

111. By programme end, 208 (182 female and 26 male) victims had received medical and psychological support, with 95 individuals (88 female and 7 male) completing vocational training. A closing workshop held in Nairobi in April 2025 marked the formal conclusion of activities, ensuring a smooth transition, proper handover, and preservation of programme knowledge and assets.

Enhancing the impact of the programme

112. To strengthen the programme's visibility and engagement, the TFV facilitated outreach activities aimed at enhancing public understanding and stakeholder collaboration. Meetings were held with civil society organisations and human rights networks to explore opportunities for synergy and to address challenges related to victims' expectations and perceptions of the TFV and the ICC. Informational materials were developed and disseminated to improve public access to key details about the assistance programme. Additionally, radio talk shows aired on two major stations in different regions helped raise awareness of the programme's objectives, eligibility criteria, and available services, contributing to broader community outreach and transparency.

6. Programme for the Benefit of Victims in the situation in Mali

Programme overview

113. In parallel to the implementation of reparations awards in the *Al Mahdi* case, the TFV maintains a programme for the benefit of victims in Mali, which aims at responding to the harm resulting from emblematic incidents amounting to war crimes or crimes against humanity in the regions of Mopti and Gao and the district of Bamako. The assistance programme ensures coverage in the areas most affected by the conflict between 2012 and 2021, and not only in Timbuktu, where the victims from the cases under proceedings are located. The programme was also designed and implemented, taking into consideration the national reparation programme yet to be implemented by the new government agency in charge of reparations, established in July 2023.

114. A consortium consisting of Mali-based non-governmental organisations was selected as the implementing partner in 2022. To date, the TFV has invested €650,000 in the assistance programme. The programme in Mali is funded by earmarked contributions received from the government of Canada.

Key activities and achievements

115. In 2023, a Strategic Orientation Committee composed of civil society actors and representatives who have identified ten priority incidents (seven emblematic and thematic incidents, including one related to sexual violence) out of 89 documented incidents to be addressed in the programme. In February 2024, the SenseMaker tool, previously piloted in CIV, was used. More than 680 stories of affected individuals were collected through this tool to understand the trend of harms and the type of individual and collective measures that would contribute to repairing both victims and communities.

116. A community-based dialogue was integrated into the programme as part of the collective measures to address both the individual and the collective moral harms. Members of the communities and leaders were trained to moderate themselves during the rounds of community-based therapy.

117. In 2024, extensive consultations were conducted with the communities and local authorities, more than 800 statements were taken to monitor the status of the harm suffered by victims, and an Implementation Plan was drafted for each incident. The operational phase started towards the end of 2024, including a pilot initiative to cover two incidents, one in Gao and one in Mopti.

118. The TFV secured agreement with two communities to implement collective measures and organised community-based therapies with over 200 victims participating throughout 2024. The TFV has also established local advisory committees to guide and support the implementation process. The TFV provided training in conflict sensitivity and gender equality to the implementing partner in 2024 in conservative regions to champion gender equality.

7. Programme for the Benefit of Victims in the situation in Uganda

Programme overview

119. Since 2008, the TFV has been implementing an assistance programme in northern Uganda. In 2019, the TFV launched a programme cycle of assistance. During the reporting period, four implementing partners provided rehabilitation efforts such as surgery and medical treatment, trauma counselling and psychosocial services, and livelihood support. In the current programme cycle, between 2019 and 2024, the programme in Uganda has directly supported more than 45,000 affected individuals.

120. In 2024, the TFV extended the four projects in Uganda into a sixth year of implementation from 2024 to 2025 with a value of €1.4 million, with funding from the Embassy of Ireland and the Embassy of the Netherlands in Uganda. The TFV is phasing out the assistance programme to concentrate resources and operational capacity on the implementation of reparations in the Ongwen case.

Key activities and achievements

121. In 2024, over 12,444 victims (8,218 female and 3,820 male) directly benefited from either one or more services ranging from medical treatment, corrective surgeries, psychotropic drugs, physiotherapy, counselling services (individual and family), group counselling, and socio-economic initiatives.

122. The TFV continued to monitor and evaluate the programme to reflect, learn, and improve the activities to benefit victims in the situation better. Meetings were held with victims to listen to their journey of recovery and their experiences as beneficiaries in the programme. Feedback was discussed with each partner organisation, and solutions were identified for improvement where necessary. During the reporting period, the TFV also conducted a reflection on the programme, discussed challenges and achievements, and devised new approaches included in the sixth year of programming. The TFV also conducted project oversight by conducting financial verification checks on each of the partner organisations.

123. Together with the University of Edinburgh, the TFV has conducted an evaluation of the assistance programme in Uganda. The main objective of this evaluation is to understand the experience of beneficiaries in the TFV assistance programme in the latest cycle and their interconnections with local and broader processes in Uganda. The collection of data and report on the evaluation of the assistance programme in Uganda has been finalised, with the final report being under review before publication.

Enhancing the impact of the programme

124. Throughout the reporting period, the TFV intensified its fund mobilisation and visibility efforts in Uganda. Meetings with the international community representatives of ICC States Parties, observer States, the European Union, and the United Nations were held to inform and illustrate the tangible impact of the TFV assistance programme in Uganda. The TFV explored funding opportunities directly from embassies or development cooperation aid agencies in the country and informed different stakeholders about the development of the Ongwen reparations programme.

8. New Programmes

125. In November 2023, the Board of Directors launched a funding appeal to initiate consultations in relation to the consideration of new programmes for the benefit of victims. These would cover the situations in Afghanistan, Bangladesh/Myanmar, Burundi, Darfur (Sudan), Libya, the Philippines, Palestine, Ukraine, and Venezuela. In 2024, these efforts resulted in voluntary contributions of €150,000 from Latvia and €750,000 from Spain, both of which are earmarked for the situation in Ukraine, and an additional contribution of €250,000 from Spain for situations where the TFV is not yet active. The total available funds for possible new programmes, including contributions received in 2023 and 2024, amount to over €1.2 million.

III. Goal 2: Visibility and Financial Resilience

126. Goal 2 of the TFV Strategic Plan 2023-2025 addresses the TFV's visibility and financial resilience (corresponding to Goals 4, 5, and 9 of the ICC Strategic Plan).

A. Financial Resilience

Contributions to the Trust Fund for Victims

127. In 2024, the TFV received €5.7 million in voluntary contributions from 29 States Parties and individuals. This constitutes a seven per cent increase from the previous year and represents the highest annual total amount since the first contribution received in 2004. In 2024, the TFV received voluntary contributions from Greece as a new donor country and a substantial increase in funding from Spain, totalling €2 million - the largest single contribution the TFV has ever received.

128. The following States Parties contributed to the TFV in 2024: Andorra, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland. In 2024, the TFV received voluntary contributions from Greece, making the country's entry as a new donor. Since receiving its first contribution in 2004, the TFV has been supported by 53 States Parties.

