

**Cour
Pénale
Internationale**



**International
Criminal
Court**

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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. BOSCO NTAGANDA

Public
with confidential Annexes A and B.

Public Redacted Version of "Trust Fund for Victims' Sixth Update Report on the implementation of reparations in the *Lubanga* and *Ntaganda* cases" (ICC-01/04-02/06-2932-Conf, dated 27 February 2026)

Source: Trust Fund for Victims

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

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

REGISTRY

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| ☐ Victims and Witnesses Unit | ☐ Detention Section |
| | ☒ External Operations Division
- EOSS |
| ☒ Victims Participation and Reparations Section | ☒ Other
Public Information and Outreach Section |

I. BACKGROUND

1. On 28 October 2025, the TFV submitted its fifth 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 (“Fifth Joint Update Report”).¹

2. The TFV hereby submits its sixth joint 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 fourth quarter of 2025 (1 October 2025 to 31 December 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 therefore focuses, 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. an overview and update on the reparations measures for former child soldiers in the *Lubanga* and *Ntaganda* cases through the component called the “Former Child Soldiers Programme”;
- iii. an overview and update on the reparations measures for victims of the attacks in the *Ntaganda* case through the component called the “Victims of the Attacks Programme”, which includes the implementation of initial

¹ Trust Fund for Victims' Fifth Update Report on the implementation of reparations in the *Lubanga* and *Ntaganda* cases with public Annex B and confidential Annexes A, C and D, 28 October 2025, ICC-01/04-01/06-3573-Conf (“Fifth Joint Update Report”). A public redacted version was notified on 19 December 2025: [ICC-01/04-01/06-3573-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](#).

reparations measures for priority victims (victims of the attacks) in urgent need in the *Ntaganda* case; and

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

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 categorised as confidential. Annex B contains the pictures of TFV's implementing partners staff and members of communities, including victims, and has therefore been categorised as confidential.

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 modalities in distinct projects: (i) collective service-based reparations; and (ii) symbolic reparations. The implementation of the modality of symbolic reparations has been completed by the end of the fourth quarter of 2025.

A. Background

7. The TFV recalls the background presented in the First Update Report,⁵ summarising that former child soldiers, their relatives, and other categories of indirect victims identified and found eligible are entitled to the same reparations, regardless of the case – *Lubanga* or *Ntaganda*

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")

– and noting the two additional aspects added to the scope of reparations in the *Lubanga* case through the *Ntaganda* case, insofar as former child soldiers are concerned.

8. First, Mr Ntaganda was additionally convicted of rape and sexual slavery against female UPC/FPLC members under the age of 15 years. Specific measures shall be tailored to address the specificity of the harm victims suffered due to rape and sexual slavery,⁶ and 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 been transformed into the Former Child Soldiers Programme, incorporating the reparation measures approved in the *Lubanga* case, with additional reparations measures for victims of sexual and gender-based violence, children born out of rape or sexual slavery, and transgenerational harm victims. In addition, based on the approved implementation plan, 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 the TFV partner [REDACTED]. TFV staff are involved in overseeing day-to-day operations, including monitoring delivery of services, regularly communicating 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 for a contract cycle of five years [REDACTED]. In line with ICC procedures, the

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.

partner has been issued with a contract that entered into force on 15 March 2021, planned to be implemented until 2026.

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 intake 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 intake, 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 intake, 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. Intake 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

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

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.

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 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.

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

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

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. It has taken on average 18 months for a beneficiary to participate in the programme, from the initial consultation to the last payment of educational support. Recently, many beneficiaries were mentally and physically sufficiently fit to start socio-economic activities soon after the intake, which has shortened the participation time significantly, often not exceeding twelve months. However, participation time may also exceed 18 months depending on 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. These victims receive 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 [REDACTED]

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. Their current physical harm needs to be linked to the harm suffered during 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 on a case-by-case basis.

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 physical support, if linked to the psychological harm suffered.

28. The inclusion of the indirect victims into the programme started during the third quarter of 2025 and continued during the reporting period.

29. 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

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.

(fifth category) receive psychological care tailored to their harm.²³ To date, no individual has yet been referred to the TFV by the VPRS under this category.

30. *Sexual and gender-based violence victims:* Since the start of implementation of the *Ntaganda* Approved 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).²⁴ 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 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.

