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**International
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TRIAL CHAMBER II

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

SITUATION IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

IN THE CASE OF THE PROSECUTOR v. THOMAS LUBANGA DYILO

**Public
with confidential Annex A**

Public Redacted Version of “Trust Fund for Victims' Seventh Update Report on the implementation of reparations in the *Lubanga* and *Ntaganda* cases” (ICC-01/04-01/06-3575-Conf, dated 29 June 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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| ☐ 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 |
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I. BACKGROUND

1. On 27 February 2026, the TFV submitted its sixth 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 (“Sixth Joint Update Report”).¹

2. The TFV hereby submits its seventh 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 The report covers activities conducted by implementing partners from 1 January 2026 to 31 March 2026 (‘IP Reporting period’),³ and activities of the TFV (‘Activities of the TFV’) from 27 February 2026 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 and public health situation in Eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (“DRC”), [REDACTED] and their impacts on the reparations programmes, and mitigation measures taken by the TFV (section III);
- 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”(section IV);
- 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' Sixth Update Report on the implementation of reparations in the *Lubanga* and *Ntaganda* cases with confidential Annexes A and B, 27 February 2026, ICC-01/04-02/06-2932-Conf (“Sixth Joint Update Report”); to date, no public redacted version has been filed.

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, this confidential decision was reclassified as public pursuant to Trial Chamber II’s Order dated 13 April 2021, [ICC-01/04-01/06-3440-tENG](#) ; 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](#); *Ntaganda* 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 filed on 25 July 2024, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2894-Red](#).

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

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

II. CLASSIFICATION OF THE REPORT

4. The present update report is classified as confidential, in line with underlying decisions and filings.³ 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.

III. CONTEXT AND OPERATIONAL THREATS

A. Security situation and its impacts on TFV programmes

5. [REDACTED]

6. The impact on the programme derived from the security situation in Eastern DRC remained, in general terms, unchanged during the IP reporting period and the activities of the TFV and implementing partners continued throughout Ituri Province, despite certain limitations outlined in this report. Victims' access to the TFV's implementing partners' service providers in Ituri Province, including hospitals, was possible throughout the IP reporting period.⁴ 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.

7. [REDACTED]⁵

B. Public health situation: Ebola outbreak and its impacts on TFV programmes

8. [REDACTED]

9. During the IP reporting period, i.e., the first quarter of 2026, the public health situation had no impact on the implementation of the programmes, however, from the second quarter of

³ See, in particular, *Ntaganda* Second Decision on DIP.

⁴ See Trust Fund for Victims' Fourth Update Report on the implementation of reparations in the *Lubanga* and *Ntaganda* cases with confidential Annexes A, B, C, D and E, 30 June 2025, ICC-01/04-02/06-2923-Conf ("Fourth Joint Update Report"), para. 6, a public redacted version was filed on 3 September 2025, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2923-Red](#). See also 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-01/04-02/06-2927-Conf ("Fifth Joint Update Report"), para. 5, a public redacted version was filed on 19 December 2025, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2927-Red](#); Sixth Joint Update Report, para. 5.

⁵ See Annex A.

2026 onwards the implementation of rehabilitation measures has slowed down, especially in the medical and psychological components, due to the fact that access to health care providers, personal contact and movement have been limited.

10. As of June 2026, the implementing partners have put in place a contingency plan with a series of protection measures to continue providing rehabilitation measures to the victims without compromising the safety of the beneficiaries and the staff of the implementing partners. As a result, some activities of the reparations programme have been adapted or temporarily wound down. At this stage, if the epidemic remains under control, the impact on reparations programmes should remain limited.

11. Nevertheless, a further deterioration of the Ebola epidemic poses a serious short-term threat to the implementation of the TFV's programmes as planned and could compel implementing partners to suspend all activities. Consequently, the TFV monitors developments in the epidemic on a weekly basis and works with its implementing partners on scenarios to anticipate and mitigate the impact of the epidemic on the implementation of the reparations programmes.

12. From a financial perspective, limited resources have been allocated as part of the programme to put in place protective measures. The direct financial impact of the sanitary situation continues under monitoring.

C. [REDACTED]

13. [REDACTED]

14. [REDACTED]

15. [REDACTED]

16. [REDACTED]

IV. IMPLEMENTATION OF REPARATIONS FOR FORMER CHILD SOLDIERS

17. 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

18. The TFV recalls the background presented in the First Update Report,⁶ 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* – 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.

19. The additional aspects are, first, that Mr Ntaganda was additionally convicted of rape and sexual slavery against female UPC/FPLC members under the age of 15 years. Specific measures were designed to address the specificity of the harm victims suffered due to rape and sexual slavery,⁷ and of the children born out of rape or sexual slavery who were recognised as direct victims.⁸ Second, the Trial Chamber recognised transgenerational harm for all children of direct victims, provided that they can establish the existence of such harm.⁹

20. 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].¹⁰

1. Overview of the collective service-based reparation programme

21. Collective service-based reparations are implemented through the TFV partner [REDACTED], an organisation with ample experience in the DRC. 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

⁶ Trust Fund for Victims' First Update Report on the implementation of reparations for former child soldiers and for victims of the attacks, including for victims in urgent needs, in the *Lubanga* and the *Ntaganda* cases, 28 October 2024, ICC-01/04-02/06-2900-Conf-Exp ("First Joint Update Report"), paras 12ff, a public redacted version was notified on 2 September 2024, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2900-Red](#).

⁷ *Ntaganda* Reparations Order, 8 March 2021, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2659](#), para. 119. This ruling was not affected by the appeal.

