



Twenty-fifth session

New York, 7 to 17 December 2026

**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 2025 to 30 June 2026**

1. In accordance with regulation 76 of the Regulations of the Trust Fund for Victims (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 2025 and 30 June 2026. 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 2027.

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. During the reporting period, the TFV reached important milestones in the implementation of Court-ordered reparations, notably it completed the implementation of the reparations programme in the *Al Mahdi* case, the second reparations programme completed at the Court. The TFV also completed the symbolic component of the reparations programme for former child soldiers in the *Lubanga* and *Ntaganda* cases in December 2025. Implementation continued in the remaining components of the *Lubanga* and *Ntaganda* programmes, while the TFV advanced preparations for the implementation of reparations in the *Ongwen* case.

4. Concurrently, the TFV was extensively engaged in judicial reparations proceedings concerning the *Al Hassan*, *Yekatom* and *Ngaïssona* and *Abd-Al-Rahman* cases. Its contributions to these proceedings were informed by extensive consultations with victims and affected communities, victims' organisations and representatives, national authorities, civil society and other stakeholders, including through engagement in Mali, the Central African Republic and, remotely, the Sudan. This work resulted in written and oral observations before Chambers and further developed the TFV's knowledge and experience concerning victims' harm, needs and the design and delivery of reparations in different operational contexts.

5. The TFV also continued programmes for the benefit of victims while implementing the Board of Directors' decision progressively to prioritise resources for reparations. Following the completion of the assistance programmes in Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, northern Uganda and the three eastern provinces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the first half of 2025, the TFV undertook their orderly closure and systematic stocktaking of experience and lessons learned. Programmes continued in the Central African Republic, Georgia and Mali. The TFV also commenced the preliminary assessment of a

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".

potential programme for the benefit of victims in Ukraine, including consultations with victims, victims' organisations and other stakeholders.

6. Since its first voluntary contribution received in 2004, and as of 1 July 2026, the TFCV has mobilised €63.5 million from voluntary contributions from 54 States Parties. With these resources, 504,756 victims have received, since 2008, direct individualised support from the TFCV through Court-ordered reparations and rehabilitative programmes across seven situations under the jurisdiction of the Court. In the contractual year 2025-2026, the Trust Fund for Victims invested €222,612 and US\$992,096 in reparations and €1,416,000 in other programmes for the benefit of victims. These investments, from voluntary contributions, have ensured that by the end of June 2026, 4,560 beneficiaries of the 7,514 victims found 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 2,071 individuals have directly benefited from the programmes of assistance in this reporting period. Almost 74 per cent of the total number of beneficiaries were women and girls. These figures are complemented by the substantially larger number of victims and members of affected communities reached through collective, symbolic and community-based measures.

7. Against the background of its expanding reparations responsibilities, financial resilience and resource mobilisation were a particular focus of the reporting period. Building on the fundraising strategy developed in 2024 and the strengthening of the TFCV's External Relations capacity from July 2025, the TFCV substantially increased systematic engagement with States Parties, development cooperation partners and other potential donors. More than 100 consultations with delegations of 35 countries were held during 2025, followed by more than 120 consultations with delegations of nearly 60 countries between January and June 2026.

8. These intensified resource mobilisation efforts were accompanied by significant financial results. In 2025, the TFCV received €2,065,679 in voluntary contributions from 26 States Parties and €68,121 in cash contributions from private donors. Between 1 January and 30 June 2026, the TFCV received €4,401,597.71 from States and the European Commission and €39,810 in cash contributions from private donors. The substantial increase in resources mobilised during the first half of 2026 reflects, in particular, the growing engagement with public and development cooperation donors and provides an important foundation for the TFCV's expanding reparations response. In the reporting period contributions from individuals include almost €80,000 from the OPCV20 campaign.

9. Knowledge systematisation and experience-sharing accompanied these developments. The TFCV drew lessons from completed reparations and assistance programmes through stocktaking and independent evaluation, including the final evaluation of the *Al Mahdi* reparations programme; contributed its experience to national and international reparations initiatives; and explored emerging approaches, including the potential and safeguards associated with the use of artificial intelligence in reparations and memorialisation. Engagement with national reparations and transitional justice mechanisms and extensive consultations undertaken in connection with judicial reparations proceedings further enabled the TFCV both to share its accumulated experience and to draw on approaches being developed nationally.

10. Institutionally, the TFCV continued to strengthen its governance, organisational structure, risk management and accountability mechanisms and its collaboration with the organs of the Court. It contributed to the development of the ICC Strategic Plan 2026–2029, which for the first time integrates the strategies, objectives and key performance indicators of all organs of the Court and the TFCV and commenced follow-up on its implementation in 2026.

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

11. The Eighth Board of Directors first met on 18 December 2024. At its meeting in February 2025, the Board elected Mr Andres Parmas (Estonia) as Chair and Ms Mônica Jacqueline Sifuentes (Brazil) as Vice-Chair.

12. Following the resignation of Mr Tareque Muhammad (Bangladesh) in August 2025, the Assembly, at its twenty-fourth session on 1 December 2025, elected by acclamation Mr O-Gon Kwon (Republic of Korea) as the fifth member of the Eighth Board of Directors for a term ending in 2028. Mr Kevin Kelly (Ireland) and Mr Ibrahim Sorie Yillah (Sierra Leone) continued to serve as members of the Board.

13. The annual report of the Board covering the period 2024 to 2025 was presented to the Assembly by the Chair through a statement delivered during the twenty-fourth session of the Assembly.

14. During the reporting period, the Board held four regular online meetings and two in-person meetings at Headquarters, in June/July 2025 and November 2025. In addition, the Executive Director and the Chair of the Board held weekly coordination meetings.

15. Key decisions of the Board of Directors during the reporting period included the approval of its work programme and planned activities for 2026; the allocation of voluntary contributions to the TFV's programmes, including complements in relation to reparations orders issued by Chambers against convicted persons; the approval of the TFV's contributions to the Court-wide Strategic Plan 2026-2029; and the Proposed Programme Budget for 2027 (Major Programme VI). The Board also followed up on the revamping of the TFV's website and on internal structural improvements within the TFV, including the creation of the External Relations Team in July 2025.

16. In July 2025 and in early 2026, 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 the continuation of activities in the programmes in the Central African Republic, Georgia and Mali.

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

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

A. Reparations programmes

18. To date, Chambers have issued reparations orders in six cases involving persons convicted of crimes under the jurisdiction of the Court: *Lubanga*, *Katanga*, *Al Mahdi*, *Ntaganda*, *Ongwen* and *Al Hassan*. As detailed below, the TFV has undertaken substantial activities in each case, as appropriate to the respective stage of the reparations proceedings and programme implementation. In addition, on 15 April 2026, the TFV submitted observations relevant to reparations in the *Yekatom and Ngaïssona* case, and shortly after the reporting period, on 6 July 2026 submitted observations relevant to reparations in the *Abd-Al-Rahman* case.

19. In response to each of these orders, and given the indigence of the convicted persons, the Board of Directors has decided to mobilise funds and to complement their liability to the maximum extent possible.

20. Each case involves different crimes and contexts, and therefore distinct harms to victims, their families and affected communities. Working with the Court and legal representatives of victims, the TFV designs each programme to be victim-centred and responsive to the harm found by the respective Trial Chamber, in line with the reparations principles set out by the judges under article 75 of the Rome Statute and adapted to the operational constraints and realities of each implementation context. In doing so, it seeks to make the promise of reparative justice a concrete reality for victims, contributing to their healing and reintegration into their communities and catalysing domestic responses for their benefit.

1. Completed Reparations Programme: *The Al Faqi Al Mahid Case*

21. 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, symbolic and collective reparations for the community of Timbuktu. The collective reparations addressed three categories of harm: damage to the historic and religious buildings attacked, consequential economic loss, and moral harm. The Reparations Order was confirmed by the Appeals Chamber on 8 March 2018.

22. 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, which the TFV has complemented in full through unrestricted contributions allocated by the Board and earmarked contributions from Canada, Germany, Italy, Norway, and the United Kingdom.

23. During the reporting period, the TFV completed the programme, implementation of which had begun following the approval by the Trial Chamber of its Implementation Plan in March 2019. The symbolic award was delivered in March 2021 through ceremonies in Bamako and Timbuktu. The delivery of the individual awards was completed in June 2024, and that of the collective measures for the community of Timbuktu was completed by 31 March 2026. Feedback from beneficiaries and stakeholders indicates a high level of satisfaction with both the substance and the impact of the activities carried out.

a. Individual reparation awards

24. The Trial Chamber ordered individual reparations awards for a limited group of individuals, namely, for the descendants of the Saints buried in the destroyed mausoleums and for those who were wholly economically dependent on the mausoleums. The TFV identified and the Board of Directors verified these beneficiaries, subject to judicial review by the Trial Chamber, and the TFV effected payment directly. The process was finalised within the time limit set by the Chamber, on 11 June 2024: of the 2,094 eligibility decisions taken by the Board, 1,691 were positive and approved by the Trial Chamber, and 1,687 beneficiaries received their awards. Four eligible victims remain unreachable despite efforts to trace them, and a residual reserve is in place to ensure payment once they are located.

b. Collective reparation awards

25. The collective measures adopted for the benefit of the community of Timbuktu were delivered by three implementing partners through three facilities: protected cultural heritage restoration, memorialisation, and economic resilience. The planned measures were implemented, and programmatic and financial closure is underway.

26. Under the *cultural heritage restoration* facility, the programme rehabilitated cemetery enclosure walls; installed solar-powered boreholes, water supply and drip irrigation systems, and heritage signage at protected sites; provided operational support to the Cultural Mission; and established a Maintenance Fund to sustain conservation efforts. Together these measures improved site management, strengthened local institutional capacity and supported the long-term preservation of Timbuktu's heritage. The planned rehabilitation of the former Ahmed Baba Centre could not be carried out owing to persistent administrative and access constraints.

27. Through the programme's gender action plan, women's involvement in restoration activities was systematically integrated, emphasising their ancestral role in safeguarding heritage sites.

28. Under the *memorialisation facility*, and at the community's request, the "Qâloum" memorial was erected in Kabara, complementing the "Louha" memorial in the medina of Timbuktu; it incorporates a high-flow water point supplying ten cubic metres of drinking water per hour. A permanent exhibition documenting the 2012 destruction, the protected buildings and the subsequent reparations was installed at the Timbuktu Municipal Museum, where further restoration works were also completed. Community-based psychological support continued during the reporting period, bringing the total to 71 rounds engaging 2,162 participants, of whom 71.2 per cent were women. Five community facilitators completed advanced training in Bamako in December 2025 to conduct future sessions independently.