129. In addition, between 1 January and 31 July 2025, the TFV has received close to €500,000 from eight States Parties. The following States Parties have contributed to the TFV in the first half of 2025: Belgium, Canada, Chile, Japan, Liechtenstein, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea, and Spain. Additional contributions received as of August 2025 and others in the pipeline will be included in the next reporting period. Details regarding voluntary contributions are listed in Annex II of this report.

130. *Multiannual donors:* The contributions mentioned above include multi-year grants from Canada (earmarked for *Al Mahdi* reparations awards and the Mali programme); Finland (earmarked for SGBV); Ireland (earmarked for reparation and assistance programmes and communication); and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (unrestricted); and a three year agreement with the Government of Spain for €2 million (earmarked for the *Lubanga* reparations programme; and for the potential new programmes in the situation in Ukraine, and in other situations where the TFV has not yet delivered assistance to victims).

Essential political support

131. The United Nations General Assembly called on all UN member states to contribute to the Trust Fund established for the benefit of victims of crimes within the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court and their families, in resolution A/RES/79/198, of 19 August 2024.

132. States Parties have expressed support for the TFV at the 23rd session of the ASP in December 2024. Through Resolution ICC-ASP/23/Res.1, the Assembly of States called upon states to make contributions and to respond to requests for earmarked contributions.²

133. As a result from the engagement of the TFV with the EU as described below, the European Parliament Resolution of 2 April 2025 on human rights and democracy in the world and the European Union's Policy on the matter (P10_TA(2025)0059), makes for the first time a specific reference to financial support to the Trust Fund for Victims when calling EU member states to continue providing support to the Court.³

Fund mobilisation Approach

134. During the reporting period, the TFV intensified its resource mobilisation efforts, working, on one hand, to refine its strategies and approaches, and on the other, by undertaking extensive engagement efforts with public donors.

135. *Development and Implementation of the Fundraising Strategy:* Based on a review of capacities conducted by the Executive Director, in September 2024, the Board of Directors approved the framework of the TFV fund mobilisation strategy. In line with the recommendations of the External Auditor⁴ and the Committee on Budget and Finance (CBF),⁵ the TFV requested that the Bureau of the Assembly facilitate consultations in 2025 on the TFV's fundraising strategy with a view to ensuring transparency and the involvement of relevant stakeholders, as well as the sustainability of funding for reparations. The proposal was adopted by the Assembly at its twenty-third session. In February 2025, the Bureau of the Assembly appointed Ambassador Vusimuzi Madonsela (South Africa) as the facilitator of the Working Group on the Trust Fund for Victims. The mandate of the facilitation includes follow-ups to the IER recommendations on strategic planning, governance, and consultations on the fundraising strategy of the TFV. The first meeting of the facilitation with the States Parties took place on 20 May 2025.

136. The fund mobilisation strategy includes the creation of a dedicated capacity within the TFV to undertake a wide array of specialised activities to fulfil this core activity. At its 23rd session, and considering the recommendations of the CBF, the Assembly approved three new posts to constitute a fund mobilisation team within the TFV Secretariat. Key recruitments progressed during the reporting period as planned.

² Assembly of States Parties, Resolution ICC-ASP/23/Res.1 (6 December 2024), paras 121–122.

³ European Parliament, European Parliament resolution of 2 April 2025 on human rights and democracy in the world and the European Union's policy on the matter – annual report 2024 (2024/2081(INI)), P10_TA (2025)0059, para. 27.

⁴ Final audit report on the financial statements of the Trust Fund for Victims for the year ended 31 December 2023, paras. 31, 36 and 37, appended to the financial statements of the Trust Fund for Victims for the year ended 31 December 2023, ICC-ASP/23/13.

⁵ Report of the Committee on Budget and Finance on the work of its forty-fifth session, ICC-ASP/23/25, para. 197.

137. The fundraising strategy focuses on: i) extending and expanding, where possible, existing multiannual grants; ii) increasing the volume and certainty of revenue from contributing States Parties that are development cooperation donors by encouraging a transition from residual or contingent small scale donations to using ODA-eligible funds or country/situation specific resources; iii) enhancing the number and regional representation of contributing States Parties by engaging non recurrent or non-contributing States Parties, with particular emphasis on developing States Parties; iv) advancing fund mobilisation efforts with the European Commission; and v) conducting analysis and preparatory activities to enhance the TFV's capacity to engage private donors. The fund mobilisation strategy is supported at its core by the impact and results of the programmes implemented by the TFV, and is maximised through engagement, visibility, partnerships and knowledge-sharing efforts.

Engagement and fund mobilisation activities

138. Fund mobilisation efforts are undertaken as part of a continuum that begins with the engagement of stakeholders to build credibility and foster alignment with States Parties, which is then translated into confidence, resulting in the unlocking of both political and financial support. In 2024 and the first half of 2025, the TFV pursued an intensive diplomatic engagement to mobilise resources from States Parties for reparation and assistance programmes. This included high-level engagement with States Parties across all regions, as well as certain non-States Parties, EU institutions, and the African Union.

139. In 2024 alone, the TFV held 127 bilateral meetings with more than 50 States Parties across five regions, 11 with UN mechanisms, and six EU institutions. In 2025, these efforts continued, and the TFV held 45 bilateral meetings with 30 States Parties, nine with UN mechanisms, six with EU entities, and one with the African Union. During the reporting period, TFV Board Members and the Executive Director engaged with key partners in thematic and focused events, serving as speaker in at least one event per month. In addition, the TFV was also involved as an active participant in 32 thematic-specific events with key partners, which have opened new avenues for both substantial development cooperation funding and symbolic contributions from all regions as well as increased visibility of the TFV.

140. *Engagement with States Parties in The Hague:* In addition to bilateral meetings held throughout the reporting period with more than 50 States Parties, in October 2024, the Executive Director addressed 70 ambassadors as part of an ambassadorial retreat organised by the Government of the Netherlands, focusing on approaches to the funding of reparations. In December, on the margins of the 23rd session of the ASP, the TFV hosted a side event entitled "*Financing Reparations at the ICC and Beyond for Victims of Rome Statute Crimes*" co-hosted by six States Parties.

141. *Engagement with States Parties in Capitals:* As a result of engagements in The Hague, the Embassies of States Parties have been instrumental in furthering dialogue and exploration for increased funding within the various portfolios to which the TFV's work can be supported. With the support of the Embassy of Spain, in July 2024, the TFV met with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Spain and presented its work in Madrid to the Spanish Agency for Development Cooperation and five other departments within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. With the assistance of the Embassy of France, in September 2024, the TFV presented its work in bilateral meetings to ten national agencies and departments. Due to the efforts of the Embassy of Sweden, the TFV also shared the impact of its work in The Hague to more than 35 officials from the development and humanitarian departments within the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

142. *Engagement in Situation countries:* Engagement with States Parties for fund mobilisation through Embassies in situation countries is essential to maximise the linkages between the support provided to the TFV in The Hague. Work conducted by delegations was convened in Uganda, hosted by the Embassy of the Netherlands, to mobilise resources for the reparations in the Ongwen case. Furthermore, in March 2025, the TFV engaged with representatives from nine Embassies in CAR and Cameroon.