⁸ *Ibid.*, paras 120-123 This ruling was not affected by the appeal.

⁹ *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, paras 196-197, a public redacted version was published on the same day, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2858-Red](#).

¹⁰ [REDACTED].

and other service providers, all to ensure that services are delivered and that they result in reparative value for the victims.¹¹

22. The implementing partner was selected in 2020 based on a competitive procurement process for a contract cycle of five years at a value of [REDACTED]. In line with ICC procedures, the partner has been issued with a contract that entered into force on 15 March 2021, planned to be implemented until 2026. As previously reported,¹² and in line the Reparations Order in *Ntaganda*, in 2025 the TFV requested and obtained amendments to the original procurement process, allowing the contract with [REDACTED] to 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.¹³

23. As previously reported,¹⁴ the TFV expected 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 victims, determined as eligible as part of the *Lubanga* proceedings, who remain unreachable by that date, but with whom contact is established later, as well as the other victims deemed eligible as part of the *Ntaganda* eligibility process, will continue in the Former Child Soldiers Programme into a sixth contractual year. However, this schedule may be affected by the impact of the Ebola situation as highlighted above in section III. The TFV will inform the Chamber of this development and its implications for the implementation of programmes.

24. 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.

25. 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

¹¹ 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.

¹² Sixth Joint Update Report, para. 45.

¹³ See 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](#), para. 14.

¹⁴ Sixth Joint Update Report, para. 47.

their needs and preferences in terms of rehabilitation.¹⁵ 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.¹⁶ 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.

26. 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.¹⁷

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

¹⁵ 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 (*Ntaganda* Twelfth decision on the TFV's administrative decisions on applications for reparations and additional matters, 30 August 2023, ICC-01/04-02/06-3558-Conf ("Ntaganda Twelfth Decision on the TFV's administrative decisions"), para. 19, a public redacted version was filed on 10 October 2023, [ICC-01/04-01/06-3558-Red](#)), updated contact information has been provided to the TFV by the LRV and the TFV has since been tasked with enabling the first contact between the beneficiary and the implementing partner.

¹⁶ First Joint Update Report, para. 17.

¹⁷ 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 *Ntaganda* cases, 28 June 2024, ICC-01/04-02/06-2900-Conf-Exp ("First Joint Update Report"), para. 18, a public redacted version was filed on 2 September 2024, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2900-Red](#).

treatment, the opinions of external experts are sought to inform any decisions of closing treatment.¹⁸

28. 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.¹⁹

29. 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.

30. 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.

31. 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.

32. 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

¹⁸ First Joint Update Report, para. 19.

¹⁹ First Joint Update Report, para. 32.

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.²⁰ 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.²¹

33. 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.

34. 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.

35. 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,²² the TFCV has started to address the rehabilitation measures for eligible victims outside of Ituri Province. These victims receive a lump sum *in lieu* [REDACTED].²³

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

37. 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 receives 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

²⁰ First Joint Update Report, para. 35.

²¹ For more information on the SYIB methodology, see for instance, this [guide](#) (last consulted on 28 October 2024).

²² [REDACTED].

²³ *Ibid*, para. 21

as the direct victim, and the other parent (and potential siblings), like other indirect victims who are family members.²⁴

38. 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.²⁵ Given the Trial Chamber did not presume harm for these two categories of victims,²⁶ 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.

39. 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.

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

41. Since the start of the implementation of the Former Child Soldiers Programme, *i.e.* as of September 2024, victims who were found eligible as having suffered transgenerational harm (fifth category) receive psychological care tailored to their harm.²⁷ To date, no individual has yet been referred to the TFV by the VPRS under this category.

42. ***Sexual and gender-based violence victims:*** Since the start of the 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-

²⁴ First Joint Update Report, para. 44.

²⁵ Fourth Joint Update Report, para. 26.

²⁶ *Ntaganda* Reparations Order, para. 145, which does not establish a presumption of harm for intervening victims or victims preventing the commission of the crime.

²⁷ Annex 1 of Trust Fund for Victims' second submission of Draft Implementation Plan, 24 March 2022, ICC-01/04-02/06-2750-Conf-Anx1, para. 215, a public redacted version was filed on 8 April 2022, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2750-Anx1-Red](#).

based violence (SGBV).²⁸ 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.

43. 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.

44. 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;²⁹ psychological and psychosocial support; case management; and also focuses on the long-term consequences of SGBV given that the harm occurred 20 years ago. The overall objective is to strengthen the capacity of these providers through a holistic approach that integrates physical health, mental health, psychosocial well-being and SGBV considerations, thereby ensuring the provision of comprehensive and appropriate care.

45. 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

²⁸ 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 ("Third Joint Update Report"), para. 61, a public redacted version was filed on 2 September 2025, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2915-Red](#).

²⁹ 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.

victims, compile complete SGBV files, including clear accounts and individualised rehabilitation plans tailored to each case.

46. [REDACTED]

47. **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 beneficiaries, thereby facilitating the prompt adoption of any necessary remedial measures.

48. **Final Report:** The TFV plans 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 will be fully completed.

2. Overview of symbolic reparations

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

50. 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.

51. 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).

52. 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.

53. 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

54. The present report covers: activities of the implementing partners that took place in the first quarter of 2026 (1 January to 31 March 2026), 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 June 2026.³⁰

1. Eligible victims

55. In the *Lubanga* case, 2,471 victims were found eligible by the Trial Chamber, of which 585 are indirect and 1,886 are direct victims.³¹ Eligibility, which was conducted by the TFV, was concluded in October 2023.

