



Trust Fund for Victims at the International Criminal Court

Results of Programmes for the Benefit of Victims 2024

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

- AIDS — Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
- CAR — Central African Republic
- CBT — Cognitive Behavioural Therapy
- CDO — Chief District Officer
- CIV — Côte d'Ivoire
- CODECO — Coopérative pour le développement du Congo (armed group active in Ituri, DRC)
- DRC — Democratic Republic of the Congo
- EUR — Euro
- HIV — Human Immunodeficiency Virus
- ICC — International Criminal Court
- IDP — Internally Displaced Person
- IGA — Income-Generating Activity
- KPI — Key Performance Indicator
- M&E — Monitoring and Evaluation
- MONUSCO — United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
- NGO — Non-Governmental Organisation
- PHQ-9 — Patient Health Questionnaire (nine items)
- PSEAH — Prevention of Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment
- PTSD — Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder
- TFV — Trust Fund for Victims
- UNESCO — United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- USD/US\$ — United States Dollar
- VSLA — Village Savings and Loan Association

I. Introduction

This technical annex to the ICC Trust Fund for Victims (TFV) Annual Report 2024 provides an update on the impact and outcomes achieved by the programmes implemented by the TFV under Goal 1 of the 2023–2025 Strategic Plan and its accompanying Programme Results Framework. It is the first impact and outcomes report issued under the current strategic plan.

Beneficiaries of TFV programmes include former child soldier victims, survivors of sexual and gender-based crimes and their children and partners, and civilians who have suffered profound violence. Women constitute, on average, 68 per cent of the beneficiaries across all programmes. The TFV's programmes support victims with a diverse range of harms in varied contexts.

Beneficiaries participate in TFV activities across seven assistance programmes and five reparations programmes in the following situations under the Court's jurisdiction: the Central African Republic (Situations I and II), Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Kenya, Georgia, Mali and Uganda. A detailed description of TFV projects and programmes is contained in the Annual Report.

While interventions are tailored to each context, all TFV programmes aim to help victims, their families, and affected communities in overcoming the harms resulting from crimes under the Court's jurisdiction. As detailed in the Summarised Results Framework (Section II), interventions address mental and physical health as well as socioeconomic harm at the individual level. They also address the impact of crimes on communities including damage caused by stigma, marginalisation and conflict. The TFV ensures that measures are delivered in accordance with the principles established under Article 75 of the Rome Statute, and measures outputs and outcomes resulting from implementation of these Principles.

The data presented in section III on results and outcomes represents a selection of all data collected by the TFV as part of extensive monitoring, evaluation and learning efforts undertaken in recent years. The data is particularly significant, given that numerous programmes had reached completion or final implementation stages by the end of 2024, thereby enabling a comprehensive assessment of completed actions.

The results presented provide evidence of positive outcomes in the lives of individual beneficiaries and their communities, thereby demonstrating the relevance of reparations and redress measures in justice. The findings validate that interventions contribute to restoring the social fabric destroyed by crimes and strengthen confidence in institutions,

demonstrating the significance of the ICC to development, peacebuilding, and the rule of law.

II. Summarised TFV Programme Results Framework

This report is structured around a results framework that links TFV programmes to their intended outcomes, and their long-term impacts. The framework is grounded in the TFV's mandate under the Rome Statute — to redress the harm caused by crimes within the jurisdiction of the ICC — and in the Court's Reparation Principles. The tables that follow set out outputs and progress against four outcomes of the TFV Programme Framework.

The first three outcomes describe the changes the TFV seeks in the lives of victims and communities. Programmes work to improve the physical, mental and socio-economic well-being of individuals, including victims of sexual and gender-based violence (Outcome 1); to ensure that victims and communities feel that the harm done to them is recognised — a critical element of reparations (Outcome 2); and to address the impact of crimes on social cohesion at community level, thereby contributing to reconciliation, peacebuilding and conflict prevention (Outcome 3).

The fourth outcome is different in kind. Rather than describing a change in victims' lives, it concerns the principles that govern how programmes are delivered. In 2024, drawing on the Reparation Principles, the emphasis fell on a victim-centred approach, on accessibility and diversity, and on the obligation to do no harm (Outcome 4).

Taken together, these outcomes reflect a single underlying logic: that by changing the lived experience of victims, justice is felt to be done, and victims feel accepted and reintegrated within their communities. Such change has a profound and lasting effect on the rule of law, on development, and on peace.

Table 1. Summarised TFV Programme Results Framework

Impact: Victims, their families and communities overcome harm caused by the crimes under the jurisdiction of the Court	
Desired Change	Indicators
Victims and their families feel that justice has been done.	Percentage and description of victims who felt that the reparations provided a certain degree of justice.
Victims and their families feel recognized for the harm they experienced.	Percentage and description of victims who felt a sense of recognition of the harm they suffered as results of receiving reparations.
Victims and their families feel accepted and (re)integrate in their communities.	Documented cases studies on victims' integration in their communities.

<i>Unintended Change*</i> Victims and their families have increased trust in institutions.	<i>Change documented during evaluation:</i> Unintended change documented from the <i>Katanga</i> reparations programme.
Outcome 1: Lives of victims improve as a result of delivery of measures of redress	
Intermediate Outcome 1.1: Victims and their families improve their physical and mental well-being	
Output 1.1.1 Victims and their families improve their health conditions.	Number of victims who receive medical treatment.
Output 1.1.2 Victims and their families benefit from physical rehabilitation.	Number of victims who receive physical rehabilitation.
Output 1.1.3 Victims and their families benefit from psycho-social, psychological and specialized mental health care.	Number of victims who receive psychological rehabilitation.
Intermediate Outcome 1.2: Victims and their families improve their socio-economic situation	
Output 1.2.1 Victims and their dependent children benefit from school support.	Number of victims who receive education support.
Output 1.2.2 Victims and their families benefit from socio-economic support measures.	Number of victims who received kits to start small business.
Intermediate Outcome 1.3: Harm suffered by SGBV survivors and their families is addressed	
Output 1.3.1 Survivors of SGBV receive physical rehabilitation and specialised medical care.	Number of SGBV survivors who receive physical rehabilitation.
Output 1.3.2 Survivors of SGBV receive psycho-social, psychological and specialized mental health care.	Number of SGBV survivors who receive psychological rehabilitation.
Output 1.3.3 Survivors of SGBV benefit from socio-economic support.	Number of SGBV survivors who receive socio- economic support.
Outcome 2: Harm caused to victims and their communities is recognised	
Output 2.0.1 Victims and their families receive individualised recognition reparations.	Number of victims who receive individualised recognition measures.
Output 2.0.2 Victims and their communities benefit from collective recognition measures.	Description and types of collective measures delivered.
Outcome 3: Harm caused to community cohesion is addressed	
Output 3.0.1 Victims and their communities receive from community therapy.	Number of community members who participated in community therapy.

Output 3.0.2 Victims and their communities engage in peace and reconciliation dialogues.	Number of community members who participated in peace and reconciliation dialogues.
Outcome 4. Reparations principles are effectively integrated across programmes phases (design, implementation and monitoring & evaluation)	
Output 4.0.1 Victims and families are involved in the design, implementation, monitoring and closure of programmes in line with the victim-centred approach principle on reparations.	Number of victims (per category) consulted during programme design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation.
Output 4.0.2 Victims with diverse needs have access to reparations (SGBV, child victims including those born out of SGBC, victims with disabilities, former child-soldiers).	Number of women and girls accessing TFV programmes. Number of victims with physical injuries accessing TFV programmes.
Output 4.0.3 'Do no harm' principle is integrated in programmes ensuring activities do not exacerbate trauma or harm or cause secondary traumatising.	Description of positive outcomes resulting from the application of do no harm and conflict sensitivity principles.

III. Results of TFV Programmes in 2024

A. Overview of Performance of TFV Programmes 2019-2024

In 2024, the TFV implemented the following programmes in seven situations under the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court: Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Georgia, Kenya, Mali, and Uganda.

Table 2. Overview of the TFV programmes in 2024

Disclaimer: Assistance programmes are implemented in multi-year programming cycles linked to the TFV's procurement processes. The first cycle ran from 2008 to 2019; the current cycle began in 2019.

Situation	Assistance Programmes			Reparations Programmes			
	Start of programme	Start of programme within current cycle	# Projects in 2024	Programmes	Eligible individual victims	Start of programme	Status by the end of 2024
CAR	2020	2021	5 projects	-	-	-	-
CIV	2020	2020	3 projects	-	-	-	-
DRC	2008	2020	5 projects	Lubanga and Ntaganda former child soldiers programme	3,000 estimated	2021	Implementation phase mid-point
				Katanga reparations programme	297 confirmed	2017	Completed in 2023 and reported to the Chamber in 2024
				Ntaganda victims of the attack programme	7,500 estimated	To be determined (initial programme started in 2022)	Pre-launch phase, with initial programme running for priority victims in urgent need
Georgia	2023	2023	2 projects	-	-	-	-
Kenya	2023	2023	1 project	-	-	-	-
Mali	2022	2022	1 project	Al Mahdi reparations programme	1,691 individual awards plus beneficiaries of	2021	Implementation of collective award mid-phase; completion

					collective award		of individual awards
Uganda	2008	2019	4 projects	Ongwen reparations programme	49,772 estimated	To be determined	Design phase

Performance of Reparations Programmes Implementation by the end of 2024

Progress performance of reparations programmes is measured, *inter alia*, by the number of eligible beneficiaries that have received reparations. The number and actual names of eligible beneficiaries may only be known as the programme implementation advances. Therefore, targets are set based on calculations of the number of victims that would be available to participate in a programme each year, available resources, and available capacity of implementing partners.

By 2024, the targets were met or exceeded in the Katanga, and Al Mahdi reparation programmes. In the Former Child Soldiers Programme (*Lubanga* case), the direct victims were intended to be included in the programme; however, the number proved to be lower and some victims remained unreachable. In addition, services continued as planned for victims who had been enrolled in the programme. In the connected part of the same Former Child Soldiers Programme (*Ntaganda* case), the target was not met as the precondition for enrolment in the programme by the TFV was not fulfilled.

