



**Fonds au Profit des Victimes**  
**The Trust Fund for Victims**



# Realising reparative programmes in challenging times

ANNUAL REPORT 2021

## Thank you message

This report provides programme highlights from the implementation of programmes under the Trust Fund's reparative mandate, in particular in relation to reparations ordered by the ICC in the cases of *Lubanga, Katanga, Al Mahdi and Ntaganda*.

To start with, we are grateful to the beneficiaries, their families, and affected communities for their participation in our programmes and for their contributions and personal commitment.

We thank our implementing partners who have worked tirelessly on behalf of the TFV, often under very challenging circumstances.

We would also like to express our gratitude to the Assembly of States Parties (ASP), International Criminal Court (ICC) officials, and in particular colleagues at the ICC Registry who provide the TFV with administrative and operational support to ensure the successful implementation of our reparations programmes.

And finally, none of this work would be possible without the support of our donors whose contributions ensure that the victims of Rome Statute crimes are recognised and supported within the ICC system.

Please note that the information and photos presented in this report reflect the efforts of our partners and TFV staff.

## Foreword from the Chair of the TFV Board of Directors



In 2021, the work of the Trust Fund for Victims has contributed to providing hope for victims of Rome Statute crimes, their families and communities, and has led to increased confidence on the part of our partners and donor. From an initial 6 projects by early 2020, the number of TFV projects stands at 28 by the end of 2021.

The Trust Fund for Victims has increased its efforts to continue its work as efficiently as possible and thus ensure that reparations initiatives are provided for the victims in good time, despite the COVID-19 epidemic, which continued to have a global impact. In effect, the Trust Fund for Victims has been courageously fighting for several years to achieve reparative justice for millions of victims. Even when the perpetrators of the crimes concerned are prosecuted at the

International Criminal Court, the harm caused to the victims of these unmeasurable crimes cannot be forgotten and must be the subject of restorative actions that will have a profound and lasting effect, both at individual and community level.

The experience of the Trust Fund for Victims in the implementation of reparations has shown that this is an activity that requires an enormous amount of work and constant adaptations to the operational circumstances which are continually evolving. The Trust Fund cannot achieve this on its own. We depend on the support and cooperation of States Parties to recognise the importance of our reparations mandate, the complexity of our operations and our financial needs: only a true spirit of collaboration will allow the victims to assert their rights and fulfil their needs, in order to overcome their suffering and recover their dignity.

***Mama Koité Doumbia***  
***Chair (2020-2021), Sixth TFV Board of Directors***

## Message from the TFV Executive Director



In 2021, the Trust Fund for Victims flowered. Our programme portfolio grew to a new level of volume and complexity. As related in the key milestones, reported inside: we engaged with more victims, in more ICC reparations cases, and throughout more ICC situations.

This happened during the height of the Covid-19 pandemic, and amidst on-going conflict in several of our intervention zones. There were changes and delays in programmes, but they kept course. Our staff focused their expertise and effort on ensuring the best conditions for victims and their communities to access reparative measures.

After rigorous selection procedures, our field-based partnership base expanded more than four-fold, from 6 to 28 organisations. Our partners form an essential, integral part of the TFV's delivery structure. Their expertise complements and strengthens ours. We invest a lot of time in enabling our partners to adapt their minds, and their methods, to work in a reparations logic; and to adopt a networked approach to service delivery and knowledge sharing. Our partners embody the TFV's adaptive implementation approach. They responded to the evolving harms and needs of victims. They negotiated the dynamics of long-term victims' harm, compounded by poverty, conflict, uncertain funding, and the pandemic.

In 2021, the TFV engaged on recommendations made by the Independent Expert Review, through participation in the Review Mechanism set up by the Assembly of States Parties in December 2020. The TFV considered most recommendations to be of value in moving the institution forward, including those concerning governance and strategic planning. Several recommendations concerning the mandate and main functions of the TFV were considered by the TFV leadership not to be persuasive; these were left to be further addressed in 2022 through the Review Mechanism.

This report tells you the story of the TFV's programmatic growth and impact value in 2021, in terms of numbers of projects, partners and beneficiaries, and in more narrative terms of analysis and victim testimonials. That said, the TFV experience of 2021 has a broader dimension of complexity and future ambition.

We started different multi-annual programmes, such as the *Lubanga* service-based reparations programme at a maximum value of USD 9.5 million, which is being implemented in conflict-prone Ituri Province of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and is requiring an elaborate, individualised victim identification and verification procedure. Or, the launch of the five-year country rehabilitation programme in the Central African Republic, which is pioneering reparative measures in a context of cyclical violence and crime, and long-term neglect of victimised communities.

The TFV has also engaged in direct implementation, in connection to the individual reparation awards in the *Al Mahdi* case. A seemingly straightforward proposition, yet requiring the building of community trust and the design of safe procedures, in a sensitive security environment, to enable equal and personalised access to the awards by all who should qualify – woman, man, or child.

Reparative measures address human suffering, and yet they transcend humanitarian action. Reparative measures provide victims of grave and specific crimes with a rights-based platform: to obtain recognition for their harm, and for its personal and social consequences; to co-create the shape and form of the measures, according to their present and evolving situation; and, finally, to appreciate the reparative value, towards overcoming harm and regaining resilience, dignity and hope.

The rising funding needs of the TFV mandate and portfolio have been requiring a review of fundraising, and to revamp the TFV's fundraising strategy. We initiated this by the end of the year, with high level advisory support, and within the framework of the new Strategic Plan for 2023-2025.

Meanwhile, I was heartened by the support of current and new donors, which is of essential financial value to our programmes - and of no less important moral and political value to the TFV mandate of reparative justice for victims.

I congratulate the Sixth TFV Board of Directors on bringing their mandate to a successful end in 2021. Theirs was a tumultuous term, marked by the sad and premature passing of Chair Felipe Micheli, and by the independent expert review. The pandemic-prompted, remote monthly meeting routine enabled the Board to vigorously address their responsibilities, and to guide and support the work of the Secretariat. I am grateful to the Registrar of the ICC for his important and thoughtful support to the institution of the TFV, and for our productive working relationship. I thank my colleagues for making things happen in most challenging circumstances; and for making reparative justice more of a reality for victims, in 2021.

***Pieter de Baan***

***TFV Executive Director 2010-2022***

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## List of Acronyms

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

## Realising reparative programmes in challenging times

In 2021, the second year of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Trust Fund for Victims (TFV) worked tirelessly together with partner organisations and with the support from the International Criminal Court (ICC) to realise reparative justice for victims of Rome Statute crimes. The TFV managed to significantly expand, and consolidate, its portfolio of activities, in a growing number of reparations cases and situation countries. Portfolio growth was achieved in the face of significant continuing challenges, including the Covid-19 pandemic and the occurrence of violent conflict and the related personal insecurities that were affecting victims and their communities, as well as the operations of the TFV itself, and of its implementing partners.

At the institutional level, the TFV actively participated in the Review Mechanism process, following on the independent expert evaluation of 2020, addressing the recommendations for the TFV in consultations and meetings with States Parties, as well as already internally, by strengthening policies and key operational processes.

In 2021, the TFV implemented Court-ordered reparations in three cases, *Lubanga*, *Katanga*, and *Al Mahdi*. Close to 2,000 victims in these cases received one or several reparation awards. This was significant progress compared to 2020, in which the TFV could only implement reparation awards in one case, *Katanga*. In 2021, the TFV also engaged in two other reparation proceedings, in the *Ntaganda* and *Ongwen* cases.

In the situation-based reparative programmes, which are not linked to any cases at the ICC, the TFV has also increased its activities, which include transitioning activities in the Central African Republic from the pilot phase to a fully-fledged programme. In 2021, the TFV carried out numerous projects as part of assistance programming in four countries, in the Central African Republic (CAR), Côte d'Ivoire (CIV), Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), and Uganda. In 2020, the TFV's assistance programme reached over 8,000 people. This number more than doubled in 2021. Over 18,000 individuals have directly benefitted from the TFV assistance programme in 2021 through the provision of medical treatment, trauma counselling and psychosocial services, education, and livelihood support.

The impacts of COVID-19 on the global population are clear. For individuals and communities who have suffered the gravest crimes, those who have been waiting to receive justice for the harm they have endured, restrictions and impacts from COVID-19 only exacerbated their plight. Many were already living in precarious conditions. Medical treatment services such as the surgical camp, provision of artificial limbs, and bullet removal surgeries had to be postponed or reduced significantly. For instance, a surgical camp in Uganda that was planned in 2021 could only take place in 2022. Meanwhile, provision of artificial limbs, physiotherapy sessions, and general surgical assistance continued with very limited numbers of people.

Isolation and national restriction measures also led to deterioration of mental health. Though some trauma counselling could still continue over the phone, in remote areas, where people do not even have a mobile phone, this only partially mitigated the cancellation of in-person sessions. This took an

additional toll on the mental health of individuals in relation to trauma from war crimes and crimes against humanity, which remained unaddressed for even longer.

The unprecedented disruptions due to the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as ongoing violent conflict in several intervention areas, have significantly reduced the income of many. Access to certain region such as Timbuktu in Mali, or areas around Ituri in the eastern DRC or outside Bangui, the capital city of CAR, was not possible due to security concerns. The TFV continued its work together with partner organisations and found ways to provide livelihood support, vocational training to generate income, and funding savings and loans groups.

This work was only possible thanks to strong support from ICC colleagues, including in country offices, and from civil society partnerships, peacekeeping missions of the UN, and in particular through continued voluntary funding by States Parties.



At the Headquarters, in 2021, the TFV participated in the Review Mechanism process, resulting from the Independent Expert Review of the ICC and the Rome Statute system in 2020. In October 2021, the States Parties positively assessed and found that five out of seven recommendations were already implemented by the TFV. The States Parties decided in mid-2022 to negatively assess, and therefore not move forward with two recommendations relevant to the scope of the mandate and the functions of the TFV. In 2021, the TFV strengthened its governance including by way of adopting a Working Methods Policy of the Board of Directors. Together with the ICC Registry, the TFV expedited the procurement process of selecting partners to implement reparation awards in the context of a rapidly expanding portfolio of reparations activities.

The TFV finalised a partnership agreement with Edinburgh University to carry out programme evaluations including beneficiary satisfaction survey for the reparation cases, and impact of assistance programmes.

Important lessons were learnt: In Mali and Côte d'Ivoire, programme officers identified the need to plan with sufficient time to bond with community members in order for them to actively participate in the reparation process. The rationale of the programme had to be explained in detail, so all victims could understand how to participate. The TFV strives to accommodate the needs of all victims, including the quieter and less visible members of the community. As a consequence the launch period may take longer. Continued cooperation with multidisciplinary teams and harmonising methodologies is key to guide the design of reparation measures.



## The Trust Fund for Victims in 2021 - Key Milestones

**Engaging in 5 ongoing reparation proceedings** in 2021 in the cases of *Katanga*, *Lubanga*, *Al Mahdi*, *Ntaganda* and *Ongwen*.

**Realising reparations for 297 victims** in *Katanga*, **552 victims** in *Lubanga*, and **797 victims** in *Al Mahdi* cases by the end of 2021.

