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TRIAL CHAMBER II

Before: Judge María del Socorro Flores Liera, Presiding Judge
Judge Kimberly Prost, Judge
Judge Nicolas Guillou , Judge

SITUATION IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

IN THE CASE OF THE PROSECUTOR v. BOSCO NTAGANDA

Public Document

Public Redacted Version of

"Trust Fund for Victims' Fourth Update Report on the implementation of reparations in the *Lubanga* and *Ntaganda* cases", submitted on 30 June 2025, ICC-01/04-02/06-2923-Conf.

Source: Trust Fund for Victims

Document to be notified in accordance with regulation 31 of the *Regulations of the Court* to:

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| ☐ The Office of the Prosecutor | ☐ Counsel for the Defence |
| ☐ Legal Representatives of the Victims | ☐ Legal Representatives of the Applicants |
| ☐ Unrepresented Victims | ☐ Unrepresented Applicants (Participation/Reparation) |
| ☐ The Office of Public Counsel for Victims | ☐ The Office of Public Counsel for the Defence |
| ☐ States' Representatives | ☒ Trust Fund for Victims |

REGISTRY

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| ☐ Victims and Witnesses Unit | ☐ Detention Section |
| ☒ Victims Participation and Reparations Section | ☒ Other
Public Information and Outreach Section |

I. BACKGROUND

1. This update report pursuant to regulation 58 of the Regulations of the Trust Fund for Victims (“TFV”) covers activities conducted in the implementation of reparation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (“DRC”), in relation to the cases of *The Prosecutor v. Thomas Lubanga* (“Lubanga case”) and *The Prosecutor v. Bosco Ntaganda* (“Ntaganda case”), until 30 June 2025, while the data concerning intake, services delivered and completion is limited to the formal reporting period of 1 January 2025 to 31 March 2025.

2. The structure of this report is guided by the status of implementation of TFV programmes for victims of both cases and focuses therefore in the following order on:

- i. a brief note on the security situation in Eastern DRC and its impact on the reparations programmes;
- ii. reparations measures for former child soldiers in the *Lubanga* and *Ntaganda* cases through the component called “Former Child Soldiers Programme”;
- ii. reparations measures for victims of the attacks in the *Ntaganda* case through the component called “Victims of the Attacks Programme”, which includes the implementation of initial reparations measures for priority victims (victims of the attacks) in urgent needs in the *Ntaganda* case;
- iii. other programme support activities for victims in both cases which were conducted by the TFV in the relevant period; and
- iv. financial matters.

3. On 28 February 2025, the TFV submitted its third update report on the implementation of reparations for former child soldiers and for victims of the attacks, including for victims in urgent needs, in the *Lubanga* and the *Ntaganda* cases (“Third Joint Update Report”).¹

4. The TFV hereby submits its fourth update report pursuant to Regulation 58 of the Regulations of the Trust Fund for Victims relevant to the combined implementation of

¹ Trust Fund for Victims’ Third Update Report on the implementation of reparations for former child soldiers and for victims of the attacks, including for victims in urgent needs, in the *Lubanga* and *Ntaganda* cases, 28 February 2025, ICC-01/04-02/06-2915-Conf-Exp (“Third Joint Update Report”).

reparations in the *Ntaganda* and *Lubanga* cases,² focusing on the first quarter of 2025 (1 January 2025 to 31 March 2025).³ Activities of the TFV additional to those carried out by the implementing partners are reported, as appropriate, until the date of filing of this report.

II. CLASSIFICATION OF THE REPORT

5. The present update report is classified as confidential, in line with underlying decisions and filings.⁴ A public redacted version will be filed without undue delay. Annexes A to C are work products of the Registry for Court-internal purposes and have therefore been filed as confidential. Annex D includes pictures of ICC staff members and members of communities, including victims, and is therefore filed confidentially. Annex E is filed confidentially as it contains a document that should not be publicly available in form or content in order to avoid that they are easy to recognise.

III. SECURITY SITUATION

6. [REDACTED]

IV. IMPLEMENTATION OF REPARATIONS FOR FORMER CHILD SOLDIERS

7. The reparations for former child soldiers, as implemented in the *Lubanga* case and as made available for this category of victims identified in the context of the *Ntaganda* case consist of two main programmes: (i) collective service-based reparations; and (ii) symbolic reparations.

² Submitted pursuant to Order approving the proposed plan of the Trust Fund for Victims in relation to symbolic collective reparation, 21 October 2016, [ICC-01/04-01/06-3251](#); Order approving the proposed programmatic framework for collective service-based reparations submitted by the Trust Fund for Victims, 6 April 2017, ICC-01/04-01/06-3289; Decision Approving the Proposals of the Trust Fund for Victims on the Process for Locating New Applicants and Determining their Eligibility for Reparations, 7 February 2019, [ICC-01/04-01/06-3440-Red-ENG](#); Thirteenth Decision on the Trust Fund for Victims' administrative decisions on applications for reparations and additional matters, 5 April 2024, [ICC-01/04-01/06-3567](#); Decision on the TFV's initial draft implementation plan with focus on priority victims, 23 July 2021, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2696](#); Second Decision on the Trust Fund for Victims' Draft Implementation Plan for Reparations, 27 February 2024, ICC-01/04-02/06-2894-Conf.

³ As anticipated in the Twenty-fourth progress report on the implementation of collective reparations as per Trial Chamber II's decisions of 21 October 2016, 6 April 2017 and 7 February 2019 and request to amend the reporting schedule to the Trial Chamber, and submit reports on a quarterly basis in line with the contractually agreed reporting schedule of the TFV's implementing partners, 6 March 2024, ICC-01/04-01/06-3653-Conf-Exp ("Lubanga Twenty-fourth Update Report"), para. 30. A public redacted version was notified on 19 December 2024: [ICC-01/04-01/06-3563-Red](#).

⁴ See, in particular, Second Decision on the Trust Fund for Victims' Draft Implementation Plan for Reparations, 27 February 2024, ICC-01/04-02/06-2894-Conf ("Ntaganda Second Decision on DIP"). A public redacted version was notified on the same day: [ICC-01/04-02/06-2894-Red](#).

A. Background

8. The TFV recalls the background presented in the First Update Report,⁵ summarising that former child soldiers and their relatives as well as other categories of indirect victims are entitled to the same reparations, regardless of the case – *Lubanga* or *Ntaganda* – in which they were identified and found eligible and noting the two additional aspects added to the scope of reparations in the *Lubanga* case through the *Ntaganda* case, insofar as former child soldiers are concerned.