143. *Engagement with States Parties through their Parliaments:* In October 2024, the TFV participated in Parliamentarians for Global Action's 13th Consultative Assembly of Parliamentarians on the International Criminal Court and the Rule of Law (CAP-ICC) in

Islamabad, Pakistan, at which it presented the relevance of the victim-centred mandate of the Court to parliamentarians from 29 countries. As a result of the presentation and additional interactions, the conference outcome document, the “*Islamabad Plan of Action for International Justice*”, incorporated for the first time a call for parliamentarians to ensure the provision of voluntary contributions to the TFV to design and implement its activities for the benefit of victims and ensure redress. In November 2024, the TFV engaged in The Hague with senior members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Swedish Parliament to present the impact of its work, which benefits from contributions from Sweden as the TFV’s top donor.

144. *Engagement with States Parties in multilateral venues:* In the margins of the 58th Session of the Human Rights Council in Geneva held in March 2025, the TFV presented to UN member states its work in Mali through a side event organised by the country’s UN Special Rapporteur. On such occasion, the TFV also held bilateral meetings with seven States Parties.

145. *European Institutions:* Securing funding from the European Commission is a high priority for the TFV. In the period, the TFV sought to deepen its engagement with the EU institutions, including with the presidency of the Council of the EU, the European Commission, the European Parliament, the European External Action Service, the EU High Representative for Human Rights, and EU delegations in Abidjan, Bangui, Kampala, Kinshasa, Kyiv, and Tbilisi. From 10 to 11 February 2025, the Executive Director of the TFV met with key officials and Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) to discuss continued support for the ICC and the TFV amid growing challenges to international justice. These interactions resulted in heightened visibility of the TFV, as documented in EU reports⁶ and one resolution of the European Parliament.

146. *African Union and African States Parties:* Considering that the programming of the TFV is implemented in situations involving the territories of African States, the TFV sought, during the reporting period, to enhance activities that foster awareness and political and financial support from the region. Bilateral meetings have been held in The Hague, Bangui, and Abuja with more than 10 states parties from the region. The TFV also held dialogue at the senior and ministerial levels, for the purpose of fund mobilisation, with officials in two States Parties where the TFV implements programmes. In February 2025, the Executive Director met with the AU Delegation in Bangui to outline a potential programme cooperation. In June 2025, the Executive Director held bilateral discussions with the African Union Commissioner for Political Affairs, Peace and Security, as well as the Head of the African Union Transitional Justice Unit, to explore potential cross-fertilisation and complementarity between the African Union and the TFV. Notably, the Head of the African Union Transitional Justice Unit led a delegation that visited TFV programmes in the CAR in May 2025. In July 2025, the TFV addressed AU member states participating in the 13th High-Level Dialogue on Democracy, Human Rights, Governance, Peace and Security, held in Accra, Ghana.

147. *Disseminating the impact of programmes through events:* Presenting the work and impact of the TFV activities is supportive of the fund mobilisation function. In the reporting period, in The Hague, on the margins of the session of the Assembly, the TFV organised a side event on “*Evaluating the Impact of the Katanga Reparations Programme*”, co-hosted by six States Parties from all regions. In March 2025, the TFV participated in the side event “*Opportunities Related to Transitional Justice in Mali*”, held on the margins of the 58th Session of the Human Rights Council in Geneva. The engagement was an opportunity to reflect on the need to enhance the effectiveness of reparations and secure support from States. These efforts are also supported by the knowledge-sharing activities conducted under Goal 3 and detailed in the corresponding section below.

148. *Private fundraising:* The TFV receives contributions from individuals and staff members of the Court. To advance efforts to increase revenue from small individual donors, the Board of Directors endorsed the OPCV20 Donation Campaign. Launched on 17 July 2025, the International Criminal Justice Day, the campaign aims to increasing the visibility of the impact on victims of crimes of concern to the international community, while mobilising resources for the implementation of reparations programmes realised by the TFV. The campaign will run until 31 December 2025. It targets individuals, especially lawyers and

⁶ *European External Action Service, Annual Report on Human Rights and Democracy in the World 2024*, High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, April 2025, p. 97.

other legal professionals, civil society organisations, and the public, to mobilise resources for the benefit of victims. All funds raised during the campaign will be used to fund TFV programmes implemented in accordance with the Court's reparations orders. In addition to increasing revenue, the project will enable the testing of partnerships with individuals who wish to campaign on behalf of the TFV, as well as communication approaches to attract attention to the TFV from individuals, and the framing of policies and methodologies.

B. Visibility

149. Throughout the reporting period, the TFV increased its visibility to the public to enhance understanding and support for the TFV, and to reinforce fund mobilisation efforts. For this purpose, throughout 2024, the TFV participated in 224 in-person and remote events where it had the opportunity to present its work.

150. A contribution from Ireland, earmarked for communications, has reinforced the TFV's capacity to enhance reach, trust, and engagement with key stakeholders. This support has enabled the TFV to be more strategic and generate effective communication efforts that highlight the voices of victims, the impact and progress of programmes for the benefit of victims, and the role of the TFV in delivering reparative justice. Awareness of the TFV's mission and activities has also grown, strengthening public confidence and enhancing the TFV's position in the Rome Statute system.

151. The TFV Communications Policy on Public Statements and Communications Strategy was developed and is being implemented, following its adoption in June 2024. The strategy is structured around five key pillars: i) the development of content that reflects the activities, processes, and strategic objectives of the TFV; ii) the dissemination of information through a range of TFV communication channels; iii) the consolidation of institutional knowledge on the TFV website, serving as a central repository; iv) the positioning of the TFV within traditional media and across digital and social media platforms; and v) targeted engagement with diverse audiences through events, podcasts, editorials, and blogs. During the reporting period, coordination with the Registry's Public Information and Outreach Section (PIOS) has been further reinforced, while fully acknowledging the distinct communication needs and institutional profiles of both the Court and the TFV.

152. *"Common Bonds" Exhibit:* The TFV collaborated with the Court in organising a photo exhibit display between July and August 2024 titled "Common Bonds", at the UN Headquarters in New York. The exhibit offered a glimpse into stories from conflict survivors across the globe about their firsthand experiences of unimaginable violence, harm, loss, but also stories of connection, family, community, and hope. There are also stories from beneficiaries of the first ICC reparations orders, implemented by the TFV in the DRC, and how reparations helped rebuild their lives.