56. As of the date of this filing, 914 victims of crimes against former child soldiers have been found eligible in the *Ntaganda* case by VPRS with their eligibility endorsed by the Chamber.³²

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

³¹ *Ntaganda* Twelfth Decision on the TFV's administrative decisions, para. 11..

³² *Ntaganda* 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; *Ntaganda* 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 was filed on 26 August 2024, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2901-Red](#); *Ntaganda* 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 was filed on 5 November 2024, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2906-Red](#); *Ntaganda* Transmission of VPRS Determinations of Victims' Eligibility for Reparations and Priority Status, 5 February 2025, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2913](#), paras 1-4; *Ntaganda* 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 was filed on 5 March 2025, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2916-Red](#); *Ntaganda* 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 was filed on 14 July 2025, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2922-Red](#); *Ntaganda* Fifth Registry Periodic Report on Eligibility Determinations for Reparations and Priority Treatment Determinations and Request

2. Intake of new beneficiaries

Intake of victims found eligible in the Ntaganda case

57. 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, the TFV and VPRS agreed in July 2024 on the following process: the TFV contacts the victims within 30 days after VPRS has informed the victims of their eligibility. VPRS informs the TFV on the same day that such notification takes place. VPRS then also transfers the updated contact details to the TFV. To this end, VPRS developed, in the first quarter of 2025, a mechanism for the automated transmission of information on eligible victims from VPRS to the TFV.

58. This process is the basis for a protocol of communication developed by VPRS and the TFV together to ensure that their way of communicating with the victims is in line with the *do no harm* principle.³³

59. Between April 2025 when the VPRS transmissions started and the end of March 2026, the TFV received in total 596 transmissions from VPRS of updated contact details of eligible former child soldiers who were notified by VPRS of their eligibility.³⁴ Among them 489 were direct victims and 107 indirect victims. 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 [REDACTED], using their updated contact information provided by VPRS.

60. As a result of this process, as of the date of this filing, the TFV referred to its implementing partner 395 direct victims found eligible in the *Ntaganda* case, of which 360 have been enrolled in the programme. Despite the TFV's many and continuous attempts to reach all the victims, 94 victims of the 489 direct victims whose contact details were transmitted remain unreachable. Of the 107 indirect victims, 55 were reached and 52 remain unreachable.

Intake of victims found eligible in the Lubanga case

for Extension of Time, 28 October 2025, ICC-01/04-02/06-2928-Conf, paras 15-21 and 54, a public redacted version was filed on 21 November 2025, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2928-Red](#); *Ntaganda* Transmission of VPRS Determinations of Victims' Eligibility for Reparations and Priority Status, 30 April 2026, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2934](#), para. 5.

³³ Fourth Joint Update Report, 30 June 2025, ICC-01/04-02/06-2923-Conf, paras 47-48. A Public redacted version is available: [ICC-01/04-02/06-2923-Red](#).

³⁴ *Ibid.*

61. By the end of the IP reporting period, 1,986 (1,770 direct victims and 216 indirect victims) have been enrolled in the Former Child Soldiers Programme.

62. During the IP reporting period, 22 additional direct victims and 44 additional indirect victims found eligible in the *Lubanga* case were enrolled in the programme. Meanwhile, 100 direct victims and 306 indirect victims found eligible in the *Lubanga* case remain unreachable.³⁵

Intake informative sessions

63. During the IP reporting period, the TFV and the implementing partner have continued carrying out joint intake sessions with new beneficiaries to address any concerns they may have. Conducting intake sessions in small groups appears to contribute 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 [REDACTED], while the locally-based staff, in particular, the TFV victim liaison programme assistant, permanently represents the TFV during orientation and awareness-raising sessions for the admission of new victims.

64. Since 1 January 2026, the TFV has participated in three orientation and admission sessions for direct victims and four sessions for indirect victims.

65. 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.

Intake of victims in the Former Child Soldiers Programme (both Lubanga and Ntaganda cases)

66. During the IP reporting period, i.e. until 31 March 2026,³⁶ 134 additional beneficiaries (90 direct victims and 44 indirect victims) were enrolled in the Former Child Soldiers

³⁵ Fifth Joint Update Report, 28 October 2025, ICC-01/04-02/06-2927-Conf, para 62. A public redacted version is available: [ICC-01/04-02/06-2927-Red](#).

³⁶ See *supra*, para. 2

Programme (“programme”), of which 22 direct victims and 44 indirect victims found eligible in the *Lubanga* case and 68 direct victims found eligible in the *Ntaganda* case.

67. In total, until the end of March 2026, 2,335 victims (2,119 direct victims and 216 indirect victims) found eligible both in the *Lubanga* and *Ntaganda* cases were enrolled in the Former Child Soldiers Programme.

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

Number of victims enrolled in the programme by 31 March 2026							
Gender	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Total
Female	35	132	103	158	235	54	717
Male	153	535	279	296	275	80	1,618
Total	188	667	382	454	510	134	2,335

68. Table 1 illustrates the rate of intake into the Former Child Soldiers Programme of victims deemed eligible in the cases *Lubanga and Ntaganda*, with a total of 2,335 beneficiaries enrolled in the programme by 31 March 2026. This number represents the 69 percent of the total number of victims deemed eligible as of the date of this filing.