31. 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.

32. 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;²⁵ psychological and psychosocial support; case management; and also focuses

²³ 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](#).

²⁴ 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").

²⁵ 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.

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.

33. 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.

34. [REDACTED]

35. *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

36. *Memorialisation centres and mobile memorialisation initiatives:* Symbolic reparations have been implemented by the TFV from October 2021 until November 2025, through Ituri-based implementing partners [REDACTED]. The implementing partners were selected via a competitive procurement procedure in 2020. The implementing partners have been 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.

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.

37. 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.

38. 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).

39. 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 and finished in 2025.

40. For the awareness raising activities, the programme operated until 2025 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 aimed 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 the age of fifteen years and their use in armed hostilities.

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

41. The present report covers: activities of the implementing partners that took place in the fourth quarter of 2025 (1 October to 31 December 2025), which is referred to as the “IP reporting period”; and activities conducted by the TFV until the date of submission of this report, this is, end of February 2026.²⁶

1. Impact of the security situation on the programme

42. The impact on the programme derived from the security situation in Eastern DRC remained, in general terms, unchanged during the IP reporting period. Victims’ access to the TFV’s implementing partner’s service providers in Ituri Province, including hospitals, was

²⁶ As anticipated in the *Lubanga* Twenty-fourth Update Report, para. 30.

possible throughout the IP reporting period.²⁷ However, the security situation, including restricted access to certain areas and the displacement of population, continues to hinder efforts to find a number of beneficiaries who remain out of reach.

43. [REDACTED]²⁸

2. Contract with the Implementing Partner

44. With the transformation into the Former Child Soldiers Programme in 2024 based on the Approved Implementation Plan in the case *Ntaganda*, the total budget for the Former Child Soldiers Programme required resources exceeding the originally amount of [REDACTED] included in the contract with the partner [REDACTED].

45. In 2025 the TFV completed the administrative steps required to extend the contract with the implementing partner beyond 2026 and to ensure that it could obligate funds exceeding the originally foreseen [REDACTED]. To ensure sufficient flexibility in its decisions regarding the duration of the contract and the funds necessary to complete the reparations programme, the TFV requested amendments to the original procurement process during the third and fourth quarter of 2025. The Procurement Review Committee (“PRC”) recommended, as approved by the Registrar, that a) the contract with [REDACTED] may be renewed for two additional years (a sixth and seventh year), i.e. at a maximum until 2028, and b) the maximum contract value be increased at a maximum by additional [REDACTED]. These amendments provide maximum flexibility to the TFV to continue with the Former Child Soldiers Programme, while the process of identifying additional direct and indirect victims in the context of the *Ntaganda* case is ongoing.

46. The increase in the contract value beyond [REDACTED], which had been nearly reached during the fourth contractual year, enabled the TFV to renew the contract with the implementing partner for the fifth contractual year, covering for the period 1 September 2025 to 31 August 2026.

47. The TFV expects to complete the intake of all the beneficiaries found eligible in the *Lubanga* case by 31 March 2026 and to complete the provision of the rehabilitation services to these beneficiaries by 1 September 2026, i.e. within the fifth contractual year. Those *Lubanga* victims who remain unreachable by that date but with whom contact is established later will be treated as eligible former child soldier victims in the *Ntaganda* case. This means that they, as

²⁷ See Fourth Joint Update Report, para. 6. Fifth Joint Update Report.

²⁸ See Annex A.

well as the other *Ntaganda* victims, will continue in the Former Child Soldiers Programme into a sixth contractual year. The TFV currently intends to prepare one final report pursuant to regulation 58 of the TFV Regulations for the Former Child Soldiers Programme relating to both cases once the implementation of the Former Child Soldiers Programme is fully completed.

3. Intake of new beneficiaries

Intake during the reporting period

48. During the IP reporting period, 69 additional beneficiaries (24 direct victims and 45 indirect victims) were enrolled in the Former Child Soldiers Programme, including victims found eligible both in the *Lubanga* and *Ntaganda* cases.

49. 45 indirect victims found eligible in the *Lubanga* case were enrolled in the Programme during the IP reporting period.

