



Fonds au Profit des Victimes
The Trust Fund for Victims



ANNUAL REPORT 2022

REALISING REPARATIVE JUSTICE



Trust Fund for Victims at the International Criminal Court
www.trustfundforvictims.org

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

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| AFEDEM | Appui aux Femmes Demunies et Enfants Marginalisés (TFV implementing partner) |
| AHS | Ayira Health Service (TFV implementing partner) |
| AFJC | Association des Femmes Juriste de Centrafrique (TFV implementing partner) |
| AMAB | Association des Mamans Anti-Bwaki (TFV implementing partner) |
| ASP | Assembly of States Parties |
| AVSI | AVSI Foundation (TFV implementing partner) |
| CAR | Central African Republic |
| CBT | Cognitive Behavioural Therapy |
| CCVS | Centre for Children in Vulnerable Situations (TFV implementing partner) |
| CIAF | Comité Inter Africain pour les Femmes de Centrafrique (TFV implementing partner) |
| CIV | Côte d'Ivoire |
| COOPI | Cooperazione Internazionale (TFV implementing partner) |
| COVID-19 | Coronavirus Disease of 2019 |
| CVT | Centre for Victims of Torture (TFV implementing partner) |
| DCA | DanChurchAid (TFV implementing partner) |
| DRAO | Développement Rural et Agricole à l'Ouest (TFV implementing partner) |
| DRC | Democratic Republic of Congo |
| FLEVICA | Fleuve d'eau vive qui coulent aux autres (TFV implementing partner) |
| HIV/AIDS | Human Immunodeficiency Virus / Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome |
| HRI | HealthRight International (TFV implementing partner) |
| ICC | International Criminal Court |
| IGAs | Income Generating Activities |
| LRVs | Legal Representative of Victims |
| MDM | Médecins du Monde Belgique (TFV implementing partner) |
| MUSO | Mutuelle Solidarité |
| NGOs | Non-Governmental Organisations |
| ODH | Observatoire des Droits Humains (TFV implementing partner) |
| RLO | ICC Registry's Legal Office |
| SDGs | Sustainable Development Goals |
| GBV | Sexual and Gender Based Violence |
| SOPROP | Solidarité pour la Promotion Sociale et la Paix (TFV implementing partner) |
| TFV | Trust Fund for Victims |
| TPO | Transcultural Psychosocial Organization, Uganda (TFV implementing partner) |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNGA | United Nations General Assembly |
| USD | United States Dollars |
| VPRS | Victims Participation and Reparations Section |
| VSLA | Village and Saving Loans Associations |

REALISING REPARATIVE JUSTICE IN 2022

Key Results

In 2022, the Trust Fund for Victims (TFV) at the International Criminal Court (ICC or Court) continued its activities under its mandate to 1) implement reparations awards ordered by the ICC; and 2) provide assistance through medical treatment, psychological rehabilitation and socio-economic support for the benefit of victims, their families and affected communities who have suffered harm from crimes under the jurisdiction of the Court.

Victims are at the heart of the TFV programmes, which seek to redress the harm suffered from Rome Statute crimes. Throughout 2022, the Trust Fund for Victims continued implementing Court-ordered reparations in four cases: in the Katanga, Lubanga and Ntaganda cases (in the Democratic Republic of the Congo) and in the Al Mahdi (in Mali). The TFV maintained assistance programmes for the benefit of victims related to five situations under the jurisdiction of the Court in: Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali and Uganda.

With regard to reparations programmes, key results in 2022 include the following: 1) in the Katanga case, the 297 beneficiaries who had been determined as eligible for reparations by the Trial Chamber, received individual and collective reparations, with the implementation planned to be completed in 2023; 2) approximately 800 victims have received the collective service-based reparation programme in the case of Lubanga case and the TFV was about to start the symbolic award, which is to construct symbolic community centres; 3) in the Ntaganda case, close to 80 victims who are in need of urgent support have benefitted from the initial reparation programme; 4) launched collective reparation awards for the population of Timbuktu, Mali in the Al Mahdi case. The individual reparation award programme in the Al Mahdi case has continued, reaching more than 1,000 beneficiaries.

In 2022, more than 17,000 affected individuals have directly benefitted from the TFV assistance programmes in the forms of medical treatment, trauma counselling, education, income-generating activities, livelihood support and peace-building initiatives. The TFV welcomed three new staff members based in Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Mali, thus enlarging the size of the TFV Secretariat and its capacity for achieving results.

The seventh Board of Directors, elected in December 2021, has taken essential steps to strengthen the governance of the Trust Fund for Victims, as required by the Independent Expert Review (IER) Report and in line with the decisions of the Review Mechanism. The TFV strengthened its collaboration with the Court to constitute together as a pillar of reparative justice of the Rome Statute system. The Board of Directors held meetings on monthly basis, discussed and decided on various issues including: overseeing the allocation of voluntary contributions to programmes; proposed 2023 budget for the TFV Secretariat which is part of the annual regular budget to the ICC; supported the development of fundraising and acquisition plans; development of the TFV new Strategic Plan 2023 – 2025, in line with the strategic plan of the Court. In addition, an agreed leadership transition started in August/September 2022 in respect of the Executive Director position.

With the continued support of the States Parties and the Court, the TFV enhanced the visibility of its programmes and of its expertise by conducting field visits to its three country programmes. These included visits with the President of the Assembly of States Parties and state representatives to TFV programme in Uganda; with three Kinshasa-based Ambassadors to programme in Bunia, DRC; and with the ICC President to the Central African Republic. In addition, the TFV initiated steps to increase the visibility of its programmes and expertise at the European Union and United Nations.

The enhanced visibility of programmes, strengthened collaboration with the Court, the development of the Strategic Plan 2023-2025 and the conclusion of the assessment of the IER's TFV-related recommendations in the report in June 2022, led to increased funding and support for the TFV. The TFV raised a total of over €3,8 million from 31 States Parties, an increase of around €1,2 million or around 31% compared to € 2.6 million in 2021. The TFV highly appreciates the continued partnership and engagement it had throughout 2022, in-kind support that it had received, as well as regular and voluntary contributions from individuals and the States Parties, and those who have increased their financial support.

THE TRUST FUND FOR VICTIMS AT THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT

The Trust Fund for Victims is provided in Article 79 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. It is composed by a Board of Directors appointed by and accountable to the Assembly of States Parties, and by a Secretariat attached to the Registry of the ICC.

The TFV aims to contribute to redressing the harm suffered by victims of Rome Statute crimes through:

- 1) Design and implement reparations programmes for victims in ICC cases, as ordered by the Court against a convicted person. As the liability to pay for reparations is personal to the convicted person, in case of their (partial) indigence the Board of Directors may decide to use TFV's voluntary contributions to complement the payment of the awards.
- 2) Implement other programs for the benefit of victims (assistance), in the form of reparative measures including medical treatment, psychological rehabilitation, socio-economic and peace-building activities in situations before ICC, independently from the conduct and outcome of specific judicial proceedings at the ICC.

Strategic Plan 2020 – 2022

The TFV aligned with the Court's decision to extend the validity of the Strategic Plan 2020-2021 to cover the whole of 2022, and to develop a new strategic plan for the period 2023-2025. Throughout 2022, the TFV engaged with the Court, States Parties and civil society in the development of the new strategic plan.

The following sections report on results and activities in accordance with the TFV Strategic Plan 2020-2022. It centres on two main strategic goals: **impact**, relates to the impact achieved by the TFV through its reparations and assistance programmes; and **performance**, relates to the functioning of the TFV within the Rome Statute system. In fulfilling its vision and working towards its mission, the TFV is driven by the following core values: accountability, collaboration, transparency, trustworthiness, respect, gender equity, and integrity.

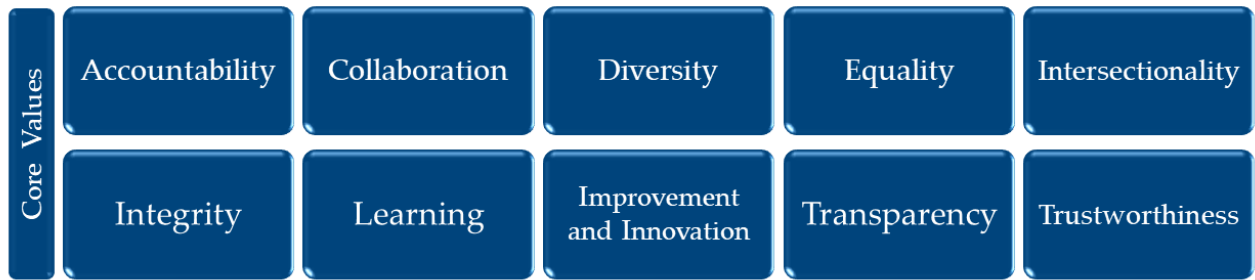
The TFV's strategy, and its decisions to engage and to invest, reflect that the reparation and assistance programmes relate to the rights of victims for reparations, in line with the Rome Statute, as well as the 2005 Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Rights to a Remedy and Reparation for Victims of Gross Violations of International Human Rights Law and Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law (UNGA Resolution 60/147).

