TFV Management Brief Q1/2021

1 January – 31 March 2021

Public Document

Photo: Mosque of Djingareyber in Timbuktu, Mali @Nicolas Réméné
**Headlines**

**Reparations**

In **Katanga**, implementation of collective reparations has been restricted to the city of Bunia for beneficiaries residing in Bunia, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), because of the volatile security situation. Further progress was made in relation to the housing assistance and psychological support modalities.

In **Lubanga**, the signature of the services contract in relation to the implementation of collective service based awards signalled the start of a five-year programme. The selection of the implementing partner for the symbolic award is pending the outcome of an international competitive bidding procedure.

In **Al Mahdi**, the payment of individual reparation awards to beneficiaries started in January 2021. The adoption by the Board of administrative eligibility decisions continues. The Trust Fund, in collaboration with the Presidency of Mali, hosted a high-level ceremony in Bamako on 30 March 2021, with the participation of the ICC Prosecutor, to award symbolic reparations of 1 euro, handed over by TFV Board Chair Mama Koite Doumbia to the Government of Mali, in relation to moral harm suffered by the Malian population, and to UNESCO, in relation to moral harm suffered by the international community. The ceremony was accompanied by side events, organised in cooperation with Government, Embassies and civil society, as well as by another high level event with the participation of the President of Mali, commemorating the victims of conflict related violence in Mali.

Victim identification and verification activities in Mali and the DRC have had to adapt to public health and security conditions, in consultation with legal representatives.

In **Ntaganda**, Trial Chamber VI issued on 8 March 2021 the Reparations Order instructing the Trust Fund to prepare an implementation plan for the Ntaganda reparations due in September 2021, to be preceded by an urgent plan in June, to address harm suffered by the most vulnerable victims.

**Assistance**

Programmes are firmly in place in Uganda, DRC, Central African Republic and Côte d’Ivoire. The Trust Fund expanded its assistance programme in the Central African Republic by signing contracts with five implementing partners, following on the Pilot project launched in Q4 2020. As of 31 March 2021, the number of TFV ongoing assistance projects was 24, of which 10 are in the DRC, 6 in the Central African Republic, 5 in Uganda, and 3 in Côte d’Ivoire.

During the reporting period, the assistance programmes in Côte d’Ivoire and in the Central African Republic (full programme), went through an inception period featuring intense engagement with the selected implementing partners in relation to beneficiary selection, monitoring and evaluation and adaptation of project activities in light of challenges related to security and public health (COVID-19).
The forthcoming assistance programmes in Georgia, Kenya and Mali continued in the procurement process stage to select implementing partners.

**Support to Board of Directors**

During the reporting period, the Board held three remote meetings, on 3 and 25 February and on 19 March. Upon recommendation of the Secretariat, the Board reviewed and approved decisions on the third annual programme year for the Uganda assistance programme, maintaining the level of contract value at the same level as the prior year instead of the planned incremental increase in contract values. This approach seeks to facilitate the funding of on-going and future reparations activities. The Board further approved to allocate funds from the assistance reserve, at a value of € 300,000, to serve as advance funding of the forthcoming Mali assistance programme.

Throughout the reporting period, the Secretariat assisted Board Chair Mama Koité Doumbia, and Board Member Baroness Arminka Helić in deciding on the eligibility of victims to benefit from individual reparation awards (*Al Mahdi*) and collective reparation awards (*Lubanga*).

**Change of Board members**

The Assembly of States Parties, at its 19th session (14 – 16 December 2020) elected Board Member Gocha Lordkipanidze as Judge at the ICC. On 2 February 2021, the Chair of the Board received his resignation. Mr Andres Parmas of Estonia was elected to the TFV Board of Directors by the ASP Bureau on 8 April 2021 from the Eastern European group of States Parties. Mr Parmas will serve for the remainder of his predecessor’s term (until 5 December 2021) and may be re-elected.

**IER Review Process**

The Board of Directors engaged at three remote meetings on the IER Recommendations, based among others on the analyses requested from the Secretariat. Board and Secretariat appointed focal points that engaged with the Court and the Review Mechanism. Board and Secretariat, as well as the ICC Registrar, participated in a series of informal meetings with States Parties, hosted by the Ambassador of Sweden, about the IER recommendations in relation to the TFV, which allowed for the sharing of information and views. The TFV views on the IER Recommendations were integrated in the Court’s overall response to the IER Report, submitted to the Review Mechanism on 14 April 2021. The TFV views were joined in the common response of the Court as well as in separate observations by the Board of Directors in an annex to the response.

**Fundraising and visibility**

A major surge in communication output, including a refurbishment of the TFV’s website and the launch of the Trust Fund’s Facebook page and Youtube channel contributed to a significantly increased visibility of the TFV in the public domain, especially via social media (Twitter and Facebook).

Board member Minou Tavárez Mirabal the TFV Secretariat initiated a series of meetings with regional groups of States Parties to the Rome Statute. The first meeting in this series was organised on 23
March 2021 with the Latin American and Caribbean Group of States Parties (GRULAC), hosted by the Embassy of Costa Rica in The Hague.

**Electronic contract signature**

The Trust Fund for Victims, with essential support from the Registry, has successfully piloted a system for electronic signature of services agreements with implementing partners. This is an important efficiency improvement over the paper-based process, reducing the time and effort to sign contracts including their annexes with partners, which are physically far removed from The Hague, from several weeks to a matter of hours.

**Fund management**

By the end of the reporting period, the Trust Fund’s active investment portfolio – contracted activities – had a value of €7.6 million against total available resources of over €19.2 million, of which €3.8 million remains unallocated with a view to on-going multi-annual programme commitments and future investment.
Table of Contents
A. Timeline.......................................................................................................................... 7
B. Implementation of reparations and assistance activities.............................................. 8
   I. Reparations activities..................................................................................................... 8
      1. Victim identification and verification in Lubanga and Al Mahdi ......................... 8
      Identification and collection (Al Mahdi) ................................................................. 8
      Eligibility (Al Mahdi) ............................................................................................... 9
      Implementing individual reparations (Al Mahdi): .................................................. 9
      Identification and verification (Lubanga) ............................................................... 9
      TFV Board administrative decision-making on victim eligibility ......................... 10
      2. Implementation of collective reparations in Lubanga ........................................ 10
      3. Implementation of collective awards in Katanga ............................................... 10
      4. Implementation of collective reparation awards in Al Mahdi ............................ 11
      5. Ntaganda reparations proceedings: in pre-order phase ..................................... 12
      6. Overview on investments in Reparations Programmes ...................................... 12
   II. Assistance activities .................................................................................................... 14
      1. Implementation of the assistance programme in northern Uganda .................. 14
      2. Implementation of the assistance programme in the Democratic Republic of the Congo 14
      3. Implementation of the assistance programme in Côte d’Ivoire ....................... 14
      4. Implementation of the assistance programmes in Central African Republic .... 15
      5. Assistance programme Georgia and Kenya ..................................................... 16
      6. Assistance programme Mali .............................................................................. 16
      7. Overview on investments in Assistance Programmes ....................................... 16
   III. Procurement .............................................................................................................. 17
C. Impact of COVID-19 pandemic and security concerns on operations ..................... 17
D. Organisational matters .................................................................................................. 18
   I. Meetings and Decisions of the Board of Directors ................................................. 18
   II. Recruitment and mobilisation of staff .................................................................... 20
   III. Fundraising ............................................................................................................. 20
       1. Contributions ....................................................................................................... 20
       2. Public Fundraising ............................................................................................. 20
       3. Private Fundraising ........................................................................................... 21
       Internal organisation ............................................................................................... 21
       Private fundraising prospects .............................................................................. 21
IV. Visibility ....................................................................................................................... 21
   1. Press releases, statements, and reports ............................................................... 22
   2. Website and Social Media ................................................................................... 22
   3. Events and Advocacy: Al Mahdi case ............................................................... 23
   4. Outreach in Situation Countries ....................................................................... 24
      Central African Republic ...................................................................................... 24
      Côte d’Ivoire ......................................................................................................... 24
      Democratic Republic of the Congo ....................................................................... 24
      Georgia ............................................................................................................... 25
      Mali ..................................................................................................................... 25
      Uganda ................................................................................................................. 25
   5. Interaction with the ASP and the Court ............................................................. 25
V. Monitoring & Evaluation ...................................................................................... 26
VI. Finance and internal control ............................................................................. 26
VII. Grant Management: internal sessions .............................................................. 26
E. Financial Overview ............................................................................................... 27
   I. Financial overview of extra-budgetary resources ............................................. 27
   II. STFV budget performance in 2020 ................................................................. 29
F. Concluding management observations ............................................................... 31

Annex 1: FILINGS and DECISIONS relevant to the TFV – 1 January 2021 to 31 March 2021 (with links to the website, if public) ......................................................... 32
A. Timeline

- **January:**
  - 11 - 15 January: official launch of assistance programme in Côte d'Ivoire by holding meetings with several ministers and senior government officials, with implementing partners and members of the programme’s advisory committee of civil society organisations.