50. 24 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

51. To this date, 810 victims of crimes against former child soldiers have been found eligible in the *Ntaganda* case by the VPRS and their eligibility endorsed by the Chamber.²⁹

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

²⁹ 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](#); Fifth Registry Periodic Report on Eligibility Determinations for Reparations and Priority Treatment Determinations and Request for Extension of Time, 28 October 2025, ICC-01/04-02/06-2928-Conf, paras 15-21 and 54. A public redacted version is available, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2928-Red](#).

³⁰ *Ntaganda* First Decision on the DIP, para. 170.

details to the TFV. To this end, the VPRS developed, in the first quarter of 2025, a mechanism for the automated transmission of information on eligible victims from the VPRS to the TFV.

53. This process is the basis for a protocol of communication developed by the VPRS and the TFV together to ensure that their way of communicating with the victims is in line with the *do no harm* principle.³¹

54. By the end of December 2025, the TFV received [REDACTED] transmissions from the VPRS of updated contact details of eligible former child soldiers who were notified by the VPRS of their eligibility.³² 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 the VPRS.

55. As a result of this process, the TFV referred to its implementing partner 281 victims found eligible in the *Ntaganda* case that have been enrolled in the Programme by the end of December 2025. Despite the TFV's many and continuous attempts to locate all the victims, 31 victims remained unreachable in the IP reporting period.

Intake of victims found eligible in the Lubanga case

56. In the *Lubanga* case, 2,471 victims were found eligible by the Trial Chamber, of which 585 are indirect victims and the others are direct victims.³³ By the end of the IP reporting period, 1,920 (1,748 direct victims and 172 indirect victims) have been enrolled in the Former Child Soldiers Programme.

57. As previously reported,³⁴ in June 2025, the process of admission of the first indirect *Lubanga* victims took place. At the end of the IP reporting period, a total of 172 indirect victims were enrolled in the programme.

58. During the IP reporting period, no additional direct victims found eligible in the *Lubanga* case were enrolled in the programme. This is because a significant number of direct

³¹ Fourth Joint Update Report, paras 47-48.

³² *Ibid.*

³³ 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](#).

³⁴ Fourth Joint Update Report, para. 57.

and indirect victims remain unreachable. During the IP reporting period, 109 *Lubanga* direct victims remain unreachable.³⁵

Intake informative sessions

59. 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. Conducting intake sessions in small groups appears to contributing to creating a safe environment for beneficiaries. At the same time, these sessions provide the beneficiaries with clear information of what they should expect from the programme. They therefore reinforce transparency about the programme and trust in the implementing partner. The TFV staff actively participates in victim admission sessions: staff based in [REDACTED] participate remotely and in person while on mission in Bunia, 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.

60. Since November 2025, the TFV has participated in two orientation and admission sessions for direct and indirect victims into the Former Child Soldiers Programme.

61. These sessions are informative in nature and 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.

Table 1: Total number of victims enrolled (Former Child Soldiers Programme)

Number of victims enrolled in the programme by 31 December 2025						
Gender	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Female	35	132	103	158	235	663
Male	153	535	279	296	275	1,538
Total	188	667	382	454	510	2,201

³⁵ Fifth Joint Update Report, para. 62.

62. Table 1 illustrates the rate of intake into the Former Child Soldiers Programme of victims deemed eligible in the cases *Lubanga and Ntaganda*, demonstrating that a total of 2,201 beneficiaries enrolled in the programme by 31 December 2025.

4. Progress concerning mental health and physical care

a. Mental health care

63. During the IP reporting period, 97 beneficiaries were screened for psychological care, and 128 previously screened beneficiaries completed psychological rehabilitation. This brings the total number of victims screened for psychological care since the start of the programme to 2,145, and to 1,509 the number of victims that completed psychological rehabilitation.

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

Gender	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Female	18	101	78	29	171	397
Male	102	310	251	116	333	1,112
Total	120	411	229	145	504	1,509

64. Table 2 sets out the number of victims who have completed their respective treatments of psychological rehabilitation as of 31 December 2025.³⁶

b. Physical health care

65. During the IP reporting period, 42 beneficiaries started receiving at least one kind of physical health service, including medical diagnosis, primary, secondary or specialist care (prosthesis and surgery), bringing the total number of beneficiaries cared for since the start of the programme to 1,922. Since the start of the programme until the end of December 2025, 1,698 victims completed the medical rehabilitation treatment.