153. *Media relations:* During the reporting period, the TFV secured over 97 unique media mentions, including at least 60 articles highlighting its contributions, activities, and appeals. The TFV conducted five media interviews with Chinese Network Television (Uganda), The Star (Kenya), Infobae (Argentina), The Guardian (United Kingdom) and Suspilne (Ukraine), and held off-the-record discussions with prominent journalists from Reuters (Dakar), BBC Africa (London), and Radio France International (Paris), thereby fostering relationships that are expected to facilitate increased future coverage. Furthermore, extensive media attention was received from local outlets in CAR, CIV, Mali, the DRC, and Uganda, and in relation to TFV activities, events and missions.

154. The TFV also issued 35 press releases and news items in both official languages of the Court, providing translations into other languages as appropriate, covering contributions, programme activities, and public statements. Press briefings were organised, media engagements facilitated at country offices, and participation ensured in Court-organised meetings with journalists in The Hague, all aimed at maintaining transparent and effective communication with the press.

155. *Social media presence:* Throughout the reporting period, the TFV enhanced and expanded its digital outreach by broadening its social media presence and monitoring engagement across various platforms. The TFV is present on five social media channels, including BlueSky which started in December 2024, as well as Facebook, LinkedIn, X

(formerly Twitter), and YouTube. The TFV also tracked the total number of times its content was displayed (impressions) and user interactions (engagements). On LinkedIn, the TFV recorded 174,205 impressions and over 3,400 engagements, including reactions, comments, and shares, reflecting strong interest from professional audiences. On Facebook, the reach rose to approximately 250,000 - a 2,600 per cent increase compared to the previous period—with over 14,000 interactions. On YouTube, the TFV registered 17,818 views and 305.1 hours of watch time, marking a substantial increase in audience engagement with audio-visual content. Detailed analytics for X and BlueSky are currently unavailable due to platform limitations. In total, the TFV registered over 442,000 impressions across available platforms during this reporting period, a rise from the 362,359 impressions recorded in the previous reporting period. Sustained growth highlights the TFV's increasing digital visibility and improved capacity to inform and engage global audiences through strategic, multilingual communication.

156. *Podcasts:* The TFV has broadened its presence in the podcasting arena by participating in six distinct podcasts. These include the programmes hosted and produced by the Global Initiative for Justice (USA), the Victims' Rights International Justice Journal (France), the BBC Africa Podcast (Kenya), the Irish Rule of Law International Podcast (Ireland), the Die Kulturmittler Podcast (Germany), and the Konrad Adenauer Foundation in Bogotá (Colombia). The podcasts are available on several different platforms, such as Spotify, Apple Podcasts, Podbean, and Amazon Podcast. These collaborations have increased the visibility of the TFV and promoted international discourse on critical issues related to victim support and justice. By engaging with diverse audiences, the TFV can share insights and experiences that resonate across diverse cultures and contexts. The discussion is currently underway regarding early-stage collaborations for forthcoming podcasts and academic activities.

157. *Website:* During the reporting period, the TFV website recorded 67,450 unique visitors, representing an increase of over 150 per cent in unique visitors compared to the previous reporting period, underscoring the growing visibility and relevance of the TFV's online presence. During the reporting period, the TFV conducted a series of consultations with stakeholders to design the project aimed at enhancing the TFV's website, as outline in the plan adopted by the Board of Directors in December 2024, and subsequently advanced to implementation in 2025-2026.

IV. Goal 3: Knowledge and Experience Sharing

158. Knowledge and experience-sharing are a key strategic goal of the Trust Fund for Victims as reflected in Goal 3 of the TFV Strategic Plan 2023-2025 (corresponding to Goals 4, 5, 6 and 10 of the ICC Strategic Plan). This requires the systematisation of activities, outcomes, and lessons learnt (also reflected in Goal 2 of the TFV Strategic Plan 2023-2025), as well as collaboration with diverse stakeholders for the exchange of ideas. As such, the following activities were conducted, together with partner organisations, institutions, and States to generate knowledge and expertise in the field of reparations and international justice.

Victim-centred approach at the ICC

159. Throughout 2024 and 2025, the TFV held regular discussions with Chambers and Court staff to learn from their experience and enhance future reparations-related performance across all organs. The TFV also held coordination meetings with the Registry's VPRS and PIOS to improve victim participation and reparations programme evaluations.

160. The TFV engaged with the Office of the Prosecutor to establish synergies and collaboration opportunities in line with their respective mandates, including advancing positive complementarity efforts.

161. Between 1 and 2 July 2025, the TFV actively contributed to the ICC Seminar "*Victims Strategy 2025: A Renewed Commitment*" and shared with the expert audience the TFV's work in designing and implementing reparations programmes in line with the Court's reparation principles.

Monitoring

162. The TFV continued to provide technical assistance and advice in relation to monitoring the relevant projects and improving data collection tools and systems. Bilateral meetings on monitoring and implementation were organised with implementing partners, and capacity strengthening sessions were conducted to improve the reporting of results.

External evaluations of TFV reparation programmes

163. In line with the OECD and United Nations Evaluation Standards, the TFV is committed to the rigorous, impartial, systematic, and independent assessment of its projects and programmes to assess the level of achievement of both expected and unexpected results using criteria such as relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability. The TFV commissioned an independent evaluation team from the University of Edinburgh to assess the effectiveness of the programme for reparations to victims in the *Katanga*, *Lubanga* and *Al Mahdi* cases. In the *Katanga* case, the team conducted multi-method surveys, including qualitative interviews with victims located in Ituri province and other key informant interviews. The final findings of the survey were presented to the Board of Directors in June 2024, and a final report was submitted to the Trial Chamber in December 2024 as part of the final report of the *Katanga* reparation programme. A side-event at the 23rd session of the ASP in The Hague was organised in December 2024 to communicate the results of the evaluation.

164. In the *Lubanga* case, the independent evaluators finalised methodologies, interviews with stakeholders and victims in the *Lubanga* case have been completed. Initial findings have been analysed, and the first draft report has been submitted, which is at a review stage by the TFV. The final report is expected to be completed at the end of 2025.

165. The evaluation of the reparations process in the *Al Mahdi* case has also progressed. Following the development of the concept note in the first half of 2023, the team of evaluators began data collection and stakeholder interviews and worked on targeted questions to understand the effect of reparations on victims' lives. The aim of the evaluation in this case is to assess in greater depth two cross-cutting elements, namely the (possible) complementarity between the various reparation measures and the participation of victims - both men and women - in the processes put in place. The desk review phase and interviews with victims have been completed, while interviews with other key stakeholders are ongoing. The initial report has undergone rigorous reviews and received comments from both the TFV review committee and a scientific committee of experts in programme, legal, gender, and conflict sensitivity. The final report is expected to be completed at the end of 2025.

