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TRIAL CHAMBER II

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

SITUATION IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

IN THE CASE OF THE PROSECUTOR v. THOMAS LUBANGA DYILO

Public

with public Annex B and confidential Annexes A, C and D.

Public Redacted Version of Trust Fund for Victims' Fifth Update Report on the implementation of reparations in the *Lubanga* and *Ntaganda* cases, submitted on 28 October 2025, ICC-01/04-01/06-2927-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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| Registrar
M. Zavala Giler, Osvaldo | ☐ Counsel Support Section |
| ☐ Victims and Witnesses Unit | ☐ Detention Section |
| ☒ Victims Participation and Reparations Section | ☒ Other
Public Information and Outreach Section |

I. BACKGROUND

1. On 30 June 2025, the TFV submitted its fourth 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 (“Fourth Joint Update Report”).¹

2. The TFV hereby submits its fifth update report pursuant to Regulation 58 of the Regulations of the Trust Fund for Victims relevant to the combined implementation of reparations in the *Ntaganda* and *Lubanga* cases,² focusing on the second and third quarters of 2025 (1 April 2025 to 30 September 2025).³ Activities of the TFV additional to those carried out by the implementing partners (“IP”) are reported, as appropriate, until the date of filing of this report.

3. 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 Democratic Republic of the Congo (“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;

¹ Trust Fund for Victims' Fourth Update Report on the implementation of reparations in the *Lubanga* and *Ntaganda* cases with confidential Annexes A, B, C, D and E, 30 June 2025, ICC-01/04-02/06-3572-Conf (“Fourth Joint Update Report”). A public redacted version was notified on 3 September 2025: [ICC-01/04-01/06-3572-Red](#).

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](#).

- iii. other programme support activities for victims in both cases which were conducted by the TFV in the relevant period; and
- iv. financial matters.

II. CLASSIFICATION OF THE REPORT

4. 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. Annex A is a work product of the Registry for Court-internal purposes and has therefore been filed as confidential. Annex B is filed public as it refers to the media coverage of ceremonies, featuring information and documents in the public domain. Annex C and Annex D contains the names, signatures, and pictures of ICC staff members and members of communities, including victims, and are therefore filed confidentially.

III. SECURITY SITUATION

5. [REDACTED]

IV. IMPLEMENTATION OF REPARATIONS FOR FORMER CHILD SOLDIERS

6. 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.

A. Background

7. 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

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](#).

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, paras 12ff. A public redacted version was notified on 2 September 2024: [ICC-01/04-02/06-2900-Red](#). ("First Joint Update Report")

reparations in the *Lubanga* case through the *Ntaganda* case, insofar as former child soldiers are concerned.

8. 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 victims suffered due to rape and sexual slavery,⁶ and of that of the children born out of rape or sexual slavery who were recognised as direct victims.⁷ Second, the Trial Chamber recognised transgenerational harm for all children of direct victims, provided that they can establish the existence of such harm.⁸

9. 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

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

11. 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 initially planned to be implemented over the period 2021

⁶ *Ntaganda* Reparations Order, 8 March 2021, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2659](#), 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 of 8 March 2021, 14 July 2023, ICC-01/04-02/06-2858-Conf. (See, *Ntaganda* Addendum, paras. 196-197).

⁹ [REDACTED]

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.

to 2026. Depending on the number of additional former child soldiers determined eligible by VPRS through the *Ntaganda* case, the TFV is currently planning for the potential extension of potential extension of eventuality that it may need to extend the programme for such victims beyond 2026. In line with the Financial Rules and Regulations of the Court, the renewal of the contract with [REDACTED] for a fifth contractual year starting from 1 September 2025 has been submitted to the Procurement Review Committee (“PRC”). If the PRC was to issue a positive recommendation, the Registrar’s approval could be sought and the renewal signed.

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

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

14. 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

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.

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

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

15. 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

16. 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

17. 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 dependants 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.

18. 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 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.

19. 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

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

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

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.

20. As part of the vocational training component, beneficiaries may choose between two options. The first is (i) a basic entrepreneurship 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

21. 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.

22. Currently, it takes on average 18 months for a beneficiary victim to participate in the programme, from the initial consultation to the last payment of educational support. The participation time may be longer, subject to medical needs and training choices.

23. In the first three years of the programme, the implementation focused on victims in Ituri Province. From the fourth contractual year, and after approval by the Chamber,¹⁸ the TFV has started to address the rehabilitation measures for eligible victims outside of Ituri Province, who received a lump sum *in lieu* [REDACTED].¹⁹

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).

¹⁸ Decision on the Trust Fund for Victims’ second submission of additional information on the Draft Implementation Plan (lump sum *in lieu*), para. 24

¹⁹ *Ibid*, para. 21

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

25. 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. The first category of indirect victims receive the same measures and benefits, and participate in the same process, as direct victims. Where both parents are found eligible as indirect victims, only one of them will be treated in the same way as the direct victim, and the other parent (and potential siblings), like other indirect victims who are family members.²⁰

26. For victims who attempted to prevent the commission of the crimes (second category) and intervening victims (third category), the same services are available as for direct victims.²¹ Given the Trial Chamber did not presume harm for these two categories of victims,²² the services they will receive are determined based on the harm they suffered when pre-empting or intervening in the crimes. Accordingly, all these victims benefit from a personalised intake and thereafter will gain access to appropriate and tailored psychological and medical support, insofar as they require such services and, in particular, their current physical harm is linked to their intervention at the time the crimes were committed. Moreover, should they demonstrate economic or material harm due to such interventions, socio-economic support measures are also available to them.

27. Family members of direct victims (4), who are also deemed to be indirect victims, benefit from a personalised intake and thereafter will receive appropriate and tailored psychological and, if linked to the psychological harm suffered, physical support.