Table 3. Performance of Reparation Programmes 2024

Cases	Target by the end of 2024 (# Victims)	Results (# Victims)	Progress / Performance
<i>Katanga</i>	297 Conduct closing and legacy activities. Submission of the final report including evaluation report to the Trial Chamber.	297 Symbolic ceremony was conducted in April 2024. Submitted the final report including the evaluation report of the programme to the Trial Chamber in December 2024. A symbolic monument to commemorate victims of the attacks was completed in December 2024.	Target met On 30 January 2025, Trial Chamber II issued its decision on the conclusion of the reparation's proceedings.
<i>Lubanga (Former Child Soldiers)</i>	2,108 (estimated) All direct victims received or were enrolled in the <i>Lubanga</i> reparations programme.	1,691 Direct victims - Received or were enrolled in the <i>Lubanga</i> reparations programme	80% progress As of end of 2024, 165 victims remained unreachable, and 252 victims were expected to be transferred to the programme.

Cases	Target by the end of 2024 (# Victims)	Results (# Victims)	Progress / Performance
<i>Ntaganda (Former Child Soldiers)</i>	240 files To be transferred to the TFV implementing partners and enrolled in the reparations programme.	0 The list of victims was not available for TFV's inclusion in 2024.	Target was not met in 2024 Process of enrolment only started in 2025 once the Registry had notified the victims of their eligibility in early 2025, which is a precondition for the TFV to act.
<i>Al Mahdi</i>	1,691 Individual reparations; completion of individual reparations.	1,687 Finalised the individual reparations process in June 2024.	Target met. Four victims remain unreachable
	Collective reparations: population of Timbuktu; advancing collective reparations awards in line with the community consultations.	The process of implementation progressed in line with the measures agreed with the community of Timbuktu.	Target met.
<i>Ongwen</i>	2,500 To be consulted to develop the implementation plan for the Ongwen reparations programme.	2,715 Consulted for the development of the implementation plan for the Ongwen reparations programme.	Target exceeded by 8%

Performance of Assistance Programmes Implementation by the end of 2024

Performance of assistance programmes is also measured, *inter alia*, by reference to the number of beneficiaries receiving services. The target for beneficiaries is set every year based on the resources that the TFV can allocate each year.

In 2024, the TFV delivered measures under the assistance programmes to 18,226 beneficiaries, and since 2019 to 77,757 beneficiaries. As shown in the table below, more than 60% of the annual beneficiaries are female.

Table 4. Performance of the Trust Fund for Victims in 2024

Performance indicator	Target	Achieved	Performance %
Number of beneficiaries supported	9,140	18,226	200%

For 2024, the target was exceeded by nearly 100%. The enhanced performance is largely attributed to the Uganda assistance programme given the programme's innovation in the

use of surgical camps. Additional funding for such camps led to improving victims' access to medical interventions, which in turn created also a surge in demand of such services by victims. Adjustments were thus made to the treatment plans to accommodate more victims, at the same cost.

Table 5. Number of individuals directly benefitted from TFV assistance programmes 2019-2024

Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Number of beneficiaries Supported by the TFV	5,257	8,166	16,981	16,388	12,739	18,226
Proportion of Female	61%	69%	73%	72%	68%	69%

Table 6. Number of individuals benefitted from TFV assistance programmes from 2019-2024, disaggregated per situation

Situation under the jurisdiction of the ICC	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Central African Republic	-	280 <i>67% female</i>	2,994 <i>73% female</i>	7,273 <i>78% female</i>	1,775 <i>74% female</i>	1,498 <i>76% female</i>
Côte d'Ivoire	-	-	-	433 <i>69% female</i>	160 <i>78% female</i>	294 <i>69% female</i>
DRC	-	2,891 <i>70% female</i>	5,295 <i>79% female</i>	1,552 <i>74% female</i>	3,162 <i>61% female</i>	2,896 <i>80% female</i>
Georgia	-	-	-	-	944 <i>79% female</i>	994 <i>75% female</i>
Kenya	-	-	-	-	100 <i>91% female</i>	100 <i>74% female</i>
Mali	-	-	-	-	-	643 <i>34% female</i>
Uganda	5,257 <i>61% female</i>	4,905 <i>68% female</i>	8,692 <i>70% female</i>	7,130 <i>67% female</i>	6,508 <i>68% female</i>	12,444 <i>66% female</i>

B. Impact level results: Victims, their families and communities overcome harm suffered as a result of Rome Statute crimes

The 2024 impact level results are based on an independent external evaluation. The TFV highlights these results and changes in victims' lives from the implementation of the *Katanga* reparations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The *Katanga* reparations programme was completed in October 2023. Data for the evaluation was collected in 2022 after the completion of all modalities of reparation, except for the psychological component, which

was still being implemented at the time and therefore could not be assessed. The impact results presented below thus reflect the effects of the material and symbolic measures of the programme.

Impact results 1 and 2: Victims and their families feel that justice has been done and that the harm they suffered is recognised.

These two impact results are reported together, as victims' testimonies show that a recognition of harm and a sense of justice are closely linked.

In the *Katanga* reparations programme:

- 79 per cent of victims who received reparations said that reparations brought justice as envisaged in the Rome Statute.
- Within the survey participants group, satisfaction varied by gender: 70 per cent of men expressed satisfaction with the reparations received, compared with 67 per cent of women.
- Satisfaction was also higher among victims who received reparations for material harm (79 per cent) than among those who did not (50 per cent).
- Victims' overall sense of satisfaction was closely connected to the recognition of the harm they suffered, the importance of the trial, and repeated engagement with legal representatives and the TFV through implementation of the reparations programme.
- Qualitative data revealed that victims perceive justice and reparations synonymous with the discovery of truth, acceptance of culpability, truth-telling, punishment of wrong-doer with reparations.
- Many victims emphasised that trials and reparations together provided a sense of justice by recognising their injuries, which neither domestic nor aid-led initiatives could achieve alone.
- A minority of victims felt that reparations did not bring justice because there is no peace in the region and the conflict is still ongoing. At the time of the evaluation, Katanga-related militias were still stationed five kilometres from Bogoro: the area where victims in the Katanga case were attacked in eastern DRC. Victims also

expressed frustration that not all perpetrators and organisers of attacks were prosecuted.

Selected statements of beneficiaries from qualitative data:

“Well, I would say that justice was done for me because the guilty parties were first condemned and we received reparation, although the reparation did not amount to half of what I had lost, but it is a symbol that has marked my heart”. (*Focused group discussions*)

“By giving us these reparations, it shows that the ICC has recognised what we suffered even if it is not comparable to what we lost. This is justice”. (*One of victims in the Katanga case*)

Impact result 3: Victims and their families feel accepted and (re)integrate in their communities

The evaluation of the *Katanga* reparations programme also measured acceptance and reintegration of victims into their communities including intra-household dynamics.

The evaluation showed that:

- Beneficiaries of reparations reported being happier than other community members and more actively involved in local associations, particularly farmers’ groups and women’s associations.
- Beneficiaries also described having more social interactions with their neighbours and stronger connections with local leaders compared to those who did not receive reparations.
- Beneficiaries generally expressed feeling a greater sense of community as a result of the reparations process. Regular sessions organised by the Legal Representative of Victims and TFV staff offered opportunities to share challenges and coping strategies with fellow victims, fostering new friendships and building collective resilience together.

Selected statements of beneficiaries from qualitative data:

“Yes, we had this feeling [of community] that sometimes you put yourself in the place of the other person who had lost much more, you go and cry together”. (*Focus group discussions*)

“No [there was no division]. Of course, they had received the reparation each one continued to use his help (money) as he saw fit but there was no jealousy on my side, we continued to establish fraternal relations until today. We live well... no way to talk and have rancour against them because they are our brothers. The war had found us together in Bogoro”. (*Focus group discussions*)

“The reparation here cannot divide us with others. The brotherly love that we had with others like the Ngiti, the Lendu, the Bira, even with those who threaten us today from the militia of the Bira tribe called "chini ya kilima", we are still brothers. We will not be separated; we will always continue to live together”. (*Focus group discussions*)

Unintended results: increased trust in local and international institutions

In addition to the three impact indicators, the results of the evaluation in the *Katanga* case also show that reparations programme made an impact on trust in local and international institutions. This is because victims felt delivery of reparations brought justice and that institutions recognised the harm they suffered and took actions to address their harm.

- Beneficiaries of reparations expressed greater trust in core institutions such as judiciary, government, and international actors, compared to non-beneficiaries. These institutions are generally not highly trusted, but reparations appear to have contributed to improving the perceptions.
- The evaluation results show particularly strong evidence of increased trust in the ICC/TFV and significant improvements in trust in NGOs, MONUSCO, and civilian courts. These actors are either directly involved in the reparations process with the ICC/TFV or closely connected to it, whether practically (MONUSCO, international humanitarian NGOs) or conceptually (courts).
- The qualitative data was consistent with these findings. It confirmed strong trust in the TFV, and in the ICC more broadly, while showing that confidence in the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo remained low in absolute terms — even if, as the quantitative results indicate, it was higher among beneficiaries than among non-beneficiaries. Victims often linked their views on trust to their experiences of the war, to the trial in the *Katanga* case in The Hague and the reparations process, and to continued insecurity in their area and region.

Selected statements of beneficiaries from qualitative data:

“We have confidence in the ICC, because it is the one that has intervened for the massacres. If it did not intervene on our side, we would not have [had] the means. It has been able to find the perpetrator of the massacres and repair the victims with what they had lost during the war. We have confidence in them”. (*Focus group discussions*)

“We have confidence in the ICC because the trial of Germain Katanga and Matthieu Ngudjolo succeeded thanks to the ICC. They were free here, nobody was prosecuting them, but it is the ICC that succeeded in judging them. After this judgment, the victims found themselves repaired”. (*Focus group discussions*)

C. Outcome and Output-level Results of TFV Programmes

Introduction

This section presents results at two levels of the TFV Programme Results Framework:

- *Outcome level* is designed with indicators to measure the degree of changes and/or improvements in victims' lives, resulting from TFV rehabilitation interventions, such as improvements in physical and mental well-being, in socio-economic conditions, and in community cohesion.
- *Output level* is designed with a list of indicators to measure rehabilitation interventions, which are the direct products of programme activities — the services and measures delivered to victims, their families and communities, reported principally through the number of individuals reached. The TFV implementing partner organisations report on these indicators on a quarterly basis.