³⁶ 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.

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

Gender	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Female	23	40	131	134	95	423
Male	136	494	126	330	189	1,275
Total	159	534	257	464	284	1,698

66. Table 3 sets out the number of victims who have completed their medical rehabilitation/physical care treatment per year and in total as of 31 December 2025.

5. Progress concerning socio-economic rehabilitation

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

67. During the IP reporting period, 27 beneficiaries completed the entrepreneurship basic training. 10 new beneficiaries were enrolled in vocational training, and 54 beneficiaries completed their vocational training with a work qualification during the IP reporting period. In total since the start of the programme, 1,875 beneficiaries benefitted from entrepreneurship basic training and 895 beneficiaries enrolled in vocational training leading to a work qualification.

b. Income-generating activities

68. During the IP reporting period, 70 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 1,774 beneficiaries.

Table 4: IGA cash grant (Former Child Soldiers Programme)
Number of victims who received a cash grant to start IGAs
(status:31 December 2025)

Gender	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Female	0	87	86	285	121	579
Male	0	347	175	534	139	1,195
Total	0	434	261	819	260	1,774

69. 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 31 December 2025.

c. Educational support

70. In the IP reporting period, 60 new beneficiaries and dependants received education support to attend primary or secondary education. 3,780 beneficiaries and dependants of beneficiaries have benefitted from educational support since the beginning of the programme. By the end of December 2025, 1,772 beneficiaries completed the educational support component.

71. A total of 382 beneficiaries have benefitted from university support since the start of the programme. In the IP reporting period, 9 new beneficiaries or their close family members (spouse or biological child) have benefitted from university support. By the end of December 2025, 191 beneficiaries have completed the university education component.

**Table 5: Educational support (Former Child Soldiers Programme)
Number of new victims and dependants receiving educational support
(status:31 December 2025)**

Gender	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Female	179	633	173	593	332	1,910
Male	185	635	171	599	280	1,870
Total	364	1,268	344	1,192	612	3,780

**Table 5.1: Educational support (Former Child Soldiers Programme)
Number of victims and dependants who completed the educational support
component
(status:31 December 2025)**

Gender	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Female	0	80	127	153	108	468
Male	0	286	304	421	293	1,304
Total	0	366	431	574	401	1,772

**Table 5.2: Educational support (Former Child Soldiers Programme)
Number of victims who have completed university education
(status:31 December 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

72. Table 5 sets out the number of beneficiaries who have received educational support as of 31 December 2025. Table 5.1 shows the number of beneficiaries and dependants of beneficiaries who completed the educational support component per year as of 31 December 2025. Table 5.2 presents the number of beneficiaries who have completed university education per year as of 31 December 2025.

d. Lump sum in lieu of services

73. [REDACTED]³⁷ As of 31 December 2025, the TFV has paid the lump sum *in lieu* to a total of 27 beneficiaries residing outside Ituri province.³⁸

74. From 27 October to 3 November 2025, the TFV carried out a mission to Kisangani and Kinshasa to follow up the implementation of the lump sum payments to the beneficiaries. During the mission, the TFV staff interviewed 16 out of the 27 beneficiaries who received the lump sum payments to gather their feedback in relation to six main areas: the level of satisfaction with the measure, the quality of the services offered by the implementing partner, the use made of the funds received, the short-term effects on the livelihoods of the victims, the trust in the TFV, and the communication with the TFV. The TFV staff also had the opportunity to visit the income-generating activities developed by the beneficiaries with the support of the lump sum provided by the TFV. The vast majority of the beneficiaries rated the measure positively in all six evaluated areas. 13 out of the 16 beneficiaries interviewed expressed that they used the lump sum to start or reinforce an income-generating activity, two stated that they used the funds received for educational purposes and one respondent indicated that he used the funds to build a house.

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

75. During the reporting period, the SGBV expert has continued to follow up the appropriate implementation of the SGBV case management and holistic rehabilitation services tailored to SGBV according to national and international standards.

76. During the IP reporting period, 14 interviews with beneficiaries for the assessment of their SGBV file took place, and as a result, six beneficiaries were admitted for specialised SGBV care.