166. Together with the University of Edinburgh, the TFV is also conducting an evaluation of the assistance programme in Uganda, which was finalised in March 2025. The main objective of this evaluation is to understand the experiences of beneficiaries of the TFV assistance programmes in the latest cycle and their interconnections with local and broader processes in Uganda. Two principal questions guide the evaluation: i) how the assistance mandate has been implemented in Uganda, especially in the ongoing cycle (2019 – 2024); and ii) how the various services are provided as part of the assistance mandate aligned and integrated with other (communal, national, and international) efforts to ensure long-term sustainability.

Innovative methodologies to measure impact

167. In 2023-24, the TFV has piloted a collaboration with “Voices that Count” in Côte d’Ivoire, using a pioneering technique called “SenseMaker”. This narrative-based methodology involved collecting the views, stories, and experiences of victim beneficiaries in Mali on their healing and recovery, as well as the impact of TFV’s programme on this process. The TFV also utilised the “SenseMaker” tool as part of the *Ongwen* reparations to collect baseline information before the reparations programme begins. This tool is particularly useful for gaining insights into less tangible aspects such as behaviours, drivers, values, perceptions, and dynamics. The use of the “SenseMaker” methodology enables a deeper understanding of reality through the respondents’ eyes, helping to generate actionable insights and guide interventions in complex systems and processes.

Exchanges on reparations initiatives in relation to situations under the jurisdiction of the ICC

168. The TFV seeks to catalyse domestic efforts and to learn from them. During the reporting period, the TFV therefore advanced its engagement with multiple national reparations initiatives, in coordination with governments, judicial institutions and civil society in the situations where it implements programmes in CAR, CIV, DRC, Mali, and Uganda, as well as with other States Parties and entities that have undertaken domestic efforts for the benefit of victims, including Ukraine.

169. In CAR, the TFV strengthened cooperation with the SCC to align reparations efforts for victims in CAR and resource mobilisation. The TFV also participated in a joint workshop with the ICC Office of the Prosecutor on reparations and human rights. A work plan reinforcing the partnership between TFV and SCC is under preparation. In February 2025, discussions were held with the African Union and MINUSCA to consider how the activities of the TFV can support the efforts outlined in the Peace Agreement in the CAR.

170. In CIV, the TFV designed and closed its assistance programme in close collaboration with victims' associations and the government. The programme has a vital component of memorialisation and seeks to involve the government of CIV to ensure it delivers it as part of an official response and contributes to transitional justice.

171. In the DRC, the TFV provided technical expertise to the National Fund for Reparations (FoNaReV) in collaboration with the UN Joint Human Rights Office and contributed to the preparation of the Strategic Plan, launched in July 2025. In December 2024, the TFV submitted recommendations to the inquiry conducted by the United Kingdom's All-Party Parliamentary Group on International Law, Justice, and Accountability and the International Bar Association's Human Rights Institute regarding conflict-related sexual violence in the DRC.

172. In Georgia, the TFV delivered presentations at a workshop on regional stability in the South Caucasus organised by the Austrian National Defence Academy.

173. In Mali, the TFV collaborated with authorities at all levels on reparations in the Al Mahdi case and assistance programme, including a 2024 joint mission to Timbuktu to review progress of the programmes.

174. In Uganda, the TFV engaged with national and local authorities following the Ongwen Reparations Order. The TFV participated in the Transitional Justice Policy symposium and co-drafted a cabinet paper on reparations as part of a broader government plan. In September 2024, the TFV convened, with the British Embassy in The Hague, the International Justice Seminar on Access to Truth and Justice for Victims, which looked at the Ongwen reparations.

175. In Ukraine, the TFV continued its engagement with the Ukraine authorities and with the Register of Damage for Ukraine, with a view to potential collaboration. The TFV also sent representatives to various international conferences to share experiences and build synergies as part of efforts to address the situation of victims in Ukraine. In November 2024, the TFV participated in a USAID conference on "Justice in the Domestic Adjudication of War Crimes Cases in Ukraine" and on compensation for damage, with a view to developing international and domestic relief mechanisms and measures in Ukraine. Moreover, the TFV exchanged with national reparation initiatives/providers in the country.

Exchanges on reparations initiatives outside of the jurisdiction of the ICC

176. The TFV is sought after by governments and civil society to share and contribute to global initiatives that benefit victims in locations even outside the jurisdiction of the ICC. The TFV undertakes such engagements as these experiences enrich the work of the TFV and contribute to key partnerships that enhance the quality of TFV's interventions. During the reporting period, such engagements focused on Colombia and the African Union.

177. In relation to Colombia, the TFV attended numerous academic and professional conferences on reparations and victims' rights, including a seminar with 18 officials and staff members of Colombia's Special Jurisdiction for Peace (Jurisdicción Especial para la Paz), jointly organised by the International Nuremberg Principles Academy (Nuremberg Academy), the Asser Institute and the Antonio Cassese Initiative; and the 2024 International

Congress on Transitional Justice organised by the Government of Colombia. From 12 to 14 November 2024, as part of a joint mission with the Registrar facilitated by the Embassy of Colombia in the Netherlands, with the assistance of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the TFV's former Chair of the Board of Directors engaged with national authorities and institutions in the country. The mission represented a key opportunity to raise awareness on the TFV's mandate, impact, and programmes, share lessons learned and best practices, and build partnerships with transitional justice institutions in the country.

178. In relation to transitional justice in Africa, in June 2025, the TFV delivered a presentation at the fifth African Union-European Union Seminar on Reparations and Transitional Justice: Perspectives and approaches from Africa and Europe in Abuja, Nigeria. The seminar convened experts, civil society organisations and officials from transitional justice institutions across Africa in an exchange of lessons and practices related to reparations for crimes against humanity/war crimes. The TFV provided information on the implementation and learning about reparations delivered through the ICC, highlighting good practices that can catalyse other efforts.

Partnerships with the United Nations Secretariat and Agencies

179. In June 2024, the TFV presented its work to more than 30 UN agencies at the annual UN-ICC roundtable. In addition, the TFV also participated in the inaugural and subsequent meetings of the informal working group of United Nations Trust Funds convened by the UN Office of the Victims' Rights Advocate to enhance knowledge sharing in the field of fund mobilisation initiatives. The Trust Fund for Victims also held working meetings to explore partnerships with special procedures holders, including the UN Special Rapporteur on the Promotion of Truth, Justice, Reparation and Guarantees of Non-Recurrence. The Trust Fund for Victims held an exchange of lessons with seven agencies of the UN delivering responses to victims of sexual and gender-based crimes in CAR.

Engagement with civil society and academia

180. The TFV engaged with various experts and specialists throughout the reporting period, including those involved in reparations implementation, programme evaluation, trauma-based counselling, and holistic support for victims, with a view to strengthening its network with implementing non-governmental organisations and university experts.