9. First, Mr Ntaganda was additionally convicted of rape and sexual slavery against female UPC/FPLC members under the age of 15 years old. Specific measures shall be tailored to address the specificity of the harm they suffered,⁶ and of that of the children born out of rape or sexual slavery who were recognized as direct victims.⁷ Second, the Trial Chamber recognized transgenerational harm for all children of direct victims, provided that they can establish the existence of such harm.⁸

10. Upon the approval of the TFV's implementation plan in the *Ntaganda* case, the *Lubanga* programme for former child soldiers has accordingly been transformed into the Former Child Soldiers Programme, which incorporates, in addition to the reparation measures approved in the *Lubanga* case, reparations measures for victims of sexual and gender-based violence and children born out of rape or sexual slavery and transgenerational harm victims. In addition, based on the approved implementation plan, a) victims outside of Ituri Province, whether found eligible in the *Lubanga* or the *Ntaganda* case, receive a lump sum *in lieu* [REDACTED]⁹

1. Overview of the collective service-based reparation programme

11. Collective service-based reparations are implemented through TFV partner[REDACTED]. TFV staff are involved in overseeing day-to-day operations including monitoring delivery of services, communicating constantly with the victims, and

⁵ Trust Fund for Victims' First Update Report on the implementation of reparations for former child soldiers and for victims of the attacks, including for victims in urgent needs, in the *Lubanga* and the *Ntaganda* cases, 28 October 2024, ICC-01/04-02/06-2900-Conf-Exp ("First Joint Update Report"), paras 12ff. A public redacted version is available: [ICC-01/04-02/06-2900-Red](#).

⁶ *Ntaganda* Reparations Order, para. 119. This ruling was not affected by the appeal.

⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 129. This ruling was not affected by the appeal.

⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 73. This aspect was contested on appeal but the Trial Chamber maintained its ruling in the *Ntaganda* Addendum to the Reparations Order (See, *Ntaganda* Addendum, paras. 196-197).

⁹ [REDACTED]

troubleshooting issues raised by the implementing partner and other service providers, all to ensure that services are delivered and that they result in reparative value for the victims.¹⁰

12. The implementing partner was selected in 2020 based on a competitive procurement process. Following ICC procedures, the partner is then issued with annual contracts within a multi-year programmatic framework running from 2021 to 2026. The fourth and current contractual year started on 1 September 2024 comprising a programme of activities and the corresponding resources to implement all reparations measures under the Former Child Soldiers Programme for direct and indirect victims found eligible through the *Lubanga* case and for direct victims found eligible through the *Ntaganda* case. Accordingly, the actual implementation of the Former Child Soldiers Programme, pursuant to the *Ntaganda* approved implementation plan (AIP), started on 1 September 2024.

13. The collective component of the reparations programme consists of a holistic care system awarded to victims found eligible, covering medical support, psychological support, as well socio-economic support.

14. To receive reparations, victims first undergo an enrolment phase which encompasses the verification of their identity; and an intake or in-depth individualised assessment to determine their needs and preferences in terms of rehabilitation.¹¹ This phase is essential to ensure that victims are satisfied with the support measures they receive. During enrolment, a personalised rehabilitation plan is also drawn up with the victims, detailing the services to be provided and the schedule for their delivery. Beneficiaries are also provided with a physical mobile phone to facilitate direct communication between the beneficiary, TFV, and the partner. Beneficiaries also receive contact information for two dedicated lines available to address any questions concerning the programme.¹² Following their enrolment, beneficiaries may start immediately receiving tailored psychological or physical treatment, depending on the level of harm or urgency of their situation. While receiving medical and psychological treatment or

¹⁰ See in this regard, in the *Lubanga* case, *Rapport final des Représentants légaux des victimes V01* (“Lubanga V01 Final Report”), 27 March 2024, [ICC-01/04-01/06-3566](#), paras 40-43.

¹¹ Until 2023, prior to being referred to the partner, beneficiaries were informed of this upcoming contact with the implementing partner by their LRV. With the amendment to the role of the LRV (Twelfth decision on the TFV’s administrative decisions on applications for reparations and additional matters, ICC-01/04-02/06-3558, para. 19), updated contact information has been provided by the LRV and the TFV is now tasked with ensuring this first contact with the implementing partner. updated contact information has been provided by the LRV and the TFV is now tasked with ensuring this first contact with the implementing partner.

¹² See in this regard, *Lubanga* V01 Final Report, paras 15-18 and 19-20.

attending training, beneficiaries also receive pre-set financial allowances to help offset transportation costs and compensate for potential loss of income during participation.

15. Enrolment takes place on a rolling basis throughout the year. As soon as the implementing partner receives the updated contact information from the TFV regarding a new batch of beneficiaries' names, the implementing partner contacts the beneficiary without delay to provide them information about the intake. Upon intake, victims receive a schedule for the upcoming meetings and treatments.¹³

16. The programme is available to victims residing in any location within Ituri Province. Medical treatment is organised as close to victims' locations as possible, by relying on a network of partners, including hospitals and *centres de santé*. Complex cases requiring more specialised treatment may require transfer to facilities within or outside of Ituri Province, DRC. For individuals whose condition limits their ability to care for themselves, transfers to suitable care facilities are arranged and adequate financial support is provided, as required. During the entire duration of the treatments, regular coordination meetings take place between the various professionals to ensure the proper roll-out and holistic nature of the care provided. Once treatment is completed, the professionals involved in the treatment of the patient meet to ensure that the case can be closed. In some complex cases or when the victim refuses to complete treatment, the opinions of external experts are sought to inform any decisions of closing treatment.¹⁴

17. Mental healthcare is provided by professionals (psychologists or psychiatrist depending on the type of treatment required) and can take various forms depending on the diagnosis.¹⁵

18. Support for education (schooling and university), which is part of the socio-economic measures, starts in parallel to medical and psychological treatment. Victims receive cash intended to support the education of up to two dependents for a period of up to two years, and if eligible, they are granted access to university studies, paid directly by the TFV to the educational institution, on an annual basis, for a duration of up to three years.

19. Other socio-economic support measures commence only as soon as medical practitioners determine that the beneficiary is physically and mentally fit to participate. Socio-economic rehabilitation starts with the provision of a lump sum grant, offering beneficiaries the financial means to attend vocational training, and if applicable, a literacy course. A starter kit

¹³ See *Lubanga* V01 Final Report, paras 19-20 and paras 34-35 and 39.