3. Progress concerning mental health and physical care

a. Mental health care

69. During the IP reporting period, 115 beneficiaries were screened for psychological care, and 278 previously screened beneficiaries completed psychological rehabilitation. This brings the total number of victims screened for psychological care since the start of the programme to 2,260 and to 1,787 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 March 2026)

Gender	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Total
Female	18	101	78	29	171	91	488
Male	102	310	251	116	333	187	1,299
Total	120	411	229	145	504	278	1,787

70. Table 2 sets out the number of victims who have completed their respective treatments of psychological rehabilitation as of 31 March 2026.³⁷

b. Physical health care

71. During the IP reporting period, 70 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 1,992.

72. During the IP reporting period, 100 beneficiaries completed the medical rehabilitation treatment. Hence, since the start of the programme until the end of March 2026, 1,798 victims completed the medical rehabilitation treatment.

Table 3: Physical health care (Former Child Soldiers Programme)
Number of victims who have completed medical rehabilitation
(status: 31 March 2026)

Gender	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Total
Female	23	40	131	134	95	53	476
Male	136	494	126	330	189	47	1,322
Total	159	534	257	464	284	100	1,798

73. 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 March 2026.

4. Progress concerning socio-economic rehabilitation

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

74. During the IP reporting period, 34 beneficiaries completed the entrepreneurship basic training. Eight beneficiaries were enrolled in vocational training, and 66 beneficiaries completed their vocational training with a work qualification during the IP reporting period. In total since the start of the programme, 1,909 beneficiaries benefitted from entrepreneurship basic training and 903 beneficiaries enrolled in vocational training leading to a work qualification.

³⁷ 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.

b. Income-generating activities

75. During the IP reporting period, 80 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 1,854 beneficiaries.

Table 4: IGA cash grant (Former Child Soldiers Programme)
Number of victims who received a cash grant to start IGAs
(status: 31 March 2026)

Gender	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Total
Female	0	87	86	213	121	23	530
Male	0	347	175	606	139	57	1,324
Total	0	434	261	819	260	80	1,854

76. 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 March 2026.

c. Educational support

77. In the IP reporting period, 28 beneficiaries and dependants of beneficiaries received education support to attend primary or secondary education. A total of 3,808 beneficiaries and dependants of beneficiaries benefitted from educational support since the beginning of the programme.

78. By the end of March 2026, a total of 411 beneficiaries benefitted from university support, of whom 229 beneficiaries completed the university education component. During the IP reporting period, 29 new beneficiaries or their close family members (spouse or biological child) chose the university education component and started benefitting from university support.

Table 5: Educational support (Former Child Soldiers Programme)
Number of new victims and dependants receiving educational support
(status: 31 March 2026)

Gender	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Total
Female	179	633	173	593	332	17	1,927
Male	185	635	171	599	280	11	1,881
Total	364	1,268	344	1,192	612	28	3,808

Table 5.1: Educational support (Former Child Soldiers Programme)
Number of victims and dependants who completed the educational support
component
(status: 31 March 2026)

Gender	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Total
Female	0	80	127	153	108	0	468
Male	0	286	304	421	293	0	1,304
Total	0	366	431	574	401	0	1,772

Table 5.2: Educational support (Former Child Soldiers Programme)
Number of victims who have completed university education
(status: 31 March 2026)

Gender	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Total
Female	0	8	11	34	11	9	73
Male	0	30	22	54	21	29	156
Total	0	38	33	88	32	38	229

79. Table 5 sets out the number of beneficiaries who received educational support as of 31 March 2026. Table 5.1 shows the number of beneficiaries and dependants of beneficiaries who completed the educational support component per year as of 31 March 2026. Table 5.2 presents the number of beneficiaries who completed university education per year as of 31 March 2026.

d. Lump sum in lieu of services

80. [REDACTED]³⁸ As of 31 March 2026, the TFV has paid the lump sum *in lieu* to a total of 27 beneficiaries residing outside Ituri province,³⁹ During the reporting period no additional victims received lump sum payments.

5. Specific reparations measures to address harm from sexual and gender-based crimes

81. 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.

82. During the IP reporting period, interviews with beneficiaries for the assessment of their SGBV files took place, and as a result, 74 additional beneficiaries were admitted for specialised SGBV care. During that period, previously admitted beneficiaries continued receiving tailored SGBV services: 72 beneficiaries received psychological care, and 56 beneficiaries received medical care related to their specific SGBV harms.

83. In total, since the start of the programme, 305 beneficiaries who suffered from sexual and gender-based crimes took part in tailored psychological treatment and 228 beneficiaries received medical treatment tailored to the specific harms they suffered, including 35 who received specialised medical care.

6. Complaints mechanism

84. 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 to confirm the resolution or not of the issue raised and/or for additional information.

85. During the IP reporting period, the implementing partner received and processed a total of 57 complaints. Issues referred to requests for information concerning pending payment of

³⁸ [REDACTED].

³⁹ Fourth Joint Update Report, 30 June 2025, ICC-01/04-02/06-2923-Conf, paras 68-74. A Public redacted version is available: [ICC-01/04-02/06-2923-Red](#).

benefits to beneficiaries, including transport costs, school fees, and IGAs. All the complaints were addressed by the implementing partner, and the TFV was able to confirm through a separate telephone call that victims have expressed satisfaction with the resolution.

86. 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 Programme Assistant and is regularly monitored by TFV staff based in [REDACTED] and [REDACTED].

87. During the first quarter of 2026, the TFV received 15 complaints through this mechanism. Twelve related to intake procedures, primarily involving identity verification prior to intake. The identity of the victims was verified and they could be admitted in the programme. The complaints were accordingly addressed in a satisfactory manner. Two complaints concerned medical and socio-economic support and were resolved to the satisfaction of the victims. One complaint relevant to the intake of a victim was unfounded, as the individual concerned had not yet been determined by VPRS to be an eligible victim. The victim was accordingly referred to the VPRS' eligibility process.