**Raising EUR 724,000 to continue complementing the liability amounts of reparations orders**, a significant increase compared to EUR 100,000 in 2020. In 2021, the TFV received earmarked contributions from four countries: Australia (EUR 189,000 earmarked to *Ntaganda* focusing on SGBV), Finland (EUR 275,000 earmarked to *Lubanga*), Germany (EUR 110,000 to reparation reserve), and Ireland (EUR 150,000 to reparation reserve). (In 2020, only Ireland provided an earmarked contribution to reparation related activities.)

**Expanding rehabilitative interventions through assistance programmes to four countries** in 2021: Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Uganda.

**Supporting close to 19,000 individuals who benefitted directly from assistance programmes**, compare to 8,000 individuals reached in 2020.

**Providing a full package service to around 3,000 survivors of sexual violence**, including much needed medical treatment, trauma counselling and livelihood support. Despite pandemic-related service disruptions, the number of beneficiaries in 2021 is tripled from 900 individuals in 2020.

**Providing education grants, vocational training, livelihood activities, and access to savings and loans groups** to almost 6,000 individuals.

**Reaching over 25,000 individuals and community members** through dialogues, sensitisation, and peace building meetings.

**Facilitating medical treatment to over 6,000 war victims** through reconstructive surgeries, bullet removal, burn care and therapy, provision of artificial limbs, physiotherapy, and referral assistance; more than doubled from 2020.

**Helping around 13,500 affected individuals to receive psychological rehabilitation**, including individualised trauma-based counselling as well as mental health care.

**Strengthening governance at the TFV** through the development of the Working Methods Policy for the Board of Directors.

**Advocating for a victim-centred, harm-based approach to reparative justice** within the Rome Statute system and beyond, through events, reports, digital platforms, and outreach, leading to an increase in awareness. Social media followers increased by 40 per cent from 2020, the total tally of all the times the posts were seen increased by 106 per cent; news items were distributed to more than 13,000 recipients; and several high-profile remote advocacy events were organised.

Completion of the Sixth term of the TFV Board, and **election of the Seventh Board of Directors in December 2021**, five members representing each of the five regions.

## About the Trust Fund for Victims

### *The Trust Fund for Victims at the International Criminal Court*

The Trust Fund for Victims (TFV) 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.

### *A mandate to deliver reparations to victims*

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 of the convicted crimes.
2. In situation countries under the jurisdiction of the ICC, the TFV may provide reparative **assistance** measures to victims and their families through physical and psychological rehabilitation, as well as 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.

### *Strategic Plan 2020 - 2021*

The TFV Strategic Plan 2020 – 2021 centres 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 values: accountability, collaboration, transparency, trustworthiness, respect, gender equity, and integrity.

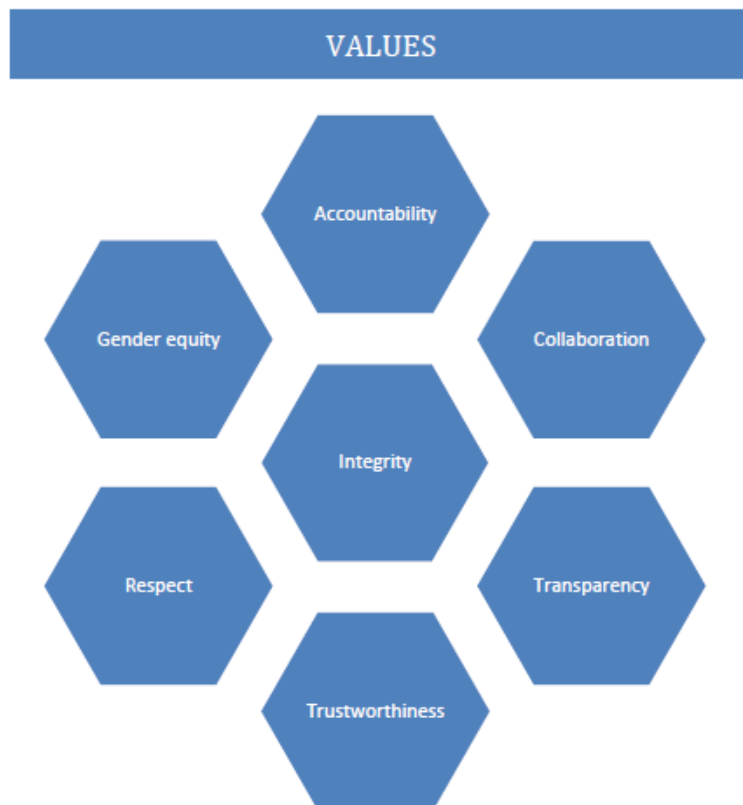
The TFV's strategy, and its decisions to engage and to invest, reflect that the reparation and assistance mandates relate to the rights of victims for reparations, in line with the Rome Statute, as well as the 2005 Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Rights to a Remedy and Reparation for Victims of 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 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 organisations, as appropriate, to determine on which incidents and which related harm to focus its assistance. TFV assistance programmes do not replace or displace a Government's own responsibility to repair. They may complement and/or strengthen a Government's own reparative programmes or activities, such as for example currently pursued in Mali and in Côte d'Ivoire.

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



## TFV Strategic Plan 2020 – 2021

### 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 1 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 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.

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

## The TFV and SDGs

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 United Nations 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.

### Sustainable Development Goal 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) is at the core of the TFV's mandate and operations



## GOAL 1: IMPACT

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

## Impact through reparations and assistance programmes

### The TFV's approach to reparations

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

In 2021, four cases were at reparations implementation stage: *Al Mahdi*, *Katanga*, *Lubanga*, and *Ntaganda*. In these cases, the relevant Trial Chamber has issued an order for reparations, and implementation takes place on the basis of implementation plans proposed by the Trust Fund for Victims and approved by the Chamber. The *Ongwen* case is at the judicial phase of reparation proceedings, as the order for reparations has not yet been issued. The *Lubanga*, *Katanga* and *Ntaganda* cases relate to the situation in Ituri Province in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). The *Al Mahdi* case relates to the situation in Mali.

### The TFV's approach to assistance

The TFV's assistance mandate aims to provide a variety of reparative measures in the form of physical, psychological and material support responsive to the harms of victims of Rome Statute crimes.



In 2021, the TFV continued providing assistance to victims in northern Uganda (third year) and eastern DRC (second year). In Central African Republic (CAR), the TFV contracted five implementing partners, who began to carry out activities under the TFV's assistance mandate in March 2021 - the TFV also ran an additional pilot project, focused on victims of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), between September 2020 and October 2021. In Côte d'Ivoire (CIV), the assistance programme, comprising three projects, continues to address the harms resulting from 13 selected incidents. In

June 2021, partners began the first phase of identifying individual victims who could benefit from reparative measures. In Mali, the TFV finalised the procurement process for the assistance programme and one consortium of partners was selected. The new assistance programme will benefit from earmarked funding from the Government of Canada and aims at responding to harm resulting from incidents that took place in the region of Mopti and Gao, the two most affected areas in the period between 2012 and 2021. The programme in Mali, as well as assistance programmes in Kenya and Georgia, are expected to commence in 2022.



## CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

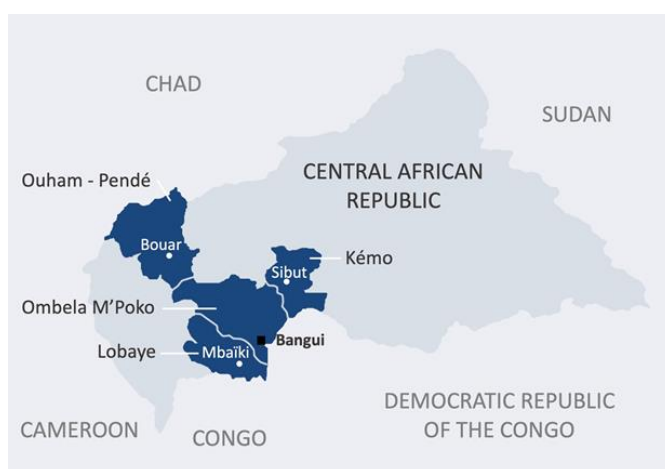


In 2013, the TFV's first initiative to launch an assistance programme in CAR had to be suspended, then abandoned, due to the resurging violence in the country, preventing sustainable reparative outcomes of the activities. In 2017, the acquittal of Mr Bemba at the ICC led the TFV to reprise the launch of an assistance programme, addressing harm occurred in both the CAR I and CAR II situations.

A pilot project (2020-2021) addressed most urgent reparative needs of victims, and subsequently merged into the overall assistance programme. The TFV's five year programme in CAR comprises five projects, including medical care for pathological diseases; access to food security and nutritional support; access to psychological care; access to education for dependents and provision of school equipment; access to housing for homeless victims; and, assistance with income-generating activities (IGAs) and self-employment.

### *Provided services and results*

In 2021, the TFV ran six assistance projects in CAR (one pilot project and five multi-year projects ) in Ouham, Ouham Pende, Kemo, Lobaye, Ombella Mpoko and Bangui.



The pilot project had a value of EUR 250,000, fully funded from an earmarked voluntary contribution by the Netherlands, and was implemented between September 2020 and October 2021. Over the year, the pilot project achieved tangible improvements and results for 212 victims in the areas of psychological rehabilitation, medical referrals, socioeconomic assistance and support for the education of victims' dependents, despite operational challenges resulting from political

instability and the impact of COVID-19. Upon the closure of the pilot project, the victim beneficiaries were included into the full assistance programme.

By December 2021, the assistance programme addressed a total of 3,858 individuals (1,032 male and 2,826 female) receiving direct services. About 20 collective psychotherapy centres were opened and equipped to provide psychotherapy sessions and individual counselling; over 1,100 survivors of sexual violence, rape and abductions received psychological support through a range of activities individually or in groups; 249 group sessions of psychotherapy were held; 652 home visits for family mediation were conducted in these centres. In order to facilitate follow ups and customised psychosocial therapy, 94 social workers and health auxiliaries were trained through a session on psychosocial therapy using a holistic approach. A total of 1,091 survivors in need of immediate health services and

## TOP RESULTS

- **In total over 3,800** (from KPI) people received direct support from the TFV projects in CAR.
- **23 psychotherapy centres** were opened and equipped to provide psychotherapy sessions and individual counselling.
- **Over 1,100 survivors of sexual and gender-based violence** received medical treatment, trauma counselling and support to generate income.
- **Close to 1,100 victims** in need of immediate health services including those suffering from pathological diseases associated with HIV/Aids received medical treatment through 23 health centres.
- **Over 230 children** received education grants and were provided with learning materials.
- **More than 780 people** received vocational training and support to run small business and generate income.
- **More than 14,500 people** including survivors of SGBV participated in community peace-building education.

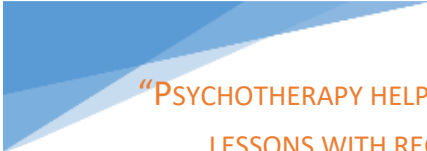
those suffering with pathological diseases associated with HIV-Aids were able to access the medical services through the partnership with 23 locally based medical health centres.

To date, 238 children were able to regain access to education and receive educational materials. A total of 786 survivors received support through capacity building and technical training in order to run small business activities. So far, 511 survivors have launched their small businesses and are generating income. A total of 50 survivors of rape and sexual violence in couples (partners living together) strengthened their knowledge of gender equality and empowerment through training on positive masculinity. In addition, 14,526 people including survivors of sexual violence participated in community peace-building education and awareness activities on the elimination of all forms of violence against women in CAR.