¹⁴ See *Lubanga* V01 Final Report, paras 23-26.

¹⁵ See *Lubanga* V01 Final Report, paras 21-22.

for the training is also made available, containing the tools and materials required to undergo the selected training and commence the intended income-generating activity.

20. Upon completion of their training, beneficiaries develop a business plan and are guided through the start of their income-generating activities; they receive a cash grant for the first year of implementation. The cash grant amount is set at the same level for all beneficiaries. The direct guidance of the implementing partner continues for a minimum of three months, during which the implementing partner remains accessible to provide advice and support throughout the duration of the programme. Beneficiaries are always also informed of the possibility to make use of the *mutuelles de solidarité* (“MUSO”), a form of village savings and loans association. Participation is voluntary, and the choice of the beneficiary in this regard is always fully respected.

21. As part of the vocational training component, beneficiaries may choose between two options. The first is (i) a basic training that lasts 10 days, and provides them with basic skills such as book-keeping and accounting. This option is recommended for victims who already exercise an income-generating activity and do not wish to undergo vocational training. Alternatively, beneficiaries may also opt for (ii) an additional comprehensive vocational training programme, which lasts between two to five months following the basic training. This extended training allows participants to develop a new specific skill (for instance tailoring, cooking, carpentry etc). Prior to making a choice, each beneficiary benefits from personalised counselling, taking into account their ambitions, current situation, ability, and results from the market research conducted by the implementing partner.¹⁶ The training component of the programme also employs the Start and Improve Your Business (“SYIB” or “GERME” in French) methodology developed by the International Labour Organisation (“ILO”) to reinforce the capacities of the beneficiaries in ensuring the sustainability of their business.¹⁷

22. Once socio-economic activities conclude, the service is considered completed. Beneficiaries are also met thereafter to monitor the use of the income-generating activities and provide them with support when required.

23. Currently, it takes on average 18 months for a victim from the initial consultation to the last payment of educational support.

¹⁶ See *Lubanga V01 Final Report*, paras 27-29.

¹⁷ For more information on the SYIB methodology, see for instance, this [guide](#) (last consulted on 28 October 2024).

24. In the first three years of the programme, the implementation focused on victims in Ituri Province. From the fourth contractual year, the TFV has started to address the rehabilitation measures for eligible victims outside of Ituri Province, who by June 2025 received a lump sum *in lieu* [REDACTED].¹⁸

25. *Indirect victims:* Five different categories of victims belong to the group of indirect victims.

26. Parents who lost their child before the child could be found eligible by the Court (1), victims who attempted to prevent the commission of the crime (2), and intervening victims (3) are considered indirect victims. These three categories of indirect victims receive the same reparations and are subject to the same process as direct victims. Where both parents were found eligible as indirect victims, only one of the parents will be treated in the same way as the direct victim, and the other parent (and potential siblings), as indirect victims.¹⁹

27. Family members (4) of direct victims benefit from a personalised intake and thereafter will gain access to appropriate and tailored psychological and, if linked to the psychological harm suffered, physical support. The intake of this category of indirect victims was initially planned to start in the first quarter of 2025. However, [REDACTED] intake of this category only took place during the second quarter of 2025, coinciding with the TFV mission to Bunia in May 2025.

28. Since the start of the implementation of the Former Child Soldiers Programme, *i.e.* as of September 2024, victims who were found eligible as having suffered transgenerational harm (5) receive psychological care tailored to their harm.²⁰ To date, no individual has yet been referred to the TFV by VPRS under this category.

29. *Sexual and gender-based violence victims:* Since the start of the implementation of the Former Child Soldiers Programme, *i.e.* as of the September 2024, the implementing partner ensures that former child soldiers who suffered sexual and gender-based violence when in the FPLC/UPC are appropriately accompanied throughout the service-provision and receive appropriate care. To that effect, and as previously reported, the implementing partner engaged, in the fourth quarter of 2024 and under TFV's supervision, an expert on sexual and gender-based violence. This expert has started to carefully review the case files of all former child

¹⁸ [REDACTED]

¹⁹ This is different from the process of succession described in *Ntaganda* DIP, para. 399.

²⁰ Public redacted version of the Annex 1 of ICC-01/04-02/06-2750-Conf-Anx1, notified on 25 March 2022, 8 April 2022, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2750-Anx1-Red](#), para 215.

soldiers who were found eligible through the Lubanga programme and who have joined the programme since 2021. In doing so, the expert has also reached out to beneficiaries in full compliance with the do-no-harm principle. In addition, the expert is directly engaging with former child soldiers found eligible through the Ntaganda programme and who are newly admitted to the programme. As of the fourth year of implementation, i.e. as of September 2024, children born as a result of rape or sexual slavery may also be included in the programme. As direct victims, they will have access to physical, psychological, and socio-economic support measures equivalent to those provided to former child soldiers, but adapted to their specific circumstances and accompanied by the expert referenced above.

30. *Monitoring:* Throughout the process, the TFV and the implementing partner continue monitoring the effectiveness of the rehabilitative activities through constant communication with victims and service providers and through the complaints mechanism. This creates a direct line of communication between the TFV and the victims, enabling remedial action.

2. Overview of symbolic reparations

31. Symbolic reparations are implemented by the TFV since October 2021, through Ituri-based implementing partners[REDACTED]. Implementing partners were selected via procurement procedure in 2020. The implementing partners are responsible for two activities: (i) the construction of symbolic structures, in the form of memorialisation centres aimed at hosting various communal activities of symbolic nature; and (ii) the development of mobile memorialisation initiatives in communities that will promote awareness raising about the crimes and resulting harms, reintegration, reconciliation, and memorialisation.

32. The location of the memorialisation centres was determined through four rounds of community consultations taking into account various criteria, including whether the community was particularly affected by the conscription, enlistment, and use of child soldiers.

33. As a result of the consultation process, four sites were chosen, in Katoto (53 km Northeast of Bunia), Rwampara (36 km Southeast of Bunia), Tchomia (80 km Southeast of Bunia on the shore of Lake Albert) and Mahagi (Northeast of the province, near the border with Uganda).

34. To ensure the sustainability of the measures and ownership by the communities, local committees were set up to ensure oversight on the construction and to ultimately manage the centres upon completion of the construction. The buy-in of the communities is evidenced through the provision by the community of a piece of land and the granting of construction

rights and land ownerships for these sites. The construction of the memorialisation centres started in 2023.