7. Databases of beneficiaries

88. During the IP reporting period, the TFV continued with the implementation of a consolidated online database for Former Child Soldiers, including beneficiaries found eligibly 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 analysis of data, while decentralising the data inputting process, which is in contrast to the existing data management process, whereby information is segmented into numerous sets of data managed and input separately, and therefore with more limited central data set that needs periodic manual updating. In the new database approach, information related to the reparations cycle of the victims is recorded directly from VPRS data. 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. TFV staff inputs contacts and dates of referral. The implementing partner on its part will input information on rehabilitation services provided.⁴⁰ The construction of the database is ongoing.

⁴⁰ Fifth Joint Update Report, 28 October 2025, ICC-01/04-02/06-2927-Conf, paras. 90-92. A public redacted version is available: [ICC-01/04-02/06-2927-Red](#).

89. During the reporting period, the TFV worked with the contracted provider for the Information and Data Management System (IDMS) for the implementation of the new system to the TFV reparations programmes.⁴¹ During the second quarter of 2026 the TFV recruitment and onboarding of a dedicated a victims data information technology and data management professional to support this process was completed. The recruitment was made possible by the support given by the Assembly of State Parties to the budget proposal of the TFV for 2026. Selection of the expert was made in cooperation with VPRS.

8. Challenges, issues, and incidents

90. ***Lubanga victims who cannot be located*** - Despite the continuous efforts of the TFV and the implementing partner, from the 109 unreachable direct victims described in the previous report,⁴² 100 direct victims remain unreachable. Additionally, more than 300 indirect victims could still not be contacted by the TFV.

91. ***Ntaganda victims who cannot be located*** – As described above, 94 direct victims and 52 indirect victims found eligible in the *Ntaganda* case, notified by VPRS with their contact details to the TFV, remain unreachable.

92. Different reasons explain the inability of reaching victims. In many cases phone numbers were non-operational, deactivated or even unassigned. Some victims also changed residence or moved without informing VPRS or the TFV of their new contact details. Finally, several victims contacted by the implementing partner to agree on the intake date became unreachable thereafter and did not attend the intake sessions.

93. 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 in place in 2026. As previously reported, these efforts were reinforced from 2025 by the TFV victims' liaison assistant, whose task has been since that time to actively support them.

94. [REDACTED]⁴³

95. [REDACTED]

96. [REDACTED]

⁴¹ See Sixth Joint Update Report, 27 February 2026, ICC-01/04-02/06-2932-Conf paras.81-82.

⁴² Fourth Joint Update Report, 30 June 2025, ICC-01/04-02/06-2923-Conf, para. 79. A Public redacted version is available: [ICC-01/04-02/06-2923-Red.](#)

⁴³ See Fourth Joint Update Report, 30 June 2025, ICC-01/04-02/06-2923-Conf, paras. 80-82. A Public redacted version is available: [ICC-01/04-02/06-2923-Red.](#)

97. [REDACTED]

98. [REDACTED]

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

99. As previously reported, during the last quarter of 2025, the TFV completed the implementation of symbolic reparations in the Former Child Soldiers Programme relevant to both cases *Lubanga* and *Ntaganda*. 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.

100. As referred in previous reports, the multi-purpose halls handed over to the communities are managed by management committees, composed of victims, members of civil society and representatives of local authorities. Their mandate is to ensure transparent and efficient management of the halls for the benefit of the communities.

101. During the reporting period, the TFV conducted follow-up activities with members of the local management committees. Due to operational constraints and to ensure continuity of project monitoring, regular phone calls were organized to maintain communication with management committee members, gather updates on the progress of activities, identify challenges encountered on the ground, and provide the necessary guidance and support.

102. The TFV is working on the preparation of a comprehensive report and measure the impact of this reparation modality of the Former Child Soldiers Programme. Particular attention will be given to documenting the modalities of use of the halls, the effectiveness of the management structures established under the project, and the mechanisms put in place to ensure the long-term sustainability of the facilities.

V. IMPLEMENTATION OF REPARATIONS FOR VICTIMS OF THE ATTACKS

103. 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

⁴⁴ *Ntaganda* Addendum to the Reparations Order, 14 July 2023, ICC-01/04-02/06-2858-Conf, para. 343. A public redacted version is available: [ICC-01/04-02/06-2858-Red](#)

A. Background

104. 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

105. 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.

106. In the Reparations Order, Trial Chamber VI directed the TFV to propose initial 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

107. 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,

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, para. 20.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*

⁴⁷ See *Ntaganda* First Decision on the DIP 23 July 2021, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2696](#); *Ntaganda* Second Decision on the DIP, 27 February 2024, ICC-01/04-02/06-2894-conf. Public redacted version available: [ICC-01/04-02/06-2894-Red](#).

⁴⁸ *Ntaganda* Reparations Order, 8 March 2021, [ICC-01/04-02/06-265](#), 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 the DIP, 23 July 2021, para. 185, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2696](#).

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.

108. 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.

109. 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.

110. *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

111. On 11 August 2023, the Chamber issued the First Decision on DIP, in which it assigned to the VPRS the mandate of carrying out the identification and eligibility process of all victims by 31 December 2025. On 2 April 2026, the Chamber granted an extension of time, instructing VPRS to complete the eligibility assessment within two years, starting from 31 December 2025. As of 15 June 2026, more than 2,000 victims of the attacks have been found eligible by VPRS and endorsed by the Chamber. 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.

