



# Democratic Republic of the Congo

Updated Information Q3-Q4 2022

## Highlights from reporting period (Q3 & Q4 2022)

The Trust Fund for Victims (TFV) programme team in Bunia, Ituri Province, eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) continued its work during the reporting period. Supported by the TFV legal team, the programme team in Bunia continued its work with the implementing partners for the *Lubanga* and *Ntaganda* reparations, reviewing and monitoring all approaches with respect to socio-economic rehabilitation services including professional training and school assistance, medical and psychological support provided to beneficiaries to ensure quality of reparative measures for the beneficiaries.

More than 855 beneficiaries had entered the *Lubanga* programme by the end of the reporting period. Given the confidentiality that needs to be assured for the victims, the difficult security situation and the widely varying expectations of the victims, the programme continues to face many challenges that the TFV addresses together with the implementing partners and in cooperation with the legal representatives. With regard to the implementation of the *Lubanga* symbolic reparations, the implementing partner continued community engagements with selected communities and with victims to ensure their participation and preparation for the symbolic reparation activities expected to start during the third quarter.

For the *Katanga* reparations, the TFV programme staff continued the direct implementation of reparations providing funds for housing assistance, income generating activities and effectively monitoring the process with the victims. Victims are expected to receive individual and group counselling sessions with trained community members who will lead these sessions under the supervision of two psychologists. Capacity-building trainings were conducted for psychological care providers of reparations provided to beneficiaries in *Katanga*. It is expected that the implementation of the *Katanga* reparations should end by March 2023.

The TFV also conducted quality assurance missions for projects implemented by its partners under both reparations and assistance mandates, and a mission to Kinshasa to engage in visibility activities at various embassies.

## I. Context

The ICC investigations in the DRC have focused on alleged war crimes and crimes against humanity committed mainly in eastern DRC, in the Ituri region and the North and South Kivu Provinces, since 1 July 2002. The investigation led to a number of cases, which have involved charges of war crimes and crimes against humanity.

In 2008, the TFV launched the first phase of assistance programmes for victims of crimes falling under the jurisdiction of the ICC. Projects aimed at providing physical rehabilitation, socio-economic rehabilitation including professional training and school assistance, psychological rehabilitation as well as peace-building and reconciliation, allowing victims' reintegration and protection in the DRC.

The DRC situation led to three convictions, in the [Lubanga](#) (2012, confirmed on appeal in 2014), [Katanga](#) (2014), and [Ntaganda](#) (2019, confirmed on appeal in 2021) cases, and to a case that ended with the acquittal of Mr Ngudjolo

Chui. His trial was conducted together with the trial of Mr Katanga. Additionally, the Pre-Trial Chamber did not confirm the charges against Mr [Mbarushimana](#); a warrant of arrest was issued for Mr [Mudacumura](#) but he was never arrested.

The TFV began to implement reparations in the *Katanga* case in 2017; to date, the individual symbolic compensations awards as well as the education modality have been fully implemented, with IGA support pending for four beneficiaries. Implementation of the housing and psychological support modalities is ongoing.

Implementation of reparations in the *Lubanga* case began in March 2021, when the contract with the implementing partner was finalised. The programme provides physical and psychological rehabilitation measures, as well as material support by way of assistance and training on income-generating activities, payment of school fees, and the provision of a pension, as required. To date, a total of 555 beneficiaries are currently benefitting from service-based collective reparations and, to date, the TFV has referred a total of 764 beneficiaries to the implementing partner for intake.

*Ntaganda* reparations implementation for priority victims in urgent need began in January 2022. The IDIP programme provides reparative measures that respond to the urgent needs of eligible priority victims through physical rehabilitation, psychological support and/or socio-economic assistance, as required. Upon a positive eligibility determination, 28 beneficiaries in urgent need, all of them victims participating in judicial proceedings, started to receive initial reparations through this programme. In addition, all of the 19 *Lubanga* and *Ntaganda* former child soldiers with urgent needs are currently benefitting from the reparation programme in *Lubanga*.

## II. Background on reparations cases: *Lubanga*, *Katanga*, *Ntaganda*

Three cases at reparations stage concern crimes committed in eastern DRC: [Lubanga](#), [Katanga](#), and [Ntaganda](#).

### *Lubanga* (ICC-01/04-01/06)

Thomas Lubanga Dyilo, the former president of the *Union des Patriotes Congolais/Forces Patriotiques pour la Libération du Congo* (UPC/FPLC), was found guilty on 14 March 2012 of the war crimes of enlisting and conscripting children under the age of 15 years and using them to participate actively in hostilities (**conscription and use of child soldiers**). The verdict and sentence (14 years of imprisonment) were confirmed on appeal on 1 December 2014. On 15 March 2020, Mr Lubanga was released.