Outputs are within the direct control of the TFV and its implementing partners; outcomes are assessed through evaluations, assessment tools and victims' own testimonies.

Output results are reported across all TFV programmes. Outcome results, by contrast, are presented from those programmes where evaluations or outcome assessments were available in 2024 — principally the external evaluation of the Uganda assistance programme concluded in 2024, the evaluation of the Katanga reparations programme, the mid-term evaluation of the Al Mahdi reparations programme, and participatory assessment exercises in the Central African Republic. These examples illustrate the changes TFV programmes produce in victims' lives; comparable evidence from other programmes will be reported as evaluations are completed in future cycles.

Outcome 1. Lives of victims improve as a result of delivery of measures of redress

For many victims, these crimes caused profound and long-term lasting suffering, including physical injuries, psychological trauma, loss of livelihood, missed education years, loss of income, stigma, and social exclusion. Such consequences extend beyond the individual to families and communities, as these also damage social fabric of the community.

Within this outcome, the TFV measures tangible improvements in victims' lives resulting from the redress measures. This progress is seen in victims' improvement of their well-

being, families re-establishing livelihoods, children returning to school, and communities beginning to heal.

Intermediate Outcome 1.1: Victims and their families improve their physical and mental well-being

Crimes under the jurisdiction of the Court often have devastating consequences for the physical and mental well-being of victims. Many victims suffer from long-lasting physical injuries, including chronic pain, permanent pain, and complications of reproductive health. Beyond the physical injuries, victims also endure deep psychological trauma including feelings of stigma, depression, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), alcohol abuse, domestic violence, family exclusion, and exclusion from family and community members.

Victims often mentioned that they live in constant fear, shame and isolation. This highlights how the harm extends beyond the initial act of violence and undermines their long-term ability to live with dignity and autonomy.

TFV programmes respond to these harms through three complementary interventions: medical treatment to address injuries and health complications, physical rehabilitation to restore mobility and functioning, and psychological rehabilitation — including trauma-based counselling at individual, family and community levels — to help victims process trauma and rebuild their daily lives.

In 2024, these interventions reached 5,159 victims with medical treatment support, 6,925 with physical rehabilitation, and 9,821 with psychological rehabilitation, as set out in the tables below. The outcome-level evidence presented later in this section shows the changes these services produced in beneficiaries' health and well-being.

Outputs 1.1.1, 1.1.2 and 1.1.3: medical, physical and psychological rehabilitation services delivered in 2024

Table 7. Number of beneficiaries received medical, physical and psychological rehabilitation services in 2024

Indicator	Female	Male	Total
Number of victims who receive medical treatment support	3,820	1,339	5,159
Number of victims who receive physical rehabilitation	5,137	1,788	6,925

Number of victims who receive psychological rehabilitation	6,875	2,946	9,821
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*Table 8. Number of individual beneficiaries of medical treatment per programme in 2024**

Situation under the jurisdiction of the ICC	Female	Male	Total
Central African Republic	588	184	772
Côte d'Ivoire	N/A	N/A	N/A
Democratic Republic of the Congo	562	7	569
Georgia	143	70	213
Kenya	51	9	60
Uganda	2,476	1,069	3,545

Table 9. Number of beneficiaries of physical rehabilitation per programme in 2024

Situation under the jurisdiction of the ICC	Female	Male	Total
Central African Republic	588	184	772
Côte d'Ivoire	24	22	46
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1,526	84	1,610
Georgia	87	41	128
Kenya	74	26	100
Uganda	2,838	1,431	4,269

Table 10. Number of beneficiaries received psychological rehabilitation per programme in 2024

Situation under the jurisdiction of the ICC	Female	Male	Total
Central African Republic	588	325	913
Côte d'Ivoire	144	71	215
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1127	38	1165
Georgia	197	56	253
Kenya	74	26	100
Uganda	4,745	2,430	7,175

**Mali programme excluded due to varying statistical data calculation methods*

Medical treatment and physical rehabilitation results

In assistance programmes, the TFV partners assess the injuries and needs of victims and determine their eligibility to receive support, including by verifying that the harm occurred after 1 July 2002 and is within the jurisdiction of the Court. Following this assessment, victims are directed to specific interventions such as medical treatment or physical rehabilitation. If the harm falls outside the jurisdiction of the Court, or where specialised care beyond the scope of the programme is required, victims are referred to an appropriate specialist or to other organisations and facilities that can meet their needs.

In 2024, the TFV reached a total of 5,159 victims with medical treatment across its seven assistance programmes. Medical treatment includes referrals to services such as fistula repair; HIV and AIDS screening, treatment, care and support; care for chronic pain; and treatment for sexually transmitted diseases and high blood pressure. 6,925 victims received physical rehabilitation, which includes surgeries and the provision of prosthetic and orthopaedics devices.

Health outcomes through specialised interventions in the assistance programme in Uganda

In 2024, the TFV assistance programme in Uganda reached 4,269 victims who benefitted from physical rehabilitation. Physical rehabilitation is aimed at addressing the care and rehabilitation needs of those who suffered various types of physical injuries or mutilation. This includes reconstructive or corrective surgery, general surgery, specialised surgery (bullet and bomb fragment removal, burns, chronic wounds, keloids, lymphomas), and the provision of prosthetic and orthopaedic devices.

The voices of physical rehabilitation beneficiaries in Uganda

In the findings of the external evaluation of the assistance programme in Uganda, beneficiaries spoke of the profound transformative influence of physical rehabilitation, specifically the provision of mobility devices such as prostheses, wheelchairs, and artificial limbs as well as occupational therapy that victims continuously receive to restore their mobility function.

Story of Andrew

Andrew is a double amputee, he testified to the life-altering nature of such support, “I have benefited a lot... The project has helped me to regain my self-esteem and begin taking the lead and responsibility of my family as a parent, a responsible one”.

This sentiment is echoed by others who acknowledge the regained ability to engage in farming, trading, and familial responsibilities thanks to artificial limbs.

Story of Bene

These artificial legs which were being provided by the project, have helped so many people including me to become self-reliant and self-independent. Because the limitation we have is about mobility [...] many when they received the mobility aid, they were able to do some farming work; they were able to do some trading; they were able to cope and carry on by taking responsibility of their families.

That was 2008 or 2009, when I heard about the services. I decided to present myself for treatment. I approached [the orthopaedic technician], who advised me to wait until my wound healed well. After five months, I came back and that's when [the implementing organisation] enrolled me into the programme. They provided me with an artificial limb, which they have replaced several times now. When they realised that I have some knowledge in working with the community, I was made part of the champion group, whose role was to go and talk to others who don't know about the project and who have not benefited. So, I was part of the team that helped mobilise beneficiaries to come forward to receive support."

Voices of survivors of SGBV in the assistance programme in Central African Republic

Story of Eveline, a survivor living in Sibut

"I have the strength now". I was so thin and weak, but I didn't know it was because of HIV. I had to be carried all the time. Thanks to the support I received to get medical care, I regained my strength. I am showing my muscles and my shape in this photo to show everyone that they should not refuse medical care. There are some who don't want to take antiretroviral drugs and they are already dead. I am still here, and I feel strong. Those who don't want to go to the doctor or take medicine should look at me: I made the choice to stay alive! (Photovoice, Sibut)

Story of Nina, survivor living in Sibut

"My everyday friend "[Pointing to four plastic bottles] These are the medicines that are part of my daily life, just like we use a broom to clean the house if it's dirty. Sometimes people are afraid to go to the hospital. I want to raise awareness that they should go to the hospital. I was raped by the Banyamulenge in front of my husband, and it was my mother who brought me to the hospital for testing. The result was positive (HIV). A few months

later, my mother and father passed away. This made my situation even worse and traumatized me a lot. Danish Church Aid started taking care of us. The medications give me strength! (*Photovoice, Sibut*)

Highlight: mental health of beneficiaries of TFV programmes

Psychological rehabilitation addresses psychological problems such as trauma, depression, anxiety, stigma, and other mental health issues caused by violence and long-term impact arising from war, conflict, sexual violence and other crimes. Support also includes the provision of trauma-based counselling and psychological support for war-affected children, youth and adults. From a systemic-oriented perspective, to support direct victims, it is important to elaborate interventions at all levels, such as the individual, family and community levels.

Between 2019 and 2024, TFV provided psychological rehabilitation to 59,015 assistance programmes victims and to 1,800 reparation programmes victims. Outcomes reflect that both specialised interventions as well as the process of participating and receiving reparations on their own have positive mental health outcomes.

Mental health outcomes through specialised interventions in the Uganda assistance programme

The TFV has an assistance programme in northern Uganda since 2008. The programmes feature specialised mental health services to victims through provision of trauma-informed counselling, group therapy sessions, and community-based mental health programmes. Counsellors and psychotherapists use several techniques inter alia intensive individual, family or group therapy sessions as well as Cognitive Behavioural Therapies (CBT) sessions. Implementing partners provide mental health support through direct clinical mentoring, on-site and continuous training for counsellors, and intensive clinical supervision. These efforts aim to establish a trained network of mental health professionals and paraprofessionals, ensuring the long-term viability of mental health trauma rehabilitation within Uganda

An external evaluation of the assistance programme in Uganda was concluded in 2024. Beneficiaries shared their stories of change, highlighting the impact of the TFV's mental health rehabilitation services. Their testimonies revealed that psychological rehabilitation was a significant factor in their healing and recovery process, offering a sense of dignity and a step toward redress for the harm they had suffered.

The findings show that psychological rehabilitation has:

- Significantly improved emotional well-being through counselling and group therapy, enabling beneficiaries to better manage trauma and participate in social activities;
- Helped beneficiaries open up past conflicts, moving from a life of isolation and aggression to one of engagement and self-control;

- Strengthened family relations by fostering forgiveness and tolerance, leading to healthier family dynamics and greater personal happiness—a sharp contrast to their previous state of bitterness and emotional volatility;
- Reduced social fears and stigma, empowering beneficiaries to engage freely with others and even to stand up against discrimination.