The reparative value of international criminal justice is ultimately defined by the appreciation of its beneficiaries. The TFV is mindful of the strategic importance of staying sensitive to the victims' perspective on the value of justice, which is easily obscured by the institutional lenses of the various actors engaging with victims, or on their behalf, in the pursuit of justice.

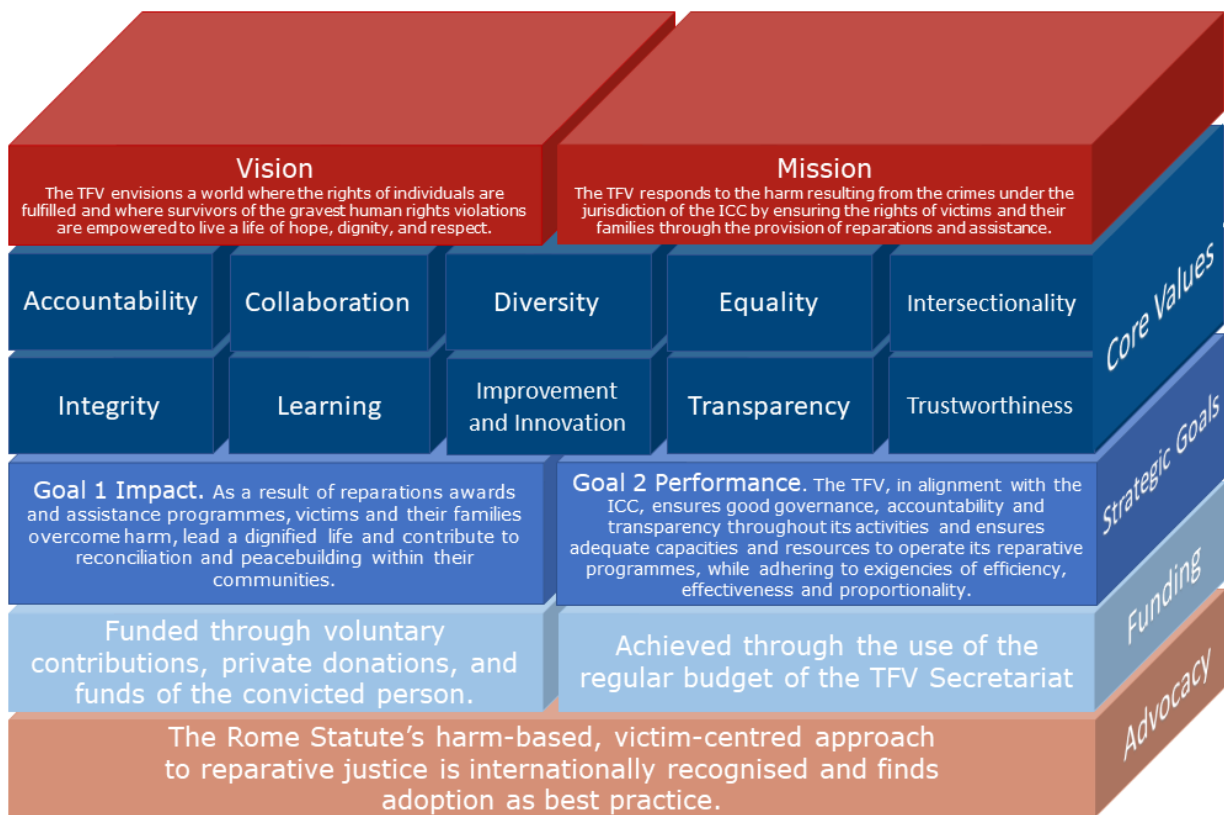
In ICC reparations proceedings, the obligation to repair is placed with the convicted person, further to an order for reparations. The TFV's funding of collective and individual awards to victims remains subsidiary to the convicted person's personal liability for reparations. Considering the usually high number of victims, the TFV is the designated vehicle within the Rome Statute system to ensure that an order for reparations becomes a reality. An order for reparations guides the TFV's design, planning and delivery of awards, in particular for collective reparation awards.

For TFV assistance programmes, the TFV's role in repairing harm is linked to the circumstance of an ICC situation. The TFV seeks to cooperate with the Government, civil society as well as international organisations, as appropriate, to determine on which incidents and which related harm to focus its assistance. TFV assistance programmes do not replace or displace a Government's own responsibility to repair. They may complement and/or strengthen a Government's own reparative programmes or activities, such as for example currently pursued in Mali and in Côte d'Ivoire.

In fulfilling its mission and working towards its vision, the TFV is driven by the following values:



TFV Strategic Plan 2020 – 2022



The Trust Fund for Victims and the Sustainable Development Goals

Sustainable Development Goal 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) is at the core of the TFV’s mandate and programmes. Under SDG 16, TFV contributes to the three target areas – 16.2, 16.3, and 16.8.



The TFV’s mandated activities are designed and implemented in consideration of concepts and practices in the domains of transitional justice, post-conflict recovery and stability in the aftermath of the commission of mass crimes, as well as by adhering to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). SDG 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, is the most relevant to TFVs core mission with its description to “*promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.*”¹

With the provision of medical treatment, psychological rehabilitation, educational support, income generating activities, as well promoting gender inclusion in designing and implementing reparations and assistance programmes, the TFV promotes the achievement of other SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, and 17 on: no poverty, zero hunger, good health and wellbeing, quality education, gender equality and peace, decent work and economic growth, reduced inequality.



¹ Images and description from <https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal16>

GOAL 1: IMPACT

Impact results of TFV programmes that helped victims and their families overcome harm, lead a dignified life, and contribute towards reconciliation and peace-building within their communities

Impact through reparations and assistance programmes

The TFV's approach to reparations

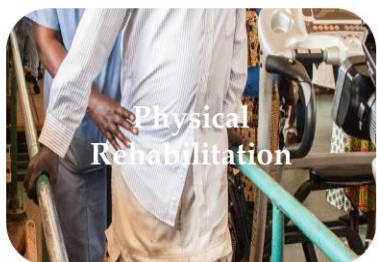
The TFV's mandate to implement Court-ordered reparations is related to specific judicial proceedings by the ICC, which resulted in a conviction and a subsequent order for reparations. Resources are collected through the convicted persons' assets. Where no such funds are available due to the convicted persons' indigence, which has so far been the case in all reparation cases, the payment of awards for reparations can be complemented with the "other resources of the Trust Fund for Victims", at the determination of the TFV Board of Directors.

In 2022, four cases were at reparations implementation stage: Al Mahdi, Katanga, Lubanga, and Ntaganda. In these cases, the relevant Trial Chamber has issued an order for reparations, and implementation takes place on the basis of implementation plans proposed by the Trust Fund for Victims and approved by the Chamber. In the Ntaganda case, the order for reparations was partly reversed and remanded by the Appeals Chamber; while a new reparations order is therefore pending, the TFV project implementing reparations for priority victims in urgent need was upheld and continued throughout 2022. The Ongwen case is at the judicial phase of reparation proceedings, as the order for reparations has not yet been issued. The Lubanga, Katanga and Ntaganda cases relate to the situation in Ituri Province in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). The Al Mahdi case relates to the situation in Mali.

The TFV's approach to assistance

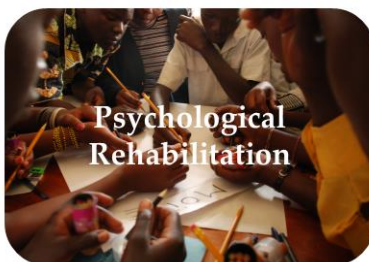
The TFV's assistance programme aims to provide a variety of reparative measures in the form of physical rehabilitation (medical treatment), psychological rehabilitation and material support (socio-economic support) responsive to the harms of victims of Rome Statute crimes.