### Reparations proceedings

Following the conviction of Mr Lubanga in 2012, the Trial Chamber issued a decision on the principles and process to be applied for reparations to victims in the case. The decision was considered to be an incomplete reparations order by the Appeals Chamber, which proceeded to issue an [\(Amended\) Reparations Order](#) almost three years later, on 3 March 2015. The Amended Reparations Order recognised as victims of the case: former child soldiers, family members of the child soldiers, individuals who attempted to prevent the commission of crimes or suffered harm when helping or intervening on behalf of direct victims, and other persons who suffered personal harm as a result of the offences as victims.

The Appeals Chamber recognised psychological, physical and material harm as having occurred to these victims, depending on their situation. The Appeals Chamber requested the Trial Chamber to set Mr Lubanga's liability to ensure completion of the Reparations Order, and instructed the TFV to submit a draft implementation plan. On 15 December 2017, around 2.5 years after the issuance of the Reparations Order, the Chamber issued its [decision](#) setting Mr Lubanga's liability at USD 10 million, determining that 425 out of 473 victims identified at the time were eligible for reparations in the case, and requested the TFV to develop more detailed implementation plans for the different types of awards, taking into account the additional information about victims resulting from the Chamber's victim identification process. The Trial Chamber's decision was confirmed on appeal in July 2019.

The TFV's original draft implementation plan (November 2015) concerned both **symbolic** and **collective service-based reparations** for victims of the case. On 9 February 2016, the Chamber issued an [order](#) instructing the TFV to supplement the draft implementation plan, and the [additional programme information](#) was provided by the TFV on 7

June 2016. On 15 July 2016, the Chamber [requested](#) information on the feasibility of applying symbolic collective reparations, which the TFV [filed](#) on 19 September 2016. On 21 October 2016, Trial Chamber II [approved](#) the TFV's plan for symbolic reparations and for victims in this case.

On 6 December 2016, the Chamber [instructed](#) the TFV to submit additional information regarding collective reparations, which was [submitted](#) by the TFV on 13 February 2017. On 6 April 2017, the programmatic framework for collective service-based reparations was [approved](#), and the Trial Chamber also requested to approve the details relevant to the selected partner's proposal. In December 2017, the TFV started the procurement process to select an implementing partner. In developing the scope of work, the TFV closely collaborated with the legal representatives for victims. The Request for Proposals was published in September 2019 upon the confirmation of the Trial Chamber's 2017 decision. The partner was selected with the end of the procurement process ended in July 2020. The Trial Chamber provided its final approval of the programme in December 2020.

In the interim, the TFV's eligibility process was [approved](#) on 4 March 2019. Following the decision on eligibility, the TFV proceeded to immediately commence with the eligibility screening in close collaboration with the legal representatives for victims.

### [Reparations modalities](#)

Collective reparations (service-based and symbolic) are implemented for victims in this case. The programme aims to contribute to the improvement of the socio-economic situation of victims, and their physical and psychological rehabilitation.

The contract to implement collective service-based reparations entered into force on 15 March 2021. As of July 2021, the 425 beneficiaries were taken in, in particular those who were already found eligible by the Trial Chamber in 2017. Additional beneficiaries continue to be taken in, in particular those identified by the legal representatives as being in urgent need.

**Psychological rehabilitation and mental health support** includes: provision of effective treatment and medicines to remedy psychological difficulties; consultations, therapy and focus groups; support for families to help with reconciliation and organisation of discussion groups to enable victims to interact and share experiences; monitoring of the progress of treatments provided by the partner.

**Physical rehabilitation measures** include: organisation of screening and/or initial medical diagnosis of the beneficiaries in coordination with local health structures associated with the programme through partnership protocols; provision of treatment as close as possible to area of residence, where appropriate quality of care can be provided - beneficiaries requiring more complex treatments are treated in Bunia or Goma according to their specific medical needs; assistance provided with transport and admission of the beneficiaries to the hospitals, clinics or medical centres.

**Socio-economic support** provided includes:

- *Educational support*: Tuition is paid for beneficiaries, and refresher training, university scholarships or language courses are provided. School fees are also covered for dependants of certain victims;
- *income generating activity (IGA) support*: provision of vocational training to enable beneficiaries to conduct an IGA, material assistance in conducting the IGA, and support in organising group or cooperative activities as well as the creation of savings and credit associations;
- *Pension*: A periodic subsistence pension is provided to individuals who, due to their age or disability, are unable to participate in an IGA. For particularly vulnerable victims, such as those in a vulnerable situation due to their place of residence, relocation is arranged for and assistance with housing is provided for a period of two years. Indigent victims can access specific interventions: for example, housing support and food assistance.

