

Annual report

2025



The Global Survivors Fund (GSF) was founded in October 2019 by Dr Denis Mukwege and Ms Nadia Murad, 2018 Nobel Peace Prize laureates. Its mission is to enhance access to reparations for survivors of conflict-related sexual violence around the globe, thus seeking to fill a gap long identified by survivors.

This report is a descriptive overview of GSF's activities between January and December 2025. The key figures used in the contexts in focus pertain to the start of a project up until December 2025. Figures within the text are applicable only to 2025 when described as such. The places, names, and boundaries used in the texts or maps in this report do not reflect any position of GSF on their legal status.

This activity report serves as a performance report and was produced in accordance with the recommendations of Swiss GAAP FER/RPC 21 on accounting for charitable non-profit organisations.

For more information on our activities, please visit www.globalsurvivorsfund.org.

Foreword

2025 has been a year that is difficult to put into words. We have seen beautiful work, with survivors who have been waiting for years and even decades, finally getting recognition, such as in Nigeria, Nepal, Timor-Leste, and the Central African Republic. It was touching to see survivors from the Khmer Rouge regime in Cambodia choosing education for their grandchildren as their reparative measure and expressing such a great sense of dignity and satisfaction with the project.

At the same time, violence has intensified in too many places, and with it, the deliberate use of sexual violence to terrorise and control communities. In eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, the escalation of violence has been accompanied by a surge in sexual violence, with reports indicating that a child is raped every half hour, while in Sudan, widespread and increasingly brutal patterns of abuse continue to emerge. The full list of violations is much longer.

The global environment around us is shifting - politically, economically, and socially - making it harder to sustain attention on these crimes and on the rights of survivors. Cuts to humanitarian and development funding leave many without access to the most basic forms of support. Still, survivors continue to speak with clarity and demand that their right to reparation be fulfilled. They ask for acknowledgement, to be seen and heard, and for the possibility to rebuild their lives now.

We asked ourselves a simple but pressing question: how can the reparation process begin earlier? Increasingly, experience shows that we can act even in the most challenging circumstances. In Ukraine, we started to show that it is possible to recognise and compensate for the

harms women, men and children survivors have suffered, with government involvement, even while a war is ongoing. In other contexts, we are responding to survivors' urgent needs while also preparing the ground for future, more comprehensive reparation efforts led by States.

One area stood out for us this year: the impact of conflict-related sexual violence on children. This demands far greater attention. Across contexts, children affected by conflict-related sexual violence - whether directly or through their families - are growing up in conditions shaped by trauma, exclusion, and lost opportunity - without access to education, protection, or care. For decades, they have been overlooked. This year, we began exploring what reparation can look like for them. Reparative, healing education emerged as a core priority, and one which we will continue to develop in the coming years, among other measures. With shrinking resources globally, and priorities shifting, we have been asked: is now the time? Yes, now is the time - especially now.

We thank all those who make our work possible: survivors themselves that continue to claim their rights, donors that stay with us during difficult times, our great global team, and the fantastic civil society organisations that continue to work to make reparation a reality.



Ms Nadia Murad, GSF co-founder and Board Member, Dr Denis Mukwege, GSF co-founder and Chair of the Board, and Esther Dingemans, GSF Executive Director © Nadia's Initiative, Dr. Denis Mukwege Foundation and Magali Girardin

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Acronyms

ABJP

Asociación Bufete Jurídico Popular de Rabinal

ACbit

Asosiasaun Chega! Ba Ita

ADMSP

Association of Detainees and The Missing in Sednaya Prison

AFJCI

Association des Femmes Juristes de Côte d'Ivoire

AID-COMILLA

Association for Integrated Development - Comilla

AJAR

Asia Justice and Rights

AJM

Association des Juristes Maliennes

AJPNV

Association Jeunesse pour la Paix et la Non-Violence

AML/CTF

Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing

ANPR

Alliance Nationale de Plaidoyer pour les Réparations

AVIPA

*Association des Victimes, Parents et Amis du
28 Septembre 2009*

AYA

Active Youth Agency

CALDH

Centro para la Acción Legal en Derechos Humanos

CAR

Central African Republic

CDCS

Crisis and Support Centre

CIGPJ

Centre for Inclusive Governance, Peace and Justice

CNC

Centro Nacional Chega!

COPADEFH

Presidential Commission for Peace and Human Rights

CoSP11

Conference of the States Parties: 11th session

COVICI

Confédération des Organisations de Victimes des Crises Ivoiriennes

CRSV

Conflict-related sexual violence

CSOs

Civil society organisations

CTRH

Commission for Truth, Reconciliation and Healing

CVJRR

Truth, Justice, Reparation and Reconciliation Commission

DRC

Democratic Republic of the Congo

dRPC

Development Research and Projects Center

EU

European Union

ECAP

Equipo de Estudios Comunitarios y Acción Psicosocial

FFM

Fact-Finding Mission

FIDA-Uganda

Uganda Association of Women Lawyers

FIFDH

Festival du film et forum international sur les droits humains

FONAREV

*Fonds National des Réparations des Victimes des Violences Sexuelles liées aux
Conflits et des Victimes des Crimes contre la paix et la sécurité de l'humanité*

FRAD

Future Resilience and Development Foundation

FTE

Full-Time Equivalent

GIZ

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit

GRA

Grassroot Researchers Association

GRS

Global Reparations Study

GSF

Global Survivors Fund

HR

Human Resources

IACHR

Inter-American Commission on Human Rights

ICC

International Criminal Court

ICJ

International Commission of Jurists

IICI

Institute for International Criminal Investigations

ISIS

Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant

JEP

Special Jurisdiction for Peace

KTJN

Kenya Transitional Justice Network

KPIs

Key Performance Indicators

LRA

Lord Resistance Army

MNSVS- RDC

Mouvement National des Survivant.e.s de Viols et Violences Sexuelles en RD Congo

MSF

Médecins Sans Frontières (Doctors Without Borders)

NSCR

Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement

OGDH

Organisation Guinéenne de Défense des Droits de l'Homme et du Citoyen

OHCHR

Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

OPAs

Older People Associations

PMSCs

Private military and security companies

PRADET

Psychological Recovery and Development in East Timor

PSEA

Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

PTSD

Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder

RfP

Rights for Peace

RoPA

Record of Processing Activities

RSF

Rapid Support Forces

SABEH

Saude Ba Ema Hotu

SEMA

Global Network for Victims and Survivors of Sexual Violence in Wartime

SOS IJM

SOS Information Juridique Multisectorielle

SUNS

Survivor Network of South Sudan

TJC

Transitional Justice Commission

TRC

Truth and Reconciliation Commission

UN

United Nations

UNCAC

United Nations Convention against Corruption

UNGA

United Nations General Assembly

UNHRC

United Nations Human Rights Council

UNIDIR

United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

WCCSF

Women and Children - Conflict Survivors Foundation

WILDAF

Women in Law and Development in Africa

WHOQOL-BREF

World Health Organization's Quality of Life Questionnaire – Brief version

YIAT

Youth Initiative Against Terrorism

YSL

Yazidi Survivors Law

Definitions

ADMINISTRATIVE REMEDIES

Non-judicial mechanisms or procedures that survivors can use to access their right to reparation and can contribute to prevent violations. These procedures have the potential of being more timely, inclusive, and accessible than courts. The usual administrative remedy for reparation is an administrative reparation programme.

CO-CREATION

A set of processes whereby survivors, as rights-holders, have an effective influence on decision making and play an active role in conceptualising, designing, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating reparation and its related measures.

CONFLICT-RELATED SEXUAL VIOLENCE (CRSV)

Any act, including attempted or threatened, that is sexual in nature, is carried out without the consent of the victim, and is directly or indirectly linked to a conflict. Conflict-related sexual violence can take many forms, including acts of rape, forced abortion, sexual enslavement, sexual torture, forced nudity, or any other form of sexual violence of comparable gravity.

INTERIM REPARATIVE MEASURES

Measures provided to survivors by non-duty-bearers, such as non-governmental organisations and civil society organisations, to support their process of healing and rebuilding in circumstances where States or other duty-bearers have yet to comply with their obligation to provide reparations and where the need is urgent. Interim reparative measures are inspired by administrative reparation programmes. While they aim to have a transformative and sustainable impact on survivors' lives, they cannot and do not constitute comprehensive reparation. Receiving such measures does not substitute the obligations that States, or other responsible parties, have to provide full reparation.

MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION

The process of involving and encouraging collaboration among multiple stakeholders such as victims/survivors, international or civil society organisations, experts, and government bodies, in an activity. This approach aims to encourage a better appropriation of the process by relevant stakeholders and further scaling up of efforts to fulfil the right to reparation.

PHOTOVOICE

A participatory qualitative method where survivors take photos as a way of expressing their experiences. This is followed by a concept mapping exercise, where survivors discuss key themes emerging from the photos.

REPARATION (THE RIGHT TO)

The legal right that victims of international wrongful acts have to be repaired for all harms they have suffered as a direct consequence of those violations. This right is recognised under international and many domestic laws.

REPARATION MEASURES

The measures that victims of wrongful acts are entitled to from the State or other duty-bearers in fulfilment of their right to reparation. Such measures have been defined by international standards and may include restitution, compensation, rehabilitation, satisfaction, and guarantees of non-repetition. These measures are not mutually exclusive but complement each other. Reparation measures can be individual (owed to individuals) and/or collective (owed to a group of people).

SEXUAL AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (SGBV, OR GBV)

Any act, including attempted or threatened, that is sexual in nature and is carried out because of his/her/their sex, gender, or lack thereof.

STEERING COMMITTEE

Interim reparative measures projects have a Steering Committee composed of survivors, experts, and representatives of non-governmental organisations, including our partners. Representatives of the State and international organisations may also be included in the Steering Committee. All members must be agreed upon by survivors. The Steering Committee is responsible for overseeing each phase of the project, working alongside GSF, survivors, and our partner organisations.

SURVIVOR / VICTIM

A person who individually or collectively suffered harm, including physical or mental injury, emotional suffering, economic loss, or substantial impairment of their fundamental rights, through acts or omissions that constitute a gross violation of international human rights law and/or serious violations of international humanitarian law. The term “victim” could refer to direct or indirect victims. In the work of GSF, direct victims are those who suffered an act of conflict-related sexual violence, as well as children born of conflict-related sexual violence. Indirect victims are those who suffered a violation and harm because of what happened to a direct victim, such as a child whose mother suffered rape. The term “survivor” is a non-legal term, preferred by many as it emphasises strength and resilience instead of focusing on suffering. However, survivor as a term does not include deceased victims, children born of conflict-related sexual violence, or indirect victims. GSF uses both terms, depending on the context and wishes of those who suffered harm.