The unstable political situation in CAR remains a major challenge to the implementation of programme activities. Insecurity persists in some localities in the project area, particularly in the prefectures of Ouham Pende, Ouham and Ombella Mpoko. This keeps survivors constantly in situations of displacement and limits the return of some displaced victims. The situation also and hinders any long-term planning of small business activities. Many are sceptical about saving in banks or savings and loans groups for fear of resurgence of armed conflict.

The COVID-19 pandemic also remained a source of disruption to the full successful implementation of the programme. Whenever a beneficiary or staff member tested positive for Covid-19, everyone who had contact with them quarantined for 10-14 days with a negative impact on the execution of activities.

In CAR, the launch of the new assistance programme was marked by a remote meeting between the TFV and implementing partners. A comprehensive series of launch workshops with partners was also conducted, aimed at facilitating the effective implementation of the TFV's assistance programme in the country. The TFV organised several events as well as interviews with local radio stations, participated in several workshops and continued to engage with stakeholders through informal and formal meetings with civil society organisations, including human rights organisations, UN agencies, including MINUSCA, CPS, government official and other stakeholders.



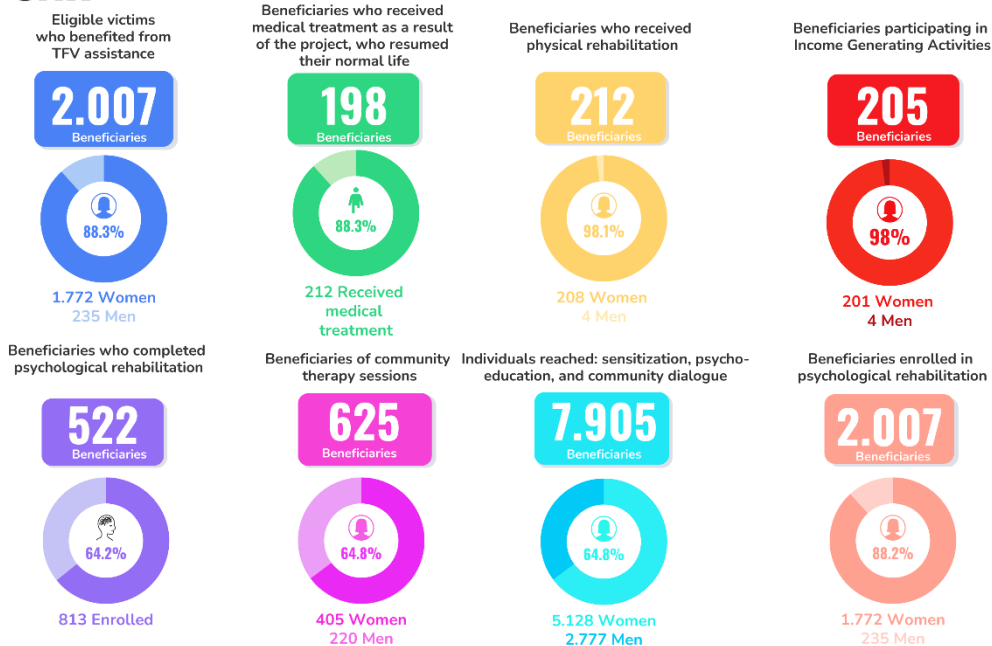
**“PSYCHOTHERAPY HELPS US TO SHARE  
LESSONS WITH REGARDS TO OUR  
PROBLEMS.”**

**Project beneficiary in Central African Republic**

The participatory approach adopted and the involvement of all stakeholders in the process of identification and selection of beneficiaries allowed the programme to better respond to the needs of, and harms suffered by, victims. Particularly legal representatives and victims' associations, contributed significantly to improve feasibility and design of proposals. The meetings with all the partners gathering once a month together is an undeniably appropriate framework for sharing experiences, tools and harmonising practices. Through these meetings, relevant information on the progress of activities, challenges, lessons learned and best practices recorded during the program implementation in the different areas are shared. The holistic response to the harms suffered by victims of international crimes grants survivors with access to services such as health care, individual and collective psychotherapy, family mediation in case of need, education support for the vulnerable children, nutritional and food provision for victims undergoing antiretroviral treatment, shelter for homeless survivors and provision of means to carry out IGAs and self-employment.

The shelter enabled those survivors to gather once again as a family because they could not live with their dependants leaving them vulnerable to child rights violations. Beneficiaries using capital received from the project to invest into other activities such as livestock or buying building materials to avoid having cash in liquidity was perceived as a success for victims. The opening of savings and current accounts in a microfinance institution for the victims has allowed them to freely conduct their financial transactions, reduce the risk of robbery, and potentially access loans.

## TFV Assistance mandate CAR



### Partnerships for implementation

Between September 2020 and October 2021, COOPI implemented a pilot project in CAR, aimed at improving the socio-economic situation, and the rehabilitation of the mental and physical health of survivors of conflict-related SGBV.

The multi-annual assistance programme in the CAR comprises 5 projects implemented by 5 partners, contracted as of February 2021:

- Association des Femmes Juriste de Centrafrique (AFJC)
- Comité Inter Africain pour les Femmes de Centrafrique (CIAF)
- DanChurchAid (DCA)
- Dr Mukwege Foundation
- Médecins d’Afrique

### Meet Céline

Céline, a mother of three, survivor of sexual violence, was repeatedly raped under Bemba and the Séléka, and was also wounded by shrapnel in her eyes, which left her blind. Since 2021, Céline received psychosocial support, individual therapy, and vocational training to generate income. TFV implementing partner Dan Church Aid (DCA) provided these services including small business, agriculture, small breeding of goats, and Céline has developed strong family resilience.

“The group therapy has brought change to my life, which I saw as being reduced for which I felt guilty. As a result of the psychosocial group course I followed during this project, I feel at ease, reformed and I go about my daily life without reflecting on my past”.



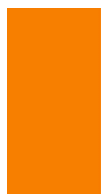
Speaking on the [implementation of a full assistance programme](#) in the Central African Republic, Chair of the Board of Directors of the TFV, Mama Koité Doumbia, said,

*“First and foremost the TFV salutes the courage and resilience of the victim-survivors of the crimes committed in CAR since 2002. The TFV’s assistance mandate is introducing a unique initiative in the Central African Republic, featuring a victim-centred and holistic approach towards recognition, recovery and resilience. This is a long-term endeavour that will require continued engagement and support from national and international communities.”*

Speaking on Iceland's first voluntary contribution to the TFV, H.E. Thórdís Kolbrún Reykfjörð Gylfadóttir, Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Development Cooperation said: "Every atrocity crime includes victims and survivors whose human rights have been violated in the worst ways possible. The Trust Fund for Victims was established for assistance and reparations to these victims and their families. We are proud to make our first voluntary contribution to the Fund, underlining Iceland's unwavering support for the International Criminal Court."



## CÔTE D'IVOIRE



The Trust Fund for Victims' CIV assistance 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) that represents harm suffered from the conflict in the CIV.

Considering the societal fragmentation and increasing political tensions in CIV, the TFV followed a qualitative approach, and designed a programme that addresses the harms that result from specific 'emblematic' incidents that took place 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.

### *Provided services and results*



In 2021, the programme continued consultations with victims and communities about their expectations. Entering the communities was particularly challenging as victims and affected communities lacked trust in reparative processes, as they have been expecting justice for many years and have experienced a great deal of disappointment. All communities without exception called for the recognition of the incidents and harms suffered. After a thorough review, the TFV, its partners and the advisory committee chose to initiate the programme with **symbolic community-based measures** to acknowledge the harms suffered.

The communities identified appropriate symbolic community-based measures in each location. Each community held a number of meetings to discuss what happened in their locality, and how they wish to recognise the harms suffered. Based on the detailed action plans designed, the partners began implementation; designing and implementing the measures in this way ensures that the programme is responsive to the harms endured by the communities, differentiating the TFV's approach from humanitarian and developmental approaches.

The partners have engaged with hundreds of pre-identified victims to bring initial psychological relief. The list of eligible victims has been finalised in preparation for the individual delivery of services of reparative value to start. Holistic rehabilitation processes are being designed with each victim taking into consideration the persisting harms.

### TOP RESULTS

- Initiated the programme with **symbolic community-based measures** to acknowledge the harms suffered, identified directly by communities.
- **Developed an 'integrated community therapy'** to respond to the collective harm suffered by the communities in CIV.

To respond to the collective harms suffered by the community, the TFV and its partners integrated the use of a strategic tool called **'integrated community therapy'** to the programme. This method, first developed in the favelas in Brazil, has since been exported to post-crisis contexts such as CIV or DRC, where it has already been integrated into TFV programmes. The integrated community therapy approach, accredited by the WHO, allows for a collective response to psychological harms resulting from the most serious crimes. It is anchored in community and relationships with others and builds resilience at the community level.

Outreach activities with the affected communities covered by the assistance programme to assess the harms and collect the views and expectations of the victims have taken place, to identify priority project beneficiaries, engage with the community, and explain the TFV's assistance programme. In CIV, the TFV held meetings with government representatives, including newly appointed line ministers, to present the progress of the assistance programme.

*In 2021, Malta provided the first-ever voluntary contribution to the TFV. H.E. Mark Pace, Ambassador of the Republic of Malta to the Netherlands said: "Malta has always been a firm proponent of multilateralism and strongly believes that the ICC plays an essential role in reigning in impunity and protecting fundamental human rights. Reparative justice gives the Rome Statute a truly human dimension and offers the victims of grave human rights violations, the chance to look to the future with renewed hope. Our contribution is a sign of support, engagement and appreciation of the valuable work being carried out by the TFV in this regard."*

#### *Partnerships for implementation*

In CIV, the Trust Fund for Victims works with three partner organisations:

- AVSI Foundation Côte d'Ivoire
- Développement Rural et Agricole à l'Ouest (DRAO-LCF)
- West African Network for Peace – Côte d'Ivoire



## DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO



The Trust Fund for Victims has been engaged in DRC since 2008 through its assistance programme, and has since been additionally implementing reparations for victims of three cases at reparations stage of proceedings concern crimes committed in eastern DRC: *Lubanga*, *Katanga*, and *Ntaganda*.