The contract with the implementing partner for symbolic reparations, was signed on 1 November 2021. Victim communities have since been extensively consulted on the appropriate form of symbolic measures: symbolic

structures in the form of commemoration centres will be constructed and mobile memorialisation initiatives are in development. The commemoration centres will host, for example, interactive symbolic activities, and the memorialisation initiatives will aim to raise awareness of the crimes and resulting harms, in order to facilitate reintegration, reconciliation, and memorialisation. In these consultations, beneficiary communities agreed on the modality of the construction of community centres.

### Challenges

The biggest challenge is fundraising, given the TFV is not yet in a position to fully complement the payment of the liability amount. The complement to date (December 2022) covers the costs of the programme for the first two years. The second year of implementation started by 1 December 2022. Accordingly, funding is urgently required to move forward with the *Lubanga* programme. Other challenges include the extremely difficult security situation given the ongoing conflict, the various expectations of the beneficiaries, the confidentiality requirements and the limited availability of service providers in Ituri Province.

### *Katanga* (ICC-01/04-01/07)

On 7 March 2014, Germain Katanga, the former commander of the *Force de résistance patriotique en Ituri* (FRPI), was found guilty, as an accessory, of one count of crime against humanity (murder), and four counts of war crimes (murder, attacking a civilian population, destruction of property, and pillaging) committed on 24 February 2003 during the attack on the village of Bogoro, in Ituri, DRC. He was sentenced to 12 years imprisonment on 23 May 2014, and released by the ICC on 18 January 2016.

### Reparations proceedings and modalities

On 24 March 2017, the Trial Chamber issued an [Order for Reparations](#) against Mr Katanga, setting his liability at USD 1 million. The liability amount has been fully complemented by the TFV with its voluntary contributions. The Trial Chamber ordered awards for reparations to 297 identified victims, comprised of an individual symbolic compensation award of \$250 to each victim and of one collective award consisting of four modalities to all victims, in the form of (1) housing assistance, (2) education assistance, (3) income generating activities (IGAs), and (4) psychological rehabilitation.

On 25 July 2017, the TFV submitted its [Draft Implementation Plan](#), developed in close collaboration with the LRV, proposing categorisations of the harms suffered by the victims with corresponding reparations award budgets/packages per category, to maintain the proportional link between the reparations and the different types and degrees of harm suffered by the individual victims, as demonstrated below under the *status of implementation*. Psychological assistance is not accounted for in the victims' personal budget, but should be accessible to all identified victims. Throughout the implementation process, victims have always been – and still are – free to decide how to make use of this budget, and can choose to invest it all into one modality or to split the budget into the different modalities (education, housing, or IGAs) as they see fit.

In the *Katanga* case, the TFV directly implements reparations without the assistance of an implementing partner.

### Individual reparations

The TFV completed the implementation and disbursement of the individual symbolic payments of USD 250 to all 297 victims. The majority of the symbolic individual awards, specifically for the 266 victims residing in the DRC, had been distributed by the end of 2017. Missions were organised throughout 2018 to Uganda, Europe and the USA, in order to facilitate implementation of the awards in person to the 31 victims who had resettled and/or were located outside of the DRC.

### Collective reparations

Since 2019, the TFV has implemented the four modalities of collective reparations ordered by the Trial Chamber. Of the total USD 919,462 allocated to collective reparations, USD 775,500 was designated towards housing, education, and IGAs; USD 88,312 was set aside for psychological support; and USD 55,650 was provided to compensate victims

living abroad, as only victims residing in the DRC are able to access the specific collective measures. In July 2021, the implementation of the educational assistance modality ended. As a result, 338 dependants of beneficiaries have been supported with the payment of school fees for the total sum of USD 44,856.63.

### Challenges

In the Draft Implementation Plan, the TFV proposed that reparations in this case should be implemented through implementing partners. The Trial Chamber, on request of the LRV, advised the TFV to implement reparations directly, without the involvement of a partner organisation. This caused an unforeseen strain on the TFV's limited staffing capacity, and required unprecedented administrative processes to enable the TFV's handling of significant disbursements to victims, ensuring the processes are in line with the Financial Rules and Regulations of the Court.

In addition, the ability of victims to change modalities within their allotted budget, requires the TFV to be flexible in its administrative processes and as well as time and resources to properly run such processes to the satisfaction of the victims.

### *Ntaganda* (ICC-01/04-02/06)

On 8 July 2019, Trial Chamber VI found Bosco Ntaganda guilty of 18 counts of war crimes and crimes against humanity, committed in Ituri, DRC, between 2002 and 2003. He was sentenced to a total of 30 years of imprisonment. Conviction and sentence were [confirmed](#) on appeal on 30 March 2021.