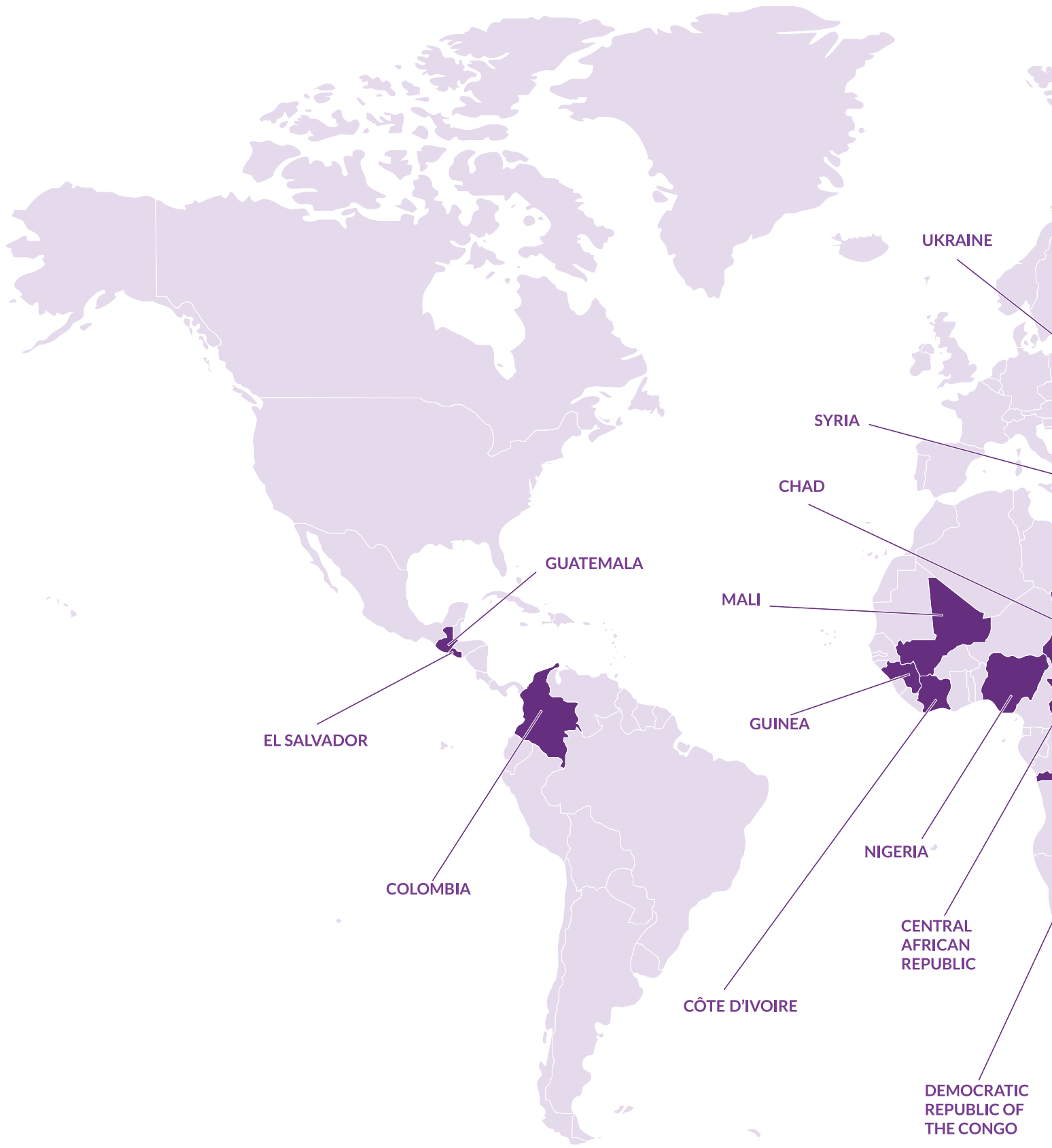
SURVIVOR-CENTRED APPROACH

An approach that places survivors at the centre of a process by prioritising their rights, needs, and wishes and ensuring they are treated with dignity and respect. Often, the term survivor-centred refers to the actual approach of working with victims/survivors. The term survivor-centric refers to the policies, procedures, and broad responses that prioritise the rights, needs, and wishes of survivors. A survivor-centred approach is key to promoting survivors’ recovery and agency, also reducing the risk of further harm and re-traumatisation.

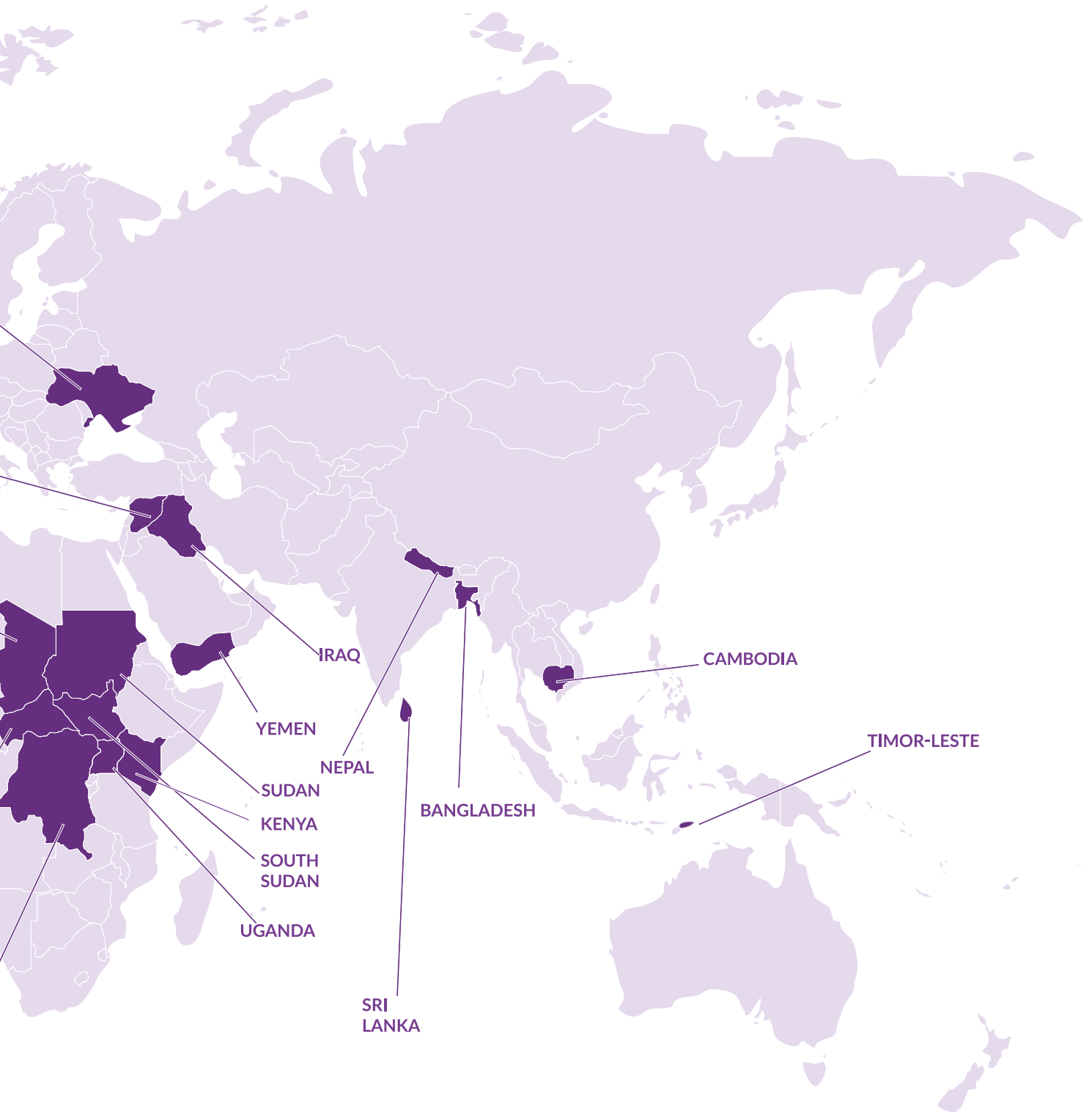
URGENT INTERIM REPARATION

Urgent interim reparation is an immediate response acknowledging a violation, providing a remedy for the most urgent needs of survivors of conflict-related sexual violence, to avoid irreparable or exacerbation of harm. For example, survivors urgently need access to rehabilitation services and to monetary compensation, and cannot wait for reparations from those held responsible. Urgent interim reparation does not foreclose victims’ rights to full, adequate, and prompt reparation.

Where we work



The countries highlighted on this map are where GSF conducted activities during 2025. This includes the Global Reparations Study, the provision of interim reparative measures, advocacy at national and international level, and technical support to governments.



How we work



Artist Juliana Serrano Pérez draws a mind map during the Resilient Voices event in Bogotá. This exercise uses drawing as tool to creatively capture and organise thoughts and concepts. Colombia, November 2025 © Carlos Romero Posada

At the Global Survivors Fund (GSF), our work revolves around **Act**, **Advocate**, and **Guide**.

All of our activities are based on our core principle of co-creation, which places survivors at the centre of every stage of the decision-making process. We also emphasise working with a broad range of actors, from governments to survivor networks and civil society organisations (CSOs), ensuring that each project is adapted to the local context and the particular needs of survivors in each location.

Act

GSF demonstrates that the harms experienced by survivors can and must be urgently addressed through reparation. While States bear the responsibility to provide reparation, many remain unwilling or unable to do so. In such cases, we work alongside survivors and CSOs to co-create projects that provide [interim reparative measures](#), which include medical and psychosocial care, compensation for livelihood projects, and education.

Our work is not static. Since our creation in 2019, this pillar has evolved to include emergency support in crises and contexts of particular need, such as Ukraine, where we piloted urgent interim reparation, and in Chad, where we work to support survivors fleeing Sudan. In 2025, our partners also provided rapid response measures in contexts of particular need, including emergency cash payments and a referral service to survivors of detention in Syria, and emergency payments to survivors in Sudan. This year, we also began working in humanitarian settings to offer reparative responses to survivors in displaced persons and refugee camps - to respond in a new and challenging field.

Through these initiatives, we show that reparation is possible, even in challenging contexts. We believe that it is never too late to act. Interim reparative measures transform the lives of survivors, and serve as models for sustainable, State-led reparation programmes.

Advocate

GSF advocates at the regional, national and international level for the right to reparation for survivors. Our advocacy starts with our Act work - building on survivor-led activities that form part of our traditional interim reparative measures projects - and lays the groundwork for advocacy and technical support at the national level. We engage with a wide range of actors, from CSOs to local authorities, government officials, national reparation institutions, and United Nations (UN) mechanisms, among others, to make survivor-centred reparation a reality. Our advocacy is informed by the experiences of survivors, ensuring that policies are both survivor-centric and effective.

In addition to country-focused and international advocacy, we also advocate across several key thematic areas, including the financing of reparations and the use of seized assets, education as a form of reparation, and promoting the rights and participation of children affected by conflict-related sexual violence, especially those born of sexual violence.

Guide

We provide expertise and technical support to governments and other stakeholders committed to developing and implementing reparation programmes. We do this through sharing our knowledge on reparation and survivor-centred change, while also working with survivors and CSOs to strengthen their advocacy efforts. We work to shape laws and policies that are survivor-centred. Wherever possible, we seek to combine activities under these three pillars to achieve greater transformative impact for survivors. Our in-country work is underpinned by the Global Reparations Study (GRS), which is carried out with a wide network of partners and survivors, and allows us to make informed decisions in our programmes.

Reparation Praxis Hub

GSF's Reparation Praxis Hub aims to provide practical tools and guidance to support practitioners in designing administrative reparation policies - a core mechanism for providing reparation to survivors.

These tools draw on lessons learnt from the design and implementation of reparation policies in different countries where we work, based on our initial findings in the GRS. Their purpose is to support practitioners in developing policies that are both context-specific and responsive to survivors' experiences.

The first hub tools will be published in 2026.

Healing together: the power of collective therapy sessions

Mental health is a key component of our holistic support for survivors of conflict-related sexual violence. In our projects, participants can attend individual and collective therapy sessions with professional counsellors. These sessions offer them a safe space to open about their past, their struggles, and their hopes for the future.



1 In Nepal, 348 survivors attended mental health and psychosocial support sessions this year (photo 1).

“In group therapy, we do the introduction session differently. We use natural and organic objects and make them introduce themselves in connection with the objects”, says Laxmi Dhakal, counsellor with partner Nagarik Aawaz (photo 2).