35. For the awareness raising activities, the programme operates in Bunia and throughout the Irumu territory (in particular, in Rwampara and Bogoro), Djugu territory (in particular, in Katoto, Mandro, and Tchomia), and the Mahagi territory. These activities aim at raising awareness and address the existence of stigmatisation on former child soldiers in the form of mobile memorialisation initiatives, including thematic workshops on the consolidation of peace, social cohesion, and non-repetition of the recruitment of children under 15 years and their use in armed hostilities.

36. *Apology*: Measures related to an apology from Mr Ntaganda are planned for development per the parameters set out in the First Update Report.²¹

B. Update Report on implementation of collective service-based reparations for former child soldiers

37. The present report covers activities of the implementing partner that took place in the first quarter of 2025 (January through March, which is referred to as the “reporting period”) and activities of the TFV until June 2025.²²

38. By the end of the reporting period, 1,702 out of the 2,471 victims found eligible by the Trial Chamber in the *Lubanga* case have been enrolled in the Former Child Soldiers Programme.

1. Impact of the security situation on the programme

39. In view of the severity of the security situation in Eastern DRC during the reporting period, this section outlines its impact on the programme.

40. Beneficiaries of the reparations programmes are located mostly around Ituri province with concentrations in [REDACTED] localities. To receive rehabilitation services, beneficiaries travel to service locations in [REDACTED]. The service delivery location thus depends on the stage of their rehabilitation. The implementing partners of the TFV have personnel in [REDACTED] locations. In addition, the programme provides services in various

²¹ First Update Report, paras 51-52.

²² As anticipated in the *Lubanga* Twenty-fourth Update Report, para. 30.

locations throughout Ituri Province and access to these sites has been maintained throughout the reporting period.

41. The accessibility of victims to the TFV's implementing partner's service providers, including hospitals in Ituri Province, has not been impacted. The change in the security situation, however, has impacted travel from Ituri province to the Kivu provinces due to closed air space and closed airports, in particular that of Goma. In cases where beneficiaries need more specialised medical and psychological care, the practice until recently was to proceed with a referral to service providers in [REDACTED]. However, due to the recent flight restrictions, there has been no access to specialised hospitals based in [REDACTED]. As a result, victims requiring specialised care have been more recently referred to Uganda instead, while the implementing partner has been exploring other options within the DRC.

42. The TFV maintains a dedicated field team for the programme composed of three professional staff, one local staff and one local consultant.[REDACTED]. Accordingly, the travel restrictions affecting the Kivu provinces impacted travel of TFV staff. [REDACTED]

2. Enrolment of new beneficiaries

Intake during the reporting period

43. During the reporting period, only 11 additional beneficiaries were enrolled in the Former Child Soldiers programme. The very limited number of newly enrolled beneficiaries in the reporting period is due to two reasons:

44. Firstly, intake of direct victims found eligible in the *Lubanga* case who could not previously be found could not continue due to the travel restrictions. TFV staff could not, as per the methodology developed in 2024, carry out the verification of the identity of new victims for intake. This had, accordingly, an impact on the influx of new beneficiaries, therefore only amounting to 11 new beneficiaries. After the lifting of the travel restrictions for ICC staff, TFV staff travelled to Bunia in May 2025 to coordinate the intake of new beneficiaries.

45. Secondly, the intake of direct victims found eligible in the *Ntaganda* case could not yet take place, as the referral upon notification of victims found eligible by VPRS only started after the end of the reporting period.

46. Table 1 illustrates the rate of intake of eligible victims into the Former Child Soldiers Programme, and deemed eligible in the case *Lubanga*, within 1,702 enrolled in the programme by **Table 1: Total number of victims enrolled (Former Child Soldiers Programme)** 31 March 2025.

Number of victims enrolled in the programme by 31 March 2025						
Gender	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Female	35	132	103	158	1	429
Male	153	535	279	296	10	1,273
Total	188	667	382	454	11	1,702

Intake of victims found eligible in the Ntaganda case

47. On 28 February 2025, the Registry submitted the Third Registry Eligibility Report on Reparations, issuing 304 positive eligibility determinations for reparations, among which 246 determinations were relevant to former child soldier victims, of whom 107 were determined to be victims of sexual and gender-based crimes.²³ All 304 positive eligibility determinations were endorsed in March 2025 by the Chamber in its Fourth Decision on the VPRS determinations of victims' eligibility for reparations and priority status.²⁴ As discussed between the TFV and VPRS in July 2024, the TFV contacts the victims within 30 days after VPRS has informed the victims of their eligibility and accordingly informed the TFV, including by transferring updated

²³ Third Registry Periodic Report on Eligibility for Reparations and Priority Treatment Determinations, 28 February 2025, ICC-01/04-02/06-2916-Conf ("Third Registry Periodic Report on Eligibility for Reparations and Priority Treatment Determinations"). A public redacted version was notified on 5 March 2025: [ICC-01/04-02/06-2916-Red](#).

²⁴ Fourth Decision on the VPRS determinations of victims' eligibility for reparations and priority status, 13 March 2025, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2918](#).

contact details to the TFV. To this end VPRS developed, in the first quarter of 2025, a mechanism for the automated transmission of information on eligible victims from VPRS to the TFV. Several sessions were held between VPRS and TFV about this tool. As noted above, the TFV did not receive any transmissions from VPRS concerning former child soldiers found eligible in the Ntaganda case during the reporting period. However, from April 2025 to the date of this report, TFV has received [REDACTED] transmissions from VPRS concerning newly identified eligible former child soldier.

48. The TFV has developed a protocol to guide its direct communication with victims for the purpose of reaching out to them within thirty days of notification by VPRS. This protocol has been shared with VPRS to ensure that the messaging of both TFV and VPRS is aligned and mutually adapted. In accordance with this protocol, TFV has contacted beneficiaries directly by telephone and through SMS, including through calls made from Kampala, Uganda.

49. TFV also developed a database for Former Child Soldiers, based on the databases it held for the *Lubanga* case. In this database, all attempts to reach out to eligible victims, as well as other relevant information, are recorded. This system is maintained through cooperation between staff in Headquarters and the team in the Country Office.