On 8 March 2021, the Trial Chamber issued its [Reparations Order](#) against Mr Ntaganda, ordering collective reparations with individualised components, and assessing the amount of Mr Ntaganda's liability for such reparations at USD 30 million. The Chamber instructed the TFV to submit a draft implementation plan for all victims, and requested the TFV, based on existing partners, to develop an interim reparations plan for priority victims in urgent need. On 8 June 2021, the TFV submitted its initial draft implementation plan (IDIP) to address those within the group of victims described by the Trial Chamber as 'Priority Victims', who have urgent needs. On 23 July 2021, Trial Chamber II approved two projects proposed in the TFV's IDIP, subject to certain conditions. It also requested the TFV to report on the progress of implementation of the IDIP every two months.

The Trial Chamber held that the verification of beneficiaries must be carried out by the TFV, with the support of the Registry, and excluded a role of implementing partners in the determination that needs to be carried out. It mandated the TFV to liaise with the Registry and LRVs to establish an eligibility process for the *Ntaganda* case. The consultations proved fruitful, leading to the establishment of an eligibility process by July 2022 for the entire case through a joint filing by TFV and Registry, while an *interim* process had been established for the IDIP that was put to action as of December 2021. Beneficiaries of the IDIP programme receive physical, psychological and socio-economic support, which can be individualized to their needs and the urgent harm suffered.

On 23 July 2021, the Trial Chamber granted the TFV's request for an extension of time to submit the Draft Implementation Plan (DIP) for the implementation of reparations for all *Ntaganda* victims. The TFV submitted the DIP on 17 December 2021. A second version of the DIP was filed on 24 March 2022, responding to queries from the LRVs and the Defence.

The Defence and one of the LRVs appealed the Reparations Order. The TFV submitted on 22 June 2021 a request to the Appeals Chamber to make observations as an *amicus curiae* on certain aspects of the appeals. The request was granted by the Trial Chamber on 9 September 2021, setting out specific questions to be answered by the TFV. On 30 September 2021, the TFV submitted its observations by responding to the Appeals Chamber's questions, making observations on its role in the implementation process.

### III. Report on reparations implementation in Q3&4 – 2022

#### Lubanga

##### Eligibility decisions

The beneficiaries of the programme have been found eligible either by the Trial Chamber or by the TFV, as confirmed by the Trial Chamber. Applications had to be submitted by the deadline of 1 October 2021 and eligibility assessment decisions were due by 1 October 2022. Over 900 additional applications were submitted before the final cut-off date of 1 October 2021. 425 victims were considered eligible by the Trial Chamber in its 15 December 2017 decision. The eligibility determination process concluded as of 1 October 2022, with over 2000 eligible beneficiaries. In the course of 2022, the TFV adopted 1,132 administrative decisions on eligibility for collective reparations in Lubanga. 2,467 beneficiaries were found eligible for reparations in this case (12 applications received negative decisions which can be appealed).

##### Status of implementation

**Collective service-based reparations:** 855 former child soldier victims benefit from holistic care and 1686 of their dependents received academic support. 801 beneficiaries to date benefit from a psychological support. 434 beneficiaries to date have received economic and material support, and 630 beneficiaries benefited from vocational training. 693 beneficiaries to date receive physical health care both including specialised services and surgery. The TFV has set up a communication mechanism to improve information flow and communication with victims.

**Symbolic reparations:** The participatory and inclusive community consultations, including the active participation of victims, were completed in the second quarter of the project. The third quarter was marked by the actual preparation of the construction activities, including the establishment of the monitoring committee, the formalities for the acquisition of plots of land, the constitution of the local labour force, and especially the selection of the construction company. Other activities such as community mobilization and public information sessions were conducted to raise community awareness about the project. The fourth and last quarter of 2022 was marked by the start of the monitoring committee's activities, and the intensification of community mobilization activities and public information sessions. Construction of the symbolic structures could not yet commence as of the latest progress report (November 2022) due to reported tensions within the Hema community that could negatively impact the success and implementation of the project.

##### Next steps

With the assumption that the security situation will improve, construction is expected to be carried out during the first two quarters of 2023. The TFV field staff will closely monitor this project advancement with the partner to ensure continuous community acceptance, effectiveness and efficiency.

<i>Lubanga</i> (Total liability: USD 10 million)	Q3/22	Q4/22	Total as of 31/12/2022
Number of victims reached by IP	242	58	855
Number of beneficiaries receiving psychological rehabilitation	262	41	801
Number of beneficiaries receiving socio-economic support (training)	432	198	630
Number of beneficiaries receiving medical and physical rehabilitation	204	68	693
Number of beneficiaries who received university scholarships	154	0	154
Number of beneficiaries receiving education reintegration in primary and secondary education	923	629	1552
Number of beneficiaries supported to start small business	54	142	434



## Activities & results in the reporting period (Q3-4) – *Lubanga* reparations

This semester was marked by the continuation of care activities. After the revision of the overall approach to care in the second quarter, changes were made in medical and psychological care. Regarding psychological care, in the third quarter, the ratios of psychosocial agent/beneficiaries and psychologist/beneficiaries were reduced in order to reduce the workload of social workers and maximize time for listening, counselling and other psychological care activities. The waiting time for beneficiaries to start screening and treatment was reduced and the quotas of beneficiaries per day were better planned to avoid a long waiting times and to offer quality psychosocial and psychological services. An intake schedule according to the number of beneficiaries to be supported was also developed with the support of the TFV.