3



4



5

Mental health is a key component of our holistic support for survivors of conflict-related sexual violence. In our projects, Art is also used as a tool to help survivors communicate their inner thoughts. Creative exercises, such as drawing (photo 3 and 4) or clay modelling (photo 5), can be a way to externalise thoughts or emotions.



Others, like sewing (photo 6, 7 and 8), are self-soothing and grounding activities that allows participants to deeply focus, letting their body and nervous system relax.



Some exercises can also help participants gain perspective, like placing a balloon on their body to locate the pain they feel (photo 9), or by picking a stone, representing their pain, and to throw it into the river to symbolise its release (photo 10).

Specific physical activities are also offered to participants, such as Tension and Trauma Releasing (TRE) exercises, a simple body-led series of movements. “This helps them manage stress, anxiety, fear, and tension. We guide them through a 10 to 15-minute TRE session, focusing on individual body parts”, says Laxmi.



Sharing inner thoughts with others can help participants regain, or improve, social skills; being heard and receiving emotional support and validation is a key step in their recovery. Listening to others can also help fostering a sense of community, by normalising the experience shared by other survivors. This can help reduce isolation and alleviate discrimination or the sense of shame attached to it (photo 11 and 12).

Milestones and impact

In 2025, GSF and its partners made significant strides in advancing its mission. Across our pillars of Act, Advocate and Guide, and led by our core principles of co-creation, contextualised approach and multi-stakeholder engagement, we saw impact at every level of the reparation's ecosystem: from survivors and community-based organisations to governments and the international community.

Key milestones reflect how these pillars worked together to drive change. Survivors' lives were directly impacted through co-creation processes, survivor-centred approaches, interim reparative measures projects, reparation, and expanding advocacy and technical support. Governments increasingly turned to GSF and survivor networks for guidance, taking meaningful steps toward the adoption and implementation of reparation programmes. At the same time, international advocacy strengthened the global architecture for reparations by embedding survivor-centred norms, standards, education as reparation and financing considerations across UN mechanisms, regional bodies and Member States.

The sections that follow, while not exhaustive, zoom in on some of the impact, illustrating measurable change for survivors, policy shifts, and strengthened pathways to reparations.

Impacting survivors' lives

Building on five years of groundwork and partnerships, and working alongside the more than 40 partner organisations we supported in 2025, we were able to significantly scale our reach, identifying and providing interim reparative measures to 3,986 survivors in just one year, almost matching the 4,327 reached over the previous four years combined.

We also delivered urgent interim reparation to 704 survivors in Ukraine, a significant example of how prompt reparation can be given even during active armed conflict. In Colombia, 120 survivors received emotional rehabilitation measures through the *Renace* programme of the National Victims Unit, developed with the technical support and accompaniment of GSF.

In Chad, Sudan, Syria and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), GSF and its partners delivered emergency support, including financial support, to survivors.

Applying a conservative estimate of four additional members per family unit, the indirect reach of our Act work extends to approximately 18,760 family members, meaning that our cumulative impact in 2025, extended to at least 23,450 survivors and their family members.

Co-creation driving us forward

In 2025, we strengthened our survivor-centred approach that prioritises dignity, agency, accessibility, and adaptability. This means embedding survivors' needs, constraints, and safety considerations into every step of the process, and taking decisions together with them: from choosing interview locations to determining the pace of activities and identifying what is needed to enable meaningful participation.

A flexible approach was at the core of our work in 2025. For example, in Nepal, remote counselling was deployed during curfews; in Cambodia, interviews moved into survivors' homes and included assistive hearing devices for elderly participants; in Timor-Leste, community facilitators (*dinamisadoras*), most of them survivors themselves, accompanied other survivors including in remote areas; and in Nigeria, project activities were rescheduled around the harvest season so participants could take part without compromising their livelihood needs and responsibilities.

Co-creation remained central in influencing the delivery of interim reparative measures and government-led reparation, as well as important advocacy work, organised around the GRS, allowing them to speak up, organise, and lead.

Survivor participation in the GRS process was strong in 2025, with survivors participating in El Salvador (20), Central African Republic (CAR) (37), Sri Lanka (50), and Nigeria (82). Yemen and Myanmar were exceptions - due to security constraints, survivors could not directly participate, but their perspectives were represented via CSOs and stakeholder interviews.

In South Sudan, Steering Committee members overseeing the interim reparative measures project, made up of a minimum of 40 per cent survivors, shaped interview protocols, language choices, and safety measures - making participation possible for many who had never been listened to before. In CAR, survivors helped design verification protocols, addressed local tensions, and influenced risk mitigation strategies. GSF together with survivors played a pivotal role in advocating for the appointment of a survivor as a Commissioner of the Truth, Justice, Reparation and Reconciliation Commission (CVJRR), ensuring that survivors' reparation rights were at the forefront of the national agenda.

In Cambodia, the voices of survivors were not only heard but actively guided the project's direction. Through co-creation, many survivors experienced a renewed sense of leadership and agency. One survivor, for example, who served on the Steering Committee, went on to become a commune council member - significant position of influence within the community - and has since emerged as an advocate for survivors' rights.

The project in Timor-Leste also supported the *Pirilampu* survivor network. Through close collaboration with Asia Justice and Rights (AJAR) and *Asosiasaun Chega! Ba Ita* (ACbit), *Pirilampu* found new energy and confidence to collectively articulate their rights, engage in dialogue, and drive change from within their own communities.

Together, these experiences show that when projects are truly co-created with survivors, they generate measurable improvements in participation and leadership.

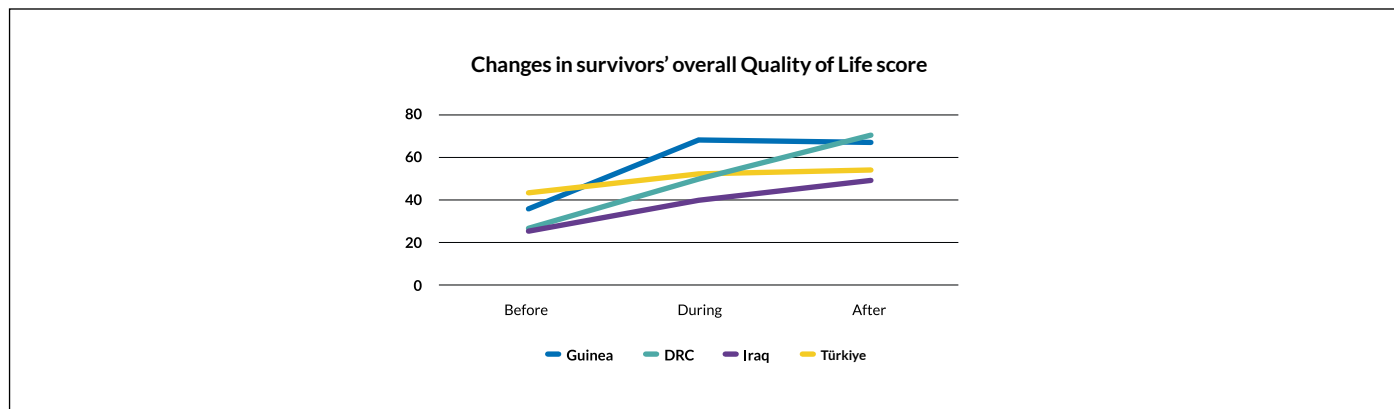


Artwork made during the *Renace* closing event in Bogotá, which says "Together we will be stronger!" Colombia, December 2025 © Carlos Romero Posada

Individual and collective impact

In 2025, we published our first three impact reports following the completion of projects in the DRC, Guinea, and Iraq. Across all three contexts, the findings revealed significant improvements in survivors' individual wellbeing, including strengthened senses of recognition and justice, high levels of survivor participation in shaping project activities, notable reductions in Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) symptoms, improvements in mental health, and measurable gains in financial wellbeing.

A clear illustration of this progress comes from improvements in quality of life, as measured by the World Health Organization's Quality of Life Questionnaire - Brief version (WHOQOL-BREF). In Guinea, survivors' scores increased by 33 points, rising from 35 at baseline to 68 at the final measurement. In the DRC, the increase was even more pronounced, with a 45-point rise from 26 to 71. In Iraq, scores improved by 25 points, moving from 25 to 50. These substantial upward shifts reflect enhanced day-to-day wellbeing, greater emotional stability, and better social functioning among survivors.



In 2025, the report analysing the final measurement of the impact of our project for Syrian survivors in Türkiye was initiated. The full report will be released in 2026. The results demonstrated substantial gains in survivors' overall wellbeing, as reflected in significant improvements in quality-of-life indicators. WHOQOL scores rose from 43 to 55 overall. A gendered analysis further highlights important differences: men's scores increased from 44.4 to 61, representing a major improvement, while women's scores rose from 41.7 to 46, a more modest but still meaningful upward trend. These changes indicate that, despite variations in magnitude, both men and women experienced enhanced daily functioning and improved perceived quality of life.

Reductions in psychological distress were equally significant. At the start of the programme, 75 per cent of survivors presented with six or more PTSD symptoms, signalling high levels of trauma. By the final assessment, this number had dropped to 50 per cent.

Changes in recognition further illustrate positive impact. Although recognition was already high at baseline, with 82 per cent of survivors feeling highly recognised, this figure increased to 97 per cent by the end of the project. This rise suggests that programme activities successfully deepened survivors' sense of visibility, acknowledgment, and social validation. Gains in dignity were similarly strong: 95 per cent of survivors reported that participating in the project improved their sense of dignity.

Survivor participation throughout the project was exceptionally high, reflecting both the accessibility of the process and the agency afforded to participants. Ninety-one per cent of survivors selected their own mix of individual reparative measures, demonstrating ownership over the reparative process.

In Ukraine, the pilot project on urgent interim reparation implemented by GSF and partners, including Ukrainian authorities, has restored survivors' agency and provided recognition. The feeling of no longer being invisible became a cornerstone of their healing. Beyond financial relief, the survivor-centred registration process created new connections between survivors, reduced stigma, and encouraged peer support. Survivors began organising, forming new groups, and engaging in advocacy. Some took courageous steps they previously thought impossible - nearly 50 survivors filed criminal complaints, supported by an agreement between GSF and the Prosecutor General's Office that protected them from repeated, traumatic retellings.

In South Sudan, psychosocial sessions created a space for validation after years of silence and encouraged survivors to speak about the violence they endured for the first time. They also described the project's identification process as an empowering form of acknowledgment, fostering trust and emotional safety.

The projects also impacted the families of survivors. In Nepal, interim reparative measures helped families rebuild their homes and gain a new sense of safety. This was the case for a survivor and her son, who were homeless and struggling with substance abuse. The financial compensation provided by the project allowed them to build a home and start farming, restoring financial stability and a critical sense of safety.

Financial compensation also enabled survivors to start livestock projects and resume their children's education. In South Sudan, economic empowerment directly supported children's futures. In Nigeria, compensation helped survivors build multiple income streams while supporting relatives: one survivor opened a boutique for her eldest, for instance.

Communities also benefited from and supported the projects, nurturing solidarity and reducing isolation often experienced by survivors. In Timor-Leste, neighbours came together to repair roads so that materials for housing renovations could be delivered to rebuild the house of a survivor.

In Nigeria, this was even more pronounced, where survivors across six different villages chose water boreholes as a form of collective reparative measure. These boreholes, long desired by the local communities, strengthened ties between survivors and other villagers, and were described as ‘symbols of unity.’ One survivor said that as a result, they had been embraced by their village - a sentiment shared by others in interviews with the GSF team.

In CAR, survivors began participating in community activities and income-generating initiatives, fostering social reintegration and contributing to the local economy. Their resilience and activism have inspired others in their community, promoting hope and solidarity among survivors and community members.