77. From October to December 2025, previously admitted beneficiaries, continued receiving tailored services: [REDACTED] beneficiaries received psychological care, and [REDACTED] beneficiaries received medical care related to their specific SGBV harms. In total, since the start of the programme, [REDACTED] beneficiaries who suffered from sexual and gender-based crimes received psychological treatment and [REDACTED] beneficiaries received medical treatment according to their specific harms suffered.

³⁷ [REDACTED]

³⁸ Fourth Joint Update Report, paras 68-74.

7. Complaints mechanism

78. The complaints mechanism put in place in 2022 by the implementing partner has been continuously improved since its inception. Through this mechanism, the implementing partner maintains an independent register through which they record through dedicated staff issues reported by beneficiaries. As a result, the TFV receives from the implementing partners 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.

79. During the IP reporting period, the implementing partner received and processed a total of 36 complaints. Issues referred to requests for information concerning pending payment of benefits to beneficiaries, including transport costs, school fees, and IGAs. All the reports were addressed by the implementing partner, and the TFV was able to confirm that victims have expressed satisfaction with the resolution.

80. Additionally, the TFV maintains its own complaints register. Through this mechanism victims can directly submit reports to the TFV staff, independently from the implementing partner. In this register, each report is systematically documented and managed by the Victims Liaison Assistant and is regularly monitored by TFV staff based in [REDACTED].

8. Databases of beneficiaries

81. During the IP reporting period, the TFV continued with the procurement of a consolidated online database for Former Child Soldiers, including beneficiaries found eligible both in the *Lubanga* and *Ntaganda* cases. As previously reported, this database aims at integrating all available live information concerning the beneficiaries, from the determination of their eligibility until they complete the cycle of rehabilitation in the programme. The database would be an innovation to centralise the process, and decentralise the data inputting process in contrast to the existing data management process, whereby information is segmented into numerous sets of data managed and input in a decentralised manner, with a more limited central data set that needs periodic updating. In the new database approach, information related to the reparations cycle of the victims is recorded. This includes the category of victim (direct or indirect and if indirect, the type 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.³⁹

82. During the reporting period, the TFV procured and contracted a provider for the Information and Data Management System (IDMS). The system will allow the TFV to securely collect, store and manage the information of the beneficiaries and measures provided in the TFV programmes, as well as improve the real-time collaboration between TFV staff, implementing partners and the VPRS, while preserving the confidentiality of the data. In this way, the TFV seeks to improve the efficiency, collaboration, confidentiality and quality controls for the data collected by the TFV. The TFV considers that this will significantly improve the TFV's ability to monitor, verify, report and evaluate the impact of its programmes. The TFV is currently working with the provider for the implementation of the new system, throughout several phases across 2026.

9. Challenges, issues, and incidents

83. *Lubanga victims who cannot be located*: Despite the continuous efforts of the TFV and the implementing partner, as noted in previous reports,⁴⁰ 109 direct victims remain unreachable, and a significant number of indirect victims could not be contacted by the TFV.

84. *Ntaganda victims who cannot be located* - As described above in paragraph 54, 31 of the victims found eligible in the *Ntaganda* case transmitted by the VPRS to the TFV remain unreachable. Accordingly, the measure taken in 2024 to invest in a team responsible for approaching unreachable victims in their homes, the homes of their families or in their communities, remains relevant in 2026. These efforts have been reinforced since the previous reporting period by the victims' liaison assistant hired during that period, whose task is to actively support them.

85. [REDACTED]

86. *Identification process of newly identified victims*: Following the submissions and observations relevant to the timeline of VPRS for identification and verification of new beneficiaries,⁴¹ the TFV and the VPRS have agreed to engage in the next reporting period closely on this topic with a view of discussing in particular the identification process.

³⁹ Fifth Joint Update Report, paras. 90-92.

⁴⁰ Fourth Joint Update Report, para. 79.

⁴¹ Trust Fund for Victims' observations on Registry's request for extension of time, 2 February 2026, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2930](#).

87. [REDACTED]

88. The TFV keeps a detailed record of any programme-related integrity matters, and measures taken in respond to identity fraud, beyond the identity verification process undertaken at the intake stage. Identity fraud incidents with financial implications are reported and managed through the appropriate financial accountability mechanisms of the TFV including through the Board of Directors, External Auditors, Audit Committee, and donor reports where applicable.