- **February:**
  - 1 February: entry into force of contracts with implementing partners for the full assistance programme in the Central African Republic: AFJC, CIAF, DanChurchAid, and the Dr Mukwege Foundation; and with Médecins d’Afrique (1 March 2021);
  - 3 February: Board meeting to consider, upon submission by the Secretariat of a legal analysis of drafting history of Trust Fund, a first classification of the IER recommendations and the Secretariat’s draft assessment;
  - 5 February: following the initial meeting on 15 December 2020, Ambassador Markovic of Sweden organised a follow-up meeting between the TFV leadership and several States Parties on the IER report and recommendations and their implications on the TFV mandates and activities.
  - 22-26 February: Meetings in Bamako with intermediaries on the notification and payment of individual reparations awards in Al Mahdi, and with implementing partners on collective reparations; preparation of symbolic award ceremony;
  - 25 February: Board meeting on how to improve working methods of the Board, meeting planning for 2021, TFV Financial overview and funds allocation approach in 2021, as well as farewell to Mr Gocha Lordkipanidze.

- **March:**
  - 4 March: Meeting of IER focal points from the Board and Secretariat with the Review Mechanism and Ad Country Coordinators together with other Independent Organs of the Court. A follow up meeting was conducted on 11 March.
  - 8 March: TFV is seized by Trial Chamber VI’ Reparation Order for collective reparations against Mr Ntaganda, assessing his liability for reparations at USD 30 million;
  - 9 March onwards: A comprehensive series of launch workshops in CAR with the five implementing partner organisations were conducted for several weeks in March until the beginning of April.
  - 12 March: the Secretariat conducted a virtual meeting with the newly elected ASP President, Silvia Fernández de Gurmendi and a separate virtual meeting with the new ASP Vice President Ambassador Sequensová of Czech Republic.
  - 15 March: entry into force of the contract between ICC/TFV and the implementing partner [confidential] for the implementation of service-based collective reparations in Lubanga. With the assistance of the Country Office, the related outreach campaign started with a local radio interview with the TFV Executive Director;
  - 19 March: Board meeting on draft response to the IER recommendations. The Board continued its discussion on its working methods, meeting schedule in 2021, as well as
the programme allocations in 2021, the general approach, and decisions for assistance and reparations programmes.

- 23 March: Meeting with GRULAC States Parties, attended by Board member Minou Tavárez Mirabal, TFV Executive Director and Legal Adviser;
- 25 March: the Secretariat conducted a meeting with the six newly elected ICC judges including former Board member Judge Gocha Lordkipanidze.
- 26 March: the Secretariat held a virtual meeting with the newly elected ICC President Judge Piotr Hofmański, First Vice-President Judge Luz del Carmen Ibáñez Carranza, and Second Vice-President Judge Antoine Kesia-Mbe Mindua.
- 30 March – 1 April, Implementation of symbolic awards and related events in *Al Mahdi*
  - On 30 March, the high level ceremony and related events in Bamako, concerning the symbolic reparations awards to the Government of Mali and UNSECO, in *Al Mahdi* (Bamako), co-hosted by Presidency of Mali and TFV, attended by TFV Chair and ICC Prosecutor.
  - On 30 and 31 March, three side events on civil society engagement, the experience of reparations, and Mali’s transitional justice programme.
  - On 31 March, field visit to Timbuktu with the Deputy Director-General of UNESCO, the TFV Chair, the ICC Prosecutor, representatives of the Government of Mali and the Ambassador of European Union to Mali, representatives of the media.
  - On 1 April, a ceremony took place at the Musée Nationale in Bamako, in the presence of the President of Mali, to honour and commemorate the victims of conflict related violence in Mali.

### B. Implementation of reparations and assistance activities

#### I. Reparations activities

In the reporting period, the Trust Fund submitted confidential update reports to the Trial Chambers in the cases of *Katanga* (19 January), *Lubanga* (21 January) and *Al Mahdi* (1 March).

1. Victim identification and verification in *Lubanga* and *Al Mahdi*

The Trust Fund continued to focus on the identification and verification of victims to benefit from collective awards (*Lubanga*) and individual awards (*Al Mahdi*).

*Identification and collection (Al Mahdi)*

As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Trust Fund continued collecting victims’ applications directly in Bamako and with the assistance of local intermediaries in Mopti. At the present stage, the Trust Fund is no longer proactively engaging in encouraging the submission of applications and deploying active efforts to identify more applicants; however, it is taking all necessary steps to ensure that potential beneficiaries who have not submitted an application yet have the opportunity to do so, including by contacting or approaching directly the Trust Fund. A total of 50 applications were collected in Bamako and Mopti over the reporting period.
Eligibility (Al Mahdi)
During the reporting period, the TFV Board of Directors adopted 369 positive eligibility decisions out of a total of 423 application forms transmitted to the TFV by the VPRS, the remaining awaiting consolidation by the LRV, or decision by the Chamber (for two applications concerning deceased applicants). Not a single negative eligibility decision has been adopted.

Additionally, on 15 February an Internal Memorandum was addressed to the Board by TFV Legal Adviser presenting the proposed amended process for eligibility verification and adoption of administrative decisions on individual reparations in Al Mahdi. The Board approved the procedure as set out in the Memorandum and, following the departure from the TFV Board of Mr Gocha Lordkipanidze to assume a seat as one of the newly elected ICC Judges, also agreed to designate Baroness Arminka Helić in relation to the approval and signature of the Board’s administrative eligibility decisions in Al Mahdi.

Implementing individual reparations (Al Mahdi):
During the reporting period, the Trust Fund was made aware of the financial difficulties of a prospective implementing partner, two days before signing the contract for the disbursement of individual reparations. As a result, the Trust Fund put in place an in-house mechanism to proceed swiftly with the payment of individual reparations through mobile transfers. This required the establishment and training of a network of Timbuktu-based intermediaries in charge of notification and payments, under close supervision of the Trust Fund. During the reporting period, 132 victims have been notified of the positive decision in respect of their application and have been paid their individual reparation award. The majority of them thanked the team and sent their blessings towards the Trust Fund and the Court.

Identification and verification (Lubanga)
Travel restrictions continue to constrain the identification and verification process of victims in Lubanga, specifically the ability of Hague based staff and the LRV teams from outside of the DRC to travel to and work throughout Ituri. The security situation in Ituri has worsened over the past few months. However, for this reporting period, the TFV team in the field and HQ together with LRVs have continued the identification and verification of potential victims remotely for LRVs based outside of the DRC and physically for LRV teams based in the DRC. As the security situation and COVID-19 restrictions persist, interviews in a similar setting are expected to continue in Q2 and Q3 2021 with potential beneficiaries. For the reporting period, 395 applications for collective reparations have been established.

Trial Chamber II extended the cut-off date for the transmission of the last complete dossiers for reparations to VPRS to 1 October 2021.

During the reporting period, Mama Koité Doumbia issued 92 positive eligibility decisions on behalf of the Board.
**TFV Board administrative decision-making on victim eligibility**

The Secretariat is grateful for the continued engagement Mama Koité Doumbia and Baroness Arminka Helić, on behalf of the Board, in relation to the review and approval of the Trust Fund’s administrative eligibility decisions in these cases.

2. **Implementation of collective reparations in Lubanga**

On 12 March 2021, the TFV Executive Director, the ICC Registrar and the counterpart for the implementing partner signed electronically the contract for the implementation of the collective service-based reparations. The contract entered into force on 15 March 2021. A video conference meeting between the TFV Secretariat and the implementing partner started the implementation phase. Victims are expected to start receiving services by June 2021. The TFV, LRVs and the implementing partner will hold regular meetings to assess the implementation of activities.

The Trust Fund will also continue the ongoing procurement process for the collective symbolic reparations. The request for proposal workshop with bidders for the collective symbolic reparations was organised in January 2021. The selection of the implementing partner is in the final phase of the competitive bidding procedure.