⁵² First Update Report, 28 June 2024, ICC-01/04-01/06-3568-Conf paras 51-52. ⁵² First Update Report, 28 June 2024, ICC-01/04-01/06-3568-Conf, paras 51-52. A public redacted version is available: [ICC-01/04-01/06-3568-Red](#)

112. The TFV is aiming at having in place the reparations programme for the victims of the attacks and to start the intake of beneficiaries by 2027. The TFV has worked consistently during the past years to secure the funding to start gradually complementing the award ordered against Mr Ntaganda, given his indigence. As previously informed, the procurement process for the selection of the implementing partner for the Victims of the Attacks Programme is underway and will continue throughout 2026.⁵³

113. In preparation for the launch of the Victims of the Attacks Programme, the TFV has adopted a participatory approach to co-create and shape the programme together with victims, civil society actors, community and religious leaders, and local authorities, within the framework of the approved DIP.

114. In this context, in February 2026, the TFV conducted a pilot workshop in [REDACTED] with implementing partners to gather valuable insights informed by their experience in implementing TFV reparations and assistance projects in the DRC. Twenty participants from 10 TFV implementing partner organizations took part in this experience-sharing workshop. The conclusions and recommendations from the workshop will help better guide and structure the participatory approach during subsequent working sessions with key stakeholders, including victims, civil society, community and religious leaders, and local authorities.

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

1. First contact and intake of beneficiaries

115. Since 2024, the VPRS has referred to the TFV 325 priority victims of the attacks in urgent needs.⁵⁴ On 6 January 2026, the VPRS transmitted to the TFV a list of 65 victims in urgent needs whose eligibility had been approved by the Chamber on 19 December 2025,⁵⁵ and on 16 June 2026, the VPRS transmitted to the TFV another 98 victims found eligible in

⁵³ Fifth Joint Update Report, 28 October 2025, ICC-01/04-02/06-2927-Conf. A public redacted version is available: [ICC-01/04-02/06-2927-Red](#).

⁵⁴ First Registry Notification of VPRS Determinations of Victims' Eligibility for Reparations and/or Priority Status, 23 January 2024, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2890](#); Transmission of VPRS Determinations of Victims' Eligibility for Reparations and Priority Status, 5 February 2025, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2913](#); First Registry Periodic Report on Eligibility Determinations for Reparations, 28 June 2024, ICC-01/04-02/06-2901-Conf; Third Registry Periodic Report on Eligibility for Reparations and Priority Treatment Determinations, 28 February 2025, ICC-01/04-02/06-2916-Conf; Fourth Registry Periodic Report Eligibility for Reparations and Priority Treatment, 27 June 2025, ICC-01/04-02/06-2922-Conf; 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](#).

⁵⁵ Fifth Decision on the VPRS determinations of victims' eligibility for reparations and priority status, 11 July 2025, ICC-01/04-02/06

urgent needs, whose eligibility was endorsed by the Chamber on 15 June 2026.⁵⁶ In line with the First Decision on the DIP,⁵⁷ the TFV contacts them within 30 days of the Trial Chamber's decision on their eligibility.⁵⁸ The process applied follows the described in paragraph 58 above for contacting former child soldiers, whose contact details have been transmitted by VPRS to the TFV.

116. Of the 65 priority victims in urgent needs referred to the TFV in January 2026, 40 victims were referred to the implementing partner of the IIP Programme, while 25 victims could not be reached despite many attempts by TFV staff to contact them through phone calls.

2. Progress on psychological, medical and socio-economic support

117. By the end of March 2026, a total of 194 victims benefitted from psychological rehabilitation, 174 received medical care, including a medical diagnosis, and 171 benefitted from the income generating activity component of the programme. In total, to date, since the start of the IIP Programme for the victims of the attacks, 194 beneficiaries have received services in the IIP Programme. The discrepancy between the numbers transmitted to the TFV and those who have received services arises from the fact that a number of victims remains unreachable, reside outside Ituri Province, are deceased or do not wish to participate in the services.

3. Extension of the IIP Programme

118. The IIP Programme has been delivered by an implementing partner that was also implementing an assistance programme.⁵⁹ 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. During the reporting period, the TFV renewed the contact with the implementing partner for a sixth year of implementation until the end of the first quarter of 2027 to continue providing services to a limited number of priority victims in urgent needs.

4. Challenges

119. Establishing contact with eligible victims has proven a particularly challenging and time-consuming task for the TFV. Different from the contact details transmitted to the TFV by

⁵⁶ Seventh decision on the VPRS determinations of victims' eligibility for reparations and priority status, 15 June 2026, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2935](#).

⁵⁷ First Registry Periodic Report on Eligibility Determinations for Reparations, para. 16; Email by VPRS to the TFV of 21 August 2024.

⁵⁸ *Ntaganda* First Decision on the DIP, 23 July 2021, para. 170, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2696](#).

⁵⁹ Decision on the TFV's Initial Draft Implementation Plan with focus on priority victims, 23 July 2021, [ICC-01/04-02/06-2696](#).

VPRS in the context of the Former Child Soldiers Programme, prior notification of eligibility by VPRS does not take place for the IIP Programme. Instead, the TFV directly contacts these victims within 30 days from the reception from VPRS of the list of eligible victims endorsed by the Chamber, therefore, for these victims unlike the victims not in urgent needs, there is no prior notification and update of contact information made by VPRS. On average 30 percent of victims are reached only after several contact attempts and 25 percent have not been reached despite dozens of calls and SMS messages over a period of several months. The TFV has so far continued to call the unreachable victims at least once every month and intends to continue this process for the ensuing months.

120. Contextual factors may serve to explain this situation. Numerous victims reside in remote areas where signal coverage and access to electricity is limited, making phone contacts very difficult. Others have lost their phones or their SIM cards, thereby losing the phone numbers provided earlier to VPRS or their legal representatives.

