



**Trust Fund for Victims
2020
Annual Report**

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Data presented in this report were aggregated from periodic reports collected from our implementing partners in situation countries between January 2020 and July 2021. From March 2020 onwards, the COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted activities of the TFV and its partners, affecting the schedule of implementation and reporting. Results documented in this report reflect a composite and cumulative picture gained across the fund's two mandates: a) implementation of Court-ordered reparations awards, and b) provision of assistance to victims in ICC situation countries. Beneficiaries are victims, their families, and communities.

Providing Reparative Value to Victims in the Era of COVID-19

TFV Annual Report 2020

Data and information presented in this report were registered during the period running from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020, as well as until 31 July 2021 insofar as relevant to this report. This relates in particular to the start-up phase of a significant number of new activities initiated in mid-2020. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic induced some implementing partners to put on hold or size down activities in 2020.

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List of Acronyms

ADDA	Amuria District Development Agency
AFEDDEM	Appui aux Femmes Demunies et Enfants Marginalises
AHS	Ayira Health Service
AMAB	Association des mamans Anti-Bwaki
ASP	Assembly of States Parties
AVSI	Association of Volunteers in International Service
BEATIL/ALT	Bureau d'étude et d'appui technique aux initiatives locales/Action for Living Together
CAF-Beni	Collectif Associations Féminines de Beni
CAR	Central African Republic
CBT	Cognitive Behavioural Therapy
CCVS	Center for Children in Vulnerable Situations
CIV	Côte d'Ivoire
COOPI	Cooperazione Internazionale
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease of 2019
CVT	Centre for Victims of Torture
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
FLEVICA	Fleuve d'eau vive qui coulent aux autres
GWED-G	Gulu Women Economic Development & Globalisation
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus / Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
HRI	Health Right International / Peter C. Alderman Foundation
ICC	International Criminal Court
<i>IGAs</i>	<i>Income Generating Activities</i>
IOM	Organisation for Migrations
LRVs	Legal Representative of Victims
MDM	Médecins du Monde Belgique
MUSO	Mutuelle Solidarité
NECPA	North Chili Producers Association
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
ODH	Observatoire des Droits Humains
RLO	ICC Registry's Legal Office
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SOPROP	Solidarité pour la Promotion Sociale et la Paix
TFV	Trust Fund for Victims
TPO	Transcultural Psychosocial Organization
UN	United Nations
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
USD	United States Dollars
VPRS	Victims Participation and Reparations Section
VSLA	Village and Saving Loans Associations

Summary results

During the reporting period, the Trust Fund succeeded in achieving the planned significant increase of its portfolio of reparations and assistance activities, including an expansion to operational presence in additional situation countries. Internally, the TFV strengthened organizational capacity and performance at management and staff levels, leading to improved organizational and operational performance. This is also apparent from the increasing collaboration, integration and synergy with the International Criminal Court (ICC) Registry, both in The Hague and in the field offices.

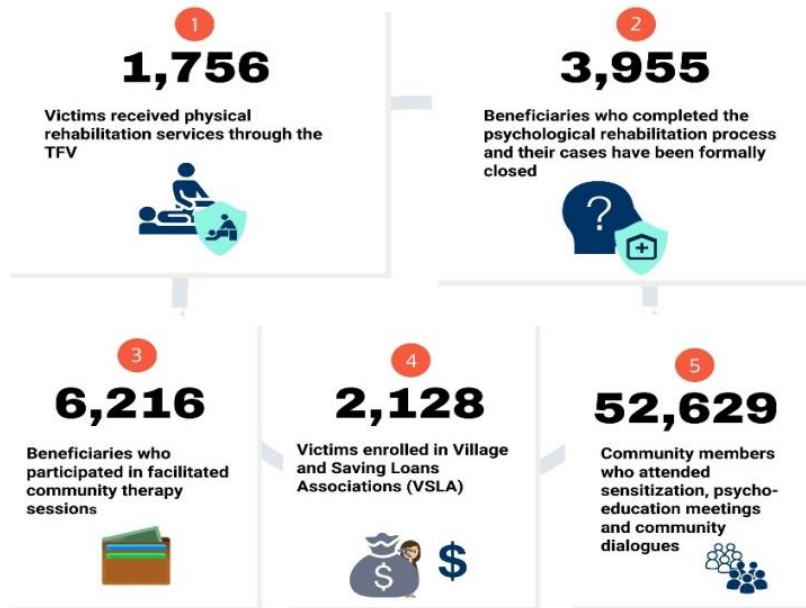
The TFV wishes to acknowledge continuous commitment of its donors who has been of pivotal importance to our interventions.

In 2020, three cases were at the reparation implementation phase, in the *Katanga*, *Lubanga*, and *Al Mahdi* cases. In *Katanga*, the TFV carried on with implementing reparation measures amidst security and health restrictions. The lifting of confidentiality restrictions by the Trial Chamber in June 2021 is allowing for more detailed reporting in the public domain. The TFV continued the identification and verification of beneficiaries in *Lubanga* and *Al Mahdi*, and completed the procurement of the implementing partners in these two cases. The TFV also submitted observations in reparation proceedings in *Ntaganda*.

In 2020, the TFV continued the assistance programmes in the Uganda and Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) situations. Key statistics relevant to these programmes are presented in the table below.

The TFV launched new assistance programmes in Côte d'Ivoire (CIV) and in the Central African Republic (CAR), and, applying a consultative, harm-based and victim-centred approach, finalised the programme assessments for new assistance programmes in Georgia, Kenya, and Mali. On 10 November 2020 the Board of Directors approved the launch of these new assistance programmes.

Key Achievements Under the TFV Assistance Programme in Uganda and DRC



Impact of COVID-19 pandemic and security challenges on operations

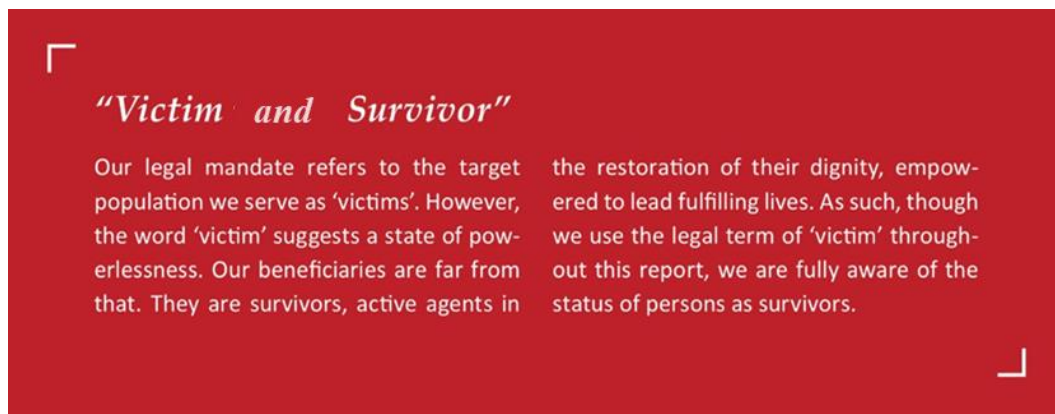
Government travel restrictions and preventative measures in situation countries affected the activity of TFV staff and of implementing partners, requiring suspension and adaptation of reparations and assistance activities.

Mitigation measures employed by the TFV included working through local intermediaries, organising remote meetings and workshops to launch activities and discuss monitoring and reporting requirements with implementing partners. Most of them have reinvented and readapted their working methods and schedules to allow, as much as possible, for the continuation of activities throughout lockdowns.

Next to COVID-10 related restrictions, security challenges in CAR, CIV, DRC, Mali, and Uganda, including in relation to elections, have impacted on TFV programme implementation altogether.

About the Trust Fund for Victims

The Trust Fund for Victims (“TFV” or “Trust Fund”) is inextricably linked to the International Criminal Court (“ICC” or “Court”) established by the Rome Statute of 1998. The ICC investigates and, where warranted, tries individuals charged with the gravest crimes of concern to the international community: genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity and the crime of aggression. The TFV provides reparations and assistance to the victims who have survived these crimes, as well as to their families, in situations and cases within the jurisdiction of the Court.



The TFV’s mission is to enable victims and their families to overcome harm, lead a dignified life, and contribute towards reconciliation and peace building within their communities. The TFV also advocates for the rights of victims and their families in the global justice system and humanitarian sector.

The TFV fulfils two unique mandates flowing from the Rome Statute’s legal framework, including the Regulations of the TFV adopted by the States Parties in 2005:

1. In cases before the ICC, the TFV implements **reparation** awards, ordered by the Court against a convicted person, in relation to the specific harms suffered by victims from the convicted crimes.
2. In situation countries under the active jurisdiction of the ICC, the TFV may provide **assistance** to victims and their families through reparative measures, including physical and psychological rehabilitation, and material support.

The assistance mandate serves as a response to the urgent needs of victims and their communities who have suffered harm from crimes within the jurisdiction of the ICC, regardless of whether there is a particular ICC case or conviction.

Justice and Reparative Value

The TFV's strategy, and its decisions to engage and to invest, reflect that the reparation and assistance mandates 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 to repairing harm is linked to the circumstance of an *ICC situation country*. The TFV seeks to cooperate with the Government of a situation country, and with civil society as well as with international organizations, 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.

The TFV and the Sustainable Development Goals

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 the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDG 16 on peace, justice and strong institutions. 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 on: no poverty, zero hunger, good health and wellbeing, quality education, gender equality and peace, decent work and economic growth, reduced inequality.



TFV Leadership

Board of Directors



The TFV is governed by a Board of Directors, elected by and accountable to the Assembly of States Parties (ASP) to the Rome Statute. Members of the Board, nominated by States Parties from different regions, function 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.

Elections of the new Board Chair and Board member

Following the passing of Board Chair Felipe Michelini, the Board held a virtual meeting on 29 April 2020. At this meeting, the Board elected Ms Mama Koité Doumbia (representing the African States within the Board) as the new Chair. On 9 July 2020, Ms Tavárez Mirabal was elected to the Board by the Bureau of the Assembly of States Parties to replace Dr. Felipe Michelini.

Executive Director



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

The Passing of the Board Chair Felipe Michelini



Felipe Michelini, member of the Board of Directors of the Trust Fund for Victims at the International Criminal Court (2015-2020), and Chair of the Board (2018-2020).

The sudden passing Board Chair Felipe Michelini, on 19 April 2020 shook his family and loved ones, reverberated deeply in his home country of Uruguay and throughout the Rome Statute community, and greatly affected the members of the Board as well as staff and partners of the Trust Fund. The Board has appreciated the outpour of condolences and well wishes by members of the international community, the President of the ASP, the ICC President, Prosecutor, Registry, individual ICC staff members, and various representatives of civil society organisations.

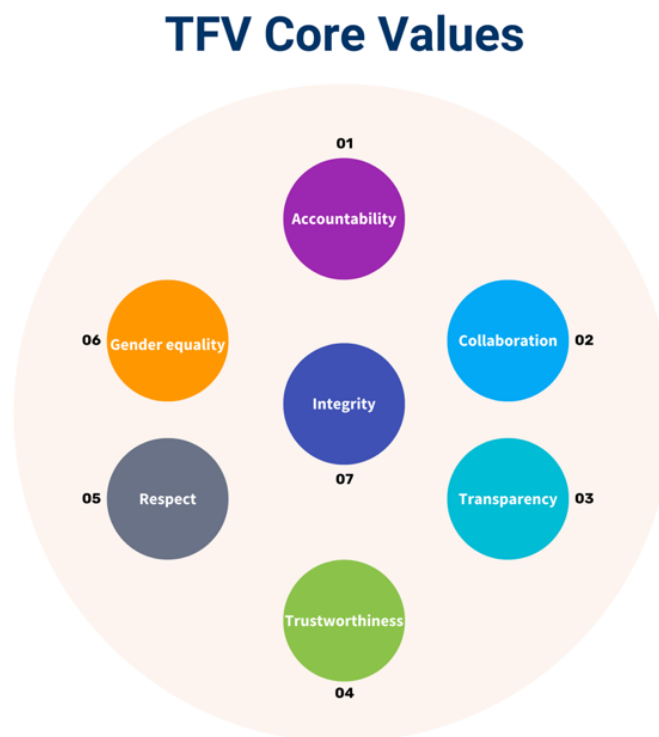
To honour the memory of Felipe Michelini, the TFV decided to hold an event on Human Rights Day 2020, and named a meeting room at the ICC after him. The TFV also created a voluntary funded fellowship programme to support talented individuals to have the experience of learning and research at the TFV, or at the ICC.