50. TFV and the implementing partner have initiated joint intake sessions with new beneficiaries to address any concerns they may have. Conducting intake sessions in small groups provides a safe environment for beneficiaries while also ensuring transparency about the programme and strengthening trust in the implementing partner through TFV's presence. Three such sessions were held in the presence of TFV staff during the May 2025 mission in Bunia; in addition, TFV staff also participate in these sessions remotely when necessary.

51. The three first such sessions were very informative and enabled the victims to better understand the reparations process, the roles and responsibilities of and the channels of communication between the different stakeholders of the programme. Victims were encouraged to pursue vocational training to acquire sustainable skills that could help improve their long-term living conditions. Questions raised by the victims mainly concerned the services, including the duration of the services and who would benefit from educational services, the situation of children born as a result of rape and how they are considered within the programme, the classification of physical harm, the situation of parents as indirect victims, and the specific roles of the implementing partner and the TFV in delivering the programme.

52. Overall, victims expressed satisfaction with the responses provided to their concerns. The TFV also used the opportunity to clarify that victims would not receive reparations under both the *Lubanga* and *Ntaganda* cases.

53. By May 2025, a total of 188 victims were referred to the implementing partner for intake and 150 attended the joint intake sessions.

54. Nine victims found eligible in the *Ntaganda* case (former child soldiers) who participated in the initial (draft) implementation programme (IIP) have been, at the time of filing this report, admitted to the Former Child Soldiers programme, including eight who are currently receiving additional psychological and medical support services.

55. Due to the work of the expert on sexual and gender-based violence, the implementing partner also admitted a total of 155 former child soldiers found eligible through the *Lubanga* case for specific additional support. By the end of the reporting period, an additional 85 former child soldiers found eligible in the *Ntaganda* case had been identified as requiring further assistance for harm suffered as a result of sexual and gender-based crimes committed at the time of their recruitment as child soldiers.

Intake of victims found eligible in the Lubanga case

56. As reported previously,²⁵ from September 2024 onwards, the TFV enabled the implementing partner to increase its efforts to locate beneficiaries who have been unreachable, in some cases since 2021. This measure resulted in 39 victims being located during the reporting period. To ensure that victims found eligible are properly included in the programme, TFV staff in Bunia met with these victims prior to their intake to verify their identity as eligible beneficiaries. During these meetings, TFV explained the next steps and provided the victims with a timeline for their first contact and intake session with the implementing partner.²⁶ 16 victims were included in the programme based on this process.

57. On 6 and 7 June 2025, the process of admission of the first indirect victims in the *Lubanga* case took place. To this end, TFV previously trained and guided the implementing partner on the categories of indirect victims as well as the services associated with each of the categories,²⁷ as also set out above. This was followed by a TFV-internal review of the list of indirect victims, a process that included TFV staff in Headquarters and staff in the Country

²⁵ Second Joint Update Report, paras. 69-70; See also Third Joint Update Report, para. 43.

²⁶ See also *Lubanga* V01 Final Report, paras 15-17.

²⁷ Third Update Report, paras. 29-32.

Office. The data of these victims was also included in the TFV database and categorised according to the type of indirect victim group to which they belong. Those victims were then contacted jointly by the implementing partner and TFV. A total of 75 indirect victims were contacted, of whom 25 were reached and available and invited to attend the information session held on 7 June 2025.

3. Progress concerning mental health and physical care

a. Mental health care

58. During the reporting period, 18 new beneficiaries began to receive psychological care, bringing the total number of victims cared for since the start of the programme to 1,643.

**Table 2: Mental health care (Former Child Soldiers Programme)
Number of victims who have completed psychological rehabilitation
(status: 31 March 2025)**

Gender	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Female	33	110	46	226	9	424
Male	137	521	157	395	9	1219
Total	170	631	203	621	18	1,643

59. Table 2 sets out the number of victims who have completed their course of psychological rehabilitation per year as of 31 March 2025. At the end of March 2025, 1,194 victims had completed psychological rehabilitation.

b. Physical health care

60. During the reporting period, 22 beneficiaries started receiving at least one kind of physical health service, including medical diagnosis, bringing the total number of victims cared for since the start of the programme to 1,606. In the reporting period, 20 victims benefitted from primary and secondary care. One individual benefitted from specialist care (prosthesis and surgery).

Table 3: Physical health care (Former Child Soldiers Programme)
Number of victims who have completed medical rehabilitation
(status: 31 March 2025)

Gender	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Female	23	40	131	134	5	333
Male	136	494	126	330	4	1,090
Total	159	534	257	464	9	1,423

61. Table 3 sets out the number of victims who have completed their course of medical rehabilitation/physical care per year as of 31 March 2025. At the end of March 2025, 1,423 victims had completed the medical rehabilitation.

2. Progress concerning socio-economic rehabilitation

a. Trainings offered (basic training and vocational training)

62. During the reporting period, 61 beneficiaries followed vocational training leading to a qualification in computer science. In total, 1,561 benefitted from basic training and all (1,561) victims completed vocational training by the end of the reporting period.

b. Income-generating activities

63. During the reporting period, 14 beneficiaries, who were ready to develop a business plan and receive advice, were guided through the start of their income-generating activities and received a cash grant to help them set up a business. This brings the total number of beneficiaries having benefitted from the cash grant to set up their income generating activities to 1,528 beneficiaries.

Table 5: IGA cash grant (Former Child Soldiers Programme)
Number of victims who received a cash grant to start IGAs
(status: 31 March 2025)

Gender	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Female	0	87	86	285	4	390
Male	0	347	175	534	10	1,138
Total	0	434	261	819	14	1,528

64. Table 5 sets out the number of victims who have received the cash grant to set up their incoming generating activities per year as of 31 March 2025.

c. Educational support

65. So far, 3,184 beneficiaries and their dependants benefitted from educational support since the beginning of the programme. In the reporting period, 16 new beneficiaries and dependants received education support to attend primary or secondary education.

66. A total of 353 beneficiaries have benefitted from university support since the start of the programme. In the reporting period, 64 new beneficiaries or their close family members (spouse or biological child) have benefitted from university support.