In addition, in response to TFV's recommendations regarding the quality of psychologists and the amenities of the psychological care facilities (accessibility, security, infrastructure), clinical psychologists were recruited this quarter by the implementing partner and its subcontractors to provide adequate psychological care and follow-up to victims. The subcontractor in charge of psychological support has also acquired moved to a new location that is more adequate, accessible and better secured which offers more serenity to the beneficiaries during their stay at the psychological rehabilitation center. In Q4 2022, the number of victims in the care circuit increased from 760 to 80, that is 41 more victims. 794 victims in total received at least one service, including screening, and 7 are in the process of being receiving appointments. 212 cases were closed, of which 180 victims, or 85%, improved significantly their psychological state.

With regards to medical care, the care circuit was redefined during the fourth quarter and a schedule for the care and follow-up of beneficiaries was set up. Quotas of beneficiaries have been adopted per day, in order to lighten the task of health providers (doctors and nurses) and to ensure good quality services both in terms of reception of beneficiaries, consultations and care.. 693 victims have received medical care in terms of screening, primary, secondary and specialized care. 689 of these 693 cases, or 99.5%, were closed for improvement or absence of pathologies. 19 victims were treated outside the province for specialized care (15 in Goma, 2 in Kampala, 2 in Goma and Bukavu). 7 victims with physical disabilities were also integrated into the care circuit including 3 who received prostheses.

In the fourth quarter, TFV field staff organized a training workshop on Results-Based Management for 50 staff of the implementing partner and its subcontractors in order to strengthen their capacity in results-based planning and monitoring and evaluation.

## Next steps

The TFV and legal representatives planned a joint mission to Bunia to have meetings with implementing partners and beneficiaries to clearly communicate the different changes in the programme, exchange with the beneficiaries and address the security issues following security incidents between the implementing partners and victims. The next steps will also include the continuation of the monitoring and verification missions to be carried out during the second quarter and in particular the verification of the costs of its implementing partner.

With regard to the TFV's visibility activities, the restitution of the ambassadors' mission to Kinshasa, a visibility activity that will bring together more than 20 TFV contributor countries, is planned for the first quarter of 2023.

## *Katanga*

### Status of implementation

Individual reparations have been fully implemented.

### On collective reparations:

- 16 victims have received the full value of housing reparation between October and December and 4 victims have received 60% for the 1st phase of construction. The remaining 40% will be paid in January 2023. The execution rate is 93%;

- As for the IGAs, four victims who had a balance (school support, motorcycle cab, etc.) or who wanted to change their modalities (e.g. housing support) received the full amount allocated. Only one victim remains to be addressed.
- Psychological support has effectively started in November 2022. Care is ongoing, despite some difficulties encountered by the supervisors such as victims who are unreachable, unavailable or those who refuse the care etc.

<b>Katanga</b> (Total liability: USD 1 million)	Q3/22	Q4/22	As of 31/12/22
Number of beneficiaries who benefitted from income-generating activities on one given occasion	0		Approximately 265
Number of beneficiaries who benefitted from at least one income-generating activity			At least 250
Number of dependants of beneficiaries who received education support			338
Number of beneficiaries who received education support for their dependants at least for one school year, and up to three school years			90 (90 in 2018/2019, 48 in 2019/2020 and 14 in 2020/2021)
Number of beneficiaries who received housing support	9 in full and 9 partially	15 in full (including 10 beneficiaries who received final instalments) and 1 partially	51 in full and 4 partially

#### Activities and results in the reporting period (Q3-4) - Katanga reparations

The main activities consisted of the continued implementation of housing support, the release of AGRS for victims with a balance and the effective launch of psychological support.

#### Next steps

- Finalisation of IGAs for one remaining victim.
- Finalisation of housing support.
- Continuation of psychological support.
- Closing ceremonies.

### Ntaganda

#### Eligibility decisions

In order to facilitate the IDIP programme for priority victims in urgent need, an eligibility process is conducted by the TFV, with the support of its implementing partner. The first phase of identifying victims for intake into the IDIP programme has concerned victims that participated in the judicial proceedings. In this respect, the Legal Representatives of Victims indicate which of their clients require priority access to the programme due to their level of vulnerability, and continue to provide to the TFV, on a rolling basis, information on victims they represent that they have been able to contact. The TFV, upon gathering information through the implementing partner, proceeds to an eligibility assessment which includes a determination of whether the individual was indeed a victim of one of the crimes for which Mr Ntaganda was convicted, and an urgency screening. Once the TFV has determined that the individual is eligible for the IDIP measures, the implementing partner proceeds with their intake into the programme.



