

**Cour
Pénale
Internationale**



**International
Criminal
Court**

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Date: 8 July 2026

TRIAL CHAMBER II

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

SITUATION IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

IN THE CASE OF THE PROSECUTOR v. BOSCO NTAGANDA

Public

Public Redacted Version of "Sixth Registry Periodic Report on Eligibility for Reparations and Priority Treatment Determinations" (ICC-01/04-02/06-2936-Conf, dated 29 June 2026)

Source: Registry

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

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☐ Legal Representatives of the Victims

☐ Legal Representatives of the Applicants

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M. Zavala Giler, Osvaldo

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☐ Victims and Witnesses Unit

☐ Detention Section

☒ Victims Participation and
Reparations Section

☒ Other
Trust Fund for Victims

☒ Public Information and Outreach
Section

I. Introduction

1. On 2 April 2026, Trial Chamber II (“Chamber”) issued its “Decision on the VPRS’ request for extension of time and proposal on the reporting of eligibility determinations” (“Decision on the Extension Request”) in the case *The Prosecutor v. Bosco Ntaganda* (“Case”),¹ in which it, *inter alia*, granted the Victims Participation and Reparations Section (“VPRS”)’s request for an extension of time to complete its identification, eligibility assessment and notification processes (“Extension Request”),² and agreed to its proposal to modify the reporting of its eligibility determinations.³
2. With this report, the VPRS resumes its periodic reporting to the Chamber⁴ every four months,⁵ and from now on, will follow the reporting procedure established in paragraph 19 of the Decision on the Extension Request.⁶
3. The VPRS hereby provides the results of its determinations on victims’ eligibility for reparations, and, where applicable, their priority status and urgent needs,⁷

¹ Trial Chamber II, “Decision on the VPRS’ request for extension of time and proposal on the reporting of eligibility determinations”, 2 April 2026, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2933](#), paras 19-20; and operative part of the decision.

² The VPRS requested an extension of the deadline to complete its administrative eligibility process – originally set for 31 December 2025 – for a period deemed appropriate by the Chamber. Registry, “Fifth Registry Periodic Report on Eligibility for Reparations and Priority Treatment Determinations and Request for Extension of Time”, 28 October 2025, ICC-01/04-02/06-2928-Conf. A public redacted version was notified on 21 November 2025, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2928-Red \(“Fifth Periodic Report”\)](#). See also, Registry, “Additional Registry Submissions on the Time Extension Request”, 2 February 2026, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2931 \(“Additional Submissions on the Extension Request”\)](#).

³ The VPRS also recommended the adoption of a modified version of the ‘A-B-C’ approach adapted to the *Ntaganda* reparations process. [Additional Submissions on the Extension Request](#), paras 7, 19-23.

⁴ On 19 December 2025, the Chamber, *inter alia*, suspended the initial deadline given to the VPRS for the completion of the eligibility assessment process (see *infra*, para. 16). The Decision on the Extension Request was issued on 2 April 2026.

⁵ Trial Chamber II, “Second Decision on the Trust Fund for Victims’ Draft Implementation Plan for Reparations”, 27 February 2024, ICC-01/04-02/06-2894-Conf, para. 145. A public redacted version was notified on 25 July 2024, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2894-Red](#).

⁶ Pursuant to this paragraph, the VPRS is instructed to transmit to the Chamber lists of applicants under the ‘modified A-B-C’ approach, which follows the “Chambers Practice Manual” (para. 96), as amended on 21 October 2024, and available at: <https://www.icc-cpi.int/about/judicial-divisions/chambers-practice-manual>. Under this approach, the Registry classifies applicants into three categories: (i) applicants who are eligible for reparations (“Group A”), (ii) applicants who are not eligible for reparations (“Group B”); and (iii) applicants for whom the VPRS would need guidance from the Chamber (“Group C”).

⁷ For their inclusion in the IIP.

completed during the reporting period, from 28 October 2025 to 26 June 2026 (Part V.A.).⁸

4. The report also provides information on the VPRS' activities during the reporting period, relating to the identification of beneficiaries and the notification of their eligibility for reparations (Part V.B).⁹
5. The VPRS will simultaneously transmit to the Chamber and the Trust Fund for Victims ("TFV"), outside of the record of the case, the dossiers of victims found eligible for reparations (Group A), including those meriting priority treatment on account of their urgent needs, for the Chamber's judicial approval¹⁰ as well as the dossiers of victims for whom the VPRS seeks guidance from the Chamber (Group C).¹¹

II. Procedural History

6. On 8 July 2019, Trial Chamber VI delivered its Judgment, convicting Bosco Ntaganda ("Mr Ntaganda") of crimes against humanity and war crimes ("Conviction Judgment").¹²
7. On 7 November 2019, Trial Chamber VI issued the "Sentencing Judgment", imposing on Mr Ntaganda a joint sentence of thirty years of imprisonment.¹³
8. On 8 March 2021, Trial Chamber VI delivered the "Reparations Order".¹⁴
9. On 14 July 2023, the Chamber, in a prior composition, issued the "Addendum to the Reparations Order of 8 March 2021" in which it, *inter alia*, (i) concluded that the approximate number of direct and indirect victims in the case is at approximately

⁸ The VPRS notes that this report exceptionally covers a period longer than four months (i.e. between 28 October 2025 and 25 June 2026), which is counted from the submission date of the [Fifth Periodic Report](#) on 28 October 2025.