121. Even if contact with all victims has not been possible, the current capacity of the programme is still limited as the number of victims transmitted to the TFV by 30 June 2026 exceeds the number to whom the partner can realistically, and under the terms of the contract, provide services. For this reason, the TFV and the implementing partner will likely need to further prioritise among eligible victims within the programme, until the full programme is in place in 2027. The criteria to be used for this purpose will be in line with the nature of the IIP, i.e. as an initial measure to address urgent needs of priority victims, focusing on cases where the victims need to receive immediate physical and/or psychological medical care, and/or support due to financial hardship that endangers the person's life.

VI. OVERARCHING PROGRAMMATIC ACTIVITIES

A. Coordination with ICC's sections

122. As the implementation of the reparations measures by the TFV is contingent upon the work of PIOS in terms of outreach and that of VPRS in terms of identification, collection of information and determination of the eligibility of victims, the TFV, VPRS, and PIOS inform each other of the progress made and challenges encountered on a regular basis, in particular through a bi-monthly coordination meeting instituted in August 2024, which, since 2026, relates interchangeably to a) the cases *Ntaganda* and *Ongwen* and b) the cases *Al Hassan*, *Yekatom* and *Ngaissona* and *Al Rahman*. At these meetings, VPRS, PIOS, and the TFV exchange updates related to identification, verification, communication with victims and affected communities, and other actions undertaken by VPRS, PIOS and the TFV respectively.

123. In addition, the TFV has held meetings with VPRS on specific issues related to the identification of new victims, including the approach to victims born out of rape, and the transmission of new beneficiaries for inclusion into the programmes, including victims in urgent needs.

124. 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. TFV staff has participated in person and online in PIOS-organised radio programmes in January and May 2026.

B. TFV missions

125. [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 is made by the Registrar, on the basis of security assessments. Based on the plan, the TFV carried out missions in January/February and April 2026 to Bunia, and to Kinshasa in May 2026.

126. ***Planning and Monitoring Mission and Workshop:*** The mission to Bunia in January/February 2026, focused on monitoring the progress of activities and engaging with beneficiaries and partners. The TFV reviewed the partners' 2025 results and their 2026 activity plan, including targets, milestones, and programmatic. The mission also included direct exchanges with around ten victims, including those with complaints, to assess their satisfaction with services received and ensure their concerns were effectively addressed, such as victim intake, SGBV case management, fraud verification, and database updates.

127. At that occasion, a pilot workshop was held with former and current TFV partners relevant to the Victims of the Attacks Programme, as referenced above.⁶⁰

128. ***Data Quality Assessment Mission:*** From 25 to 26 March 2026, the TFV's Monitoring and Evaluation team and the programme team conducted an *in situ* data quality assessment exercise. During this exercise the quality of the programme data recorded and reported by both TFV's implementing partners [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], was assessed using different criteria, such as, reliability, accuracy, and completion. The Data Quality Assessment was also intended to identify practical corrective actions to strengthen partner-level data collection,

⁶⁰ *Supra*, para. 114

verification, storage, analysis and reporting systems. Overall, the average rating across the two assessed partners was 2.5 out of 3, corresponding to an overall status of Adequate Data Quality.

129. **Monitoring and Verification Mission:** From 7 to 27 April 2026, the DRC programme conducted a monitoring and verification mission focused on exchanges with [REDACTED] regarding the completion of the reparations for victims found eligible through the *Lubanga* programme by 31 August 2026, budgetary realignments, and the induction of new [REDACTED] staff. On the other hand, the mission included an annual verification checks of the partners that implemented in 2025 the *Lubanga/Ntaganda* programme.

130. **Donor Engagement Mission in Kinshasa:** During the mission to Kinshasa in May 2026, the TFV carried out a donor engagement mission to implement the fund mobilisation activities described below. involving the Government of the DRC, ICC States Parties, the European Union and the African Union. The main objective was to present the TFV's activities in the DRC and to explore national and international funding opportunities for reparations programmes. As further reported below, meetings were held with representatives of ten countries and institutions, who were broadly receptive and encouraged further engagement with capitals and development agencies. The TFV also held constructive discussions with the Minister of Justice regarding a possible financial contribution from the DRC Government, submitted a concept note on the *Ntaganda* reparations programme to the DRC Government, and formally requested an audience with the President of the DRC to strengthen high-level engagement on victim support and peacebuilding.

C. Fund mobilisation

131. To date, the TFV requires approximately USD 20 million to fully complement the payment of the USD 31.3 million liability of Mr Ntaganda, as determined in the *Ntaganda* Reparations Order. This latter figure includes the USD 10 million liability amount ordered against Mr Lubanga, as the beneficiaries of the *Lubanga* reparations programme overlap with a group of beneficiaries of the *Ntaganda* reparations programme. The TFV's fund mobilisation strategy includes *inter alia* engagement with national authorities; States Parties to the Rome Statute at the level of their capital and representation in Kinshasa, The Hague, Brussels, and New York, as well as their official development assistance agencies; the European Union and the African Union and civil-society organisations supportive of the ICC/TFV. These efforts aim to enhance accountability before the above-mentioned stakeholders, generate ownership by donors and the territorial State of implementation regarding reparations programmes, concretise political support for the ICC/TFV in relation to reparations, identify viable funding avenues,

and encourage contributions that will enable the full implementation of both reparations' programmes.