### Status of implementation

The two projects approved by the Chamber are conducted by two separate implementing partners, who are at the same time TFV partners for the assistance programme. One partner takes in former child soldiers, and the other the victims of the attacks.

Six progress reports on the implementation of the IDIP have been submitted to date, setting out the eligibility assessment and urgency screening procedure for IDIP intake purposes, providing clarification in response to observations submitted by the parties and participants, and updates on the implementation process.

Upon a positive determination, 28 beneficiaries in urgent need, all of them victims participating in judicial proceedings, started to receive initial reparations through this programme. In addition, all of the 19 *Lubanga* and *Ntaganda* former child soldiers with urgent needs are currently benefitting from the reparation programme in *Lubanga*.

#### Partner 1 – NTAGANDA

- Beneficiaries: 29 former child soldier victims benefit from holistic care;
- Conducting a needs assessment for the admission of new beneficiaries;
- Screening and psychological follow-up of the 13 new beneficiaries.

#### Partner 2 – IDIP NTAGANDA

- Beneficiaries: 43 victims of armed conflict benefit from emergency holistic care;
- Carrying out a needs assessment for the admission of beneficiaries;
- 43 victims benefit from a psychological follow-up;
- 26 victims receive socio-economic support;
- The VSLA and IGAs of the beneficiaries are followed and reinforced.

### Challenges and next steps

Due to ongoing security concerns, and the active conflict in eastern DRC, the Legal Representative of participating former child soldiers has informed the TFV that it is becoming increasingly difficult to contact the remaining priority victims as they seem to be displaced. The TFV has therefore begun to liaise with the Registry to gather information on potential former child soldiers who have not participated in proceedings.

The admission and provision of services for project beneficiaries continued in quarters 3 and 4, with a total of 72 beneficiaries receiving physical, psychological and/or socio-economic rehabilitation from the project executed by the two implementing partners.

## IV. Assistance programme

The TFV has been active in DRC since 2008, providing reparative measures by way of its assistance mandate for victims of crimes falling under the jurisdiction of the ICC in the Ituri, North and South Kivu provinces. The first cycle under the assistance mandate ran up until 2017 with projects implemented by numerous local and international organisations, for more than 230,000 direct and indirect beneficiaries. The programme in its second cycle which began in 2020 launched ten new projects in collaboration with 10 implementing partners working in the regions of Ituri, North and South Kivu.

As of 1 May 2022, seven assistance projects in the eastern DRC provinces of Ituri, North and South Kivu form the TFV's assistance programme in the DRC. Due in particular to budget constraints, three projects were not extended into the third contractual year and came to an end by 30 April 2022. The projects range across a number of sectors, including providing physical rehabilitation support to mutilated victims and survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, psychological rehabilitation, income-generating activities, and community peacebuilding and reconciliation as well as non-violent conflict resolution.

Partner, project title & location	Beneficiaries & activities (Q3-4 / 2022)	Project amount & duration
<u>Association des mamans Anti-Bwaki (AMAB)</u>  <b>Psychological rehabilitation, medical and socio-economic support for victims of mutilation and torture in Ituri</b>  Ituri, Territories of Djugu, Irumu, Mahagi, Aru and Bunia town  <b>Total beneficiaries to date: 150</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Beneficiaries: 296 victims of torture and mutilation are supported</li> <li>- 52 victims benefit from active listening sessions and psychological care</li> <li>- 78 victims receive medical support for their physical rehabilitation</li> </ul> Supervision missions are carried out to provide support to victims	€750 000 (approximately €150,000/year)  Y1: USD 150,000 Y2: USD 143,317 Y3: USD 143,317  5 year project from 5/2020 to 4/2025, renewable at annual intervals.
<u>Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI)</u>  <b>Psychosocial and socioeconomic reintegration of girl-mothers who are victims of wars in Ituri</b>  Province of Ituri, Territory of Irumu and town of Bunia  <b>Total beneficiaries to date: 242</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Beneficiaries: 60 girl-mothers affected by armed conflict and 60 of their dependents</li> <li>- Training of 60 beneficiaries on IGA management</li> <li>- Payment of health care bills for 30 beneficiaries</li> <li>- Capacity building of the APS and Andraguogues of the project</li> <li>- Psycho-therapeutic follow-up of beneficiaries and their dependents.</li> </ul>	€750 000 (approximately €150,000/year)  Y1: USD 150,000 Y2: USD 143,317 Y3: USD 143,317  5 year project from 3/2020 to 2/2025, renewable at annual intervals.
<u>Appui aux Femmes Démunies et Enfants Marginalisés (AFEDEM)</u>  <b>Psychosocial support and socio-economic reintegration project for 550 young women victims of sexual violence in Walungu</b>  South Kivu Province, Walungu Territory  <b>Total beneficiaries to date: 375</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 63 SGBV war-affected single mothers benefited from the psychological rehabilitation under the TFV assistant mandate. To date in total 375 SGBV victims (550 victims expected, 68.18%) received the assistance from the TFV through AFEDEM</li> <li>- 63 victims benefited from this TFV assistance project;</li> <li>- 60 victims of sexual and gender-based violence received a full package of services (psychological and material);</li> <li>- 60 beneficiaries received material support from the TFV and are able to meet their basic needs</li> <li>- 92 victims are registered and benefit from functional literacy in 13 literacy circles. This training allows them to better manage their Income Generating Activities.</li> </ul> 399 indirect beneficiaries (family members, CSOs, communities) benefited from the sensitization on against the stigmatization, protection of the SGBV victims and their dependants and prevention of the violation in the communities.	€750 000 (approximately €150,000/year)  Y1: USD 149,736 Y2: USD 143,190 Y3: USD 143,126  5 year project from 5/2020 to 4/2025, renewable at annual intervals.
<u>Missionnaires d'Afrique</u>  <b>At the school of peace</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Beneficiaries: 15050 students from communities affected by the conflicts in Ituri and South Kivu.</li> </ul>	€750 000 (approximately €150,000/year)