### *Court-ordered reparations in the DRC*

#### *Lubanga case*



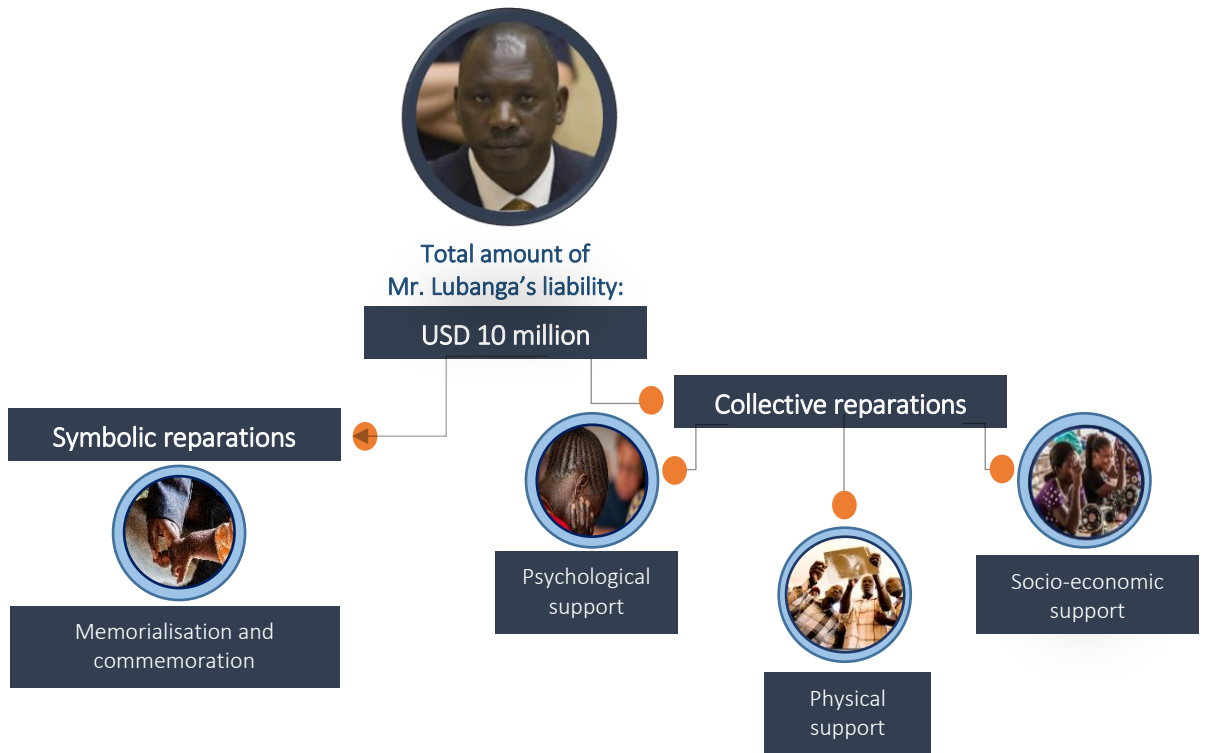
Mr Thomas Lubanga Dyilo was convicted in 2012 for having **conscripted, enlisted and used actively in hostilities children below the age of 15 years** in the armed forces (UPC) in 2002 and 2003 in Ituri, eastern DRC. Mr Lubanga's liability for the **reparations order** issued in 2015 against him was set at USD 10 million in 2017.

In 2021, the TFV has complemented the payment of reparation awards up to the value of EUR 4.15 million, using earmarked contributions (EUR 350,000 from the Government of the Netherlands, and EUR 300,000 from Germany), as well resources EUR 3.5 million from unrestricted contributions that the TFV Board has allocated to complement the Lubanga reparations. In 2021, Finland gave an earmarked contribution of EUR 275,000 to the Lubanga case, in addition to resources of projects supporting SGBV survivors in the assistance programmes. The TFV continued its fundraising efforts to complement the remaining amount or around 52 per cent of the total liability amount in this case.

To facilitate access to reparations for victims in the *Lubanga* case, the TFV **identifies** potential beneficiaries, and proceeds to **verify** their eligibility. Applications had to be submitted by the deadline of 1 October 2021 and eligibility assessments are ongoing, with decisions due by 1 October 2022 at the latest. By the end of 2021, 1,354 beneficiaries were found eligible for reparations in this case.

*Speaking on Finland's increased support to the TFV and the Rome Statute, H.E. Pekka Haavisto, Minister of Foreign Affairs said, "One of Finland's key foreign policy objectives is to support the international rules-based system, in which the ICC has a unique role. It is important that the victims be heard and involved in the process but they should also be supported in coping with their ordeal." In 2021, Finland provided earmarked contribution to Lubanga case in addition to support programmes of survivors of SGBV*

In March 2021, the implementing partner for **collective service-based reparations** started its preparatory work. In July 2021, the 423 beneficiaries deemed eligible by the Chamber in 2017 were prioritised for the first intake into the programme. In 2021, 188 beneficiaries could be reached for intake and began to receive psychological, physical and socio-economic rehabilitation measures, continuing into 2022.



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



## *Katanga case*



On 7 March 2014, Germain Katanga was found 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 of eastern DRC.

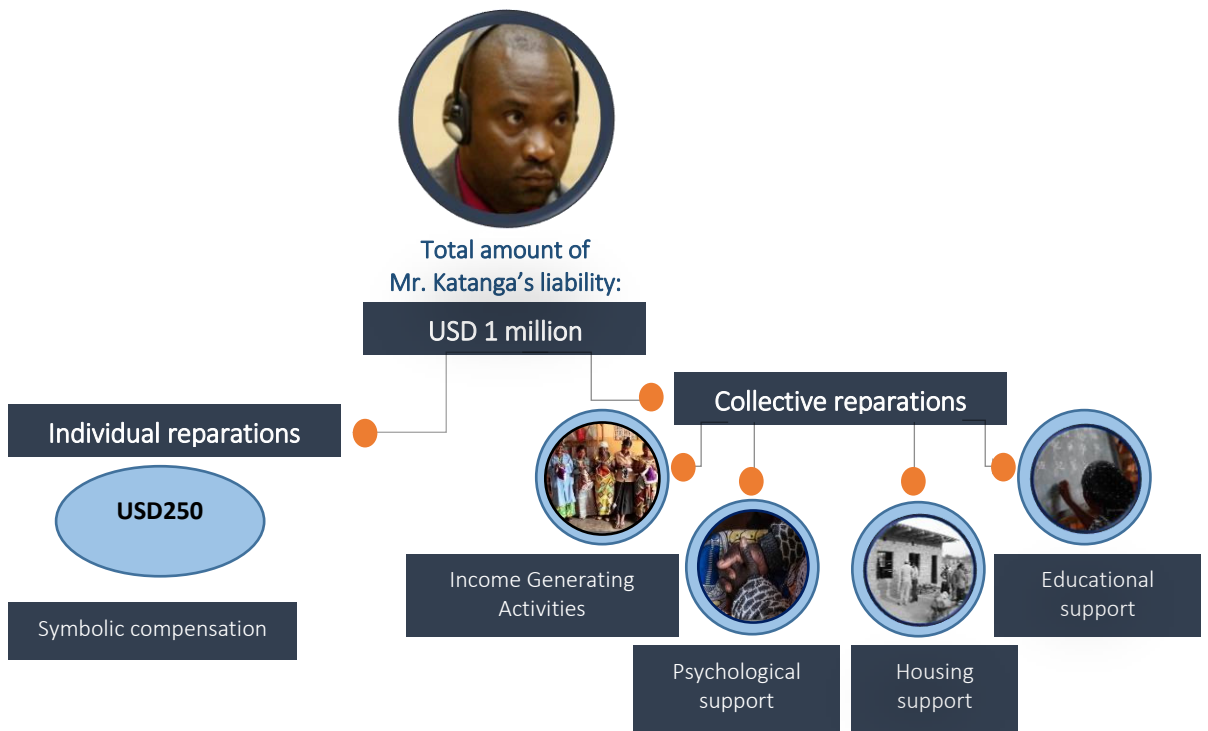
His liability was set at USD 1 million; the totality of the award has been complemented by the TFV Board of Directors including by use of EUR 70,000 from the Netherlands earmarked to individual reparations awards, and EUR 130,000 to collective awards, and other reparations resources, in particular contributions by Germany of 2018 and 2019, up to a total of EUR 600,000.

Both individual and collective reparations are implemented for the 297 eligible victims in this case. Out of the total of USD 919,462 allocated towards collective reparations, USD 775,500 was directed towards housing, education, and income generating activities (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.

All beneficiaries were awarded a budget based on the harm they suffered and were free to select income generating activities they would like to benefit from in accordance with their needs and preferences. Similarly, beneficiaries are also free to decide the extent of the budget they would like to dedicate to education support. Beneficiaries have been able to amend their previous choices to ensure that wishes expressed by victims are adequately met.

Individual symbolic payments of USD 250 have been provided to all 297 victims. By July 2021, all educational assistance awards had been implemented at a value of USD 44,852 for 318 students. 250 beneficiaries have received IGA support.

The focus continues on the implementation of awards for housing assistance and psychological assistance. To facilitate the latter, the TFV hired a clinical psychologist previously appointed as an expert in the *Katanga* proceedings in 2015 to develop a content-driven roadmap and way forward to provide the victims with comprehensive psychological support.



### Finding hope after all seemed lost



Obed Bugasaki, 74, moved to Bunia from Bogoro in 1984 to work for a project related to cattle raising. He travelled home on weekends. His immediate family left Bogoro a week ahead of a massacre in 2001 after warnings of an attack. They fled over the hills to Bunia, but had to return when there was no means to sustain themselves in Bunia.

He fled again a week ahead of the 2003 attack, but his father and older sister were killed when people were put into classrooms and brought out and killed two by two. The entire town was sacked. "We lost our family, our home, and everything we owned," said Obed.

From the symbolic monetary individual reparation award and the collective service based reparation award ordered by the ICC and received through the TFV, Obed's family covered funeral costs for Obed's mother, bought a ball of used clothes to sell, and paid for school fees for their son.

## Ntaganda case



In 2019, Bosco Ntaganda was found guilty of 18 counts of war crimes and crimes against humanity, committed in Ituri, DRC, between 2002 and 2003. In its 8 March 2021 Reparations Order against Mr Ntaganda, the Chamber ordered collective reparations with individualised components, and set Mr Ntaganda's liability at USD 30 million.

The TFV was instructed to submit a draft implementation plan for all victims, as well as an urgent plan for priority victims. On 8 June 2021, the TFV submitted its initial draft implementation plan (IDIP) to address those within the group of victims described by the Trial Chamber as priority victims, who have urgent needs. On 23 July 2021, Trial Chamber II approved two projects proposed in the TFV's IDIP, one for the former child soldier victims, and one of the victims of the attacks, subject to certain conditions. It also requested the TFV to report on the progress of implementation of the IDIP every two months.

Earmarked funding from the Government of Australia (AUD 300,000) has allowed the TFV to begin implementing reparations for former child soldier victims with urgent needs; the Trust fund's "other resources" fund measures for victims impacted by the attacks committed in this case.

The TFV submitted its draft implementation plan (DIP), for all victims in the case, on 17 December 2021. A second version of the DIP was filed on 24 March 2022, responding to queries from the Legal Representatives of Victims (LRVs) and the Defence. An open issue, that of the body determining eligibility, has been addressed together by Registry and TFV, resulting in a joint filing in July 2022.

The Defence and one of the LRVs have appealed the Reparations Order. The Trust Fund submitted on 22 June 2021 a request to the Appeals Chamber to make observations as an amicus curiae on certain aspects of the appeals. The request was granted by the Chamber on 9 September 2021. On 30 September 2021, the TFV submitted its observations by responding to the Appeals Chamber's questions, noting its role in the implementation process. In 2022, the Appeals Chamber partially reversed and remanded the Reparations Order; once a new Reparations Order is issued, adaptations to the DIP will be required before the final approval and launch of the programme.