In Ukraine, as survivors began to heal and found their voices, entire communities grew more aware of the many forms of conflict-related sexual violence and the importance of speaking openly, breaking cycles of silence that often isolate survivors and families.

Influencing government action together with survivors

Across GSF’s country programmes, two elements are driving meaningful progress on State action for reparations: GSF’s growing role as a trusted technical partner, and survivors’ increasing influence as advocates and policy shapers.

Over the year, GSF facilitated 113 dedicated engagements in 17 countries with 66 state institutions such as the Special Jurisdiction for Peace (JEP), the Victims Unit and the Ombudsman Office in Colombia, the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs and the Selection Panel to the Truth, Reconciliation and Healing Commission in South Sudan, the Ministry of Justice in Guinea, the Ministry of Education, of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Resettlement and the Adamawa Commissioner for Education in Nigeria, the Transitional Justice Commission in Syria, the *Centro Nacional Chega!* (CNC) in Timor-Leste, the Ministry of Social Policy, the Deputy Prime Minister for European and Euro-Atlantic Integration, and the Government Commissioner for Gender Equality Policy in Ukraine.

Activities included targeted trainings, strategic roundtables, high-level working meetings, and technical briefings designed to strengthen state capacity for survivor-centred reparation.

In parallel, GSF provided 28 formal submissions to 11 governments, offering concrete policy recommendations, legal analysis, and operational guidance. Together, these interactions illustrate the breadth and depth of GSF’s collaboration with public authorities, indicating not only sustained access to key institutions but also the increasing extent to which governments draw on GSF’s expertise to shape national reparations’ agendas.

The following are illustrative examples of our work with state authorities:

- In Colombia GSF signed two agreements with authorities: one with the JEP to continue providing technical support for Macro Cases 05 and 09, and one with the Victims Unit to develop and pilot *Renace*, an emotional rehabilitation strategy for survivors;
- Ukrainian authorities have renewed their commitment to integrating the lessons learnt from GSF’s pilot project into the draft by laws for implementing the Bardina Law, which mandates the creation of a national reparation programme for survivors of conflict-related sexual violence;
- The CNC in Timor-Leste similarly drew on GSF and partner’s experience with interim reparative measures to draft a national reparation policy;
- In South Sudan, Guatemala, and Nepal, the combination of GRS findings and the partners’ work on interim reparative measures prompted authorities to request GSF’s technical support on a range of issues, from survivor-centred methodologies to drafting and advancing reparations legislation.

GSF and partners facilitated 173 advocacy events across 17 countries. 86 of those events were co-created with survivors as they wrote agendas, led dialogues, and engaged directly with state officials. In South Sudan, for example, discussions between survivors and parliamentarians contributed to the adoption of the Act for the Truth Commission and Reparation Authority, while in Guinea, survivors helped draft a reparation bill now endorsed by the Minister of Justice and Council of Ministers. In Colombia, the JEP prioritised funding for a survivor-designed restorative measures project as part of Macro-Case 05. In Nepal, survivor-led dialogues with state institutions opened opportunities to register thousands of additional survivors with the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC).

The strongest and most sustained results appear in contexts where survivor engagement and technical accompaniment occur in tandem - notably Colombia, South Sudan, Ukraine, Guatemala, Timor-Leste, Guinea and Nepal - confirming that continuity, trust, and co-creation are key drivers of change. Through this combined approach, GSF is not only supporting national institutions but helping to shape an emerging global practice in which survivors are recognised as essential actors and governments look to GSF as a partner in delivering reparations grounded in their rights, needs, and leadership.

Embedding reparation in global architecture

In 2025, GSF's International Advocacy and Policy (IAP) team produced 14 submissions, two policy briefs, one article, and three inputs to UN Member State policies. These contributions engaged a wide array of actors, including Member States, the Group of Friends on Children and Armed Conflict, the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) - most notably through the creation of a new Group of Friends on Survivor-Centred Accountability and Justice - the European Union/Commission, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the UN Committees on the Rights of the Child and on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women, multiple UN special procedures, and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR).

Our language and concepts began to be officially adopted by international bodies such as the UN, as seen in a policy brief by the Special Rapporteur on the right to education, which marked the first time a UN document explicitly recognised education as a form of reparation - one of our key priorities. This was followed by an HRC joint statement during its 59th session (co-sponsored by 10 States) calling for financing reparations.

Complementing its policy outputs, GSF organised 12 advocacy events in 2025, with 50 per cent planned and/or delivered with the meaningful participation of survivors. These platforms amplified survivor voices across a range of thematic areas - from financing of reparations and asset recovery to child-rights-related dialogues and expert roundtables featuring children and young survivors. The Asia Survivor Exchange brought together survivors from Cambodia, Nepal, Myanmar and Timor-Leste, strengthening cross-regional solidarity and leadership.

As we continue our work in 2026, we will keep building on our efforts with survivors, partners, and governments in fighting for the right to reparation and ensuring meaningful impact in the years to come.

Methodology

The Milestones and impact section is grounded in rigorous monitoring of GSF's high-level Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), ongoing project evaluations, and the implementation of an innovative survivor-centred methodology developed by the Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR). This approach combines qualitative and quantitative tools to ensure that survivors are not only respondents but active contributors to the evaluation process. It includes Photovoice, concept-mapping sessions, a survey that measures multiple dimensions of well-being and social experience. Established tools such as the WHOQOL-BREF assessment and the PTSD-8 screening questionnaire capture changes in survivors' psychological and physical well-being. The assessment also considers social relationships, frequency and quality of social interactions, experiences of stigma, and survivors' perceptions of justice, recognition, participation, and dignity.

“

I felt I was no longer invisible. Finally, someone believed us.

- A survivor in CAR



GSF Board member Iryna Dovgan speaks during an expert discussion on conflict-sexual related violence in Kyiv, Ukraine, November 2025
© Anton Tkachenko

Our numbers

4,690

survivors received interim reparation measures (through civil society partners) or urgent interim reparation (with government involvement) in 2025.

Of this number:

3,986

survivors received interim reparative measures.

704

survivors received urgent interim reparation.

1,056

survivors received emergency support.

18,760

family members benefited from interim reparative measures, urgent interim reparation, and other forms of support as a result of the measures received by survivors.¹

7,924

survivors have received interim reparative measures, urgent interim reparation, or emergency support since 2020.

31,696

family members have received interim reparative measures, urgent interim reparation, collective psychosocial support or emergency support since 2020.

53.5 %

of Steering Committee members are survivors.

223

focus group discussions conducted in 2025.

40

new grants awarded.

8

governments received technical support.

66

state institutions across 17 countries benefited from inputs by GSF and our partners.

¹ According to the average based on the latest UN indicators on household size and membership composition (2022) for the following countries: Cambodia, Central African Republic, Nepal, Nigeria, South Sudan, Timor-Leste, Ukraine. <https://www.un.org/development/desa/pd/household-size-and-composition>.

Renace: emotional rehabilitation for survivors in Colombia



Yanet Peña, a survivor of sexual violence in Colombia, is a participant in *Renace*, an emotional rehabilitation strategy piloted with the Victims' Unit in Bogotá and five other municipalities during the second half of 2025.



The horrific event changed Yanet's life in 1994. She never thought of suing the guerrilla responsible, out of fear. When she found herself alone, she fled her homeland of La Granja in Santander province, where she suffered the violence, in search of a better life for her family.



Despite choosing a distant, rural area that seemed peaceful and healthy for her kids, violence returned; Yanet's daughters, now teenagers, began to be groomed by the army and local guerrillas. So she sent them to their father's home in Bogotá.



Yet her daughters' first years in the capital city with their father wasn't positive. "It was terrible, he didn't know how to deal with them," Yanet recalls. She sold everything and went to Bogotá. This time with a new family member: Dante, her faithful companion.



While she gets ready to leave home for a *Renace* session, Yanet spoke about her leadership as a survivor. She obtained her bachelor's degree and decided to become a victims' leader to help others overcome the atrocities they've lived through.



Yanet is motivated to attend *Renace* sessions. "Even though I'll never be the same person again, these kinds of initiatives are very helpful; one always needs help to recover."



The social worker begins the gathering with aromatherapy. Essential oils are used to calm and balance the participants' mood.



Survivors enjoy therapeutic craft sessions, creating drawings and posters with meaningful messages that aid their healing. Crafts also help them symbolise the damage caused by sexual violence and the consequences it has had on their lives.



Despite all the complexities of her life, Yanet manages to maintain her tenderness, kindness and humanity. This does not weaken her fighting spirit and strength to demand her rights as a woman and as a victim.



Like many other survivors of sexual violence, Yanet has gone through all the stages of grief for her past life. She knows that initiatives like *Renace* are an opportunity for a fresh start.



The transition of participants from victim to survivor is achieved by identifying where their resilience lies. What better example than Yanet, who has transformed herself and used what she has learnt to help others.



For the closing session, a symbolic act is performed. Yanet's group wrote positive notes about their future - enacting a ritual full of hope. It promotes the reconstruction of goals and celebrates the collective memory of pain and healing, as well as the recognition of one's own journey of rebirth.

Feature: Unlocking urgent and timely reparation for survivors of conflict-related sexual violence

by Clara Sandoval, Director of Programmes

Conflict-related sexual violence leaves profound and lasting scars not only on survivors, but also on their children, families, communities, and the fabric of entire societies. When sexual violence is used as a weapon of war it breaks people, fractures bonds, and erodes the very foundations of collective life. This does not stop while laws are negotiated or peace agreements are signed; it unfolds every day.

Survivors have a right to remedy and reparation. This right is not charity; it is a legal entitlement for the violations they endured. Reparation acknowledges and seeks to repair the multiple harms caused by breaches of international obligations, and has most meaning if it is fulfilled promptly.

At GSF, we believe that this starts with timely and urgent action, intervening quickly: even on a small scale. How can we enable the creation of systems where survivors can access immediate and effective reparation? This prompt action then shows States what can be done.

What does prompt reparation mean?

Prompt reparation means recognising that time is a critical factor in recovery. In the aftermath of sexual violence, survivors have many urgent needs: they face (or suffer from) physical injuries, trauma, loss of income, displacement, rejection by families or communities, and heightened exposure to further violations.

This avoids further irreparable harm by acknowledging the violence while it is still raw, and while survivors are still struggling to deal with the consequences. It affirms dignity at a time when survivors often feel erased, devalued, or blamed. It signals that the harm they suffered matters now - not only years or decades later, when the opportunity for adequate and effective reparation may have passed. This way, it prevents harm from compounding, reducing the risk that trauma, poverty, and exclusion become entrenched and passed on to children and communities.

Why it matters

GSF's experience shows that when reparation is delivered promptly, it can interrupt the downward spiral that many

survivors face in the aftermath of conflict-related sexual violence. What we have seen in our work is that:

Immediate financial support can create physical safety.

Early compensation allows survivors to leave dangerous environments - for instance, moving out of a home where the violence occurred. It can also reduce exposure to exploitation that often arises when survivors lose their livelihoods and are forced into highly vulnerable situations.

Timely psychological assistance helps counter shame and self-blame.

Access to trauma-responsive care early on supports survivors in managing the intense feelings of isolation, guilt, and discrimination commonly follow these crimes, allowing them to exercise their rights and seek justice.

Prompt reparation restores agency and choice.

When survivors receive early reparation, they regain the ability to make decisions about their future - where to go, how to rebuild their livelihood, or how to reconnect with others and create networks of support.

Acknowledgement builds trust in institutions.

When survivors see that their suffering is recognised - that they are heard and believed - it strengthens confidence in institutions and service providers. This trust is often what enables survivors to reach out for additional help.

Recognising survivors as victims reduces stigma.