28. The TFV has reviewed more than 500 application forms of indirect victims found eligible through the *Lubanga* or more recently the *Ntaganda* eligibility process, identifying their category, and the harms they suffered, in order to proceed to their enrolment and provision of services according to their rehabilitation needs. The inclusion of the indirect victims into the programme has started during the reporting period.

29. Upon reviewing the application forms and accompanying materials (documents), the TFV found that [REDACTED] was deemed an intervening victim without any family ties,

²⁰ First Joint Update Report, para. 44.

²¹ Fourth Joint Update Report, para. 26.

²² *Ntaganda* Reparations Order, para. 145, which does not establish a presumption of harm for intervening victims or victims preventing the commission of the crime.

while another [REDACTED] victims who were categorised as family members had stated having intervened or attempted to prevent the commission of the crimes. They had either actively attempted to intervene at the time of the conscription, or had tried to retrieve their family member from the UPC/FPLC soon after the conscription or enlistment. In their application forms, they have indicated that they have suffered psychological and physical harm when intervening and were therefore referred to the implementing partner for intake of the relevant psychological and health-related services. At the time of the intake process, the TFV requested the implementing partner to assess whether the physical harm suffered at the time of the crimes still persists today and requires treatment. Material harm or long-term impact on economic conditions or life plans were not demonstrated in the documents, except in the case of [REDACTED] intervening victims, who stated they had suffered sexual and gender-based violence while attempting to retrieve their children from the UPC/FPLC. Accordingly, these victims, in line with presumptions applied under the principles of reparations to victims of sexual and gender-based violence,²³ will have access to socio-economic measures in the same way as direct victims.

30. The TFV will continue to sensitise the implementing partner in relation to intervening victims, and the partner in turn will seek guidance from the TFV when appropriate.

31. 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 (fifth category) receive psychological care tailored to their harm.²⁴ To date, no individual has yet been referred to the TFV by VPRS under this category.

32. *Sexual and gender-based violence victims:* Since the start of implementation of the *Ntaganda* Final Implementation Plan in 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 (SGBV).²⁵ The SGBV expert and their team (i) assess the compliance of the rehabilitation measures provided to SGBV victims in the programme with national and international

²³ *Ntaganda* Reparations Order, para. 145.

²⁴ 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, para. 215. A public redacted version is available: [ICC-01/04-02/06-2750-Anx1-Red](#).

²⁵ Trust Fund for Victim's 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, 28 February 2025, ICC-01/04-02/06-2915-Conf-Exp, para. 61. A public redacted version is available: [ICC-01/04-02/06-2915-Red](#). ("Third Joint Update Report").

standards, (ii) review the files of beneficiaries in the programme, (iii) provide tailored care and accompaniment to the victim during the rehabilitation cycle, and (iv) provide training in SGBV care to service providers of the programme.

33. The assessment of the compliance with the measures focuses on several key aspects: the adequacy of the medical care structures, the tools utilised in providing psychological and medical care, the level of training of the project staff, and the overall organisation of the care pathway.

34. In addition, selected healthcare providers in the programme receive specialised training from the SGBV expert on a range of themes. These include the care of victims of historical sexual violence in the context of armed conflict, the directives and orientations of the National Strategy to Combat SGBV, and the applicable protocols to ensure an effective, context-appropriate response aligned with the beneficiaries' needs. The training further covers active listening techniques; the components and strategic axes 4 and 5 of the National Strategy to Combat SGBV;²⁶ psychological and psychosocial support; case management; and also focuses on the long-term consequences of SGBV given that the harm occurred 20 years ago. The overall objective is to strengthen the capacity of these providers through a holistic approach that integrates physical health, mental health, psychosocial well-being and SGBV considerations, thereby ensuring the provision of comprehensive and appropriate care.

35. Furthermore, the SGBV expert undertakes a detailed review of the case files of all former child soldiers enrolled in the programme, found eligible both in the *Ntaganda* and *Lubanga* cases, including those who have joined the programme in 2021 and have already benefitted from services. This review enables the pre-identification of victims of SGBV. Following this stage, the SGBV expert and their team conduct individual interviews with these victims, compile complete SGBV files, including clear accounts and individualised rehabilitation plans tailored to each case.

²⁶ République Démocratique du Congo, Ministre du Genre, Famille et Enfant, 'Stratégie Nationale de Lutte Contre les Violences Basées sur le Genre Révisée (SNVBG Révisée)', Décembre 2019: Component 4 is structured around four strategic axes: 1) Supporting national plans to combat GBV for defence and security services; 2) Building the capacity of security and defence services on GBV issues; 3) Building the capacity of civil society organizations on GBV and conflict-related sexual violence; 4) Supporting the socioeconomic reintegration of women and girls who have left armed groups. (This axis is a response of the Collective Reparations project). Component 5 covers five strategic axes: 1) Providing case management and psychosocial support to victims of GBV; 2) Providing medical assistance to victims; 3) Providing case management and referral of victims to judicial structures and their follow-up; 4) Providing socioeconomic reintegration to victims of GBV; 5) Strengthen social assistance services. Component 5 covers five strategic axes: 1) Providing case management and psychosocial support to victims of GBV; 2) Providing medical assistance to victims; 3) Providing case management and referral of victims to judicial structures and their follow-up; 4) Providing socioeconomic reintegration to victims of GBV; 5) Strengthen social assistance services.

36. [REDACTED]

37. *Monitoring:* Throughout the process, the TFV and the implementing partner continuously monitor the effectiveness of the rehabilitative activities through ongoing communication with victims and service providers, as well as through the established complaints mechanism. This ensures a direct line of communication between the TFV and the victims, thereby facilitating the prompt adoption of any necessary remedial measures.