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

89. During the IP reporting period, the TFV completed the implementation of symbolic reparations in the Former Child Soldiers Programme relevant to both cases *Lubanga* and *Ntaganda*.

90. All activities have been completed and the contract with the implementing partner [REDACTED], which started in 2021 has come to an end by the end of November 2025.

91. The TFV has planned for 2026 to prepare a comprehensive report and measure the impact of this reparation modality of the Former Child Soldiers Programme. The TFV will keep the Trial Chamber informed of these developments through its regular update reports.

92. In this Update Report, the TFV reports specifically on the finalisation and *official* handover of the two remaining multi-purpose memorial halls in Tchomia and Katoto, despite the challenges posed by the security situation in those locations. These two multi-purpose memorialisation halls, together with those in Rwampara and Mahagi, which had already been completed and handed over to the communities in July 2025, represent a major component of the symbolic reparations.⁴² The ceremonies in Tchomia and Katoto were also attended by high-ranking provincial officials and community members, and represented a meaningful step toward victims' healing and community reconciliation.

93. Construction works at the Tchomia and Katoto sites progressed satisfactorily during the reporting period, leading to their completion despite significant challenges, including, inter alia, insecurity, limited availability of cash at local banks, and an increase in the cost of transporting construction material.⁴³ In addition, [REDACTED]. Nevertheless, monitoring efforts continued effectively, supported by the active engagement of local communities and the implementing

⁴² See para. 36, above.

⁴³ Fifth Joint Update Report, paras 105-108

partner, which provided weekly progress reports to the TFV. Furthermore, an external engineer contracted by the TFV ensured continued oversight of the construction activities and will conduct final technical assessments.

94. At the Tchomia site, construction works for the memorialisation hall were completed despite the delays and challenges previously reported. The hall is fully operational and is already hosting community activities. The community multi-purpose hall (salle polyvalente), named by the community “*La Concorde*,” was handed over by the TFV during a ceremony on 8 December 2025 in the presence of a representative of the Governor of Ituri Province, representing the Congolese Government. The ceremony was attended by more than 200 participants, including victims, traditional and religious leaders, representatives of local communities and authorities, international agencies and NGOs. The broad representation of stakeholders at international, regional, local and community levels demonstrated the institutional and social importance attributed to the event. The TFV was represented by staff of the implementing partner, [REDACTED].

95. At the Katoto site, construction works were also completed, while certain remedial and finishing interventions remain underway. The hall is expected to begin hosting community activities in March 2026. The community commemorative hall designated by the community as “*Salle Commémorative du Groupement « Luvangire center »*” was handed over by the TFV during a ceremony on 17 December 2025. The ceremony was attended by over 200 participants, including representatives of victims, community and religious leaders, representatives of the Governor of Ituri Province, members of the local communities, members of the monitoring and management committees, and staff of the implementing partner. [REDACTED].

96. As previously reported in relation to the Rwampara and Mahagi halls, these ceremonies were conducted in a solemn and fraternal atmosphere, during which communities expressed their profound appreciation for the inauguration of these structures, regarded as genuine symbols of hope and resilience. They marked the final step in a long process that began in 2015, when the TFV conducted initial consultations with the communities concerned to determine, in a participatory manner, the most appropriate form of collective symbolic reparation. This process was subsequently continued in collaboration with the implementing partner [REDACTED] through a series of extensive consultations to ensure that the proposed reparations genuinely addressed the harms experienced by former child soldiers, their families and their communities. Photographs of these ceremonies are included in Annex B.

97. As referred above in paragraph 39, 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 committees ensured transparency, inclusiveness, quality and fairness throughout the process. The multi-purpose halls handed over to the communities will be managed by management committees, composed in part of the same members as the monitoring committees. Their mandate is to ensure transparent and efficient management of the halls for the benefit of the communities. These committees were established by the implementing partner in collaboration with the TFV and will receive their support for a period of three months.

V. IMPLEMENTATION OF REPARATIONS FOR VICTIMS OF THE ATTACKS

98. 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.⁴⁴

a. Background

99. 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”.⁴⁵ 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”.⁴⁶

100. 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,⁴⁷ 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.