Official acknowledgment, through an apology, a formal letter, or public commemoration, signals that the survivor is not to blame. This recognition helps shift community attitudes and can restore respect and social acceptance.

Unlocking urgent reparation through action

At GSF, we see the right to prompt reparation as a call to act with urgency. This is not just a legal obligation, but a requirement for long-term peace and prosperity. Leaving traumatised survivors without the means to rebuild their lives perpetuates cycles of violence within communities and across generations.

While the legal standard requiring prompt reparation is well established, many question whether it can be

met in practice. Since its establishment, GSF has been piloting how to respond with urgency in very different and challenging situations: in Chad (for Sudanese survivors), Cox's Bazar (for Rohingya survivors), Türkiye and now Syria (for survivors of detention), CAR, Iraq (for Yazidi survivors), Nigeria (for survivors of Boko Haram), and in many other places. What we have witnessed shows that regardless of the conditions, when there is a will there is a way.

Through our work, we have learnt vital lessons about how to act promptly, given the gravity of the harms caused to survivors, and what this can unlock. Our conclusion: providing timely reparative measures and reparation with urgency is possible - even in the hardest contexts or while a conflict is ongoing. Here we share some of them:

1. Acting with urgency helps lay the foundation for reparation

Displaced survivors of conflict-related sexual violence in Sudan live in extreme devastation and isolation in Chad. Because of this, working through community-based organisations that already hold survivors' confidence and can offer safe spaces, referrals, and support has been essential. However, it became clear in conversations with humanitarian actors that the issue of conflict-related sexual violence, while widely recognised as a problem by actors in the camps, is not being specifically addressed.

GSF has therefore helped connect these grassroots community groups with key organisations such as *Médecins Sans Frontières* (MSF), who are doing valuable work on the ground, in order to strengthen humanitarian responses for survivors and ensure their needs are taken into account. When we work with community groups and major humanitarian organisations, our joint work is based on three key principles:

- The need to adopt a survivor-centred approach;
- Co-creation with survivors;
- The recognition that survivors have a right to reparation, which cannot be met through a one-off response to urgent needs.

In Adré, for example, our work has included strong messaging to families and communities that survivors are not to blame; that they are victims of grave human rights violations and serious violations of international humanitarian law; that they have a voice that must be heard, and that they have a right to reparation, including rehabilitation.

When humanitarian work is delivered holistically, not as isolated interventions but as a set of reparative services aimed at restoring survivors' dignity and wellbeing, we begin to see something much closer to reparative measures taking shape. While this is not full reparation, it positively impacts survivors' lives and demonstrates why reparation is needed, and what this can look like.

2. Urgent support can lead to reparative measures or reparation

In contexts with extreme devastation from war, like Syria and Sudan, one of the first actions GSF has taken, together with partners, is to respond to survivors' urgent needs through emergency measures, including rapid financial support.

In Syria, 524 survivors have been referred to health providers and other services, with 192 of them also receiving emergency payments in 2025 following the fall of Assad's regime - many of them recently liberated survivors of detention with no family or home to return to. This includes women facing severe stigma. This work was complemented by close accompaniment from social workers, while GSF and partners continue to work with survivors, CSOs and the Transitional Justice Commission (TJC) to ensure implementation of the right to reparation. The support provided in the immediate aftermath of the fall of the regime has strengthened survivors in their fight for reparations and has also started conversations on this issue at the highest level.

In Chad, eight partnerships with community-based organisations and initiatives have enabled diverse urgent measures for survivors, including medical assistance, individual and collective psychosocial counselling, and vocational training. Gradually, this work has been laying the foundation for interim reparative measures as it has enabled the creation of support networks, and a more survivor-centred referral to services.

What these urgent measures show is that survivors should not have to wait until full reparation programmes are put in place. When emergency action is seen as part of a wider holistic model that can address the needs of survivors of sexual violence, it is not just humanitarian support, but becomes a step towards reparation.

3. Reparation does not need to wait for the end of conflict

Despite the ongoing war in Ukraine, we worked with the government and other partners to design and implement an urgent interim reparation pilot project through which we provided 704 survivors with compensation, acknowledgment, and referrals to essential services in 2025. This pilot helped inform Ukraine's Bardina Law on urgent interim reparations. This shows that reparation does not have to wait until a peace agreement is signed. It also demonstrates that it is possible to start building national reparation programmes during an ongoing war.

4. Urgency has a catalytic effect

When governments, humanitarians, and other actors participate in urgent interim reparative measures or reparation efforts such as those led by GSF, they witness firsthand the life-changing impact of reparations and the possibility to create such change. This experience often motivates governments to learn about reparation, and to scale pilots into nationwide reparation programmes as has happened in countries like Guinea and Ukraine, among others.

Urgent action offers survivors, their families, and their communities something priceless: a real chance to begin again. But this opportunity is not only for survivors. It is also for States, which - by acting early and providing reparation - can prevent further violations, reduce long-term rehabilitation costs, and repair the social fabric on which peace, democracy, and development depend. Early reparation is therefore not simply a moral or legal imperative: it is an investment in collective recovery.

Contexts in focus

BANGLADESH

CAMBODIA

CAR

CHAD

COLOMBIA

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

DRC

GUATEMALA

GUINEA

2025

Work began

Bangladesh

Rohingya survivors from Myanmar

In 2016 and 2017, the Myanmar military launched violent and genocidal 'clearance operations' in Rakhine state, forcing over 700,000 Rohingya to flee to Bangladesh, joining the already displaced community of around 250,000. UN investigators documented widespread and systemic conflict-related sexual violence, including mass rape and sexual torture. Today, more than one million Rohingya live in Cox's Bazar - 51 per cent of whom are women and girls² - in the world's largest refugee camp.

While humanitarian actors provide essential services under extremely challenging conditions, the response is not adequate to address the layered needs specifically faced by survivors of conflict-related sexual violence. They continue to face discrimination, threats to their safety, and significant barriers to accessing services inside the camps.

The Myanmar Hub and our work in Cox's Bazar

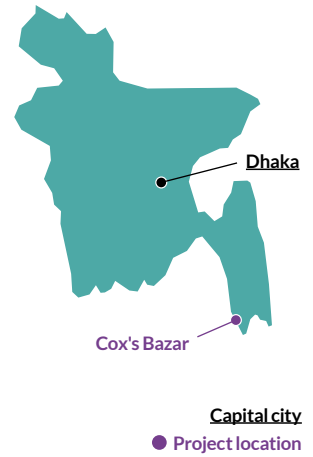
Throughout 2025, GSF mapped opportunities for a path towards reparations for survivors in Cox's Bazar. This begins with a pilot project aimed at exploring how to move towards reparative measures through humanitarian action. This is a new approach for GSF and is being delivered by our 'Myanmar Hub' team - recognising that while the Rohingya are displaced to Bangladesh, their traditional homeland, and the site of most of the violence they have suffered, is in Myanmar.

This project aims, as a first step, to strengthen survivors' access to relevant humanitarian services in ways that feel reparative, holistic, and dignified to them, while also influencing how conflict-related sexual violence is understood and responded to within the humanitarian system, building from ideas shared by survivors themselves.

GSF consulted Rohingya survivors and mapped potential partnerships in Cox's Bazar. By December, agreements were signed with AJAR and the Association for Integrated Development - COMILLA (AID- COMILLA) to begin implementation in 2026. The initial pilot will aim to reach approximately 400 survivors across two camps, while we continue to explore other strategic partnerships. In terms of reparation, survivors consistently highlighted education for women and children, as a necessary measure for them.

Financing reparations for Myanmar's survivors: exploring pathways

In parallel, GSF published a [policy paper](https://asiapacific.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/Field%20Office%20ESEAsia/Docs/Publications/2017/10/Gender-Advocacy-Paper-for-Rohingya-Refugee-Crisis-Response-in-Bangladesh-r10.pdf) detailing how to legally channel assets tied to perpetrators and enablers to finance reparations for Myanmar's survivors. This work was informed by consultations with 30 Rohingya survivors in 2025, whose voices are largely silenced in national and international spaces.



A safe space for women and girls in Camp 4, Cox's Bazar. Visitors can participate in various activities and access referrals to support services. Bangladesh, September 2025 © Pia Conradsen/GSF

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My dream is income and education.

- A Rohingya survivor

² <https://asiapacific.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/Field%20Office%20ESEAsia/Docs/Publications/2017/10/Gender-Advocacy-Paper-for-Rohingya-Refugee-Crisis-Response-in-Bangladesh-r10.pdf>

2022

Work began

Cambodia

In 2025, the first phase of our project concluded with the identification of 236 survivors (147 women and 89 men) across three communes in Kampot province. In August, survivors began defining the individual interim reparative measures they would like to receive, including medical and psychological support, education for their grandchildren, and investment solutions for their financial compensation. They also selected a diverse range of livelihood projects, including establishing small food businesses and agricultural activities.

Accelerated Learning and Development Consulting is providing tailored livelihood training to 75 survivors who opted to establish small businesses, while HelpAge Cambodia is supporting survivors pursuing agricultural initiatives. With our partners, we adapt the project for elderly survivors as needs arise. Age-related health issues, memory lapses, uneven energy levels, and reliance on family members all affect co-creation, participation in activities, and decision-making. Our work in Cambodia has therefore prioritised close follow-up with survivors, alongside family engagement and safeguarding, to ensure that the project reflects survivors' own wishes. This sustained engagement has strengthened trust between survivors and a younger project team, allowing for open dialogue.

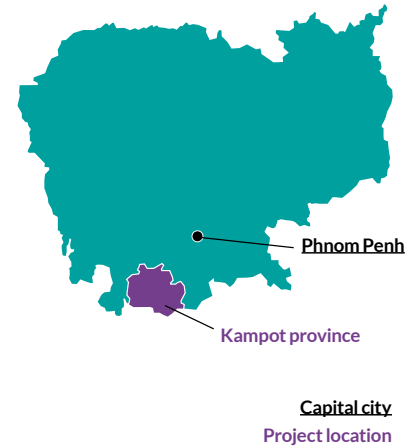
Given that decades have passed since the conflict ended, an important element in Cambodia has been the establishment of survivor-led Older People Associations (OPAs) facilitated by HelpAge. These associations function as self-help groups adapted to the needs and limitations of older survivors. The associations elect their own managing committees, which are responsible for liaising with relevant government ministries, supporting agricultural livelihood activities, and organising savings groups for survivors seeking to invest their financial compensation. Survivors elected to these committees are increasingly perceived as community leaders who can mobilise support for others.

In October, a ceremony was held with our partner Kdei Karuna Organization (KdK) to formally recognise survivors' participation and the measures that they will receive in the programme. The event provided a public platform for them to directly address government representatives and voice their expectations, including a call for the expansion of measures similar to those of our project. Having the opportunity to speak out was an important milestone for survivors.

All participants received their first financial compensation instalment in December. Given that many of them had never previously held a bank account, dedicated training sessions were held to ensure safe and confident use of banking services.

The Transcultural Psychosocial Organization (TPO) provided comprehensive psychosocial support for all survivors. This was available in different forms, including group therapy sessions, individual counselling, and testimonial therapy for a smaller group of carefully- selected participants. Led by experienced psychologists, testimonial therapy provides an intensive, trauma-informed process to help survivors process their past.

Initial impact evaluation exercises highlighted the complex intersection of historical trauma and present-day hardship. Financial insecurity, declining health, and housing instability emerged as the most pressing concerns for survivors. However, the importance of the recognition and support made available from the start of our project were also clear; 80% of survivors reported feeling significantly recognised, 81% experienced an increased sense of dignity, and 82% reported an enhanced sense of justice through their involvement in the programme.