H.E. Matthew E.K. Neuhaus, Ambassador of Australia to the Netherlands, speaking about Australia's earmarked contribution to the Ntaganda case in 2021: "Australia is a longstanding and strong supporter of the International Criminal Court. We hope that our contribution to the Trust Fund for Victims, with its particular focus on reparations for victims and survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, underscores that Australia's commitment to gender justice – at home and abroad – is backed by action."

## *Assistance programme in the DRC*



The TFV has been active in DRC since 2008, providing reparative measures by way of its assistance mandate for victims of Rome Statute crimes in the Ituri, North and South Kivu provinces. In 2020, the TFV launched ten new projects in collaboration with 10 implementing partners working in eastern DRC. The projects range across a number of sectors, including providing physical rehabilitation support to mutilated victims and survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, psychological rehabilitation, income-generating activities, and community peacebuilding and reconciliation as well as non-violent conflict resolution.

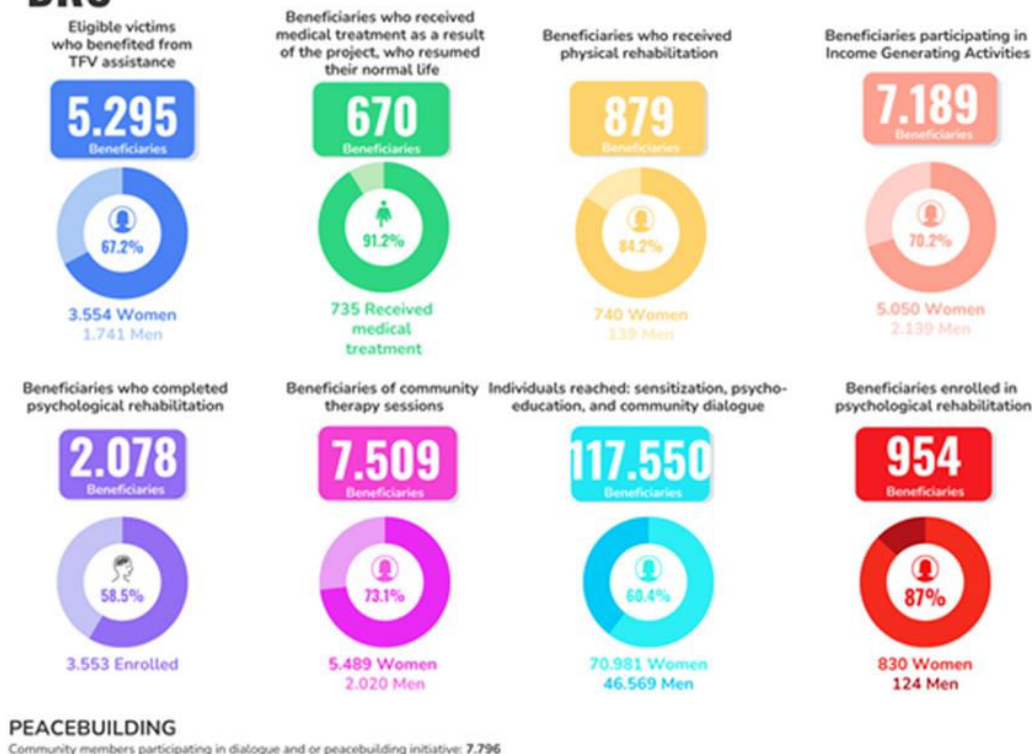
## *Provided services and results*

In 2021, over 5,295 people were beneficiaries of the TFV assistance programme in the DRC, consisting of ten projects. 879 beneficiaries received physical rehabilitation services (reconstructive surgeries: plastic & prosthetics, including medical care) through TFV. 670 beneficiaries received medical support. 585 beneficiaries SGBV survivors received medical, psychological, and material services. Over 7,509 victims participated in community therapy facilitated by the TFV. 7189 beneficiaries who received psychological rehabilitation. With regards to socio-economic support, 954 victims participated in village and saving loans and 228 beneficiaries were supported to start small businesses. The TFV conducted 2,022 dialogues and peacebuilding meetings in the DRC, and over 117,550 community members attended sensitisation and psycho-education meetings. 108 cases of stigma that were identified and resolved through peacebuilding structures. In 2021 the TFV continued providing assistance to victims in DRC (second year).

In the DRC, the TFV continued to hold meetings with government officials including the President of the DRC, Minister of Justice and the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Ambassador of the Netherlands to the DRC organised a working lunch to present the TFV's activities, challenges, perspectives and funding needs to the ambassadors of Canada, Germany and Senegal as well as staff of the Swedish and the United Kingdom embassies. Several radio sessions and interviews were organised and audio-visual recordings for further radio programmes.

To continue programming in 2021, various obstacles had to be overcome. Ongoing conflict and natural disasters resulted in the displacement of many within eastern DRC, and together with the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, led to difficulties in the supervision and regular monitoring of projects due to the inaccessibility of certain areas.

## TFV Assistance programmes DRC



The continuous insecurity in the Ituri province of led to the displacement of several beneficiaries making it even harder for implementing partners to effectively monitor and assess the impact of the projects in the lives of victims. The resurgence of inter-ethnic and inter-community conflicts also heavily impacted the process of rehabilitation of victims, increasing frustration and stigmatisation. The restrictions and reduction of movements and contact between victims and partners due to the Covid-19 pandemic prevented close monitoring of victims by slowing down the initial planning. Furthermore, the earthquake followed by the volcanic eruption of Nyiragongo in Goma, in North Kivu province, exacerbated the displacement of the victims and the staff of the partners with a temporary suspension of the activities.

To mitigate the consequences of the many above difficulties, the TFV adopted flexible working and came up with creative solutions to ensure continuity of programming as far as possible. The TFV worked with implementing partner organisations virtually to provide support, and continued remote interactions and monitoring, including for interviews, workshops and meetings.

TFV staff and partners put in place a risk and threat management plan for the monitoring of victims, involving follow up of the beneficiaries in the internally displaced persons camps, modifying the calendar to follow up with the most vulnerable victims as a priority, and ensured flexibility in the implementation of the options selected under the income generating activities for the victims' socioeconomic reintegration.

To address the resurgence of conflict, the TFV continued implementation of the peace education project in conflict zones and focused on the involvement of community leaders in the promotion of peace, reconciliation and the protection of victims in rehabilitation.

### *Partnerships for implementation*

In 2021, the Trust Fund for Victims continued to work with ten implementing partners in the DRC:

- Appui aux Femmes Demunies et Enfants Marginalises (AFEDEM)
- 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

### *Safe access to community micro finance schemes*

Dorika Ombeni Mirinda, 18, lives in Mugunga, Goma, DRC. She has a one-year old daughter, Grace, and a little brother, Josph, who is 3. Her Mother Eugenie Nsimire is 36.



On November 23, 2020, Dorika, who was eight months pregnant at the time, went to the forest outside Goma to buy charcoal for cooking. In the forest, she was approached by three men, two in civilian clothing and another wearing a police shirt and government army-issued trousers. One of the men in civilian clothes had an AK-47. The armed man did not touch her, but the other two men raped her.

Afterward, her husband abandoned her and she now lives with her parents just outside Goma. She's part of the a village savings and

credit association, a collective of women, all of them survivors of sexual violence, a TFV supported project implemented by a local partner.

She received a micro-credit loan of USD 100 from the association and bought a bundle of second-hand clothes that she sells in front of the small tailoring workshop across the street from her family home. She had so far made USD 115 back and has three months to repay the loan. She currently earns about USD5 per day selling a combination of the second-hand clothes and clothes she makes by hand using

a sewing machine in the workshop. Her family also has goats and chickens which they keep at the back of their home. Dorika plans to save enough money to buy her own small plot of land to build a home for herself and Grace.

Speaking on Luxembourg's support to the work of the TFV, H.E. Jean-Marc Hoscheit, Ambassador of Luxembourg to the Netherlands, said "Luxembourg considers that victims must be at the center of our concerns and it is important that they not only have the right to an effective remedy, but also that they obtain reparation for the crimes they have suffered. Therefore, Luxembourg regularly contributes to the budget of the Trust Fund for Victims, whose activity is essential for the work of the Court. Luxembourg invites all States to support the TFV."



## MALI



The Trust Fund for Victims has been engaged in Mali since 2017 following the reparation order in the Al Mahdi case. The TFV's initial activities focused on developing and implementing reparation awards in the case. In 2020, the TFV conducted an initial harm-based and needs assessment of victims for a potential assistance programme in Mali and continued its process in 2021.

### Al Mahdi case



Mr Ahmad Al Faqi Al Mahdi was found guilty of the war crime of intentionally directing **attacks against religious and historical buildings** in Timbuktu, Mali in 2012. His liability was set at EUR 2.7 million. At the end of 2021, the TFV has complemented 51 per cent of the total liability amount: EUR 800,000 from reparation reserve decided by the TFV Board to be allocated for the Al Mahdi case; earmarked contribution from Italy (EUR 40,000), from the fund directly from the Embassy of Norway in Mali (EUR 516,000), United Kingdom (28,000). In 2021, Germany contributed EUR 110,000 earmarked to the TFV's reparations reserve, and it was

allocated to the Al Mahdi case to support the collective reparation measures aiming at the rehabilitation and maintenance of protected buildings, in close coordination with UNESCO.



**Individual and collective** reparations are implemented for victims in this case, ranging from compensation and symbolic measures to economic and psychological support, as well as rehabilitation of the protected buildings.

To address the moral harm to the Malian population and the international community as a result of the destruction of the cultural heritage, **symbolic reparations of 1 Euro** were ordered by the Court to both the Malian population (via its government), and the international community (via UNESCO, whose mandate made it best-placed to receive the award).

A high-level ceremony was hosted in Bamako on 30 March 2021 by the TFV in collaboration with the Government of Mali, 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 General of UNESCO, Mr Pieter de Baan, Executive Director of the TFV, and Ms Mama Koité Doumbia, Chair of the TFV Board of Directors. At the event, the Chair handed over the symbolic euros to the Government of Mali for moral harm suffered by the Malian people and to UNESCO for moral harm suffered by the international community.

**Individual reparations in the form of compensation** are provided to descendants of the Saints buried in the destroyed mausoleums and for those economically dependent on the mausoleums.



To ensure that eligible victims receive the compensation they are entitled to, the TFV **identifies** potential beneficiaries, and proceeds to **verify** their eligibility. Following the intense identification efforts conducted in 2020, in 2021 the TFV made sure to provide every potential beneficiary with an opportunity to submit their applications, assisted by intermediaries in Timbuktu, Bamako and Mopti. In 2021, the Trust Fund issued **566** positive eligibility decisions and **797** individuals received their individual reparations.

In terms of **collective reparations**, three implementing partners, including UNESCO, were contracted to implement seven collective measures aimed at the Timbuktu community and organised in three facilities: 1) **restoration of cultural heritage**; 2) **memorialisation**; and 3) **economic resilience**.

In 2021, the work concentrated on a market study for Timbuktu, consultations with the civil society in Timbuktu, and the constitution of committees within Timbuktu; all measures aimed at ensuring the ownership and agency of the community of Timbuktu.

H.E. Mr. Dr. Cyrill Jean Nunn, Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany in the Netherlands, speaking on Germany's unwavering support to the Rome Statute and the TFV: "Germany is very happy to contribute €110,000 to the important work of the Trust Fund of Victims for the benefits of the victims of mass atrocities and their families."