2. Overview of symbolic reparations

38. *Memorialisation centres and mobile memorialisation initiatives:* 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.

39. 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.

40. 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).

41. 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.

42. 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.

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

43. The present report covers: activities of the implementing partner that took place in the second (April through June) and third quarters (July through September) of 2025, which is referred to as the “IP reporting period”; and activities of the TFV until October 2025.²⁷

44. By the end of the IP reporting period, 1,875 (1,748 direct victims and 127 indirect victims) 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. While 257 victims found eligible in the *Ntaganda* case have been enrolled in the Programme.

45. Table 1 illustrates the rate of intake into the Former Child Soldiers Programme of victims, and deemed eligible in the cases *Lubanga and Ntaganda*, with 2,132 in total enrolled in the programme by 30 September 2025.

Table 1: Total number of victims enrolled (Former Child Soldiers Programme)
Number of victims enrolled in the programme by 30 September 2025

Gender	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Female	35	132	103	158	205	633
Male	153	535	279	296	236	1,499
Total	188	667	382	454	441	2,132

1. Impact of the security situation on the programme

46. The impact on the programme derived from the security situation in Eastern DRC remained, in general terms, unchanged during the IP reporting period.²⁸

²⁷ As anticipated in the *Lubanga* Twenty-fourth Update Report, para. 30.

²⁸ See Fourth Joint Update Report, para. 6.

47. Victims' access to the TFV's implementing partner's service providers in Ituri Province, including hospitals, was possible throughout the IP reporting period. Travel restrictions from Ituri province to the Kivu provinces due to closed air space and closed airports, in particular that of Goma, remained in force. As a result, victims requiring specialised care kept being referred to [REDACTED].²⁹ The implementing partner is exploring other service providers in other parts of the DRC like [REDACTED] with specialised care institutions to reduce the costs of taking victims to [REDACTED] for specialised treatment.

48. [REDACTED]

2. Enrolment of new beneficiaries

Intake during the reporting period

49. During the IP reporting period, 421 additional beneficiaries (294 direct victims and 127 indirect victims) were enrolled in the Former Child Soldiers programme, including victims found eligible both in the *Lubanga* and *Ntaganda* cases.

50. 46 direct victims and 127 indirect victims found eligible in the *Lubanga* case were enrolled in the Programme during the IP reporting period.

51. 248 direct victims found eligible in the *Ntaganda* case were enrolled in the Programme during the IP reporting period.

Intake of victims found eligible in the Ntaganda case

52. To this date, 602 victims of crimes against former child soldiers have been found eligible in the *Ntaganda* case by VPRS and their eligibility endorsed by the Chamber.³⁰

53. To implement the Trial Chamber's decision that the TFV shall inform the victims of the next steps within 30 days after their eligibility determination,³¹ the TFV and VPRS agreed in

²⁹ *Ibid*, para. 41.

³⁰ First Registry Notification of VPRS Determinations of Victims' Eligibility for Reparations and/or Priority Status, 23 January 2024, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2890](#), paras 2-4; First Registry Periodic Report on Eligibility Determinations for Reparations, 28 June 2024, ICC-01/04-02/06-2901-Conf, paras 14-19 and 38. A public redacted version is available: [ICC-01/04-02/06-2901-Red](#); Second Registry Periodic Report on Eligibility Determinations for Reparations, 28 October 2024, ICC-01/04-02/06-2906-Conf, paras 15-19 and 33. A public redacted version is available: [ICC-01/04-02/06-2906-Red](#); Transmission of VPRS Determinations of Victims' Eligibility for Reparations and Priority Status, 5 February 2025, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2913](#), paras 1-4; Third Registry Periodic Report on Eligibility Determinations for Reparations, 28 February 2025, ICC-01/04-02/06-2916-Conf, paras 18-22 and 35. A public redacted version is available, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2916-Red](#); Fourth Registry Periodic Report on Eligibility Determinations for Reparations, 27 June 2025, ICC-01/04-02/06-2922-Conf, paras. 14-19 and 31. A public redacted version is available, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2922-Red](#).

³¹ *Ntaganda* First Decision on the DIP, para. 170.

July 2024 on the following process: the TFV needs to contact the victims within 30 days after VPRS has informed the victims of their eligibility. VPRS informs on the same day the TFV that such notification took place. VPRS then also transfers the updated 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.

54. This process is the basis for a protocol of communication developed by VPRS and the TFV together to ensure that their way of communicating with the victims is aligned in line with the do no harm principle.³²

55. As previously reported, between April and May 2025, the TFV received [REDACTED] transmissions from VPRS of updated contact details of eligible former child soldier who were notified by VPRS of their eligibility.³³ The TFV has proceeded to reach out to them within 30 days of such notification in line with the above-mentioned protocol. The TFV has contacted beneficiaries directly by telephone and through SMS, including through calls made from Kampala, Uganda, using their updated contact information provided by VPRS.

56. As a result of this process, the TFV referred to its implementing partner all the victims that the TFV could reach; thus, 223 victims were referred to the implementing partner while 47 victims remain unreachable, despite the TFV's many and continuous attempts to locate them.

57. In the IP reporting period, the TFV also encountered a number of victims who were reached and referred to the partner, but who then became unreachable. Out of the 223 victims referred to the implementing partner, 12 victims became unreachable after their referral. The TFV is in the process of collecting information as to the underlying reasons, which may be related to security challenges in the province. In any case, both the TFV and the implementing partner continue to reach out to the victims that could not yet or not anymore be contacted.

58. In sum, 211 of the [REDACTED] victims whose names were transmitted by VPRS during the IP reporting period have been included in the programme.