In 2022, the TFV continued providing assistance to victims in northern Uganda (fourth year), eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (third year), Central African Republic (second year), Côte d'Ivoire (second year), while a programme in Mali, seeking to address victims of the incidents that took place between 2012 and 2021 in Mopti and Gao, was launched in October 2022.



Addresses the care and rehabilitation needs of victims who have suffered sexual and gender-based violence and/or other types of physical injury or mutilation.

- Reconstructive plastic surgery;
- Prosthetic devices, physiotherapy, disability rehabilitation
- Orthopaedic surgical assistance and physiotherapy;
- Patient mobilization, referral assistance and aftercare;
- Burn victim care and therapy;
- General surgical assistance.



Addresses the psychological needs arising from harms and traumas arising from war, conflict, sexual violence, and other crimes.

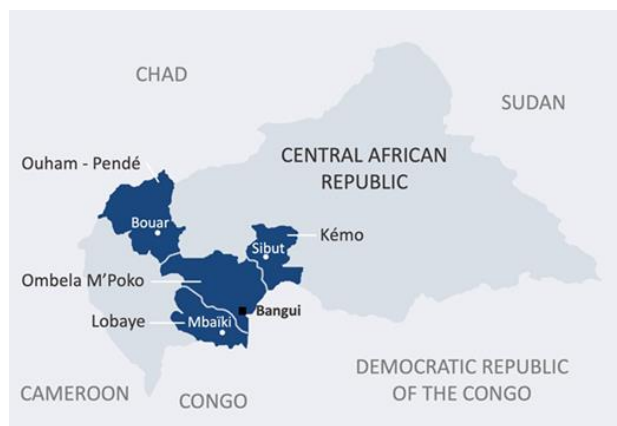
- Trauma-based counseling;
- Counseling centers and walk-in facilities for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV);
- Psychological capacity building of affiliate organizations;
- Creating "Healing Huts" to house counselling services in communities;
- Local groups promoting re-integration and acceptance through drama therapy;
- Peace building and conflict resolution through cultural institutions.



Addresses the economic needs of victims through education, vocational training, savings and loan programs, rebuilding of community infrastructure and creation of income-generating opportunities.

- Livelihood activities;
- Education grants;
- Vocational training;
- Access to savings and loan groups.

COUNTRY IN FOCUS: CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC



The TFV programme in the Central African Republic (CAR) entered its second year of implementation in 2022. The CAR programme provides medical care for pathological diseases; access to food security and nutritional support; access to psychological care; access to education for dependents and provision of school equipment; access to housing for homeless victims; and assistance with income-generating activities and self-employment.

By the end of 2022, over 7,500 individuals received direct support from the TFV programme in CAR. Close to 2,500 individuals received medical treatment; around 6,800 people received trauma counselling and psychosocial support; close to 2,000 people benefited from vocational training, village savings and loans support and could start small businesses.

The programme also provided holistic care to around 2,000 survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, who received an all-in package of medical treatment for those who suffer from pathological diseases related to rape and sexual violence, trauma counselling, and income-generating activities. Over 400 children born out of rape and sexual violence were able to regain access to formal education, including through the grant of school fees and school materials. A total of 100 individuals (50 couples), survivors of rape and sexual violence and their partners, strengthened their knowledge of gender equality and female empowerment by receiving training on positive masculinity.

The TFV performed regular verification checks to assess the financial management capacities of the TFV's implementing partners. These checks were aimed at verifying whether the financial transactions conducted were properly accounted for.

In November 2022, the TFV, together with the ICC President, organised a visit to Bangui to raise awareness of the TFV's activities in the CAR and to enhance visibility of the TFV's work, in particular in respect of survivors of conflict-related sexual violence. The participating delegations were also received by the President of the Central African Republic, government officials and CAR Special Criminal Court. An open day was organised in which TFV implementing partners presented its projects and project beneficiaries also shared their stories and impact of the activities in their lives.

The programme in CAR comprises of five projects implemented by five partners, contracted as of February 2021: Association des Femmes Juriste de Centrafrique (AFJC), Comité Inter Africain pour les Femmes de Centrafrique (CIAF), DanChurchAid (DCA), Médecins d'Afrique (MDA) and Dr Mukwege Foundation.

Story of Céline



Céline took refuge on a field when the militias arrived. Unfortunately, her father was not with them at the time. Three days later, she learned that her father had been murdered and they decided to leave their shelter to look for his body and give him a dignified burial. On her way, she was sexually assaulted by the rebels. Céline thought this was the end for her. Her family rejected her. She contracted a disease and her husband passed away from the same condition since he refused to take the medication. After years of suffering, struggle and worry, Céline was contacted by a member of the DanChurchAid staff. She considers that it was that day when everything started to get better.

Céline received individual therapy during which she was able to express herself and to be heard. She also received medical guidance and funding that allowed her to access medical care. Thanks to the individual and group therapies, she regained her self-confidence and was able to gain respect of her family and community. Céline also benefited from income-generating activities that allowed her to attain financial stability, diversify her sources of income and develop a plan for her business.

COUNTRY IN FOCUS: CÔTE D'IVOIRE



The TFV programme in Côte d'Ivoire (CIV) aims at addressing the physical, psychological and/or material harm caused to victims who have suffered from 13 identified incidents of crimes against humanity/war crimes that took place between 2002 and 2011. The TFV, together with three implementing partners, intervenes in four regions: Lagunes, Haut Sassandra, Guémon and Cavally. The programme is implemented taking into account the national programme of reparations delivered by the Ministries of Solidarity and Reconciliation.

The incidents chosen are well known to the entire Ivorian population and have a strong symbolic dimension, either because of the nature of the harm suffered or because of their community dimension. In addition to their emblematic nature, the incidents were selected on the basis of various criteria discussed in consultation with civil society organizations and associations of victims, which together continue to form an advisory committee to the TFV.

The programme continued consulting with victims and communities about their expectations. After a thorough review, the TFV, its partners and the advisory committee chose to initiate the programme with symbolic community-based actions to acknowledge the harm suffered by the victims. Once the actions were identified, the three TFV partners implemented the symbolic and community measures with the communities, thereby anchoring the programme in the community as a reparative measure that responds specifically to harm suffered.

In 2022, the programme initiated psychological sessions with potential victims of all 13 incidents; continued community dialogues about the symbolic community-based actions; undertook an economic survey to identify sustainable economic sectors and activities; conducted medical assessments of physical harm suffered; liaised with political and administrative authorities; trained social workers and community focal points on integrative community therapy; and launched the integrative community tool in the context of four incidents. Over 400 people directly benefitted from the CIV programme in 2022.

On the occasion of the National Days of Peace, Forgiveness and Remembrance in Côte d'Ivoire, with the theme "Remembering, forgiving each other to build the future together" in 2022, the TFV and the Ministry of Reconciliation and National Cohesion organised two symbolic reparations ceremonies in the western town of Duékoué to recognise the harm inflicted on victims of the crimes committed there during the 2010-2011 post-electoral crisis.

During these ceremonies, Mr Kouadio Konan Bertin, Minister of Reconciliation and National Cohesion, inaugurated a water point in the Meité mosque in the Kokoman district and laid the foundation stone for two classrooms in the Carrefour district school complex, which are to be rebuilt after they were destroyed during the crisis. *"For these communities, reparations are important gestures to recognise the suffering endured by both communities and provide relief through two strong symbols: water, which is a vital element and has a special place in the Muslim religion, and education, which is the condition for a better future. Through these two solemn ceremonies, I wanted to show the communities of Duékoué that the government of Côte d'Ivoire is at their side and honored the memory of the victims of March 2011,"* said Mr Kouadio Konan Bertin, Minister for Reconciliation and National Cohesion.

In Côte d'Ivoire, the Trust Fund for Victims works with three partner organisations: AVSI Foundation Côte d'Ivoire, Développement Rural et Agricole à l'Ouest (DRAO-LCF) and West African Network for Peace – Côte d'Ivoire (WANEP).

COUNTRY IN FOCUS: DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Katanga reparations

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

Liability amount and funds raised

The liability of Mr Katanga was set by the Trial Chamber at US\$1 million. The TFV has complemented the totality of the award, from unrestricted voluntary contributions and earmarked donations from Germany and the Netherlands. Reparations are implemented directly by the Trust Fund for Victims in this case.