Selected statements of programme beneficiaries from qualitative data:

“I used to be very rude and unaccommodating. The moment you angered me; I would purposely plan a pay back or revenge. The counselling got me out of such behaviour. Secondly, I was unfriendly, I never greeted anyone even from home when visitors came, I didn’t greet. Ah... these days people are so surprised of the changes they see in me... The counselling was so thorough, the [implementing organisation] staff did very good work. Their approach was very friendly, and we became like one family. For some of us who have already completed our group counselling session...they made some follow ups to check on how we are doing”. (*Programme beneficiary*)

“I had terrible conflict experiences that I thought I would never tell anyone even at home. But because of the skills [the implementing organisation] applied I was able to open up. Personally, the counselling assistance kind of met my expectations... [Before], I lived my own life; I never had human conversations; I could not even [make a] joke. My intention was to hurt people but that’s not me these days. I no longer care about [that]. Today you may annoy/hurt me, but I know how I can handle myself”. (*Programme beneficiary*)

“For me this programme has taught me forgiveness and tolerance even in the family level, it has helped me understand each family member better. We now make decisions as a family and listen to each other... I now interact more with my family members, and I am happy. Before I was a very bitter woman, and I did not want to see any people happy. I was also very emotional, and I could burst out and cry at any time”. (*Focus group discussions*)

Community leaders and other stakeholders who participated in the evaluation such as administrators, government officials, medical professionals, and civil society organisations also voiced the tangible transformations they have observed among the beneficiaries and

testified improvements in independence, reduced criminal behaviour, and increased economic activities.

- A Chief District Officer (CDO) provided a harrowing account of the wartime experiences and their lingering effects on the community:

“During the war, a lot happened: women lost their husbands, children returned home, some without parents, others found the parents they left behind dead, and there were a lot of land-related disputes. All these caused a lot of pain and trauma in the hearts of the already traumatised victims of war. [The implementing organisation] through their different sessions helped address such trauma...They helped to restore hope to these survivors”. (*A Chief District Officer in Lira*)

- The narrative continues with a local council official (LC1), who reported a significant decrease in violent incidents within their village testified to the effectiveness of the assistance programme, noting:

“My village had very high cases of domestic violence,” the LC1 said. But since [the implementing organisation] entered my area, I can assure you, these things have reduced drastically...Cases of suicide have also reduced a lot in our community”. (*A Chief District Officer in Oyam*).

Mental health outcomes irrespective of specialised interventions in the Katanga reparations programme

In the Katanga Reparations Programme, the Chamber ordered psychological interventions for eligible victims. This component of the award was delivered in the final phase of the programme. In the meantime, during the external evaluation, the TFV also sought to measure the mental health outcomes for victims even in absence of psychological interventions.

For mental health, the evaluation assessed three psycho-social dimensions using robust instruments that have been used in numerous studies: (1) mental health through the lens of depression (the PHQ-9 index: Patient Health Questionnaire, 9 items); (2) a 'locus of control' index, which seeks to assess the extent to which a person sees themselves in control of their lives; and (3) an index of self-efficacy, which is the belief that one can complete a task or

achieve a goal. The evaluation also considered victims' aspirations and how they envision their future.¹

The results showed that there is a significant difference between beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries of reparations:

- Beneficiaries demonstrated that they are more optimistic about the future;
- Beneficiaries are less likely to be depressed compared to non-beneficiaries;
- Beneficiaries have more control of their lives;
- Beneficiaries have the ability to achieve their goals (self-efficacy);

Mental health outcomes as a result of recognition of harm in the Katanga reparations programme

Qualitative data from the *Katanga* evaluations highlights the positive mental health outcomes of victims having their harm recognised, the perpetrator's harm condemned, and receiving support to live their daily lives. For many beneficiaries, receiving reparations contributed to the emotional aspect of trauma, and that, in turn, contributed to positive outcomes in other aspects of their lives.

Selected statements of beneficiaries from qualitative data:

“Yes [the reparation] is important for me. First, when I lost everything, I had, I was traumatised. I missed the person I wanted to tell all my worries and problems, but when the ICC came and told us that they would take care of us, and they would help us with this reparation, it relieved me; it took away other viruses and grudges that were in my heart. When I received this reparation, this trauma was over; this reparation was important for me because it took away the bad thoughts and worries that I had in me. I don't think about that anymore”. (*Focus group discussions*)

“Yes, this reparation helped me mentally. I was already disappointed in life after this war, seeing the relatives I had lost and my property, I was traumatized, but when we were given the 250\$ it helped me a lot”. (*Focus group discussions*)

Intermediate Outcome 1.2: Victims and their families improve their socio-economic situation

¹ See, [Evaluation Of The Effects Of The Reparations Ordered By The International Criminal Court And Implemented By The Trust Fund For Victims In The Case Of The Prosecutor Against Germain Katanga](#)

The consequences of crimes have multiple impacts on victims' lives. Crimes inflict not only physical injuries and psychological trauma, but also lead to the loss of income, years of education, homes, livelihoods, and savings. Physical injuries and trauma often prevent victims from working or pursuing education, while stigma, isolation, and exclusion push affected individuals deeper into poverty. For youth and children, the effects can be particularly severe, disrupting schooling, limiting nutrition, and increasing their vulnerability.

Socio-economic support aims to improve the economic status of victims through education, vocational training, savings and loan schemes, community infrastructure rehabilitation, and the creation of income-generating activities.

In its reparations, the Trial Chamber acknowledges that victims suffer socio-economic harm—including financial loss—alongside physical injury and psychological trauma. In all five reparations cases ordered by the Court, measures to redress socio-economic harm have included education support and income-generating activities.

Output 1.2.1 Victims and their dependent children benefit from school support: the Katanga case

Victims of the Bogoro village attack in Ituri province received education support, income-generating activities, housing assistance, psychological rehabilitation, and symbolic financial payments. Education assistance included covering primary and secondary school fees for children, as well as providing school kits with essential items (e.g. uniforms, notebooks and pens). For income-generating activities, victims received support to cover higher-education enrolment fees, vocational training in small businesses (e.g. dressmaking, taxi driving); and training in agriculture, fishing, and livestock management. Beneficiaries also received business kits (sewing machines, farming tools), small livestock with veterinary kits and the opportunity to participate in village savings and loans groups.

In the Lubanga and Ntaganda cases

Concerning the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, former child soldiers received socio-economic support to access education, vocational training, and income-generating activities. These measures helped them generate income, achieve autonomy, and reintegrate as contributing members of their communities.

Output 1.2.2 Victims and their families benefit from socio-economic support measures.

Outputs results under the assistance programmes

Table 8. Number of beneficiaries who received socio-economic support under TFV assistance programmes in 2024

Indicator	Female	Male	Total
Number of victims who receive education support	258	119	377
Number of victims who received kits to start small business	3,003	1,323	4,326

Table 9. Number of victims who received kits to start small business under the assistance programme in 2024 by jurisdiction

Situation under the jurisdiction of the ICC	Female	Male	Total
Central African Republic	319	43	362
Côte d'Ivoire	216	111	327
Democratic Republic of the Congo	336	0	336
Georgia	19	3	22
Kenya	179	13	192
Uganda	1,934	1,153	3,087

Former Child Soldiers reparations programme

Table 10. Number of former-child soldiers who received cash grant to start Income Generating Activities (IGAs) by 2024

Gender					
	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Female	0	87	86	285	458
Male	0	347	175	534	1,056
Total	0	434	261	819	1,514

Table 11. Number of former-child soldiers and their dependent children enrolled in education institution by 2024

Gender					
	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Female	179	633	173	593	1,578
Male	185	635	171	599	1,590
Total	364	1,268	344	1,192	3,168

Table 12. Number of former-child soldiers and their dependents enrolled in literacy and language training by 2024

Gender					
	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Female	0	0	0	45	45
Male	0	0	0	148	148
Total	0	0	0	193	193

Table 13. Number of former-child soldiers and their dependents who completed university education by 2024

Gender					
	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Female	0	8	11	34	53
Male	0	30	22	54	106
Total	0	38	33	88	159

Socioeconomic Outcomes for Beneficiaries of TFV Programmes

Effects of livelihood interventions among victims who received reparations in the Katanga case

The reparations order in the *Katanga* case was explicitly motivated by the need to support the development of new income-generating activities (or the restoration of past activities) and help victims improve their socio-economic living conditions. Therefore, livelihoods were a central dimension of reparations in the *Katanga* case: income-generating activities amounted to close to two-thirds of the US\$ 1 million awarded to the victims.

The independent evaluation in the *Katanga* reparations assessed livelihood effects through a survey on victims' economic struggle, economic activities and income as well as their perceptions on material being overtime.

- The results showed moderate effects on livelihoods, but beneficiaries were slightly less likely to incur catastrophic expenditures compared to non-beneficiaries. Thus, beneficiary households have slightly higher chances than non-beneficiary households of avoiding precarity.
- In the context of violence and precarity, new assets are used quickly. In a continuous conflict like in the DRC, violence seriously affects the durability of IGAs and transferred material assets.
- The evaluation showed evidence that reparations helped restore a sense of social status and dignity and the development of activities.

“Because I have cows and that will multiply and I can get other things, there is some joy... [...] ... Because I have a farm, there will be milk that they will come to buy and others who can't afford it will come and ask, so you are important in society”. (Victim, Kasenyi)

“Yes, I already told you that since I started working as a taxi driver, the situation of my family has improved a bit, my children are no longer chased [out of] school, I have good medical care”. (Victim, Bogoro)

“Yes, [the reparation has helped] only a little bit but we continue in the atmosphere of the war. As I am a breeder, the number of my cows [from the reparations] had increased and I was able to sell other cows to meet the needs of my house and my family. I had even paid my children's school fees, but when the war came to the Mongbwalu township, precisely in the Blankete district, the CODECO militiamen left with all my cows.” (Victim, Bunia)

Victims' perceptions on their socio-economic status in the Katanga case

On the question on how victims perceive change in their livelihood's status, the evaluation compared their socio-economic situation from the time they started to receive reparations compared to five and ten years before. The questionnaire used 5-item Likert scale answers to the three question “comparing 1/5/10 years, how was your situation changed? “. The evaluation used statistical modelling to uncover the relationship between reparations and livelihood status. The question was coded to -2 (deteriorated a lot) to 2 (improved a lot).