Participants during a Photovoice workshop in Kampot province. Part of our monitoring and evaluation process, this methodology uses photography to explore, highlight and share the perspectives and challenges faced by survivors. Cambodia, July 2025 © Mam Sovann/Kdei Karuna Organization

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Since the project progressed, survivors have become very vocal, from never participating to actively participating in all activities. Now they are comfortable making decisions.

- A local facilitator

2020

Work began

Central African Republic



This year saw the delivery of interim reparative measures for survivors in Dékoa and the expansion of our project consortium with the *Comité Interafricain de lutte contre les pratiques traditionnelles néfastes à l'égard des filles et des femmes* (CIAF-RCA), the Dr. Denis Mukwege Foundation, and Women Act for Living Together (WALT).

A total of 277 survivors of conflict-related sexual violence, including 17 men, were identified and defined their interim reparative measures. Survivors played a direct role in both the design and implementation of project activities and elected five representatives to join the Steering Committee. Focal points from both the Ministries of Gender and Humanitarian Action, who also sat on the Committee, allowed for follow-up with the government and played a crucial role in supporting a possible national reparation programme.

The final number of eligible survivors was reduced from initial figures, a result of both a better understanding of conflict-related sexual violence among survivors, and eligibility reviews conducted by the project team and the Steering Committee. From February to March, a team approved by the Committee conducted a review to ensure all project participants lived in Dékoa, and were survivors of conflict-related sexual violence specifically.

Comprehensive support

All survivors decided to pursue some form of livelihood activity. A total of 187 survivors chose to establish businesses and vending stalls - including at the local market - which have become a symbol of pride and a visible sign of transformation. Others chose agricultural pursuits, from the rearing of over 400 animals to crop farming, thereby contributing to greater family resilience and community food security. They also began producing and selling soap, previously brought in from Bangui at higher costs, therefore reducing household expenses.

Literacy classes for 258 survivors allowed them to gain the confidence and skills to express their priorities and needs in project activities and community-based therapy sessions. At the start of the project, many survivors were unable to write their names, using thumbprints instead of written signatures. This training marked another major milestone in their journey.

Survivors also established twelve savings and loans associations which, in turn, attracted 254 other members of the local community, reflecting clear signs of credibility and community trust in this initiative.

Medical support was offered to all survivors. Some required surgeries (nine cases of prolapse, two of fistula, and three cases of hernias). Complementing this, psychosocial activities resulted in a reported 53 per cent reduction in symptoms of PTSD.

Moreover, 51 children affected by conflict-related sexual violence received psychosocial support and access to legal identity documents, overcoming a major problem faced by children born of sexual violence. Obtaining such documents will allow them to enrol in school and fulfil other basic rights, as well as accessing reparation mechanisms.

“

No one would ever have imagined that I could take such a giant step in my life. Today, when I speak, people listen to me, they respect me, I am running a business. I am a new person.

- Alvine, a survivor

Igoué! ('Let's go!')

This year, advocacy work carried out by survivors as part of the *Igoué!* initiative bore fruit with the nomination of a survivor as the head of the Survivors' Promotion and Empowerment Unit within the Ministry of Gender, Protection of Women, Children and Family. GSF also played a key role in advocating for a survivor appointment to the CVJRR, ensuring that the voices and needs of survivors are at the forefront of the national agenda.

In June, the GRS was launched in Bangui. Survivors conveyed a clear message to government representatives, civil society actors, and humanitarian organisations gathered for the event: Reparation is an essential right for our dignity, and you need to fulfil it.

This was reinforced when survivors decided to take part in marches to mark CAR's National Republic Day on 1 December in Bangui and Dékoa, with shirts and banners calling for reparation, recognition, dignity, and empathy towards survivors.

As part of successful advocacy efforts to obtain birth certificates, discussions were held in September with local and judicial authorities in Dékoa to emphasise the reparative value of these documents for children affected by conflict-related sexual violence. It was an opportunity to call for a more empathetic approach and acknowledge that judicial and administrative procedures often fail to consider a mother's trauma, given the emotional challenges linked to pregnancies resulting from sexual violence.



As part of the interim reparative measures project in Dékoa, a mobile court was organised to issue the birth certificates of 182 children born of conflict-related sexual violence. Central African Republic, September 2025
© Karine Bonneau/GSF

2024

Work began

Chad

Since April 2023, more than 818,000 people have fled to eastern Chad to escape the war in Sudan. According to the UN, over 83 per cent are women and children, and 71 per cent report having experienced human rights violations during displacement, including sexual and gender-based violence. The need for urgent support is mounting, while existing services remain severely limited and underfunded.

This year, we began working with *Médecins Sans Frontières* (MSF) in Aboutengué and Adré refugee camps, after being invited by MSF to visit in 2024. In the spring of 2025, a former GSF staff member began working with MSF to support a more reparative humanitarian response for survivors of conflict-related sexual violence, helping ensure survivors' specific needs are integrated into medical and psychosocial consultations and referral pathways. This role serves as a bridge between MSF, GSF, and survivors and their communities living in the refugee camps.

In both camps, we partnered with eight³ survivor-led organisations, some of which were originally established in Sudan. Activities provided by our partners focused on medical referrals and psychological care, and awareness-raising on gender-based and conflict-related violence. GSF also supported safe spaces where community-based activities are held (music sessions, peer discussions, and psychosocial support). Safe spaces also functioned as referral points, linking survivors in need of medical care to MSF's clinic or the hospital in Adré. Family-oriented activities were also organised in these spaces for children affected by conflict-related sexual violence - a group that is often overlooked. To support survivors in rebuilding their lives, livelihood activities like sewing, soap and juice making were also set up by our partners.

In N'Djamena, our Chadian partner *Association Jeunesse pour la Paix et la Non-Violence* (AJPNV) supported survivors with community integration and raising awareness of their right to reparation.

For many partner organisations, GSF's support represented their first opportunity to structure activities, strengthen project management, and be fully recognised as actors in this field.

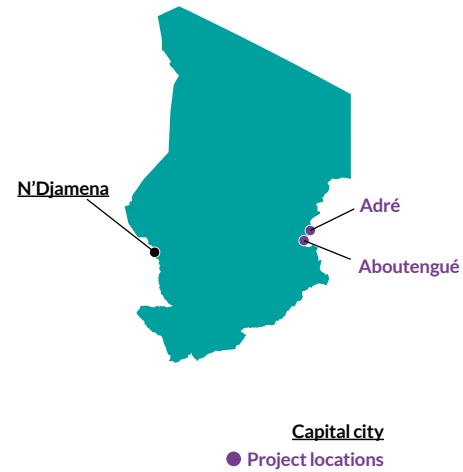
In November, a new agreement was signed with Plan International to establish psychological first aid services through mobile clinics in Aboutengué. In December, a Chad Coordinator position was created to strengthen accompaniment for partner organisations and collaboration with MSF.

Sudan Hub

GSF's work in Chad is part of its regional 'Sudan Hub' strategy, aimed at expanding our activities in and around Sudan to address the dire situation for survivors of conflict-related sexual violence and right to reparation. As part of this, in 2025 we also provided small emergency grants to 23 survivors in the Mellit area of North Darfur, who had been held captive by the Rapid Support Forces (RSF).

Advocating for reparation

In 2025, GSF participated in the Fact-Finding Mission (FFM) for Sudan's consultations on accountability in Nairobi, where we presented our approach to survivor-centred reparations. This was followed by a focused discussion with FFM members and a written submission outlining key priorities for Sudan: establishing a unified registry of survivors of CRSV and other violations, co-creating reparations and interim measures with survivors, and financing reparations through seized assets. These exchanges with the FFM are particularly encouraging, as they align with the mission's own view that reparations for Sudan's survivors must begin now, underscoring the relevance and timeliness of GSF's contributions.



³ Hope & Haven For Refugees, Baraqa Feminist Organization, Sudan Volunteer Organization, The Safe Space for Women and Girls, Recovery Organization for Peace and Development, Darfur Youth Network for Good Governance and Peace, Gender violence against women in Aboutengué camp, and Community Development Association.

2020

Work began

Colombia

Despite the existence of a comprehensive legal framework on reparations, survivors in Colombia continue to face multiple structural barriers that prevent them from fully realising their right to reparation. These persistent obstacles, including discrimination and bureaucratic barriers, significantly hinder survivors' meaningful access to reparation.

To address these challenges, GSF is working closely with key State institutions - including the JEP, the Victims' Unit, and the National Unit for the Implementation of the Peace Accord - to improve coordination and their response to survivors' needs and demands. In parallel, we continue to work directly with survivors, partnering with civil society organisations and survivor networks to bolster their advocacy efforts, ensure their voices are heard in decision-making spaces, and support their access to the remedies available within the reparation system. Throughout 2025, we were increasingly consulted and seen as a credible voice around the right to reparation for survivors of conflict-related sexual violence, allowing us to expand our contributions in this domain.

Our work with the JEP

Progress was achieved in September when the JEP decided to prioritise fundraising efforts to establish survivor centres, as a restorative measure under Macro Case-05. The initiative emerged from a co-creation process with survivors initiated by GSF in 2023 and represents the first survivor-designed measure to be approved by the JEP. Funds were requested from the government for building and equipping the centres.

Also in Macro Case-05⁴, GSF supported survivors during a key judicial hearing in which perpetrators had the opportunity to acknowledge responsibility for their crimes. Given the particular harm associated with sexual violence, GSF helped the participants prepare their interventions and testimonies and accompanied them at the hearings. This strengthened the central role of survivors in a judicial space that has historically been averse to them, and assert their demands for truth, recognition, and reparation.

In parallel, GSF helped strengthen coordination between the JEP and the Victims' Unit - the institution responsible for implementing the national reparation policy. Both entities worked to simplify the registration of survivors' cases with the unit.

Throughout the year we also continued working alongside the Indigenous Wiwa women. This included providing support related to the JEP's Macro Case-09, such as training on available reparations mechanisms. After years of silence and exclusion, several women submitted their testimonies for inclusion in the National Registry of Victims - a first and essential step in accessing reparations and acknowledgement.



Capital city
Project locations

“

We are that voice that can save lives, we are that voice that can lift up another woman, we are that voice that can sometimes reach the ears of another woman who has never dared to speak up.

- A member of Mujeres del Plantón

⁴ Since 2023, GSF has been working with victims involved in Macro-Cases 05 and 09 under the JEP, the transitional justice judicial mechanism established by the Peace Agreement of 2016. The macro-cases include multiple violations, such as rape or other forms of sexual violence committed by both FARC and state forces.

Renace: A pathway to collective emotional rehabilitation

In collaboration with the Victims' Unit, we also launched *Renace*, or 'reborn' in Spanish, a pilot project focused on emotional rehabilitation for survivors in six municipalities across Colombia. The pilot reached 120 survivors and wrapped up in December.

Over the course of six sessions, groups of survivors (13 per group, on average) explored themes such as reframing the past and managing emotions, all grounded in Colombian cultural practices and therapeutic activities. The sessions were conducted by psychologists from the Victims' Unit, who were previously trained by GSF using a methodology we helped design. Survivors provided positive feedback on the process; with one participant stating, "*Renace* is hope." Some of them continued to provide support to each other after the set of sessions concluded. This project will expand in 2026

GSF also supported the 'Reparation Leadership School' initiative, led by the survivor association *Mujeres del Plantón*, which brought together more than 20 survivor leaders from different municipalities in the Urabá region to learn about their rights and strengthen their capacity to advocate for reparation. This activity culminated with a public demonstration in the region, calling for the implementation of the right to reparation.

The year ended with the visit of our co-founder Ms Nadia Murad, who met with several survivors and attended a discussion with them in Bogotá. Ms Murad shared her experiences and encouraged survivors to persist in their pursuit of reparation. She also met with the president and urged for renewed political commitment to reparations for victims of the conflict.