Programme implementation and achievements

The TFV completed the disbursement of individual symbolic payments of US\$250 to all 297 victims by the end of 2018. Since 2019, the TFV has implemented the four modalities of collective reparations (housing, education, income-generating activities and psychological support) for the 297 beneficiaries, of which 266 were originally located in Ituri Province, eastern DRC. By July 2021, the TFV has completed the education assistance modality. The implementation of psychological support and of the housing modality were conducted in 2022 and to be completed in 2023. Over the course of 2022, 266 beneficiaries benefited from psychological support, four beneficiaries from income-generating activities, and 51 from housing support. The collective awards can only be provided to victims in the DRC. Victims living abroad were provided with monetary compensation.

In spite of several challenges, including the negative impact of the deteriorating security situation on the well-being of victims, it was reported that interventions carried out as part of the implementation of the Katanga reparations psychological support modality had a very positive impact overall: in general, 78% of victims experienced an improvement of their mental health, thereby representing a considerable reduction in post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms. In 2022, the TFV conducted an independent evaluation of the implementation of Katanga reparations award in partnership with Edinburgh University. An initial finding was presented to the Assembly of States Parties in December 2022, and a final report is expected by the end of 2023.



Story of Evelyne (not a real name)

Evelyn is a direct beneficiary of the reparation programme in the Katanga case. She is the youngest member of her family and a mother of three children. She is married and lives in Bunia, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Her story begins in 2003, when she was nine years old. The day before the attack, it was rumored that an attack was planned in their locality. At 4 a.m., she and her family heard heavy gunfire. The local soldiers asked the population to flee. She saw her parents massacred by the attackers.

Evelyn was able to flee to Bunia to find refuge there. She spent her life and continued her studies in Bunia, where her uncle lived. She was informed of the registration of victims in the Katanga case and she went to be identified with

members of her extended family. Subsequently, she was integrated in the reparations process. Evelyne was found eligible to receive reparation in the Katanga case and received six cows as part of the award. After obtaining the cows, she sold them and bought a plot of land in Bunia. She was able to build a house with the help of her husband and rented it out. She then used the income from renting the house to invest in the sundries business. She can now make profits, which she uses to help her husband with the daily expenses of the family. Today, Evelyn is very happy with her family. She wishes that her friends who suffered these atrocities can also benefit from the reparation programme.

Lubanga reparations

On 14 March 2012, Mr Lubanga was found guilty of the war crimes of enlisting and conscripting children under the age of 15 years and using them to participate actively in hostilities. He was sentenced to a total of 14 years of imprisonment. Proceedings for reparations commenced after sentencing in 2012 and ended with a second Appeals Chamber judgment relevant to the reparations order in 2019. The Trial Chamber ordered collective reparations for victims in the Lubanga case: 1) symbolic awards - construction of symbolic structures in the form of commemoration centres to host activities and development of mobile memorialisation initiatives, to raise awareness of the crimes and to facilitate reintegration, and reconciliation, and 2) collective service-based awards in the forms medical treatment, psychological rehabilitation and socio-economic support.

Liability amount and funds raised

The liability of Mr Lubanga to pay for reparations for the victims in this case was set by the Trial Chamber at US\$10 million. The Trial Chamber invited the TFV to complement the liability amount to the extent possible. By the end of 2022, total complement of the award amounts to €4,725,320 (UN exchange rates at 31 December 2022), i.e. about half of the total liability amount, received from unrestricted contributions, earmarked to reparations resources or to this specific reparation programme. Contributions from Finland, Germany, Ireland and the Netherlands have contributed to the implementation of the Lubanga reparation programme. The TFV continued its fundraising efforts throughout 2022 in order to be able to fully complement the awards.

Victim identification and verification process in Lubanga

Trial Chamber II set the deadline for the TFV to render administrative decisions on all applications, including the final batch to be submitted by the ICC Registry's Victims Participation and Reparation Section (VPRS) no later than 1 October 2022. Decisions on the eligibility of beneficiaries are taken by the Board of Directors and require approval by the Trial Chamber. In the course of 2022, the TFV Board of Directors, through Board member Andres Parmas, adopted 1,132 administrative decisions on eligibility for collective reparations in *Lubanga*.

Programme implementation and achievements

The full reparation programme, as approved by the Trial Chamber on 14 December 2020 was initiated by the TFV in March 2021 for an initial 5-year period. The programme concerns collective service-based reparation awards and symbolic awards benefitting former child soldiers and their families and other individuals impacted by the recruitment, conscription and/or use of children in hostilities. The reparation awards are delivered through two implementing partners.

Collective service-based reparation awards:

A total of 1,042 victims benefited between August 2021 and the end of 2022 from collective service-based reparation awards as part of the *Lubanga* programme. The programme aims at improving the socioeconomic situation of victims, and at providing physical and psychological rehabilitation to strengthen the victims' resilience. For this purpose, in its operational activities, the TFV implementing partner applies an integrated and transversal strategy, thus exclusively responding to the harm suffered by beneficiaries and their families.

Close engagement with the legal representatives of victims to coordinate the roll-out of the programme and to address issues relating to communication with, and the expectations of, victims continued during 2022. The TFV also closely monitored the implementing partner's work processes to ensure continuous learning and improvement as required to address the specific circumstances of the former child soldier beneficiaries, and to deal with operational constraints, including the ongoing conflict in the region.

Symbolic award:

The implementing partner conducted a number of consultations in relevant localities and organised a series of missions to manage risks linked to the importance given to symbolic memorial structures, including a risk analysis to prevent the project's activities from causing tension within the beneficiary communities. In addition, the implementing partner held community consultations to ensure the availability of plots of land, on which to construct the relevant memorial structures.

Story of Richard (not a real name)

Richard was in the sixth year of primary school when he was enrolled in a militia group. He was barely 12 years old. He stayed in the group for four months, during which time he was trained and sent to the front to fight. He was shot in his left leg during the fighting.

After four months in the militia, his parents came to pick him up in exchange of a ransom. He then continued his studies until the third year of secondary school but had to stop because he had difficulties studying and living a normal life as a child after all the trauma he experienced and the bad habits acquired by consuming strong alcohol and drugs.



In 2021, Richard received a call that he has found eligible to receive reparation awards in the Lubanga case. Richard benefited from psychological care, medical care and training in culinary arts for the duration of three months.

During his qualifying internship period, Richard also received a sum of money for income-generating activity. He used the money to purchase a motorcycle to create a second source of income (motorcycle taxi) in addition to his job as a cook.

Richard feels that he has regained his dignity in the community. He is now economically independent thanks to his work as a chef. It provides him with a permanent monthly income. Richard also has daily income from his taxi-motorcycle activity, which allows him to meet his needs and take care of his family.

Ntaganda reparations

On 8 July 2019, Trial Chamber VI found Mr Ntaganda guilty of 18 counts of war crimes and crimes against humanity, committed in Ituri Province in the eastern DRC between 2002 and 2003. On 7 November 2019, Mr Ntaganda was sentenced to a total of 30 years of imprisonment.

Considering the large scope of the case and the potential large number of victims eligible to receive reparations on 8 March 2021, the Trial Chamber issued its Order on Reparations setting the liability of Mr Ntaganda at USD 30 million, establishing that eligible victims include direct and indirect victims of the attacks, of crimes against child soldiers, of rape and sexual slavery, and children born out of rape and sexual slavery, and deciding to award collective reparations with individualised components.

On the basis of appeals presented by the Defence of Mr Ntaganda and by the Legal Representative of one of the two groups of victims, on 12 September 2022, the Appeals Chamber issued its judgment on the Reparations Order, partially reversing the order and directing the Trial Chamber to issue a new order for reparations taking into account the terms of its judgment. After the new order is issued, the TFV would need to adapt the draft implementation plan (DIP) before the final approval of the Trial Chamber can be given.

Liability amount and funds raised

The TFV Board decided in June 2021 to allocate €1,5 million from the unrestricted contributions that the TFV have received to reparations in the Ntaganda case. In addition, Australia earmarked its contribution to the reparations in the Ntaganda case with, insofar as possible, a focus on conflict-related sexual violence victims.

Programme implementation and achievements

In its decision of 8 March 2021, the Chamber also directed the TFV to submit an initial draft implementation plan (IDIP) focusing exclusively on the options for addressing the most urgent needs of victims that require priority treatment, relying as much as possible on existing mechanisms, identified intermediaries, and partnership already established. The IDIP was approved with amendments on 23 July 2021 and has been implemented since then by the TFV through two implementing partners. The victim identification process for the IDIP programme commenced in 2021 with legal representatives first referring to the TFV lists of victims they represent in urgent need for inclusion into the programme. Based on additional information gathered by the TFV's implementing partners, the TFV conducted an eligibility and urgency assessment.