The results of the evaluation showed that:

- Victims who received reparations described steady improvements in their lives, far more than those who did not.
- Reported improvements among recipients of reparations were larger when victims compared their situation further back in time. Ten years ago, the trial had not yet begun; five years ago, reparations had not yet been implemented; only recently had reparations started to reach victims. The earlier in time the less the exposure to the overall justice and reparation process.
- Victims aged over 40 reported the strongest positive changes, suggesting reparations have had particularly significant socio-economic effects on older victims.

Effects of livelihood interventions among victims in the assistance programme in Uganda

Direct support and long-term assistance programmes are vital to complement judicial proceedings, reparations, and addressing urgent needs. Livelihood support—through vocational training, small grants, and income-generating activities—helps victims regain

economic independence. Access to educational support for children stabilises families and strengthens resilience.

Tailored interventions, such as participation in savings and loan groups help reduce stigma and enable social healing as they can also function as a form of group counselling. Such assistance ensures that even when Court-ordered reparations are slow or limited, victims are not left behind. By restoring dignity and opportunity, assistance programmes empower survivors to rebuild their lives, reintegrate into their communities, and contribute to more resilient societies.

The findings of the independent evaluation in Uganda show that:

- Income-generating activities were said to have reduced dependency and promoted self-sufficiency;
- Beneficiaries explained that they have been able to start small businesses and contribute to their household income, fostering a sense of empowerment and reducing dependency;
- Agriculture training assistance and provision of seeds have empowered beneficiaries to be self-sufficient and has changed their life by eliminating the need for begging;
- Involvement in VSLAs has fostered a strong sense of community and solidarity among the participants,

The training assistance really changed my life ..., I no longer go searching or begging for food items. I am applying the knowledge I have acquired. I have prepared for myself a kitchen garden and I have planted several vegetables nearby like “boo”, “malakwang”. I don’t have to move far looking for what to cook and eat. This has changed my life. (*Focus group discussions, Oyam*)

“...whenever I feel like I am down, I can talk to one of these ladies and feel better at once. I can relate with other victims because I am a victim myself”. (*victim, in Lira*)

Story of a beneficiary from TFV assistance programme in Georgia

Irina (not her real name) is an internal displaced person (IDP). She and her family have lived in an IDP settlement since 2008 Russo-Georgian war. She decided to take part in the project to enhance her skills and establish a source of income. She actively participated in the project’s training sessions, which focused on developing essential life skills. As part of the economic empowerment component, Irina chose to pursue professional training in tailoring, to turn it into a source of income. She started a tailoring training course at the atelier LEADER. She purchased necessary equipment

as well as other supplies. At the same time, she has been actively accepting orders and tailoring garments.

Intermediate Outcome 1.3: Harm suffered by SGBV survivors and their families is addressed

Under the Rome Statute, rape and other forms of sexual violence can constitute war crimes, crimes against humanity, or acts of genocide. Survivors of these crimes carry deep physical, psychological and socio-economic harm that often last a lifetime. Since 2008, the TFV has adopted a strategy to mainstream a gender-based perspective across all its programming, and target responses to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) against women, men and children. This is in line with its mission to redressing the harm of victims of crimes under the jurisdiction of the ICC.

Between 2019 and 2024, the TFV supported 20,000 survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, providing holistic assistance that combined medical care, psychological rehabilitation, and socio-economic support.

Output 1.3.1 Survivors of SGBV receive physical rehabilitation and specialised medical care.

Table 14. Number of survivors of SGBV in rehabilitation programmes in 2024

Indicator	Female	Male	Total
Number of SGBV survivors who receive physical rehabilitation	1,175	752	1,927
Number of SGBV survivors who receive psychological rehabilitation	3,028	376	3,404
Number of SGBV survivors who receive socio-economic support	1,006	309	1,315

Outputs 1.3.2 and 1.3.3 Survivors of SGBV receive psycho-social, psychological and specialized mental health care and benefit from socio-economic support.

Sexual and gender-based violence has had a profound impact on the physical and mental well-being of survivors, leading to health complications that can result in stigmatisation and marginalisation. These harms exacerbate socioeconomic challenges and further compromise their overall quality of life. Survivors, including those who have contracted HIV/AIDS because of rape, often face significant barriers in accessing essential healthcare services, including medication and nutritional support. Some have limited access to safe shelter and housing, which hinders their ability to maintain dignity. Children born of rape are also particularly vulnerable, suffering stigma, limited access to education, and difficulties in obtaining birth certificates due to contested paternity. The marginalisation of these

individuals perpetuates cycles of poverty and exclusion, underscoring the need for targeted interventions to address these complex issues.

To respond to these needs, all TFV programmes provide both short and long-term support, promoting survivor's rehabilitation and reintegration through holistic and multi-dimensional interventions.

Physical rehabilitation includes medical treatment such as referrals to services like fistula repairs, services for sexual transmitted diseases, and HIV/AIDS. Psychological rehabilitation includes trauma-based counselling both at individual and group levels. Socio-economic support helps survivors to receive safe shelter, vocational training, education support, participation in classes in accelerated literacy, creation and participation in savings and loans groups associations, small business support. Community sensitisation is also important to educate community members and leaders about sexual and gender-based violence to reduce stigma and emphasize the right of victims. During the TFV programme in the Central African Republic, the TFV also provided specialised support for children born out of rape, alongside initiatives that promote positive masculinity to engage men and boys in both prevention and healing efforts. These approaches were also applied more broadly across the programme to foster inclusive and transformative impacts.

Through this holistic support, survivors are improving their health, becoming autonomous, and reclaiming their place in their communities. Women and girls have access to receive support and survivors silenced by stigma are becoming leaders. Children born of rape can access education and have legal recognition. Men and boys are being engaged in ending cycles of violence.

Voices of survivors through the "photovoice" approach in the Central African Republic

Through a participatory and storytelling approach "*Photovoice*", the TFV documented the impact of its assistance programme among survivors of sexual and gender-based violence in Sibut, Central African Republic. The exercise aimed to understand and capture changes in survivors' lives by analysing photographs taken by participants themselves, complemented by group discussions.

Photovoice created space for survivors, often silenced or marginalised, to express their experiences in non-verbal ways. The photographs, together with personal narratives, highlighted the hidden impacts of TFV interventions on psychological well-being, livelihoods, and community relationships. Beyond data collection, the *Photovoice* workshops also fostered healing, agency, and solidarity among survivors. For instance, survivors were the first to share their pictures and stories of healing with their families, friends, and even through social media, reflecting a renewed sense of pride, confidence, and belonging.

Link to photovoice video YouTube link: https://youtu.be/Op44_l6ZNvI

Outcome 2: Harm caused to victims and their communities is recognised

Recognising the harm suffered by victims is central to the ICC's reparations orders and, accordingly guides the TFV's implementation of reparations. Ensuring that the victims of crimes against humanity, war crimes, the crimes of genocide and aggression feel recognised is part of satisfaction measures which form a modality of reparations. Depending on the crimes, the recognition may extend to individual victims, victims as a community, affected communities, affected nations or, as in the case of crimes involving culture heritage, the entire international community.

For many victims and survivors, recognition of the harm they suffered is as vital as receiving rehabilitation and socio-economic support. Recognition ensures survivors feel seen and heard. It ensures that crimes committed will be part of the remembrance culture of the relevant communities and nations. Survivors are empowered to speak about the atrocities they suffered, which helps them reclaim their sense of dignity and rebuild their lives. Most importantly, recognition provides a sense of justice.

Recognition can take many, often cumulative forms. It can come through a judgment of the ICC, a notification of eligibility by the ICC Registry, consultations held by the TFV, participation in the communities' reparation committees, services provided by TFV implementing partners, or the receipt of cash organised by the TFV. In reparations programmes at the ICC, recognition has been realised through individual, material and symbolic measures, through collective recognition activities, or through a combination of both.

Output 2.0.1: Victims and their families receive individualised recognition reparations

Individualised recognition measures may include symbolic compensation payment for the harm the victims endured.

In the Katanga case

In the *Katanga* case (situation in the DRC), the Trial Chamber ordered a symbolic financial compensation of US\$250 to each of the 297 eligible victims in the case, who have suffered crimes of the attack in the Bogoro village, in Ituri province, eastern DRC.

In the Al Mahdi case

In the *Al Mahdi* case (situation in Mali), the Trial Chamber also ordered a symbolic financial compensation to 1,691 eligible victims in the case, ranging from EUR 305 to EUR 3,055, depending on the extent of moral and economic harm suffered. Measures were available to a limited group of individuals, i.e., for the descendants of the Saints buried in the destroyed mausoleums and for those who were fully economically dependent on the mausoleums. In line with Trial Chamber's directions and the Regulations of the TFV, these beneficiaries were identified and verified by the TFV's Board of Directors. The eligibility decisions of the Board of Directors were subject to judicial review of the Trial Chamber. The TFV effects directly the payments of the individual awards. Within the time limit set by the Chamber, the TFV finalised the individual reparation process in June 2024. In total, the TFV Board of Directors made 2,096 eligibility decisions, of which 405 were negative and 1,691 were positive and approved by the Trial Chamber. In total, 1,687 beneficiaries have received individual reparations awards. The four eligible victims remain unreachable despite efforts to trace and contact them. A residual reserve is in place to ensure payment to beneficiaries once they are located.

Output 2.0.2: Victims and their communities benefit from collective recognition measures

Collective recognition measures may include formal acknowledgements, community-based initiatives, and acts of commemoration or memorialisation designed to validate victims' experiences and restore their standing within society. Together, these measures contribute to justice, social cohesion, and long-term reconciliation.

Memorialisation is seen as a form of symbolic reparation aimed at overcoming deep social divisions after mass violence. Almost all of the Court-ordered reparations include symbolic awards and/or memorialisation approaches to address the quest for justice of victims, their families and affected communities.

In developing programmes for Court-ordered reparations, the TFV has consistently advocated for activities centred around empowering victims to actively participate in the design and implementation of reparative measures. The aim is to provide victims with the opportunity to influence the reparations process, ensuring that the measures proposed are meaningful and aligned with their needs and preferences. Victims are involved from the outset in shaping the reparations programme, ensuring their perspectives and desires are fully integrated.