Participants in the *Renace* project embrace during its closing event in Bogotá. *Renace* (reborn) is an emotional rehabilitation pilot project established by GSF and Colombia's Victims' Unit. Colombia, December 2025 © Carlos Romero Posada

2021

Work began

Côte d'Ivoire

In 2025, we continued our work in Côte d'Ivoire with our long-standing partner, the *Confédération des Organisations de Victimes des Crises Ivoiriennes* (COVICI), and launched a new partnership with *Association des Femmes Juristes de Côte d'Ivoire* (AFJCI). We also expanded our activities from Man to Abidjan, supporting a total of 24 survivors of conflict-related sexual violence in accessing State services. In Man, survivors shared positive outcomes from our pilot initiative, focused on psychosocial support and access to civic and social services. However, their feedback was clear: lasting change would only be possible through economic independence. In response, income-generating activities were launched for all participating survivors in collaboration with the *Agence Emploi Jeune*, a youth employment agency. Survivors received training in project design, financial management, and household budgeting. Small grants to launch their livelihood initiatives were accompanied by individual coaching.

In Abidjan, participants chose a different model, working through their local community centre, which supports survivors of sexual violence and other vulnerable women. The centre delivered leadership, business, and financial management training, managed small business grants, and provided tailored individual coaching. A collective savings scheme was also established, supported by training on understanding and using savings and credit groups. Across both locations, all 24 survivors obtained national health insurance cards, enabling them to benefit from reduced healthcare costs and access to Côte d'Ivoire's healthcare system. In Abidjan, 12 survivors enrolled in the national programme addressing gender-based violence, receiving initial psychosocial support and medical referrals. Six accessed immediate follow-up care.

In partnership with the Institute for International Criminal Investigations (IICI), the [Murad Code](#)⁵ was widely disseminated through survivor-led advocacy videos and media activities. In Man, one survivor's role as a peer support leader gained national attention, contributing to her election as village chief - the only woman in her region - demonstrating the power of survivor-led advocacy to shift attitudes and promote lasting change.



“

We need autonomy for ourselves, for our children. We can't spend our lives asking and asking for the next thing, praying someone will still be there to help next time.

- A survivor from Man

⁵ The Murad Code is a global code of conduct for collecting information from survivors of systematic and conflict-related sexual violence. The project is spearheaded by the IICI.

2020

Work began

The Democratic Republic of the Congo



At the start of 2025, renewed fighting broke out in the Kivu provinces, when the M23 paramilitary group violently took over Goma and Bukavu. This led to serious human rights violations, including the widespread use of conflict-related sexual violence. Many survivors previously supported by us and our partners were displaced and subjected once again to sexual violence.

GSF provided emergency grants through the *Mouvement National des Survivants.e.s de Viols et Violences sexuelles en RD Congo* (MNSVS-RDC) to respond to the immediate needs of survivors. This support reached 232 people.

In such a context, the planned launch of the [GRS](#)⁶ could not take place. GSF instead worked with the partner originally in charge of the launch, *SOS Information Juridique Multisectorielle* (SOS IJM), to develop a series of capacity-building workshops for survivor activists and members of the *Alliance Nationale de Plaidoyer pour les Réparations* (ANPR). Building on the GRS recommendations, survivors developed advocacy messages targeting the Congolese authorities and the African Union as violence continued in the east of the country. In place of the launch, the study was publicly distributed in June.

GSF's [impact report](#) on our interim reparative measures project was published in June and represented the culmination of years of intense work. A total of 1,093 survivors participated in the project, which is estimated to have also benefitted 5,465 of their family members.

Key highlights include:

- Survivors' quality of life improved significantly, increasing from a score of 26 to 71 over the course of the project;
- Mental health scores almost doubled, from 35 to 66;
- 98 per cent of survivors felt that participating in the project changed their lives in some way; survivor advocacy shifted national policy on reparations and contributed to the creation of the DRC's national reparations policy.

In September, GSF and partners reacted publicly to the allegations of embezzlement by the DRC's reparations fund, the *Fonds National des Réparations des Victimes de violences sexuelles liées aux conflits et des victimes des crimes contre la paix et la sécurité de l'humanité* (FONAREV), as initially relayed in the press. We called for an immediate and independent investigation, and continue to monitor developments related to the fund.

⁶ The report concluded that survivors in the DRC continue to face severe physical, mental, social and financial consequences as a result of conflict-related sexual violence, with ongoing conflict aggravating the issue.

2023

Work began

Guatemala

Drawing on the GRS released in 2024, this year we began designing an interim reparative measures project with survivors from Mayan communities across the country, in partnership with the *Centro para la Acción Legal en Derechos Humanos* (CALDH), the *Equipo de Estudios Comunitarios y Acción Psicosocial* (ECAP) and the *Asociación Bufete Jurídico Popular de Rabinal* (ABJP).



From April to June, 60 survivors designed the project’s implementation plan. They emphasised that the project should focus on survivors that have historically led justice processes, to avoid breaking alliances within existing groups and to respect their collective identity. GSF, CALDH, ECAP and ABJP finalised the project design, implementation plan, and budget. A key meeting in Guatemala City brought together 25 survivor representatives to confirm the project was moving forward.

Project launch

The project officially began in October. CALDH oversees the overall implementation of the project, while ECAP and ABJP lead on psychosocial support, ensuring project activities are grounded in Mayan Indigenous belief systems. All focus group discussions were embedded in a spiritually sensitive framework, guided by Indigenous assistants and spiritual leaders, and aligned with the Mayan calendar. In December, GSF and CALDH participated in a ceremony led by a Mayan spiritual leader to seek ancestral support for the project’s continuation into 2026

The identification of survivors will begin in 2026. The project will provide individual and collective reparative measures to an initial 200 people. In November, the newly recruited project team took part in training sessions on GSF’s survivor-centred, co-creation and multi-stakeholder methodologies and a variety of other topics, including advocacy, vicarious trauma, fraud prevention, and protection from sexual exploitation. More than 100 survivors across four locations participated in selecting representatives for the project Steering Committee. The Committee is composed of six survivors, one representative from CALDH, one from ECAP, and the author of the GRS. Survivors chose not to include government representatives or public officials at this stage.

National advocacy

This year, national advocacy efforts intensified through a strategic alliance with the Presidential Commission for Peace and Human Rights (COPADEH), the government agency in charge of drafting a forthcoming reparations policy for victims of the armed conflict, to ensure the inclusion of conflict-related sexual violence survivors. This important addition to the draft text was achieved in June. In August, a meeting was held with COPADEH and survivors taking part in the interim reparative measures project to provide updates on the policy’s timeline. Survivors shared their priorities directly with authorities. Targeted advocacy continued until the end of year as bureaucratic delays postponed approval of the reparations policy into 2026.

GSF was also invited to the British embassy, where we shared details about our work in Guatemala and met with the Duchess of Edinburgh, a long-time advocate against conflict-related sexual violence.

Throughout the year, the distribution of the GRS continued across the country via an illustrated version of the report, as well as podcasts in Mayan languages to ensure accessibility.

Regional advocacy

In March, GSF submitted an analysis to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) on survivors’ access to justice. This contribution drew from the demands of survivors and recommendations from the GRS, highlighting the lack of inclusion of survivors of conflict-related sexual violence in the development of the draft reparations policy, and the delays in its approval. Similarly, CALDH requested a thematic hearing before the commission regarding the delays. Alongside these efforts, GSF continues to support national advocacy and explore avenues to provide technical support to State authorities in the provision of administrative reparations, ensuring that survivors’ voices remain at the centre of all reparation processes.



In Mayan culture, spirituality is a fundamental part of life. During a visit to the Ixil region, a project participant lights candles arranged with fresh flowers to express gratitude towards their ancestors. Guatemala, November 2025 © Berta Fernández Rosón/GSF

2019

Work began

Guinea



Conakry

Capital city

In 2025, sustained advocacy and technical support led by GSF and our partners - the *Organisation Guinéenne de Défense des Droits de l'Homme et du Citoyen* (OGDH) and *l'Association des Victimes, Parents et Amis du 28 Septembre 2009* (AVIPA) - helped draft and advance a law and decree on administrative reparations for survivors. While the legislation has been validated by the government cabinet and an inter-ministerial council, it has yet to be debated and adopted in parliament.

In parallel, GSF and its partners contributed to the review of a draft law establishing a truth commission. This process aimed to support the integration of truth-seeking as a key transitional justice component in Guinea, and to complement reparation and justice efforts.

To sustain advocacy around the adoption and future implementation of both the reparation law and its decree, GSF, OGDH and AVIPA established a national advocacy platform. The platform brought together victims' associations, CSOs, the Office of the OHCHR, and a representative of the Guinean government. The first two meetings took place in September and December.

Meanwhile, OGDH and AVIPA continued to deliver advocacy training to survivors of conflict-related sexual violence, and began collecting data across other victims' associations to document their specific needs and demands. This initiative intends to produce the first national overview of survivors of conflict-related sexual violence in Guinea. In addition, partners began a costing exercise to assess the financial requirements for a future administrative reparations programme. These activities, created with survivors, build from our interim reparative measures project which ended in 2023.

2020

Work began

Iraq

Following the end of our interim reparative measures project in Ninewa and Duhok governorates in 2024, we released two reports related to conflict-related sexual violence in Iraq this year. The first, released in July, was our [impact report](#) presenting the results of the GSF's interim reparative measures project for Yazidi survivors held captive by the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIS). The project was carried out with Nadia's Initiative and other partners. A total of 1,042 survivors took part, of which 42 per cent were still children during captivity. With an average family size of 6.4 members per household, approximately 6,669 family members are estimated to have also benefitted from the measures.

In 2025, we were able to demonstrate the tangible impact of interim reparative measures on the lives of survivors in Iraq. After receiving their chosen package, including financial compensation, psychological care, medical support, legal aid, and education, survivors reported feeling stronger, more accepted, and more respected by their communities. Many survivors connected with others who shared similar experiences, creating new friendships and networks.

Key highlights include:

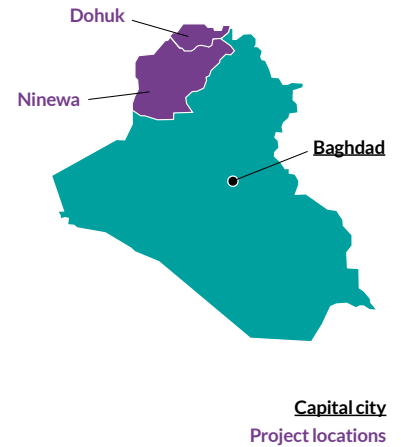
- Overall quality of life scores improved from an initial 25.3 to 50.2 at the end of the project;
- Psychological health scores improved from 40.6 to 49.8, with survivors reporting reduced symptoms of depression, anxiety and PTSD.

Families also benefited, with 87 % of survivors saying their family life improved. A strong majority - 96 % - felt the project gave them recognition, and 92 % said they felt it brought them a sense of justice.

Education as a form of reparation

In August, we published [Access to education as a form of reparation for survivors of ISIS captivity in Iraq](#). The report, produced by GSF, Yazda, Farida Global and members of survivor networks, outlines the barriers to accessing education, in addition to opportunities to provide reparative forms of education for survivors of conflict-related sexual violence. It highlights the critical need for targeted investments and practical solutions to ensure that survivors are not only legally entitled to education as a form of reparation, but can actively participate in its design and implementation.