In 2022, the implementation of the initial draft implementation plan (IDIP) for victims in urgent need has continued, and a total of 69 beneficiaries have received initial reparation measures as part of the IDIP programme by the end of 2022.

DRC (assistance) programme

The TFV has been active in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) since 2008, providing assistance to victims of Rome Statute crimes in Ituri, North and South Kivu provinces.



The programme ranges across a number of sectors, including provision of physical rehabilitation support to mutilated victims and survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, psychological rehabilitation, income-generating activities, and community peacebuilding and reconciliation as well as non-violent conflict resolution.

In 2022, the TFV has seven projects in the eastern DRC, three other projects were closed due to funds limitation. Insecurity in the region resulted in one partner halting operations in the second half of 2022.

Over 1,500 affected individuals have directly benefitted from the TFV assistance programme in the DRC in 2022. A total of 5,200 beneficiaries received psychological care, 800 people received medical treatment and over 800 people benefitted from vocational training and income generating activities to start small businesses. Close to 300 survivors of gender-based violence received an all-round

package of medical care, trauma counselling and socio-economic support. Around 17,000 people were sensitised on several themes related to peace and social cohesion in the provinces of Ituri and South Kivu; 130 radio programmes were recorded and broadcasted on the media channels targeted by the project; 11 open days for peacebuilding activities took place which discussed issues related to conflict mediation in communities.

The TFV performed verification checks to assess the financial management capacities of the TFV implementing partners. These checks were aimed at verifying whether the financial transactions conducted were properly accounted for. In November 2022, the TFV strengthened the capacity of 50 staff members of two implementing partners with regard to results-based management and the monitoring and evaluation of projects.

At the end of 2022, the TFV, in collaboration with the Embassies of Canada, the Netherlands and Senegal in the DRC organised a visit to the TFV assistance and reparations programmes in Bunia, Ituri Province. The three Ambassadors, accompanied by the Governor of Ituri Province, visited a number of project sites and engaged with project beneficiaries and implementing partners. The delegations were able to see the relevance and impact of the TFV's work on the ground, particularly in the context of the implementation of Court-ordered reparations.

In 2022, the TFV worked with seven implementing partner organisations for the assistance programme in the DRC: Appui aux Femmes Demunies et Enfants Marginalises (AFEDEM), Association des Mamans Anti - Bwaki (AMAB), Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI), Medicine du Monde Belgique (MDM), Missionnaires d'Afrique, Solidarité pour la Promotion Sociale et la Paix (SOPROP) and World Relief Democratic Republic of Congo.

Story of Kahindo

Kahindo is a 39-year-old woman who lives in Goma, North Kivu province of the eastern DRC. She is a widow and the mother of six children. Her husband was killed during combats between the militias and the loyalist forces in Masisi, a city three hours away from Goma. Kahindo left Masisi to settle in a camp for displaced person not far from the city of Goma. However, this camp was destroyed and life became unbearable for her and her family.

Kahindo took the initiative to start looking for firewood to sell in order to support her children. One day, she went into the Virunga National Park, near the border of Uganda, to search for firewood with two other women. They were surprised by three armed men, two in military uniforms and one in civilian clothes. These men assaulted Kahindo and the other women and forced them to put everything on the ground. Each man chose one of the women and took her away.

Kahindo was taken to a place where there were two other men. One of them slapped her and made her fall to the ground. Two of the men took turns to rape her until she began to bleed profusely, they then demanded her to get up and leave, which she did with great difficulty, leaving behind everything she had, her clothes were full of blood. Despite the excruciating pain and suffering she was feeling, she got up and gradually walked towards her house. She managed to

reach her house in the evening and found her children who were very concerned. The next morning, she went to a clinic near her home, where she met a person from Solidarité pour la Promotion Sociale et la Paix (SOPROP), an implementing partner of the Trust Fund for Victims, who referred her to their medical centre so that she could receive medical care. At the centre, Kahindo received free-of-charge medical care and nourishment. She suffered from several gynaecological problems.

Kahindo also received psychological care which enabled her to gradually remember the various events she experienced, among others, the death of her husband and multiple rape she suffered from. After clinical psychological examinations, she was diagnosed with a severe depression of psychogenetic origin and was referred to the Neuropsychiatric Center in Goma for electroencephalogram (EEG) examinations which confirmed the diagnosis. She was prescribed different types of medication which were covered by SOPROP and continued receiving individual and collective psychotherapy.

Kahindo was also trained in cutting and sewing. She received a reintegration kit which allowed her to be autonomous to improve her living conditions and those of her children.

COUNTRY IN FOCUS: GEORGIA

The TFV filed the Regulation 50 Notification before Pre-Trial Chamber II regarding the Georgia programme. On 16 June 2022, the Pre-Trial Chamber informed the Board of Directors that the proposed activities did not appear, *per se*, to pre-determine any issue to be determined by the Court. Selected candidate organisations were notified in October 2022, and contracts were planned to be concluded in early 2023.

COUNTRY IN FOCUS: KENYA

The TFV filed the Regulation 50 Notification before Pre-Trial Chamber II regarding the Kenya programme. On 24 May 2022, the Pre-Trial Chamber informed the Board of Directors that the proposed activities did not appear, *per se*, to pre-determine any issue to be determined by the Court. The selected candidate organisation was notified in October 2022, and the contract with the implementing partner was planned to be concluded in early 2023.

COUNTRY IN FOCUS: MALI

Al Mahdi reparations

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

Liability amount and funds raised

The liability of Mr Al Mahdi to pay reparations for the victims in the case was set by the Trial Chamber at €2,7 million. By the end of 22, the TFV has complemented 63% of the amount, from unrestricted contributions which has been allocated by Board to be allocated to reparation resources and eventually to complement reparations in the Al Mahdi case and from earmarked contributions from Canada, Germany, Italy, Norway and the United Kingdom. The grant agreement with Canada concluded in January 2022 will complement most of the remaining liability amount.

Programme implementation and achievements

As of the Trial Chamber's approval of the TFV's implementation plan in March 2019, the TFV initiated the implementation of individual and collective and symbolic reparation awards for the moral and economic harm suffered by the descendants of the Saints, the community of Timbuktu, the population of Mali and the international community.

Symbolic reparation award:

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

Individual reparation award:

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

The Chamber has set a deadline of 14 March 2023 for the implementation of individual awards. In 2022, the Board of Directors, through TFV Board Vice-Chair Ibrahim Yillah, took 237 administrative decisions on eligibility for individual reparations. A total of 191 individuals received reparations awards in the form of compensation/symbolic compensation in 2022.

Collective reparation awards:

The seven collective reparations measures for the Timbuktu community are implemented through three schemes: 1) the cultural heritage restoration facility, 2) the memorialisation facility to address the moral damage caused to the Timbuktu community, 3) the economic resilience facility to address the indirect economic damage caused to the Timbuktu community. The TFV collaborates with three implementing partners, namely UNESCO, Fondation CIDEAL pour la coopération et la recherche (CIDEAL) and Centre de Formation de Gouvernance et de Recherche Action pour le Développement (CFOGRAD).

Between April and June 2022, a gender expert helped the TFV to complete a gender audit of the contextual, sectoral, institutional and programmatic framework which is relevant to both reparation programme in the Al Mahdi case and the new assistance programme in Mali. Based on the collected data and analysis, a gender programmatic approach has been developed to ensure the TFV's contribution to gender mainstreaming and social inclusion in its programmes. In the same period, the TFV designed a programme performance framework in the Al Mahdi case to enable better monitoring of the performance of the collective reparation programme.

On 6 July 2022, the TFV and its partners, CFOGRAD, UNESCO and CIDEAL, launched the collective reparation awards at a ceremony held at the Ahmed Baba Institute of Higher Learning and Islamic Research (*Institut des hautes études et de recherches islamiques Ahmed Baba*) of Timbuktu, in partnership with the local and regional authorities and attended by Malian representatives. Representatives of Canada and Norway, which are donors to the TFV reparation programme in the Al Mahdi case, also attended the ceremony.

Regarding the cultural heritage restoration facility, the TFV and UNESCO have carried out technical studies relating to the reconstruction of buildings, the planting of hedges and trees, solar lighting, and the maintenance funds. Two training courses for traditional masons were organised in October and December 2022. For the Al Arawani mausoleum, a foundation stone ceremony was organised with the family and national, regional and local authorities, followed by a ritual at the mosque. This construction was completed in June 2022.