59. On 27 June 2025, the Registry submitted the Fourth Registry Eligibility Report on Reparations, issuing 71 positive eligibility determinations for reparations for former child soldier victims, all of whom are indirect victims.³⁴ All 71 positive eligibility determinations

³² Fourth Joint Update Report, paras 47-48.

³³ *Ibid.*

³⁴ Fourth Registry Periodic Report on Eligibility for Reparations and Priority Treatment Determinations, 27 June 2025, ICC-01/04-02/06-2922-Conf, para. 19. A public redacted version is available: [ICC-01/04-02/06-2922-Red](#).

were endorsed in July 2025 by the Chamber in its Fifth Decision on the VPRS determinations of victims' eligibility for reparations and priority status.³⁵ At the time of the filing of this report, the TFV has not yet been informed by VPRS a) that the 71 victims were notified of their eligibility, and b) of their updated contact details.

Intake of victims found eligible in the Lubanga case

60. In the *Lubanga* case, 2,471 victims were found eligible, of which 585 are indirect victims and the others are direct victims.³⁶

61. As previously reported,³⁷ in June 2025, the process of admission of the first indirect victims in the *Lubanga* case took place. At the end of the IP reporting period, a total of 127 indirect victims were enrolled in the programme.

62. During the IP reporting period, 46 direct victims found eligible in the *Lubanga* case were enrolled in the programme. Bringing the total number of direct victims of *Lubanga* to 1,748. As detailed in paragraph 91 below, a significant number of direct and indirect victims are currently unreachable. As reported previously,³⁸ 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 six victims being located during the IP 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, the TFV explained the next steps and provided the victims with a timeline for their first contact and intake session with the implementing partner.³⁹

Intake informative sessions

63. During the IP reporting period, the TFV and the implementing partner have continued carrying out joint intake sessions with new beneficiaries to address any concerns they may have.

³⁵ Fifth Decision on the VPRS determinations of victims' eligibility for reparations and priority status, 11 July 2025, ICC-01/04-02/06-2924, para. 10.

³⁶ Twelfth Decision on the TFV's administrative decisions on applications for reparations and additional matters, 30 August 2023, ICC-01/04-01/06-3558-Conf, para. 11. A public redacted version is available: [ICC-01/04-01/06-3558-Red](#).

³⁷ Fourth Joint Update Report, para. 57.

³⁸ Trust Fund for Victims' Second 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-01/04-02/06-2907, paras 69-70 ("Second Joint Update Report"); See also Third Joint Update Report, para. 43.

³⁹ See also *Lubanga* V01 Final Report, paras 15-17.

Conducting intake sessions in small groups provides a safe environment for beneficiaries, while also ensuring clear information as to what beneficiaries should expect from the programme, and therefore reinforcing transparency about the programme and trust in the implementing partner. The TFV staff actively participates in victim admission sessions, staff based in [REDACTED] participates remotely and in person during missions, while the local staff, in particular, the TFV victim liaison assistant permanently represents the TFV during orientation and awareness-raising sessions for the admission of new victims.

64. Since June 2025, the TFV has participated in a total of 12 orientation and admission sessions for direct and indirect victims into the former child soldiers programme. During the latest TFV mission to Bunia in September 2025, the TFV participated in person in two sessions for the admission of indirect victims found eligible through the *Lubanga* case.

65. These sessions are informative in nature to enable the beneficiaries to better understand the reparations process, the roles and responsibilities of and the channels of communication between the different stakeholders of the programme. Beneficiaries are encouraged to pose questions and express concerns about the programme to the TFV and implementing partner staff.

66. During the two informative sessions for indirect victims referred to above, participants overall expressed their satisfaction and gratitude for the reparations provided to their children and direct family members, the former child soldiers (direct victims), while some participants expressed their disappointment for not receiving the same socio-economic rehabilitation measures as direct victims have.

3. Progress concerning mental health and physical care

a. Mental health care

67. During the IP reporting period, 284 beneficiaries were screened for psychological care, and 179 received psychological rehabilitation. This brings the total number of victims screened for psychological care since the start of the programme to 1,935, and to 1,381 the number of victims that had completed psychological rehabilitation.

Table 2: Mental health care (Former Child Soldiers Programme)
Number of victims who have completed psychological rehabilitation
(status: 30 September 2025)

Gender	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Female	18	101	78	29	119	345
Male	102	310	251	116	257	1,036
Total	120	411	229	145	376	1,381

68. Table 2 sets out the number of victims who have completed their respective treatments of psychological rehabilitation as of 30 September 2025.⁴⁰

b. Physical health care

69. During the IP reporting period, 266 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 1,880. In the IP reporting period, 244 victims benefitted from primary and secondary care. 43 victims benefitted from specialist care (prosthesis and surgery). Since the start of the programme until the end of September 2025, 1,482 victims completed the medical rehabilitation treatment.

Table 3: Physical health care (Former Child Soldiers Programme)
Number of victims who have completed medical rehabilitation
(status: 30 September 2025)

Gender	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Female	23	40	131	134	29	357
Male	136	494	126	330	39	1,125
Total	159	534	257	464	68	1,482

70. Table 3 sets out the number of victims who have completed their course of medical rehabilitation/physical care per year as of 30 September 2025.

⁴⁰ In the Fourth Joint Update Report, Table 2 erroneously showed the figures for victims screened for psychological care instead of victims who had completed treatment.