In Mali, several workshops were organised in relation to the notification and payment of individual reparation as well as collective reparations in the *Al Mahdi* case as part of outreach activities.



Fonds au Profit des Victimes  
The Trust Fund for Victims



Cour  
Pénale  
Internationale  
International  
Criminal  
Court

## Symbolic Reparation Ceremony for the Victims of the Destruction of Mausoleums in Timbuktu

30 March 2021, 12h00 CET / 10h00 in Mali / 06h00 EST  
Event Livestreamed from Mali - Email [TrustFundForVictims@icc-cpi.int](mailto:TrustFundForVictims@icc-cpi.int) to register



### In the presence of:

**H.E. Bah N'DAW**, President of the Transition and Head of State of Mali  
**Fatou Bensouda**, ICC Prosecutor  
**Xing Qu**, Deputy Director General of UNESCO  
**Mama Koité Doumbia**, Chair of the TFV Board of Directors

On 30 March 2021, the Trust Fund for Victims of the International Criminal Court and the Government of the Republic of Mali, in collaboration with UNESCO, will host a ceremony in Bamako, Mali to award symbolic reparations to the Malian population and the international community, in recognition of the harm resulting from the destruction of religious and historic buildings protected by UNESCO in Timbuktu.

This solemn ceremony takes place in application of the Reparation Order issued in 2017 by Trial Chamber VIII of the ICC in the case against Ahmad Al Faqi Al Mahdi. This ceremony is intended at recognising the particular importance of cultural heritage for the people of Timbuktu, of Mali, and for the international community. The ceremony will be followed by three side events aimed at fostering debates on connected issues.

## UGANDA



The Trust Fund for Victims has been engaged in Uganda since 2008 through its assistance programme, and since 2021, has been engaged in the fifth reparation proceeding, in the Ongwen case.

### *Reparation in the Ongwen case*



On 4 February 2021, Dominic Ongwen was found guilty for a total of 61 crimes against humanity and war crimes, committed in northern Uganda between 1 July 2002 and 31 December 2005. While the conviction and sentencing decisions of Mr Ongwen have been appealed, the reparation proceedings started in May 2021 with an order of the Trial Chamber directing the parties, participants and the TFV to submit observations on a number of specific points related to reparations. The deadline for the submission of such observations was extended to 6 December 2021 by the Chamber in its 19 July 2021 decision on requests for extension of time based on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in Uganda.

On 6 December 2021, the TFV submitted its observations on reparations to the Trial Chamber. To prepare this filing, a survey was sent to organisations operational within northern Uganda to solicit information concerning the types of services available within the region, the cost of various service provisions, and the location of facilities and service providers' area of operation. A Call for Expression of Interest was launched on 4 November 2021 to create a roster of potential implementation partners. On 7 March 2022, the TFV submitted its final observations on reparations.

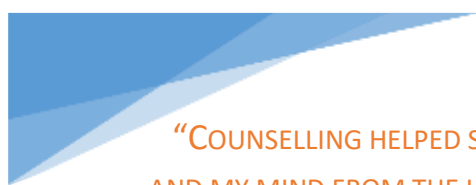
### *Assistance*



TFV assistance programme in Uganda is conducted in partnership with NGO implementing partners including – Ugandan NGOs, international NGOs, faith-based organisations, cultural institutions, and academic Institutions. Over the course of the it's programme in Uganda from 2008, the TFV has partnered with more than 25 different organisations providing rehabilitative assistance to victims across more than 22 districts of the conflict affected region of greater northern Uganda. This is from Soroti west to Adjumani in the east and from the shores of Lake Kyoga north to Kitgum near the border with South Sudan.

## Provided services and results

Between 2008 and 2021, over 68,000 Ugandan victims have been rehabilitated and directly benefited from the TFV's projects. These victims have substantively benefited from surgery and medical treatment, trauma counselling and psychosocial services, as well as livelihood support. The number of victims that have been rehabilitated through TFV assistance programme is more than the number of victims that engaged the with Court through other avenues – participation, investigations, or witnesses combined.



**“COUNSELLING HELPED SETTLE MY HEART  
AND MY MIND FROM THE HARM I ENDURED  
AND ATROCITIES I WITNESSED IN THE WAR”**

Project beneficiary in Uganda

In 2021, from five projects, 8,692 people have received direct support from five projects. From the total beneficiaries, 3,562 individuals received physical rehabilitation services (reconstructive surgeries: plastic and prosthetics, including medical care); 6,579 received psychological rehabilitation out of which 2,282 beneficiaries participated in facilitated community therapy; 1,125

SGBV survivors received medical, psychological, and material services. With regards to socio-economic support, 2,351 people participated in village and saving loans groups and 1,528 beneficiaries were supported to start small businesses. Over 60 dialogues and peacebuilding meetings were conducted and over 2,100 community members attended sensitisation, psycho-education meetings and community dialogues.

Victim rehabilitation and assistance are life changing events and services provided to victims. These are not minor injuries that the TFV is addressing. These are injuries endured during conflict, inflicted on civilians during war some of these injuries are debilitating and life altering.

In addition to counselling services the TFV supports psycho-social programming to promote community reconciliation initiatives. Peer support group activities include music, dance, drama, and sports activities promoting healing and social cohesion. Psychosocial activities also include peace building, community sensitisation campaigns and workshops, radio broadcasts concerning topics such acceptance, mitigating stigma particularly impact SGBV victims, former child soldiers, and persons with disabilities, and promoting integration within communities.

*Speaking on Ireland's support for the TFV and the Rome Statute, H.E. Kevin Kelly, Ambassador of Ireland to the Kingdom of the Netherlands said “With this contribution Ireland wishes to signal its commitment to international criminal justice and to ensuring victims of the worst crimes are seen, heard and delivered the justice they deserve. This increased contribution from Ireland is also an expression of our confidence in the TFV to fulfil its critically important mandate of making reparative justice a reality and giving dignity and hope to victims of crimes under the ICC's jurisdiction”.*

In 2021, the TFV's assistance programme in Uganda provides rehabilitation services to **8,692** direct beneficiaries, individual Ugandans, that either received medical treatment or surgery, mental healthcare such as counselling, and livelihood support such as Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLA) microcredit initiative.

In Uganda, the TFV participated in various online outreach activities, workshops and conferences with partners and other organizations including a Refugee Law Project virtual event on "Dominic Ongwen verdict: reactions from Uganda", an "Expert Roundtable: The Ongwen Case" hosted by the Public International Law Policy Group (PILPG) and a virtual meeting on Women's Senses of Justice and Reparation in Uganda. On 9 September 2021, the TFV met with the Transitional Justice Advisor of the Justice Law and Order Sector (JLOS) within the Government of Uganda, to discuss matters pertaining to the *Ongwen* reparation proceedings.

As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, medical treatments often had to be postponed and large parts of northern Uganda remained inaccessible to TFV staff due to the pandemic, and the imposition of state of emergency. Surgical camps and bullet removal surgeries had to be postponed to 2022. To ensure that programming continued as far as feasible, the provision of artificial limbs, physiotherapy sessions, and general surgical assistance continued with very limited numbers of people and meetings between the TFV and partner organisations continued to take place, virtually.

## TFV Assistance mandate Uganda



### PEACEBUILDING

Community members participating in dialogue and or peacebuilding initiative: 2,105

### *Partnerships for implementation*

The TFV continued the implementation of the assistance programme in northern Uganda in 2021 with five implementing partners:

- AVSI Foundation Uganda
- Centre for Children in Vulnerable Situations (CCVS)
- Centre for Victims of Torture (CVT)
- Health Right International (HRI)
- Transcultural Psychosocial Organisation (TPO) – Uganda

### *Stories of resilience*

In Uganda, the TFV together with its implementing partners – AVSI Foundation, TPO Uganda, CVT, CCSV and HRI – support beneficiaries through psychological counselling and community mobilisation for sensitisation and awareness, as well as psychoeducation on mental health conditions. This support includes group therapy which involves people with similar challenges to come together and support each other. Community dialogues and activities enable a common understanding and workable solution for all. Games therapy, football, netball or theatre can bring people together to develop new ways of problem solving and coping with stress.

### **Silence lifted**



Nancy Akello is one of the victims that faced horrors while in the bush under the control of the Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA) rebels in northern Uganda. “I walked past flesh and blood for safety and refuge. I watched my fellows brutally handled and each day I thanked God at any step that I passed without being killed, I am glad I survived death.”

Her friend introduced her to AVSI Foundation and the direction of her life began to move towards hope. According to Harriet, the social worker and counsellor, Nancy came to meet her other friends who had also walked a path to recovery through counselling therapy which has since given Nancy reasons to smile and face life in a more positive way. Nancy stands up for the many war affected victims who are still silent and battling their fears about the war. AVSI Foundation continues to monitor and to conduct family visits with her and all those victims who were affected by the war.

### **TPO Assistance Project, Promotion of peace building, community reconciliation, acceptance, and social inclusion:**

In 2021, TPO Uganda Social Workers provided psycho-education on the effects of land disputes and its consequences. Through conflict mediation on the 48 registered land conflict and 47 Gender Based Violence cases, community members reported reduction in cases of domestic violence within their households during follow-up sessions. Family mediation has continued to re-establish social cohesion within households affected by domestic and physical violence.

## Supporting survivors of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence

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, TFV's assistance and recently reparation programmes have maintained a strong focus on SGBV related crimes, and on ensuring that gender inclusivity and conflict sensitivity are integrated within its activities.

From the onset of activities in 2008, the TFV has recognised the incidence and gravity of harm suffered from conflict related sexual violence in ICC situation countries, and that women and girls are impacted differently from men and boys, and often more severely, by international crimes. These insights inform the TFV's gender-sensitive approach to developing and implementing activities under both the assistance and reparations mandates. This approach is reflected in instructions given to bidders to develop proposals, and in the evaluation of the performance of projects and partners.

Victim-survivors of SGBV are at the heart of TFV assistance programmes, 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.

Addressing such harm in TFV assistance programmes may take different forms, corresponding to the experience of harm as expressed by victims, as well as to socio-cultural context informing the most suitable approach to recognise such harm, and related gender dynamics, in such a way as to avoid victim exposure and stigmatisation. Operational responses vary between projects explicitly responding to gender based harm, such as in CAR, projects which integrate such responses within a broader services framework, aiming to reach their goals while avoiding secondary harm to victims.

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.

In 2021, 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. The TFV also provided assistance to children born of rape who are at a particularly high risk of being rejected, stigmatised 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 to encourage positive masculinity and the expression of 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.

### Story of Bella Hortencia

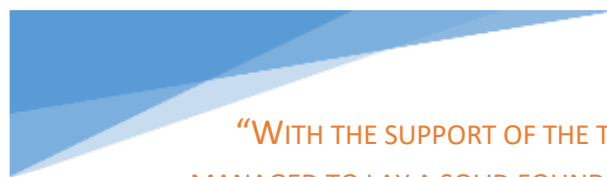
“My name is Bella Hortencia, I am a single mother with two daughters; I am a beneficiary of the assistance project implemented by COOPI in the Central African Republic. I go to COOPI for listening and counselling, not far from where I live. In 2003, while I was at home, several armed men, Bemba's troops, burst into the house and raped me; in addition to the rape, they inflicted physical violence on us and looted all our most precious belongings. Sometime later I tested positive for HIV. I was living with post-traumatic stress, which made my health even more fragile. I had no one to share my daily problems and experiences with; I was subjected to humiliation and stigmatisation by members of my community to such an extent that the father of my children kicked me out. Every day my health and social problems were getting worse and worse.