29. The *economic resilience facility* comprised a micro-project fund and macro-projects developed by the municipality of Timbuktu, both finalised during the reporting period. The TFV supported 70 local initiatives — 60 in Timbuktu and 10 in Bamako — across the productive sector, heritage preservation, environmental sustainability and social cohesion, selected through an open and inclusive local process, with additional in-kind assistance to 15 high-performing organisations and renewed support to three initiatives affected by flooding. Four local monitoring and evaluation committees were established and trained to assume responsibility for follow-up of the initiatives in Timbuktu, and participation in the 2025 Timbuktu Art and Culture Biennial enhanced their visibility and created income-generating opportunities. The three macro-projects, addressing infrastructure and sanitation, were confirmed by municipal inspection as satisfactorily completed; additional funding allowed for two further cesspools and a city-wide sanitation initiative supporting environmental cleanliness around protected sites.

c. Stocktaking and evaluation

30. The TFV conducted a cross-programme stocktaking exercise to identify lessons learned and to strengthen institutional approaches to reparations programming, drawing on its experience in Mali and in other country programmes. The exercise comprised stakeholder interviews and a multi-stakeholder workshop in Bamako, bringing together implementing partners, national and local authorities, civil

society, victims' representatives and reparations experts to review methodologies and inform future programme design. The findings and recommendations relevant to the *Al Mahdi* programme will be presented in the TFV's final report.

31. During the reporting period, the TFV also commissioned a final independent evaluation of the reparations programme by a team from the University of Edinburgh and the University of Cambridge. The evaluation uses qualitative and quantitative methodologies, including interviews with victims, a sample of the general population and key stakeholders. The results of the evaluation will inform the TFV's final report to the Trial Chamber on the implementation of the reparations.

d. Cooperation with national authorities

32. The Government of Mali participated actively in the implementation of reparations through a steering committee, which has been chaired since September 2025 by the Minister for Peace, Reconciliation and National Cohesion. At a high-level interministerial meeting in November 2025, the Minister noted that the programme had met 95 per cent of its objectives and made recommendations for its closure. In April 2026, the TFV informed the Government that the programme had been completed as of 31 March 2026.

2. Reparations Programmes under Implementation

a. Reparations Programmes in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

I. The Lubanga case

33. 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

34. 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 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 TFV. The Trial Chamber has invited the TFV to complement the liability amount to the extent possible. By 30 June 2026, the Board of Directors had complemented US\$ 11,567,671.

35. The Former Child Soldiers programme is implemented with reserve funds received by the TFV between 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

36. 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.

II. The Ntaganda case

37. 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. The *Ntaganda* Reparations Order recognises two groups of victims eligible to receive reparations: former child soldier victims and victims of the attacks.

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

Liability amount and funds raised

39. 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 benefits 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.

40. 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.

41. By 30 June 2026, the TFV had used its resources to complement approximately 90 per cent of the total liability amount represented through the joint Former Child Soldiers Programme and approximately €620,000 of the liability amount regarding Victims of the Attacks in the *Ntaganda* case. The resources used comprised unrestricted contributions and contributions earmarked for, or allocated to, reparations in the *Lubanga* and *Ntaganda* cases, notably from the governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Spain and Sweden.

Eligibility of victims to receive reparations

42. Pursuant to the Chamber's decisions, responsibility for the administrative process of outreach, identification, eligibility assessment and notification of victims rests with the Registry through the Victims Participation and Reparations Section (VPRS). Initially instructed to complete the process by 31 December 2025, the Registry was granted an extension of time by Trial Chamber II on 2 April 2026 in light of the operational challenges associated with the identification, eligibility assessment and notification of a large number of potential beneficiaries.

43. As at 30 June 2026, Trial Chamber II had endorsed 3,055 victims as eligible for reparations. Of these, 914 were former child soldier victims identified during the *Ntaganda* case phase (in addition to the former child soldiers identified during the *Lubanga* case phase). The TFV had received from the Registry updated contact information for 596 eligible former child soldier victims, who had been notified of their eligibility and invited to enrol in the joint Former Child Soldiers Programme. In addition, the TFV had received updated contact information for 325 eligible victims of the attacks identified as being in urgent need, enabling their participation in the initial reparations programme pending the establishment of the full Victims of the Attacks Programme.

III. Joint *Lubanga* and *Ntaganda* Former Child Soldiers Programme

44. Following the approval by Trial Chamber II of the TFV's Draft Implementation Plan in the *Ntaganda* case in February 2024, the TFV took steps to ensure that the collective and symbolic reparations awarded in the *Lubanga* case extend to the group of former child soldier victims in the *Ntaganda* case. As recognised by Trial Chamber II, the victim populations in the two cases substantially overlap.

45. The joint Former Child Soldiers Programme was initiated by the TFV in March 2021. The programme concerns collective service-based and symbolic reparations benefiting former child soldier victims and their families and other individuals affected by the recruitment, conscription and use of children in hostilities. The symbolic component of the programme was completed in December 2025. Until then, reparations were delivered through two implementing partners. Since the completion of the symbolic component, the programme has continued through one implementing partner delivering the collective service-based reparations.

Collective service-based reparations

46. 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 socioeconomic rehabilitation measures. 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.

47. 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 socioeconomic measures, starts in parallel to medical and psychological treatment. Other socioeconomic support measures commence only as soon as medical practitioners determine that the beneficiary is physically and mentally fit to participate. Socioeconomic 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 socioeconomic 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.

48. As of 30 June 2026, 1,770 direct beneficiaries and 216 indirect beneficiaries identified in the *Lubanga* case phase had been enrolled in the programme. During the reporting period, the TFV also continued the delivery of reparations measures to eligible victims located outside Ituri. In addition, based on the *Ntaganda* Reparations Order, the TFV strengthened the measures implemented for former child soldier victims who suffered sexual and gender-based violence as a result of the crimes committed by Mr Ntaganda. As of 30 June 2026, 596 eligible former child soldier victims in the *Ntaganda* case had been notified of their eligibility and invited to enrol in the joint Former Child Soldiers Programme, of whom 369 had commenced receiving rehabilitation services.

49. In 2025 and 2026, the programme continued identifying and contacting the remaining direct and indirect eligible victims in the *Lubanga* case. This remains a challenging process, as approximately 100 direct victims have been unreachable since the programme started in 2021.

Collective symbolic reparations

50. In 2025, the TFV completed the delivery of the symbolic reparations component of the joint Former Child Soldiers Programme in the *Lubanga* and *Ntaganda* cases. The symbolic reparations, approved by the Chambers, comprised two complementary activities: (i) the construction of memorialisation centres to host community-based commemorative and reconciliation activities; and (ii) the development of mobile memorialisation, reintegration and reconciliation initiatives aimed at raising awareness of the crimes, recognising the harm suffered by former child soldiers and supporting their reintegration into affected communities. The symbolic component was implemented by the TFV from October 2021 to December 2025 through a locally based consortium of implementing partners.

51. The programme was designed with extensive participation and consultation of victims and affected communities. Decisions on the location of the memorialisation centres followed four rounds of community consultations and took into account, *inter alia*, whether communities had been particularly affected by the conscription, enlistment and use of child soldiers. Following these consultations, four sites in eastern DRC were selected. To promote sustainability and community ownership, local committees were established to oversee the construction and subsequently manage the centres. Community ownership was further demonstrated through the provision of land and the granting of construction and land-use rights. Construction of the memorialisation centres commenced in 2023.

52. In 2025, the TFV completed the construction of four memorialisation centres in Ituri Province in the DRC and concluded the implementation of the mobile memorialisation, reintegration and reconciliation initiatives. The centres were inaugurated and handed over to the communities during ceremonies held in July and December 2025, attended by provincial authorities, victims and community members. Together, these measures represent a meaningful step towards acknowledging the harm suffered by former child soldiers, supporting victims' healing and community reintegration, and promoting reconciliation within affected communities.

IV. Ntaganda Victims of the Attacks Programme

53. In addition to the former child soldier victims, the *Ntaganda* Reparations Order recognises a second group of beneficiaries comprising the victims of the attacks. Pending the establishment of the full Victims of the Attacks Programme, 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, which was partly approved by the Trial Chamber on 23 July 2021. The

initial reparations programme provides medical, psychological and basic socio-economic rehabilitation measures to priority victims pending the implementation of the full programme.

54. By June 2026, since the start of the initial reparations programme for the victims of the attacks, 194 priority victims in urgent need were included in the programme.

55. During 2026, the TFV continued the procurement process to select implementing partners for the full Victims of the Attacks Programme. In parallel, the TFV continued its cooperation with the VPRS of the Registry, drawing on lessons learned from previous eligibility processes following the transfer of eligibility determination functions from the TFV to the Registry pursuant to Trial Chamber decisions issued in 2023.

V. Reparations programme for victims in the Ongwen case – situation in Uganda

56. Following the conviction of Mr Dominic Ongwen on 4 February 2021, the Trial Chamber IX issued on 28 February 2024 a Reparations Order. The Chamber set Mr Ongwen's liability amount at €52,429,000 and awarded collective community-based rehabilitation measures and symbolic satisfaction measures, including a symbolic award of €750 for each eligible victim. The Trial Chamber estimated that the Reparations Order would benefit a minimum of 49,772 victims.

57. On 18 February 2025, Trial Chamber IX approved the TFV's Implementation Plan for reparations. On 7 April 2025, the Appeals Chamber confirmed the Reparations Order, thereby concluding the judicial reparations phase.

Eligibility of victims to receive reparations

58. Pursuant to the Reparations Order, the Registry, through the VPRS, is responsible for the identification, eligibility assessment and notification of victims. By the end of the reporting period, the VPRS had found 4,779 victims eligible for reparations, and notification of victims identified as being in dire need commenced in January 2026. The eligibility process remains under way, and the figure is therefore provisional.

59. During the reporting period, the Registry also requested an extension of time to complete the identification, eligibility assessment and notification process. The TFV participated actively in these proceedings, submitting a number of written observations from January 2026 onwards and participating in a status conference convened by the Trial Chamber to contribute to the identification of efficiencies. At the end of the reporting period, the Chamber's decision on the Registry's request remained pending. Following the approval of the Implementation Plan, the TFV continued preparations for the implementation of reparations. During the preparatory phase, the TFV first carried out a baseline study and then focused on establishing the necessary legal, operational and institutional foundations to enable the timely and effective delivery of reparations. In particular, the TFV enhanced its cooperation with the VPRS and the Public Information and Outreach Section (PIOS) with a view to ensuring coordinated engagement with victims and affected communities. The TFV also initiated community-level consultations on the participatory mechanism provided for in the approved Implementation Plan, and commenced preparatory work on its establishment, culminating in community-based elections to constitute committees representing victims from the relevant case locations and thematic crime groups. The TFV engaged with relevant governmental authorities and civil society actors in order to foster cooperation, ensure complementarity and facilitate the future implementation of reparations. At the same time, the TFV took preparatory measures to ensure that victims in the category of dire need receive appropriate services without delay, pending the full roll-out of reparations activities.