181. In September 2024, the TFV contributed to the symposium "*Reparative Justice Through International Justice Procedures for Victims*", held by the University of Maastricht, which brought together practitioners to reflect on mechanisms for assessing the impact of reparations.

182. In September 2024, the TFV presented at the conference organised in Paris, by the Government of France, "*Victimes et justice pénale internationale: réparer, prévenir, se souvenir*", which brought together leading experts to discuss reparations before international criminal jurisdictions and explore strategies to strengthen access to justice for victims of mass atrocity crimes. The TFV contributed to discussions on the scope and limitations of reparations before international criminal jurisdictions, highlighting the importance of placing their rights, needs, and dignity at the heart of justice processes, in line with the ICC's mandate.

183. In November 2024, TFV representatives also participated in a workshop on reparations for transgenerational harm organised by the University of Edinburgh to explore modalities of reparations for specific crimes – particularly mass crimes – and specific victim groups, with a primary focus on children.

184. The TFV strengthened its engagement with the Coalition for the ICC, its civil society organisations (CSOs) members, and the Victims' Rights Working Group, including by means of a revised format for its week-long participation in the ICC-NGO annual meeting in June 2025 and meetings in preparation for and during the 23rd session of the Assembly.

185. The TFV Secretariat and its Board of Directors also engaged and held informal consultations with CSOs during Board meetings in The Hague. The TFV also collaborated

with CSOs throughout the process of drafting the implementation plan for the reparations programme in the *Ongwen* case.

186. The TFV also engaged with CSOs in situations within the jurisdiction of the Court to share lessons learned, build stronger relationships for joint work for the benefit of victims and the integrity of the international criminal justice system, and contribute remotely to events held by CSOs in connection with three situations within the jurisdiction of the Court.

187. In May 2025, the TFV actively participated in the 12th Ibero-American Week of International Justice, in which universities across the region participated in current issues surrounding international criminal law, including reparations.

V. Goal 4: Organisational Performance

188. Goal 4 of the Strategic Plan addresses the TFV's organisational performance (corresponding to Goals 1, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of the ICC Strategic Plan).

189. *Governance*: The Board of Directors continued its focus on strengthening the governance of the TFV, including improving the implementation and processes of programme activities, increasing the visibility of the TFV's work and mobilising resources for the benefit of victims.

190. *Strategic Plan 2026-2029*: Together with the three organs of the Court, the TFV closely collaborated in the development process of the Court-wide Strategic Plan for 2026-2029. It was an unprecedented exercise that demonstrated unity, cohesion, and collaboration, while also integrating the unique and complementary mandates of the organs and the TFV's strategic vision for the next four years. The TFV also presented its strategic planning process for 2026-2029 to the States Parties in May 2025 as the first session of the TFV Working Group facilitation work programme.

191. *Institutional accountability*: The TFV continued its close engagement with the Committee on Budget and Finance, External and Internal Audit, as well as the Assembly of States Parties and other accountability mechanisms to safeguard improved governance. The TFV presented its work at periodic meetings of The Hague and New York Working Groups and held the first consultation session in May 2025 of the Working Group on the Trust Fund for Victims, facilitated by H.E. Vusimuzi Madonsela (South Africa).

192. *Integration and collaboration with the Court*: The TFV Executive Director held bi-monthly meetings in 2024 and 2025 with the Registrar. The TFV engaged with the Registry in relation to field operations, including discussions and in preparation for the office closures in CIV and the DRC. The Registrar, in his capacity as adviser to the Board, participated in Board meetings and advised on operational, security and safety issues. The TFV is part of the Court-wide risk management team that assesses and implements preventive measures, including those measures to be adopted in anticipation of potential sanctions against the Court. In collaboration with the Registry's Finance Section, the TFV is exploring and implementing solutions to automate financial processes, improve reporting capabilities, and ensure seamless integration with existing accounting systems. The project focuses on transitioning from manual, Excel-based processes to automated SAP-based solutions, utilising either Grant Management (GM) or Funds Management (FM) modules.

193. *Towards a TFV Gender Action Plan*: In 2024, the TFV completed a gender assessment of its current strategy, policies, programmes, practices, capacities, and activities to enable the identification of actions and changes that could be implemented at the institutional and programmatic levels through a Gender Action Plan. Together with the Embassy of Sweden in The Hague, the TFV presented its draft gender action plan at an event held in November 2024 as part of the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence. This marked the launch of a consultation phase to consolidate expected outcomes and objectives of the future TFV Gender Action Plan (to be approved in 2025).

194. *Conflict sensitivity for the TFV programme in Mali and overall TFV programming*: An expert was hired to assess the application of the conflict sensitivity approach and the "do no harm" principle in the *Al Mahdi* reparations and the assistance programme in Mali. In 2024, the TFV continued strengthening the capacities of its implementing partners in terms of conflict sensitivity and the "do no harm" principle and updated its mitigation measures

related to risk assessments for the relevant programmes in consultation with staff, victims, affected communities, and authorities. The TFV received technical support from a “do no harm” expert to set up a feedback mechanism to ensure TFV accountability for its operations. Feedback was received on approximately 33 separate occasions in 2024, all of which provided the TFV ways to improve going forward.

195. *Safeguarding against sexual exploitation and abuse and harassment (SEAH)*: The TFV did a mapping exercise of existing policies and strategies focusing on SEAH within the Court, mapping of implementing partner policies and tools on SEAH as well as analysing gaps. Bilateral meetings were held with various organs and departments of the Court which engaged with victims and vulnerable people on their existing SEAH guidelines. The TFV also held meetings with experts from CHS Alliance and UNICEF to discuss on how to strengthen TFV’s SEAH framework. The CHS Alliance is a global alliance of humanitarian and development organisations committed to making aid work better for people by applying the Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS) at the country level. The CHS Alliance launched a training course for thirty staff from implementing partners in Mali in partnership with a UN agency. In accordance with the principle of zero tolerance for gender-based violence at the Court, the TFV conducted an audit of the application of the Court’s framework for addressing sexual exploitation and abuse.

196. *Fraud prevention*: During the reporting period, the TFV initiated a process to enhance its fraud risk management framework. The TFV convened a team to conduct an assessment exercise of the existing framework applicable to the TFV’s work and that of its implementing partners. This involved mapping and reviewing policies, administrative issuances, operating procedures, and current practices to identify existing gaps and areas for improvement. As a result, the TFV will draft an action plan with measures, based on best practices and in consultation with the Registry, to reinforce the prevention, detection, reporting, and response to instances of fraud in the implementation of TFV’s projects.

197. *Risk management*: In 2024, the TFV continued to develop its comprehensive, multi-level risk register. The TFV also began drafting a policy to implement the Court’s Administrative Instruction on risk management and to enhance risk detection approaches at all levels of its work.