Thanks to the implementation of COOPI's assistance project, funded by the TFV, I finally found people with whom I could share my problems and receive advice and guidance. The social workers set up discussion groups (group therapy) with women who have experienced the same problems as me. In the group we share not only our difficulties but also good experiences and advice, which has helped me to overcome the harm I suffered.

Furthermore, I received practical training on income-generating activities and CFA 150,000 (approximately EUR 225) in funding, which enabled me to start my own business.

In addition to the IGA, COOPI paid for schooling and distributed school kits to my eldest son who, for lack of means, was at home. In addition, I benefit from free medical care thanks to COOPI.

My dearest wish is that COOPI and the TFV can help other women benefit from this assistance; because, being a victim, I know the situations that women go through after the harm they have suffered. I thank from the bottom of my heart the agents of COOPI and the TFV for their patience and tolerance towards me; because at the beginning it was not easy for me but over the months a climate of trust was established between us and thanks to their wonderful work I finally have psychological and social stability”.



“WITH THE SUPPORT OF THE TFV AND COOPI, I HAVE  
MANAGED TO LAY A SOLID FOUNDATION FOR RECOVERY,  
THUS FACILITATING MY SOCIO-ECONOMIC REINTEGRATION  
INTO MY COMMUNITY”

Finland is the largest donor country supporting TFV projects that are focusing on SGBV survivors. In 2021, the TFV and Finland finalised a new four-year agreement (2021-2025) of EUR 1.2 million. Speaking on Finland's contribution and support of the TFV, H.E. Ville Skinnari, Minister for Development Cooperation and Foreign Trade said: "Finland's development cooperation is based on human rights. Finland supports victims of the most extensive and serious human rights violations. The majority of victims of sexual and gender-based violence are women and girls. Promoting their rights and status is one of the key objectives of Finland's development policy."



## GOAL 2: PERFORMANCE

*Good Governance & Resource  
Development for Better Performance*

## Partnering to realise reparative justice in challenging times

**Earmarked funding to reparations is important to fully complement the liability amount in each case as determined by the ICC. Flexible, multi-year funding is also essential to the TFV's ability to build responsive programmes and manage operational complexity at the country level.**

The year of 2021 was a year of immense challenges. Another full year of COVID-19 continued to rage in 2021, and so did armed conflict in several ICC situation countries. In CAR, CIV, DRC, Mali, and Uganda these situation devastated lives of many, and prolonged their wait to receive justice. It was also a year of intense evaluation of the Rome Statute system. With five ongoing reparations proceedings, the complexity in realising reparation awards, and the total liability amount ordered by the ICC, as well as assistance programmes in four countries, the TFV's work for victims' right and its funding needs increased exponentially.

Despite the COVID-19, 2021 was also a year of hope.

It was a year of hope because despite the COVID-19 pandemic and financial crisis, the TFV's donor partners, ICC States Parties, stepped up in providing earmarked contributions for the implementation of reparation cases, which reached a significant increase from EUR 100,000 in 2020 to EUR 724,000 in 2021. The TFV also received multi-year funding for programmes supporting SGBV survivors, as well as contributions from three new donor countries. For these, the TFV is extremely grateful.

The TFV's reparations and assistance programmes are funded nearly entirely through voluntary contributions from ICC States Parties, and in addition thereto through individual donations and Court-ordered fines and forfeitures.

ICC States Parties remain the main pillar of the TFV's source of income, providing financial support for the benefit of victims and their families who suffered from atrocity crimes.

In 2021, the TFV received over EUR 2,6 million from 25 countries, close to the amount in 2020. Several contributions could only be recorded as revenues in 2022 as they were received after December 2021. The TFV also received EUR 17,355 from private donations.

With the contributions received in 2021, including the record-setting of earmarked contributions to reparations, the TFV was able to achieve these impactful results and continue to progress into 2022.

	<b>Donor Countries</b>	<b>Voluntary Contributions in 2021 (in thousands of €)</b>
1	Andorra	8.0
2	Australia	189.0
3	Austria	15.0
4	Belgium	25.0
5	Cyprus	20.0
6	Czech Republic	23.2
7	Estonia	50.0
8	Finland	575.0
9	France	50.0
10	Germany	110.0
11	Hungary	10.0
12	Iceland	10.0
13	Ireland	300.0
14	Italy	30.0
15	Liechtenstein	9.4
16	Lithuania	20.0
17	Luxembourg	35.0
18	Malta	20.0
19	Poland	20.0
20	Portugal	10.0
21	Republic of Korea	44.2
22	Slovakia	10.0
23	Slovenia	15.0
24	Spain	40.0
25	Sweden	974.8
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,613.6</b>

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

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 TFV and in particular the Board of Directors to engage in raising voluntary contributions. Given the indigence of convicted persons to and the fact that the ASP has not allocated assessed contributions to the TFV, voluntary contributions are the only means of providing the TFV with the resources to run assistance and reparation programmes.

	Top 10 Donor Countries in 2021	Voluntary contributions in 2021 (in thousands of €)
1	Sweden	974.8
2	Finland	575.0
3	Ireland	300.0
4	Australia	189.0
5	Germany	110.0
6	Estonia	50.0
7	France	50.0
8	Republic of Korea	44.2
9	Spain	40.0
10	Luxembourg	35.0

#### Earmarked contributions to reparations in 2021: EUR 724,000 in total

- **Australia** contributed EUR 189,000 to the *Ntaganda* focusing on survivors of SGBV. This was the first earmarked contribution to the case.
- In 2021, **Finland** for the first time provided an earmarked contribution to reparations resources in addition to resources of projects supporting SGBV survivors. Finland made a contribution of EUR 275,000 that will go to the implementation of reparations in the *Lubanga* case.
- **Germany** contributed EUR 110,000 in 2021, earmarked to the TFV’s reparations mandate, which was internally allocated to the *Al Mahdi* case to support the collective reparation measures aiming at the rehabilitation and maintenance of protected buildings, in close coordination with UNESCO.
- The TFV and **Ireland** finalised an agreement on a voluntary contribution of EUR 300,000 in 2021, which was a 50 per cent increase from 2020, equally divided between reparations and assistance.

#### Earmarked to support survivors of sexual and gender-based violence: EUR 358,000 in total

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 recognised by several donors to the TFV, whom have been earmarking their voluntary contributions for survivors of SGBV. **Andorra** continued its contribution with EUR 8,000; **Estonia** contributed again in 2021 with EUR 50,000, and **Finland** with EUR 300,000.

Finland is the largest donor country supporting TFV projects that are focusing on SGBV survivors. In 2021, the TFV and Finland finalised a new four-year agreement (2021-2025) of EUR 1.2 million, earmarked to this cause. It was an increase of 50% from the previous multi-year agreement between 2014-2017.

### Three new donors countries:

In 2021, the TFV received its first-ever voluntary contributions from **Iceland** (EUR 10,000) which was part of a three-year commitment, **Malta** (EUR 20,000), and **Lithuania** (EUR 20,000). Lithuania's first ever voluntary contribution was earmarked to the assistance programme in Georgia.

Speaking on Lithuania's support to the work of the TFV, H.E. Vidmantas Purlys, Ambassador of Lithuania to the Netherlands, said «Lithuania fully understands that the Trust Fund for Victims is essential for the work of the International Criminal Court. Its activities make reparative justice a meaningful reality. That is exactly what we expect with a voluntary contribution to support the very start of the TFV programme in Georgia. Victims in Georgia continue to endure injuries from the conflict of 2008, they are still in need for psychological rehabilitation and counselling services, medical treatment and material support.»

### All donor countries per region in 2021:

- **African States:** none
- **Asia-Pacific States: two countries\*** - Cyprus (EUR 20,000), Republic of Korea (EUR 44,185).
- **Eastern European Group: eight countries** - Czech Republic (EUR 23,239), Estonia (EUR 50,000), Hungary (EUR 10,000), Iceland (EUR 10,000), Lithuania (EUR 20,000), Poland (EUR 20,000), Slovakia (EUR 10,000), Slovenia (EUR 15,000).
- **Latin American and Caribbean States:** none
- **Western European and Other Group States: 15 countries** - Andorra (EUR 8,000), Australia (EUR 189,000), Austria (EUR 15,000), Belgium (EUR 25,000), Finland (EUR 575,000), France (EUR 50,000), Germany (EUR 110,000), Ireland (EUR 300,000), Italy (EUR 30,000), Liechtenstein (EUR 9,371), Luxembourg (EUR 35,000), Malta (EUR 20,000), Portugal (EUR 10,000), Spain (EUR 40,000), Sweden (EUR 974,800).

\*Earmarked contribution from Japan was received in January 2022 and has been recorded for 2022.

### Funding of reparations awards

At the end of 2021, the TFV has a total amount of EUR 2,489,275 in resources for reparations investment, in addition to the funds already allocated to complementing reparation awards or earmarked to specific reparation awards. These funds are the result of voluntary contributions allocated by the Board to reparations resources, donor earmarked contributions to reparations and fines transmitted by the Presidency to the TFV in the Bemba et. al case (EUR 330,000).

In relation to TFV investment decisions in reparations programmes, the current total is at EUR 4,944,888, as at 31 December 2021. During the last quarter of the year, the investment in reparations programmes increased by EUR 1,315,721 equivalent to 36.25 percent, as a result of the increase in investments related to *Al Mahdi*, *Lubanga* and *Ntaganda* cases. By end of 2021, the TFV has accounted for the following multi-annual contract and programme values: in the *Lubanga* case, EUR 2,490,072; in the *Katanga* case, EUR 810,541 implemented directly by the TFV; in the *Al Mahdi* case, EUR 1,387,875 implemented through implementing partners and individual reparations implemented directly by the TFV and *Ntaganda* case EUR 266,400 implemented through implementing partners.



## Governance structure

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

### Board of Directors

In 2021, the Board of Directors had the following five members:

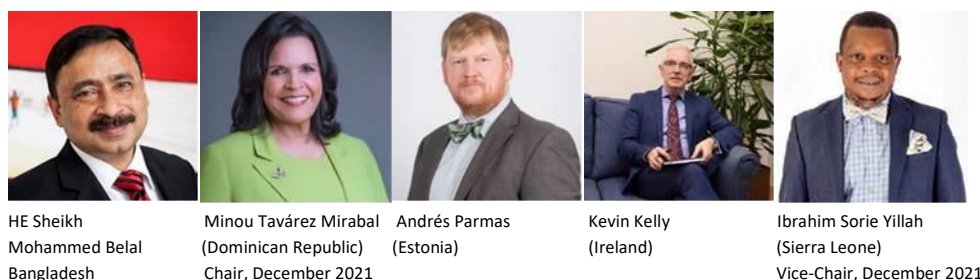


Following his election as a Judge at the ICC in December 2020, on 2 February 2021, Mr Gocha Lordkipanidze submitted his letter of resignation, with immediate effect, as a member of the Board of Directors. On 10 March 2021, Mr Lordkipanidze was sworn in as a Judge.