Table 6: Educational support (Former Child Soldiers Programme)
Number of new victims and dependents receiving educational support
(status: 31 March 2025)

Gender	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Female	179	633	173	593	8	1,586
Male	185	635	171	599	8	1,598
Total	364	1,268	344	1,192	16	3,184

Table 6.1: Educational support (Former Child Soldiers Programme)
Number of victims and dependents who completed the educational support
component
(status: 31 March 2025)

Gender	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Female	0	80	127	153	1	361
Male	0	286	304	421	1	1012
Total	0	366	431	574	2	1,373

Table 6.2: Educational support (Former Child Soldiers Programme)
Number of victims who have completed university education
(status: 31 March 2025)

Gender	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Female	0	8	11	34	6	59
Male	0	30	22	54	10	116
Total	0	38	33	88	16	175

67. Table 6 sets out the number of victims who have been receiving educational support, as of 31 March 2025. Table 6.1 shows the number of victims and their dependents who completed the educational support component per year as of 31 March 2025. At the end of March 2025, 1,373 victims had completed the educational support component. Table 6.2 presents the number of victims who have completed university education per year as of 31 March 2025. At the end of March 2025, 175 victims have completed the university education component.

d. Lump sum in lieu of services

68. [REDACTED].²⁸ [REDACTED]²⁹

69. [REDACTED]³⁰

70. [REDACTED], the TFV has taken the necessary steps to disburse payments without delay.

71. To this end, the TFV developed, in coordination with the implementing partner, a methodology to implement these payments in an adequate and effective manner. In line with the developed methodology, the following steps were taken to execute the payments:

- i. Updating victims' data: The first step aimed at updating the information of the beneficiaries, including contacts, mobile money phone numbers, as well as the verification of their identities. These updates were made possible through visits by victims to accessible localities. For victims in inaccessible areas, the partner arranged for them to participate in person in the nearest accessible city.
- ii. Communication to beneficiaries: This step consisted of the communication by TFV staff with the beneficiaries, informing them of the decision of the Chamber [REDACTED].
- iii. Reception by the implementing partner of the written confirmation of the victims' choice and acceptance of the lump sum: This step consisted of the reception by the implementing partner of the victims' decision [REDACTED]. The implementing partner then informed the beneficiaries about the details of the payments and about the availability of the [REDACTED]. At this step, the implementing partner also asked the victims if they wanted to receive the payment of the lump sum in instalments.
- iv. Payment of the lump sum by mobile phone: Through this step, the lump sum was paid individually to the victims according to the mobile money policy of the implementing partner and the telephone company. The implementing partner received an acknowledgement of the reception of the payment by the beneficiary from the telephone provider, and additionally, the implementing partner

²⁸[REDACTED]

²⁹ [REDACTED]

³⁰ [REDACTED]

followed up with the victims by phone to ensure they have received the transfer. At this stage, the victims continue receiving advice from [REDACTED].

- v. Follow-up measures: Three and six months after the lump sum is paid to the beneficiaries, the [REDACTED] follow up with the beneficiaries to support them in the use of the funds in accordance with their plans. This exercise also allows the TFV and the implementing partner to measure the impact of these reparations measures in the life of each victim.

72. The TFV has identified so far [REDACTED] former child soldiers victims found eligible in the *Lubanga* case living outside Ituri Province and currently estimates that there are [REDACTED] additional former child soldiers outside Ituri Province entitled to receive the lump sum payments.

73. The TFV has executed the payments of the lump sum in lieu of services for the [REDACTED] victims who could be reached during the second quarter of 2025. [REDACTED] of them participated in the training.

74. The victims who received a lump sum *in lieu* were also provided with a document certifying their participation in the Former Child Soldiers Programme and recognising them in writing as victims of the cases *Lubanga* and *Ntaganda*. This document signifies that their involvement in the programme as beneficiary concludes with the receipt of this lump sum.[REDACTED].

3. Development of specific reparations measures to address specific forms of harm arising out of sexual and gender-based crimes

75. During the reporting period, an evaluation of the SGBV case management process was carried out and care centres were selected to support victims of sexual violence. Care strategies and tools were also developed with the implementing partner and 46 beneficiaries were screened by the expert in SGBV. As a result of this exercise, three beneficiaries were referred for medical care during the reporting period; however as reported above, a total of 155 victims found eligible through the *Lubanga* programme were offered various treatments and services by June 2025.

76. On 6 and 7 May 2025, working sessions were held in Mahagi with the implementing partner, relating to the implementation of the specific reparation measures to address SGBV

victims, including the evaluation of beneficiaries and medical structures to provide care for victims.

77. Following the meetings held in Mahagi, and during the mission to Bunia in May/June 2025, several working sessions were held with the team in charge of implementing the SGBV specific measures. After the stages of evaluation, planning, selection of providers, the TFV participated in Bunia in the training of service providers in different fields. It was also an opportunity to understand the challenges raised by these providers in providing specific services tailored to SGBV victims. This will allow the TFV to improve the quality of the reparative measures provided to this category of victims.

4. Complaints mechanism

78. The complaints mechanism put in place in 2022 has been continuously improved since its inception. Through this mechanism, the TFV receives a monthly beneficiary complaints management report, which records the beneficiaries' complaints, the actions taken to resolve the complaint and an assessment of the beneficiaries' satisfaction on actions taken. These complaints management reports are analysed monthly by the TFV who can then contact the beneficiaries concerned for additional information. In the reporting period, the implementing partner received and handled 27 complaints.

5. Challenges, issues, and incidents

79. *Victims who cannot be located:* Despite having located 39 previously unreachable victims in the reporting period, 130 direct victims remained unreachable by the end of the reporting period (31 March 2025). Accordingly, the measure taken in 2024 to invest into a team responsible for searching for persons in their homes or the homes of their families continues in 2025.

80. *Verification of identity of beneficiaries for intake:* As informed in the previous report, the TFV has strengthened its mechanisms for the verification of identity of the beneficiaries.³¹ This verification exercise is intended to prevent the intake of individuals who may seek to benefit from the programme with the use of (falsified) identification documents under the name of eligible victims.

81. The TFV conducts these verifications on an ongoing basis. However, due to the worsening of the security situation and the travel limitations of the relocated TFV staff

³¹ Second Joint Update Report, paras. 71.

mentioned *supra*, the *in situ* verifications have not taken place as planned since January 2025. This has impacted the intake of new victims who were previously unreachable but were contacted during the reporting period. The TFV resumed the *in situ* verifications during its mission to Bunia in May 2025, enabling the intake of 16 direct victims, as reported above.

82. [REDACTED].

83. [REDACTED]

C. Update report on implementation of symbolic reparations for former child soldiers

84. During the reporting period and extending until end of May 2025, significant progress was made in the construction works at both the Rwampara and Mahagi sites, despite certain challenges and delays.