Collaboration and synergies with ICC organs

198. An essential part of the TFV’s functioning is dependent on the assistance and support provided by the Registry, as set out in the annex to resolution ICC-ASP/1/Res.6 and with resolution ICC-ASP/3/Res.7. During the reporting period, the TFV greatly benefited from the advice, support and close cooperation of the Registrar and his Office, whose expertise and support have been instrumental in advancing key aspects of the TFV’s work.

199. Cooperation with the Procurement Unit, as well as with the Registry’s Legal Office, has been fruitful, cooperative, and expeditious during the reporting period. The Trust Fund benefited considerably from the close collaboration with and support of Country Offices, Counsel Support Section, External Operations Support Section, and VPRS in organising missions with or of LRVs and in the verification process of beneficiaries for reparations in the *Al Mahdi* case, and for outreach to victims in the situations in DRC and in CAR. The support of the Country Offices was particularly essential to the successful pursuit of outreach activities and/or programme implementation in CAR, CIV, DRC, Georgia, Mali, and Uganda.

200. With the invaluable assistance of the Registry’s Human Resources Section, the Trust Fund implemented its human resources plan. The Public Information Section and Country Offices had a crucial role in contributing to the visibility of the TFV in Headquarters and country offices.

201. Country Offices and the relevant sections of the Registry, in particular in the preparation of and during the field visits to CAR, CIV, DRC, Mali, Uganda, Ukraine, as well as activities in the preparation and implementation of reparations awards in the DRC, Mali and Uganda, provided essential support to TFV activities.

202. Since early 2025, the TFV has actively participated in the ICC External Relations Working Group, led by the Court's Presidency, thereby strengthening institutional coordination and enhancing the visibility of its mandate among key stakeholders.

Financial Statements 2024

203. On 31 March 2025, the Trust Fund for Victims issued its financial statements for the year 2024. In the statements, the TFV has sought to enhance clarity and readability by making changes to the presentations of certain segments and to Annex 1, which contains a list of projects and activities supported.

204. Pursuant to TFV Regulation 77(b), the Board of Audit and Inspection of the Republic of Korea (BAI), appointed in 2020 by the Assembly of States Parties to serve in the capacity of the External Auditor of the ICC and the TFV, conducted an audit of the TFV statements, issuing an unqualified audit opinion.

205. The audit report for the 2024 financial year deems one high-risk recommendation as implemented, and no new recommendations have been issued. Ongoing work remains for the implementation of five existing recommendations.

Programme Budget for TFV Secretariat (Major Programme VI)

206. The TFV implemented nearly 98 per cent of the 2024 approved regular budget for the Secretariat of the TFV (Major Programme VI).

207. For the 2025 regular budget of the TFV Secretariat, the Assembly approved a total budget of €4.6 million, representing an increase of almost €0.28 million, or a 6.5 per cent increase compared to the 2024 approved budget of €4.32 million.

208. For 2026, the TFV Secretariat proposed a budget of €4.83 million, which represents an increase of €0.23 million, or a 5 per cent increase from its 2025 approved budget. Overall, the Court proposed a budget of €194,032,100 for 2026. The resources for the TFV Secretariat in 2026 constitute 2.5 per cent of the overall budget of the Court, and support activities for all victims in the cases convicted by the Court. Details of the budget proposal are included in the Proposed Programme Budget for 2026 of the International Criminal Court (ICC-ASP/24/10).

VI. Conclusion

209. During the reporting period, the TFV delivered programmes benefiting an estimated 18,000 victims across seven situations countries. Resources provided through both assessed and voluntary contributions were managed with diligence to ensure that high-quality programmes reached as many victims as possible, in as many situations as possible, in line with the Court's reparation principles. Resource mobilisation remains a critical priority to enable the TFV to deliver programmes that support the well-being of individuals and communities, but also advance the mandate of the Court and foster the foundations of peaceful and sustainable futures for those it serves.

Annex I

Call for Contributions to the Trust Fund for Victims at the International Criminal Court

The Trust Fund for Victims (TFV) at the International Criminal Court (ICC) presents its compliments to States Parties and has the honour to refer to Article 79 of the Rome Statute and the Resolution ICC-ASP/1/Res.6 whereby a Trust Fund was established for the benefit of victims of crimes within the jurisdiction of the ICC, and of the families of such victims.

The TFV refers to the 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 2023 to 30 June 2024 (ICC-ASP/23/4) and ASP Resolution 1 (para.121), in which the TFV calls “upon States, international and inter-governmental organisations, individuals, corporations, and other entities to make voluntary contributions, in accordance with their financial ability, to the Trust Fund for Victims”.

The TFV appeals to the States Parties to commit their moral, political, and financial support by making voluntary contributions that enable the TFV to redress the harm suffered by victims of crimes under the Rome Statute. These contributions directly support the implementation of Court-ordered reparations and other programmes for the benefit of victims, helping restore dignity, resilience, and hope.

The annual funding target of the TFV is equal to the optimal investment in programmes that would ensure the timely implementation of reparation orders and response to victims in existing programmes of assistance. For the 2025-2026 period, the annual funding target is €10,000,000.

Resources received in 2025 and 2026 will be dedicated to the benefit of victims recognised as beneficiaries in the cases of *Lubanga* and *Ntaganda* (Situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo) and *Ongwen* (Situation in Uganda); as well as for the benefit of victims participating in existing programmes related to the situations in the Central African Republic, Georgia, and Mali.

In addition, the Trust Fund for Victims welcome resources for assessments towards the preparations of future programmes related the case of *Al Hassan* (situation in Mali), which is under reparation proceedings; as well as to consult affected populations in the situations in Afghanistan, Bangladesh/Myanmar, Burundi, Darfur (Sudan), Libya, State of Palestine, Republic of the Philippines, Venezuela, and Ukraine, to consider the feasibility of programmes for the benefit in such situations.

Contributions to the Trust Fund for Victims are dedicated to programme activities which are ODA-eligible (Official Development Assistance). TFV programmes for the benefit of victims of crimes under the jurisdiction of the ICC contribute to the broader impact of several United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including peace, justice, and strong institutions (SDG 16), poverty reduction (SDG 1), good health and well-being (SDG 3), gender equality (SDG 5), decent work and economic growth (SDG 8), reduced inequalities (SDG 10) and climate action (SDG 13).

Voluntary contributions to the TFV may be made by contacting the Secretariat of the Trust Fund for Victims at trustfundforvictims@icc-cpi.int.

Annex II

Overview of voluntary contributions received by the TFV

The Trust Fund for Victims received a total amount of €5,774,110 in voluntary contributions from States and €12,500 in cash contributions from individuals from 1 January to 31 December 2024.