Funding

60. Following the launch of its first urgent funding appeal for €5 million in June 2024, the TFV secured the first funding for the implementation of reparations in the *Ongwen* case. In 2025, the TFV mobilised more than €1 million through an earmarked contribution from Finland, the first donor to the *Ongwen* programme; the proceeds of the external private donations campaign (the OPCV20 Campaign); and allocations by the Board of Directors to the *Ongwen* reparations programme. Resource mobilisation for the programme continues, and the TFV will complement the liability of Mr Ongwen to the fullest extent possible.

3. Reparations Proceedings and Programmes under Development

a. *Al Hassan case – situation in Mali*

61. On 26 June 2024, Trial Chamber X convicted Mr Al Hassan 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.

62. On 16 June 2025, the TFV submitted its observations on reparations, as instructed by the Chamber in December 2024. In preparing these observations, the TFV was guided by its mandate to give visibility to the plight of victims. To this end, it conducted extensive consultations with victims and affected communities in Timbuktu, as well as with national authorities, civil society organisations and other stakeholders, in order to better understand the current circumstances of victims, the continuing impact of the crimes and their views on appropriate reparations. The observations sought to convey the experiences, priorities and current situation of the various members of the Timbuktu community affected by the crimes for which Mr Al Hassan was convicted.

63. On 17 September 2025, Trial Chamber X convened a public hearing on reparations, marking the first time in the Court's history that such a hearing was held before the issuance of a Reparations Order. During the hearing, the TFV presented additional oral observations based on its continuing consultations and research, responded to questions from the Chamber and provided updated cost projections for the implementation of potential reparations measures.

64. On 28 April 2026, Trial Chamber X issued its Reparations Order, estimating that approximately 65,202 members of the community of the city of Timbuktu are eligible direct victims of the crime against humanity of persecution. The Chamber assessed Mr Al Hassan's personal financial liability at €7,250,000. In light of Mr Al Hassan's indigent status, the Chamber invited and urged the TFV to complement the liability amount to the maximum extent possible through its own resources and fundraising efforts.

65. The Chamber awarded collective community-based reparations for the benefit of the Timbuktu community, comprising socio-economic, educational and psychological rehabilitation programmes, together with symbolic and satisfaction measures. These measures are intended to acknowledge the violations suffered by the community, safeguard victims' dignity, and promote reconciliation and social cohesion. In addition, the Chamber awarded a limited individualised rehabilitation component, providing physical and psychological rehabilitation for the 49 direct victims identified in the judgment and for "similarly situated" victims of persecution who continue to suffer persistent harm resulting from acts consistent with torture, cruel treatment or other underlying acts of persecution.

66. Following the issuance of the Reparations Order, the TFV commenced preparations for the implementation of reparations. While the prevailing security situation has not yet permitted in-person consultations with victims in Timbuktu, the TFV has undertaken preparatory work to enable consultations as soon as conditions permit. In parallel, the TFV has engaged closely with the VPRS, legal representatives of victims and other participants in relation to the eligibility process, including through submissions requested by the Chamber concerning the modalities for determining victims' eligibility for reparations.

67. The TFV has also initiated preparations for the development of the Draft Implementation Plan, including preliminary programme design, planning for victim consultations and assessment of implementation modalities. Pursuant to the Chamber's order, the Draft Implementation Plan is to be developed in consultation with victims and the Timbuktu community and submitted to the Chamber by 25 January 2027.

68. On 24 June 2026, the State of Mali deposited with the UN Secretary-General its notification on withdrawal from the Rome Statute. In collaboration with the Registry, efforts are underway to foster continued cooperation in the context of the implementation of Reparations.

b. *Yekatom and Ngaïssona case*

69. Mr Yekatom and Mr Ngaïssona were convicted and sentenced in July 2025 for war crimes and crimes against humanity. The judicial reparations stage has since commenced, with the Trial Chamber establishing a schedule for written submissions and observations; appeals against the convictions and sentences remain pending. From November 2025 onwards, the TFV, in close cooperation with the VPRS, conducted extensive consultations with victims and affected communities to inform the

reparations proceedings. These consultations were undertaken through a series of field missions to and within the Central African Republic (CAR), including visits to camps hosting displaced victims, and enabled the TFV to gather information on victims' experiences, current circumstances and views regarding appropriate reparations. The TFV also consulted a broad range of other stakeholders, including national authorities, civil society organisations, legal representatives of victims and relevant organs of the Court, to inform its assessment of victims' harm, appropriate modalities of reparations, their costs, and priorities for reparations.

70. The TFV submitted its observations on reparations to the Trial Chamber on 15 April 2026. Drawing on the consultations conducted with victims and affected communities, the observations addressed, *inter alia*, the harm suffered by victims, possible reparations modalities, implementation considerations and preliminary cost estimates. A reparations hearing has been scheduled for 1 October 2026.

c. *Abd-Al-Rahman case*

71. On 3 October 2022, Trial Chamber I instructed the Registry to carry out the mapping of all potentially eligible beneficiaries of reparations in the present case. On 6 October 2025, the Chamber convicted Mr Abd-Al-Rahman of 27 counts of crimes against humanity and war crimes committed in Darfur, the Sudan, between August 2003 and April 2004. On 9 December 2025, Mr Abd-Al-Rahman was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment. The conviction and sentence are currently under appeal.

72. During the first and second quarters of 2026, the TFV, in close cooperation with the VPRS and the legal representative of victims, undertook extensive consultations to inform the reparations proceedings. Owing to the prevailing security situation, these consultations were conducted remotely, marking the TFV's first direct engagement with victims and affected communities in relation to the situation in Darfur. The TFV also engaged with a broad range of other stakeholders to better understand victims' experiences, the continuing impact of the crimes and appropriate reparations modalities.

73. The TFV submitted its observations on reparations to the Trial Chamber on 6 July 2026 drawing on the consultations conducted with victims, affected communities and other stakeholders throughout January and June 2026, the observations addressed, *inter alia*, the different categories of victims, appropriate reparations modalities, implementation considerations and considerations relevant to the costs of implementation. The reparations proceedings have also benefited from extensive participation by *amici curiae*, providing the Chamber with a broad range of expert perspectives relevant to the determination of reparations. A reparations hearing has been scheduled for 8 September 2026, following which the Chamber is expected to issue a Reparations Order.

B. Other Programmes for the Benefit of Victims

74. The TFV also implements programmes for the benefit of victims through the provision of medical treatment, psychological rehabilitation, socio-economic support, education, peacebuilding and commemorative activities. Those programmes are initiated by the Board of Directors under regulation 50(a) of the Regulations of the TFV, upon notification to the relevant Pre-Trial Chamber, and are designed to catalyse national and international responses to needs of the victims. They may be implemented before or in preparation for reparations ordered by the Court, in parallel with reparations, where accused persons have been acquitted although crimes were nevertheless committed, or in situations in which no case has yet come before the Court. These programmes are commonly referred to as "assistance programmes".

75. During this reporting period, from July 2025 to June 2026, the TFV delivered measures under these programmes to 2,071 beneficiaries, of whom 74 percent were female and 595 were survivors of sexual and gender-based violence.

1. Programmes under implementation

76. During the reporting period, the TFV continued to give effect to the decision of the Board of Directors to progressively scale down programmes for the benefit of victims and to prioritise reparations, in a manner consistent with the completion of programme cycles and, where relevant, transition to reparations. Of the seven programmes implemented during the previous reporting period, three remained ongoing: the programme in the Central African Republic was renewed for a further year, the programme in Georgia was extended for several months, and the programme in Mali is scheduled to conclude in September 2026. Decisions on any further extensions remain under consideration, subject to the availability of resources.

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

Programme overview

77. Following the acquittal of Mr Bemba in 2018, the TFV renewed its commitment to victims in the situation in the Central African Republic (CAR), launching a pilot programme in September 2020 that expanded into a full programme in February 2021. Delivered through five projects across 27 locations in six provinces, including Bangui, the programme provides integrated medical, psychological, educational, social and economic support to survivors of conflict-related sexual violence in the CAR I and CAR II situations and to their families, with the objective of promoting recovery, restoring dignity and supporting victims in rebuilding their lives.

Key activities and achievements

78. During the reporting period, the programme continued in its sixth year, maintaining its focus on survivors of sexual and gender-based violence. Medical interventions contributed to the recovery of more than 8,106 survivors with severe health conditions, and psychosocial support reached more than 14,075 survivors.

79. Cumulatively, the TFV has invested €5.3 million in the programme since 2020, reaching 14,982 beneficiaries, of whom 60 per cent are women and 30 per cent men. They include more than 10,764 survivors of sexual and gender-based violence and approximately 1,395 children born of rape. As at 30 June 2026, a further 3,319 indirect victims, principally family members and partners affected by the consequences of the violence, had also received support.

i. Health and Psychological Recovery

80. A total of 8,106 survivors have accessed medical care for conditions resulting from rape and sexual violence, including 207 women who received specialised gynaecological treatment; as at June 2026, 60 women had undergone successful reparative surgery for obstetric complications linked to conflict-related sexual violence. A further 1,501 people living with HIV/AIDS received combined nutritional and medical support, with improved health status and treatment outcomes. More than 80 per cent of beneficiaries report noticeable improvements in their well-being and in their ability to take part in family life, community activities and economic engagement.