The publication of the case record, including the decision approving the proposal selected in relation to the implementation of the collective service-based reparations, has allowed the Trust Fund and the Court to communicate on the status of the *Lubanga* reparations both at the headquarters and in the DRC. The Trust Fund has issued a press release to this effect and liaised with the Country Office’s staff working on communication and outreach. With their support, questions of the media and the public are directly addressed in the field. Media interviews, including a radio interview to the Trust Fund’s Executive Director, were organised. So far, the Trust Fund’s programme staff has received no negative feedback following their outreach activity. Together with Country Office’s staff, they continue to monitor the public opinion on matters related to the implementation of collective reparations in the *Lubanga* case.

3. **Implementation of collective awards in Katanga**

The implementation of collective awards in Katanga (remaining income-generating activities, housing assistance and psychological support) has experienced delay due to increased insecurity and public health challenges, which are preventing TFV staff from delivering reparations to victims, except for victims living in Bunia centre. The insecurity has not only prevented field activities from being carried out, but also did not allow victims to travel to Bunia to receive reparations. These challenges have also prevented effective engagement between the LRVs and victims as travel to Bunia is not possible for LRVs based outside of the DRC.

Because of the volatile security situation and the restrictions in place, the Trust Fund has not been able to implement the remaining reparations with regard to income-generating activities for victims residing outside of Bunia. The Trust Fund remains fully committed to provide the remaining beneficiaries with their motorcycles, fuel, cattle, various products and cash for fish, as soon as the security situation outside of Bunia improves, allowing them to travel to Bunia to receive the awards.
The Trust Fund and the LRV held joint consultations, around mid-March, with all beneficiaries concerned by the housing assistance award.

In order to develop an implementation plan for the modality of psychological assistance, the Trust Fund engaged a psychologist, who was appointed as an expert in the Katanga proceedings in 2015. She was tasked with devising a content-driven way forward to provide the victims with psychological support, given the amount available for this reparation modality and the general lack of readily available psychologists in Bunia (and more generally Ituri) who could provide counselling sessions to a rather high number of victims (266). Following Trial Chamber II’s approval of this implementation plan, the Trust Fund is recruiting a psychological consultant to lead the implementation process. The Trust Fund expects to have this consultant on board around mid-May, after which the concrete planning and implementation of this modality will start.

4. Implementation of collective reparation awards in Al Mahdi

During the last reporting period, the Trust Fund organised a workshop with the three implementing partners in charge of the implementation of the different measures of collective reparations. The aim was to integrate the different measures in a single programme in order to underline and ease the understanding of the large and holistic components of the programme. Implementing partners agreed to take a joint mission in Timbuktu in May to engage jointly with the community and local authorities.

Two implementing partners, CFOGRAD and CIDEAL, received the first instalment at the end of March and are ready to start their activities. The contract with UNESCO required longer negotiations due to the status of both UNESCO and ICC/TFV. Final negotiations were successful at the end of March. The agreement is pending final approval by UNESCO’s Executive Board.

At the same time, the Trust Fund worked intensively from January throughout March to organise, jointly with the Malian authorities, the ceremony of the symbolic award, as part of the reparations awards ordered by the Court. Five meetings were organised by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation with the inter-ministerial commission to design and set up the ceremony. The Trust Fund participated actively to each meeting and in between engaged substantially with the different Ministries, State protocol staff, civil society, victims associations and the community of Timbuktu. Thanks to the political support of the Chair of the Board, the mobilisation of the Secretariat and the Court, and the continuous engagement of the Government, the President of Mali accepted to chair the ceremony. Of the leadership of the Court/ASP, invited to attend the event, the Prosecutor was able to attend the ceremony and joined in the field trip to Bamako.

At the ceremony, the TFV Chair handed over the symbolic awards, recognising the public moral harm cause by the destruction of cultural heritage monuments in Timbuktu, to the President of Mali, representing the Malian population, and to the deputy director of UNESCO, representing the international community. A delegation from Timbuktu was present at the ceremony, at which a representative of the victims gave a speech. The Trust Fund organised important media coverage and retransmitted the ceremony live, allowing more than 15,000 persons to follow it remotely.

Embedding the ceremony in wider set of the al Mahdi reparations awards, as well as in the realities of Mali’s conflict and transitional justice process, Trust looked to ensure the understanding of the Court’s
reparations decision amongst a wider audience. Three side events were organised in partnership with the Government of Mali, Embassies and civil society actors. The Ambassador of France agreed to host a dinner in presence of the Minister of Justice of Mali, the ICC prosecutor, and the TFV Chair and Executive Director. A reception at the Residence of European Union Ambassador to Mali presented the Trust Fund and Court representatives the opportunity to meet the diplomatic community, and especially with African missions. A day trip to Timbuktu was organised by the Trust Fund jointly with UNESCO to meet with the community of victims and local authorities.

A cultural commemoration of victims of conflict related violence in Mali was organised on 1st of April in the presence of the President and other representatives of the Government of Mali. In the coming months, the TFV will conduct further activities throughout Mali to provide outreach in relation to the ceremony and what it represented in terms of justice and accountability.

More detail on the ceremony and the associated side events can be found below under Part IV “Visibility” – 3. Events and Advocacy”.

5. Ntaganda reparations proceedings: in pre-order phase

On 8 March, Trial Chamber VI issued the Order for Reparations and ordered collective reparations with individualised components in favour of direct and indirect victims, assessing the amount of Mr Ntaganda’s liability for such reparations at US$ 30 million. The Chamber instructed the Trust Fund to submit a draft implementation plan by 8 September 2021, as well as an initial plan for the urgent needs of priority victims by 8 June 2021.

6. Overview on investments in Reparations Programmes

The below charts summarise the current total investment in Reparations Programmes of €3,569,945 aggregated by reparation case as at 31 March 2021. In the year 2021, the TFV has accounted for the following contract values: in the Lubanga case: €1,849,804 with one implementing partner, in the Katanga case: €596,212 implemented by the TFV itself, and in the Al Mahdi case with implementing partners and for individual reparation awards: €1,123,929.
The below table corresponds to the liability values under reparations as per Trial Chambers decisions and current Board Allocations.

In the Lubanga case, the liability amount set by the Trial Chamber was US$ 10 million (equivalent to €8,370,000). As at 31 March 2021, the Board has completed with its other resources 50% out of the total liability amount, i.e. €4,150,000. The TFV continues its fundraising efforts for the remaining €4,220,000 to fully complement the total liability amount in the Lubanga case. In the Katanga case, the Board has fully complemented the total liability set by the Trial Chamber at US$ 1 million (equivalent to €837,000). In the Al Mahdi case, the Board has also complemented 51% of the liability amount set by the Chamber at €2,7 million. The TFV has actively approached prospect donors to raise the remaining €1,315,600. In the Ntaganda case, the liability amount set by the Trial Chamber is US$ 30 million. The Board has not yet allocated funds to complement the Ntaganda reparations (€25,110,000).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reparations</th>
<th>Reparation Order Liability Value</th>
<th>Total Fund Allocations</th>
<th>% Reparation Funding Allocated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Al Mahdi</td>
<td>2,700,000</td>
<td>1,384,400</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katanga*</td>
<td>837,000</td>
<td>837,000</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lubanga*</td>
<td>8,370,000</td>
<td>4,150,000</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ntaganda*</td>
<td>25,110,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*UN Exchange rates at March 2021
II. Assistance activities

1. Implementation of the assistance programme in northern Uganda

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is also felt by the implementing partners in greater northern Uganda. They continue to employ their adaptive implementation measures to comply with COVID-19 restrictions. For example, some counselling sessions have occurred by telephone instead of in person, and follow-up consultations as well. Many rehabilitation activities have resumed though under different arrangements that now require adhering to small numbers of beneficiaries per group and consequently a greater number of groups within the projects. Activities, such as surgical interventions may resume in the coming quarter as the protocols limiting access to health facilities have been revised.

In the first quarter of 2021 the Uganda programme conducted a project review and consultation process with the five implementing partners. Following the annual review process, year three project proposals were developed with the five partners and the projects were formally extended for a third year of implementation.

On 24 March 2021, the Board of Directors authorised €1.5 million in funding for the renewal of the contracts with the five implementing partners for a third year. Accordingly, the renewal notifications were signed electronically between 1 and 6 April 2021.