4. Progress concerning socio-economic rehabilitation

a. Trainings offered (entrepreneurship basic training and vocational training)

71. During the IP reporting period, 287 beneficiaries completed the entrepreneurship basic training. While 180 beneficiaries were enrolled in a vocational training, and 84 victims completed their vocational training leading to a work qualification. In total since the start of the programme, 1,848 benefitted from entrepreneurship basic training and 885 victims enrolled in vocational training leading to a work qualification.

b. Income-generating activities

72. During the IP reporting period, 176 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 1,704 beneficiaries.

Table 4: IGA cash grant (Former Child Soldiers Programme)
Number of victims who received a cash grant to start IGAs
(status: 30 September 2025)

Gender	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Female	0	87	86	285	82	540
Male	0	347	175	534	108	1,164
Total	0	434	261	819	190	1,704

73. Table 4 sets out the number of victims who have received the cash grant to set up their incoming generating activities per year as of 30 September 2025.

c. Educational support

74. In the IP reporting period, 536 new beneficiaries and dependants received education support to attend primary or secondary education. So far, 3,720 beneficiaries and their dependants benefitted from educational support since the beginning of the programme. By the end of September 2025, 1,606 victims had completed the educational support component.

75. A total of 373 beneficiaries have benefitted from university support since the start of the programme. In the IP reporting period, 20 new beneficiaries or their close family members (spouse or biological child) have benefitted from university support. By the end of September 2025, 191 victims have completed the university education component

Table 5: Educational support (Former Child Soldiers Programme)
Number of new victims and dependants receiving educational support
(status: 30 September 2025)

Gender	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Female	179	633	173	593	300	1,878
Male	185	635	171	599	252	1,842
Total	364	1,268	344	1,192	552	3,720

Table 5.1: Educational support (Former Child Soldiers Programme)
Number of victims and dependants who completed the educational support
component
(status: 30 September 2025)

Gender	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Female	0	80	127	153	78	438
Male	0	286	304	421	157	1168
Total	0	366	431	574	235	1,606

Table 5.2: Educational support (Former Child Soldiers Programme)
Number of victims who have completed university education
(status: 30 September 2025)

Gender	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Female	0	8	11	34	11	64
Male	0	30	22	54	21	127
Total	0	38	33	88	32	191

76. Table 5 sets out the number of victims who have been receiving educational support as of 30 September 2025. Table 5.1 shows the number of victims and their dependants who

completed the educational support component per year as of 30 September 2025. Table 5.2 presents the number of victims who have completed university education per year as of 30 September 2025.

d. Lump sum in lieu of services

77. [REDACTED].⁴¹ In total, as of 30 September 2025, the TFV has paid the lump sum *in lieu* to [REDACTED] victims residing outside Ituri province. During the IP reporting period, the implementing partner has located [REDACTED] additional victims residing outside Ituri and will proceed to the payments following the methodology previously described.⁴²

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

78. Since the evaluation of the programme carried out by the SGBV expert, as previously reported,⁴³ the TFV has followed up, during the IP reporting period, the implementation of the recommendations made by the expert to improve the SGBV case management and holistic rehabilitation services tailored to SGBV according to national and international standards.

79. During the IP reporting period, the activities focused on four aspects, including the signing of amendments to the protocol with the care structures, the strengthening of the capacities of care providers [REDACTED], the evaluation of survivors after psychological screening and confirmation of cases, and the psychological and physical care of victims.

80. After evaluation by the implementing partner of the appropriateness of the services provided by four approved healthcare institutions, the memoranda of understanding with these centres were renewed. [REDACTED].

81. Additionally, the SGBV expert, in collaboration with the lead psychologist, conducted a capacity-building session in [REDACTED] for [REDACTED] service providers. [REDACTED] The training focused on the national strategy for addressing sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), as well as on the provision of care for victims within the framework of the former child soldiers programme.

⁴¹ [REDACTED].

⁴² Fourth Joint Update Report, paras 68-74.

⁴³ *Ibid*, para. 29.

82. During the IP reporting period, [REDACTED] interviews with victims for the assessment of their SGBV file took place, and as a result, [REDACTED] new victims were admitted for specialised SGBV care. [REDACTED].

83. From April to September 2025, [REDACTED] victims received psychological care, and [REDACTED] received specialised medical care related to their specific SGBV harms. In total since the start of the programme, [REDACTED] victims of sexual and gender-based crimes received psychological treatment and [REDACTED] received medical treatment according to their specific harms suffered.

84. In addition to the previously reported working sessions and trainings held in May 2025 with the implementing partner, the TFV, during the September 2025 mission to Bunia, also addressed the SGBV-related measures with the implementing partner. This was related to the implementation of the specific reparation measures to address SGBV victims, including the evaluation of beneficiaries and medical structures to provide them with care.⁴⁴ Given that in September 2025 a new SGBV expert began working, the TFV conducted a number of work sessions with the new SGBV expert to ensure that procedures and processes started previously continue.

85. [REDACTED].⁴⁵

6. Complaints mechanism

86. 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.

87. During the IP reporting period, the implementing partner received and processed a total of 59 complaints. Of these, 44 were deemed founded and 15 unfounded. The unfounded complaints primarily involved care requests unrelated to the harm suffered, or claims for school

⁴⁴ *Ibid*, para. 76.

⁴⁵ First Decision on the Trust Fund for Victims' Draft Implementation Plan for Reparations, 11 August 2023, ICC-01/04-02/06-2860-Conf, para. 185 ("Ntaganda First Decision on DIP"). A public redacted version is available: [ICC-01/04-02/06-2860-Red](#).

fees, transportation, training, or income-generating activity (IGA) support that had already been provided.

88. The 44 founded complaints mainly concerned the payment of school fees for the start of the September 2025 academic year, as well as transport costs related to training and literacy programs that victims were awaiting. Following verification procedures, the implementing partner resolved all pending benefits. The TFV approached a sample of beneficiaries who complained and those beneficiaries confirmed receipt of the payments.