TFV Strategic Plan 2020 – 2021

Subsequent to initial approval in March 2020, the Board approved the updated Strategic Plan 2020-2021 in August 2020. The TFV Strategic Plan integrates the Trust Fund’s response to recommendations from the 2019 Independent Oversight Mechanism evaluation and was developed to align with the cycle of ICC’s Strategic Plan.

The TFV Strategic Plan centers on two main strategic goals: **impact**, relating to reparative value delivered to, and experienced by victims and their families; and **performance**, relating to the functioning of Trust Fund for Victims within the Rome Statute system.

In fulfilling its vision and working towards its mission, the TFV is driven by the following core values¹:



¹ Values are the standards that guide the Trust Fund for Victims’ conduct in a variety of settings. The values might be thought of as a moral compass for its business practices, including formal and informal engagement with third parties. While circumstances may change, ideally values do not. They serve as a decision-making tool that guides behaviour in daily interactions, including with the Court, the TFV Board of Directors, TFV implementing partners and the TFV Secretariat. To learn more about each of the TFV’s core values, please consult the Strategic Plan 2020-2021 accessible on our [website](#).

VISION



The TFV envisions a world where the rights of individuals are fulfilled and where survivors of the gravest human rights violations are empowered to live a life of hope, dignity and respect.

MISSION



The TFV responds to the harm resulting from the crimes under the jurisdiction of the ICC by ensuring the rights of victims and their families through the provision of reparations and assistance.



STRATEGIC GOAL I IMPACT



As a result of the implementation of reparations awards and assistance programmes, victims and their families overcome harm, lead a dignified life and contribute to reconciliation and peacebuilding within their communities.

STRATEGIC GOAL II PERFORMANCE



The Trust Fund for Victims, acting in alignment with the ICC, ensures good governance, accountability and transparency throughout its activities and is assured of adequate capacities and resources to operate its reparative programmes, while adhering to exigencies of efficiency, effectiveness and proportionality.



Funded through voluntary contributions, private donations, funds of the convicted person.



Achieved through the use of the regular budget of the TFV Secretariat.



ADVOCACY

The Rome Statute's harm-based, victim-centred approach to reparative justice is internationally recognised and finds adoption as a best practice.

Risk management

Risk management at the TFV involves both mandate specific risks as well as risks jointly managed with the ICC.

In 2020, the TFV confirmed risk priority areas and related mitigation measures, as integrated in the overall risk management plan of the ICC.

The TFV specific risk management framework and risk priority overview will be updated following the adoption of the TFV strategic plan in 2022-2024.

Primary risks identified for the 2020-2021 period are:

1. *Conflict, including lack of security and personal safety – especially in eastern DRC, northern Mali and the Central African Republic.*

The TFV relies on the analysis and support of the ICC Registry, including the country offices, as well as UN resources to assess and mitigate operational risks associated with the implementation of reparations and assistance activities. In reparations, in consultation with legal representatives, victim identification and verification activities in Mali and in the DRC have had to adapt to public health and security conditions through remote working, online training sessions, and working with locally based intermediaries. Unstable internet connections and security situation have prolonged the process at times. Several planned missions to specific areas have had to be cancelled. The implementation of the Katanga reparation awards facing delays, the TFV continued its engagement with LRVs, and with local experts, to continue activities.

In Central African Republic, recurring violence in the run-up to and after the late 2020 presidential elections constrained the operational activity of TFV staff and led – in consultation with the selected implementing partners for the assistance programme – to an agreed delay of contract signatures until early 2021. This situation also made it difficult for some partners to start activities in certain locations outside of Bangui.

In Côte d’Ivoire, elections held at the end of October 2020 temporarily impacted on the possibility of TFV staff to do in-country missions and therefore on the timing of the launch of the assistance programme.

In Mali, the security situation has been volatile due to changing governments. While activities in Bamako, Mali, remained possible, travel to Timbuktu has not been possible for security reasons.

2. *Public health, especially COVID-19, a global phenomenon affecting impact and performance, and well-being and livelihood (victims and their communities); as well as Ebola, especially in eastern DRC.*

Working remotely continued to be the norm for staff in The Hague as well as in the country offices. Government travel restrictions and preventative measures in situation countries affected the mobility of TFV staff and the activities of the TFV's implementing partners and counterparts. Missions to eastern DRC, for support activities in relation to the *Ntaganda, Lubanga* and *Katanga* were delayed or canceled in 2020. The TFV mitigated through intensifying remote engagement victims and the LRVs.

Next to public health constraints, conflict and insecurity heavily affected operations in most of the TFV situation countries during the reporting period. In Bunia (DRC), staff travel outside of the centre of Bunia was not possible. Over longer periods of time, the Trust Fund was not in a position to request beneficiaries or applicants for reparations to travel to Bunia.

TFV staff members participated in different sub-committees of the ICC's COVID-19 Crisis Management Team designing how to continue working and travelling under changed conditions. Field missions were limited to essential travel requiring the approval of the Head of Organ and the Registrar. In addition, these missions were very difficult to undertake due to ICC's COVID-mission restrictions and unavailability of regular UN flights.

3. *Resource development: this relates to sustaining a growing portfolio of reparations awards and assistance programmes; long-term: ensuring the systemic viability of the Rome Statute's reparative justice component, particularly in anticipation of responding to large-scale victimisation in future reparations cases.*

The TFV intensified its resource mobilisation efforts with States Parties' representatives in the Netherlands, in capitals and in situation countries. The TFV encouraged States Parties with limited capacity to donate, even symbolically, as their support strongly signals their commitment to the rights of victims to receive reparations and assistance. The TFV also invites governments to follow, wherever feasible, the example of existing multi-annual funding which will help predictable annual funds for activities, and using official development assistance resources.

In November 2020, the Board approved the use of Incidental Programme Costs in the Trust Funds' extra-budgetary resources, as well as relevant application rules, to invest in programme-related processes that are of key importance to the development and sustainability of the Trust Fund's portfolio. Approved investments regarded fundraising and communication, policy development, the development of a Management Information System, independent evaluations and gender mainstreaming.

Goal #1: IMPACT

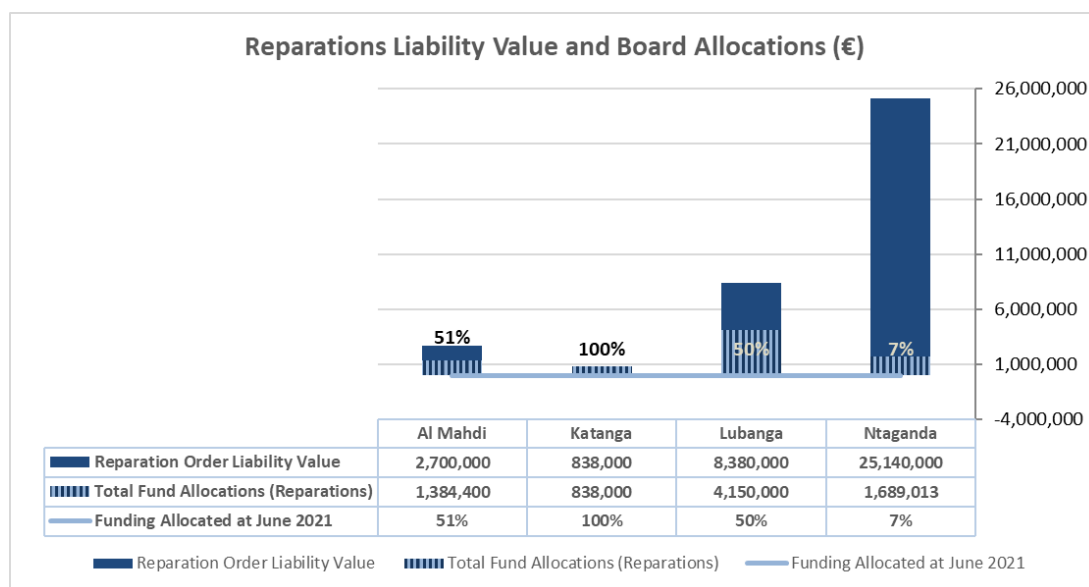
As a result of reparations and assistance programmes, victims and their families overcome harm, lead a dignified life, and contribute towards reconciliation and peace-building within their communities

Reparations Mandate

The Trust Fund’s reparations mandate is related to specific judicial proceedings by the ICC that 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, awards for reparations can be complemented with “other resources of the Trust Fund for Victims”, at the determination of the TFV Board of Directors.

In 2020, three cases were at the stage at which the relevant reparation orders are being implemented based on the Trust Fund’s implementation plans as approved by the relevant Trial Chambers: *Lubanga*, *Katanga*, and *Al Mahdi*. As for the *Ntaganda* case, it was at the judicial phase of reparation proceedings, which precedes the issuance of a reparation order. *Lubanga*, *Katanga* and *Ntaganda* relate to the situation in the DRC, and more specifically to Ituri Province. The *Al Mahdi* case relates to the situation in Mali, specifically Timbuktu.

The below table provides the liability values under reparations as per Trial Chambers decisions, the relevant Board allocations and earmarked donations received, by July 2021:



Katanga



On 7 March 2014, Trial Chamber II found *Germain Katanga* guilty of the crime against humanity of murder, and the war crimes of murder, attack against a civilian population, destruction of enemy property, and pillaging committed on 24 February 2003 during an attack on Bogoro in the Ituri Province, eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo.

297 victims were identified and found eligible for reparations by the Trial Chamber. In its Order for Reparations of 24 March 2017, the

Trial Chamber ordered awards for both individual and collective reparations to these victims.

The liability of the convicted person in the Katanga case has been set by the Trial Chamber to US\$1,000,000. The Trust Fund's Board of Directors has complemented the totality of the award, including by use of €70,000 from the Government of the Netherlands earmarked to individual reparations award, and €130,000 to collective awards; and other reparations resources, in particular contributions by Germany of 2018 and 2019, up to a total of €600,000.

The Trial Chamber lifted the confidentiality of the Katanga reparation proceedings in June 2021. This report therefore provides details on all aspects of the reparation implementation in this case until July 2021, with a focus, however, on the implementation until December 2020.

Individual reparations: symbolic payment of USD 250.