This process includes determining the nature, objectives, and forms of symbolic reparations that are significant to victims, taking into account their personal experiences and needs.

The approach involves two dimensions: 1) creating a safe and inclusive space for victims to engage in dialogue and make decisions; and 2) facilitating discussions that allow victims to

reflect on the trauma they have experienced, while also considering the type of reparative measures they envision for the future.

Measures implemented in 2024 include:

In the Al Mahdi case

To ensure a locally driven memorialisation process in relation to the destruction of the Mausoleums of Timbuktu, the TFV facilitated the set-up of five memorialisation committees which include participation of women and children. As part of symbolic reparation measures, the committees chose to build a memorial monument and an additional room in the Municipal Museum of Timbuktu dedicated to the destroyed mausoleums.

In the Lubanga and Ntaganda cases

The reparations programme for former child soldiers incorporates symbolic measures aimed at promoting reconciliation in the communities and non-repetition including: 1) construction of memorialisation centres to be used for various communal activities; and 2) development of mobile memorialisation initiatives in communities that will promote awareness raising of the crimes and resulting harms, reintegration and reconciliation. Other activities also aim at raising awareness and addressing the existence of stigmatisation on former child soldiers.

In the Katanga case

The reparations programme was completed in October 2023, and a closing ceremony took place in April 2024. Although no measures of memorialisation were ordered by the Court, following the closing ceremony, victims have expressed interest in constructing a memorial close to where mass graves of the attack lie. The construction of this memorial was concluded in December 2024.

TFV assistance programmes

In other TFV activities, several assistance programmes also highlight the importance of memorialisation initiatives to recognise collective harm suffered by victims. For instance, throughout 2024, the programme in Côte d'Ivoire focused on the construction of several memorials in five locations and held commemorative ceremonies to honour the victims of

the 2010-2011 post-electoral crisis and to support the country's national process of remembrance and reconciliation.

Views of victims on the role of apologies

Perpetrators may deliver apologies before, during, and after the trial. When voluntarily and seriously delivered by the convicted person and accepted by the victims, apologies are an important aspect of repairing the harm suffered. They are a form of satisfaction for the victims, which is a modality of reparations. Apologies cannot, however, be ordered by the Trial Chamber and therefore cannot belong to the TFV's formal programme framework. Nevertheless, the TFV's programme can facilitate and accompany the context in which apologies are delivered and accepted by the victims.

In this report, the TFV contrasts the views of victims in a reparation programme where victims benefitted from the apology of the convicted person (*Al Mahdi* case) and a programme where victims have not benefitted from such apology (*Lubanga* case). The collected data speaks to the positive effects of apologies on the effectiveness of reparations programmes.

Apologies in the Lubanga case

- A process evaluation carried out by the TFV on the *Lubanga* programme for former child soldiers revealed that many victims who described themselves as transformed by reparations said that they saw the process of reparations as a form of apology.
- At the same time, almost all participants (former child soldiers) continued to highlight the absence of a formal apology from Thomas Lubanga. Among those who self-identified as transformed, some also expressed a personal need to apologise to those they had harmed during their time with Mr Lubanga. A distinctive element of this case is that many victims were themselves involved in acts of violence.

"Reparation is also a form of asking forgiveness, and that has great importance in life. We live in harmony even with those who had integrated us into the army, and reparation has enabled us to catch up in life [...] I am beginning to have a somewhat stable life." (*Victim in the Lubanga case*)

"I made some blunders [in the past]. Unfortunately, during the training [part of the reparation package], I had asked for support to go and apologise to the family members of my victims, but I was not accompanied. I continue to live with them without knowing what's in their hearts. My behaviour has changed because of our age; before we were still children". (*Victim in the Lubanga case*)

- The evaluation findings suggest that a formal apology whether from the convicted individual or integrated within the reparations framework could serve as a powerful symbolic gesture of acknowledgment and accountability. While such an apology would not replace material reparations, it could provide emotional validation for victims and address the moral and psychological harm they endured. Importantly, any such initiative should be carefully aligned with victims' cultural and emotional expectations.

Apologies in the Al Mahdi case

- In the *Al Mahdi* case, Ahmad Al Faqi Al Mahdi apologised for the destruction of the mausolea on the very first day of his trial, in which he also accepted full responsibility and did not contest the prosecution. He continued to apologise repeatedly in the months and years that followed. His father also reportedly apologised on his behalf directly in person to the community leaders in Timbuktu.
- During the implementation of the *Al Mahdi* reparations programme, the TFV commissioned a mid-term external evaluation to assess the impact of reparations on victims' lives. The evaluation focused on four main dimensions: psychosocial well-being, social cohesion, sense of justice, and, to a lesser extent, material well-being. It also examined the effects of reparations on victims' trust in and fear of local actors, access to conflict resolution mechanisms, and access to information about the reparations process, including opportunities to influence its design.
- Data collected from the evaluation illustrates the role of apologies as symbolic gestures, and as culturally and morally significant acts of reparation for many victims. Data includes:
 - Al Mahdi's conviction, the trial proceedings, and the TFV's intervention as an acknowledgment of victims' suffering all played significant roles in shaping victims' sense of justice.
 - Al Mahdi's apology stood out as pivotal in the justice and reparations process, shifting perceptions and helping victims' and communities' healing.
 - Al Mahdi's apology has also been pointed to as an essential element that has allowed the community to come together in their forgiveness and reconciliation.
 - His excuses appeared to have been generally accepted by the population (although more so in Bamako than in Timbuktu).
 - Many respondents of the evaluation expressed that forgiveness is a virtue of Islam and that they have accepted his apology.

- The acknowledgement of wrongdoing has had a pacifying effect on the population and helped them to let go of their anger and hate.
- Discussions and interviews consistently highlighted Mr Al Mahdi's apologies as the most central element of justice for victims and stakeholders:

"When we met his father (Al-Mahdi) at the office of the high Islamic council of Timbuktu. His father came to the office to apologise to the Muslim community of Timbuktu on behalf of his son Al-Faqi, and we accepted the apology on behalf of the Muslims we represent. We are Muslims and accepting forgiveness from a brother in Islam is a virtue. The very fact of apologising is a moral reparation for the harm done. It would mean that he has become aware of his mistakes and has understood that the only way to be forgiven is to officially apologise. Even more so as he is not able to repair the damage caused to the victims. The ICC, in conjunction with UNESCO and other organisations, has released the estimated amount of the damage to begin the reparation process. They have contacted those in charge of the mausoleums and then the cultural mission to see together what needs to be done". (*Focus group discussions, general population, Timbuktu*)

"Al-Mahdi Al-Faqi's apology has changed the process, because among Muslims, whatever the problem, if the other person apologises to you, you accept and forgive them. There's also a tendency among the population for the fire to burn in their hearts, because the damage has already been done, but for the most part their apologies have been accepted". (*TFV partner/collaborator, Timbuktu*)

"We followed Al Faqi's trial on social networks, we also saw the part where he said he was sorry and those who came to ask us whether or not we had forgiven him". (*Group discussions women*)

"We heard and saw where he apologised to the entire population of Timbuktu, it was an act of relief to the heart bruised by hatred against his person". (*Focus group discussions, collective reparations, Timbuktu*)

"A lot has been done, and I think reparation has been made. Ahmad Al-Faqi's apology is sincere, and forgiveness is part of our culture". (*TFV partner/collaborator, Timbuktu*)

"Apologies give moral satisfaction for the damage caused. When Al-Faqi Al-Mahdi apologised to the people of Timbuktu, it gave a feeling of moral satisfaction and comfort, especially when he said (that he had been led astray). The people of

Timbuktu are religious by nature, and the apology is very meaningful to them".
(*Religious/family leader, Timbuktu*)

"A focus group with women: notwithstanding the suffering he caused us when we saw the video in which he apologised to the public, we were touched and relieved. He told the world that he had been led astray (misled). We are mothers before we are women leaders, and we can imagine the suffering of his parents, which is why we accepted his apology". (*Focus group discussions, collective reparations, Timbuktu*)

Apologies in addition to contributing to outcome 2 (recognition), also may have an important role in peacebuilding and conflict reduction (outcome 3, as follows).

Outcome 3. Harm caused to community cohesion is addressed

Outputs 3.0.1 and 3.0.2: Victims and their communities receive community therapy and engage in peace and reconciliation dialogues

Results for these two outputs are reported jointly, as community therapy and peace and reconciliation dialogues are delivered as integrated community-level interventions. Table 18 presents the total number of individuals reached through these initiatives in 2024; Table 19 provides a disaggregation by type of intervention for the Côte d'Ivoire programme.

Peacebuilding and reconciliation are essential parts in post-conflict recovery to break cycles of violence in communities. In situations where violence is prevalent and has fractured social cohesion, victims and survivors often continue to live with the trauma from their experiences as well as exclusion and stigma in their communities. Many survivors of sexual violence and former child soldiers, for example, face these challenges and struggle to reintegrate into communities.

In addition to individual measures to redress harm, TFV programmes contribute to collective reconciliation through various interventions that bring communities together, help reduce stigma, foster acceptance, and create shared spaces for reconciliation. These activities not only redress harm that victims experience individually, but also rebuild social bonds fractured by conflict that can help develop more resilient societies where peace can take place. These are essential to prevent future violence and lay the foundations for sustainable peace and justice.

Outputs related to victims and their communities who have received community therapies and engaged in peace reconciliation and reconciliation dialogues in 2024

Community therapy corresponds to Output 3.0.1; community dialogue, peace education and community symbolic actions correspond to Output 3.0.2.

Table 15. Total of individuals reached directly from TFV peace and reconciliation initiatives in 2024

Situation under the jurisdiction of the ICC	Female	Male	Total
Central African Republic	275	189	464
Côte d'Ivoire	41,124	24,071	65,195
Democratic Republic of the Congo*	26,626	26,636	53,262
Uganda	770	467	1,237

**DRC: peace education in schools reached 85 schools in North & South Kivu, DRC.*

The Côte d'Ivoire programme accounted for the largest number of individuals reached through peace and reconciliation interventions in 2024. Table 19 disaggregates this figure by type of intervention.