89. Additionally, the TFV now maintains its own complaint register, where it systematically records all cases submitted directly by victims to TFV staff. During the IP reporting period, TFV registered 24 complaints, which were subsequently forwarded to [REDACTED] for follow-up. Each case was documented in the register managed by the Victims Liaison Assistant and is regularly monitored by TFV staff [REDACTED].

7. Databases of beneficiaries

90. During the IP reporting period the TFV continued with the implementation of a consolidated online database for the Former Child Soldiers, for both the *Lubanga* and *Ntaganda* cases. This database aims at providing an accurate and updated view of all the information available concerning the victims, from their eligibility until they complete the cycle of rehabilitation in the programme. In this database, relevant information related to the reparations cycle of the victims is recorded, e.g. the category of victim (direct or indirect and what kind of indirect victim), the kind of harm suffered, the contact details, all TFV attempts to reach out to eligible victims, date of referral to the implementing partner, as well as the rehabilitation services provided.

91. [REDACTED].

92. [REDACTED].

93. [REDACTED].

8. Challenges, issues, and incidents

94. *Victims who cannot be located:* - *Lubanga* victims - Despite the continuous efforts of the TFV and the implementing partner, as noted in previous reports,⁴⁶ 34 direct victims remain

⁴⁶ Fourth Joint Update Report, para. 79.

unreachable since the start of the programme, and 90 direct victims who have started receiving services in the programme, such as psychological and medical care in some cases, have become momentarily unreachable. In addition, there are currently more than 400 indirect victims who could not yet be reached despite ongoing contact attempts through SMS and phone calls.

95. *Ntaganda* victims - As described above in paragraph 56, 47 of the victims found eligible in the *Ntaganda* case transmitted by VPRS to the TFV remain unreachable. In addition, 12 victims first reached and referred to [REDACTED] are currently unreachable. Accordingly, the measure taken in 2024 to invest into a team responsible for searching for unreachable victims in their homes or the homes of their families continues in 2025, reinforced in the IP reporting period by the hiring of a victims' liaison assistant to support these efforts.

96. [REDACTED].

97. [REDACTED].

98. [REDACTED].

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

99. During the IP reporting period, significant progress was made in the implementation of symbolic reparations for former child soldiers. Notably, the completion and official handover of the multi-purpose memorial halls in Rwampara and Mahagi marked a major milestone. These ceremonies, attended by high-ranking provincial officials and community members, represented a meaningful step toward victims' healing and community reconciliation. Concurrently, important advances were achieved in the ongoing construction of the Tchomia and Katoto sites, despite challenges, particularly those related to the prevailing security situation.

100. At the Rwampara site, construction works for the memorialisation hall were completed, despite the delays previously reported. The community multi-purpose hall (*salle polyvalente*) named by the community "*Salle de la Paix*" was handed over to the community by the TFV during a ceremony on 14 July 2025 in the presence of the military governor of the Ituri Province in Rwampara representing the Congolese government. In addition, the ceremony counted with the presence of more than 300 participants including victims, traditional and religious leaders, representatives of the local communities, NGOs, UN and other international agencies, several press outlets including the national radio and television agency. The TFV country staff, led by

the TFV programme manager, were also present at the ceremony. The ceremony received wide media coverage at the local and national levels. Examples of the media coverage, including newspapers, radio, tv and online media are included in Annex B.

101. At the Mahagi site, construction works were also finished and the community multi-purpose hall named by the community “*Salle commémoratif de la Paix de Mahagi*” was handed over to the community by the TFV during a ceremony on 17 July 2025. The ceremony at Mahagi counted also with the presence of over 300 participants, including representatives of victims, community leaders, local and international organisations, several press outlets including the national radio and television agency, a representative of the governor of the Province of Ituri, as well as staff from the TFV including the TFV programme manager. The ceremony equally received wide media coverage at the local and national levels, examples of the coverage for this ceremony are also included in annex B.

102. These ceremonies were a powerful moment of collective reflection and shared recognition, highlighting the dignity and resilience of the victims in a visible way. They represented a significant step in a long journey that started in 2015, when the TFV conducted the first consultations with the communities concerned in order to determine, in a participatory manner, the most appropriate form of collective symbolic reparation. A process that was continued in collaboration with the implementing partner [REDACTED] with a series of extensive consultations to ensure that the proposed reparations truly addressed the harms experienced by former child soldiers, their families and communities. Pictures of these ceremonies are included in annex D.

103. As referred above in paragraph 41, the local monitoring committees, composed of victims, members of civil society and representatives of local authorities, accompanied each phase of the design and construction of these sites. These monitoring committees ensured transparency, inclusiveness, quality and fairness throughout the process. The multipurpose rooms given to the communities will be managed by management committees, which are composed in part by the same members as those of the monitoring committees. Their mission is to ensure transparent and efficient management of the halls for the benefit of the communities. It should be noted that these committees have been formed by the implementing partner, in collaboration with the TFV, and that they will benefit from support for a period of three months. The handover documents signed by the members of the management committees, provincial authorities and TFV representatives along with the regulations of the management committees are included in Annex C.

104. In September 2025, the TFV held meetings with the managing committees of the Rwampara and Mahagi halls, as well as with representatives of the implementing partner. During these meetings it was noted that the Rwampara community hall, is regularly used by community members for peacebuilding activities, as well as a venue for community events like conferences/workshops, and others. With regard to the Mahagi Peace Memorial Centre (CECOPAM), since its inauguration, it has gradually established itself as a dynamic community space that is useful to the local population. It has already hosted several activities, including peace awareness sessions for members of the community conflict mediation group, as well as academic and religious activities.