Mali (assistance) programme

Alongside the implementation of reparations awards in the Al Mahdi case, the TFV launched an assistance programme in Mali aimed at responding to the harm resulting from incidents of particular gravity, amounting to war crimes or crimes against humanity, in Bamako and in the regions of Mopti and Gao in eastern Mali. The assistance programme in Mali allows the TFV to intervene in the areas other than Timbuktu, most affected by the 2012 to 2021 conflict.

On 1 February 2022, the TFV filed the Regulation 50 Notification before Pre-Trial Chamber I regarding the Mali programme in Gao, Mopti and Bamako. On 22 February 2022, the Pre-Trial Chamber informed the Board of Directors that the proposed activities did not appear, *per se*, to pre-determine any issue to be determined by the Court. The grant agreement concluded with Canada in early 2022 provided the TFV with the necessary financial support to start the assistance programme in the country.

On 1 October 2022, the contract with the implementing partner, a consortium consisting of Mali-based non-governmental organisations (P15), was finalised. In December 2022, a working session was conducted with the implementing partner to design the matrix of the incidents of particular gravity, given that the first step in the programme is to identify the incidents to which the programme would relate.

COUNTRY IN FOCUS: UGANDA

Ongwen reparations

On 6 May 2021, the Chamber initiated the reparations proceedings, which are expected to conclude with a reparations order. The TFV submitted its final observations on reparations in the Ongwen case in March 2022. On 15 December 2022, the Appeals Chamber confirmed the conviction decision and sentence of Trial Chamber X finding Dominic Ongwen guilty of 61 counts comprising crimes against humanity and war crimes, committed in northern Uganda between 1 July 2002 and 31 December 2005, and sentencing him to 25 years of imprisonment.

Uganda (assistance) programme



The TFV has been active in Uganda since 2008, providing support to victims of Rome Statute crimes in around 22 districts in northern part of the country.

During 2022, the TFV assistance programme in Uganda provided close to 7,200 direct beneficiaries with rehabilitative services such as medical, counselling and livelihood support through five implementing partners. Of the direct beneficiaries, 850 were recognised as survivors of sexual and gender-based violence.

From the medical treatment services that were provided, 3,000 individuals received corrective surgery and a range of medical treatments to redress their physical injuries; 850 SGBV survivors received specialised medical attention; and over 460 disabled victims were fitted with prosthetics and orthotics.

Livelihood support - including Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA), a microcredit initiative - and other income-generating activities designed to economically empower the

beneficiaries were provided to 1,800 beneficiaries. As a strategy to strengthen group cohesion, enhance peer support and increase access to capital, around 1,600 of these livelihood beneficiaries were trained and supported in agribusiness skills and many groups were involved in productive activities such as VSLA, group farming, poultry farming and animal husbandry.

Victims grapple with conditions and symptoms related to depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder, neurological disorders such as epilepsy, and other mental illnesses. To address this, individual, family and couple, or group counselling and mental health services were provided to around 5,500 beneficiaries, including over 750 survivors of SGBV and 1,500 beneficiaries benefited from pharmacological treatment.

Over 1,000 community members also participated in sensitisation, outreach clinics and psycho-education sessions concerning mental health and a range of associated topics. In these sessions, implementing partners are able to identify and enrol new beneficiaries into projects while other members of the community learn of mental health services in the information sessions. Activities include organised community dialogues and conflict mediation sessions on a range of issues that had affected both the physical and psychological well-being of the post-conflict communities. The peacebuilding initiative involved different leaders and elders in Community Support Structures (CSS), sub-county committees, local council and cultural leaders working together with local government and the district land boards. These peacebuilding efforts seek to resolve and mitigate land tenure and other localised disputes among others. Victims have also been empowered to regain their agency through participation. Over 1,000 community members participated in dialogue and peacebuilding initiatives wherein 36 cases or disputes were resolved by mediators, and 31 dialogue sessions and peacebuilding meetings were held.

With regard to capacity-building efforts, a TFV project at the Gulu Regional Orthopaedic Workshop in northern Uganda received and trained seven final year students of the Mulago Hospital Orthopaedic Technology Training School in Kampala, Uganda. The two-week training course focused on practical application of orthopaedic technology from theory into practice, the manufacture of prosthetic devices and direct engagement with victim amputees.

The TFV performed verification checks to assess the financial management capacities of the implementing partners. These checks, aimed at verifying whether the financial transactions conducted were properly accounted for. Project review and consultation processes with the five implementing partners were conducted in early 2022 before the renewal of contracts. Following the annual review process, year four project proposals were developed with the five partners and the projects were formally extended for a fourth year of implementation.

In 2022, the assistance programme in Uganda had five projects with five implementing partners: AVSI Foundation, Centre for Children in Vulnerable Situations (CCVS), Health Right International (HRI) and Transcultural Psychosocial Organisation (TPO) and Center for Victims of Torture (CVT). Due to funds limitation, project implemented by CVT was closed in October 2022.

In September 2022, the Embassies of Ireland (The Hague and Kampala) and the TFV conducted a joint delegation visit to monitor TFV rehabilitation programming in northern Uganda. The delegation consisted of 64 individuals comprised of Ambassadors and representatives of 14 States including the European Union, the President of the Assembly of States Parties, and three members of the TFV Board of Directors. Delegates heard the experiences of reparations beneficiaries in the *Lubanga* and *Katanga* cases in Ituri Province, DRC; visited a surgical camp and a community rehabilitation project, interacting with project victim beneficiaries in the village; and visited the Gulu Regional Orthopaedic Workshop at Gulu Regional Referral Hospital to understand the experience of conflict amputees and participants in the prosthetic manufacturing project. The delegation also heard about mental healthcare service delivery in northern Uganda.

Story of Richard Ongom

Richard Ongom was living a relatively happy life in his village where he was a successful business man. However, on 9 October 2003, he was riding a bicycle carrying fish together with seven other friends on their way to a weekly market in another village, when he heard a loud blast. The next thing he remembers is waking up in a hospital ward in a lot of pain, with blood all over his body and surrounded by unfamiliar faces. Richard had been hit by landmine on that day, together with the rest of the men who were riding along a foot path. The first rider lost his life instantly, the second man died in a hospital and Richard lost his right leg. The rest of the men also got injuries from the splinters.

During Richard’s stay in hospital to recover from amputation and to receive rehabilitation, all of his children dropped out of school. Getting food was difficult, since Richard couldn’t carry himself. He felt hopeless and as he says, “my mind kept replaying the landmine incident and at night fear engulfed me due to the constant nightmares.”

Richard was withdrawn from people and secluded himself until he got in touch with the AVSI Foundation social worker in Gulu Regional Referral Hospital, where he was receiving treatment. Richard was engaged for counselling by a social worker assigned to him. He spoke about his traumatic experience and received an artificial limb. Nowadays, Richard practices farming and is able to provide for his family. He was elected by the community members in his sub-county as leader of a group of landmine survivors, a responsibility he conducts with passion.

Richard and 16 other war victims in his community, all of whom have benefitted from The Trust Fund for Victims support, planted rice on a one-acre land from which they expect a good harvest to improve their livelihood. The group also participated in a village saving and loans association where they meet weekly to save and borrow cash for investments. Richard can now afford school fees for his children, rears goats and chicken, and is happy to live a decent life with his artificial limbs that he is proud of showing to anyone he meets.



GOAL 2: PERFORMANCE

Good Governance & Resource Development for Better Performance

Governance: TFV Board of Directors and Executive Director

The TFV is governed by a Board of Directors, elected by and accountable to the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute. Members of the Board, nominated by States Parties from different regions contribute in their personal capacity and on a pro bono basis. The daily management of the TFV's activities is ensured by a Secretariat, headed by the Executive Director. While the organisational costs of the TFV are funded through assessed contributions by the ICC States Parties, its programmes are funded from voluntary contributions by States as well as private donations. Particular sources of income are fines and forfeitures, ordered by the Court against convicted persons, to be used to finance reparations awards. The ICC Registrar acts in an advisory capacity to the TFV Board of Directors.