81. Through individual and group psychotherapy, 14,075 individuals have received comprehensive, individualised psychological care, and 10,345 survivors of sexual and gender-based violence report improved mental health and psychosocial well-being, with strengthened resilience and better reintegration into family and community life. The programme has also reinforced local capacity by training 108 social workers in holistic mental health and psychosocial support. In parallel, 2,204 family mediation sessions have contributed to reducing stigma and improving the acceptance of survivors and children born of rape within their families and communities, and 56 birth certificates have been secured for children born of rape, strengthening their legal identity, access to essential services and social inclusion.

ii. Socio Economic Empowerment, and education

82. Of the 3,413 survivors who received vocational training and livelihood support, 3,319 have established sustainable income-generating activities and are now self-employed. Seventy village savings and loan associations have been created, benefiting 2,681 survivors through improved access to savings and loans and strengthened financial resilience. The programme has supported approximately 1,395 children born of rape and other vulnerable children in accessing formal education, reducing their risk of social exclusion and delinquency, and more than 175 households have received housing assistance, improving safety, stability and living conditions. A further 465 survivors have regained access to education through literacy and numeracy programmes implemented in partnership with the Ministry of Education, strengthening their self-esteem, confidence and social inclusion.

iii. Strengthening Families and Gender Equality

83. Many survivors continue to experience stigma, discrimination and domestic violence. Through a gender-transformative approach, the programme has delivered gender equality and healing-focused training to 687 couples and continued to pilot a positive masculinity approach aimed at preventing further violence during the reporting period. More than 82 per cent of participating couples report positive changes in family relationships, communication and shared decision-making, with men showing greater involvement in household responsibilities and a stronger commitment to non-violent relationships. Those changes have contributed to safer households, improved well-being of children and

stronger social cohesion, indicating that survivor the recovery of survivors is significantly strengthened when men are actively engaged.

iv. Enhancing the impact of the programme

84. Throughout the reporting period, implementing partners conducted outreach and awareness-raising activities in Bangui and the provinces, including community sensitisation sessions, radio broadcasts and meetings with local leaders. Reaching approximately 17,000 individuals, those activities improved understanding of sexual and gender-based violence, fostered more supportive attitudes towards survivors and helped to reduce stigma and discrimination in affected communities.

b. Programme for the benefit of victims in the situation in Georgia

Programme overview

85. The TFV launched its three-year programme for the benefit of victims in the situation in Georgia on 1 April 2023, with an annual investment of €200,000 funded from earmarked contributions and prior allocations. The programme provides the most vulnerable victims with medical treatment, counselling and psychosocial support, together with livelihood and socio-economic initiatives, in order to address harm resulting from war crimes and crimes against humanity committed in and around the South Ossetia region between 1 July and 10 October 2008. It is delivered by two implementing partners in more than 20 villages adjacent to the Administrative Boundary Line in the Shida Kartli region and in more than 10 settlements for internally displaced persons in the Mtskheta-Mtianeti and Kvemo Kartli regions.

Key activities and achievements

86. During the reporting period, the TFV continued to implement the programme, extending the contracts of its implementing partners through limited cost extensions. From July 2025 to June 2026, 676 individuals received direct support through a range of measures. These included counselling for 157 individuals, psychosocial counselling for 195 and assistance in establishing income-generating activities, such as fruit, vegetable and bee farming, for 168. A further 16 internally displaced and war-affected individuals received small grants across three regions, with implementation continuing into the second half of 2026. Cumulatively, since April 2023, 3,062 individuals have benefited directly from the programme.

87. The programme also engages young people from conflict-affected villages through workshops and training. During the reporting period, participants produced short video stories about life in close proximity to the Administrative Boundary Line, which will form the basis of a documentary film to be entered in international competitions with the support of the implementing partners of the programme.

Enhancing the impact of the programme

88. In October 2025, the ICC Deputy Prosecutor visited Georgia to deepen cooperation with national authorities, civil society and affected communities and to raise public awareness of the three outstanding warrants of arrest in the situation. During the visit, the Deputy Prosecutor met TFV implementing partners and beneficiaries at two field offices. In March 2026, a high-level TFV delegation comprising the Chair of the Board of Directors, the Executive Director and members of the Secretariat met the Deputy Minister of Justice, the Governor of the Shida Kartli region, the Mayor of Gori municipality, and ambassadors and deputy heads of diplomatic missions, as well as implementing partners and beneficiaries. The authorities reaffirmed their commitment to continued cooperation with the Court and the TFV should the programme be extended.

89. On 17 March 2026, one implementing partner held a closing ceremony for the livelihood component in Gori, attended by the TFV delegation and diplomatic representatives of States Parties and European Union member States. In November 2025, another implementing partner published **War and Resilience**, a collection of stories from victims of the 2008 conflict, which was presented at Ilia State University.

c. Programme for the benefit of victims in the situation in Mali

Programme overview

90. In parallel with the implementation of reparations in the *Al Mahdi* case, the TFV maintains a programme for the benefit of victims in Mali addressing harm resulting from emblematic and thematic incidents amounting to war crimes or crimes against humanity in the regions of Mopti and Gao and the district of Bamako. The programme provides assistance in areas particularly affected by the conflict between 2012 and 2021, including areas in which victims of cases before the Court are located. The

programme also seeks to catalyse national efforts: it was designed and implemented to provide victims with assistance pending the operationalisation of the national reparations programme mandated by Malian law in July 2023.

91. A consortium of nine Malian non-governmental organisations, known as P15, was selected as the implementing partner in 2022. To date, the TFV has invested €1,166,000 in the programme, funded through earmarked contributions from the Government of Canada.

Key activities

92. The programme follows a community-based approach in which affected communities play a central role in identifying priorities and determining the measures to be implemented. In 2023, a Strategic Orientation Committee composed of civil society actors and representatives identified ten priority incidents – seven emblematic and three thematic incidents, including one relating to sexual violence – among 89 documented incidents to be addressed by the programme.

93. Local committees, established as intra-community bodies for each incident, play a central role in ensuring that the programme is understood and firmly rooted within the affected communities. Through 27 community dialogues involving 555 people, including 162 women, interviews with 415 people, and stories collected from 680 people as part of a baseline study conducted using the SenseMaker methodology, each community designed the package of measures to be implemented. Given the nature and impact of the incidents, the majority of communities prioritised community-based measures.

94. The operational phase commenced towards the end of 2024 with a pilot initiative covering two incidents, one in Gao and one in Mopti. Following implementation of the initial collective measures, the TFV scaled up the programme to additional communities and incidents. The measures directly benefit 34,669 people, including 18,669 women. Individual measures were prioritised and delivered to 240 beneficiaries, including 146 women.

95. Psychosocial support forms an important component of the community-based measures. Members of affected communities were trained to facilitate rounds of community-based therapy, enabling the provision of continuous psychosocial support within the communities.

96. In 2024 and 2025, the TFV also provided training to the implementing partner on conflict sensitivity and gender equality. In the context of persistent insecurity and entrenched gender inequalities, that work seeks to strengthen gender-responsive programme delivery and ensure that the programme contributes to, rather than undermines, the participation and protection of women and girls.

2. Programmes completed during the period

97. Activities under the programmes for the benefit of victims in the three eastern provinces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in Côte d'Ivoire, in Kenya and in northern Uganda concluded in the first half of 2025. During the reporting period, the TFV focused on their orderly closure. Alongside programmatic and financial closure, it conducted stocktaking and lessons learned exercises for each, bringing together implementing partners, national authorities, civil society and victims' representatives, in order to consolidate what those programmes have demonstrated about delivering reparative measures to victims of Rome Statute crimes and to apply those lessons to the design of future programmes, including reparations.

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

98. In 2021, the TFV initiated a programme for the benefit of victims and communities affected by 13 emblematic incidents that took place between 2002 and 2011 in Côte d'Ivoire. The programme was launched in the context of the acquittals of Mr Laurent Gbagbo and Mr Charles Blé Goudé and the termination of proceedings against Ms Simone Gbagbo. Operating across Abidjan and the regions of Haut-Sassandra, Guémon and Cavally, it aimed to address the physical, psychological and material harm suffered by victims and affected communities and to complement national reparations initiatives.

99. The programme was completed on 31 May 2025. Over the course of its implementation, 835 victims benefited from individualised physical, psychological and socio-economic rehabilitation measures, while more than 10,000 individuals participated in collective measures. The programme also included the construction of six memorials, installed in cooperation with the national authorities across the country. More than 131,000 victims benefited from the memorialisation activities.

100. Throughout implementation, the TFV engaged with the Government of Côte d'Ivoire with a view to complementing national transitional justice and reparations initiatives and embedding the programme's memorialisation initiatives within broader national responses to past violations. Films and photographic materials documenting the experiences of affected communities and the processes undertaken in relation to the 13 emblematic incidents were also produced in order to preserve the legacy of the programme and support continued recognition of the harm suffered.

101. During the reporting period, the TFV continued stocktaking activities for the completed programme, focusing on the experience of delivering individual rehabilitation to victims in urgent need and memorialisation measures for affected communities. The exercise brought together implementing partners, national authorities, civil society and victims' representatives to consolidate lessons from the programme and inform future TFV programming, including reparations.

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

102. Since 2008, the TFV has implemented successive assistance programmes in the three eastern provinces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). The most recent programme cycle, initiated in 2019, was completed in April 2025. During that cycle, more than 16,195 direct beneficiaries received socio-economic, medical and psychological services, including support for victims who suffered mutilation and survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, alongside peace education and community-based reconciliation activities that reached tens of thousands of victims.

103. Taken together, the assistance programmes implemented by the TFV in eastern DRC between 2008 and 2025 represented an investment of approximately US\$ 29.4 million and benefited 246,126 individuals, including victims who suffered mutilation and survivors of sexual and gender-based violence.

104. During the reporting period, the TFV conducted a stocktaking exercise for the completed programme. A large closing and stocktaking workshop was held in December 2025, bringing together implementing partners, national and provincial authorities, representatives of national reparations mechanisms of the DRC, international organisations based in Ituri Province and other relevant stakeholders to assess the achievements and challenges of the programme, consolidate lessons learned and support the orderly closure and handover of programme activities.

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

105. The TFV implemented a programme for the benefit of victims in the situation in Kenya from 1 April 2023 until April 2025 with a value of €300,000. The programme focused on reducing the physical and psychological harm suffered by survivors of sexual and gender-based crimes and their families as a result of the 2007/2008 post-election violence through medical treatment, psychological rehabilitation and socio-economic support.

106. By the completion of the programme, 200 survivors of sexual and gender-based crimes had been enrolled. Of those, 155 received medical treatment, comprising 136 women and 19 men; 154 received psychological rehabilitation and counselling, comprising 138 women and 16 men; and 93 received vocational training and mentorship on business models, comprising 86 women and seven men. The programme complemented those individualised measures with community engagement and awareness-raising activities, including local radio programmes addressing sexual and gender-based crimes and the harm suffered by survivors.

107. Following the completion of service delivery in April 2025, the TFV and its implementing partners took measures to ensure the orderly closure of the programme and the transition of beneficiaries, including referrals to other programmes and services where available. A closing and stocktaking workshop was held in Nairobi, bringing together implementing partners and other relevant stakeholders to assess the programme's achievements and challenges, consolidate lessons learned and inform future TFV programming, including reparations.