⁹ See *infra*, paras 40-48.

¹⁰ Trial Chamber II, "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(e) and (f). A public redacted version was notified on 30 August 2023, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2860-Red](#) ("First Decision on DIP"). See *infra*, paras 25-31.

¹¹ See *infra*, paras 32-37.

¹² Trial Chamber VI, "Judgment", 8 July 2019, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2359](#), pp 535-539.

¹³ Trial Chamber VI, "Sentencing Judgment", 7 November 2019, [ICC-01/04-02-06-2442](#) ("Sentencing Judgment").

¹⁴ Trial Chamber VI, "Reparations Order", 8 March 2021, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2659](#).

10,500 individuals; (ii) detailed the procedure for carrying out the eligibility assessment of victims' dossiers at the implementation stage;¹⁵ and (iii) summarised in its Annex I the negative and positive findings in the Conviction Judgment in relation to the scope of the conviction pertaining to the victims of the attacks ("Addendum Annex I").¹⁶

10. On 11 August 2023, the Chamber issued its First Decision on DIP, in which it assigned to the Registry the mandate of carrying out the administrative eligibility process for reparations in the Case, with the process ending on 31 December 2025.¹⁷
11. On 3 November 2023, the Registry filed its "Registry Submission pursuant to ICC-01/04-02/06-2860-Red" ("Registry Submission" or "Submission"), in which it *inter alia* provided information on how the VPRS planned to carry out the victim identification, collection of information and eligibility assessment process.¹⁸
12. On 27 February 2024, the Chamber issued its "Second Decision on the Trust Fund for Victims' Draft Implementation Plan for Reparations" ("Second Decision on DIP"), in which it instructed the Registry to file its reports on the results of the VPRS eligibility determinations on victims' dossiers for reparations every four months ("Periodic Reports"), with the first Periodic Report to be filed four months from the date of the Second Decision on DIP.¹⁹

¹⁵ Trial Chamber II, "Addendum to the Reparations Order of 8 March 2021, ICC-01/04-02/06-2659", 14 July 2023, ICC-01/04-02/06-2858-Conf. A public redacted version was issued on the same day, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2858-Red](#) ("Addendum"), para. 320.

¹⁶ Addendum Annex I, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2858-AnxI](#).

¹⁷ First Decision on DIP, para. 188 and operative part of the decision.

¹⁸ Registry, Annex I to "Registry submission pursuant to ICC-01/04-02/06-2860-Red", 3 November 2023, ICC-01/04-02/06-2878-Conf-AnxI. A public redacted version was notified on 22 November 2023, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2878-AnxI-Red](#). The Chamber further clarified the scope of the conviction for the purposes of eligibility for reparations in its "Decision on the Victims Participation and Reparations Section request for guidance" issued on 31 January 2025 ([ICC-01/04-02/06-2912](#)) and "Decision on the VPRS request for guidance on issues regarding the eligibility for reparations", 16 October 2025, ICC-01/04-02/06-2926-Conf. A public redacted version was issued on the same day, ICC-01/04-02/06-2926-Red ("October Guidance Decision", and together "Guidance Decisions").

¹⁹ Trial Chamber II, "Second Decision on the Trust Fund for Victims' Draft Implementation Plan for Reparations", 27 February 2024, ICC-01/04-02/06-2894-Conf, para. 145. A public redacted version was notified on 25 July 2024, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2894-Red](#). The Registry notes that the Trust Fund for Victims' "Draft Implementation Plan" is now referred to as the "Approved Implementation Plan" ("AIP"), and the "Initial Draft Implementation Plan" ("IDIP") as the "Initial Implementation Plan" ("IIP"). See, TFV, "Public Redacted Version of "Trust Fund for Victims' Fourth Update Report on the implementation of

13. On 1 November 2024, the Appeals Chamber issued its Judgement on the Defence and Common Legal Representative of Victims of the Attacks' ("CLR2")²⁰ appeals against the Addendum ("Appeals Decision").²¹
14. Between January 2024 and June 2026, the Registry submitted eight batches of victim eligibility determinations for reparations and/or priority treatment under the TFV's IIP,²² which were all endorsed by the Chamber,²³ bringing the total number of victims eligible for reparations to this date to 3,055.²⁴
15. On 28 October 2025, the Registry submitted its Extension Request.²⁵

reparations in the Lubanga and Ntaganda cases", 30 June 2025, ICC-01/04-02/06-2923, paras 12 and 54. A public redacted version was notified on 3 September 2025 (ICC-01/04-02/06-2923-Red).