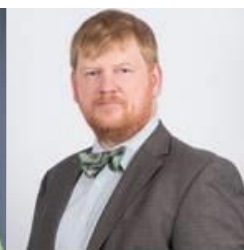
Elected members of the TFV Board of Directors (2021-2024):



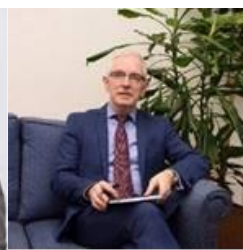
H.E. Sheikh
Mohammed Belal
Bangladesh



Minou Tavárez Mirabal
(Dominican Republic)
Chair, December 2021



Andrés Parmas
(Estonia)



H.E. Kevin Kelly
(Ireland)



Ibrahim Sorie Yillah
(Sierra Leone)
Vice-Chair, December 2021

In 2022, the TFV Board of Directors conducted 13 virtual and in-person meetings. They held in-person in April 2022 and again in December 2022, when all members attended the 21st session of the Assembly of States Parties. Board Chair, Minou Tavárez Mirabal, presented the report on activities of the TFV to the Assembly in December 2022. The Board also held meetings with the Court's Principals, civil society and their constituency regions throughout 2022.

Executive Management



The TFV Executive Director reports to the Board of Directors and is responsible for daily management, including fund management, resource mobilisation, human resource management and external representation.

On 31 August 2022 Pieter de Baan concluded his tenure as Executive Director, and Franziska Eckelmans assumed the role of Acting Executive Director on 1 September 2022 as part of the leadership transition until the new TFV Executive Director is in place.

In May 2022, the Board launched the recruitment procedure for the new Executive Director.

Review Mechanism

Meetings and communications with the Review Mechanism and the TFV, represented by its focal points, continued to take place in 2022. The Independent Expert Review (IER) recommendations 352 to 258 were fully assessed at meetings organised by the Review Mechanism in October 2021 and June 2022. The TFV has committed to engage in several follow up actions: 1) publicise the Policy on Working Methods to receive comments from States, if any; 2) develop a fundraising strategy in consultation with States Parties; 3) focus on improving the issues underlying the IER recommendations 354 and 358 and report about it in forthcoming early reports to the ASP (increasing efficiency and effectiveness of the organisation being one main consideration relating thereto); 4) by 1 October 2022, report to the Review Mechanism about

progress in relation to the Policy on Working Methods and related governance matters; 5) Work with the Registry on enhancing coordination as outlined in the TFV assessment of June 2022 submitted to the RM mechanism; 6) call a round table with all stakeholders once the newly selected Executive Director has started his or her work.

Given the States Parties expressed their trust that these actions will address the issues underlying in particular recommendations 354 and 358, those two recommendations were assessed negatively, while recommendations 353, 355, 356 and 357 were assessed positively. The TFV is fully engaged to engage on the actions agreed in the Review Mechanism process.

Financial Overview and Resource Development

Regular Budget (Major Programme VI)

The TFV Secretariat's budget, comprising staff and non-staff costs, is part of overall ICC's annual budget (Major Programme VI), funded from annual assessed contributions by the States Parties to the Rome Statute. This is separate from voluntary contributions.

The overall implementation rate of Major Programme VI for the 2022 regular budget is at 100 per cent. As a result of the budgetary constraints arising from the vacancy rate applied (10 per cent) and the increase mandated by the UN Common System, recruitment plans, travel and other non-staff costs-related plans were continuously adjusted throughout 2022.

For the 2023 regular budget of Major Programme VI, the Secretariat of the TFV proposed a total amount of €4,447,400, or a 37.8 per cent increase against the 2022 budget. In October 2022, the Committee on Budget and Finance (CBF) recommended total reductions in the amount of €558,300. The CBF recommended that the Assembly approve a total budget of €3,889,100, an increase of €661,900 (or 20.5 per cent) compared to the 2022 approved budget. In December 2022, the Assembly approved the TFV Secretariat budget for 2023 as recommended by the CBF. Additional resources that were requested for key functional areas were not approved such as a General Temporary Assistance contract for an Associate Communication Officer and an Administrative Assistant, as well as other non-staff costs that have been recommended to be reduced.

External audit

The external auditor of the TFV and the Court provided an unqualified opinion on the TFV's financial statements for the 2021 financial year.

The audit report for the 2021 financial year referred to a retrospective restatement of the prior year (2020) financial statements, relating to the STFV employee benefit liabilities and related expenses. The restatement resulted in a decrease of €940 thousand and €133 thousand in net assets/equity and surplus for the financial year 2020 TFV financial statements, respectively.

The audit report for the 2021 financial year contains two recommendations: (i) to strengthen the TFV multi-layered control system on implementing partners concerning the evaluation of their services and verification of the supporting documents prepared by them; (ii) to state the accounting policy concerning the provisions of the TFV in the Notes to the financial statements, and to provide detailed information on changes in provisions by each case of reparations orders and on the status of the projects.

The existing Recommendation TFV-2018-1 "Adaptation of the overall budgetary framework" remained classified as partially implemented, while the External Auditors noted a significant improvement in budget reporting on extrabudgetary resources.

Voluntary contributions

The TFV is acutely aware the importance of successful resource mobilisation to realise its mandate, and in particular of the need to raise the level of annual revenue from voluntary contributions in order to meet the known and future funding needs of reparation and assistance programmes.

The TFV wishes to express its gratitude for the voluntary contributions received in 2022 from 31 States Parties of over €3.8 million and €16,007 from private donations, an increase of more than €1,2 million or over 31% from 2021.

All donor countries per region in 2022:

- African States: none
- Asia-Pacific States: three countries - Cyprus (€15,000), Japan (€99,310), Republic of Korea (€41,790).
- Eastern European Group: eight countries - Czech Republic (€20,200), Estonia (€40,000), Hungary (€10,000), Lithuania (€20,000), Poland (€20,000), Romania (€20,000), Slovakia (€10,000), Slovenia (€10,000).
- Latin American and Caribbean States: four countries - Chile (€22,000), Colombia (€46,900), Dominican Republic (€9,280), Uruguay (€2,690).
- Western European and Other Group States: 16 countries – Andorra (€10,000), Austria (€30,000), Belgium (€25,000), Canada (€702,430), Finland (€400,000), France (€50,000), Germany (€80,000), Iceland (€10,000), Ireland (€1,506,560), Italy (€25,000), Liechtenstein (€10,130), Luxembourg (€35,000), Malta (€20,000), New Zealand (€364,500), Spain (€77,400), the United Kingdom (€84,000)

| | Donor Countries | Voluntary Contributions in 2022 (in thousands of €) |
|----|--------------------|--|
| 1 | Andorra | 10.0 |
| 2 | Austria | 30.0 |
| 3 | Belgium | 25.0 |
| 4 | Canada | 702.4 |
| 5 | Chile | 22.0 |
| 6 | Colombia | 46.9 |
| 7 | Cyprus | 15.0 |
| 8 | Czech Republic | 20.2 |
| 9 | Dominican Republic | 9.3 |
| 10 | Estonia | 40.0 |
| 11 | Finland | 400.0 |
| 12 | France | 50.0 |
| 13 | Germany | 80.0 |
| 14 | Hungary | 10.0 |
| 15 | Iceland | 10.0 |
| 16 | Ireland | 1,506.6 |
| 17 | Italy | 25.0 |
| 18 | Japan | 99.3 |
| 19 | Liechtenstein | 10.1 |
| 20 | Lithuania | 20.0 |
| 21 | Luxembourg | 35.0 |
| 22 | Malta | 20.0 |
| 23 | New Zealand | 364.5 |
| 24 | Poland | 20.0 |
| 25 | Republic of Korea | 41.8 |
| 26 | Romania | 20.0 |
| 27 | Slovakia | 10.0 |
| 28 | Slovenia | 10.0 |
| 29 | Spain | 77.4 |
| 30 | United Kingdom | 84.0 |
| 31 | Uruguay | 2.7 |
| | Grand Total | 3,817.2 |

First-ever voluntary contributions in 2022: Dominican Republic and Romania.

Earmarked contributions to support survivors of sexual and gender-based violence: €533,310 in contributions from Andorra (€10,000), Estonia (€40,000), Finland (€300,000), Japan (€99,310) and the United Kingdom (€84,000).

Earmarked contributions to reparations programmes: Canada (€349,690) to Al Mahdi reparations, Finland (€100,000) to Lubanga reparations, Germany (€80,000) to reparations resources which was allocated to Al Mahdi reparations by the TFV and Ireland (€650,000) earmarked to reparations resources.

Earmarked contributions to assistance programmes: Canada (€352,730) to assistance programme in Mali and Ireland (€750,000) to assistance resources.

Earmarked to a special project: Ireland (€100,000) to communications.

The TFV continued its efforts to mobilise resources from public donors, including through bilateral and regional meetings with current and prospect donors to explore several possible funding avenues including from European Commission and Official Development Assistance (ODA) funding.