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

108. Since 2008, the TFV has implemented successive programmes for victims in northern Uganda. The most recent programme cycle, implemented between 2019 and 2025, concluded on 3 April 2025, with a no-cost extension for implementing partners remaining in place until October 2025 to allow for the orderly closure of activities. During that cycle, the TFV directly supported 46,199 conflict-affected victims through physical and psychological rehabilitation and socio-economic support.

109. The programme provided physical rehabilitation, including surgery, prosthetic devices, physiotherapy and medical treatment, to persons injured as a result of the conflict, alongside trauma counselling, psychosocial services and livelihood support aimed at strengthening the recovery and resilience. In the final year of implementation alone, more than 13,707 conflict-affected victims received comprehensive medical, psychological and socio-economic support.

110. Taken together, the programmes implemented by the TFV in northern Uganda between 2008 and 2025 represented an investment of approximately €17 million and benefited 231,172 individuals, including victims who suffered mutilation and survivors of sexual and gender-based violence.

111. During the reporting period, the TFV conducted a stocktaking exercise for the completed programme, including through a workshop in northern Uganda bringing together implementing partners, victims' representatives and other relevant stakeholders to assess the programme's achievements and challenges and consolidate lessons from more than 17 years of assistance programming. The stocktaking formed part of a broader exercise also covering the programme in Côte d'Ivoire and the *Al Mahdi* reparations programme, aimed at identifying lessons relevant to the design and implementation of future TFV programmes, including reparations.

e. Crosscutting stocktaking activities

112. In addition to the stocktaking conducted for individual completed programmes, the TFV undertook a broader stocktaking and lessons learned exercise spanning the completed programmes in northern Uganda and Côte d'Ivoire and the completed *Al Mahdi* reparations programme. Workshops were held in Kampala and Bamako, bringing together implementing partners and other relevant stakeholders to examine experiences and lessons from programme design and implementation across different contexts and modalities. The exercise aimed to consolidate cross-cutting lessons on the delivery of reparative measures to victims of Rome Statute crimes and to inform the design and implementation of future TFV programmes, including reparations. The findings of the exercise were under preparation at the end of the reporting period.

3. Programmes under development

113. In November 2023, the Board of Directors issued an appeal for contributions to facilitate a review of the plight of victims in situations in which the Court actively exercises its jurisdiction and in which the TFV is not yet active. In 2024, these efforts resulted in voluntary contributions of €150,000 from Latvia and €750,000 from Spain, both earmarked for the situation in Ukraine, and an additional contribution of €250,000 from Spain for other situations in which 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. The TFV is at an early stage of conducting preliminary assessments for potential programmes in those situations.

114. During the reporting period, the TFV commenced the preliminary assessment phase for a potential programme for the benefit of victims in the situation in Ukraine. A consultant was engaged to support the assessment, which has so far included a desk review and consultations with victims and victims' organisations, as well as with a broad range of relevant stakeholders. The assessment will inform the understanding of the TFV of the harm and needs of victims and the potential scope and design of a future programme for the benefit of victims.

III. Goal 2: Visibility and Financial Resilience

115. 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

116. During the reporting period, the TFV continued to strengthen its financial resilience through the implementation of its fund mobilisation strategy, intensified engagement with States Parties and other public donors, the development of private fundraising, and the strengthening of its dedicated fund mobilisation capacity. Those efforts took place against the background of a significant decrease in voluntary contributions in 2025, followed by a substantial increase in contributions during the first half of 2026.

1. Contributions to the Trust Fund for Victims

117. From 1 January to 31 December 2025, the TFV received a total amount of €2,065,679 in voluntary contributions from States and €68,121 in cash contributions from individuals through private donations. Contributions from States in 2025 represented 35 per cent of the amount received in 2024.

118. The following 26 States Parties contributed to the TFV in 2025: Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Spain, and Switzerland. Resources available in 2025 also included those from multi-year grants initiated in previous years with Canada, Ireland, Spain, and Sweden through the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), supporting reparations and programmes for the benefit of victims.

119. During the first half of 2026, voluntary contributions increased significantly. From 1 January to 30 June 2026, the TFV received a total amount of €4,401,597.71 from the European Commission and the following States Parties: Armenia, Colombia, Malta, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Slovenia and the United Kingdom, together with €39,881 in cash contributions from individuals through private donations. Contributions during the first six months of 2026 were therefore more than twice the total amount received during 2025. It is noteworthy that with the first ever contribution of Armenia and the European Commission, the TFV has now been supported by 54 States Parties and one regional organisation.

120. *Multiannual public contributions:* The first-ever contribution agreement with the European Commission has been concluded at a total amount of €5 million for a period of three years supporting the TFV's reparations programmes. That development contributed to broadening the TFV's donor base and strengthening access to multiannual and institutional funding. During the reporting period, the TFV engaged in discussions with several additional donors for multi-annual funding, for which it will report on the results in the next reporting period.

121. *Private contributions:* In 2025, the OPCV20 Victims Donation Campaign accounted for 63 per cent of all private donations received by the TFV. Endorsed by the TFV Board of Directors and led by the Office of Public Counsel for Victims (OPCV) to commemorate its 20th anniversary, the campaign aimed to raise funds in support of victims benefiting from reparations proceedings before the Court. Launched on 17 July 2025, the initiative generated €80,000 in contributions from private individuals, an academic institution and a private company. Of that amount, €43,054 was received in 2025, the remainder being received in 2026.

122. Details of voluntary contributions received in this period are outlined in Annex II to the present report.

2. Essential political support

123. As part of the general debate of the eightieth session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), over 40 States Parties to the Rome Statute explicitly expressed support to the TFV. As a result, the UNGA 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/80/6, of 19 August 2024.

124. At the 24th session of the ASP, a substantive number of States Parties expressed support for the TFV. Through Resolution ICC-ASP/23/Res.1, the Assembly of States called upon states to make contributions and to positively respond to requests for contributions.

3. Fund mobilisation approach

125. During the reporting period, the TFV intensified its resource mobilisation efforts, working both to refine its strategies and approaches and to undertake extensive engagement with public donors. These efforts built on the framework of the Fund Mobilisation Strategy developed in 2024, which has guided the TFV towards a more systematic and diversified approach to fund mobilisation, and the exchanges with States held in that regard, as part of the Facilitation of the Trust Fund for Victims in 2025 and 2026.

126. The fund mobilisation 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.

4. Engagement and fund mobilisation activities

127. Following the Assembly's approval of three partially funded posts, the TFV appointed an External Relations Coordinator in July 2025 to lead the newly created External Relations Team. The team has since expanded through a Junior Professional Officer funded by Spain, the reassignment of an existing staff member, and the important support of interns. The team is responsible for fund mobilisation, donor relations and reporting, and supports engagement with States Parties, civil society, international and regional organisations, Assembly processes, and multilateral advocacy.

128. With this strengthened capacity, the TFV intensified and further systematised its engagement with States Parties and other public donors during the reporting period. Informed by progress achieved in 2025 and analysis of national budgetary and policy developments, the TFV developed a targeted approach for 2026 covering States across all regions. High-level engagement by the Chair of the Board of Directors and the Executive Director was complemented by sustained working-level engagement by the External Relations Team in The Hague and through missions to capitals of States Parties and situation countries, as well as remote engagements where appropriate.

129. The scale and geographical reach of this engagement increased significantly. Throughout 2025, the TFV conducted, physically or remotely, more than 100 consultations with delegations of 35 countries, as well as representatives of the United Nations, European Union and African Union. From January to June 2026 alone, the TFV conducted more than 120 consultations with delegations of nearly 60 countries and the European Union as well as representatives of five countries where programmes are implemented. Engagement took place in The Hague, and in capitals of States Parties including situation countries in which programmes are implemented.

130. *Engagement with States Parties in the Hague* –The Executive Director met regularly with ambassadors and government officials to establish new areas of collaboration and follow up on commitments and action points agreed during previous engagements. In parallel, members of the Board of Directors met with ambassadors of States Parties in The Hague during their visits, further strengthening relationships and advancing strategic priorities. At the working level, the External Relations Team maintained regular engagement with legal advisers from States Parties to ensure continuity and progress in discussions initiated by the Executive Director and the Board. Those interactions also provided valuable opportunities to leverage the support of States Parties in facilitating introductions and connections within their national administrative structures, as well as in helping the TFV address challenges and overcome obstacles related to fundraising and resource mobilisation in their respective countries.

131. *The Hague Working Group Facilitation* on the Trust Fund for Victims facilitated by Ambassador Vusi Madonsela from South Africa in 2025 and 2026 offered a platform to the TFV, not only to update States Parties on the impact of its work, but also to consult on its fund mobilisation strategy and advance the process for the operationalisation of paragraph 2. d) of the Resolution 1/6 Establishing the Trust Fund for Victims, which provides that the TFV may be funded by “resources, other than assessed contributions, as the Assembly of States Parties may decide to allocate to the Trust Fund.” During the third Facilitation session, the TFV has discussed with States the possibility for the ASP to proceed already this year with such contribution using cash surplus of 2024 which may remain after replenishment of the contingency fund and working capital fund. This proposal has been widely supported and the TFV is currently conducting further consultations before submitting formally the request to the ASP pursuant to Regulations 35 of the TFV Regulations. The TFV would welcome such contribution by the ASP regardless of the amount, as this would ensure that the TFV receives a funding source ensuring the representativity of States parties composing the Assembly and would contribute to renewing the consensus around the importance of the reparations mandate of the ICC.

132. *Engagement with development cooperation donors* – during the reporting period, the TFV engaged particularly with past and current contributors Canada, Ireland, Finland, Spain, and Sweden through Sida in order to report on programme implementation and results, discuss funding priorities and explore the continuation or expansion of existing partnerships. In addition, the TFV engaged with Denmark and Norway through the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad) to consider and/or negotiate ODA eligible contributions. The TFV also engaged with 11 additional States Parties to study the feasibility of development cooperation funding.

133. *Engagements in the capital of five situation countries* – Bamako, Bangui, Kinshasa, Kampala, and Tbilisi – enabled the TFV to present programme results directly to diplomatic and development partners and explore opportunities for country and programme-level funding. Those engagements enabled the TFV to identify donor priorities in each country, potential thematic alignment, and existing roadblocks to funding. On the basis of those findings, the TFV develops country specific approaches, and escalating identified roadblocks to ICC counterparts in The Hague and capitals to unlock political and administrative barriers. The TFV has formally encouraged the Governments of the respective situation countries to contribute financially to the programmes implemented for the benefit of their citizens, as a means of reinforcing ownership of the programmes, demonstrating to donors the importance that the respective Governments attach to the funding of those programmes and conveying to victims a strengthened recognition of the harm they have suffered. The TFV also promoted the integration of reparations into the bilateral dialogues of situation countries with foreign delegations, with the aim of elevating reparations as a national priority in order to attract funding from the donor community.