⁴⁴ *Ntaganda* Addendum to the Reparations Order, para. 343.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, para. 20.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*

⁴⁷ See *Ntaganda* First Decision on the DIP; *Ntaganda* Second Decision on the DIP.

101. In the Reparations Order, Trial Chamber VI directed the TFV to propose reparation measures for priority victims in urgent needs.⁴⁸ Accordingly, on 8 June 2021, the TFV submitted an initial draft implementation plan (“IDIP”)⁴⁹ and, on 23 July 2021, the Trial Chamber partly approved it.⁵⁰ In 2021, priority victims with urgent needs started receiving services through the initial implementation plan (“IIP”) programme. Since 2024, the VPRS is in charge of the eligibility and assessment for priority treatment of victims in urgent need. Once endorsed by the Trial Chamber, the VPRS refers the victims to the TFV for inclusion into the IIP Programme.⁵¹

102. 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.

103. 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 and 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.

⁴⁸ *Ntaganda* Reparations Order, para 252.

⁴⁹ 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.](#)

⁵⁰ Decision on the TFV’s Initial Draft Implementation Plan with focus on priority victims, 23 July 2021, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2696.](#)

⁵¹ *Ntaganda* First Decision on DIP, para 185.

104. 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 the VPRS benefit directly from the Former Child Soldiers Programme in place.

105. *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.⁵²

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

106. On 28 October 2025, the Registry submitted the Fifth Registry Eligibility Report on Reparations, issuing 176 positive eligibility determinations for reparations relevant to victims of the attacks, including 64 priority victims.⁵³ All 176 positive eligibility determinations were endorsed in December 2025 by the Trial Chamber in its 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.⁵⁴ The TFV will get in contact with these victims as soon as the VPRS informs the TFV a) that these victims have been notified of their eligibility and b) of the updated contact details.

107. As previously informed, the procurement process for the selection of the implementing partner for the victims of the attacks programme is ongoing and will continue in 2026.⁵⁵

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

108. Since 2024, the VPRS referred to the TFV 226 victims of the attacks in urgent needs.⁵⁶ In total, to date, since the start of the IIP programme for the victims of the attacks, 195

⁵² First Update Report, paras 51-52.

⁵³ Fifth Registry Periodic Report on Eligibility Determinations for Reparations and Priority Determinations and Priority Treatment Determinations and Request for Extension of Time, 28 October 2025, ICC-01/04-02/06-2928-Conf. A public redacted version is available, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2928-Red](#).

One victim already found eligible for reparations was assessed as a priority victim. Totalling 65 victims in urgent needs.

⁵⁴ 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](#), para 8-10.

⁵⁵ Fifth Joint Update Report

⁵⁶ 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-

beneficiaries have received services in the IIP programme. This is because a number of victims referred are unreachable, reside outside Ituri Province, are deceased or refused services.

109. In the IP reporting period, there were no additional victims in urgent needs referred to the TFV, and therefore, no additional victims were admitted in the IIP programme. During the IP reporting period, 31 victims, enrolled in previous reporting periods, completed their psychological rehabilitation services.⁵⁷

110. On 6 January 2026, the VPRS transmitted to the TFV a list of 65 victims in urgent needs whose eligibility was approved by the Chamber on 19 December 2025,⁵⁸ all of whom were victims of the attacks. In line with the First Decision on the DIP,⁵⁹ the TFV has contacted them within 30 days of the Trial Chamber's decision on their eligibility.⁶⁰ The process applied is like that described in paragraph 52 above for contacting former child soldiers referred from the VPRS to TFV.

111. The IIP programme has been delivered by an implementing partner that was also implementing an assistance programme.⁶¹ Although the DRC assistance programme has come to a close in 2025, the contract with the implementing partner who is carrying out the IIP programme for Victims of the Attacks has continued. Currently, the TFV is taking the necessary administrative and financial steps to renew the contact with the implementing partner for a sixth year of implementation until the end of the first quarter of 2027, to provide services to a limited number of priority victims in urgent needs.