²⁰ During the judicial proceedings, M. Dmytro Suprun ("CLR2") represented the group of Victims of the Attacks in the proceedings; Ms Sarah Pellet ("CLR1") represented the group of Victims of Crimes Against Child Soldiers in the proceedings. As per paras 182 and 185 of the First Decision on DIP, there is no legal representation of potential beneficiaries of reparations. The role of the CLRs (as counsel of the OPCV) is to provide general support and assistance to any potential beneficiary during the administrative eligibility assessment, particularly regarding those assessed as non-eligible.

²¹ Appeals Chamber, "Judgment on the appeals against the decision of Trial Chamber II of 14 July 2023 entitled "Addendum to the Reparations Order of 8 March 2021, ICC-01/04-02/06-2659", 1 November 2024, ICC-01/04-02/06-2908-Conf. A public redacted version was notified on the same day, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2908-Red](#).

²² The Registry transmitted batches on 23 January 2024 (and 2 February 2024), 28 June 2024, 28 October 2024, 28 February 2025, 5 February 2025, 27 June 2025, 28 October 2025, and 30 April 2026. See respectively their public or public redacted versions: [ICC-01/04-02/06-2890 \(First Notification\)](#); [ICC-01/04-02/06-2891](#); [ICC-01/04-02/06-2901-Red \(First Periodic Report\)](#); [ICC-01/04-02/06-2906-Red \(Second Periodic Report\)](#); [ICC-01/04-02/06-2913](#), [ICC-01/04-02/06-2916-Red \(Third Periodic Report\)](#); [ICC-01/04-02/06-2913](#); [ICC-01/04-02/06-2922-Red \(Fourth Periodic Report\)](#); [ICC-01/04-02/06-2928-Red \(Fifth Periodic Report\)](#); and [ICC-01/04-02/06-2934 \(Transmission of 30 April 2026\)](#).

²³ See Second Decision on DIP; "Decision on the First Registry Periodic Report on Eligibility Determinations for Reparations", 20 August 2024, ICC-01/04-02/06-2904-Conf. A public redacted version was notified on 11 September 2024, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2904-Red](#) ("First Decision on Eligibility"); "Decision on the Second Registry Periodic Report on Eligibility Determinations for Reparations", 3 December 2024, ICC-01/04-02/06-2910-Conf. A public redacted version was notified on 13 January 2025, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2910-Red](#); "Third decision on the VPRS determinations of victims' eligibility for reparations and priority status", 14 February 2025, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2914](#); "Fourth Decision on the VPRS determinations of victims' eligibility for reparations and priority status", 13 March 2025, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2918](#); "Fifth Decision on the VPRS determinations of victims' eligibility for reparations and priority status", 11 July 2025, ICC-01/04-02/06-2924; "Sixth decision on the VPRS determinations of victims' eligibility for reparations and priority status and order for further information on the VPRS' request for extension of time and proposal on the reporting of eligibility determinations", 19 December 2025, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2929](#) ("Sixth Decision on Eligibility"); "Seventh decision on the VPRS determinations of victims' eligibility for reparations and priority status", 15 June 2026, ICC-01/04-02/06-2935 ("Seventh Decision on Eligibility").

²⁴ The Chamber had endorsed so far in its [Sixth Decision on Eligibility](#) the positive eligibility determinations for reparations of 2,355 victims. A further 700 positive eligibility determinations were endorsed by the Chamber in its Seventh Decision on Eligibility.

²⁵ The Extension Request was filed together with the [Fifth Periodic Report](#). See *supra*, fn. 2.

16. On 19 December 2025, the Chamber, *inter alia*, suspended the initial deadline for the completion by the VPRS of the eligibility assessment process.²⁶
17. On 2 February 2026, the Registry filed the Additional Submissions on the Extension Request.²⁷
18. On 2 April 2026, the Chamber issued its Decision on the Extension Request.²⁸

III. Classification

19. Pursuant to regulation 23*bis*(1) of the Regulations of the Court ("RoC"), the present Report is classified as confidential, as it contains information relating to the Registry field operations. A public redacted version of the present report will be filed shortly.
20. Annexes I²⁹ and II³⁰ are classified as confidential, pursuant to paragraph 19 of the Decision on the Extension Request and paragraph 96 of the Chambers Practice Manual.³¹

IV. Applicable Law

21. The present Periodic Report and its annexes are submitted by the Registry in accordance with the First and Second Decisions on DIP, and the Decision on the Extension Request.

V. Submissions

A. Results of VPRS administrative eligibility assessments

1. Eligibility criteria implemented and reporting of eligibility determinations

²⁶ [Sixth Decision on Eligibility](#), para. 11 and operative part of the decision.

²⁷ See *supra*, fn. 2.