2. Implementation of the assistance programme in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

The 10 assistance mandate implementing partners submitted annual reports for 2020 in March 2021 and are expected to submit financial and narrative reports by 15 April 2021. Nine out of ten of these implementing partners would complete the first year of implementation by 30 April 2021.

Whether to maintain the contract value of projects in 2021 at the same level is under consideration by the Board of Directors. The Programme Manager and her staff based in Bunia, Ituri Province, carried out a field visit for verification purposes in February and March 2021, meeting all partners of the programme.

3. Implementation of the assistance programme in Côte d’Ivoire

During the reporting period, the Trust Fund has worked with the implementing partners and the advisory committee for the assistance programme to streamline the launching of the programme. The Trust Fund met with representatives of national authorities in January to present the implementation progresses of the programme, and to provide general information about Trust Fund and its activities to newly appointed ministers. A brochure on the TFV programme activities in CIV was developed to support outreach activities in the country.

The Trust Fund’s implementing partners engaged with the communities of the victims of the 13 incidents, which are addressed by the assistance programme to assess the harms of the victims of these incidents and collect the views and expectations of the victims. The consultations aimed at agreeing with each community on an implementation plan that adequately responds to their harms. Representatives of civil society organisations participating in the programme’s advisory committee
were associated with this effort to ease the engagement with groups of victims with different expectations.

On 31 March, the Appeal Chamber issued its decision in the Gbagbo and Blé Goudé case and confirmed the acquittal of both accused. The Trust Fund is currently assessing the impact of such decision on the victims in the field as well as on the Ivorian population.

4. Implementation of the assistance programmes in Central African Republic

Contracts for five projects were signed on 1 February 2021 with AFJC, CIAF, DanChurchAid, and Dr Mukwege Foundation, and on 24 February with Médecins d’Afrique. First instalments have been disbursed. Starting from 9 March, a comprehensive series of launch workshops in CAR with the five implementing partner organisations were conducted for several weeks until the beginning of April. These workshops aimed at facilitating the effective implementation of the programme, adapted to the current operational context.

In the pilot project that started in September 2020, progress has notably been made in the areas of psychological rehabilitation and support for the education of victims' dependents, despite operational challenges resulting from political instability and conflict:

Three psychotherapy centres were set up to provide psychosocial and mental health support to all victims survivors in need, as well as to prevent and control the stigmatisation of victims who are HIV/AIDS-positive within their respective families and communities. The 200 HIV/AIDS-positive victims of rape and sexual violence admitted to the psychotherapy programme benefited from mental health and psychosocial services through provision of customized psychosocial therapy enabling a re-establishment of their psychological well-being, while 52 HIV/AIDS-positive victims of rape and sexual violence have been supported to access a nutritional and dietary supplement while undergoing antiretroviral treatments, and 10 victim survivors with serious gynaecologic problems as consequence of rape and sexual violence were referred to the health centres for medical care. 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, and seven psychosocial assistants and other members of support staff have been trained in psychological monitoring and evaluation. Psychologists carried out 383 follow up home visits for family mediation and consultation with a total of 200 beneficiaries.

Additionally, financial contributions to housing rent payment enabled 103 homeless victims displaced within the city of Bangui to meet their household needs. Also, 80 minor dependents were enrolled in school, and had their school fees paid and educational materials provided (the implementing partner is following up their school performance, with 27 school institutions in Bangui involved), and 200 victim survivors have been trained in managing small business.

The five implementing partners of the assistance programme are carrying out victims’ screening for the five-year assistance programme in collaboration with victims’ associations and representatives.

A formal notification in the form of a Note Verbale to the Embassy of the Central African Republic in Brussels and key ministries was sent and will be followed by a press release to be published in May
Due to the increase in COVID-19 infection rate in CAR, the outreach sessions have been postponed. Information will be disseminated instead via radio and social media.

5. Assistance programme Georgia and Kenya

On 10 November 2020, the Board of Directors, following their deliberation of the situation assessment and the recommendations by the Secretariat, approved the initiation of assistance programmes for specific categories of victims and their families, who suffered harm as a result of the crimes allegedly committed in the Georgia and Kenya situations.

The initiatives are now at the preliminary stages of the procurement process. Calls for Expression of Interest were published from 1 February to 29 March 2021, separately for both country programmes. The responses are currently being reviewed by relevant Trust Fund staff.

On 19 March, the Trust Fund Secretariat discussed the assistance tender in a virtual stakeholders outreach meeting with the Georgia Country Office and interested NGOs.

6. Assistance programme Mali

A Call for Expression of Interest was published in November and was closed in early January. The Secretariat reviewed the thirteen expressions of interest received and shortlisted five to receive the full-fledged Request for Proposals, to be issued shortly.

7. Overview on investments in Assistance Programmes

The below chart summarises the current total proposed investment for the respective yearly contract values in 2021 of all Assistance Programmes, for a total of €4,047,099, aggregated by situation as at 31 March 2021. In the Central African Republic, the TFV has five implementing partner organisations with a total first-year contract value of €1,016,954 (as of 1 February 2021); in Côte d’Ivoire, three implementing partner organisations with an expected second year contract value of €299,433 (as of 1 November 2021); in the Democratic Republic of the Congo there are 10 partners for a total expected second year contract value of €1,230,712 (as of 1 May 2021), and in Uganda, five partners for a total third year contract value of €1,500,000 (as of 4 April 2021).
III. Procurement

Two important conclusions were drawn by the Joint Registry-Trust Fund Procurement Task Force: first, that additional internal TFV procurement staff capacity has been important to the expeditiousness of the procurement process and second, based on a comparison with relevant UN organizations, that the current procurement practice under the Financial Rules and Regulations is not the most efficient or effective way to select implementing partners for reparation and assistance projects in very challenged services markets.

Accordingly, the TFV will develop a way forward to simplify the process of determining implementing partners and establishing partnerships for the Trust Fund and will begin to engage on this in Q2 2021.

C. Impact of COVID-19 pandemic and security concerns on operations

Working remotely continues to be the norm for TFV staff, both those based in The Hague as well as in the country offices. Government travel restrictions and preventative measures in situation countries continue to affect the mobility of TFV staff and the activities of the TFV’s implementing partners and counterparts. Nevertheless, in compliance with COVID-19 prevention protocols, the TFV could organise a high profile symbolic reparation ceremony in Bamako in March and several side events as well as a mission to Timbuktu. In preparation of the ceremony, the Mali programme manager, her team and legal staff undertook in the reporting period a total of three missions to Bamako.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, in-person Board meetings could not take place in 2020 or in the reporting period. Instead, many more (monthly or more frequent) Board meetings were organised remotely, WhatsApp groups established and more written documents prepared for information of the Board.
TFV staff members continue to participate in different sub-committees of the Court’s COVID-19 CMT (Crisis Management Team).

The security situation has heavily affected operations in most of the TFV situation countries during the reporting period. In Bunia (DRC), travel outside of the centre of Bunia is not allowed for security reasons. The Trust Fund may also not request beneficiaries or applicants for reparations to travel to Bunia. In Uganda, during the reporting period tensions were high surrounding the presidential election and other electoral activities. Communication was dramatically interrupted when the internet, messaging services, social media, and data services were turned off in the period leading up to the election and internet interruption remained in place for quite some afterwards. In CAR, continuing violence affected the time of the conclusion of the contract with one implementing partner (Médecins d’Afrique) and will make it difficult for this partner to start carrying out the programme in certain rural areas.

D. Organisational matters

I. Meetings and Decisions of the Board of Directors

In the reporting period, the Board held four remote sessions on 3 and 25 February, on 19 March and on 1 April.

In preparation of the Board sessions, the documentation provided by the Secretariat included the following:

- In relation to the IER Review Mechanism process, the Secretariat submitted in January, on request of the Board, (i) a historical analysis of the processes and documents that were of foundational value to the establishment of the Trust Fund for Victims, its main functions, mandates and scope of activities; (ii) a review and first response to the recommendations on the IER report of relevance to the TFV; and (iii) a first draft position paper of the Board on the IER report; and in February, a systematic analysis of all recommendations and findings in the IER Report.
- A recommendation on fund allocations to assistance programmes and reparations activities in 2021, including to maintain the annual contract values of all assistance programmes, instead of pursuing the planned incremental increases, and to allocate resources to forthcoming reparations in the Ntaganda case. The Board decided to approve the allocation of Euro 1.5 million for Year 3 of the Uganda assistance programme, as well as to reallocate Euro 300,000 from the assistance reserve to the new Mali assistance programme.
- A draft policy document on the Board’s working methods, subject to further development and discussion.
- A draft letter by the TFV Board Chair to the President of the Assembly of the States Parties, addressing issues related to the election procedure of the Board of Directors. The Board approved the final version of the letter, which was sent on 10 March 2021.