105. During the IP reporting period, the TFV made sustained efforts to provide additional funding for the completion of the Tchomia and Katoto memorialisation sites. In July, the TFV Board of Directors approved an allocation of supplementary funds for this purpose. Subsequently, the TFV submitted a request to the Registry's Procurement Review Committee to increase the contract value with the implementing partner. This process culminated in the extension of the contract with [REDACTED], enabling the continuation of construction works at the two additional sites.

106. As a result, construction work in the Tchomia site progressed satisfactorily, with no major constraints at this stage. The work has progressed with the external plastering, the roofing, the electrical installation and the reception of the doors. The next steps concern the internal plastering, the installation of the gutters and the continuation of the electrical work. However, the lack of liquidity at the local bank delayed execution, due to the difficulty to pay suppliers. The ceremony for the handover of the memorialisation hall to the community is planned to take place in December 2025.

107. In Katoto, construction work progressed more slowly than expected due to several challenges, including the proliferation of checkpoints on the road, persistent insecurity issues in the area, persistent insecurity on the Bunia–Katoto road, leading to an increase in the cost of transporting construction materials. The limited availability of cash at the bank was also problematic. These constraints have considerably slowed down the pace of implementation of activities. During the IP reporting period, the work focused on the raising of the walls, the framework, the septic tank as well as the manufacture of doors and windows. The next steps include the further elevation of the walls and the completion of the framework. The ceremony for the handover of the memorialisation hall to the community is planned also to take place in December 2025.

108. [REDACTED]. Nevertheless, monitoring efforts continued effectively. These efforts were supported by the active engagement of local communities and the implementing partner, who provided weekly progress reports to the TFV. In addition, an external engineer contracted by the TFV ensures continued oversight of the construction activities and will conduct final technical assessments.

V. IMPLEMENTATION OF REPARATIONS FOR VICTIMS OF THE ATTACKS

109. 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.⁴⁷

a. Background

110. 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 reparations to avoid jealousy, animosity or stigmatisation among affected communities and different groups of victims”.⁴⁸ 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”.⁴⁹

111. 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,⁵⁰ 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.

112. In the Reparations Order, Trial Chamber VI directed the TFV to propose reparations measures for priority victims in urgent needs.⁵¹ Accordingly, on 8 June 2021, the TFV submitted an initial draft implementation plan (“IDIP”)⁵² and, on 23 July 2021, the Trial

⁴⁷ *Ntaganda* Addendum to the Reparations Order, para. 343.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 20.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*

⁵⁰ See *Ntaganda* First Decision on the DIP; *Ntaganda* Second Decision on the DIP.

⁵¹ *Ntaganda* Reparations Order, para 252.

⁵² Annex A ‘Initial Draft Implementation Plan with focus on Priority Victims’, to the Report on Trust Fund’s Preparation for Draft Implementation Plan, 8 June 2021, ICC-01/04-02/06-2676-Conf. A public redacted version is available: [ICC-01/04-02/06-2676-AnxA-Corr-Red.](#)

Chamber partly approved it.⁵³ In 2021, priority victims with urgent needs started receiving services through the initial implementation plan (“IIP”) programme. Since 2024, VPRS is in charge of the eligibility and assessment for priority treatment of victims in urgent needs. Once endorsed by the Trial Chamber, VPRS refers the victims to the TFV for inclusion into the IIP Programme.⁵⁴

113. In the IIP Programme, eligible victims benefit from services personalised according to their urgent needs and organised around three pillars: psychological support, medical support and socio-economic support. Following intake into the programme, beneficiaries are provided with psychological support in the form of a basic intervention at a *centre d’écoute*, psychological support with a specialist or treatment within a specialised structure. In parallel, medical needs are addressed with interventions ranging from a simple treatment to surgery for the most severe cases. Lastly, socio-economic reparations are awarded through attendance to a basic training in entrepreneurship, and the financing of an income generating activity, if any. Follow-up sessions and capacity strengthening activities are organised after the beneficiaries have started their income generating activities. All victims’ costs associated with their participation in the programme, such as transportation costs from their place of residence to a medical structure, are covered.

114. Reparations measures provided to priority victims in urgent needs in the IIP Programme are similar to reparations measures provided to Former Child Soldiers benefitting from the main programme, albeit a bit more limited (for instance, concerning socio-economic rehabilitation measures, the sum received to support an income-generating activity as well as the choice of training are more limited than that received through the Former Child Soldiers Programme. Hence, the IIP measures will therefore be complemented to ensure that all victims are treated equally and receive the same measures.

115. Only victims of the attacks in urgent needs benefit, at this stage, from initial reparations in the context of the IIP as any former child soldiers found eligible by VPRS benefit directly from the Former Child Soldiers Programme in place.

⁵³ Decision on the TFV’s Initial Draft Implementation Plan with focus on priority victims, 23 July 2021, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2696](#).

⁵⁴ *Ntaganda* First Decision on DIP, para 185.

116. *Apology*: In addition to the abovementioned measures, measures related to an apology from Mr Ntaganda relevant to both former child soldiers and victims of the attacks are planned for development per the parameters set out in the First Update Report.⁵⁵

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

117. On 27 June 2025, the Registry submitted the Fourth Registry Eligibility Report on Reparations, issuing 422 positive eligibility determinations for reparations, among which 351 determinations were relevant to victims of the attacks.⁵⁶ All 422 positive eligibility determinations were endorsed in July 2025 by the Chamber in its Fifth Decision on the VPRS determinations of victims' eligibility for reparations and priority status.⁵⁷ The TFV will get in contact with these victims as soon as VPRS informs the TFV a) that these victims have been notified of their eligibility and b) of the updated contact details.