The TFV collaborated with an external fundraising and visibility consultant in order to expand its donor base in parallel with continuing negotiations with a partner to allow its private donors to raise funds with tax benefits.

| | Top 10 Donor Countries to the TFV | Total voluntary Contributions until 20222 (in thousands of €) |
|----|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1 | Sweden | 11,151.8 |
| 2 | United Kingdom | 4,532.1 |
| 3 | Finland | 4,322.9 |
| 4 | Germany | 4,304.8 |
| 5 | Netherlands | 4,018.4 |
| 6 | Ireland | 3,346.9 |
| 7 | Norway | 1,704.9 |
| 8 | Australia | 1,619.4 |
| 9 | France | 1,450.0 |
| 10 | Belgium | 1,272.0 |

Monitoring and Evaluation and Learning

In 2022, the TFV finalised the development of its programme-wide monitoring system. The TFV Performance Monitoring Plan has been updated based on the Theory of Change that is part of the new TFV Strategic Plan. Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) have been developed for each level of the Theory of Change, to form the basis for the TFV's performance monitoring system and will contribute to improved performance monitoring of the TFV and its implementing partners, as well as for assessment of the eventual impact of TFV funded activities.

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

The TFV commissioned an independent evaluation from the University of Edinburgh for the *Katanga* reparations to assess the effectiveness of this programme to redress the harm suffered by the victims of the case. Interviews with victims located in Ituri and key informant interviews were completed in December 2022. The independent team of researchers have shared the initial findings of the survey with the TFV Board and to public during a side-event of the 21st session of the Assembly of States Parties in December 2022. Simultaneously the independent evaluators finalised evaluation methodologies for the *Lubanga* reparations with the aim of starting interviews with stakeholders and victims in those cases in early 2023.

Reporting tools allow the TFV to receive programme implementation data. In 2022, the TFV continued its efforts to source affordable technology to facilitate data collection management and reporting, with the support of the Registry's Information Management Services Section (IMSS) to improve the quality of information received as well as to ensure timely reporting.

CROSS-CUTTING GOAL: ADVOCACY FOR THE RIGHTS OF VICTIMS AND REPARATIVE JUSTICE

Gender Assessment for TFV programmes: in 2022, a gender diagnostic under the guidance of a gender expert was conducted in the context of the Mali programmes. Based on the analysis provided, a gender assessment was launched, with the aim of reviewing the TFV's current strategy, policies, programmes, practices, capacities and activities to enable identification of the actions and changes the TFV can put in place to live up to its ambitions in terms of gender and address gender equality issues. Recruitment of a gender consultant planned to be completed in early 2023.

Exchange with national reparation initiatives/providers: the TFV engaged with various organisations, including the International Organisation for Migration, which is active in the context of Ukraine to advise the government on reparation initiatives. The TFV also held meetings in December 2022 with Ukraine government officials providing its background.

Exchange with civil society, other specialist organizations and universities: in 2022, the TFV engaged with various experts and specialists, including on reparation implementation, programme evaluation, trauma-based counselling and holistic support to victims with a view to tighten its network with implementing non-governmental organizations and university experts.

In mid-2022, the TFV engaged for the first time with Nadia Murad's Initiative, an organisation that provides interim reparations to victims of the Yazidi Genocide. The TFV also continued its collaboration with the Global Survivor's Fund, an organisation providing interim reparations to victims of conflict-related sexual violence. The cooperation with the Global Survivor's Fund is most palpable in the Central African Republic, where concrete cooperation happens at the project and beneficiary level, but also in terms of knowledge building towards Central African authorities.

The TFV also started its collaborations with the University of Essex and Washington University. In 2022, the University of Essex produced a report based on a research project conducted in partnership with the Trust Fund for Victims on delivering reparations in the context of refugee camps. In the second half of 2022, the TFV collaborated with Washington University aimed at producing further publicly accessible materials to share progress, achievements and outcomes in TFV programmes.

In October 2022, the TFV participated in an event hosted by the International Center for Transitional Justice/Global Survivors Fund to launch a report titled "Uganda Study on Opportunities for Reparations for Survivors of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence". This event was also attended by the Uganda Minister of Justice, Hon Norbert Mao. The TFV was also

invited by the Ministry of Health of Uganda to a commemoration of the World Mental Health Day with the theme “Making mental Health a National Priority”.

Publications: in 2022, the TFV issued 17 press releases and statements, which were each distributed to all States Parties, representatives of civil society, implementing partners, journalists, donors and other stakeholders. All public announcements and reports have been posted on the TFV website and social media platforms. The TFV also submitted reports to donors, to the External and Internal Auditors and to the Committee.

Events: to mark the occasion of the Court’s 20th anniversary, the TFV participated in various events throughout the year in The Hague and abroad. The TFV participated in an online seminar in May 2022, organised by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Estonia, in cooperation with the Court and the TFV – “20 Years of the ICC: Looking back and the way forward. Role of the ICC in the fight against impunity and delivering justice to victims” and participated in a high-level regional seminar entitled “The ICC and National Justice in the Fight against Impunity for Rome Statute Crimes and other Serious or Related Crimes” in May 2022 in Dakar, Senegal. The Board Chair and Vice-Chair and Acting Executive Director also participated, respectively, in the forty-third Annual Forum of Parliamentarians for Global Action in Buenos Aires, Argentina and in the Nuremberg Principles Academy annual conference held in October 2022 in Nuremberg, Germany.

For the first time, the TFV participated in five sessions at the European Development Days (EDD) in June 2022, organised by the European Commission in Brussels, Belgium. One session featured participation by the Office of the Prosecutor. The theme of the EDD 2022 was “Global Gateway: building sustainable partnerships for a connected world.” The TFV shared its knowledge and experience on how to implement reparations including to reach victims in circumstances that do not allow for internet and mobile phone connectivity.

The TFV participated in the European Union Council Working Group on International Law (COJUR) meeting for the first time in Belgium and held several discussions with European Commission representatives and EU member states.

The TFV joined the United Nations 16 Days of Activism to end Violence against Women and Girls, and organised, on 2 December 2022, a virtual event focused on emphasising the urgency in ending violence against women and girls entitled “Supporting women and girls who have born children as a result of sexual violence in conflict”. Virginia Gamba, Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, provided her support to the TFV via a video recording. The TFV also attended a conference entitled “Preventing Sexual Conflict in Violence Initiative (PSVI)”, in November 2022 in London, the United Kingdom.

During the twenty-first session of the Assembly in December 2022, the TFV co-hosted two side-events and a Board of Directors’ reception. The first side-event was on “Realising reparative justice for victims of international crimes: impact, results, reflections, and what more states can do”, co-hosted with the Governments of Finland, Germany and Sweden. Among other speakers, the ICC President, Judge Hofmański and Beth van Schaack, Ambassador-at-Large for Global Criminal Justice, United States participated in the event together with Ambassador Anu Saarela, Deputy Director General, Legal Service, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland and Office of Public Counsel for Victims. The second side-event was about “Making reparative justice a reality: monitoring visit to Northern Uganda and the future of the Trust Fund for Victims”. The second event was co-hosted with the Embassies of Ireland, Uganda, New Zealand, Estonia, Liechtenstein and Belgium following the joint field monitoring visit to Uganda in September 2022.

HOW TO SUPPORT THE TFV

Take Action

The TFV needs your voice, donations, and active support for the benefit of victim-survivors of genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity, and the crime of aggression. The TFV calls upon governments, individuals, foundations and corporations to be mindful of the plight of survivors of the gravest crimes who have and continue to suffer intolerable harms, and to commit their moral, political and financial support to the undeniable value of reparative justice for victims - it is due to your support that these survivors are able to begin the process of healing.

For more information please contact us at: trustfundforvictims@icc-cpi.int or visit our website at: www.trustfundforvictims.org.

Become a donor

Everyone deserves to live a dignified life and envision a better future. Your donation will make a direct impact on the lives of the most vulnerable victims and survivors of atrocity crimes. You can donate through the TFV website or via bank transfer to one of the accounts listed below:

| EURO € ACCOUNT | | US \$ ACCOUNT | |
|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| Bank Name: | ABN AMRO | Bank Name: | ABN AMRO |
| Account Holder: | Trust Fund for Victims | Account Holder: | Trust Fund for Victims |
| Currency: | Euro (€) | Currency: | USD |
| Account Number: | 53.84.65.115 | Account Number: | 53.86.21.176 |
| IBAN: | NL54ABNA0538465115 | IBAN: | NL87ABNA0538621176 |
| Swift: | ABNANL2A | Swift: | ABNANL2A |