On the 8 April 2021, the ASP elected Mr Andres Parmas from Estonia to the Board of Directors; he was nominated by consensus by the Eastern European group of States Parties to continue the term of Mr Lordkipanidze.

At the end of 2021, the sixth Board of Directors concluded its mandate, leading to the departure of Ms Mama Koité Doumbia (Mali), former Chair and representative of African States and Baroness Arminka Helić (United Kingdom). On 6 December 2021, the seventh Board of Directors was elected at the opening of the twentieth session of the Assembly for a three-year mandate (2021-2024).

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



On 7 December 2021, the new Board held their first meeting. They elected Ms Minou Tavárez Mirabal as the new Chair and, for the first time, a Vice-Chair, Mr Ibrahim Sorie Yillah.

## Executive Management



The TFV Executive Director, reporting to the Board of Directors, is Pieter de Baan in 2021. The Executive Director is responsible for daily management, including fund management, resource mobilisation, human resource management and external representation. Legal Adviser, Franziska Eckelmans, is the Deputy to the Executive Director.

## Monitoring and evaluation, and results-based management

In 2021, the TFV continued the development of its programme-wide monitoring system, revising the performance monitoring plan based on the newly developed Theory of Change.

The TFV continued to provide all implementing partners with technical assistance and advice in relation to the monitoring of their projects, to improve their data collection tools and systems. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) bilateral meetings were organised with each implementing partner and capacity building sessions began to take place in December 2021. The TFV is tailoring the M&E capacity building for partners in line with the new performance monitoring changes that are taking place within the TFV.

The TFV's M&E system is undergoing reform to ensure better accountability, reporting, and learning. This reform entails moving from the longstanding system that tracked "process indicators" towards an "outcome-oriented" monitoring, evaluation, and learning system. The TFV has been working on improving its data management system and with the support with from Court's Information Management Services Section is the process of digitalising its data collection and reports forms.

In December 2021, the TFV entered into a partnership with Edinburgh University to carry out programme evaluations, including a beneficiary satisfaction survey for the *Katanga* reparations and for baseline surveys in *Lubanga* and *Al Mahdi*. The *Katanga* evaluation concerns the impact of reparations on the lives of the victims, as well as their level of satisfaction. In *Lubanga*, a baseline study will inform ongoing implementation as well as benchmark its eventual impact. In *Al Mahdi*, the evaluation assesses the delivery of individual reparations. In Uganda, an evaluation is under way to assess the impact of assistance activities.

## Policies

To improve the governance, the functioning of the Board, and the working relations between the TFV Board and the Secretariat, a Working Method Policy for the TFV Board of Directors was adopted in September 2021, and entered into force in October 2021. In 2021, the TFV also began development of a fund management and investment policy (FMIP). The aim of the FMIP is to codify and clarify the TFV's decision making on the use of its extra-budgetary resources.

The Board and the Secretariat of the Trust Fund, as well as the Registrar of the Court, participated in a series of informal meetings with States Parties, initiated and hosted by Sweden, about the Review Mechanism recommendations related to the work of the TFV, allowing for the sharing of information and views.

## Review Mechanism

The TFV views on the Review Mechanism (RM) recommendations were integrated into the [“Overall Response of the International Criminal Court to the Independent Expert Review of the International Criminal Court and the Rome Statute System – Final Report”](#), submitted to the RM on 14 April 2021. Separate observations by the Board of Directors were annexed to the overall response. [On 22 October 2021, the Board and STFV, as well as the Registrar, attended the RM assessment meeting](#) and addressed and clarified their views on IER recommendations 352 to 358 concerning the mandate of the TFV and its operational relationship with the Registry.

## Advocacy for the rights of victims and reparative justice

Reparative justice is central to the work of the Trust Fund for Victims; the TFV implements reparative measures for victims of Rome Statute crimes, whether they are Court-ordered reparations or rehabilitation measures as part of its assistance programming. Through its work, the TFV has developed its competence in designing, developing and implementing reparations together with victims and affected communities.

Over the years, the TFV and its partner organisations have worked tirelessly to ensure that victims’ rights to reparations are realised, as far as possible, through tailored programmes responsive to the harms endured by victims of atrocity crimes – a major component of the TFV’s role is to use its competence, understanding and experience in implementing reparations to advocate for victims’ rights, reparative justice, and access to reparations. It is, thus, an essential component of the TFV’s work to ensure victims’ awareness of their rights through outreach in the affected communities, and the visibility of its programmes.

### *External communications, website and social media*

Throughout 2021, the TFV staff in HQ and in country offices communicated closely with ICC Country Offices and continued to raise awareness about the TFV’s activities. In its public communications, appropriate and accessible language was used in order to ensure the information could be well-understood by a variety of audiences, from professionals in the field of reparations and victim’s rights to the general public. The TFV is also publishing its quarterly Management Brief.

In 2021, the TFV issued 28 press releases and statements, which were each distributed to more than 700 recipients or over 13,300 in total, including Embassies, Missions, civil societies, journalists and other stakeholders. All public announcements and reports have been posted on the TFV and ICC websites. The TFV continued providing documents and reports to the Board in preparations for its meetings and decision making. All public announcements and reports have been posted on the TFV website and mostly on the ICC website (see Annex).

The TFV has significantly increased its Twitter presence, disseminating information on programme activities, fundraising and advocacy. In 2021 the TFV posted 617 tweets and gained 515 new followers, totalling 1,927 followers. During this period, the TFV profile generated 1.285.089 impressions. TFV was mentioned in more than 2,842 third-party tweets. The TFV has increased in 147% the number of tweets posted compared to 2020. This has led to an additional 40% of new followers and 106% raised in impressions. The TFV reached 905 followers on Facebook.

The ICC, Twitter accounts of Embassies, Ambassadors, Permanent Missions to the UN, Lawyers, International Organisations and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) have mentioned the TFV or shared TFV contents. These have helped the TFV increase its visibility and reach in disseminating information digitally.

### *Events*

Several notable events are highlighted in this section. On 30 March, 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.

On 24 April 2021 Board member Minou Tavárez Mirabal participated at an event organized by the International Network of Latin American and Caribbean Women ('RIMLAC') and the University of Chile, on Women, Democracy, and Human Rights, to advocate the TFV's works in the region. On 16 June 2021, Ms Tavárez Mirabal and TFV Executive Director Pieter de Baan participated in the ICC ambassadorial meeting which was attended by 45 States Parties and 5 NGOs based in New York.

On 6 May the TFV was among the speakers of "Court Officials Virtual Interactive Forum with Northern Uganda Stakeholders" following the sentencing in the Ongwen case.

Before and during the 20<sup>th</sup> session of the ASP in December 2021, the TFV hosted four virtual events to inform key stakeholders on results and progresses of the TFV activities as well as to increase awareness and advocacy efforts: 1) On 3 December 2021, the event "No Women or Girls left behind: programming through a gender lens" was held; 2) On 7 December 2021, together with Governments of Bangladesh, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Ireland and Sierra Leone, the TFV co-hosted an event, entitled "The TFV: Now & Going into 2022"; 3) On 8 December 2021, in cooperation with the Governments Australia, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Italy, The Netherlands and The United Kingdom, the TFV hosted Reparation implementation in DRC and Mali: stories from the insight"; and, 4) On 10 December 2021, the TFV hosted a virtual event co-hosted by the Governments of Italy and the United Kingdom, entitled "Beyond symbolic reparations, expectations and challenges in the Al Mahdi case and in Mali" including the screening for the first time of the movie "Alwilidji, Les Mausolées," by Kaourou Magassa.

## HOW TO SUPPORT THE TFV

### Take Action

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

### Become a donor

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

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

## Annex 1: TFV 2021 Financial Statements

### [Financial statements of the Trust Fund for Victims for the year ended 31 December 2021](#)

## Annex 2: List of all press releases and statements of the TFV in 2021

- 12 February 2021 – [Newly elected Judge to the ICC, Gocha Lordkipanidze, resigns from TFV Board of Directors](#)
- 19 February 2021 – [TFV publishes Its Management Brief Q4 2020 \(October – December\)](#)
- 4 March 2021 – [Decisions taken by the Board of Directors of the Trust Fund for Victims in the period September to December 2020](#)
- 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 – [Lubanga Case: The TFV announces details of the collective reparation award upon publication of the relevant information by the Trial Chamber](#)
- 12 February 2021 – [Newly elected Judge to the ICC, Gocha Lordkipanidze, resigns from TFV Board of Directors](#)
- 8 March 2021 – [Ntaganda Case: TFV welcomes reparations order for victims by ICC Trial Chamber VI](#)
- 8 March 2021 – [On International Women’s Day 2021 the TFV calls for renewed commitment to the most vulnerable women and girls](#)
- 8 April 2021 – [Andres Parmas elected member of the Board of Directors of the Trust Fund for Victims](#)
- 26 April 2021 – [Central African Republic: TFV now implementing full assistance programme](#)
- 12 May 2021 – [Ireland sends important message of support for reparative justice with EUR 300,000 contribution to Trust Fund for Victims](#)
- 31 May 2021 – [Australia makes AUD 300,000 contribution to Trust Fund for Victims, earmarked to Ntaganda reparations](#)
- 1 June 2021 – [Unveiling of Australian artwork gift to ICC, words by TFV Executive Director Pieter de Baan](#)
- 11 June 2021 – [Letter of Gratitude and Farewell to ICC Prosecutor Fatou Bensouda from TFV Board of Directors](#)
- 30 June 2021 – Chair’s Statement for the regional meeting with the Group of African States, hosted by Senegal.
- 6 July 2021 – Baroness Arminka Helić’s statement for the meeting with the Group of Western European and other States on 6 July 2021, hosted by France
- 5 October 2021 – [Decisions taken by the Board of Directors of the Trust Fund for Victims – January to July 2021](#)
- 22 November 2021 – [Malta makes a first voluntary contribution to the Trust Fund for Victims](#)
- 6 December 2021 – [The Board of Directors of the Trust Fund for Victims concludes its mandate of 2018 – 2021 term](#)
- 9 December 2021 – [Election of the new Board of Directors of the Trust Fund for Victims, and of its leadership](#)
- 14 December 2021 – [Iceland makes first voluntary contribution to the Trust Fund for Victims](#)
- 17 December 2021 – [Luxembourg reaffirms its support to the Trust Fund for Victims](#)
- 17 December 2021 – [Germany sends an important message of support for reparative justice with €110,000 contribution to the Trust Fund for Victims](#)
- 21 December 2021 – [Decisions taken by the Board of Directors of the Trust Fund for Victims from August to 3 December 2021](#)
- 27 December 2021 – [Passing of Archbishop Desmond Tutu, member of the first Board of Directors of the Trust Fund for Victims at the International Criminal Court](#)
- 29 December 2021 – [The Trust Fund for Victims and Finland signed a new four-year agreement of EUR 1.2 million to support survivors of Sexual and Gender Based Violence](#)
- 30 December 2021 – [Finland makes an additional contribution of EUR 275,000 to the Trust Fund for Victims, earmarked to Lubanga reparations](#)
- 17 January 2022 – [Lithuania makes first voluntary contribution to the Trust Fund for Victims, in support of the assistance programme in Georgia](#)