85. At the Rwampara site, construction works for the multi-purpose hall were substantially completed, with key achievements including the finalisation of the building itself, the installation of the kitchen shelter, and the planting of the external lawn. Despite occasional delays due to adverse weather conditions, maintenance and improvement works at the site are ongoing, including lawn care and general landscaping. The local monitoring committee has played an important role in identifying and carrying out corrective actions, including strengthening site security and raising community awareness about the need to protect the facility. In addition, training activities are planned for a management committee that will be responsible for the proper use, upkeep, and sustainable management of the site.

86. Due to the travel restrictions, a monitoring mission could only take place in Bunia no earlier than from 25 to 30 May 2025, carried out by two TFV representatives. This mission confirmed that the works were satisfactory overall. [REDACTED]³²

87. At the Mahagi site, during the reporting period (including until May 2025), works focused on final finishing tasks, including painting, installation of windows, completion of electrical work, gutter installation, fitting of locks and handles, general cleaning, receiving furniture and equipment, and initial landscaping. Construction works have been completed, and the TFV's implementing partner [REDACTED] provisionally handed over the hall to the local monitoring committee on 24 May 2025.

³² [REDACTED]

88. Between 20 and 23 January 2025, a field mission was carried out in Mahagi by TFV staff to assess the progress of the construction and to begin preparations for the official inauguration and handover of the hall to the community. During this mission, meetings were held with members of the community monitoring committee, local authorities, local suppliers, and the implementing partner. These meetings helped strengthen dialogue and cooperation among all involved and ensured that everyone shared the same vision for the project. They also reinforced the community's sense of responsibility and accountability, which is important for the long-term relevance and sustainability of the facility.

89. Another TFV monitoring mission was conducted in Mahagi from 5 to 8 May 2025. The mission included an on-site inspection, meetings with [REDACTED], and a joint meeting with the monitoring committee and the TFV. The site visit confirmed that the construction was complete, with only minor external works and landscaping still to be finalised. Some minor issues, such as ceiling alignment, will be addressed based on the TFV hired engineer's final report. The joint meeting reviewed the status of the works, commemorative activities, and the preparation of the handover event.

90. The project faced some challenges, including delays in obtaining the selected paint due to local shortages, price fluctuations, limited currency availability, and exchange rate changes. Despite these difficulties, the Mahagi monitoring committee showed strong commitment and closely supervised the entire construction process, including decisions on paint colours and the purchase of furniture, sound equipment, and kitchen utensils.

91. Next steps for Mahagi include formally setting up the management committee, which will be responsible for the use, maintenance, and proper governance of the hall for the benefit of the community. This will be supported by training activities provided by [REDACTED] on how to manage community assets sustainably. The full installation of furniture, sound equipment, kitchen utensils, and other necessary items will also be completed.

92. Overall, both sites have made significant progress, supported by the active engagement of local communities and implementing partners. This has helped strengthen community ownership and accountability and ensures that both facilities will be ready for official handover to their respective communities in July 2025. Inaugural ceremonies to mark the handover of the completed multipurpose halls are scheduled to take place in Rwampara on 14 July 2025 and in Mahagi on 17 July 2025.

93. The implementing partner focused, in consultation with the TFV, during the reporting period and until June 2025 on the finalisation of the sites in Rwampara and Mahagi. The other two sites, in the locations of Tchomia and Katoto are still under construction and require additional funding. Upon a no-cost extension of the contract until 30 June 2025 with the partner organisation[REDACTED], with [REDACTED] as sub-contractor, allocation of resources will be considered by the TFV Board of Directors in July 2025. Furthermore, a cost-extension is subject to the Registrar's decision of the recommendation of the procurement review committee, a process that is currently underway.

94. *Verification by external engineer:* During the reporting period, an external engineer oversaw all technical aspects of the construction process, adherence to design specifications and quality standards across key components, including foundations, walls, roofing, plumbing, electrical systems, carpentry, finishings and safety. The engineer conducted regular site inspections, and was tasked to identify any construction defect, and verify the quality and conformity of materials and installations. He also ensured the proper implementation of safety protocols, issued technical recommendations and maintained continuous communication with the engineers of the implementing partner. Technical supervision, which requires on site visits, will continue until all four buildings have been finalised.

95. The engineer's presence on the ground allowed for a thorough assessment of compliance with technical standards and construction specifications. His expertise enabled him to verify the consistency of materials used, and ensure structural compliance. In addition, his detailed review of technical documents and on-site observations supported an accurate evaluation of the actual costs incurred for the multi-purpose halls, thereby ensuring transparency and accountability in the use of project funds.

V. IMPLEMENTATION OF REPARATIONS FOR VICTIMS OF THE ATTACKS

96. The other group of victims in the case *Ntaganda* concerns the group of victims of the attacks by the UPC/FPLC, which is estimated by the Trial Chamber to consist of about 7,500 victims, including indirect victims.³³

a. Background

97. The TFV recalls that victims of the attacks are to be awarded reparations similar to those already ordered for former child soldier victims in the *Lubanga* case, to promote "equal

³³ *Ntaganda* Addendum to the Reparations Order, para. 343.

reparations to avoid jealousy, animosity or stigmatisation among affected communities and different groups of victims”.³⁴ The Trial Chamber found it therefore appropriate, based on the *Lubanga* reparation implementation, that all victims be provided “with service-based collective reparations with individualised components aimed at addressing their physical, mental, and socio-economic rehabilitation, together with other collective modalities of reparations, which include symbolic and community measures”.³⁵ Only victims of the attacks in urgent needs benefit, at this stage, from initial reparations in the context of the IIP.

98. As such, the following measures were approved by the Trial Chamber: a programme providing the same services to the victims of the attacks as it does to the former child soldiers described above,³⁶ with the additional feature of symbolic and satisfaction measures in relation to the death of Abbé Bwanalunga and the destruction of the Sayo Health Centre.

b. Update report on implementation of reparations for victims of the attacks

99. On 28 February 2025, the Registry submitted the Third Registry Eligibility Report on Reparations, issuing 304 positive eligibility determinations for reparations, among which 58 determinations were relevant to victims of the attacks.³⁷ All 304 positive eligibility determinations were endorsed in March 2025 by the Chamber in its Fourth Decision on the VPRS determinations of victims’ eligibility for reparations and priority status.³⁸ As previously reported,³⁹ the TFV contacts the victims, within 30 days after VPRS has transferred updated contact details to the TFV, to communicate next steps, ensure that contact information and changes to the contact information are recorded, and inform them that they will be kept informed about the status of the development of the programme.