In relation to the IER Review Mechanism process, the TFV focal points were decided to be Sheikh Mohamed Belal (Board) and the TFV Legal Adviser (Secretariat).
On 4 March, TFV Board member Ms Minou Tavárez Mirabal and TFV Legal Adviser attended a general meeting with the Review Mechanism coordinators to discuss the IER recommendations. Following this meeting, on 11 March, Board member Ambassador Sheikh Mohammed Belal and TFV Legal Adviser met with the Coordinators of the Review Mechanism to further discuss the IER recommendations specifically relating to the TFV.

An informal consultation process on the IER Report’s recommendations in relation to the TFV, initiated by the Embassy of Sweden in December 2020, continued in the first quarter of 2021, with the participation of the TFV Board and management, the ICC Registrar, and an expanding group of invited States Parties.

Throughout the reporting period, the Board of Directors and TFV Secretariat held regular bilateral meetings with States Parties, bilaterally and in group settings, to express appreciation for their support and contributions to the TFV. The meetings also provided the opportunity for the TFV to present updates on recent developments in activities and in relation to the work being carried out in response to the recommendations of the IER report.

On 23 March 2021 the TFV organised a meeting with the GRULAC Countries Group of States Parties hosted by the Embassy of Costa Rica in The Hague. The purpose of this meeting was to introduce Ms Minou Tavárez Mirabal as the new TFV Board member representing the region in the TFV Board of Directors. The TFV also used this opportunity to update the GRULAC Countries Group on its activities, mandates, voluntary contributions, and on developments regarding the IER recommendations. Participation in this meeting includes Argentina, Bolivia, Brasil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, and Venezuela. The Ambassadors of Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Peru and Uruguay participated in the meeting. Other States Parties in the group were represented in this meeting by the Embassies’ Chargés d’ Affaires, and first Secretaries.

The TFV is planning meetings with other regional groups of States Parties in April and May.

At their meeting on 18 February 2021 meeting, the ASP Bureau decided to proceed with the election of a new TFV Board member representing the Eastern Europe region, in order to ensure that the Board could continue to operate at its full capacity, given the importance of its role. The need for this election is due to the departure of Mr Gocha Lordkipanidze from the TFV Board, to assume a seat as one of the newly elected ICC Judges.

The nomination period for this position ran from 1 – 31 March 2021 and on 8 April 2021 the Bureau elected Mr Andres Parmas, the present Prosecutor General of Estonia, as the new TFV Board member. Pursuant to ICC Resolutions, Mr Parmas will serve for the remainder of his predecessor’s term (until 5 December 2021) and may be re-elected.
II. Recruitment and mobilisation of staff

DRC:
- Associate Field Programme Officers (P2) for DRC (two posts). One post has been mobilised in March 2021, the second one is waiting for contract finalisation. The TFV Secretariat is ensuring operational continuity in the Bunia office from existing internal staff capacity.

Mali and Côte d’Ivoire:
- Associate Field Programme Officers (P2) for Côte d’Ivoire and Mali. The selected candidate for Mali accepted the position and was expected to take up duties on 1 January. However, this candidate declined to mobilise. The Associate Field Programme Officer for Côte d’Ivoire (on a GTA post) resigned early February due to personal reasons. The two vacant GTA positions were advertised in March and will remain open until early May. To cover the gap, an STA recruitment was launched in March for Côte d’Ivoire, while the STA for Mali has been extended.

Consultancies:
- Consultants for Resource Development Consultant, Communications and Performance Monitoring are being identified.
- A SAP Grants Management Consultant has continued service throughout the reporting period.

III. Fundraising

1. Contributions

In the reporting period, the TFV received individual contributions amounting to EUR 2,360, all from private donors. Donations were made through a monthly deduction from ICC salaries, Paypal, or bank transfers. The Trust Fund also received contributions from three States Parties, Andorra, Japan and the UK. Their pledge at the end of 2020 have been reported in Q4 2020, totalling € 131,400.

2. Public Fundraising

The Secretariat has conducted extensive research to better understand the priorities of the States Parties and the regions, their engagement with the TFV and ICC past and present as well as their potential to become more involved in the TFV’s work. This includes current thematic priorities for development assistance funding, matching geographical priorities, and other specific themes.

During the reporting period several funding proposals were submitted to States Parties both at the capitals and Embassies in country offices. These proposals focused, in line with the interests of the States Parties, on funding for reparations, assistance, SGBV and events-related costs. The TFV will provide more detailed information in the next quarter once these proposals have been accepted by States Parties.
The TFV has also developed a comprehensive donor database to gain an accurate overview of funding from States Parties for the TFV and project allocations of contributions.

3. Private Fundraising

Internal organisation

During the reporting period, the Secretariat continued to initiate and coordinate engagement on fundraising and visibility with key staff members, in two main areas: generating content to inform about TFV activities in the public domain; and actively pursuing fundraising opportunities, including in respect of private donors. The Fundraising and Visibility Officer is working closely with a visiting professional (Fundraising Research) to identify donors and funding opportunities.

Fiscal sponsorship: The Fundraising and Visibility Officer has submitted a recommendation paper on a potential fiscal sponsor to the TFV management. The Secretariat is in consultation with the Registry on the prospect of a partnership with this organisation.

Donor database: The Secretariat has conducted and finalized a restricted tender procedure to invite proposals for a donor relationship management tool, which will be essential to track and support donor identification, engagement and relationship management. The Secretariat will consult with the Registry to resolve a current impediment, so as to proceed with, and complete the procurement.

Gift Acceptance Policy and Due Diligence on Private Donors: The Secretariat is updating the 2012 TFV Gift Acceptance Policy and drafting a due diligence guideline on private donors for submission to the Board of Directors.

Skills development: The Secretariat took measures to ensure that expertise on programme visibility and potential private donors is shared and internal training is ongoing. Two positions for consultancies (one for Public Resource Development and one for Communications) were advertised and applications are currently being reviewed.

Private fundraising prospects

During the reporting period, the Secretariat conducted research on private fundraising prospects and took action, which cannot be reported publicly.

IV. Visibility

The TFV, in close collaboration with the ICC Public Information and Outreach Section (PIOS) and Country Office staff, continued to raise awareness about the TFV’s activities. The TFV ensured civil society organisations were informed of TFV statements and activities through circulating all such information via the Coalition for the ICC. The language used in public communication efforts was targeted at a variety of audiences, ranging from professionals in the field of reparations and victim’s rights to the general public in situation countries.
On 30 March 2021, the TFV and the Government of Mali, in collaboration with UNESCO, hosted a ceremony in Bamako to award symbolic reparations to the Malian population and the international community in recognition of the harm resulting from the destruction of the religious and historic buildings protected by UNESCO in Timbuktu. This event was very significant in terms of reparative justice but also in terms visibility of the TFV and its work, with extensive coverage of the events in national and international press.

More detail on the event associated side events can be found in the section “Events and Advocacy”.

1. Press releases, statements, and reports

In the reporting period, the TFV published seven press releases and news items;

- 8 March 2021 – [On International Women’s Day 2021 the TFV called for renewed commitment to the most vulnerable women and girls];
- 8 March 2021 – [Ntaganda Case: TFV welcomes reparations order for victims by ICC Trial Chamber VI];
- 4 March 2021 - [Lubanga Case: The TFV announces details of the collective reparation award upon publication of the relevant information by the Trial Chamber];
- 4 March 2021 – [Fact Sheet: Collective reparations in the form of services to victims of the crimes for which Thomas Lubanga was convicted];
- 4 March 2021 – [Decisions taken by the Board of Directors of the Trust Fund for Victims in the period September to December 2020];
- 19 February 2021 – [TFV publishes Its Management Brief Q4 2020 (October – December)];
- 12 February 2021 – [Newly elected Judge to the ICC, Gocha Lordkipanidze, resigns from TFV Board of Directors]

These Press releases and statements were distributed to a total of over 9,800 recipients, including Embassies, Missions, civil society organisations, journalists and other stakeholders. All public announcements and reports have been posted on the TFV website and on the ICC website.