<p>Provinces of Ituri, North and South Kivu</p> <p><b>Total beneficiaries to date: 50,961 students (Primary &amp; secondary schools)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Four (4) kick-off meetings with 85 school principals,</li> <li>- 24 programmes and 20 educational spots were produced and broadcast on local radio stations in Bunia and Bukavu,</li> <li>- 8 discussion sessions on the sustainability of peace education with school authorities in the Ituri educational province</li> <li>- 723 peace awareness sessions for the period of October to December 2022</li> <li>- 10 radio programmes recorded and broadcast in the 5 media channels targeted by the project,</li> <li>- 3 open Days (socio-cultural mobilisation), two in Bukavu and one in Bunia</li> <li>- 20 Monitoring and follow-up sessions of the activities carried out by the supervisors, coordinators and M&amp;E officers</li> </ul>	<p>Y1: USD 150,000 Y2: USD 143,317 Y3: USD 143,317</p> <p>5 year project from 05/2020 to 04/2025, renewable at annual intervals.</p>
<p><u>World Relief</u></p> <p><b>Physical rehabilitation of survivors of sexual and gender-based violence in Eastern DR Congo</b></p> <p>Province of Ituri, Territory of Irumu, town of Bunia</p> <p><b>Total beneficiaries to date: 1196</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Beneficiaries 30 SGBV war-affected single mothers. 3053 indirect beneficiaries (family members, CSOs, communities).</li> <li>- 368 victims benefited from this TFV assistance project;</li> <li>- 23 beneficiaries of beneficiaries were able to return to a normal life thanks to the medical support they received;</li> <li>- 6 victims of sexual and gender-based violence received a full package of services (medical, psychological and material) and are able to meet their basic needs.</li> <li>- 308 victims have benefited from psychological care including the individual counselling and group therapy and community mediation for acceptance.</li> </ul> <p><i>N.B: The security situation due to several attacks by the rebels of M23 did not allow WR to implement successfully the activities in Rutshuru territory in the Q4; the victims are displaced from the villages.</i></p>	<p>€750 000 (approximately €150,000/year)</p> <p>Y1: USD 149,985 Y2: USD 149,995 Y3: USD 149,995</p> <p>5 year project from 2020 to 2025, renewable at annual intervals.</p>
<p><u>Medecins du Monde</u></p> <p><b>For quality psychological rehabilitation of survivors of sexual violence in south Kivu as part of the holistic care offered within the HGR Panzi</b></p> <p>South Kivu and city of Bukavu</p> <p><b>Total beneficiaries to date: 7362 (SGBV and other victims affected by the war crime and crime against humanity)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Beneficiaries: 1361 war-affected victims ( victims of serious crime) have benefited from the psychological care including individual counselling, family mediation and group therapy.</li> <li>- 141 Survivors of sexual violence (SGBV) benefited from psychological rehabilitation.</li> <li>- 1502 victims benefited from this TFV assistance project.</li> </ul>	<p>€750 000 (approximately €150,000/year)</p> <p>Y1: USD 130,000 Y2: USD 124,208 Y3: USD 124,208</p> <p>5 year project from 2020 to 2025, renewable at annual intervals.</p>