²⁸ See *supra*, fn. 1.

²⁹ Annex I contains the list of applicants who are eligible for reparations (classified as group A) . See *infra*, paras. 27-29.

³⁰ Annex II contains the list of applicants for whom the VPRS needs guidance from the Chamber (classified as group C). See *infra*, paras. 32-37.

³¹ See *supra*, fn. 1 and 6.

22. In accordance with the First³² and Second³³ Decision on DIP, the VPRS assesses each victim's dossier to determine their eligibility for reparations in line with the criteria set out by the Chamber in the Addendum,³⁴ and in the Guidance Decisions.³⁵
23. The detailed explanation of the criteria applied by the VPRS when conducting these assessments was submitted together with the First Notification,³⁶ and was supplemented in the First Periodic Report.³⁷
24. The reporting of the eligibility determinations follows the procedure established in paragraph 19 of the Decision on the Extension Request, in which the VPRS was instructed to transfer to the Chamber lists of applicants under the 'modified A-B-C' approach.

2. Eligibility assessment for reparations

a) Total number of applications assessed

25. During the reporting period, the Registry assessed around 1331 victims' dossiers,³⁸ including the 700 victims' dossiers assessed as "Group A" and approved by the Chamber on 15 June 2026.³⁹ Along with the current report, the VPRS transmits 631 victims' dossiers, encompassing 210 victims of crimes against child soldiers and 421 victims of the attacks (with the latter figure including 29 priority victims⁴⁰).
26. Out of the 631 victims' dossiers transmitted with the current report, 624 are classified as Group A; and seven as Group C.

³² First Decision on DIP, para. 185(a).

³³ Second Decision on DIP, paras. 114 and 117.

³⁴ See for example Addendum, paras 37- 40, 53-59, 64. See also Second Decision on DIP, paras. 92 to 98.

³⁵ See *supra*, fn. 18.

³⁶ Annex I to the First Notification, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2890-AnxI](#).

³⁷ Annex I to the First Periodic Report, ICC-01/04-02/06-2901-Conf-AnxI. A public redacted version was notified on 27 August 2024, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2901-AnxI-Red](#).

³⁸ This number does not include approximately 700 victims' dossiers preliminary assessed as falling outside the scope of the conviction and for which additional information is still being sought.

³⁹ See *supra*, fn. 23.

⁴⁰ See *infra*, para. 27 and Annex I.

b) Group A: Victims assessed as eligible for reparations⁴¹

(1) Priority victims

27. During the reporting period, the VPRS assessed 29 victims as eligible for priority treatment under the TFV's IIP.⁴²

(2) Participating victims

28. During the reporting period, the VPRS assessed 29 participating victims as eligible for reparations, for whom additional information was received from the former CLR2.⁴³

(3) Newly identified victims

29. During the reporting period, the VPRS assessed 595 newly identified victims as eligible for reparations: out of these, 385 are victims of the attacks (including 29 priority victims), and 210 are victims of crimes against child soldiers. Amongst the latter 27 victims reported to have suffered from sexual and gender-based crimes ("SGBC") (i.e., rape and/or sexual slavery), between approximately 6 August 2002 and 31 December 2003.⁴⁴

⁴¹ Annex I contains the list of 624 victims classified as Group A, whose dossiers are transmitted with the current report. In Part A, the VPRS lists 29 applicants found eligible for priority treatment under the TFV's IIP; and in part B and C, the 595 applicants found eligible for reparations ("non-IIP"), including 385 victims of the attacks and 210 victims of crimes against child soldiers.

⁴² For the assessment of these dossiers, the VPRS has applied the criteria as in previous transmissions to determine their priority status and urgent needs. See *supra*, fn. 36-37.

⁴³ The former CLR2 has sent supplementary information for around 72 dossiers. Emails from former CLR2 to VPRS, dated 14 July 2025 at 12:57, 8 September 2025 at 11:51, 11 September at 13:35, 23 October 2025 at 12:37, and 22 January 2026 at 13:28. The VPRS notes that it assessed as eligible for reparations victims who suffered from the crime of destruction of property in [REDACTED], which are within a radius of 5 km from Kobu. The VPRS verified the exact geographic coordinates [REDACTED].

⁴⁴ The Registry notes that sexual violence may not be systematically disclosed by an applicant at the time of filling-in a form, and therefore these crimes may be under-reported. See *infra*, Chart 4.