2. Website and Social Media

The internal coordination of communication activities within the Secretariat and the externally-focused communications have continue to grow and be strengthened for a streamlined approach towards generating a volume of quality content in support of the TFV’s visibility in the public domain and with donors.

The TFV has significantly increased its Twitter presence, disseminating information on programme activities, fundraising and advocacy. In the reporting period, the TFV posted 180 tweets and gained 213 new followers, a growth of 15%, totalling 1,603 followers. During this period, the TFV profile generated 599,000 impressions, an increase of 42% in comparison to the impressions generated on the last quarter of 2020. The Secretariat posted contents related to reparations and assistance programmes, impact results, Board activities, events that the Secretariat has participated in, relevant
UN international days, key events agreed with the Court, as well as retweeted posts of the Court, the Executive Director and other organisations.

In the reporting period, the TFV was also mentioned in more than 475 third-party tweets, a 44% increase compared to the mentions registered in the last quarter of 2020. Besides the ICC and the Coalition of the ICC, Twitter accounts of Embassies, Ambassadors, Missions, journalists, UN agencies have mentioned the TFV or retweeted our contents. These have helped the TFV increase its reach in disseminating information digitally.

In the last week of March, the TFV also launched its Facebook page, generating 340 likes, 32,389 reaches and 55,902 impressions, and totalling 378 followers in only four days. The symbolic ceremony events in the Al Mahdi case really improved the TFV’s visibility on social media. People could follow the events livestreamed on TFV’s Twitter and Facebook accounts as well as on Zoom. In the same period the TFV launched its YouTube channel, displaying a wide range of content, from assistance and reparations activities carried out in the field to messages and statements from the Secretariat.

The Trust Fund for Victims’ website was subject of an external website audit, focusing on ensuring essential functionality actionable in the short term – website navigation, information architecture, and web editorial – without the need to make further financial investment or changes to existing processes and systems. The website’s navigational mechanisms were improved. The website underwent a significant revision of content in relation to the Trust Fund’s mission, goals, mandates, reports, and contribution details. Three staff members were trained on updating information on a regular basis.

3. Events and Advocacy: Al Mahdi case

On 30 March 2021, the TFV and the Government of Mali, hosted a ceremony in Bamako to award symbolic reparations to the Malian population and the international community in recognition of the harm resulting from the destruction of the religious and historic buildings protected by UNESCO in Timbuktu. The ceremony was held in the presence of His Excellency Mr Bah N’Daw, President of the Transition and Head of State of Mali; Ms Fatou Bensouda, ICC Prosecutor; Mr Xing Qu, Deputy Director-General of UNESCO and Ms Mama Koité Doumbia, Chair of the TFV Board of Directors. The TFV Secretariat was represented in this event by TFV Executive Director, TFV Programme Manager for Côte d’Ivoire and Mali, as well as several staff members.

This solemn ceremony took place in application of the Reparations Order issued in 2017 by the Trial Chamber VIII of the ICC in the case against Ahmad Al Faqi Al Mahdi.

The ceremony was followed by three side events held on 30 and 31 March.

i. TFV Side Event: “Destruction of cultural heritage: repair and prevent - lessons from Timbuktu”. This side event was hosted by the TFV and UNESCO under the auspices of the Malian ministry of culture and the Malian ministry of higher education and research.
ii. TFV Side Event: “Repairing harm suffered by victims of the gravest crimes in Mali: what complementarity between the ICC and national transitional justice mechanisms”. This was hosted by the Trust Fund and Malian Commission Vérité Justice et Réconciliation.

iii. TFV Side Event: “Beyond reparations: victims of grave crimes in Mali, notably sexual and gender based crimes: continuing the fight against impunity”.

On 31 March, UNESCO and TFV organised a one-day trip to Timbuktu with the participation of the TFV Board Chair, the UNESCO Deputy Director-General, the ICC Prosecutor, officials from the Government of Mali and the Ambassador of the European Union to Mali. The field trip included meetings with representatives of the community of Timbuktu and of the families harmed by the destruction of protected buildings that featured in the Al Mahdi case.

4. Outreach in Situation Countries

Public communication and outreach activities in situation countries were hampered by the COVID-19 pandemic and related restrictions. The TFV was however able to conduct several outreach activities in the reporting period, mostly of a virtual nature and with the highly appreciated support of the Registry’s Country offices.

Central African Republic

On 9 March, the launch of CAR assistance programme was marked by a remote meeting between the Secretariat and implementing partners’ management. A comprehensive series of launch workshops with implementing partners was also conducted, aimed at facilitating the effective implementation of the TFV’s assistance programme in the CAR. The workshops covered a range of topics, from financial management, monitoring and reporting on projects, legal aspects of the projects and communications and visibility. They also provided valuable insights into how to carry out the programmes despite the COVID-19 restrictions and taking into account the challenges posed by the current security situation in CAR.

Côte d’Ivoire

During the reporting period, the TFV met in January with Government representatives, including newly appointed line Ministers, to present the progress of the programme and the Trust Fund in general. A brochure has been produced to support outreach activities.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

In the reporting period, outreach focused on the Lubanga and Ntaganda cases. The Country Office in Bunia and Kinshasa were of great assistance. On 15 March 2021, the day of entry into force of the contract with the implementing partner for the Lubanga collective service-based reparation programme, a local radio station interviewed TFV Executive Director Pieter de Baan and TFV Board Chair Mama Koité Doumbia on the implementation of the collective reparations award in the Lubanga
case. There were also interviews with UN radio, and audio and audio-visual recordings of the Executive Director and the Board Chair for further radio programmes.

**Georgia**

On 29 January, the TFV participated in a webinar hosted by the Middle East Institute, “Georgia’s case at the International Criminal Court: hope for justice?”

**Mali**

In February there was a workshop with intermediaries for the notification and payment of individual reparation in the *Al Mahdi* case. The same month there was also a workshop with implementing partners of collective reparation in the *Al Mahdi* case to work to integrate the different measures.

**Uganda**

On 17 February, the Trust Fund Secretariat discussed assistance programming and potential reparations in relation to the Ongwen conviction at a Refugee Law Project virtual event on "Dominic Ongwen verdict: reactions from Uganda".

On 24 March the Trust Fund Secretariat participated in an “Expert Roundtable: The Ongwen Case" hosted by the Public International Law Policy Group (PILPG).

5. Interaction with the ASP and the Court

On 12 March, TFV management engaged with the newly elected ASP President, Ms Silvia Fernandez de Gurmendi (Argentina) and separately with ASP Vice-President Ms Kateřina Sequensová (Czech Republic) to discuss aspects related to the activities and mandates of the TFV.

The TFV organised, on 25 March, an introduction meeting between the TFV and the new ICC judges, including former Board member Gocha Lordkipanidze. The TFV Secretariat presented an overview on the mandate of the Fund and its recent activities and main developments. The session was attended by all new judges, who actively participated in the discussion and manifested their support to the interests of the victims and role of the Trust Fund.

Bilateral meetings took place on 25 and 26 March between the TFV Secretariat management and the newly elected ICC Presidency. At this courtesy call, the TFV Secretariat informed the ICC Presidency the recent developments of the TFV’s activities in both mandates. The Secretariat expressed its high appreciation for the Presidency’s continued support to the TFV and its commitment to maintaining and further developing the good and collaborative relations between the Court and the TFV.
V. Monitoring & Evaluation

The Secretariat provided new implementing partners with technical assistance and advice in relation to their project monitoring and results reporting responsibilities, aiming at establishing a monitoring practice enabling effective and accurate progress reporting. Monitoring & Evaluation workshops to all implementing partners will be organized in Q4 after completing the review on the TFV Performance Monitoring Plan.

The Secretariat developed a beneficiary satisfaction survey, and a related app-based tool, in relation to individual reparations awards in Al Mahdi. The next activity is to train locally based interviewers to conduct the survey.

For the beneficiary satisfaction survey in relation to reparations in Katanga and for baseline surveys in Lubanza and Al Mahdi, the TFV will work with independent researchers that have been selected through a procurement process completed in December 2020. In December 2020, the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer held meetings (in person and remotely) with the Trial Chamber for Katanga and Lubanza, and with the legal representative of victims in Katanga, to explain the process of monitoring and evaluation. Both activities are expected to start in Q2.

In Q1 the TFV launched a procurement process for a Management and Information System (MIS) that will help the Secretariat improve programme management data as well reporting obligations.