<p><u>Solidarité pour la Promotion Sociale et la Paix (SOPROP)</u></p> <p><b>Assistance and rehabilitation of survivors of sexual violence and other crimes against humanity in the province of North Kivu</b></p> <p>Province of North Kivu, Territory of Nyiragongo and city of Goma</p> <p><b>Total beneficiaries to date: 813</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Beneficiaries: 141 survivors of sexual violence and 9 other victims of serious crimes have benefited from TFV rehabilitation. 6653 indirect beneficiaries (family members, CSOs, communities).</li> <li>- 150 victims benefited from physical rehabilitation in SOPROP's medical center and others health structures</li> <li>- 150 victims benefited from psychological rehabilitations through individual counselling, group therapy and family mediation (mediation in 12 family wife-husband SGBV war affected victims</li> <li>- 53 beneficiaries were able to return to a normal life thanks to the medical support they received;</li> </ul>	<p>€750 000 (approximately €150,000/year)</p> <p>Y1: USD 150,000 Y2: USD 143,317 Y3: USD 143,317</p> <p>5 year project from 2020 to 2025, renewable at annual intervals.</p>
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### Activities & results in the reporting period (Q3-4 / 2022)

- Carried out supervision and verification missions to partners in Bunia, Goma and Bukavu in July 2022.
- Organisation of a capacity building workshop for implementing partners in results-based management in August 2022
- Organisation of a programme visit to Bunia with the ambassadors of Canada, Netherlands and Senegal and the AED in November 2022
- Contribution to the development of a DRC law in the context of the fund for reparations for victims of sexual and gender-based violence (FoNaReV).

In order to ensure that projects are in compliance with TFV standards, procedures and processes, and that periodic reports are consistent with actual data on the ground, the TFV programme team in Bunia undertook, in addition to daily bilateral discussions, a monitoring and verification mission, between the 6 June 2022 to the 4 July 2022 in the Ituri, North and South Kivu regions for a total of 13 projects including 3 ongoing reparations projects. Reports of these checks have been finalised for some partners while others remain ongoing as some partners needed to provide some missing receipts which in a majority of cases were with the headquarters of the partners and not in the field. These verification missions are an opportunity for the TFV programme team in Bunia to continue developing the capacity of the implementing partners on the procedures and standards of the TFV and to engage with the partner on challenges, possible solutions, lessons learned, results and perspectives. Several recommendations were made to the partners during the debriefings, in order to strengthen the quality of their interventions and increase the impact of the projects. The mission reports are being shared with the relevant TFV staff as they are finalised.

As part of its fundraising activities to support the implementation of its reparation and assistance programs, the TFV programme team in Bunia together with the acting Executive Director organised a high level mission to Bunia with the ambassadors of Canada, the Netherlands and Senegal between the dates of October 31 to November 4, 2022 in Bunia to visit TFV reparations and assistance mandate projects in the Eastern part of Congo, exchange with local authorities, UN agencies, INGOs, civil society, implementing partners and programme beneficiaries. The ambassadors visited different projects in the field and had meaningful interactions with the TFV team, implementing partners and project beneficiaries.

The ambassadors were very appreciative of the relevance and results of the TFV in the DRC, which bodes well for future partnerships. They particularly appreciated the changes in the lives of victims during and after project implementation, as well as the large number of victims reached.

In early December 2022, TFV programme and legal staff (remotely) attended a conference organised by the government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to provide its comments and contributions on the law relevant

to the development of a fund for reparations for victims of sexual and gender-based violence (FoNaReV) together with other international organizations active in this field.

### Challenges

As a result of the current security situation in eastern DRC physical visits to all the localities where the projects are implemented and where the victims live are usually not possible. However, together with implementing partners, the field staff have developed strategies to monitor implementation and ensure direct communication with some victims as well. It is important that, given the number of implementing partners, the density of reparation projects and the geographical spread of the assistance programme in the three provinces of Ituri, North and South Kivu, verification missions take place regularly, thus ensuring adequate time is allocated for each organisation.

The distance between Bunia and the DRC capital Kinshasa has greatly affected the ability of field staff to carry out visibility sessions with national government officials as well as visibility and fundraising meetings with states parties on a regular basis. This long distance and sometimes the unreliable nature of UN flights has also impacted staff from participating regularly in national initiatives/meetings on reparations and other activities for victims of Rome Statute crimes.

2023 being an electoral year in the DRC, increased insecurity is expected and may affect the implementation of programmes in the field. The continuous state of siege in the Ituri and North Kivu provinces continue to create tensions between the local population and the military which could have a security impact on TFV programmes in the field.

### What's next

In 2023, the Bunia programme will focus on revising the monitoring and evaluation tools for assistance projects to ensure better monitoring of the progress of activities and results.

The first quarter will also mark the evaluation of projects and implementing partners to ensure relevance of programmes, quality of services to victims, effectiveness and efficiency.