VI. OVERARCHING PROGRAMMATIC ACTIVITIES

112. *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 the VPRS in terms of identification, collection of information and determination on the eligibility of victims, the TFV, the 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

2916-Conf; Fourth Registry Periodic Report Eligibility for Reparations and Priority Treatment, 27 June 2025, ICC-01/04-02/06-2922-Conf; Fifth Registry Periodic Report on Eligibility Determinations 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 is available, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2928-Red](#).

⁵⁷ These 31 victims were enrolled in the programme during previous reporting periods.

⁵⁸ Fifth Decision on the VPRS determinations of victims' eligibility for reparations and priority status.

⁵⁹ First Registry Periodic Report on Eligibility Determinations for Reparations, para. 16; Email by VPRS to the TFV of 21 August 2024.

⁶⁰ *Ntaganda* First Decision on the DIP, para. 170.

⁶¹ Decision on the TFV's Initial Draft Implementation Plan with focus on priority victims, 23 July 2021, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2696](#).

in August 2024, which relates interchangeably to the cases *Ntaganda* and *Ongwen*. At these meetings, the VPRS, PIOS, and TFV exchange updates related to identification, verification, communication with victims and affected communities, and other actions undertaken by the VPRS, PIOS and TFV respectively.

113. In addition, the TFV has held meetings with the VPRS on specific issues related to the identification of new victims and the transmission of new beneficiaries for inclusion into the programmes.

114. 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.

115. *Coordination with provincial authorities* – During the reporting period, the coordination with the authorities of the Ituri province continued, particularly in the context of their active participation and involvement in the inauguration of the multi-purpose memorialisation halls in Tchomia and Katoto in December 2025.

116. *TFV missions* – [REDACTED], the TFV has established a regular travel plan for the purpose of monitoring the programme, reaching out to beneficiaries, conducting verification checks and interacting directly with DRC authorities, civil society and other international organisations. They are planned to be conducted at key stages of project implementation, usually at least quarterly. The plan is subject to authorisation of travel, which are made by the Registrar, on the basis of security assessments. Based on the plan, the TFV carried out missions in October-November 2025 to Kinshasa and Kisangani, and in December 2025 and January 2026 to Bunia.

117. The missions to Kinshasa and Kisangani were conducted to follow up and monitor the provision of measures to beneficiaries residing outside of Ituri Province, notably, the payments of the lump sums in *lieu* of services referred above in paragraph 73.

118. The mission to Bunia in December 2025 was dedicated to a stocktaking and a lessons learned exercise in relation to the TFV assistance programme in the Eastern DRC. The three-day stocktaking workshop on the assistance programme was convened in Bunia. The purpose of the workshop was to examine, in a systematic and structured manner, the results achieved and the lessons learned from the assistance programme implemented by the TFV, through its network of implementing partners in eastern DRC between 2020 and 2025, including [REDACTED] and [REDACTED].

119. During the workshop, 22 participants representing the TFV's implementing partners from the most recent implementation cycle (2020–2025) engaged in collective reflection aimed at consolidating, organising and synthesising the knowledge and experience accumulated over the five-year implementation period. The outcomes of this exercise will contribute to strengthening the institutional memory of the TFV and will serve as a key resource for the development and improvement of future assistance and reparations programmes.

120. The mission to Bunia in January 2026, focused on monitoring the progress of activities of the reparations programmes, the planning of missions for 2026 and the implementation of a workshop on a participatory mechanisms in preparation of the *Ntaganda* Victims of the Attacks Programme.

121. During the above-mentioned missions, the TFV held numerous coordination meetings with the implementing partners and met with beneficiaries.

122. *Retreats in The Hague* – In December 2025 and February 2026, the TFV held week-long retreats that either had a focus or were dedicated to the TFV programmes in the DRC. They were held, in the first place, to plan for 2026 and 2027 from a financial and administrative perspective. However, programmatic issues, such as the intake of indirect victims, the need to find a way of including victims of the attacks in programme implementation and issues of prioritisation were also addressed. The TFV also held several sessions on resource mobilisation for the DRC programmes and planned programme communication activities. In addition, meetings with VPRS and PIOS were held on specific issues during these two weeks.

VII. CONCLUSION

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



Franziska Eckelmans, Legal Adviser
on behalf of Deborah Ruiz Verduzco, Executive Director of the Trust Fund for
Victims

Dated this 30th Day of July 2026

At The Hague, The Netherlands