VI. Finance and internal control

An interim External Audit took place in December 2020. Discussion with the Auditor concerned the status of prior recommendations, the scope of the procurement task force, cash management strategy, and substantiation of settlement of advance payments to implementing partners. The Final Audit 2020 will take place from 17 May to 4 June 2021.

In the reporting period, the TFV Secretariat commissioned a consultancy to review and update the SAP Grants Management module to accommodate reporting needs under the reparations mandate as well as to strengthen the internal financial control. A thorough review of the Management Assessment overview form took place during the reporting period to facilitate how Programme Managers can assess the administrative and managerial stability of implementing partners.

VII. Grant Management: internal sessions

The Secretariat continued the bi-monthly routine of remote Grant Management sessions. In the reporting period, 5 session were held remotely, which covered issues such as: multi-year project extensions, proposal development, budgeting, approval (including approval by Board), extension assessment, and issuing extension amendments (13 January); annual reports from partners, partners’ M&E plans, and TFV public reporting (3 February); verification checks, reporting, frequency, filing systems, and organization of partner files (10 February); TFV Strategic Plan and PMP (10 March); and Management Assessment Overview Tool, or MAOT (24 March).
Notes and insights of the grants management sessions are used to strengthen operational performance and will also serve to codify the TFV’s grants management procedures and practice in Q2-Q4 2021.

E. Financial Overview

I. Financial overview of extra-budgetary resources

The Summary Financial Overview below presents the state of affairs of the Fund’s extra-budgetary resources resulting from voluntary contributions, donations and revenue from Court-ordered fines and proceeds from forfeitures. The Summary’s financial data are not yet audited and may be subject to adjustments.

The below charts illustrate (1) the allocation of resources to each of the mandates and Incidental Programme Costs (‘IPC’) as well as the amounts under Reserves and (2) the specific amounts allocated to various assistance programmes (on a 2021 basis) and the complements for reparation cases.

(1) €3,569,945 are allocated for complements of reparation cases, €4,047,099 for 2021 contracts with partners in assistance programmes and €1,429,500 for IPC. The Chart also shows the current total amount of Assistance Reserve (€0) and the Reparations Reserve (€2,980,000). The total funds available for Board allocation at 31 March 2021 (excluding Reserves) is €3,844,904.

![Breakdown of Programme Allocations by TFV Board](chart.png)
# Trust Fund for Victims - SUMMARY Financial Overview as of 31 March 2021 (UN Operational Rate 15 March 2021)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total available funds</th>
<th>€18,271,190</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Total allocated funds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reparations</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Board to cases</td>
<td>€4,823,467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board to reparations reserve</td>
<td>€976,533</td>
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<tr>
<td>Donors earmarked to reparations awards</td>
<td>€1,547,933</td>
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<tr>
<td>Donors earmarked to reparations reserve</td>
<td>€1,673,467</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fines and forfeitures</td>
<td>€330,000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-total reparations</strong></td>
<td>€9,351,400</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assistance</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Board to assistance programmes</td>
<td>€8,730,712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board to assistance reserve</td>
<td>€0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donors earmarked to assistance programmes</td>
<td>€250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-total assistance</strong></td>
<td>€8,980,712</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Incidental Programme Cost** | €1,429,500 |

**Total value** | €19,761,612 |

**Total Non-allocated funds** | -€1,490,422 |

**Total disbursed funds** | €5,335,326 |

**Most recent Board's Decisions**

- Decrease Assistance reserves: -€300,000
- Allocate to Assistance Mali: €300,000
- Increase reparations funds: €0
- Approve Assistance Uganda Programmes: €1,500,000
- Increase Incidental Programme Cost: €530,968

**Net value** | €2,030,968 |

**Sub-Total funds available for Board allocation** | €3,844,904 |

- Non-allocated reparations funds | €976,533 |
- Non-allocated assistance funds | €0 |

**Total funds available for Board allocation** | €4,821,437 |
Notes on the Summary

The Summary Financial Overview includes:

- Total available funds includes the amount of funds in the TFV accounts at the beginning of the period: EUR 18,271,190
- 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 (see chart below with allocation of funds in current cycle).
- Revenue from fines and forfeitures: EUR 330,000
- Incidental Programme Cost (IPC) Provision; EUR 1,429,500
- Total funds available for allocation, to be approved by the Board*: EUR 4,821,437 which includes EUR 976,533 of unallocated resources for reparations

*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 Euro 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.

Erratum

The November 2020 overview of the Incidental Programme related Cost (IPC) provision, as presented to the Board, contained an erroneous statement of the proposed increased amount, which should indicate EUR 530,900 instead of EUR 479,500. The total value remains EUR 1,429,968.

Reporting on reparations resources

Due to reporting requirements from Germany, their 2018 and 2019 contributions have been reported on Katanga case related expenses, although they were originally earmarked to the reparations reserve. Consequently, the current balance of the 2019 German contribution has also been earmarked to the Katanga case.

II. STFV budget performance in 2020

The below table illustrates the Secretariat’s appropriations and expenditures at 31 March 2021, and the expected forecast.

It should be noted that some expenditures under staff costs are to be reclassified to the approved IPC budget and removed from the STFV expenditures. The Finance team is looking for the technical possibility to charge staff costs under SAP GM, a feature not originally envisaged in the system. The forecast takes into consideration the reclassification.
The current projections include similar level of activities, particularly under travel for the remainder of the year.

The STFV is projecting to implement in full the approved budget.

### Commitment Items

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commitment Items</th>
<th>2021 Appropriation</th>
<th>Expenditures as at 31 March 2021</th>
<th>Actual Implementation rate in %</th>
<th>Forecast April-Dec</th>
<th>Forecast as at 31 December 2021</th>
<th>End of Year Forecasted Implementation rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000 Posts, Staff Costs</td>
<td>1,164.6</td>
<td>286.9</td>
<td>24.6</td>
<td>922.3</td>
<td>1,091.2</td>
<td>103.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Staff Cost</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,164.6</strong></td>
<td><strong>286.9</strong></td>
<td><strong>24.6</strong></td>
<td><strong>922.3</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,091.2</strong></td>
<td><strong>103.8</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>3100 General temporary assistance</td>
<td>1,732.4</td>
<td>269.9</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>1,083.9</td>
<td>1,045.9</td>
<td>78.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>3200 Temporary assistance for meetings</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>3300 Overhead</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total other Staff Costs</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,732.4</strong></td>
<td><strong>269.9</strong></td>
<td><strong>15.2</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,083.9</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,045.9</strong></td>
<td><strong>78.1</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Staff and other Staff Cost</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,897.0</strong></td>
<td><strong>556.8</strong></td>
<td><strong>24.6</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,115.2</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,137.1</strong></td>
<td><strong>98.6</strong></td>
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<td>4100 Travel</td>
<td>144.9</td>
<td>42.1</td>
<td>29.1</td>
<td>126.4</td>
<td>168.6</td>
<td>116.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>4200 Hospitality</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>5100 Training</td>
<td>19.2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>19.2</td>
<td>100.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>5250 Consultants</td>
<td>40.2</td>
<td>36.9</td>
<td>91.8</td>
<td>36.9</td>
<td>73.8</td>
<td>183.6</td>
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<td>5000 Contractual Services</td>
<td>90.3</td>
<td>48.7</td>
<td>54.1</td>
<td>48.7</td>
<td>97.6</td>
<td>98.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>6000 General operating expenses</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>36.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7000 Supplies and materials</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>74.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>9000 Furniture and equipment</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Non Staff Cost</strong></td>
<td><strong>312.6</strong></td>
<td><strong>128.8</strong></td>
<td><strong>41.2</strong></td>
<td><strong>234.4</strong></td>
<td><strong>364.1</strong></td>
<td><strong>116.5</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Costs</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,199.6</strong></td>
<td><strong>838.0</strong></td>
<td><strong>26.2</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,375.6</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,214.6</strong></td>
<td><strong>106.5</strong></td>
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</table>
F. Concluding management observations

The discreet payment of individual reparations awards to victim beneficiaries in Timbuktu, Mali, in the *Al Mahdi* case, together with the unprecedented and widely-publicised symbolic award ceremony in Bamako, co-hosted by the Trust Fund for Victims with the Malian Presidency, firmly demonstrated the importance and value of reparative justice to victims, and in the eyes of the international community. Implementing the Court’s reparation order in the presence of the ICC Prosecutor signalled the closing of the judicial cycle, bringing justice back home to victims, and expressing the spirit of the Rome Statute.