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

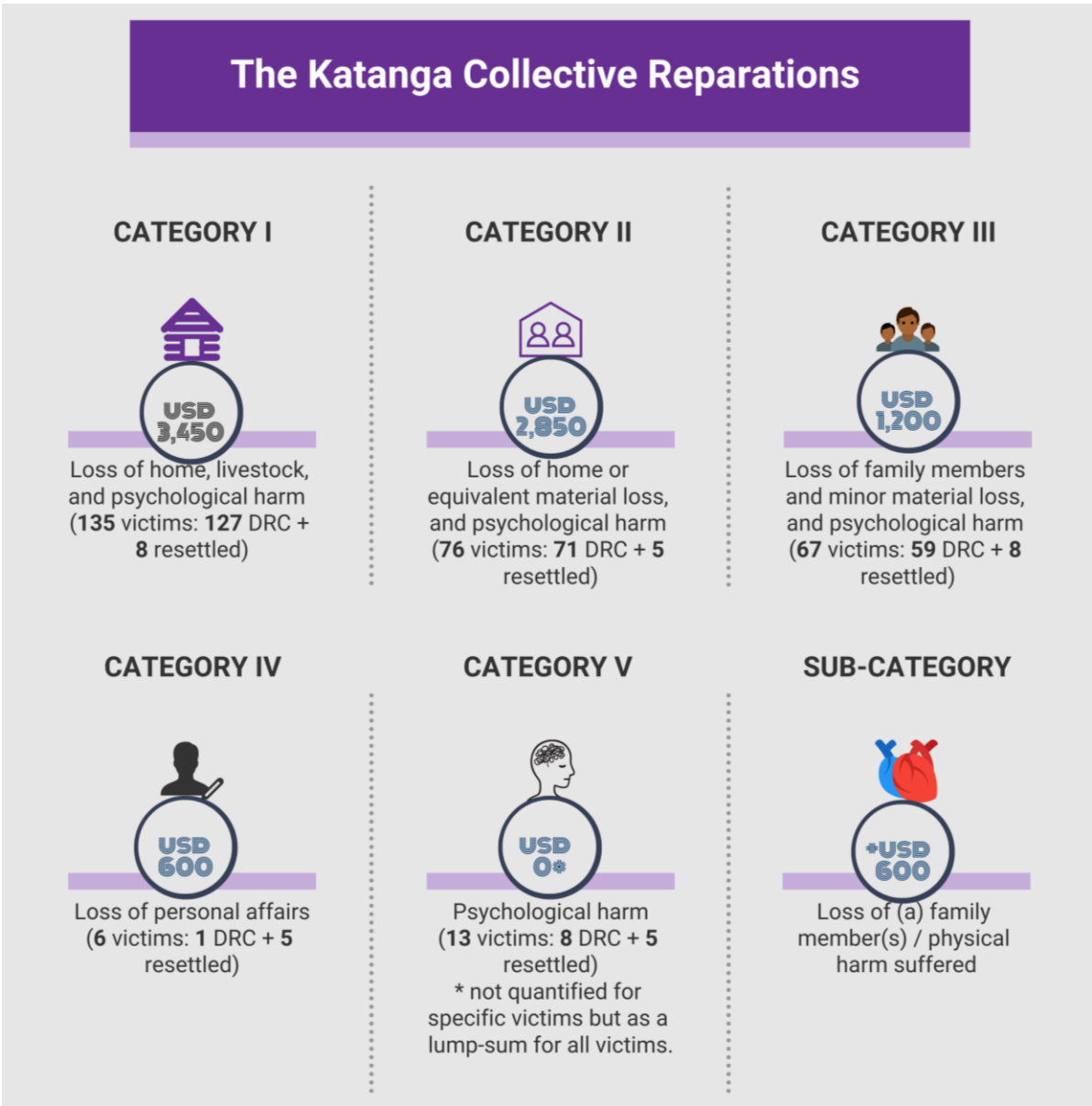
Collective reparations: housing assistance, education assistance, income generating activities (IGAs), and psychological rehabilitation.

Since 2019, out of the total of USD 919,462 allocated towards collective reparations, USD 775,500 was directed towards housing, education, and IGAs; USD 88,312 was set aside for psychological support; and USD 55,650 was provided to compensate victims living abroad, as only victims residing in the DRC are able to access specific collective measures.

The TFV agreed to direct implementation, instead of through an implementing partner, as was originally suggested in the draft implementation plan, due to the relatively modest value of the reparation award, as well as the limited group of beneficiaries.

All victim beneficiaries residing in the DRC were consulted about their experience of specific harm and their related collective reparation preferences, to allow for the categorization and valuation of award modalities. Psychological assistance was maintained to be made available to all victims.

Throughout implementation, victims have maintained flexibility on how to make use of the awards.



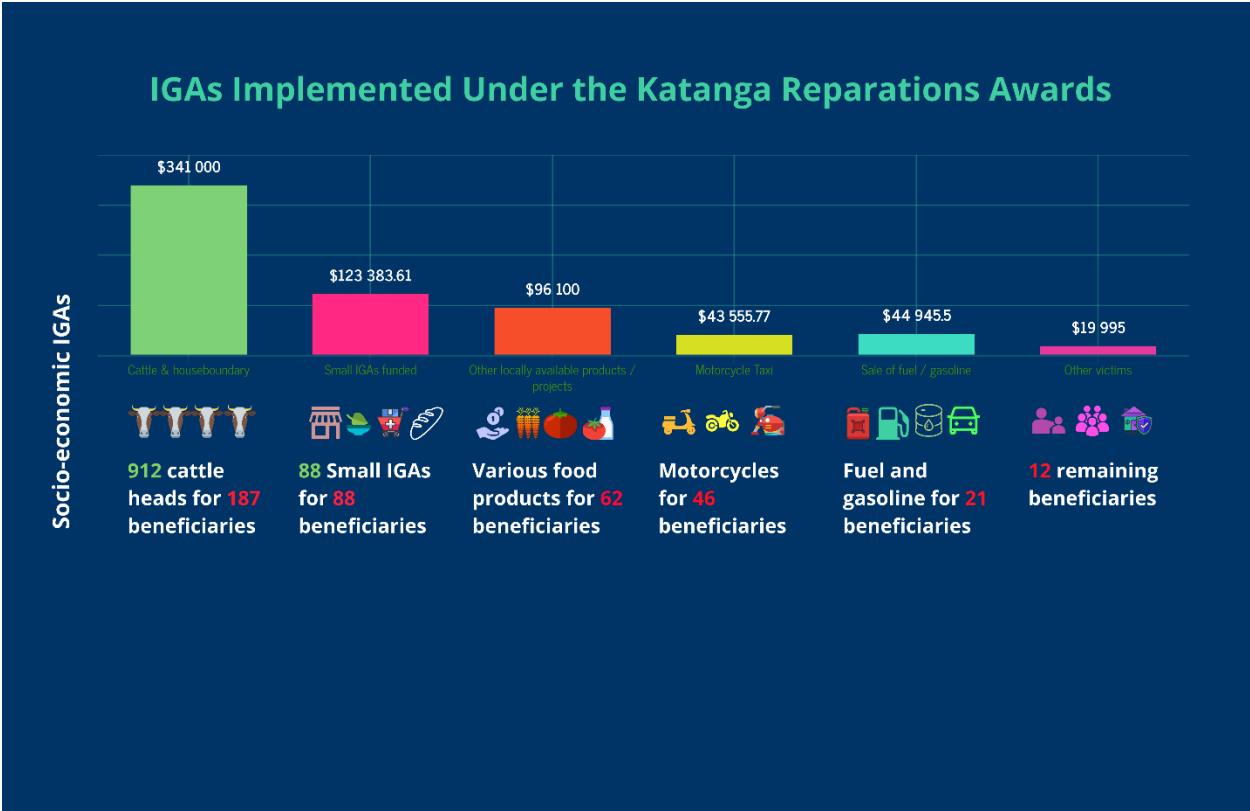
With regard to IGAs, beneficiaries are provided with different types of items depending on the type of business they wish to manage.

Between 2 September and 18 November 2019, the Trust Fund provided 187 beneficiaries with a total number of 912 cattle head, for a total value of nearly USD 341,000.

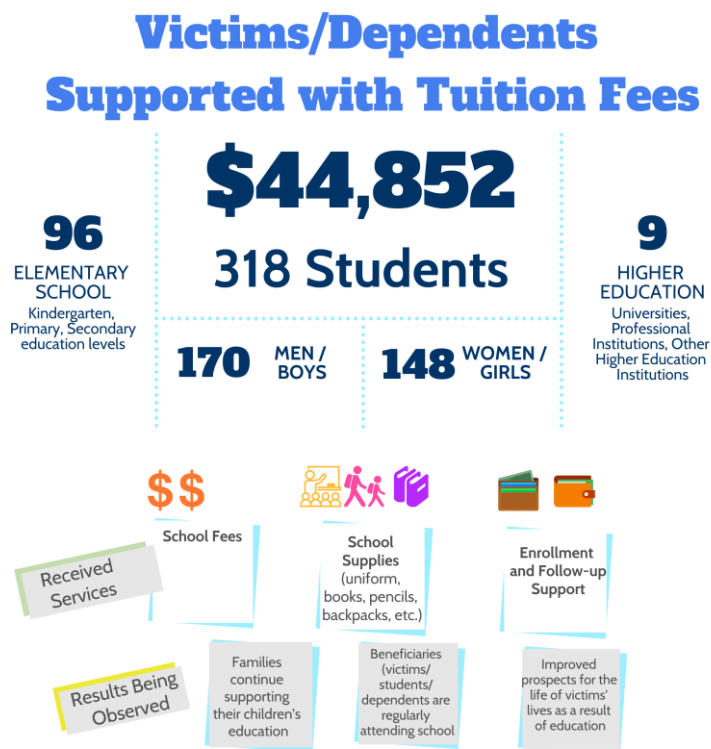
Between 4 and 13 September 2019, the Trust Fund provided 88 beneficiaries with their requested items to perform small IGAs, like the setup of small restaurants, bakery businesses and butcher’s shops, tailoring, cereal and grain milling, carpentry, logging, the sale of clothing and the sale of pharmaceutical products. Small IGA projects incurred a total amount of \$123,383.61.

With regard to the purchase of various products, between 28 September and 12 October 2020, all 62 beneficiaries who had originally chosen this modality had successfully received their products for a total amount of nearly USD 96,100.

Since 1 October 2020, the TFV provided 46 beneficiaries with one or more motorcycles for a total of over USD 43,555.77. The Trust Fund has served 21 beneficiaries with fuel to pursue such business for a total of around USD 44,945.25 in November 2020 and in March 2021. The remaining 12 beneficiaries will be served for a total of USD 19,955 as soon as the security situation outside of Bunia improves, allowing them to travel there.



By July 2021, the TFV had completed 100% of the educational assistance award and advanced the income-generating activities, to the degree possible in the current security and public health constraints.



In 2021, the focus is on completing the awards for housing assistance and psychological assistance. In April 2021, the Trust Fund received the Trial Chamber's approval of its implementation proposal that had been submitted on 19 October 2020. In order to develop an implementation plan for the psychological assistance modality, the Trust Fund hired a psychologist who had been appointed as an expert in the Katanga proceedings in 2015. This expert has been tasked with developing a content-driven roadmap and way forward to provide the victims with a comprehensive psychological support.

The COVID-19 pandemic and increased security risks in the Ituri province in 2020 had a direct impact on the implementation and required reshuffling, flexibility, and increased coordination with the ICC Country Office's security staff, as well with as the Legal Representatives of Victims. Nevertheless, the TFV advanced significantly with the implementation of the collective reparations award. The TFV submits confidential progress reports the Trial Chamber, on a quarterly basis.

Lubanga



Mr Thomas Dyilo Lubanga was convicted in 2012 for having conscripted and enlisted and used actively in hostilities children below the age of 15 years in the armed forces led by him (UPC) in 2002 and 2003 in Ituri. The liability amount for the collective reparation order issued in 2015 against Mr Lubanga was set at US\$ 10 million by the Trial Chamber in 2017.

To date, the Trust Fund has complemented the payment of reparations awards up to the value of €4.15 million, using earmarked

contributions (350,000 from the Government of the Netherlands, and €300,000 from Germany), as well resources internally allocated to the Trust Fund's reparations resources.

Victim identification and verification

The identification of potential beneficiaries has been ongoing with a final cut-off date of 1 October 2021 for the submission of applications. Decisions on the eligibility of beneficiaries are taken by the Board of Directors and approved by the Trial Chamber and will continue into 2022. By December 2020, 508 decisions taken by the Board, bringing the interim number of eligible victims, including those decided by the Trial Chamber, to 933.

During 2020, travel restrictions due to COVID-19 and security related restrictions have constrained the progress of the Trust Fund's identification process of victims in Lubanga. Together with the LRVs, the TFV put in place mitigating measures, including remotely supported interviews of potential beneficiaries, which restarted in December 2020.

Implementation of collective reparation awards

In 2020, the TFV finalised the procurement process of selecting a consortium of implementing partners, for the implementation of the *Lubanga* collective service-based reparations. The Trial Chamber approved the programme in the details set out below in December 2020. The contract with the implementing partner took effect on 15 March 2021 and will extend over a five-year period.