134. *Engagement with the European Commission* – The TFV further strengthened its engagement with European institutions during the reporting period. Building on engagement with the European Parliament, European Commission and European External Action Service in 2025, the TFV continued its engagement at different levels in Brussels, The Hague and situation countries. Following such engagement, the TFV has been intensively engaged in negotiating a contribution agreement earmarked to reparations in the second half of 2025 and the first quarter of 2026. As a result, the TFV concluded in 2026 its first-ever contribution agreement with the European Commission, for a total amount of €5 million over three years in support of the TFV's reparations programmes. The first tranche payment of more than €4 million was received in April 2026.

135. *Engagement at and in the margins of the ASP* – At the 24th session of the Assembly, the Board of Directors presented its annual report and intensified its external relations efforts on the margins of the session. The TFV held high-level bilateral meetings with representatives of 19 countries and several sessions with civil society organisations, including specific discussions with organisations from nine situation countries. For the first time, the TFV was invited to address delegations during the plenary's technical session on cooperation. In its address, it highlighted ways in which States Parties can strengthen cooperation with the Court, including by supporting victims eligible for reparations and other programmes for the benefit of victims.

136. *Engagement in multilateral fora and countries hosting them* also took place during the reporting period. The TFV engaged in Brussels with delegations of States Parties covering the ICC from Belgium, in the margin of the COJUR ICC to which the Executive Director was invited. The TFV also engaged with States Parties in Geneva, in the margin of a side-event focusing on reparations, to which the Chair of the Board was invited as a speaker, during the 61st session of the United Nations Human Rights Council organised with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Estonia. The TFV also presented its work in Mali on the margins of the 58th session of the United Nations Human Rights Council in Geneva and held consultations with the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) on the contribution of reparations to the implementation of the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation. In addition, the TFV engaged with representatives of the African Union and the European Union, including during missions to the Central African Republic and the DRC. The TFV also contributed to African Union high-level dialogue events in Accra held in the context of the African Union's Theme of the Year on reparations, highlighting the role of reparations in addressing the harms suffered by victims of international crimes and advancing justice, healing and social cohesion.

137. *Private fund mobilisation* – Several initiatives contributed to broadening the TFV's experience with private fund mobilisation. Those included a collection organised by the German Evangelical Church in The Hague, engagement with the Nippon Foundation facilitated through the good offices of the President of the Court, and the TFV's engagement for a second testamentary bequest from a private individual. These initiatives, together with the OPCV20 Campaign, provided experience and lessons for the further development of the TFV's private fund mobilisation capacity.

5. Visibility

138. Throughout the reporting period, the TFV continued to increase its visibility to the public in order to enhance understanding of and support for its work, and to reinforce resource mobilisation efforts. During that period, the TFV also adopted a more strategic, quality-driven approach to

communications, prioritising fewer but higher-quality, victim-centred outputs aligned with the Gender Action Plan and with institutional criteria for ethical, trauma-informed communication.

139. During the reporting period, the TFV continued to strengthen and professionalise its communications capacity. In July 2025, the communications consultancy funded by Ireland was discontinued and transitioned into a Short-Term Appointment (STA) position of Strategic Visibility Officer, funded through the General Temporary Assistance (GTA) approved by the Assembly of States Parties (ASP) for 2025; the position was filled following a competitive recruitment process. Throughout the second half of 2025, competitive recruitment processes were also conducted to engage a Communications Intern and an individual contractor at the P-1 level focusing on content development and coordination related to the TFV website. That structure has enabled the TFV to communicate more strategically and effectively, highlighting 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 continued to grow, strengthening public confidence and reinforcing the TFV's position within the Rome Statute system.

140. Adopted in June 2024, the TFV Communications Policy on Public Statements and the Communications Strategy continued to be implemented throughout the reporting period. The strategy is structured around five pillars: i) the development of content reflecting the activities, processes and strategic objectives of the TFV; ii) the dissemination and amplification of information through TFV-owned channels and joint initiatives; iii) the consolidation of institutional knowledge on the TFV website as a central repository; iv) the positioning of the TFV in traditional, digital and social media; and v) engagement with diverse audiences through events, podcasts, editorials and blogs. Coordination with PIOS was further reinforced, including through standard operating procedures for joint social media actions and content planning, while fully respecting the distinct communication needs and institutional profiles of both the Court and the TFV.

141. During the reporting period, the TFV work was presented in live and online exhibitions marking the 80th anniversary of the United Nations, hosted on the United Nations. The exhibition brings together more than 200 human stories from around the world, reflecting decades of collective efforts towards a more peaceful and just world for present and future generations. It features the stories of two beneficiaries of TFV support in Mali and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The TFV's earlier "Common Bonds" photo exhibition, organised with the Court at United Nations Headquarters in New York, also remains available online, offering a glimpse into the stories of victims across the globe, their firsthand experiences of violence, harm and loss, as well as of connection, family, community and hope, including those of beneficiaries of the first ICC reparations orders, implemented by the TFV in the DRC.

142. During the reporting period, the TFV strengthened its public engagement through a number of high-visibility initiatives. On the occasion of the Court's Open Day in September 2025, the TFV hosted a dedicated exhibition featuring replicas of cultural heritage from Timbuktu, including a reconstructed window depicting the three ancestral mosques and a replica of the Sankoré Mosque minaret crafted from Alhor stone, alongside programme-produced textiles and handcrafted items, framed photographs of victims, and TFV factsheets and legacy postcards.

143. The TFV continued to cultivate meaningful media relationships and to ensure that the stories of victims and the impact of its programmes were widely communicated. During the reporting period, the TFV secured approximately 130 media mentions across international and specialised outlets. Media engagements included on-the-record interviews with the Associated Press and Rappler, the former featuring the Executive Director, together with off-the-record discussions with The New York Times Magazine, the BBC, Le Monde, EFE and Radio France Internationale. The TFV also established a formal relationship with the Foreign Press Association in the Netherlands.

144. The TFV issued 77 press releases and news items in at least the two working languages of the Court, with translations into other languages as appropriate, covering contributions, programme activities and public statements. The TFV also prepared responsive lines on a range of matters, ensuring consistent, accurate and timely messaging in reply to media and stakeholder enquiries.

145. The TFV further expanded its digital outreach across its social media channels, Facebook, LinkedIn, X (formerly Twitter), YouTube and BlueSky, while continuing to test additional platforms, including Mastodon. Across available platforms, the TFV recorded over 2.3 million impressions during the reporting period, reflecting continued year-on-year growth in its visibility and reach. Facebook remained the strongest-performing channel, generating over 1.7 million views and reaching 3,657 followers – an increase of 78.3 per cent compared with the previous 365 days. On LinkedIn, the TFV recorded 369,389 impressions, together with 3,879 reactions, 285 comments and 118 reposts, reflecting

strong interest from professional audiences. On X, the TFV registered 218,240 impressions across 686 posts over the reporting period, reaching 3,048 followers. Its more recently established BlueSky account reached 144 followers. On YouTube, audiovisual content on the TFV's reparations and assistance programmes attracted 10,160 views and 168 hours of watch time, with a net gain of 77 subscribers; the most-viewed video, relating to the Côte d'Ivoire assistance programme, recorded 6,984 views.

146. The TFV advanced the development of its revamped website during the reporting period. The content-creation phase is due to conclude by July 2026, with the new website scheduled to launch by the first week of September 2026. The website continued to attract strong traffic over the reporting period, recording 180,699 unique visitors and 232,247 visits, with 428,115 pages viewed, underscoring the growing visibility and relevance of the TFV's online presence. Top visitor locations included the United States, the Netherlands, Singapore, China and Germany.

III. Goal 3: Knowledge and Experience Sharing

147. 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. During the reporting period, that work was closely linked to the TFV's expanding engagement in judicial reparations proceedings, the completion and evaluation of programmes, and exchanges with national reparations mechanisms, civil society, practitioners and academia.

A. Knowledge generated through judicial reparations proceedings

148. During the reporting period, the TFV was engaged simultaneously in three judicial reparations processes, in the *Al Hassan, Yekatom and Ngaïssona* and *Abd-Al-Rahman* cases. In each case, the TFV undertook extensive consultations with victims and affected communities, victims' organisations and representatives, Court entities and a wide range of national and international stakeholders. Those processes enabled the TFV to draw on its experience in designing and implementing reparations programmes across different situations while generating new knowledge on victims' harm and needs, the operational context and the potential modalities of reparations.

149. That work directly informed the TFV's contributions to the respective judicial proceedings. In the *Al Hassan* case, consultations and research undertaken by the TFV informed its written observations submitted in June 2025 and additional oral observations presented at the reparations hearing in September 2025. In the *Yekatom and Ngaïssona* case, extensive consultations conducted from November 2025 onwards, including during missions to and within the Central African Republic and to locations where victims reside, informed the TFV's Observations submitted in April 2026. In the *Abd-Al-Rahman* case, the TFV engaged for the first time directly with stakeholders in the Sudan through extensive remote consultations with victims, legal representatives and other stakeholders, which informed its Observations submitted, subsequent to the reporting period, on 6 July 2026.

150. Throughout the reporting period, the TFV also continued regular exchanges within the Court to consolidate lessons learned and enhance reparations-related performance Court-wide. Coordination with VPRS and PIOS supported approaches to victim engagement, outreach and programme implementation, while exchanges with Chambers and other Court entities provided opportunities to draw lessons from ongoing and completed reparations proceedings. On 1 and 2 July 2025, the TFV contributed to the ICC seminar *Victims Strategy 2025: A Renewed Commitment*, sharing its experience in designing and implementing reparations programmes in line with Court-established principles. The TFV has since taken part in the further drafting and development of the Court-wide Victims Strategy..

B. Systematisation, evaluation and lessons learned

151. The TFV further strengthened the systematic collection and use of evidence and lessons generated through its programmes. During the reporting period, it undertook a broad stocktaking exercise covering completed programmes, with the support of external expertise. Workshops held in Kampala and Bamako brought together implementing partners and other stakeholders to examine achievements, challenges and lessons from different programme contexts and modalities. Together with the individual stocktaking exercises conducted for completed assistance programmes, that work is intended to consolidate experience relevant to the design and implementation of future TFV programmes, including reparations.