The assistance programme in the Central African Republic graduated from the pilot phase into a comprehensive programme, reaching victims in different parts of the country whose original harm is compounded by insecurity, political volatility and severe livelihood distress. In the eastern DRC, the TFV is starting up the implementation of the collective service based awards in *Lubanga*, next to the *Katanga* awards programme and the 10-project assistance programme, which is poised to enter into its second year of implementation. With the larger *Ntaganda* reparations programme now on the horizon, the DRC country programme is easily the TFV’s most significant operation. At the same time, increasing violent conflict is affecting the mobility and daily work of TFV staff, legal representatives of victims and implementing partners. The dire security situation impacts the ability of victims to access the benefits and enjoy the value of reparations and assistance.

Rolling out the TFV’s reparations and assistance portfolio, the Secretariat is adopting a prudent and responsible approach to resource management and investment, continuing current activities while creating the foundation to invest in future activities, including major prospects in reparations. Mobilising more resources is an essential challenge, as is further clarifying how the TFV manages the scarcity of its resources, in combination with the operational complexity of its mandates. We need clear strategies and policies, and above all a focus on the quality of delivery.

Modestly sized, the TFV Secretariat benefits from the enormous professional drive and willingness of its staff members to multitask, to support each other, and to strive for excellence in getting results. Quality management and quality control is requiring increased management attention, in headquarters and on site, especially now that the volume and variety of the TFV’s portfolio has grown. It is about how we define what standards and policies we set, about how we live by them, about the language we use and the expectations we create.

Paying attention to quality should lead to more efficiency, and less stress. Finding smarter ways to identify and select implementing partners, and to monitor their activities and results, should make the TFV more responsive to its reparative mandate in the eyes of its institutional partners, and in the experience of victims. This is the foundation of the TFV’s accountability, our visibility in the public domain, and the confidence of our stakeholders - victims first.
### Annex 1: FILINGS and DECISIONS relevant to the TFV – 1 January 2021 to 31 March 2021 (with links to the website, if public)

#### The Prosecutor v. Germain Katanga (ICC-01/04-01/07) [8 confidential documents]

#### The Prosecutor v. Thomas Lubanga Dyilo (ICC-01/04-01/06)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TFV</th>
<th>OPCV</th>
<th>RLV01</th>
<th>RLV02</th>
<th>VWS</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>TCI</th>
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<tr>
<td>Douzième rapport sur le progrès de la mise en œuvre des réparations collectives conformément aux ordonnances de la Chambre de première instance II des 21 octobre 2016 (ICC-01/04-01/06-3251) et 6 avril 2017 (ICC-01/04-01/06-3289) et la Décision du 7 février 2019</td>
<td>Réponse du BCPV au Douzième Rapport sur le progrès de la mise en œuvre des réparations collectives déposé par le Fonds au profit des victimes le 21 janvier 2021</td>
<td>21 Jan 2021</td>
<td>ICC-01/04-01/06-3497</td>
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<td>Réponse au Douzième rapport du Fonds au profit des victimes sur la mise en œuvre des réparations collectives (ICC-01/04-01/06-3497) avec annexes du 21 janvier 2021</td>
<td>Observations conjointes sur l’état d’avancement des échanges concernant le besoin de soutien psychologique pour certaines victimes lors des entretiens menés à distance ainsi que le délai aux fins de déposer les demandes en réparation et les propositions</td>
<td>3 Feb 2021</td>
<td>ICC-01/04-01/06-3500</td>
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<td>Observations conjointes sur l’état d’avancement des échanges concernant le besoin de soutien psychologique pour certaines victimes lors des entretiens menés à distance ainsi que le délai aux fins de déposer les demandes en réparation et les propositions</td>
<td>Rectificatif de la Version publique expurgée de la Décision faisant droit à la requête du Fonds au profit des victimes du 21 septembre 2020 et approuvant la mise en œuvre des réparations collectives prenant la forme de prestations de services</td>
<td>5 Mar 2021</td>
<td>ICC-01/04-01/06-3505</td>
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<td>Decision assigning judges to divisions and recomposing Chambers</td>
<td>Decision on the Election of the Presiding Judge</td>
<td>16 Mar 2021</td>
<td>ICC-01/04-01/06-3506</td>
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<td>Decision on the submissions by the Legal Representative of Victims V01 in its Response to the Twelfth Report of the Trust Fund for Victims on the implementation of collective reparations, filing ICC-01/04-01/06-3500-Conf-Exp</td>
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<td>22 Mar 2021</td>
<td>ICC-01/04-01/06-3507</td>
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<td>Decision on the submissions by the Legal Representative of Victims V01 in its Response to the Twelfth Report of the Trust Fund for Victims on the implementation of collective reparations, filing ICC-01/04-01/06-3500-Conf-Exp</td>
<td></td>
<td>26 Mar 2021</td>
<td>ICC-01/04-01/06-3508-Conf-Exp</td>
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### The Prosecutor v. Ahmad Al Faqi Al Mahdi (ICC-01/12-01/15)

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<tr>
<th>TFV</th>
<th>Request to submit update reports on the implementation of reparations every three months</th>
<th>10 Feb 2021</th>
<th>ICC-01/12-01/15-379</th>
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<td>TC VIII</td>
<td>Decision on the request of the Trust Fund for Victims to submit update reports every three months</td>
<td>17 Feb 2021</td>
<td>ICC-01/12-01/15-380</td>
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<td>LRV</td>
<td>Demande de reprises d’actions introduites par les victimes a/10283/21 et a/10293/21</td>
<td>11 Mar 2021</td>
<td>ICC-01/12-01/15-382</td>
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<td>PRES</td>
<td>Decision assigning judges to divisions and recomposing Chambers</td>
<td>16 Mar 2021</td>
<td>ICC-01/12-01/15-383</td>
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<td>LRV</td>
<td>Considérations du Représentant légal des victimes relatives à la « Decision assigning judges to divisions and recomposing Chambers »</td>
<td>26 Mar 2021</td>
<td>ICC-01/12-01/15-384</td>
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### The Prosecutor v. Bosco Ntaganda (ICC-01/04-02/06)

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<tr>
<th>TC VI</th>
<th>Registry’s Second Report on Reparations</th>
<th>15 Jan 2021</th>
<th>ICC-01/04-02/06-2639</th>
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<td>CLR2</td>
<td>Public Redacted Version of the “Observations of the Common Legal Representative of the Victims of the Attacks on the “Registry’s Second Report on Reparations”” (ICC-01/04-02/06-2642-Conf)</td>
<td>12 Feb 2021</td>
<td>ICC-01/04-02/06-2642-Red</td>
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<td>PRES</td>
<td>Notification concerning extension of mandate of judges in the Appeals Chamber</td>
<td>23 Feb 2021</td>
<td>ICC-01/04-02/06-2653</td>
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<td>TC VI</td>
<td>Order Scheduling the Delivery of a Reparations Order</td>
<td>24 Feb 2021</td>
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<td>TC VI</td>
<td>Reparations Order</td>
<td>8 Mar 2021</td>
<td>ICC-01/04-02/06-2659</td>
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<td>TC VI</td>
<td>Order on the reclassification of confidential decisions</td>
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<td>ICC-01/04-02/06-2661</td>
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<td>AC</td>
<td>Corrected Version of ‘Scheduling Order for the delivery of judgments on the appeals of Mr Bosco Ntaganda and the Prosecutor against the “Judgment” and on the appeal of Mr Bosco Ntaganda against the “Sentencing judgment”’ With Annex ‘Explanatory Note of Correction to ICC-01/04-02/06-2662’</td>
<td>11 Mar 2021</td>
<td>ICC-01/04-02/06-2662-Corr-ICC-01/04-02/06-2662-Corr-Anx</td>
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<td>PRES</td>
<td>Decision assigning judges to divisions and recomposing Chambers</td>
<td>16 Mar 2021</td>
<td>ICC-01/04-02/06-2663</td>
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<td>TC II</td>
<td>Decision on the Election of the Presiding Judge</td>
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<td>ICC-01/04-02/06-2664</td>
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<td>AC</td>
<td>Public redacted version of Judgment on the appeals of Mr Bosco Ntaganda and the Prosecutor against the decision of Trial Chamber VI of 8 July 2019 entitled ‘Judgment’</td>
<td>30 Mar 2021</td>
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<td>Public redacted version of Judgment on the appeal of Mr Bosco Ntaganda against the decision of Trial Chamber VI of 7 November 2019 entitled ‘Sentencing judgment’</td>
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