(4) Charts

Victims of the attacks

30. The charts below provide details on the status of the 414 eligible victims of the attacks (direct and/or indirect, including priority victims) (Chart 1), their gender and current approximate age (Chart 2).⁴⁵

Chart 1

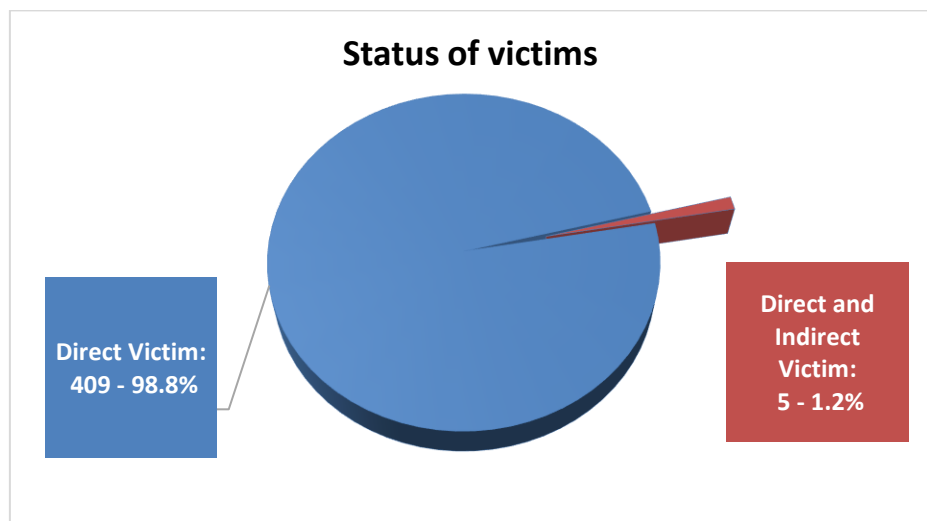
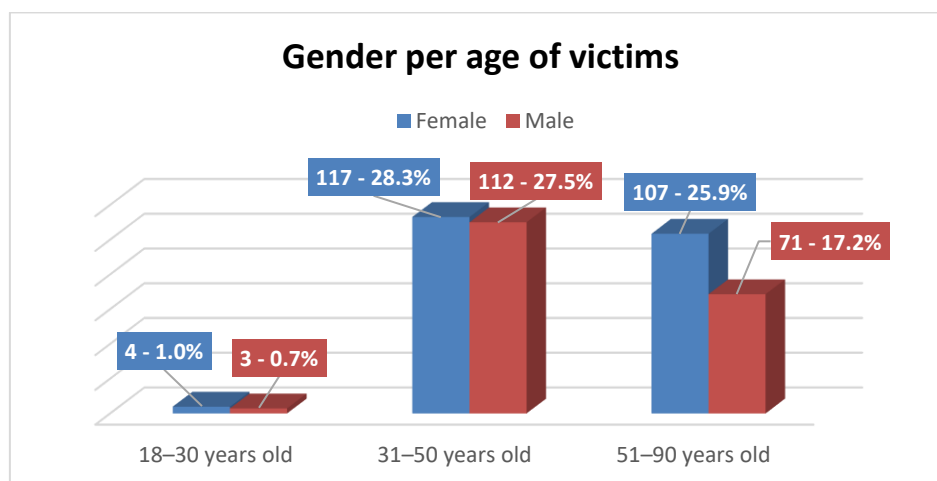


Chart 2



⁴⁵ Of 414 eligible victims of the attacks, 29 are priority victims, 29 are participating victims and 356 are newly identified non-priority victims – *see supra*, paras. 27, 28, 29. Among them, 409 are direct victims, and five are direct and indirect victims (*see* Chart 1); 28,3% of females and 27,5% of males fall within the 31-50 age group (*see* Chart 2).

Victims of crimes against child soldiers

31. The charts below provide statistics on the status of the 210 eligible victims of crimes against child soldiers (Chart 3), and the sexual and gender-based crimes reported by these victims (Chart 4).