The programme of the implementing partner aims at contributing to the improvement of the socio-economic situation of victims, and their physical and psychological rehabilitation. For this purpose, the partner will use an approach in its operational activities as set out below.

Physical rehabilitation: organise the screening and/or initial medical diagnosis of the beneficiaries in coordination with local health structures associated with the programme through partnership protocols. Subsidy to health structures and/or mutual health associations to guarantee free healthcare appropriate for victims. Ensure referral, free healthcare (be it in another location where appropriate treatment is available) and follow-up of victims' health improvement.

Psychological rehabilitation and mental health: organise the initial diagnosis of the structures and community centres for psychological care in order to equip them and sign partnership protocols, provide psychological support to victims through consultations, therapeutic and focus groups, as well as conducting mediation and family reunification sessions.

Socio-economic rehabilitation: support beneficiaries and their dependents in their processes of school reinsertion by providing scholarship and after-school classes; organise vocational training and income generating activities (IGA) of the beneficiaries' choice and follow up after completion; distribute IGA kits to beneficiaries; train and support social counsellors from local associations and NGOs for peace and reconciliation; and provide additional support for the most vulnerable victims (cash pension allowance, relocation and other required measures on a case-by-case basis).

The consortium will apply an integrated and transversal strategy, thus exclusively responding to the needs and prejudices of beneficiaries and their families, by delivering services in these three areas of support, complemented by activities in relation to peace-building, gender inclusiveness and environmental protection.

At the start of the interaction with the beneficiaries, the implementing partners carried out consultations in order to correctly refer them to the services and activities they need and prefer. In addition, the partners established relations with relevant community health and psychological centres to ensure that the services are accessible throughout the intervention area.

Al Mahdi



The liability amount of the convicted person in the Al Mahdi case was set at €2.7 million. The Trial Chamber ordered individual, collective and symbolic reparation awards for the benefit of different victim groups. Mr Ahmad Al Faqi Al Mahdi was found guilty of war crimes for the destruction of mausoleums in Timbuktu, Mali in 2012. The TFV has matched the award value with an additional €1.35 million (€800,000 from TFV reparations resources; earmarked contributions from Italy (€40,000), Norway

(€516,000), and the United Kingdom (€28,500). The TFV continued its fundraising efforts in order to be able to fully fund the reparation awards.

Individual reparation awards

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 economically dependent on the mausoleums. In line with Trial Chamber's directions and the Regulations of the Trust Fund, these beneficiaries needed to be identified and verified by the Trust Fund's Board of Directors. The eligibility decisions of the Board of Directors are subject to judicial review of the Trial Chamber.

Victim identification and verification

Identification: In 2020, the Trust Fund had to adapt to public health and security conditions. In consultation with the LRV, the TFV therefore continued collecting victims' applications with the assistance of local intermediaries in Timbuktu, Mopti and Bamako. Additionally, as a result of intense efforts to travel despite the COVID-19 restrictions, the TFV jointly with the LRV conducted a mission to Bamako in November 2020. From December 2019 to December 2020, the LRV and the TFV jointly collected nearly 900 applications of potential beneficiaries.

Verification: In 2020, the TFV received through the Registry's Victims Participation and Reparations Section (VPRS) a total of 667 applications of potential beneficiaries. The Board adopted 259 positive eligibility decisions out of a total of 661 eligibility decisions. All negative decisions taken in 2020 were subject to judicial review by the Trial Chamber and the process of reconsolidation of a part of the denied applications, as granted by the Trial Chamber, concluded in early 2021 by finding four more applicants eligible.

Payment of individual awards

For the individual reparation awards, the TFV had finalised in 2020 the process of procuring a financial partner who would disburse the payments for individual reparation awards in the Al Mahdi. Due to business circumstances of the selected partner, the contract was not signed. Accordingly, when the first payment of individual reparation awards to beneficiaries started in January 2021, the Trust Fund did so itself and has since paid all reachable beneficiaries who were found eligible by the Trust Fund.

Collective reparation awards

In 2020, the TFV finalised three procurement processes, and signed two contracts, to implement (i) rehabilitation and maintenance projects in relation to the buildings destroyed or damaged, (ii) economic resilience facility to address the economic harm suffered by the community of Timbuktu, (iii) psychological and symbolic measures to address the moral harms suffered by the

community of Timbuktu. The third agreement, with an international organisation, is expected to be signed in 2021.

In developing the programme for the collective reparation awards, the TFV together with the implementing partner organisations agreed to cooperatively engage with the community and local authorities. The TFV also set up a collaboration framework. Representatives of the families and the Timbuktu community met remotely and in person with the TFV and its implementing partners in October and November 2020, to discuss the appropriate accessibility criteria in relation to the collective awards aiming to benefit the community of Timbuktu.

Symbolic reparation awards

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the Malian political situation, preparatory works for the ceremony handing over the symbolic reparation awards, of €1 each, to the Government of Mali, representing the population of Mali, and to UNESCO, representing the international community, were suspended from April to October 2020.

From November 2020 onwards, the TFV was able to liaise with the national authorities and with UNESCO in preparation for a high level ceremony for the symbolic award, which took place on 30 March 2021.

Ntaganda



Upon the conviction of Mr. Bosco Ntaganda on 8 July 2019, the judicial reparation proceedings started. On 28 February 2020 the Trust Fund submitted its observations relevant to reparations. The TFV submitted its final observations, including the outcome of a market survey in December 2020. Mr Ntaganda was found guilty of war crimes and crimes against humanity committed in Ituri, DRC, in 2002-2003.

Assistance Mandate

The TFV uses voluntary contributions from donors to provide assistance to victims and their families in ICC situation countries through programmes of psychological rehabilitation, physical rehabilitation, and material support. As the assistance programmes are not linked to any particular case before the ICC but to the ICC situations as a whole, the Trust Fund projects may provide a response at the individual, family, and community level to the injury and needs of victims who have suffered harms due to crimes committed that fall within the jurisdiction of the ICC. Assistance projects also permit the TFV to assist a wider victim population than that which has suffered harm under judicial adjudication before the ICC.

The types of rehabilitation services provided to victims include (but are not limited to):



The above rehabilitation areas include special initiatives for victims of sexual and gender based violence and their children, including children born out of rape, such as access to basic health services, trauma-counselling aimed at strengthening the mother to child family bonds, education grants, nutrition support, and inter-generational responses addressing stigma, discrimination and reconciliation in families and communities.

Democratic Republic of the Congo and Uganda



For the assistance programme in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the contracts with nine selected partners took effect on 1 May 2020 and with the tenth selected partner on 1 November 2020. The assistance programme was launched in mid-July 2020. Five partners implement the assistance projects in eastern part of the country, in the provinces of North and South Kivu and five more in the province of Ituri.

TFV implementing partners in the DRC:

- Appui aux Femmes Demunies et Enfants Marginalises (AFEDDEM)
- Association des Mamans Anti - Bwaki (AMAB)
- Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI)
- Fleuve d'eau vive qui coulent aux autres (FLEVICA)
- Medicine du Monde Belgique (MDM)
- Missionnaires d'Afrique
- Observatoire des Droits Humains (ODH)
- Solidarité pour la Promotion Sociale et la Paix (SOPROP)
- Transcultural Psychological Organization (TPO)
- World Relief Democratic Republic of Congo

In northern Uganda, the TFV renewed six implementing partner contracts in April 2020. In July 2020, the Trust Fund finalised a Mutual Termination agreement with one of the partners, Amuria District Development Agency (ADDA), to close the partnership engagement.

The TFV continued the implementation of the assistance programme in northern Uganda with five partners:

- AVSI Foundation Uganda
- Center for Children in Vulnerable Situations (CCVS)

- Centre for Victims of Torture (CVT)
- Health Right International / Peter C. Alderman Foundation (HRI)
- Transcultural Psychosocial Organization (TPO)

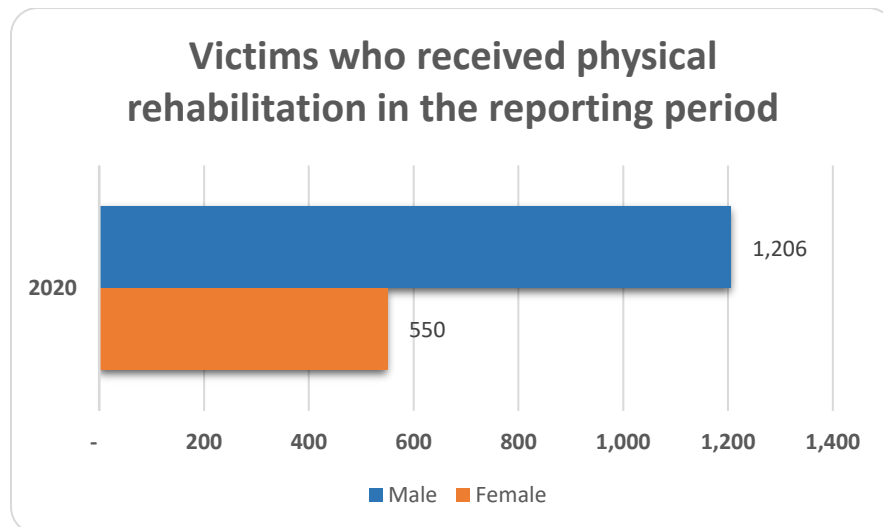
Physical Rehabilitation

Throughout the reporting period, in both DRC and Uganda, the TFV continued to assist the victims with shattered bones, burns and chronic wounds, Keloids, Lymphomas, mutilation, foreign bodies or objects such as bullets, fragments, and shrapnel, and with other medical injuries. The services provided to the victims aimed at restoring their physical and motion capacities first, but also and ultimately their dignity and hope. They included referrals of patients to receive specialized care, as well as reconstructive surgeries (plastic and prosthetics), bullet and bomb fragment removal, prosthetic and orthopaedical devices implanting, physiotherapy, and psychological support.

Top results

- 2,565 victims received medical support as a result of TFV funding.
- 1,477 victims received physical rehabilitation as a result of TFV support and have resumed their normal life.
- 1,591 SGBV survivors' needs were assessed.
- 728 SGBV survivors were given adequate medical, psychological, and material services by the TFV.

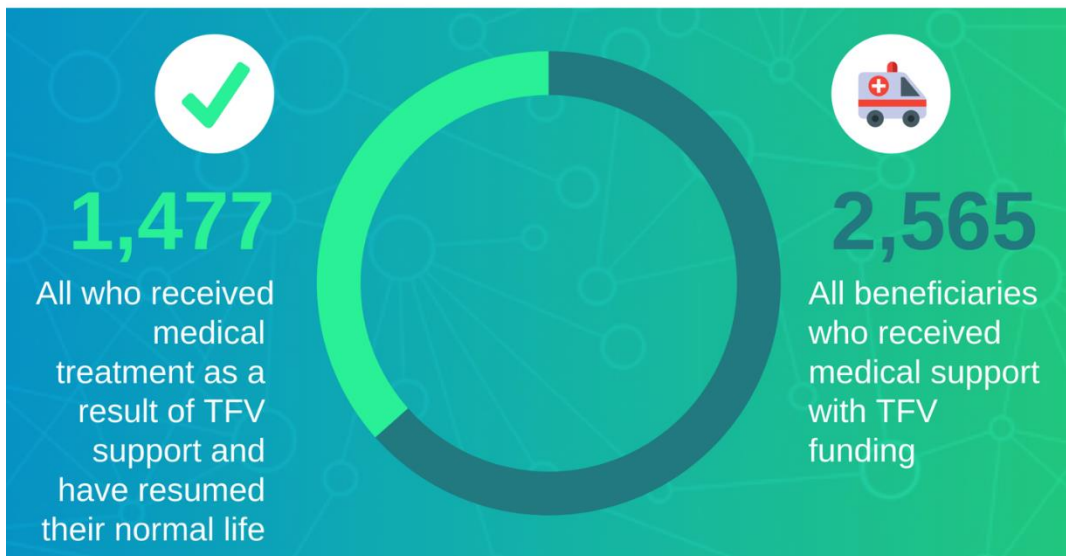
In total, 1,756 victims received physical rehabilitation services during the reporting period. That number included 1,206 women and 550 men. Among recipients of these services, 107 were SGBV survivors referred to specialized medical care in both Uganda and DRC. Complicated cases were transferred to and received appropriate surgery by medical specialists in their respective fields. They include VVF (Vesicovaginal Fistula) condition, frozen joints, spinal cord compression, and retained bullets in the brain or may require maxillofacial surgery. Of all the 326 victims assessed, 315 were fitted prostheses or orthotics throughout the year.