152. In line with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) criteria, the United Nations Evaluation Standards and the Court's evaluation policy, the TFV continued to subject

its programmes to rigorous, impartial, systematic and independent assessment of their impact, relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability. During the reporting period, the TFV commissioned an independent evaluation team from the University of Edinburgh and the University of Cambridge to conduct the final evaluation of the reparations programme for victims in the *Al Mahdi* case. Building on the mid-term evaluation of the programme, the research team is using qualitative and quantitative methodologies, including interviews with victims, a sample of the general population and key stakeholders. The team is preparing for data collection in Timbuktu, with completion of the preliminary evaluation results envisaged for September 2026.

153. In parallel, the TFV strengthened its approach to independent programme evaluation. Following planning and procurement initiated in 2025, the TFV undertook a procurement process for framework contracts for evaluations and baseline studies, aimed at establishing access to qualified independent expertise that can be deployed across programmes as evaluation and research needs arise.

C. Innovation and emerging approaches

154. The TFV continued to explore innovative methodologies and emerging issues relevant to reparations. In October 2025, the TFV and Impunity Watch hosted a two-day policy hub on *Exploring the Use of Artificial Intelligence in Reparations*, bringing together ICC staff, victims' representatives, practitioners and academics to consider opportunities, risks and safeguards associated with the responsible use of artificial intelligence in reparations processes. This work continued at the twenty-fourth session of the Assembly in December 2025, where the TFV co-organised the side event *Harnessing Artificial Intelligence for Victims: Opportunities and Safeguards in Transitional Justice*, together with Austria, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Estonia, Ireland, Luxembourg, South Africa and Sweden. The event examined how artificial intelligence could contribute to reparations and other transitional justice processes while safeguarding victims' rights, dignity, agency and meaningful participation. In April 2026, the TFV also contributed to the exploration on the use of artificial intelligence in relation to memorialisation measures. Drawing in particular on its experience in designing and implementing symbolic and memorialisation measures in the *Al Mahdi* reparations programme in Timbuktu, the TFV contributed practical lessons on victim and community participation, the meaning and purpose of memorialisation, and the importance of ensuring that the use of new technologies remains responsive to the affected communities and the harm suffered.

D. Exchange with national reparations and transitional justice mechanisms

155. The TFV seeks both to catalyse domestic efforts and to learn from the experience generated by national reparations and transitional justice mechanisms. During the reporting period, the TFV continued and expanded engagement with governments, judicial institutions, national reparations mechanisms and civil society in situations within the Court's jurisdiction.

156. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the TFV continued its exchange with the Fonds National des Réparations des Victimes (FONAREV), including through direct engagement during its mission to Kinshasa in 2026. This built on technical exchanges and cooperation undertaken in support of FONAREV's Strategic Plan launched in July 2025. In the Central African Republic, the TFV continued its engagement with national transitional justice and reparations institutions, including the Special Criminal Court and the Truth, Justice, Reparation and Reconciliation Commission (CVJRR), with which it met in Bangui in November 2025. These exchanges enabled the TFV to share experience while identifying opportunities for complementarity between international and domestic reparations efforts.

157. In the margins of the 24th Session of the ASP, the TFV Vice-Chair of the Board of Directors and staff, had an exchange with Judges of the Special Jurisdiction for Peace (SJP) and Judges of the Court on the common challenges and areas of exchange between both courts. Participants shared experiences and perspectives on the work of the SJP, providing an overview of its mandate and operations, with particular emphasis on community and victim participation in judicial processes, the ethnic approach, and the implementation of its transitional justice model. The meeting also addressed ongoing challenges related to sustainable funding and resource mobilisation. In addition, the TFV staff also participated at an event co-organised between the SJP and the International Development Law Organization on restorative judgements.

158. The TFV also continued to exchange with national and international initiatives addressing reparations for victims in Ukraine. In parallel with the commencement of its preliminary assessment for a potential programme for the benefit of victims in the situation in Ukraine, the TFV engaged with relevant Ukrainian and international actors on the evolving reparations architecture and the respective contribution of judicial, administrative and programme-based responses to victims' harm.

159. As part of this exchange, on 1 June 2026, representatives of the TFV published an article in *Opinio Juris, No Uncharted Territory – The ICC’s and TFV’s Role in the Ecosystem of Justice for Victims in Ukraine*. Drawing on ICC jurisprudence and TFV programme experience, the contribution examined recognition, rehabilitation and meaningful victim participation as elements of reparative justice and their potential relevance to the developing system of justice and reparations for victims in Ukraine.

E. Engagement with civil society, practitioners and academia

160. Civil society organisations, victims’ organisations, practitioners and academic institutions remained important partners in the TFV’s knowledge and experience-sharing. The TFV maintained engagement with the Coalition for the International Criminal Court (CICC), its member organisations from situation countries and the Victims’ Rights Working Group, including during the twenty-fourth session of the Assembly and the ICC-NGOs roundtables held at the Court in June 2026. During the latter event, the Executive Director and members of the Programme and External Relations Team also held a dedicated exchange with civil society organisations from the Democratic Republic of the Congo in order to strengthen direct engagement and provide programme updates.

161. Throughout the reporting period, the TFV also held bilateral exchanges with civil society organisations and experts working on reparations, programme evaluation, trauma-based counselling, holistic support for victims and related areas. Those engagements served both to share TFV experience and to draw on external expertise relevant to the design, implementation and evaluation of its programmes.

162. The TFV further contributed to academic and policy exchanges on reparations and transitional justice. At the twenty-fourth session of the Assembly, it participated in a side event examining the role of restorative justice in strengthening the Court’s work, drawing on lessons from Colombia and restorative judgments of the Special Jurisdiction for Peace. Other activities included an academic initiative with Sciences Po, the delivery of presentations and participation as judges in the English and Spanish editions of the ICC Moot Court Competition, and involvement in the Ibero-American Week of International Justice in The Hague. The TFV’s participation in the podcast space was more limited than in previous periods, with discussions underway regarding early-stage collaborations for forthcoming podcasts and academic activities.

IV. Goal 4: Organisational Performance

163. 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). During the reporting period, the TFV continued to strengthen its governance, institutional accountability, internal organisational structure and systems, and collaboration with the organs of the Court, with a view to improving the effectiveness and efficiency of its operations and programme delivery. Those efforts included adjustments to the internal organisation of the Secretariat to strengthen coordination and dedicated capacity in key areas of its work.

A. Governance and strategic planning

164. 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. In 2025, the Board of Directors held five regular online meetings and two in-person meetings in The Hague, in June and November. Weekly meetings were convened between the Executive Director and the Chair of the Board.

165. Throughout 2025, the TFV took an active part, together with the three organs of the Court, in the development of the Court-wide Strategic Plan 2026–2029. For the first time, the Strategic Plan incorporates the strategies, objectives and key performance indicators of all organs of the Court and the TFV. The process provided an opportunity to integrate the TFV’s strategic priorities within the Court-wide framework while preserving its distinct mandate and governance structure.

166. Following the adoption of the Strategic Plan, the TFV commenced its follow-up and implementation in 2026. As part of that process, the TFV presented the Strategic Plan and its approach to its implementation to States Parties in the context of the ASP facilitation on the TFV. Further work to translate the Strategic Plan into the TFV’s planning, activities and performance monitoring will continue throughout the implementation period.

B. Institutional accountability

167. The TFV continued its close engagement with the Committee on Budget and Finance, External and Internal Audit, the Audit Committee, the Assembly of States Parties and other accountability mechanisms to strengthen institutional accountability and governance. The TFV presented its work at

periodic meetings of the Hague and New York Working Groups and engaged with States Parties through the Assembly facilitation on the TFV during 2025 and 2026.

168. The Eighth Board of Directors submitted its annual report to the Assembly in 2025. The report was subsequently presented by the Chair of the Board through a statement delivered at the twenty-fourth session of the Assembly in December 2025. The TFV submitted the Performance Report for the Committee on Budget and Finance and the KPI Report in the first quarter of 2026.

C. Integration and collaboration with the Court

169. The TFV continued to strengthen its integration and collaboration with the organs and sections of the Court. The Executive Director held bimonthly meetings with the Registrar and continued to participate in the monthly Registry sections coordination meeting. The Registrar, in his capacity as adviser to the Board, attended Board meetings and provided advice on matters including sanctions, operational issues, and security and safety.

170. An essential part of the TFV's functioning depends on the assistance and support provided by the Registry, as set out in the annex to resolution ICC-ASP/1/Res.6 and resolution ICC-ASP/3/Res.7. During the reporting period, the TFV benefited from close cooperation with the Registrar and his Office and with Registry sections across its activities. Cooperation with the Procurement Unit and the Registry Legal Office supported procurement and contractual processes, while Country Offices, the Counsel Support Section, External Operations Support Section and the VPRS supported missions, victim engagement and programme activities, including joint missions with the VPRS.

171. The support of Country Offices was particularly important to the TFV's activities in the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Georgia, Mali and Uganda. The TFV also collaborated closely with PIOS on outreach and visibility and with the Human Resources Section in implementing its human resources plan. Since 2025, the TFV has participated in the ICC External Relations Working Group, strengthening coordination of external engagement across the Court.

172. In collaboration with the Registry's Finance Section, the TFV continued work to automate financial processes, improve reporting capabilities and strengthen integration with the Court's accounting systems. The project is intended to transition relevant processes from manual and Excel-based systems towards SAP-based solutions, including through the use of Grant Management modules.

D. Risk management and organisational safeguards

173. During the reporting period, the TFV continued to strengthen its approach to institutional and programme risk management. As part of the development and implementation of the Court's Strategic Plan 2026–2029, the TFV participated in the development of Court-wide risk registers and assumed ownership of Risk 8. Under TFV leadership, work commenced on a Court-wide action plan addressing this risk. The TFV also continued the development of its comprehensive multi-level risk register and its work to implement the Court's instructions on risk management and improve risk detection and mitigation across its activities.

174. The TFV is also part of the Court-wide risk management arrangements addressing preventive measures in response to threats affecting the Court, including potential sanctions. That work informed operational planning and measures aimed at protecting the continuity and effective delivery of TFV activities.

175. The TFV continued to strengthen its framework for preventing and responding to fraud. Following an internal assessment of the framework applicable to the TFV and its implementing partners, including a review of relevant policies, administrative issuances, operating procedures and existing practices, the TFV initiated the development of internal procedures and measures aimed at reinforcing the prevention, detection, reporting and response to fraud in the implementation of TFV programmes.