Chart 3

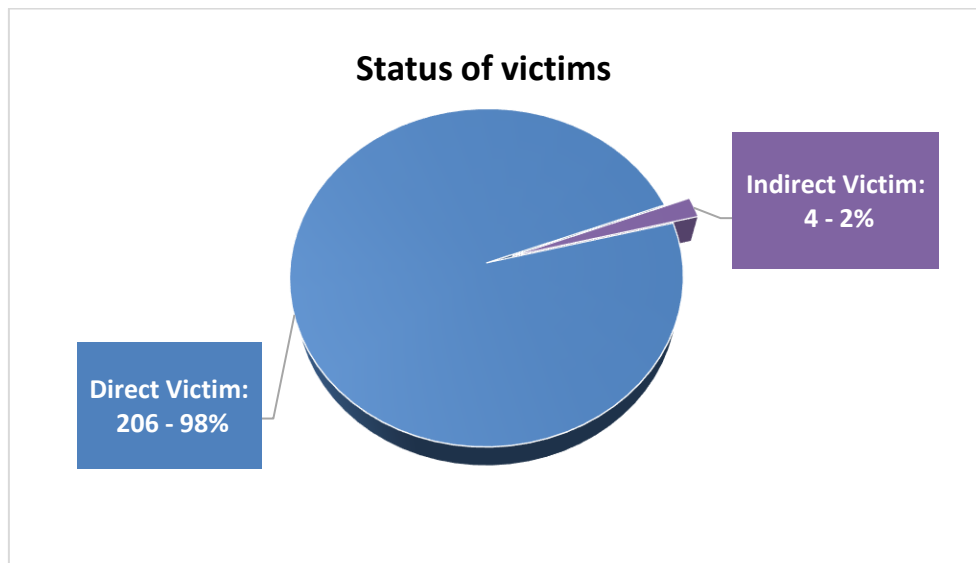
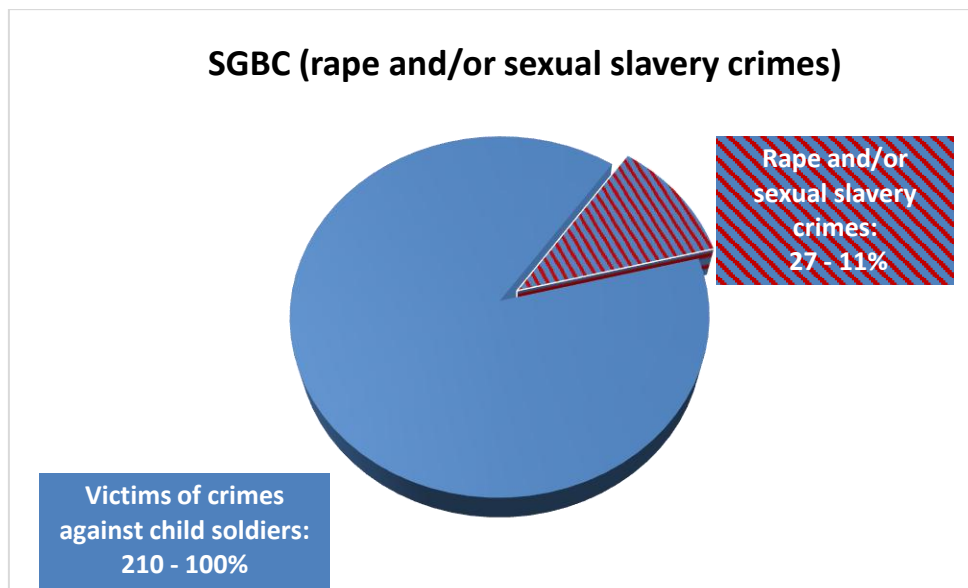


Chart 4



c) Group C Applicants for whom the VPRS needs guidance from the Chamber: victims who suffered rape in Kilo on or about 6 December 2002

32. The VPRS hereby seeks additional guidance from the Chamber to enable it to finalise its eligibility determinations for at least seven female victims above the age of 18 who suffered rape in Kilo on or about 6 December 2002.⁴⁶
33. The VPRS notes that Mr Ntaganda was convicted *inter alia* for the commission of rape as a crime against humanity and as a war crime (Counts 4 and 5) in Kilo, specifically in relation to an unspecified number of girls.⁴⁷
34. The VPRS further notes that the Conviction Judgment does not clearly define the age range for a female to be considered a “girl”.⁴⁸ Moreover, the Conviction Judgment uses the term “girls” when referring to, notably, female child soldiers under the age of 15,⁴⁹ but also in the context of the attacks, sometimes – but not systematically- making a distinction between “girls” and “women”.⁵⁰
35. In relation to the Chamber’s finding of rape in Kilo,⁵¹ the VPRS observes that the testimony of P-0017⁵² refers to both “*filles*” and “*femmes*” as victims of rape committed by UPC/FPLC soldiers and commanders, including Commander Eric Kazungu and Commander Americain, who used their influence to have sexual intercourse with them.⁵³
36. More generally, the term “girls” should be understood within the context of the DRC, where it can be used to refer not only to female children but also to young women.⁵⁴

⁴⁶ This includes five direct victims [REDACTED]; and two indirect victims [REDACTED].

⁴⁷ [Conviction Judgment](#), paras 545, 548, 940-948 and 1199; [Addendum Annex I](#), p.10; and [Sentencing Judgment](#), paras. 91, 98 and footnote 255.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*

⁴⁹ [Conviction Judgment](#), paras 400 and 408.

⁵⁰ See [Conviction Judgment](#), paras 518, 579 and 945.

⁵¹ [Conviction Judgment](#), para. 548.

⁵² Transcript of 29 January 2016, ICC-01/04-02/06-T-59-Red-FRA WT, p. 40, lines 13-15 and 19-28.

⁵³ The VPRS notes that the Chamber relied on the testimony of P-0017 for its finding that some UPC/FPLC soldiers and commanders, including Commander Eric Kazungu and Commander Americain, had sexual intercourse with girls in Kilo. See [Conviction Judgment](#), fn. 1650.