The Trust Fund for Victims received a total amount of €498,939.26 from States and €2,000 in cash contributions from individuals from 1 January to 30 June 2025.

Contribution from States Parties in 2024	Euros (€)	Spain	2,000,000
Andorra	10,000	Sweden	559,744
Austria	140,000	Switzerland	53,146
Bulgaria	20,000	Total contributions from States Parties	5,774,110
Canada	1,006,080		
Cyprus	25,000		
Czech Republic	38,987	Contribution from States Parties	
Dom. Republic	9,338	1 January – 31 July 2025	Euro
Estonia	45,000	Belgium	30,000
Finland	400,000	Canada	319,500
France	140,000	Chile	10,000
Germany	153,688	Japan	36,420
Greece	15,000	Liechtenstein	10,530
Iceland	10,000	New Zealand	10,460
Ireland	750,000	Republic of Korea	42,010
Italy	25,000	Spain	40,000
Japan	43,000	Total contributions from States Parties	498,930
Latvia	150,000		
Liechtenstein	10,635		
Lithuania	20,000		
Luxembourg	35,000		
Malta	20,000		
Netherlands	904		
Poland	20,000		
Portugal	15,000		
Republic of Korea	43,588		
Slovenia	15,000		

Annex III

TFV projects during the period 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025

A. TFV Reparations Programmes

The Lubanga Case (Situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo)	
Project Number	Project Title
TFV/DRC/REP/LUB/2021/001	Réparations collectives sous forme de services apportées aux victimes relatives à la condamnation de Thomas Lubanga Dyilo par la Cour Pénale Internationale.
TFV/DRC/REP/LUB/2021/002	Réparations collectives symboliques apportées aux victimes relatives à la condamnation de Thomas Lubanga Dyilo par la Cour pénale internationale.
The Ntaganda Case – (Situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo)	
Project Number	Project Title
TFV/DRC/REP/NTA/2021/001	Réhabilitation physique, psychologique et appui socioéconomique des victimes des mutilations, de tortures et des victimes des violences sexuelles, victimes des crimes de guerre et crimes contre l'humanité perpétrés dans la province de l'Ituri (en ce compris les victimes des crimes pour lesquels Bosco Ntaganda a été condamné en situation d'urgence).
TFV/DRC/REP/NTA/2021/002	Réintégration psychosociale et socioéconomique des filles-mères victimes des guerres en Ituri et intégration de services complémentaires pour les victimes en situation d'urgence dans le cadre de l'affaire Ntaganda.
The Al Mahdi Case – (Situation in Mali)	
Project Number	Project Title
TFV/MLI/REP/ALM/2021/001	Rehabilitation and valorisation of protected buildings in Timbuktu.
TFV/MLI/REP/ALM/2020/001	Réparations collectives symboliques et pour préjudice moral à Tombouctou.
TFV/MLI/REP/ALM/2020/002	Dispositif de résilience économique à Tombouctou et Bamako.

B. Other TFV Programmes for the Benefit of Victims

Central African Republic	
Project Number	Project Title
TFV/CAR/2020/R1/002	Renforcement d'accès aux soins psychologiques et un soutien matériel pour les victimes des violences sexuelle liées aux conflits en RCA.
TFV/CAR/2020/R1/003	Soutien à la réhabilitation physique, psychosociale et à la réintégration socio-économique des victimes de conflits relevant de la responsabilité de la CPI dans la préfecture de la Kemo, République Centrafricaine.
TFV/CAR/2020/R1/004	Services de réhabilitation physique, psychologique et réinsertion économique intégrés aux survivants des violences sexuelles et basées sur le genre et leur familles liées aux conflits dans l'Ombella M'Poko en République Centrafricaine.
TFV/CAR/2020/R1/005	Projet d'assistance en vue de la réhabilitation physique, psychologique et soutien socioéconomique aux victimes des violences liées aux conflits dans l'Ouham Pende et l'Ouham en République Centrafricaine.
TFV/CAR/2020/R1/006	Assistance en vue de la réhabilitation physique, psychologique et soutien socio-économique aux victimes dans la situation de la République Centrafricaine.
Côte d'Ivoire	
Project Number	Project Title

TFV/CIV/2020/R1/001	Projet intégré de Renforcement des Opportunités en faveur des Victimes pour leur Inclusion Économique et Sociale « PRO-VIES.
TFV/CIV/2020/R1/002	Projet d'assistance et de prise en charge des victimes des crises survenues à l'Ouest de la Côte d'Ivoire.
TFV/CIV/2020/R1/003	Soulager les victimes de la commune de Yopougon et d'Abobo de la crise de 2011 pour contribuer à la cohésion sociale en Côte d'Ivoire « graine de paix ».
Democratic Republic of the Congo	
Project Number	Project Title
TFV/DRC/2007/R1/001 (ended on 31 December 2024)	Physical Rehabilitation to Survivors of SGBV in eastern DR Congo.
TFV/DRC/2007/R2/031	Assistance et réhabilitation des survivants des violences sexuelles et autres crimes contre l'humanité dans la Province du Nord Kivu.
TFV/DRC/2007/R1/019	À l'école de la paix.
TFV/DRC/2007/R2/026	Réintégration psychosociale et socioéconomique des filles-mères victimes des guerres en Ituri.
TFV/DRC/2007/R2/032	Accompagnement psychosociale et réinsertion socioéconomique de 550 jeunes femmes victimes des violences sexuelles dans les territoires de Mwenga et Walungu à l'Est de la RDC.
TFV/DRC/2007/R1/043	Réhabilitation psychologique et appui médical et socio-économique aux victimes des mutilations et de tortures dans la Province d'Ituri.
Georgia	
Project Number	Project Title
TFV/GEO/2022/R1/001	Ensuring Access to Effective Psychological and Medical Services for Victims of 2008 Conflict in Shida Kartli.
TFV/GEO/2022/R1/002	SOLATIUM: for Justice and Wellbeing.
Kenya	
Project Number	Project Title
TFV/KEN/2022/R1/001	Restorative Justice for SGBV Victims of the 2007-2008 Post-election Violence in Kenya.
Mali	
Project Number	Project title
TFV/MLI/2022/R1/00	Programme d'assistance: Réhabilitation physique, psychologique et soutien matériel aux victimes des crimes les plus graves commis au Mali depuis 2012.
Uganda	
Project Number	Project title
TFV/UG/2007/R1/005	Centre for expertise in psychosocial well-being of war affected children.
TFV/UG/2007/R1/014(b)	Integrated physical and Psychological Rehabilitation Assistance for Victims in Northern Uganda.
TFV/UG/2007/R1/018	Capacity Building, Advocacy and Medical Rehabilitation of Northern Uganda's Victims of War.
TFV/UG/2007/R2/041	Provision of integrated Physical and Psychological Rehabilitation Assistance to War Victims in Northern Uganda.