100. As previously informed,⁴⁰ the procurement process for the selection of the implementing partner for the victims of the attacks programme is ongoing.

c. Update report on implementation of the IIP for victims of the attacks in urgent needs

³⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 20.

³⁵ *Ibid.*

³⁶ See *Ntaganda* First Decision on the DIP; *Ntaganda* Second Decision on the DIP.

³⁷ Third Registry Periodic Report on Eligibility for Reparations and Priority Treatment Determinations.

³⁸ Fourth Decision on the VPRS determinations of victims’ eligibility for reparations and priority status, 13 March 2025, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2918](#).

³⁹ Third Update Report, para. 77.

⁴⁰ Third Update Report, para. 78.

101. In 2021, priority victims with urgent needs started receiving services through the IIP programme. Victims of the Attacks in urgent needs were referred to the TFV by their legal representative and assessed for their eligibility and whether they were in urgent needs by the TFV before they received services from the TFV, supported by the TFV implementing partner for the assistance programme[REDACTED].

102. The TFV refers to its previous reports enumerating the IIP measures provided to eligible victims according to their urgent needs, which are organised around three pillars: psychological support, medical support and socio-economic support. Measures provided to priority victims in urgent needs will need to be complemented once the Victims of the Attacks Programme is in place to ensure that all victims in the Victims of the Attacks Programme are treated equally and may receive the same measures.

103. During the reporting period, VPRS transmitted to the TFV a list of 94 and 12 victims in urgent needs whose eligibility was approved by the Chamber on 14 February 2025⁴¹ and 13 March 2025⁴² respectively, all of whom were victims of the attacks. Pursuant to the First Decision on the DIP,⁴³ the TFV contacted them within 30 days of the Trial Chamber's decision on their eligibility.⁴⁴ The process applied was like that described above for contacting former child soldiers referred from VPRS to TFV. TFV held several hybrid meetings with groups of victims admitted by the implementing partner, as TFV staff were not able to travel to Bunia or Mahagi in April, when the intake took place.

104. At the time of filing this report, 92 of these individuals are enrolled in the IIP programme, while 13 individuals remain unreachable despite attempts of contact made at least once a week by way of phone calls and messages. The TFV continues its attempts to contact these victims in order to invite them to participate in the IIP programme.

105. In the reporting period, 31 new victims in urgent needs were admitted in the IIP programme. In total, to date, since the start of the programme for the victims of the attacks, 139 beneficiaries have received medical and psychological support, of which 108 have additionally participated in training or in an income-generating activity.

⁴¹ Third decision on the VPRS determinations of victims' eligibility for reparations and priority status, 14 February 2025, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2914](#)

⁴² Fourth decision on the VPRS determinations of victims' eligibility for reparations and priority status, 13 March 2025, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2918](#).

⁴³ First Registry Periodic Report on Eligibility Determinations for Reparations, 28 June 2024, ICC-01/04-02/06-2901-Conf, para. 16; Email by VPRS to the TFV of 21 August 2024.

⁴⁴ *Ntaganda* First Decision on the DIP, para. 170.

VI. OVERARCHING PROGRAMMATIC ACTIVITIES

106. *Coordination with ICC's sections* – as the implementation of the reparations measures by the TFV is contingent upon the work of PIOS in terms of outreach and that of VPRS in terms of identification, collection of information and determination on the eligibility of victims, the TFV, VPRS, and PIOS inform each other of the progress made and challenges encountered on a regular basis, in particular through a monthly coordination meeting instituted in August 2024, which relates interchangeably to the cases *Ntaganda* and *Ongwen*. At these meetings, VPRS, PIOS, and TFV exchange updates related to identification, verification, communication with victims and affected communities, and other actions undertaken by VPRS and PIOS respectively.

107. *Collaboration* – The TFV has held meetings with VPRS specifically on the implementation of an automated notification system among the two sections for the transmission of new beneficiaries for inclusion into the programmes. Additionally, as referred to above, the TFV and VPRS worked on the development of a protocol for engagement with beneficiaries, to govern interactions with beneficiaries during the notification of eligibility and throughout the implementation period.

108. The TFV has received a list from VPRS related to former child soldiers in the *Ntaganda* case who may have potentially been already included as *Lubanga* victims. During the reporting period, the TFV has started verifying this list to determine if these individuals are indeed the same victims who had been found eligible in the *Lubanga* case. To verify these overlapping victims, the TFV has used a combination of desk review along with a physical verification of victims' files and identity documents in coordination with the implementing partner.

109. The collaboration also consists of joint activities. In the reporting period, the TFV has continued its contribution to PIOS' radio campaign and general outreach campaign.

110. *Monitoring of implementing partners and related matters:* During the various missions reported above, held in April and May 2025, to Kinshasa, Mahagi and Bunia, the TFV carried out the yearly verification checks of the implementing partners and engaged in respect of the planned budgets for the upcoming contractual year. In addition, at the mission to Bunia between 12 May to 9 June 2025, the TFV addressed a number of pending programmatic matters in the Former Child Soldiers Programme, the preparation of the programme's budget for the fifth contractual year, the review of project performance, and of the monitoring plan. The TFV also continued the verification of accounting documents for the Former Child Soldiers Programme

that had started in Kinshasa in the previous month. The TFV held also numerous coordination meetings with the implementing partners.

111. *Human resources:* During the last TFV mission to Bunia in May/June 2025, the TFV carried out the induction of a new resource in charge of liaising with victims. The newly hired person will support the TFV in the process of admission and communication with victims, including the verification of the identity of each victim and the individual follow-up of complaints. The resource will also ensure the individual follow-up of the care of victims and in the coordination of the search for unreachable victims.

VII. FINANCIAL MATTERS

112. As reported in the previous report,⁴⁵ in September 2024, the TFV obligated a total of USD 2,818,720 for the fourth contractual year of implementing partner responsible of the collective component of the Former Child Soldiers Programme. The fifth contractual year is due to start on 1 September 2025. At the time of the filing of this report, the TFV is in the process of taking the necessary financial and administrative decisions to enable the continuation of the programme.

VIII. CONCLUSION

The Trust Fund for Victims respectfully requests the Trial Chamber to take note of the present report.



Deborah Ruiz Verduzco
Executive Director of the Trust Fund for Victims

Dated this 3rd Day of September 2025

⁴⁵ Third Update Report, para. 88.

At The Hague, The Netherlands