176. The TFV also continued work to strengthen protection from sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment. This included mapping relevant Court policies and strategies and the policies and tools of implementing partners, identifying gaps and engaging with relevant Court entities and external experts. At the programme level, 30 staff members of implementing partners in Mali received training on protection from sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment in partnership with a United Nations agency.

177. In parallel, the TFV commissioned an external gender assessment to strengthen the integration of gender considerations across its internal practices and external interventions. The assessment's recommendations were presented to the Board of Directors, disclosed to the External Auditor and presented to the Audit Committee, and are intended to inform a five-year gender action plan. That work

takes place within the Court's broader gender equality framework, including the Court's Strategy on Gender Equality 2025 and its zero-tolerance approach to inappropriate behaviour and misconduct.

E. Financial accountability

178. On 31 March 2026, the TFV issued its financial statements for the financial year 2025. The presentation of certain segments and Annex 1, containing the list of projects and activities supported by the TFV, was revised to enhance the clarity and readability of the statements.

179. Pursuant to regulation 77(b) of the Regulations of the TFV, the Board of Audit and Inspection of the Republic of Korea, appointed by the Assembly to serve as External Auditor of the Court and the TFV, audited the TFV's financial statements for 2025 and issued an unqualified audit opinion. The External Auditor issued two new recommendations relating to strengthening information transparency and the reporting framework], while implementation continued in relation to five existing recommendations.

F. Programme Budget for TFV Secretariat (Major Programme VI)

180. The TFV implemented nearly 95 per cent of the 2025 approved regular budget for the Secretariat of the TFV (Major Programme VI).

181. For the 2026 regular budget of the TFV Secretariat, the Assembly approved a total budget of €4.8 million, representing an increase of almost €0.48 million, or a 11.1 per cent increase compared to the 2025 approved budget of €4.35 million.

182. For 2027, the TFV Secretariat proposed a budget of €4.91 million, which represents an increase of €0.079 million, or a 1.6 per cent increase from its 2026 approved budget. Overall, the Court proposed a budget of €198,805,400 for 2027. The resources for the TFV Secretariat in 2027 constitute 2.5 per cent of the overall budget of the Court, and support activities for victims in the cases convicted by the Court. Details of the budget proposal are included in the Proposed Programme Budget for 2027 of the International Criminal Court (ICC-ASP/25/10).

V. Conclusion

183. The reporting period marked an important transition in the work of the TFV. The completion of the *Al Mahdi* reparations programme and of the symbolic component of the reparations programme for former child soldiers in the *Lubanga* and *Ntaganda* cases demonstrated the TFV's capacity to bring complex, multi-year reparations programmes to completion. At the same time, implementation and preparation continued in other reparations programmes, while the TFV contributed to judicial reparations proceedings in three further cases. The TFV is therefore increasingly drawing on the experience accumulated through completed programmes to inform the design and implementation of the next generation of reparations.

184. This transition has also required the TFV to strengthen the foundations on which its programmes depend. During the reporting period, it systematically reviewed experience from completed programmes, expanded consultations with victims, affected communities and other stakeholders, strengthened its institutional structures and collaboration within the Court, and intensified the implementation of its fundraising strategy. These efforts are intended to ensure that the growth of the TFV's reparations responsibilities is accompanied by the knowledge, institutional capacity and financial resources required to deliver them effectively.

185. 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 line with the Court's reparations principles. Resource mobilisation will remain a critical priority as the TFV moves into the implementation of an expanding number of reparations programmes. Through its programmes, the TFV seeks not only to give concrete effect to reparations ordered by the Court and respond to the harm suffered by victims of Rome Statute crimes, but also to contribute to their recovery, strengthen affected communities and catalyse broader national and international responses for their benefit.

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 Resolution ICC-ASP/1/Res.6, whereby a Trust Fund was established for the benefit of victims of crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court and of the families of such victims.

As provided by the Assembly, the Trust Fund is funded by voluntary contributions, resources from the convicted persons, and other resources that the Assembly may allocate other than assessed contributions.

In line with the Regulations of the Trust Fund for Victims (ICC-ASP/4/Res.3, paragraph 5), the Board of Directors appeals to States Parties, international and intergovernmental organisations, foundations, corporations and private individuals to contribute to the Fund to meet the funding requirements for programmes for the benefit of victims in 2027.

The Appeal considers the optimal resources which enable to progressively and sustainably address victims deemed eligible to benefit from programmes:

Appeals to invest in programmes in 2027	Optimal level
Reparations	€ 7 million
Other Programmes for the Benefit of Victims	€ 3 million
Total	€ 10 million

Reparations Programmes

The TFV seeks to receive contributions in 2026 to finance in 2027 the delivery of measures for three (3) active reparations programmes:

Appeal	Optimal	Minimal
To finalise the Former Child Soldiers Programme related to victims in the <i>Lubanga</i> and <i>Ntaganda</i> cases in the situation in the DRC. Resources are dedicated to provide medical, psychological and socio-economic rehabilitation measures for former child soldiers, survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, children born of rape, other victims recognised by the Court and indirect victims.	€1.3 million	-
In the Ongwen case (Uganda), to finance the first phase of the reparations programme. The programme benefits former child soldiers, survivors of sexual and gender-based violence and their children, victims of attacks against internally displaced persons camps, and other victims recognised by the Court in dire need of urgent assistance. In 2024, the Board of Directors issued the 1 st Ongwen Appeal for an initial €5 million, which is a portion of the overall reparations liability of €52.4 million. The TFV has received €1 million from its 1 st Appeal.	€4 million	€2,5 million
In the <i>Ntaganda</i> case (DRC) for <i>victims of the attacks</i> , to finance the first phase of the reparations programme. The programme benefits the civilians including survivors of sexual and gender-based violence and their children, and other victims recognised by the Court.	€1.7 million	€1 million

The Board further notes that a reparations order establishing a liability of approximately €7.2 million has been issued by the Court in the *Al Hassan* case in Mali. Reparations proceedings are ongoing. In addition, the Board notes that the Court has issued convictions in two additional cases, for which Reparations Orders are expected in 2026-2027, the *Abd al Rahman* case in the situation in Darfur, Sudan, and the *Yekatom and Ngaissona* case in the situation in Central African Republic II.

Other programmes for the benefits of victims

The TFV seeks to receive resources in 2026 for the following programmes for the benefit of victims of Rome Statute crimes and their families.

Programmes for the Benefit of Victims	Appeal
To continue medical, psychosocial and socio-economic assistance in the situations of Central African Republic I and II	€800,000
To continue medical and psychosocial services for conflict-affected communities in the situation in Georgia	€200,000
To finalise the feasibility assessments, and if the Board of Directors decides so, to initiate programmes for the benefit of victims in the situations of Afghanistan, Bangladesh/Myanmar, Burundi, Darfur, Libya, Lithuania/Belarus, the State of Palestine, the Philippines, Ukraine and Venezuela	€2 million

The Board of Directors welcomes unearmarked and earmarked contributions, including multi-year grants, from governments, development agencies, foundations and other partners. TFV projects are aligned to international justice, human rights, development cooperation, peacebuilding and thematic funding streams, including those dedicated to survivors of sexual and gender-based violence and former child soldiers.

The Board of Directors encourages individuals, corporations and all States to contribute according to their means, regardless of the size of the contribution. Support from the widest possible range of States and International Organisations contributes to the financial sustainability of the Trust Fund for Victims and strengthens the shared commitment of the international community to the reparative justice mandate of the International Criminal Court.

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 €2,065,679 in voluntary contributions from States and €68,121 through private donations from 1 January to 31 December 2025. The Trust Fund for Victims received a total amount of €4,401,597.71 from public donors (States and from the European Commission) and €39,881 in cash through private donations from 1 January to 30 June 2026.

Contribution from States Parties in 2025	Euros (€)
Andorra	10,000
Austria	146,000
Canada	319,503
Cyprus	25,000
Czech Republic	38,704
Chile	10,000
Estonia	36,700
Finland	400,000
France	150,000
Germany	40,000
Greece	30,000
Iceland	10,000
Italy	25,000
Japan	65,050
Liechtenstein	63,494
Lithuania	25,000
Luxembourg	35,000
Malta	20,000
New Zealand	10,460
Poland	25,000
Portugal	15,000
Republic of Korea	42,020
Slovenia	15,000
Spain	340,000
Switzerland	105,748
Total contributions from States Parties	2,065,679

Contribution from States Parties and other public donors 1 January – 30 June 2026	Euros (€)
Colombia	17,080
European Commission	*4,035,330
Malta	20,000.00
Republic of Armenia	5,000
New Zealand	123,175
Republic of Korea	14,151
Slovenia	15,000.00
United Kingdom	171,863
Total contributions	4,401,598

* Portion received from a €5,000,000 three-year contribution.

Annex III. TFV projects during the period 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026

A. TFV Reparations Programmes

The <i>Lubanga</i> Case (Situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo)	
<i>Project Number</i>	<i>Project Title</i>
TFV/DRC/REP/LUB/2021/001 & TFV/DRC/REP/NTA/2021/002	Réparations collectives sous forme de services apportées aux victimes relatives à la condamnation de Thomas Lubanga Dyilo et Bosco Ntaganda 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 <i>Ntaganda</i> Case – (Situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo)	
<i>Project Number</i>	<i>Project Title</i>
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).
The <i>Al Mahdi</i> Case – (Situation in Mali)	
<i>Project Number</i>	<i>Project Title</i>
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

Situation in Central African Republic I and II	
<i>Project Number</i>	<i>Project Title</i>
TFV/CAR/2020/R1/002	Renforcement des soins psychologiques pour les victimes des violences sexuelles 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 leurs 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.
Situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	
<i>Project Number</i>	<i>Project Title</i>
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.

Situation in Georgia	
<i>Project Number</i>	<i>Project Title</i>
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.
Situation in Mali	
<i>Project Number</i>	<i>Project title</i>
TFV/MLI/2022/R1/00	Programme de réparation non judiciaire: Réhabilitation physique, psychologique et soutien matériel aux victimes des crimes les plus graves commis au Mali depuis 2012.
Situation in Uganda	
<i>Project Number</i>	<i>Project title</i>
TFV/UG/2007/R1/005	Centre for expertise in psychological support services for war-affected individuals, families and communities.
TFV/UG/2007/R1/014(b)	Integrated physical and Psychological Rehabilitation Assistance for Victims in Northern Uganda.
TFV/UG/2007/R1/018	Integrated Physical and Psychological Rehabilitation Assistance for Victims in Teso Sub Region and Northern Uganda.
TFV/UG/2007/R2/041	Provision of integrated Physical and Psychological Rehabilitation Assistance to War Victims in Northern Uganda.