⁵⁴ The VPRS notes that, according to article 7 (3) of the Rome Statute, the term “gender” refers to the

The VPRS's expertise in the DRC context indicates that, etymologically, there is no clear distinction between the use of the words "girl" and "young woman", which can be used interchangeably in Lingala and Swahili,⁵⁵ and do not (solely) refer to age.⁵⁶

37. In light of the above, the VPRS recommends the Chamber to consider as eligible for reparations female victims who suffered rape in Kilo on or about 6 December 2002 (including those transmitted in the sample as Group C with the current report)⁵⁷ notwithstanding the fact that they were above the age of 18 at the time of the event, on a case-by-case basis, based on the particular circumstances, including their appearance (i.e., women or girls who are in a reproductive age).

3. Future assessments

38. At this moment, approximately 900 dossiers that are in VPRS' possession have not yet been the subject of an administrative eligibility decision.

39. The VPRS continues to liaise with the TFV regarding its implementation of the IIP. The Registry will issue eligibility determinations, on a rolling basis, for those victims assessed by the VPRS as eligible for priority treatment under the IIP, as authorized by the Chamber and until it is informed by the TFV that the programme will be discontinued.⁵⁸

B. Update on VPRS activities for the identification and notification processes

two sexes, male and female, within the context of society. In this respect, the term "girl" is an example of social construct used to define the understanding of "gender". OTP, ["Policy on Children"](#), December 2023, p. 17.

⁵⁵ For example, in Lingala, a common way to say "young woman" is "Mwana mwasi", which refers to a girl past puberty or a young woman who is not yet married. In Swahili, the word "Msichana" refers to girls who are not children, but also to young women who are not married.

⁵⁶ [REDACTED] this reality becomes more relevant in the DRC context where the calculation of age of the victims based on ID documents may not be always accurate. Therefore, one could rely on cultural perceptions and morphology to categorize someone as a girl despite their actual age indicated in their ID documents.

⁵⁷ See *supra*, fn. 46.

⁵⁸ First Decision on Eligibility, para. 9. The VPRS is in regular communication with the TFV as regards any further extension of the IIP and adapts its identification of victims with urgent needs accordingly.

1. Identification of new potential beneficiaries and collection of information

a) Challenges

(1) Security situation and population displacement

40. The security situation in eastern DRC deteriorated further during the reporting period despite peace efforts.⁵⁹ As previously reported,⁶⁰ the current dire security situation in Ituri continues to have a significant impact on the Registry activities, and in particular on the ability of the VPRS teams to operate on the ground.

41. Moreover, the massive displacement — and continuous movement — of the affected population caused by the conflict continues to pose a significant challenge to VPRS activities related to the identification of new victims and the notification of their eligibility for reparations.⁶¹

(2) Ebola outbreak

42. Since May 2026, the DRC is facing a new Ebola outbreak⁶² with its epicentre in Ituri province (Bunia and Mongbwalu being the most affected places), and with cross-

⁵⁹ According to the U.N. Secretary-General, the security situation in eastern DRC deteriorated further between September 2025 and March 2026, with significant regional implications. United Nations, Security Council, [Report of the Secretary-General "Implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Region"](#), 31 March 2026, S/2026/256, paras 22-30.

⁶⁰ First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Periodic Reports.

⁶¹ See also Registry Submission, para. 34. The VPRS further notes that, according to the International Organization for Migration ("IOM"), since October 2025, the number of Internally Displaced Persons ("IDP") has increased by eight percent (8%). The main drivers of this massive and protracted displacement are still being conflict and insecurity. IOM, ["IOM Democratic Republic of Congo – National Overview 2026"](#), 17 April 2026.

⁶² World Health Organization, ["Ebola disease caused by Bundibugyo virus, Democratic Republic of the Congo & Uganda", 29 May 2026 \(last accessed on 16 June 2026\)](#). See also: European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, ["Ebola disease outbreak in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Uganda" \(last accessed on 16 June 2026\)](#); and UN News, "Ebola in DR Congo: first month of outbreak sees record number of cases – UN humanitarian", 23 June 2026, at <https://news.un.org/en/story/2026/06/1167786> (last accessed on 26 June 2026).

border spread into Uganda.⁶³ The outbreak, which has been declared a public health emergency of international concern by the World Health Organization (“WHO”),⁶⁴ is rapidly evolving in a challenging context marked *inter alia* by insecurity, population displacement and humanitarian crisis.⁶⁵

43. As a precautionary measure, on 22 May 2026, the VPRS suspended its activities of identification [REDACTED], temporarily for a period of two weeks. Such period has been prolonged to this date, as the outbreak has not yet been contained.⁶⁶ In the meantime, the VPRS teams have been collecting supplementary information by phone to complete victims’ dossiers.

b) Activities undertaken during the reporting period

44. Notwithstanding the aforementioned challenges, during the reporting period the VPRS was able to continue the identification activities [REDACTED], until 22 May 2026.