Table 16. Côte d'Ivoire: individuals reached by type of peace and reconciliation intervention in 2024

Peace and reconciliation interventions	Number of people reached
Community dialogue	55,809
Peace education	4,843
Community therapy	3,074
Community symbolic actions	1,469
Total	65,195

Outcomes of peace and reconciliation initiatives in the assistance programmes

In the TFV assistance programmes, peacebuilding and reconciliation have emerged as a vital mechanisms for fostering long-term recovery in communities. The interventions addressed fractured social cohesion, persistent land disputes, substance abuse, aggressive behaviour, gender-based violence, stigma, discrimination, and the rise of child-headed households.

Key achievements of the programme:

- *Inclusive dialogue and mediation:* Multi-layered approaches created dialogue platforms bringing together conflicting parties, local leaders, youth, women, and children. These platforms contributed to rebuilding trust, reducing tensions, and establishing a foundation for collective healing.
- *Psychosocial interventions:* Individual, group, and community-based activities such as music, poetry, traditional dance, drama, and community therapy promoted social cohesion, resilience, and trauma recovery.
- *Awareness raising and peace education:* Community sensitisation workshops, radio broadcasts, and large-scale community meetings increased awareness on victims' rights, conflict prevention, and peaceful coexistence. Dialogue and reconciliation efforts strengthened community resilience and created an enabling environment for crime prevention.
- *School peace programmes and cultural expression:* Peace education in primary and secondary schools empowered students to extend peace messages to families and peers. Public art exhibitions provided victims and survivors with platforms to share their experiences, deepen public understanding of conflict consequences, and promote collective healing.

These combined interventions reinforced social cohesion, improved community trust, and supported the reintegration of victims and survivors, contributing to peaceful coexistence and reconciliation.

Story from peace education project in the DRC

Before the introduction of peace education, the learning environment at Mayaribu Institute, in Dele was deeply troubled. Dele is a town near the city of Bunia, in Ituri province, eastern DRC. Daily complaints came in from teachers, parents, and community members. The school recorded an average of three fights per day, and theft had become so routine it was almost accepted. These disruptions severely undermined students' academic performance and overall well-being.

The turning point came with the launch of regular, intensive peace education lessons. Almost immediately, the institute's director observed a significant shift in student behaviour. Learners began engaging enthusiastically with the facilitators of the "At the School of Peace" project, showing genuine interest in the awareness-raising activities and discussions.

To reinforce this progress, the school integrated complementary moral education and life skills classes. These courses share common themes with the peace education curriculum, enabling students to draw meaningful connections across subjects. This holistic approach has not only reduced violence and misconduct but also created a more receptive and respectful environment for learning.

Contributions of reparations to peacebuilding and community cohesion

In the Court-ordered reparations, the TFV develops and implements programmes that may include both individual and collective measures that are essential for publicly acknowledging the harm suffered by victims and rebuild social cohesion. These forms of redress help restore trust in justice, foster collective memory, and contribute to peacebuilding and reconciliation by ensuring that the voices of victims are heard and their experiences are recognised.

In the Lubanga case

The findings for the process evaluation in the Lubanga evaluation confirmed that:

- Reparations processes contributed positively to peacebuilding and communal cohesion, even though it could not resolve all underlying issues and risks of renewed violence remained;

- TFFV implementing partners underlined that resilience-building and trauma recovery would require deeper and more sustained efforts to restore community harmony;
- Beneficiaries of reparations reported that reparations helped to reduce feelings of hatred and tribalism, fostered a sense of living together in peace, and provided modest financial support that enabled families to meet basic needs.

“The strength of this process is that it has banished the spirit of hatred and tribalism and taught us to live together in peace. Another strength is that the little money we have received enables us to provide for our families”. (*female victim in the Lubanga case*)

In the Katanga case

The findings of the external evaluation revealed that:

- For many victims, the loss of family members was so profound that reparations alone could not significantly improve their psychological well-being, especially in a context of ongoing insecurity. Continued violence and instability were seen as reawakening past traumas, limiting the healing impact of reparations.
- Respondents also emphasized that peace and security in Bogoro and across Ituri are considered a higher priority among the resident of Ituri. They highlighted that poverty and persistent insecurity undermined the potential of collective reparations to substantially improve livelihoods.
- While reparations were generally viewed positively, particularly as a visible effort by the ICC/TFFV to respond to victims’ needs, participants expressed a strong perception of an unfinished process. They stressed that justice and reparation would only be fully realized when peace returns to Ituri; and all responsible parties are held accountable, a goal many felt was unlikely under the current political context in DRC.

“The situation of Bogoro has not changed as if the people had not received anything, the second thing is the insecurity even if you receive the reparation the rebels will come to loot again”. (*Focus Group Discussions*)

Outcome 4. Reparations principles are effectively integrated across programme phases (design, implementation and monitoring & evaluation)

ICC reparations proceedings have culminated in a rich body of principles known as reparations principles developed through the jurisprudence of the Court across cases at the reparations phase. These principles on reparations, distinct from the order for reparations, guide the TFV across the design and implementation of reparations programmes for eligible victims. Reparations principles are formulated and adapted to the specific circumstances of each individual case and context. They continue to evolve with the jurisprudence of the Court, including through the contributions of parties and participants to the proceedings, such as the TFV.

The Court's reparations principles can be broadly divided into six groups: principles related to (1) victims, (2) harm, (3) types and modalities of reparations, (4) liability of convicted persons, (5) rights of the defence, and (6) others, including stakeholders and publicity.

Principles related to victims, harm and types and modalities of reparations are particularly relevant to the mandate and programming of the TFV in ensuring reparations are designed and implemented with victims at the centre.

This report presents results against the principles related to victims through the three outputs under Outcome 4: the victim-centred approach, ensured through consultation with victims and the accessibility of programmes (Output 4.0.1); access to reparations for victims with diverse needs — including victims of SGBV, child victims, victims with disabilities and former child soldiers — reflecting the principles of gender inclusiveness, dignity, non-discrimination and non-stigmatisation (Output 4.0.2); and the integration of the 'do no harm' principle, including conflict sensitivity (Output 4.0.3).

Output 4.0.1 Victims and families are involved in the design, implementation, monitoring, and closure of programmes in line with the victim-centred approach principle on reparations

Table 17. Victims consulted during the community consultations in assistance programmes in 2024

Situation under the jurisdiction of the ICC	Number of women consulted	Number of Male consulted	Total
Central African Republic	1,904	1,820	3,724
Côte d'Ivoire	251	125	376

Democratic Republic of the Congo	95	189	284
Georgia	368	35	403
Kenya	47	11	58
Mali	218	425	643
Uganda	863	531	1,394

In line with the legal framework at the ICC (rule 86 of the Rules), the ICC is mandated to adopt a ‘victim-centred’ approach to reparations. A ‘victim-centred’ approach accords due consideration to the victims by properly involving them in the criminal justice process, so that their rights to truth, justice, and reparations are respected and enforced. It requires the involvement of victims at all stages of the proceedings, allowing them to gain a sense of ownership and recognises their active contribution to the process. A ‘victim-centred’ approach is necessary for reparations to be impactful and successful. It requires full and meaningful consultation and engagement with victims, giving them a voice in the design and implementation of reparations programmes and allowing them to shape the reparation measures according to their needs.

The Trust Fund for Victims ensures programme ownership and victim-centredness by placing victims’ voices at the core of implementation. Consultations with victims and affected communities were essential and were conducted to inform the design phase of reparations and assistance programmes. They helped set priorities to ensure that the planned interventions responded directly to the needs and expectations of victims, while strengthening trust and legitimacy in the ICC and the TFV. Additionally, the TFV applies a conflict-sensitive approach through systematic context analysis and collaboration with national authorities, local authorities, civil society, local leaders, victims, and affected communities. Through this approach, the TFV continuously monitors the situational context to anticipate risks and prevent unintended harm. By combining participatory engagement with conflict-sensitive approaches, the TFV ensures that programmes remain inclusive and responsive to victims’ voices and needs, while also being implemented in a way that is contextually appropriate and avoids exacerbating tensions within communities.

Output 4.0.2: Victims with diverse needs have access to reparations (SGBV, child victims including those born out of SGBC, victims with disabilities, former child-soldiers)

A number of reparations principles relate to accessibility and approaches in implementation that tailor to the variety of needs of different individuals, including vulnerable groups. These include the principles on a gender-inclusive and sensitive approach to reparations; SGBV; child victims; and dignity, non-discrimination, and non-stigmatisation.

Gender mainstreaming is a requirement for all TFV implementing partners to ensure that gender issues are considered from the design to the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all programme interventions. In every situation that it is active, the TFV has been prioritising sexual and gender-based violence as a key area of intervention.

The TFV also designs programmes specifically for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, with a focus on promoting the empowerment of women and girls, as well as men, and on addressing the specific needs of victims across different age groups.

Output 4.0.3: “Do no harm” principle is integrated in programmes to ensure activities do not exacerbate trauma or harm, or cause secondary traumatisatisation

The ‘do no harm’ principle stems from the field of international humanitarian assistance and was enshrined in jurisprudence as part of the reparations principles during the *Ntaganda* case. The internationally recognised principle complements the humanitarian principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality, and independence.

The ‘do no harm’ principle requires humanitarian actors to anticipate, monitor, and address the potential or unintended negative effects of their actions. Considering the object and purpose of reparations, the ‘do no harm’ principle shall be applicable throughout ICC proceedings, and the TFV and ICC must ensure that reparation measures themselves do no harm. At a minimum, this includes taking all steps necessary to ensure that access to justice and reparations for victims and affected communities does not lead to further or secondary victimisation, that they do not create or exacerbate security concerns or tensions among communities, and that victims are not endangered or stigmatised as a result. The Court should ensure that particular attention is paid to victims belonging to groups that are more vulnerable. Conflict sensitive and do no harm measures taken by the TFV in reparation programmes are illustrated below.