The Story of A.A.

A.A. is a 48 years old mother of 8 children (with only 4 alive) from central northern Uganda. Her life took an unexpected turn when her village was attacked in 2004. She became an activist in the community, advocating for medical treatment under the TFV programme as one of the ways to resume a normal life. On the day she was due to give birth to her youngest child, the warlords attacked her village, killed many including her relatives, friends and neighbors and established a temporary base there. She could not run away, she had to stay behind. Somehow, they did not hurt or rape her. She survived, but ordered to never leave her house, she had to give birth alone and by herself, with no help of any kind. Her health plummeted due to complications and her ability to do any work or activity was challenged. Upon departure of the rebels and a return to relative calm, she sought medical care but to no avail, she did not improve. She was discriminated against, and everyone started avoiding her, including her husband. She felt ashamed, outcast, isolated, so much so that she wanted to take her own life. That's when a local TFV-funded organisation found her. Several counselling sessions and home visits later, A.A. finally accepted to undergo a third corrective surgery in 2020, fully funded by the TFV programme. Nine months after that surgery, A.A.'s health and weight have improved. Her perpetual, acute pain has stopped. She has resumed her work in the farm. Her morale has somewhat returned. She was brought back to life.

Beneficiaries who received medical treatment versus those who have resumed a normal life as a result of TFV



Psychological Rehabilitation of the victims and their family members

Psychological rehabilitation of victim survivors proved critical during COVID-19. The TFV provided training of community-based counselors and facilitators, direct provision of psychosocial services, and referrals of victims for specialised mental health services accordingly.

In the reporting period, and in order to better meet the needs of victims, improve counselling services and thus improve the assistance to victims, 167 community-based facilitators received training in psychological support: prevention, empowerment, education, and awareness-raising skills, enabling them to identify the needs of the victims and respond to them accordingly, and to refer complex cases of chronic psychological distress.

In addition, in Uganda, 7 new counselors successfully completed training in psychological trauma counselling in 2020 with TFV's support and in partnership with the Center for Victims of Torture (CVT). The aim of this 200 contact hours diploma in trauma counselling, conducted in partnership with Makerere University, is to further develop, in both depth and breadth, the capacity of local mental health workers to provide skilled, sensitive and appropriate psychological counseling to survivors of torture and war-related trauma in northern Uganda.

In total, the TFV provided 2,875 beneficiaries (1,609 women and 936 men) with psychological services by trained counsellors in the DRC and Uganda. Among those beneficiaries of psychological services, 1,001 were identified as requiring to be seen by advanced and professional psychological service providers.

114 individuals with severe mental disorder were referred to receive specialized psychological or psychiatrist services. Referred cases included people affected by psychosis, bipolar disorders and other forms of severe depression.

Top results

- 4,615 beneficiaries enrolled in psychological rehabilitation programs.
 - ⇒ 1,001 of them were identified as eligible for professionally specialized psychological services.
- 3,018 beneficiaries received psychological counselling services.
- 114 individuals were referred for complementary or specialised mental health services.
- 3,955 beneficiaries completed the psychological rehabilitation process and their cases have been formally closed.
- 167 community-based facilitators were trained in psychosocial support techniques.
- 6,216 individuals participated in facilitated community therapy sessions.

The Story of A.R.

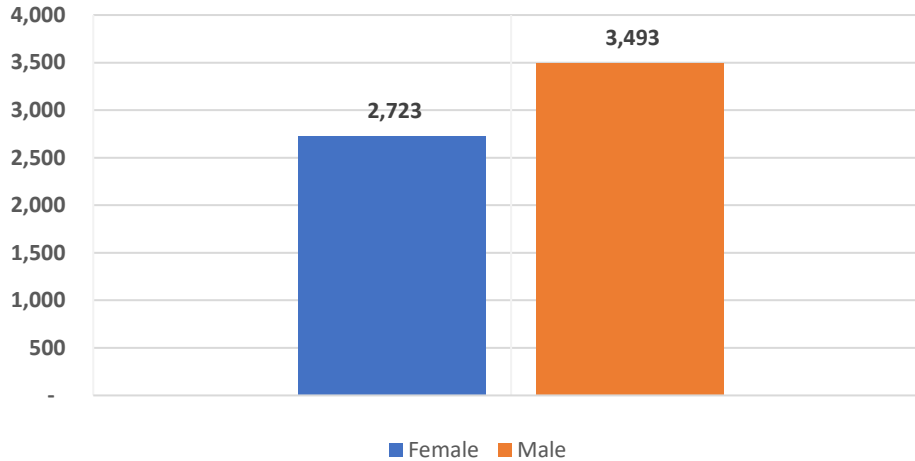
A.R. is a 31-year-old mother of 5 (4 boys and 1 girl) from central northern Uganda. She was 14 when the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) rebels attacked her village and abducted her along with many others. She was raped by countless militiamen, she was beaten, and forced into slavery. The rebels then turned her into a militiawoman, taught her how to shoot guns and other weapons, and commanded her to obey to all orders including to kill young children. "Why do you have to kill me?" were the last words uttered by one of her victims, a 7 year old boy. The blood of that innocent child has haunted A.R. ever since and altered her health. She would have nightmares, cry, and scream almost every night. She suffered from physical pain and short-term memory loss. For all those years, A.R. did not tell anyone about her painful dark past, including her husband. But in August 2020, A.R. learned about and joined the TFV assistance programme in Uganda. From there she was continuously seen by professional therapists and later referred to a local psychiatric hospital. She was diagnosed with a severe PTSD and acute depression. She also had sustained STDs. Upon completion of the first round of medication, A.R. spoke to her husband who too joined the programme. After a three-month follow-up including regular home visits, A.R.'s mental health has significantly improved.

6,216 individuals were active participants in facilitated community therapy sessions by the end of the reporting period. Community therapy sessions were intended to create awareness of the community and information sharing about the symptoms of concerning mental health conditions. These sessions also gave information on developing coping mechanisms in instances of psychological experiences of severe anxieties, suicidal thoughts, unknown gender-based violence (GBV) cases, and others.

About 4,600 enrolled in psychological rehabilitation programmes. 3,955 victims completed the psychological rehabilitation process and their cases have been formally closed. To close a case, the beneficiary had to complete a minimum of five sessions of individual therapy, or eight sessions for a group, and three for family and couples every two weeks.

Around 3,000 victims received psychological counselling services and were followed-up at six months and assessed accordingly. Among them, 2,811 received psychological counselling services and showed improvement at six months upon follow-up assessment. Psychological counselling therapy was understood and conducted as a process in which a client can understand their own functioning and learn new strategies to cope with different challenges. Improvements were measured through observation of a decrease in the client's Mental Health Symptoms and a restoration of well-being during follow-up assessments.

Individuals who are participating in facilitated community therapy sessions in the reporting period



In addition, the TFV conducted mass outreach campaigns aimed at creating awareness in communities and providing community members with information on the impact of mental health on them, how to identify the underlying psychological symptoms, and also how to help them develop strong coping mechanisms. These outreach sessions therefore served as a platform upon which members of the community discussed specific psychological issues they face including suicide, sexual and gender based violence, socio-economic hardship, and more. Such gatherings generated the selection of programme beneficiaries.

In total, 52,629 community members (28,998 women and 23,631 men) attended outreach meetings. 30 community leaders (21 women and 9 men) contributed to radio programme broadcasts on psychosocial and mental health awareness in Uganda, making a positive contribution to the mental health awareness campaign.

Top results

- 52,629 community members (28,998 women, 23,631 men) attended sensitisation, psychoeducation meetings and community dialogues.
- 30 individuals (21 women, 9 men) contributed to the radio programme broadcasts on psychosocial and mental health.
- 1,522 individuals/victims were treated and followed-up at home for a period of 12 months.
- 1,117 of the treated and followed-up victims expressed satisfaction with efficacy of the therapy and reported experiencing positive change.

Material support: improving socio-economic status

The material support component of the interventions seeks to improve the economic status of the victims through economic development initiatives that the victims continue to benefit from. This intervention also includes provision of education assistance to the victims and their families as well as creation of employment opportunities for the victims and their family members. In the past, numerous field visits in northern Uganda and eastern DRC but also other programmatic assessments (evaluations and progress reports) all pointed to a pressing need to address economic challenges faced by the victims and their families. Since the TFV began rolling out activities in this area, we continue to observe that our implementing partners are achieving programmatic objectives in material support, as evidenced by the numbers of victims participating in communal savings groups and/or completing trainings in entrepreneurship, local financial networks, and literacy programmes.

2,128 victims (1,322 women and 806 men) joined Village and Saving Loans Associations (VSLA) and followed related trainings. Among them, 1,751 enrolled and received loans to start up micro-businesses for their economic sustainability and or cumulatively, 885 victims in the VSLA groups with successful micro enterprises demonstrated improvement in their household economic status.

1,751 victims were trained in agribusiness and, upon completion of those trainings, received farm inputs. They also received loans to start up micro-businesses for their economic sustainability.

774 victims completed literacy skills training and apprenticeship. Of them, 510 demonstrated improvement in their household economic status as a result of such trainings. Training in literacy skills aimed at giving the victims the knowledge and the skills that are required for hiring and therefore for self-reliance of the beneficiaries.

These trainings have enabled the victims to read, to write, and to count, and they have expressed confidence in their ability to success in the future. In this same category, also 161 victims (110 women and 51 men) were given school related support including tuition fees, school supplies, and various forms of assistance required for graduation.

Top results

- 2,128 victims enrolled in Village and Saving Loans Associations (VSLA).
- 1,751 victims were trained and supported in agribusiness skills and/or received agricultural inputs and received loans to start up micro-businesses for their economic sustainability.
- 774 victims completed literacy skills training and apprenticeship.
- 161 victims were provided with school related support (tuition fees, school supplies, etc.).



Peacebuilding and reconciliation

TFV's interventions focused on identifying cases of stigma and mitigating these through existing peacebuilding structures. Peacebuilding structures included local councils, elders, community peace promoters, religious leaders, community health extension workers, police, clan leaders, head of families, other local courts, etc.

In DRC and Uganda, 1,105 (1,060 and 45 respectively) public dialogues and peace building meetings were held. In total, 19,440 community members participated in those dialogue meetings and peacebuilding initiatives started by the TFV in the year 2020. As a result, 147 cases of stigma were identified and addressed by the different peace building structures. Peacebuilding initiatives were designed to prevent the start or resumption of violent conflict by addressing the roots of such conflict and by offering ways of negotiation between the parties involved in the conflict.

Top results

- 1,105 dialogues and peacebuilding meetings took place in 2020.
- 19,440 community members participated in dialogues and peacebuilding initiatives.
- 78 cases in which community leaders were involved as mediators and intervened to resolve conflict peacefully.
- 147 cases of stigma were identified and addressed by the different peacebuilding structures.

Other situation countries

Central African Republic



In September 2020, the TFV launched a pilot project under its assistance mandate in the Central African Republic. Pending the launch of the full assistance programme, the pilot project is to support victims and their families in Bangui, living in precarious conditions and suffering long-term harm as a result of sexual violence, which they suffered in the conflict of 2002/2003 in the Central African Republic. The ICC refers to this as the CAR I situation.