45. A modest improvement on the security conditions in parts of Ituri between the end of 2025 and the beginning of 2026 opened a brief window of opportunity for the VPRS’ field teams to identify victims [REDACTED]. In these localities, the VPRS managed to establish key contacts with victims, local authorities and civil society

⁶³ Flights were suspended to and from Bunia, and the Uganda’s border with the DRC was closed. See respectively, Al Jazeera, “DRC flight suspension and Uganda border curbs isolate Ebola-hit Bunia”, 27 May 2026, at <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2026/5/27/drc-flight-suspension-and-uganda-border-curbs-isolate-ebola-hit-bunia>, and The Republic of Uganda, Ministry of Health, “Press Statement by the Government of Uganda – Update on the EVD Outbreak”, 27 May 2026, Kampala, Uganda (last accessed on 16 June 2026).

⁶⁴ World Health Organization, “Epidemic of Ebola Disease caused by Bundibugyo virus in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Uganda determined a public health emergency of international concern”, 17 May 2026 (last accessed on 16 June 2026).

⁶⁵ See the latest news issued by the WHO at the website dedicated to the Ebola outbreak in the DRC, 2026, at <https://www.who.int/emergencies/situations/ebola-outbreak---drc-2026> and <https://www.afro.who.int/health-topics/ebola-disease/outbreak-drc-26> (both websites were last accessed on 16 June 2026). See also: UN News, “Ebola outbreak in DR Congo collides with conflict and hunger WHO warns”, 27 May 2026, at <https://news.un.org/en/story/2026/05/1167592> (last accessed on 16 June 2026).

⁶⁶ The updated daily reports about the current situation of the Ebola outbreak are available at the website of the National Institute of Public Health of the DRC (Institut National de Santé Publique) <https://insp.cd/category/actualites/>

representatives, with the aim of resuming the identification of victims until sanitary conditions in DRC improve.⁶⁷

46. During the reporting period, the VPRS conducted a total of four field missions [REDACTED] aimed at meeting field teams, providing training and following up on administrative issues to ensure the continuation of field activities. The VPRS' field staff also participated in two live radio programs organized by the Public Information and Outreach Section ("PIOS") [REDACTED], through which they could disseminate information and respond to questions from the general public and victims' communities about the *Ntaganda* reparations process.
47. The PIOS continues to disseminate updated information about the current reparations process through monthly radio programs that are broadcast in French, Swahili, Lingala and Alur via a network of eleven local radios covering the entire Ituri Province.⁶⁸ The messages conveyed through the radio programs provide information, *inter alia*, on the application process, the nature of the reparations in the Case, the relationship between the *Ntaganda* and *Lubanga* reparations processes, and how applicants for reparations can ensure that they are assisted by an individual trained by the VPRS to fill-in a reparations form. As each program generates questions from listeners, these questions inform the contents of new programs are regularly prepared and broadcast, in close collaboration with the VPRS and the TFV.⁶⁹ Furthermore, PIOS shares these programs with its network of partners, as well as the media, via WhatsApp and other social media platforms.

2. Notification of victims found eligible for reparations

⁶⁷ See *supra*, para. 43.

⁶⁸ Each program consist of a live broadcast each last Thursday of the month and subsequent "capsules" which are highlights of the live broadcast, and are aired in the following weeks.

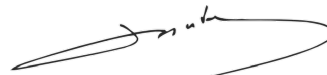
⁶⁹ Sometimes, questions may go beyond the reparations in the Case, and touch upon the Office of the Prosecutor's ("OTP") ongoing investigations in the Situation. The OTP is consulted for responsive lines when that is the case.

48. To this date, approximately 596 victims found eligible for reparations (non-IIP) have been notified by the VPRS of their eligibility to receive reparations.⁷⁰ The VPRS continues to liaise with the TFV to streamline the notification process of victims for their inclusion in the reparation programmes implemented by the TFV.

C. Conclusion

49. The Registry hereby informs the Chamber that, during the reporting period, it has assessed 1,324 victims' dossiers as eligible for reparations and, when applicable, for priority status and urgent needs, bringing the total to 3,679 positive eligibility determinations issued by the Registry since 1 January 2024.⁷¹

50. The Registry hereby seeks additional guidance from the Chamber to be able to finalise its determinations on the eligibility for reparations of the victims' dossiers classified as Group C.⁷²



Marc Dubuisson, Director Division of Judicial Services
on behalf of
Osvaldo Zavala Giler, Registrar

Dated this 8 July 2026

At The Hague, the Netherlands

⁷⁰ All of these individuals are victims of crimes against child soldiers, for which a TFV's programme is running.

⁷¹ As mentioned *supra*, para. 14, the Chamber has endorsed so far positive eligibility determinations for reparations for 3,055 victims, including 700 positive eligibility determinations that were endorsed by the Chamber in its Seventh Decision on Eligibility. A further 624 Group A victims have been submitted to the Chamber for endorsement in the present report.

⁷² See *supra*, paras 32-37.