132. **National authorities** – In the reporting period, the TFV held several engagements with the Ministry of Justice of the DRC, in Kinshasa and in The Hague. In line with its fund-mobilisation strategy, the TFV has encouraged the DRC government to consider contributing to the *Lubanga and Ntaganda* reparations programmes. Such a contribution would underscore the importance of reparations programmes for the DRC, help incentivise international donors to provide support, and send a strong message of commitment to victims. The Minister stated that the request which has also been formalised through a letter of the Executive Director, would be discussed at a Cabinet meeting.

133. The TFV has also encouraged the DRC Government to ensure that, in its dialogue with State Party delegations in Kinshasa, including within the framework of their bilateral cooperation, it identifies support to the *Lubanga* and *Ntaganda* reparations programmes as a priority. This would enable those State Parties to integrate the financing of the *Lubanga* and *Ntaganda* reparations into their policy priorities in the DRC, thereby strengthening political support and increasing the likelihood of mobilising the necessary resources.

134. During a recent meeting between the TFV Executive Director and the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Communication of the DRC in The Hague, the discussion underscored the importance of strengthening the linkages between the ICC/TFV reparations programmes and the reparations initiatives implemented by the DRC through the (FRIVAO); and the *Fonds national des réparations des victimes* (FONAREV). The TFV and the Ministry of Justice will follow up on identifying an appropriate mechanism to achieve the coordination, within the framework applicable to the ICC/TFV.

135. **States Parties and Regional organisations represented in Kinshasa** – During the reporting period, the TFV engaged with representations of ten States Parties and regional organisations in Kinshasa that rank among the largest contributors to official development assistance. These engagements provided an opportunity to understand their current funding priorities, explore how reparations in the *Lubanga* and *Ntaganda* cases could align with those priorities, and seek advice on how reparations could be integrated into those priorities.

136. They also served to identify obstacles to funding at the situation-country level, allowing the TFV to raise these issues with the relevant ICC counterparts of those countries in The Hague or in their respective capitals, with a view to securing their support in addressing them.

137. ***States Parties in the Hague, Brussels and their respective capitals*** – As part of the implementation of the TFV's overall fund-mobilisation strategy, the Board of Directors, the TFV Executive Director and the TFV External Relations Team, established in July 2025 on the basis of approvals by the Assembly of States Parties, hold regular bilateral meetings with States Parties to the Rome Statute. These meetings aim to advance a sustained dialogue with each State Party, ensuring an adequate level of understanding of the reparations orders, fostering ownership of the reparations programmes under implementation, and encouraging consideration of a reparations-specific policy that could, in the longer term, provide the TFV with a sustainable source of funding from each State Party.

138. In addition, these engagements serve to explore more immediate funding possibilities, with particular emphasis on the importance of earmarked contributions. Such earmarking helps create a clearer link between TFV programmes and the policy priorities of individual State Parties at a thematic or geographic level, thereby strengthening ownership and potentially generating further interest and support.

139. In this context, the TFV encourages contributions from countries with a potential policy interest in the DRC, or with thematic priorities relevant to the *Lubanga* and *Ntaganda* programmes, by demonstrating how these programmes align with their strategic objectives.

140. These meetings also provide an opportunity to address administrative or policy-related obstacles faced by DRC embassies in considering funding from Kinshasa. They further allow the TFV to be connected with official development assistance agencies, enabling the start of a dialogue on potential development assistance funding for countries with established aid portfolios. Countries with more modest means are likewise encouraged to contribute what they are able, as even relatively modest contributions, when provided in a sustainable and predictable manner, offer a positive demonstration of political support and can have meaningful impact.

141. During the upcoming period the TFV will continue following up on the engagements outlined above, while conducting new engagements towards the mobilisation of resources for the *Lubanga* and *Ntaganda* programmes.

142. ***Meeting with Civil Society in The Hague*** – In the context of the bi-annual ICC-NGOs Roundtable, which was held in June at the ICC Headquarters, the TFV met at the ICC premises with a group of more than twenty representatives of civil society organisations from the DRC. During the meeting the TFV Executive Director along with other senior staff of the TFV presented the TFV programmes in DRC, answered questions and concerns expressed by the

civil society representatives, and sought to advance common strategies to secure the mobilisation of more resources required to fully complement the amounts established in the Reparations Orders. The meeting sought to bridge communication gaps between advocacy in relation to international justice and the issue of reparations.

D. TFFV visibility and communication activities

143. In addition to programme-level communication with beneficiaries, conducted through the implementing partners and, with the support of the Court's Public Information and Outreach Section (PIOS), towards affected communities, the TFFV maintained the *Lubanga* and *Ntaganda* reparation programmes within its institutional communication lines during the reporting period. The implementation of these reparations remained integrated into the TFFV's standard messaging and responding lines, ensuring that accurate and up-to-date information could be provided in response to media and stakeholder enquiries.

144. A dedicated campaign to give visibility to the completion of the symbolic reparations, involving engagement with traditional and social media, was postponed in view of public attention on the health situation in eastern DRC. The TFFV intends to reschedule the campaign once conditions allow.

VII. RECOGNITION TO ICC STAFF, IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS AND COMMUNITIES IN EASTERN DRC

145. As the TFFV concludes this filing, it wishes to underscore the courage and resilience of ICC and TFFV staff, TFFV implementing partners, the local authorities and communities in this period. In the first half of 2026, in the midst of a highly unstable security situation and as global networks of health response have been drastically weakened in the past year, TFFV implementing partners in eastern DRC continued their work with intelligence, and high sense of responsibility while facing the terrifying threats of a new strain of a deadly and highly contagious disease. Their readiness enabled beneficiaries to continuing participating in the programme activities. The TFFV recognizes the resilience and cooperation of all those involved, whose efforts have been instrumental to the continued implementation of the reparations programme.

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