The pilot project carried out by Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI), an Italian organisation active in the country since 1974, has a value of €250,000, fully funded from an earmarked voluntary contribution by the Government of the Netherlands, and will run through August 2021.

The pilot project is the first outcome of the TFV's rigorous assessment procedure, involving extensive consultation with victims, their representatives, the Government of CAR and a wide range of national and international actors providing rehabilitation services in the country.

The pilot project has benefitted 202 victims (200 survivors and 2 children born out of rape) with six major elements: i) medical care for pathological diseases associated with HIV/Aids; ii) access to food security and nutritional support; iii) access to psychological care; iv) access to education for dependants; v) access to housing for homeless victims; vi) assistance with income-generating activities.

By the end of 2020, despite the political instability in CAR due to presidential elections in late 2020, approximately 506 home visits for psychosocial therapy were conducted; 200 beneficiaries were individually followed up at the household level, benefitted from customized psychosocial therapy and trauma-based counselling; three psychosocial centres have been set up and equipped; around 80 have received educational support through payment of school fees, administration fees and provision of school materials.

By mid-2021, the 202 victims have been benefiting from medical care. Through partnership with the Mukwege Foundation, 26 survivors living with gynaecological pathology as consequence of rape and sexual abuse were referred for appropriate gynaecological treatment including the obstetrical surgery. A total of 178 survivors were referred to the Mama Carla Health Centre for medical services including for treatment of opportunistic diseases. Moreover, the 200 survivors of rape and sexual violence have been grouped in 37 small groups of 10-17 individuals in order to facilitate group psychotherapy sessions. Additionally, financial contributions to housing rent payment enabled 108 homeless victims displaced within the city of Bangui to meet their

household needs. Also, 80 children of survivors were enrolled in school, and had their school fees paid and educational materials provided (the implementing partner is following up on their school performance, with 29 school institutions in Bangui involved), and the 200 victim survivors have been trained in managing small business.

Côte d'Ivoire



In 2020, the TFV finalised the procurement process and selected three partner organisations in Côte d'Ivoire: AVSI Foundation Côte d'Ivoire, Development Rural et Agricole à l'Ouest (DRAO-LCF), and West African Network for Peace - Côte d'Ivoire (WANEP – CI). Contracts between the Trust Fund and the partners were signed in November 2020. These three organisations, based in Abidjan, Daloa and Guiglo areas have

been identified to implement three-year cycle of assistance programme in the country.

Selection of the implementing partners was based on the quality, relevance of the proposed projects, priorities set to mitigate the types of harm faced by victims, geographical location of implementing agencies, and a balance of local and international partners.

The TFV programme aims at addressing the types of harm suffered as a result of 13 “emblematic” incidents in four regions (Lagunes, Haut Sassandra, Guémon, and Cavally) providing physical and psychological rehabilitation as well as material support. Considering the fragmentation of the Ivorian society and the increasing political tensions, the TFV followed a qualitative approach, and designed a programme that addresses the harms that result from specific ‘emblematic’ incidents arising from events which had been committed between 2002 and 2011 and were selected in August 2020 by human rights organisations and victims associations following the work carried out by the National Investigation Commission and the Commission Dialogue Truth and Reconciliation.²

An advisory committee (10 key civil societies, victims’ associations, human rights organisations) was established in December 2020 to accompany the Trust Fund and its partners in the development of a relevant victims-centered approach.

In early 2020, the STFV agreed with the national government of Côte d'Ivoire to conduct, in partnership with the Land, Property and Reparations Division of International Organisation for Migrations (IOM), a capacity and performance scan of the domestic reparation initiatives to

² These events have been selected taking into consideration among other factors (i) the community repartition of the victims, (ii) the type and gravity of harm; (iii) the documentation of the events by national or international organisations, (iv) the geographical balance.

discuss a potential future capacity building component. Following the agreement around the terms of reference in December 2019, IOM and TFV conducted a field mission in CIV. In August 2020, they shared the draft report with the Ministry of Solidarity, which contains eight recommendations to strengthen the Governmental Programme of reparation.

Georgia, Kenya, and Mali



Upon completion of situation assessments in 2020, the TFV Secretariat prepared recommendations for the TFV Board taking into account the security situation, availability of Registry support in the situation country, the available funds and the TFV's human resources. The TFV Board decided to approve the opening of assistance programmes in Georgia, Kenya, and Mali. The Board has €600,000 in support of assistance programming in Georgia for three years and €300,000 in support of an assistance programme in Kenya for up to two years. The Board also made a determination that the focus will be on providing rehabilitation support to the survivors of sexual and gender-based violence of the 2007/2008 post-election violence in Kenya. With respect to Mali, the Board decided to open an assistance programme in the regions of Gao and Mopti. The decision of the Board was contingent upon availability of funds for this programme. In 2021, the Board has allocated €300,000 to this programme. This assistance programme gives the Trust Fund the opportunity to supplement other existing national initiatives to support harmed victims.

Cross-Cutting initiative: Supporting Survivors of Sexual and Gender Based Violence

SGBV crimes are defined as part of genocide, as crimes against humanity or as war crimes in the Rome Statute. For over 10 years, the Trust Fund for Victims (TFV)'s assistance and reparation programmes have maintained a strong focus on SGBV related crimes and on ensuring gender inclusivity and conflict sensitivity is integrated within its activities: Uganda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Central African Republic and Côte d'Ivoire. The Fund will continue to do so in its new and upcoming programmes in Georgia, Kenya and Mali.

Victims survivors of sexual and gender based violence are at the heart of TFV assistance programmes since 2008, supported by funding from both earmarked and unrestricted contributions. Activities are often embedded in the holistic assistance programmes to reduce the risk of exposure and stigma. The TFV plays a crucial role in identifying, assisting and empowering survivors of SGBV; a key step towards ending impunity for perpetrators, establishing durable peace and reconciliation in conflict settings, and successfully implementing United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1325, 1820, and 1889.

The TFV identifies women and men, girls and boys who have witnessed or experienced sexual violence, enabling a response to their individual trauma and/or to refer them to appropriate services. They work with members of the local community, including volunteers, who receive training in counselling techniques to help them improve the assistance they can offer to survivors. By helping the helpers to learn about a broader variety of coping mechanisms and possible approaches, those helpers can assist more effectively the survivors of sexual violence.

During the reporting period, the TFV continued to provide professional psychosocial support through individual, family and couple counselling; reconstructive surgery, HIV care support as well as livelihood support to facilitate reintegration of the victims, who are often rejected by their families and communities.

“When I was only 12 years old, I was kidnapped along with my father by the Interahamwe Hutu rebels (FDLR) following an attack on my village in 2011. The rebels locked my mother and four little brothers in the house and set it on fire. To this day, I don't know if anyone of them survived. My father and I were treated badly ; we were treated like slaves for 9 years. I became the rebels' sexual slave; I was pregnant twice. My father was killed. But somehow, I was saved by the Armed Forces of the DRC and referred to the Panzi hospital for a holistic and psychosocial treatment. I was afraid and in constant pain. I had nightmares. I couldn't concentrate or sleep. However, when offered psychological and physical support, I chose to accept and receive it. I chose to learn a new skill to be able to contribute to the community. I chose to be resilient. I chose life.”

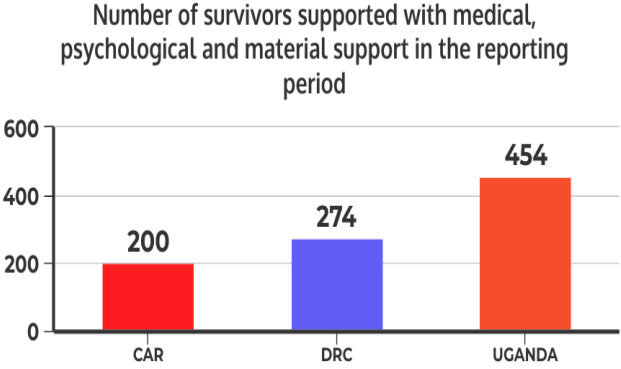
The TFV also provided assistance to children born of rape who are at a particularly high risk of being rejected, stigmatized or abused and denied access to education, inheritance rights or even a name.

Regular group therapy sessions ensured that men and women were grouped separately in a safe environment for narrating traumatic life experiences to facilitate their healing. The TFV also encourages men to seek psychological counselling as culturally in the countries where the TFV operates men are less likely to seek counselling or express vulnerability.

The majority of the project beneficiaries in Uganda are former abductees – mostly women who were raped and abused in captivity and who are now trying to balance their personal needs, including time for healing with the needs of their family and community, searching for a way to integrate those apparently diverging needs. These women and their partners face particular challenges in rebuilding, maintaining or creating healthy relationships due to trauma and torture they experienced. The TFV's mental health approaches are tailored to providing trauma rehabilitation, and responding to physical and psychological consequences of trauma such as shame, humiliation, depression, and sexual dysfunction and relationship difficulties.

“In September 2020, I was heading to Bushako in the Kalehe Highlands for my small business purchases. On the road, three armed men forcibly grabbed me, took me to the forest for three days, and they all took turns raping me. They stole 100,000 CDF from me that I had as capital for my activities. I had lost my dignity and my capital. My family also abandoned me when they found out. A mother of two children (one as a result of the rape) with no finances, I didn't know what to do. This is when I spoke with a social worker from Mamas for Africa, an organization that works on sexual violence in our community; She suggested that I go to Panzi hospital where not only did I receive psychological and financial support; I was also able to reconnect with my family through mediation. I am also receiving legal support in order to benefit from reparations.”

In the reporting period, the TFV also has provided support in particular to survivors of SGBV in its DRC assistance programme, even though it was still at the start-up phase and the CAR pilot programme. In addition, the CIV assistance programme that started in November 2020 also addresses survivors of SGBV.



Goal #2: PERFORMANCE

The Trust Fund for Victims, acting in alignment with the ICC, ensures good governance, accountability and transparency throughout its activities and is assured of adequate capacities and resources to operate its reparative programmes, while adhering to exigencies of efficiency, effectiveness and proportionality

Organisational Development

Governance and management

The TFV has carefully considered the recommendations by the Independent Oversight Mechanism (IOM) in the evaluation of the TFV Secretariat of November 2019, and by the Independent Expert Review (IER) of the International Criminal Court and the Rome Statute System, completed in September 2020. Significant efforts were made to strengthen organizational governance and performance.

Strengthening the relationship and communication between Board and Secretariat, the TFV introduced more comprehensive quarterly Management Reports, which are now available in the public domain. With the COVID-19 pandemic impeding physical meetings, the TFV Board of Directors took to hold remote sessions every month, and often more frequently.

In March 2020, the Board adopted the Strategic Plan 2020 – 2021, which was further adapted in August 2020, in order to incorporate the Secretariat's action plan on the IOM recommendations, as well as the changed operational circumstances due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Executive Director and ICC Registrar intensified their working relationship in 2020 through weekly meetings. The establishment of a Joint Procurement Task Force expedited the international competitive bidding procedures in relation to complex and high volume reparations and assistance activities by June 2020. This enabled the expansion of the TFV's investment portfolio in relation to the implementation of the reparations awards in *Lubanga* and *Al Mahdi*, as well as for assistance programmes in the DRC, CAR and Côte d'Ivoire.

Executive management at the TFV Secretariat was strengthened by the recruitment of the Legal Adviser, who also fulfils the Deputy function to the Executive Director. All management positions were in place in 2020 and 15 new recruitments completed.

Throughout 2020, the TFV Secretariat focused on three priorities: a) to build sustainable financial, administrative, and legal capacities in The Hague, b) to build efficient on-site programme management and implementation of reparations as ordered by the ICC, and c) to increase fundraising and visibility. These priorities reflect the organizational capacity needs that are necessary to create real impact while implementing Court-ordered reparations awards as well as other ongoing and new assistance mandate activities. The TFV has committed to continue working in tandem with the Registry and other entities of the ICC to respond to arising needs accordingly and efficiently.

The Report of the Independent Expert Review (IER) on the Review of the International Criminal Court and the Rome Statute system was published on 30 September 2020.