118. As previously informed,⁵⁸ the procurement process for the selection of the implementing partner for the victims of the attacks programme is ongoing. The TFV is currently in the process of finalising the Scope of Work to issue the Request for Proposals to the organisations that have answered the call for the expression of interest in partnering with the TFV and that have fulfilled the pre-qualification criteria. The TFV is also finalising the internal validation of its procedures and the composition of the Technical Review Committee for the selection of implementing partners.

c. Update report on implementation of the Initial Implementation Plan (IIP) for victims of the attacks in urgent needs

119. Since 2024 to date, VPRS referred to the TFV[REDACTED] victims of the attacks in urgent needs.⁵⁹ During the IP reporting period, VPRS transmitted to the TFV a list of eight victims in urgent needs whose eligibility was approved by the Chamber on 11 July 2025,⁶⁰ all

⁵⁵ First Update Report, paras 51-52.

⁵⁶ Fourth Registry Periodic Report on Eligibility for Reparations and Priority Treatment Determinations, para 14.

⁵⁷ Fifth Decision on the VPRS determinations of victims' eligibility for reparations and priority status, para 8-10.

⁵⁸ *Ibid*, para. 78.

⁵⁹ First Registry Notification of VPRS Determinations of Victims' Eligibility for Reparations and/or Priority Status, 23 January 2024, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2890](#); Transmission of VPRS Determinations of Victims' Eligibility for Reparations and Priority Status, 5 February 2025, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2913](#); First Registry Periodic Report on Eligibility Determinations for Reparations, 28 June 2024, ICC-01/04-02/06-2901-Conf; Third Registry Periodic Report on Eligibility for Reparations and Priority Treatment Determinations, 28 February 2025, ICC-01/04-02/06-2916-Conf; Fourth Registry Periodic Report Eligibility for Reparations and Priority Treatment, 27 June 2025, ICC-01/04-02/06-2922-Conf.

⁶⁰ Fifth Decision on the VPRS determinations of victims' eligibility for reparations and priority status.

of whom were victims of the attacks. Pursuant to the First Decision on the DIP,⁶¹ the TFV contacted them within 30 days of the Trial Chamber's decision on their eligibility.⁶² The process applied was like that described in paragraph 52 above for contacting former child soldiers referred from VPRS to TFV.

120. At the time of filing this report, six of these eight individuals were referred to the implementing partner for enrolment in the IIP programme, while two 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 to invite them to participate in the IIP programme.

121. In the IP reporting period, 56 new victims in urgent needs were admitted in the IIP programme, 43 new victims benefitted from physical rehabilitation, 56 received psychological rehabilitation services and 40 received socio-economic support.⁶³

122. In total, to date, since the start of the IIP programme for the victims of the attacks, 195 beneficiaries have been enrolled in the IIP programme. To date, 182 of those beneficiaries received medical, 189 psychological support, and 148 have additionally participated in training or in an income-generating activity.

123. The IIP programme has been delivered by an implementing partner [REDACTED]. [REDACTED]. [REDACTED]. Currently, the TFV is in the process of formalising the contract renewal, which is expected to continue until April 2026. A limited number of newly found eligible victims by VPRS may be included in this project in the ensuing weeks.

VI. OVERARCHING PROGRAMMATIC ACTIVITIES

124. *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

⁶¹ First Registry Periodic Report on Eligibility Determinations for Reparations, para. 16; Email by VPRS to the TFV of 21 August 2024.

⁶² *Ntaganda* First Decision on the DIP, para. 170.

⁶³ Of these 40 victims, 9 victims received services during this reporting period and 31 victims received services during the previous reporting period but were not added to that report.

victims and affected communities, and other actions undertaken by VPRS, PIOS and TFV respectively.

125. *Collaboration with ICC's sections* – The TFV has held meetings with VPRS on specific issues related to the identification, and transmission of new beneficiaries for inclusion into the programmes. [REDACTED].

126. The TFV has received a list from VPRS related to former child soldiers in the *Ntaganda* case who may already have been included as *Lubanga* victims. During the IP reporting period, the TFV has continued the verification of 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.

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

128. *Coordination with provincial authorities* – At the request of the TFV, a meeting was held at the premises of the Office of the Governor of Ituri province in September 2025, between the TFV delegation, [REDACTED], and the provincial authorities headed by the Governor of Ituri. The discussions focused on the recent inaugurations of symbolic works, in Mahagi and Rwampara, as well as the next steps, namely the finishing of the symbolic works of Tchomia and Katoto. The TFV warmly thanked the Governor for his involvement at all stages of the project, [REDACTED].

129. *Monitoring of implementing partners and related matters* – [REDACTED], the TFV has established a regular monitoring plan comprising verification checks and quarterly monitoring missions to the DRC, conducted at key stages of project implementation. The plan is subject to authorisation of travel, which are made by the Registrar, on the basis of security assessments. On the basis of the plan, the TFV carried out missions in May-June 2025 and in September 2025 to Bunia and Mahagi in the IP reporting period. These missions aimed to assess the progress of activities and the achievement of results and to analyse the quality of the programme in terms of victim satisfaction, quality of services, and compliance with project standards. During these missions, the TFV held numerous coordination meetings with the implementing partners, and meetings with the provincial authorities of Ituri and the local management committees of the Rwampara and Mahagi sites.

130. *Organization of experience sharing between the implementing partners* – To enhance the collaborative capacities of the two implementing partners for the implementation of the reparations programmes, the TFV organised a first capacity building session between the implementing partners [REDACTED]. This session aimed at harmonising some of the tools and methods recommended by the TFV in the implementation of reparation programmes. These included, *inter alia*, results-based management tools and individualised victim management tools. The TFV intends, in the future, to increase the number of experience-sharing sessions and to further strengthen the capacities of the implementing partners in the application of good practices in reparations programmes.

VII. 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 19th Day of December 2025

At The Hague, The Netherlands