Table 18. Selected measures adopted in TFV programmes in line with the do no harm principle

Reparations programme	Measures
Lubanga/Ntaganda (DRC)	Implementation phase: - Confidentiality of beneficiaries and payment amounts as part of reparations modalities. - Separate programmes for victims of attacks and former child soldier victims to mitigate conflict and prevent retraumatisation. - Implementation of a complaints mechanism managed by an independent M&E officer reporting directly to the CD to

Reparations programme	Measures
	manage and respond to victims' complaints and feedback in project implementation. • All staff and service providers (programme implementers) provided with PSEAH training. Reports available. • All staff and service providers (programme implementers) trained in conflict sensitivity.
Katanga (DRC)	Confidentiality protection: • Throughout the reparations process, the TFV maintained strict confidentiality to safeguard the privacy and security of victims. Victims' identities, including personal details, were never shared with external entities or made public. This confidentiality extended to any identifying information, such as names, addresses, or other data that could potentially expose victims to harm or retaliation. Contact with victims through legal counsel: • Contact with victims by the TFV was made through their legal counsel who was in constant contact with the TFV. Safe and accessible location for reparations distribution: • Reparations were provided in a location chosen by the TFV that was both well-known and easily accessible to victims. This location was selected with the aim of ensuring safety and comfort for the beneficiaries, who may have faced logistical or security challenges. The TFV took additional steps to ensure that the reparations distribution was held in a setting that minimised risk for all parties involved. These included special measures to receive victims at their convenience, and ensuring those who had travelled from afar, women with young children, the ill, and the elderly would be received first to enable that they could return to their homes as quickly as possible in the day, safely. Coverage of transportation costs: • In recognition of the potential challenges victims might face in traveling to the designated location, the TFV covered all transportation costs related to activities within the implementation of the programme for victims. Direct delivery of reparations with witness verification: • The delivery of reparations was conducted directly to victims, with a process in place to verify receipt in a

Reparations programme	Measures
	transparent and accountable manner. Witnesses were present to confirm the delivery, and all parties, including the victim, legal counsel, and any necessary representatives from the TFV, signed a document attesting to the receipt of reparations. Non-disclosure of victim details and reparations amounts: • To further protect victims from potential exploitation, stigma, or re-victimisation, the TFV implemented measures to ensure that no victim's name, identifying information, or the exact sums of reparations they received were disclosed to the public or external parties during the implementation. This policy was designed to protect victims from being targeted or harmed by outside individuals or groups due to their involvement in the reparations process.
Al Mahdi (Mali)	Confidentiality protection: • Throughout the entire reparations process, the confidentiality of victims was meticulously maintained. The TFV ensured that no identifying information, such as names, personal details, or any other data that could be used to identify victims, was shared with external sources. To further protect victims from being targeted, the TFV implemented a strict non-disclosure policy regarding the identities of beneficiaries and the amounts of reparations received. The names of victims and the exact sums paid to each individual were never made public, and no identifying information was shared with external parties. This policy was critical in preventing any negative consequences and community and family tensions. Reparations delivered via mobile money: • One of the core strategies used by the TFV in the <i>Al Mahdi</i> case was the provision of individual reparations through Mobile Money payments. This method allowed victims to receive their reparations directly in their mobile accounts, eliminating the need for them to travel to a specific location for payment. By using Mobile Money, the TFV reduced the logistical and security risks associated with in-person transactions, especially for victims who might have faced barriers such as geographical remoteness, financial constraints, or security concerns related to traveling.

Reparations programme	Measures
	- Moreover, before each payment, the contact details of victims were verified and other means of tracking the victims were used in the event the former were no longer Following the delivery of reparations via Mobile Money, each victim was required to confirm receipt of the funds through intermediaries working in the field. These intermediaries were carefully selected and trained to facilitate communication between the TFV and victims, ensuring that the confirmation process was both secure and discreet. This step ensured that reparations were properly distributed and acknowledged, without the risk of public exposure or unnecessary interaction that could jeopardize the safety of the beneficiaries. Training of implementing partners in conflict sensitivity: - The TFV organised the training of its team as well as of all its implementing partners in conflict sensitivity and in implementation of the ‘do no harm’ principle. Following an initial training in December 2023, the TFV organised a follow up seminar six months later (in July 2024) to monitor the knowledge of the partner organisations and strengthen their capacity to be conflict sensitive. 12 persons participated in the workshop. Set up of feedback mechanism: - The feedback mechanism is an accountability tool open to everyone, including those involved in the programme and those who are not. The objective of this tool is to build a relationship of trust between the TFV and the community and to adopt an approach focused on the community, listening to and addressing its needs and concerns. In addition, processing the feedback received by the TFV will provide an additional level of communication to adjust the implementation of the programme when necessary. The number to access the feedback mechanism was widely distributed. Feedback was received on around 33 separate occasions in 2024, all of which gave the TFV information to make programme adjustments. Community and authority involvement: - Beyond the participatory approach, the TFV systematically involves the community and local and government

Reparations programme	Measures
	authorities at each major stage of the programme to provide extensive information, gather views on how to approach an event, and ensure that all contextual, political, and social factors are considered. This approach enabled the TFV to implement activities in 2024 that were highly adapted to the context and was appreciated by the community.
Ongwen (Uganda)	Consultations: • Consultations were designed to ensure individuals were grouped according to the specificity of the harm suffered. In accordance with the requests of participants, women, men, and children were consulted separately. • Consultations were conducted as close to the participants as possible. Transportation stipends were provided to attendees in addition to accommodation for the few who did have to travel long distances and meals were provided for participants considering the consultation length. • Participants included breastfeeding mothers who were requested to be accompanied by care takers for their children. Programme design input: • Programme design considered confidentiality and privacy concerns of consulted participants including: ○ Need for safe and secure delivery of payments. ○ Need for confidentiality of recipients. ○ Need for flexibility in implementation methods. • In relation to mitigating and preventing stigmatisation, participants recognised: ○ Sensitisation measures — on the impact of the crimes on abductees and the effects of trauma — directed at community members, medical care providers and leadership structures, to prevent further stigmatisation of groups such as former child soldiers, victims of SGBC, and victims with physical and/or visible disabilities. ○ Psychological, psychosocial, and culturally relevant reparations measures to promote community recovery and foster healing among groups. ○ Involvement of cultural and religious institutions in the implementation to take on specific roles in the communities, such as cleansing rituals and others

Reparations programme	Measures
	deemed important to the community, to ensure effective participation and sustainability of measures.

IV. Data collection methodologies

The data presented in this report was collected from the following data collection methodologies:

1. Routine monitoring

The TFV collects data on several Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) from its implementing partners on a quarterly basis. This information is verified and validated at different levels before being presented in public reports. The data is then consolidated at both the programme and global levels.

2. Independent external evaluations

Through a competitive bidding process, the TFV commissioned the University of Edinburgh to conduct independent evaluations for the *Katanga*, *Lubanga*, *Al Mahdi* reparations programmes, and the Uganda assistance programme. Some results of these evaluations are presented in this report and the full reports are available.

In these evaluations, researchers used a mixed-methods approach to understand victims' experiences of the reparations process and its impact on their lives. The methodology combined a representative survey, interviews, and focus group discussions. In both qualitative and quantitative methods, the research involved meeting with both reparations beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries. The latter group was particularly important to provide additional information about local perceptions and the reception of the reparations process, and served as a much-needed comparison group when assessing the impact of the reparations.

In the Katanga case reparations programme: researchers surveyed 889 individuals, including 255 beneficiaries of reparations (treatment group) and 634 non-beneficiaries (control group). The evaluation also incorporated key informant interviews and focus group discussions with both groups.

In the Al Mahdi case reparations programme: in Timbuktu, 1,277 individuals (including 553 women) were surveyed. The survey consisted of two sub-surveys: one with individual beneficiaries of reparations and another with the general population. The research also included in-depth semi-structured and open-ended interviews with stakeholders, key informants, and subject-matter experts.

In the Lubanga case reparations programme: the evaluators conducted a baseline survey of 216 victims representing a new cohort enrolled in the reparation programme in 2023, to serve

as a reference point for future impact assessments. They also carried out in-depth interviews with victims who had received reparations and were exiting the programme.

In Uganda assistance programme: researchers conducted a summative evaluation of the assistance programme implemented between 2019 and 2024. The evaluation focused on both programme implementation and victims' experiences. A qualitative approach was applied, involving 47 key informant interviews and 22 focus group discussions with beneficiaries, local leaders, medical professionals, and implementing partners.

3. *Narrative-based methods*

For impact monitoring, the TFV uses narrative-based methods to capture nuanced insights into the effects of its reparations and assistance programmes. These approaches complement routine reporting to provide a deeper understanding of how victims perceive reparations and assistance, as well as their impact on daily life.

In this report, the TFV presents the results of a *Photovoice* exercise conducted with survivors of sexual and gender-based violence in the Central African Republic. Photovoice is a qualitative method used in community-based participatory research to document and reflect on reality. It is an empowering and flexible process that combines photography with grassroots social action and is commonly used in the fields of community development, public health and education. Participants are typically include community members or programme beneficiaries, who are invited to express their perspectives or represent their communities by photographing scenes that address specific questions.

These photographs are then collaboratively interpreted through discussions in both small and large groups, and narratives can be developed that explain how the images highlight and generate insights about research questions. The results from the narratives are then used to promote dialogue bring forward new perspectives on the effects, dynamics and often hidden issues within a community or initiatives. Photovoice is usually conducted in a workshop setting with smaller groups (max. 20 people) to better understand the experiences, changes and realities of a specific group.

The TFV has also introduced a *SenseMaker* inquiry tool to better understand victims' experiences, needs, expectations, and to gather contextual knowledge on both reparations and assistance programmes. This approach places victims at the centre of programme design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. Findings from *SenseMaker* have already informed improvements in TFV assistance programmes in Côte d'Ivoire and Mali, as well as the design of the Ongwen reparations programme.

Sensemaker is an innovative narrative-based methodology for research, monitoring, evaluation and decision-making. It can be used to research studies, monitoring processes and (impact) evaluations. *SenseMaker* is built on the recognition that narratives provide better access to contextualised knowledge; respondents are invited to share personal experiences and giving meaning to these personal narratives.

This approach enables users to gather and analyse large amounts of experiences from people, shifting the power of interpretation to the respondent, away from the expert. It is specifically developed to better understand reality through people's eyes. These insights are further explored through visual data pattern analysis, statistical analysis, and text analysis that can offer a deeper understanding of experiences from the perspective of those directly involved.