The Board issued a public statement on 13 October 2020 welcoming the work of the independent experts and committing to a constructive engagement with States Parties on the report's recommendations. Upon request of the Board, the Secretariat developed an in-depth legal analysis and advisory opinion in relation to key recommendations made by the independent experts.

At the initiative of the Ambassador of Sweden, the TFV's largest donor, a series of informal consultations on the IER recommendations between States Parties and the TFV leadership, including members of the Board and the Executive Director, as well as the Registrar, ran between December 2020 and May 2021.

In 2021, the TFV has continued to coordinate with the Court and the Review Mechanism, established by the Assembly of States Parties in December 2021, on further engagement with the IER recommendations.

External audit and internal control measures

In response to recommendations of the External Auditors, and building on the Trust Fund's earlier practice and procedures, the TFV further developed tools and put in place new standards and procedures, all in conformity with the Trust Fund's internal control environment, in order to track activities implemented by partners with efficiency. These tools enable the TFV's regular verification and quality control of project records of implementing partners, their management standards and practices, as well as the review of their independent audit findings and recommendations.

In November and December 2020, the TFV team in Uganda conducted two financial verification checks of two implementing partners. Due to COVID-19 protocols, partners were requested to submit all supporting documents at the Country Office in Kampala where TFV staff could review the materials. Follow-up and clarification of matters was performed by tele-conference. At the conclusion of the verification check the findings and observations were discussed with partners in a video teleconference and report acknowledgement and signatures were completed through email and scanning.

The External Auditors provided an unqualified opinion on the Financial Statement 2019 of the Trust Fund. In 2020, the External Auditors closed four prior recommendations as they are considered to be implemented. They related to (i) the procedure for accruals; (ii) actions required to accurately substantiate all commitments related to the enforcement of reparations awards; (iii) strengthening financial controls of operations; and (iv) strengthening of the field teams. The 2019 Audit Report did not include new recommendations.

Results based management

Throughout 2020, the TFV conducted online Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) sessions to introduce M&E tools and practice to new implementing partners in CAR and the DRC. For the assistance programme in northern Uganda, the TFV carried out a programme review, comprehensively considering project performance, operational challenges and necessary improvement.

In 2020, the TFV re-launched the process to procure a Management Information System with the support from Registry's Information Management Services Section (IMSS). This system will improve the TFV data and information management tradition by integrating more efficient digital tools for data collection, review, reporting, learning, and dissemination of best practices. The new system will also provide the TFV team with prompt and time-sensitive results as required by various donors, all in quality and timely fashions.

The TFV's monitoring and evaluation approach builds from and centres on TFV's strategic mission and goals and seeks, primarily, to create a systematic and continuous monitoring and learning environment, and to adapt to new operational developments and challenges, both internal and external.

The TFV Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) has been developed to include key performance indicators for both impact areas of victim impact, including through implementing partners, and operational performance at the TFV. This requires partners to design their Monitoring and Evaluation systems using the Logical Framework model.

Further development of the PMP, continuing in 2021, incorporates the adoption of a theory of change based on the adoption of outcome mapping and outcome harvesting approaches, which will in turn inform the development of the TFV Strategic Plan 2022-2024.

Data quality assessment is built in the TFV M&E system to improve reliability of evidence and internal decision-making processes as well as reports to donors. Due to Covid-19, the TFV was not able to carry out data quality assessments in the field in 2020.

In addition to improving results monitoring system, the TFV will commission extensive independent research at different implementation stages of its reparations and assistance programmes to evaluate the effectiveness of the activities. In December 2020, the TFV completed the internal procurement process of an independent research institution to partner with to carry out several evaluations in Mali, in northern Uganda and in the DRC, in relation to the implementation of reparations in *Katanga* and *Lubanga*.

In October 2020, the TFV hired an expert in SAP Grants Management to assist in adapting the system to new developments in the financial management of the TFV's portfolio, including the rapid increase of activities in relation to complex reparations programmes.

Reporting

The TFV provides regular progress reports on reparations implementation to the relevant Trial Chambers. Public redacted versions, subject to confidentiality measures, are available on the [ICC website](#) and in the public versions of the [TFV Management Briefs](#).

The Financial Statements of the Trust Fund for Victims for the year ended [31 December 2019](#) and the year ended [31 December 2020](#) as well the Board's Reports to the Assembly of States Parties on the projects and the activities of the Board of directors of the Trust Fund for victims for the period [1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020](#) and [1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021](#) are posted on the [ASP website](#).

The Trust Fund's quarterly Management Briefs are posted on the [TFV website](#), which underwent a significant upgrade in early 2020.

Resource Development

TFV's reparations and assistance programmes are funded nearly entirely through voluntary contributions of States, and in addition thereto through other donations and Court-ordered fines and forfeitures.

The TFV Secretariat's budget, comprising staff and non-staff costs, is part of overall ICC budget, funded from annual assessed contributions by the States Parties to the Rome Statute.

The TFV is acutely aware of the importance of successful fundraising to realise its mandate, and in particular of the need to raise the level of annual revenue from voluntary contributions and other donations, in order to meet the known and future funding needs of reparation and assistance programmes. The Regulations of the Trust Fund call upon the Trust Fund and in particular the Board of Directors to engage in raising voluntary contributions. Given the lack of any means of convicted persons to pay reparations and the fact that the ASP has not allocated assessed contributions to the Trust Fund, voluntary contributions are the only means of providing the Trust Fund with the resources to run assistance and reparation programmes.

TFV regular budget performance in 2020

In 2020, the budget implementation rate for the TFV Secretariat was 92.1%, an increase of 0.5% from the 2019 implementation rate despite the operational impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The implementation for established posts was at 104.2% and for general temporary assistance positions at 97%. In non-staffing budget lines, travel and training expenditures were depressed by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Contractual services were lower and consulting services were higher than planned.

Public Sector Partnerships

Fundraising was affected by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on donors, both public and private. Throughout, the TFV maintained close contact with its existing donor base, advising on funding needs and consulting on available funding modalities, including the use of ODA resources for multi-annual funding arrangements.

In 2020, the TFV's received over €2.8 million (an increase of €65,000 compared to 2019) in voluntary contributions from 26 States. The TFV highly appreciates the commitment and the increased support from public sector partners even more so during the difficult time of the COVID-19 pandemic. With this financial support victims of atrocity crimes can continue receiving reparation awards ordered by the ICC and assistance they need. The five largest

contributors in 2020 were Sweden, Belgium, Ireland, Finland and the Netherlands. There were two new donor countries in 2020, Nigeria and Sierra Leone.

- **Sweden** was the TFV's largest donor in 2020 with €983,221.33 (SEK 10,000,000). This unrestricted contribution is part of the new three-year funding agreement from 2019 to support both reparations and assistance programmes. In 2019, the TFV entered a third three-year agreement (2019-2021) for unrestricted contributions with the government of Sweden, represented by the Swedish International Development Agency (Sida). This contribution reinforces Sida's strong support to the TFV as a vital institution working alongside the ICC to address the harm suffered by victims of the most serious international crimes. The TFV is extremely grateful for Sweden's continued support throughout the years and contributions to date of over €10.1 million.
- 2020 was a strong year of partnership with **Belgium**. The TFV received a historic increase of voluntary contribution from €25,000 in 2019 to €525,000 2020. This has made Belgium the second-largest financial partner to the TFV in 2020. This significant increase was made possible through the support from the Belgian Embassy in the Netherlands and its Federal Public Service of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation.
- In 2020, **Ireland** continued to be a top partner for strategic funding for the Trust Fund's work on reparations and assistance programmes. Ireland contributed with €200,000 out of which €100,000 was earmarked to reparations resources, and €100,000 earmarked to assistance resources. Ireland has been one of the important supporters of the Trust Fund, providing over €1.4 million since 2004.
- **Finland** was the largest contributor in supporting TFV's projects that are focusing on survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). In 2020, Finland continued its support with €200,000 which was the last payment of four-year agreement at a total value of €800,000. Since 2004, Finland has provided contributions at a value of over €3.4 million.
- **The Netherlands** continued to be one of the Trust Fund's top supporters by contributing €200,000 in 2020 as unrestricted funds. This was the third and final instalment of the three-year agreement signed in 2018 of €600,000 in total. This predictable multi-year contribution enabled the TFV to continue its activities in implementing reparations awards and assistance projects.
- In 2020, **Nigeria** for the first time provided a voluntary contribution to the TFV with a total amount of €16,909.62. **Sierra Leone** has also become a first time donor by contributing €2,991.95 to the TFV. This is important and encouraging development that signals strong commitment from governments, even with symbolic amount, to ensure the victims of atrocity crimes receive reparations and assistance they need for the harm they suffered.

- The need to address the effects of the pervasive and widespread practice of sexual violence in conflict, which are felt at the individual, family and community levels, has also been recognized by other donors to the TFV, many of whom have been earmarking their voluntary contributions to the TFV for survivors of SGBV. In addition to Finland's €200,000, in 2020 **Japan** also contributed €51,903; **Andorra** continued its contribution with €10,000; **Estonia** contributed €50,000. The TFV signed two agreements with the **United Kingdom** with the total amount of €188,189 earmarked to projects in northern Uganda which focus on SGBV.
- The 2020 contribution from **Luxembourg** to the TFV grew from €45,000 in 2019 to €75,000 in 2020. This important increase was accounted over 30% of its regular budget to the ICC.
- Unrestricted funding remains important for the continuation of TFV's activities which allows TFV to allocate fund for reparations or assistance programmes when needed. In 2020, the TFV received unrestricted voluntary contributions from **Austria** (€15,000), **Cyprus** (€15,000), **Czech Republic** (€22,665.46), **France** (€50,000), **Georgia** (€25,000), **Hungary** (€10,000), **Italy** ((€30,000), **Liechtenstein** (€9,169.26), **Portugal** (€10,000), **Republic of Korea** (€36,236.14), **Slovakia** (€10,000), **Slovenia** (€10,000), **Spain** (€40,000) and **Uruguay** (€2,511).

Overview of total voluntary contributions from public donors in 2020:

Countries	Voluntary Contributions in 2020 (in Euros)
Andorra	10,000.00
Austria	15,000.00
Belgium	525,000.00
Cyprus	15,000.00
Czech Republic	22,665.46
Estonia	50,000.00
Finland	200,000.00
France	50,000.00
Georgia	25,000.00
Hungary	10,000.00
Ireland	200,000.00
Italy	30,000.00
Japan	51,903.00
Liechtenstein	9,169.26
Luxembourg	75,000.00
Netherlands	200,000.00
Nigeria	16,909.62
Portugal	10,000.00
Republic of Korea	36,236.14
Sierra Leone	2,991.95
Slovakia	10,000.00
Slovenia	10,000.00
Spain	40,000.00
Sweden	983,221.33
United Kingdom	188,189.00
Uruguay	2,511.00
Total	2,788,796.76

Funding the implementation of reparations awards

Regulation 56 of the TFV Regulations enables the Board to intervene, in the circumstance of (partial) indigence of convicted persons, held liable by the Court to pay for reparations to victims,

At the end of 2020, the TFV has a total amount of €3,302,000 in resources held for reparations investment. These funds came from voluntary contributions, fines, and forfeitures.

In January and March 2020, the ICC Presidency transmitted to the TFV fines for reparations at the total amount of €330,000 collected in the Bemba *et al.* case. The ICC Presidency instructed the TFV to direct the use of these resources towards reparation awards.

In October 2020, the TFV and Ireland, represented by the Development Cooperation Division of the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA), signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for €200,000. Half of this amount (€100,000) was earmarked to reparations resources.

In 2020, the Trust Fund intensified its fundraising efforts in view of its ambition to complement funding of reparation awards.

Overview of reparations related revenue and allocation of funds to cases by the end of 2020:

Case	Award value (in thousands of €)			Allocations, from: (in thousands of €)		Complement deficit	
				Earmarked contributions	TFV Resources	Value (in thousands of €)	%
Lubanga	US\$ 10,000	eq.	€ 8,380	€350 (The Netherlands) €300 (Germany)	€3,500	€4,150	50%
Katanga	US\$ 1,000	eq.	€ 838	€200 (The Netherlands)*; €600 (Germany)	€524	€ 0	0.0%
Al Mahdi			€ 2,700	€584 (Italy- €40; Norway- €516; United Kingdom - €28.4)	€ 800	€ 1,384.4	51%

*Note: €70,000 of the voluntary contribution from the Netherlands in 2017 was earmarked to Katanga reparations. The remaining €130,000 was allocated by the TFV to go to this case.

Private donor engagement

In 2020, the TFV received €14,527 from individual donors. The TFV continued its activities in 2020 to research and put system and tools in place to diversify its donor base.

In 2020, the TFV mapped and identified over 75 potential donors and partners from foundations, institutions, and private companies. Relationship building and donor engagement was thwarted by the COVID-19 pandemic, which saw the private donor market contract to lose appetite for new investment opportunities, such as with the TFV.

Continuing to build the necessary fundraising structure to attract private donors, TFV started the procurement process to purchase a Constituent Relationship Management (CRM) system, and conducted meetings to identify a fiscal proxy to enable tax deductibility of private donations to the TFV.

Internally, the TFV set up processes to strengthen internal cooperation and information sharing to facilitate the identification of funding opportunities for private donors and to build capacity of the field based Programme Managers to approach donors and improve local visibility of the TFV.

The TFV submitted an updated private fundraising and visibility plan to the Board, as well as information on research and proposals related to private sector fundraising efforts during COVID-19.

Financial Overview

The Summary Financial Overview below presents the state of affairs of the Trust Fund's resources from voluntary contributions and revenue from Court-ordered fines and forfeitures.

Trust Fund for Victims - SUMMARY Financial Overview as of 31 December 2020 (UN Operational Rate 31 December 2020)

Total available funds	€19,526,216
Total allocated funds	
Reparations	
<i>Board to cases</i>	€4,915,000
<i>Board to reparations reserve</i>	€885,000
	€5,800,000
<i>Donors earmarked to reparations awards</i>	€1,134,400
<i>Donors earmarked to reparations reserve</i>	€2,087,000
<i>Fines and forfeitures</i>	€330,000
	€3,551,400
Sub-total reparations	€9,351,400
Assistance	
<i>Board to assistance programmes</i>	€6,898,364
<i>Board to assistance reserve</i>	€300,000
<i>Donors earmarked to assistance programmes</i>	€250,000
	€7,198,364
Sub-total assistance	€7,448,364
Incidental Programme Cost	€1,429,500
Total value	€ 18,229,264
Total Non-allocated funds	€1,296,952
Total disbursed funds	€3,935,242
Most recent Board's allocations	
Increase assistance funds	-€100,000
Increase reparations funds	€0
Assistance Georgia	€300,000
Incidental Programme Cost	€479,500
Net value	€679,500
Sub-Total funds available for Board allocation	€5,232,193
Non-allocated reparations funds	€885,000
Non-allocated assistance funds	€300,000
Total funds available for Board allocation	€ 6,417,193

Notes on the Summary

The Summary Financial Overview includes:

- Total available resources currently held by the TFV;
- Overview of Board-approved allocations to reparations and assistance activities, including specific allocations to awards and programmes as well as non-specific resources held in reserve for future activities. NB: These allocations have been made in accordance with regulation 56 of the TFV Regulations;
- Revenue from fines and forfeitures;
- Incidental Programme Cost (IPC) Provision;
- Total funds available for allocation, to be approved by the Board*

*IMPORTANT: the sum of “total funds available for allocation” should not be considered to be free from conditionality. The continuation of the portfolio of multi-annual reparations awards and assistance programmes will require the TFV to use currently available resources as well as continue to generate revenue to ensure the financial sustainability of activities. The current total estimation of multi-annual funding needs for reparations awards and assistance programmes amounts to €31 million. This is a maximum value: the values of actual Board allocations to specific future activities may be informed by performance of implementing partners, availability of resources and other relevant policy parameters. The Secretariat will submit separately to the Board the revised and updated detailed Financial Overview.

ADVOCACY

The Rome Statute's harm-based, victim-centred approach to reparative justice is internationally recognised and finds adoption as a best practice

In 2020, the TFV continued strongly its advocacy for adequate, comprehensive and inclusive actions for reparative justice to the benefit of the victims of atrocities crimes. Despite challenges due COVID-19 in 2020, the TFV adapted its activities towards integrated, strategic, and problem-driven innovations that focus on solutions to improve its internal and external communications. This aimed to achieve lasting change for the lives of victims by making reparative justice a meaningful reality.

Internal Communication

Due to remote working and travel restrictions, to ensure continuous information flows in 2020, the TFV has instituted a series of internal Grant Management virtual sessions to discuss programming issues (30 topics) applicable to both assistance and reparations activities.

The TFV has developed situational teams, cross-cutting formal organisational structure, to improve management capabilities. Each team includes the programme manager and TFV staff in the country office, as well as legal, programme, finance, fundraising, communications and administration staff in The Hague. Weekly remote management meetings take place and two-weekly staff meetings ensure clear communication and follow up on ongoing matters.

Communications between executive and management staff and the members of the Board have also improved with management briefs before Board meetings and regular activity updates.

External communication

Throughout 2020, the Trust Fund consulted closely with the ICC Public Information and Outreach Section (PIOS) and Country Offices in order to amplify awareness raising about the TFV's activities. Press events and outreach activities in country offices, were unfortunately seriously hampered by the COVID-19 situation and subsequent restrictions. However, with the support of Country Offices, the TFV managed to conduct several outreach activities.

In 2020, the TFV issued 19 press releases and statements, reaching an audience of over 13,300 recipients, including government officials, donors, media outlets and individual journalists, and over 2,500 civil society organisations.

A digital communications consultant conducted an audit of the TFV website in relation to content, information architecture, design, functionality and technology. Basic structural changes were made to improve the website and updated content was uploaded to the website including all public reports and announcements.

The TFV significantly increased its Twitter presence and additional staff was hired to raise the frequency and quality of output. The TFV profile was also visited over 10,400 times, was mentioned more than 650 times and generated 627,156 impressions (280% increase). Impressions are one of the important indicators for improvements that show the total tally of all the times the Tweets have been seen.

In 2020, the TFV increased its efforts in organising virtual or in-persons meetings, when possible, with a number of States Parties and NGOs to inform of the developments in TFV activities and discuss matters pertaining to the TFV mandates, provide updates on reparations and assistance programmes as well as the IER report and recommendations.

Between 3 and 9 November 2020, the TFV met virtually with former ASP Vice-President, Ambassador Jens-Otto Horslund of Denmark, ICC Vice-President, Judge Marc Perrin de Brichambaut and ICC Registrar, Peter Lewis. The purpose of these meetings was to keep the ASP and Court Principals abreast of the recent developments in TFV activities, planning and priorities.

Together with Governments of Finland and the Dominican Republic, the TFV hosted on 8 December 2020 a virtual ASP side-event, entitled “Ending Violence Against Women and Girls under the Rome Statute System”. Speaking at this event were H.E. Paivi Kaukoranta, Ambassador of Finland, H.E. Dr. Guillermo Piña-Contreras, Ambassador of the Dominican Republic, Fatou Bensouda, former ICC Prosecutor, Mama Koité Doumbia, TFV Board Chair and Minerva Tavárez Mirabal, Board member.

On 10 December 2020, the TFV together with the Government of Uruguay and Parliamentarians for Global Action (PGA) hosted a virtual side-event at the ASP entitled “Honouring the Memory of Late Board Chair Felipe Michelini on Human Rights Day. The list of speakers included H.E. Laura Dupuy, Ambassador of Uruguay, Margareta Cederfelt, President of PGA, ICC Registrar Peter Lewis, TFV Board and Executive Director and family members of Mr Michelini.

In the period 14 – 16 December 2020, TFV Board members and the Secretariat participated virtually and physically at the 19th session of the ASP in The Hague, the Netherlands. On 14 December 2020, TFV Board Chair, Mama Koité Doumbia, presented the report on the activities of the Trust Fund for Victims to the ASP.

On 14 December, 2020 the TFV joined by the Governments of Ireland and Sweden, co-hosted a virtual side-event to the 19th session of the ASP. The event called, “The Trust Fund for Victims: Now and Going into 2021,” served to recap the TFV’s accomplishments from the past year and to give insight into what will be coming next in 2021.

Outreach in situation countries

In CAR, six outreach sessions were held to inform victims, affected communities and key stakeholders on issues such as the difference between reparations and assistance and eligibility criteria to receive assistance among others. These outreach sessions included meetings with 10 media houses and journalists; 11 human rights organisations; 27 young leaders and youth associations; 28 victims associations; and 30 survivors of sexual and gender based violence. The TFV organised a press briefing to officially launch the pilot programme in CAR. The TFV also organised a radio programme session with Africanews, RFI, and Ndeke Luka Radio about the launch of the project and upcoming programme, and what kind of support people can receive.

In CIV, the TFV organized a round table with the ICC Country Office in CIV to discuss the challenges and opportunities for the promotion of international justice and the importance of having victims at the centre of all processes. Many outreach activities could not take place in CIV in 2020 due to challenges from COVID-19 and security reasons caused by violence during the presidential election.

In the DRC, a variety of TFV partners in the Ituri, North and South Kivu Provinces continued to organise outreach activities, including community outreach, radio and television programmes on the work of the Trust Fund specifically under the assistance mandate. Several radio programmes were aired on Radio Okapi. In Ituri, North and South Kivu, approximately 5000 community members were reached and 100 community leaders started receiving SGBV awareness training. The TFV DRC team continued to have meetings with key stakeholders including a bilateral meeting with the new head of MONUSCO in Bunia.

With the support of the ICC Georgia Country Office, the TFV held a virtual press conference to announce that the Board's decision to open an assistance programme in Georgia. The TFV also organised a virtual information session with civil society organisations to increase knowledge about the Trust Fund's mandate and processes to launch an assistance programme in the country.

All outreach activities in Mali related to Al Mahdi reparations have been conducted discreetly due to security issue and confidentiality of the implementation reparations awards. For the assistance programme, the TFV organised a joint press conference with the legal representative of victims and the ICC Country Office in Bamako to inform about the assistance programme which will be launched in 2021. More than 20 journalists attended the briefing, and the information was widely disseminated in the local newspaper and social media. Board Chair and TFV Programme Manager, were interviewed by many media houses including BBC, Maliweb, Radio France Internationale (RFI), Mali24 and many others. The coverage from these media houses helped increase the visibility of the Trust Fund's activities to a much wider audience in the country.

In Uganda, the TFV participated in various online outreach activities, workshops, and conferences with partners and other organizations. In September 2020, the TFV developed a public service announcement concerning the work of the TFV with the country office PIOS. The TFV team attended a discussion “Not Without Us: Strengthening Victim Participation in Transitional Justice Process in Uganda” hosted by Redress, Uganda Victims Foundation, and Emerging Solutions Africa to reflect on victim and community perception of justice and reparation. TFV Programme Manager Scott Bartell was a panellist speaker at the “High Level Meeting on Transitional Justice: Popularizing the National Transitional Justice Policy” hosted by Refugee Law Project and Makerere University. The event brought together Members of Parliament, Ministerial and agency representatives, and prominent civil society and development partners to build linkages to aid cooperation among stakeholders responsible for implementing the National Transitional Justice policy.

How you can 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 and become positive contributing members of their communities.

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

Bank Name: ABN AMRO
Account Holder: Trust Fund for Victims
Currency: Euro (€)
Account Number: 53.84.65.115
IBAN: NL54ABNA0538465115
Swift: ABNANL2A

US \$ ACCOUNT

Bank Name: ABN AMRO
Account Holder: Trust Fund for Victims
Currency: USD
Account Number: 53.86.21.176
IBAN: NL87ABNA0538621176
Swift: ABNANL2A