The need for such advocacy became clear during a visit to Iraq in 2024, three years after the passage of the Yazidi Survivors Law (YSL). The law enables access to reparations for survivors of ISIS crimes against the Yazidi, Turkmen, Shabak and Christian communities, with a particular focus on survivors of captivity and sexual violence. Article 5.4 of the law stipulates that it will include measures to "secure special educational opportunities" for female survivors and other affected victims. However, despite the recognition of education as an integral element of reparation in the YSL, many survivors remain unable to access educational resources due to a variety of systemic barriers and a lack adapted institutional responses to this challenge. The findings have also formed the basis for our wider approach to education as a form of reparation, which we hope to expand in the coming years.



2021

Work began

Kenya

In March, GSF's partnerships with Grace Agenda and the Utu Wetu Trust came to an end. Both organisations worked on strengthening the voices of survivors and CSOs involved in the transitional justice process initiated following the 2007-2008 post-electoral violence.

Grace Agenda supported more than 200 survivors in building their advocacy skills and clarifying their priorities when engaging with Kenyan authorities and policymakers. The impact of this was felt through survivors' increased capacity to voice their demands to authorities as outlined in the [Kinshasa Declaration](#). Psychosocial support was also provided to survivors during workshops and individual meetings, increasing their self-confidence and wellbeing. The organisation also worked with teenagers born of sexual violence to ensure they receive appropriate support, and helped them voice their needs within the reparations agenda presented to the State.

The Utu Wetu Trust focused on the same objectives through reactivating the Kenya Transitional Justice Network (KTJN) - bringing together non-governmental organisations and survivors to advocate for reparations.

In February, a policy dialogue involving survivors, civil society, and senior State officials was organised by Utu Wetu and Grace Agenda to raise awareness of the urgent needs still faced by survivors, and the lack of progress regarding reparations in the country. Following this persistent engagement, in July the State finally complied with a 2020 High Court ruling to pay compensation to four survivors of conflict-related sexual violence. This marked an important milestone for survivors' rights and demonstrates the impact of collaboration between survivors and civil society.



Capital city

2021

Work began

Mali

Following the GRS launch in Gao and Bamako in 2024, another two launch events took place in 2025 to highlight the various recommendations of the report. The study emphasised the State's responsibility to ensure the authority in charge of administrative reparations is functioning, that funds for reparations are available, and that they are allocated effectively and transparently.

Additional launch events were held in Mopti and Timbuktu, which are among the regions most heavily impacted by the conflict since 2012. Survivors were directly involved in publicly presenting the study and discussing its findings. The *Association des Juristes Maliennes* (AJM) was in charge of the Mopti launch and accompanied survivors who took part in the various activities, while Women in Law and Development in Africa (WILDAF) did the same in Timbuktu.

In both locations, a pre-event session took place with survivors involved in the study to co-create their role in the public launches. Survivors organised performances highlighting the GRS recommendations, and also took to the stage in front of local authorities to ask for the direct involvement of survivors in any future reparation process, as well as full transparency from the government.

For the Timbuktu launch, survivors organised a panel discussion to share their stories of resilience and present the GRS to the governor. In Mopti, local authorities took to the stage following a theatre performance by survivors, expressing solidarity with them and pledging to convey their requests to the highest State authorities. At the end, survivors presented them with a Malian flag and a sculpture of the scales of justice, both made by project participants, to represent their ongoing commitment to justice and to serve as sources of inspiration for the government. The event was covered by local and national media.



Capital city

“

We, the survivors of conflict-related sexual violence, place our full trust in you as we submit to you the advocacy requests set out in this report. In this document, you will understand the hardships we have had to endure, from our villages of origin to the present day. Our children have also suffered as a result of our status... We dare to hope that this message will reach its final destination with the expected outcomes.

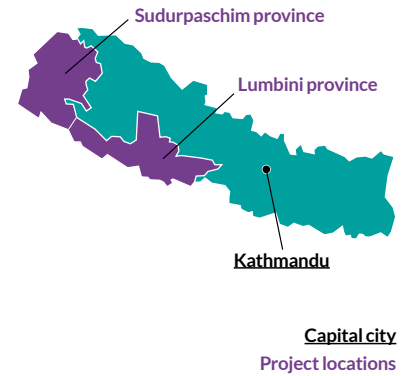
- A survivor representative upon handing over the GRS to authorities in Mopti

2023

Work began

Nepal

In March 2025, our partners began working with survivors on the co-creation of their interim reparative measures. By the end of the year, compensation had been transferred to 437 participants. Having already received financial literacy training, most chose to start livelihood initiatives around farming and animal rearing. Others chose to open small shops and build houses. Survivors were also accompanied by staff from our partner organisation, Nagarik Aawaz, to obtain identification documents necessary to open their first bank accounts.



Peace circles

The concept of peace circles comes from Nagarik Aawaz, which uses them as a space for collective healing, story-sharing, and building a sense of community. For many participants, this was their first time coming together in a group. Seventeen peace circles were held across five localities, including one organised for male survivors at their request. Each session brought together 20 to 25 survivors to reflect on personal strength, support systems, holding space for one another, and fostering mutual support. Creating a dedicated space for men was particularly important to acknowledge their experience as survivors.

Collective therapy sessions

Survivors participated in fourteen collective therapy sessions over the course of the year, in partnership with the Common Threads Project. The sessions focused on arts and crafts, including sewing, which was new for most participants. These activities helped survivors improve concentration, reduce stress, and learn self-help techniques. A separate session was also held for men. Feedback from the men highlighted the value of this activity; coming together after many years helped them rediscover a sense of community.

Advocacy

The project's first advocacy phase, carried out in collaboration with the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ) and the Advocacy Forum, ended in March. This phase focused on building the Gender and Transitional Justice Network, a network of survivor and civil society organisations, which helped bring together diverse actors to advocate for and support survivors.

From April, the survivor-led Aparajit Foundation developed a training manual explaining the legal framework and procedures to follow when collecting testimonies from survivors of conflict-related sexual violence. Aparajit also directly trained survivors on how to reach out to their peers and collect statements for submission to the TRC. Commissioners were appointed in May, and the following day a very short three-month window was announced for submitting CRSV-related statements to the commission. Through the project, Nagarik Aawaz and Aparajit came together to coordinate statement collections in the five districts where we work. A total of 414 survivors from our project submitted statements.

The statements have now been submitted to the TRC, but no concrete action has followed, partly owing to domestic political instability following the Gen Z September protests. More broadly, there is a general lack of trust in the commission due to concerns about the appointment of commissioners, which many view as politically driven rather than conducted in consultation with victims, as required by law.



Men hug at the end of a group therapy session. Nepal, November 2025 © Ganga Sagar Rai

“

It was really difficult when you asked us to talk about our strengths and happy moments. We are so used to talking about pain and struggle that I had never thought about my strengths.

- A survivor during a peace circle

2022

Work began

Nigeria

In 2025, 485 survivors in Yobe and Adamawa states received compensation as part of our interim reparative measures project, implemented with the Youth Initiative Against Terrorism (YIAT). Thirteen survivors also continued their education at universities, colleges and high schools across Nigeria as part of a six-year programme.

A concept mapping workshop was conducted with 20 survivors in both states. They presented photographs depicting their businesses, equipment, crops, and produce to illustrate the economic change attributed to the project. To respond to the difficulties faced by some survivors in managing livelihood projects, peer-to-peer support was introduced, enabling other survivors to guide participants in addressing challenges and clarifying their next steps. Evaluations also demonstrated the impact of positive masculinity workshops held in August, with husbands clearly more supportive of their partners taking part in the project and helping them with their businesses.

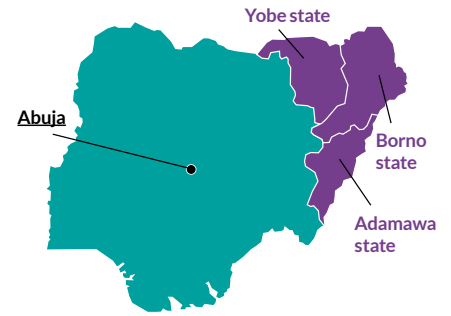
In December, eight boreholes were inaugurated across six locations in the northeast, and marked an important moment in reshaping the relationship between survivors and their communities. The boreholes, chosen by survivors as their collective reparative measure, address practical daily needs and help shift perceptions towards survivors from discrimination to recognition and gratitude. The support provided by YIAT and their dedicated case workers was commended by survivors as a crucial element of their recovery.

In Borno state, the Future Resilience and Development Foundation (FRAD) started the year with community sensitisation sessions in Gwoza, Monguno, and Maiduguri on the scope of the project and the issue of conflict-related sexual violence. This was followed by the identification of 543 survivors by the Steering Committee. Constant engagement with wider communities and their leaders has been key to the success of the project so far. This was made possible in part through the work of the Steering Committee, which was heavily involved in outreach and gaining acceptance of the project.

A first instalment of financial compensation was distributed to 502 survivors via pre-paid cards, which they could use at selected shops to buy materials for their livelihood projects. In August, a certificate-signing ceremony took place in Borno, recognising survivors' experiences and affirming their status as part of the project.

The lessons learnt in phase one of our project in Yobe and Adamawa were applied to our work in Borno. Survivors chose a similar package of interim reparative measures, including livelihood projects and education. However, from our work in the other states, it became clear that survivors required both immediate medical care and financial literacy training before the start of phase two and related livelihood activities. As such, FRAD provided survivors with private medical insurance for the first two months, allowing them to seek necessary medical and specialised psychiatric care before phase two.

During the end-of-phase evaluation, survivors also mentioned that safe spaces provided by FRAD protected their confidentiality and allowed them to open up. They also appreciated the co-creation approach to define what they wanted to do in the project, and how to be supported by their case workers.



Capital city
Project locations (regions)

“

What I went through as a child left deep wounds in my heart. I didn't feel like I belonged anywhere. But this learning centre gave me the chance to heal. I no longer feel broken. I feel like I matter.

- A survivor in Borno

Education as a form of reparation

In Borno, our flagship initiative on education as a form of reparation, in collaboration with the Neem Foundation, continued with the enrolment of a second cohort of 32 new students at the Lafiya Sarari school. Moreover, 80 boys and girls transitioned from a nine-month accelerated learning programme with Neem to private schools around the city of Maiduguri, bringing the total number of children participating in the education initiative to 144.

Supporting a survivor's network

In April, we also formalised our support to the Women and Children - Conflict Survivors Foundation (WCCSF). We partnered with the Grassroot Researchers Association (GRA) to train the network's management in developing their skills, vision, and policies, as well as helping them improve their visibility. YIAT and FRAD also stepped in to help the network in developing its mental health support and psychological first aid activities.

Advocacy

GSF provided technical support to the Ministry of Justice on the review of Nigeria's Violence Against Persons Prohibition Act. We also undertook visits in June and December to meet key government stakeholders, including the Adamawa State Commissioner of Education and the Federal Minister of Education, to discuss work on reparations in Nigeria and opportunities for collaboration.

In June, GSF and Neem organised a national dialogue on education as a form of reparation in Nigeria, bringing together more than 60 participants from the government, civil society organisations, donors, and survivor groups to promote understanding and policy commitments towards education as a form of reparation for survivors and children affected by conflict-related sexual violence.

In December, the GRS, produced by GSF and the development Research and Projects Center (dRPC), was officially launched in Abuja and in Yola. The launches were organised with survivors. Federal and State authorities attended both events, and supported the recommendations outlined in the study.



In Fufore village and six other sites across northeastern Nigeria, the construction of boreholes was chosen as a form of collective reparative measure and now benefit the entire community. Nigeria, December 2025 © Caroline Walter/GSF

2021

Work began

South Sudan

In March, 400 survivors (354 women and 46 men) from Bor and Mundri were identified to take part in our interim reparative measures project delivered with Steward Women and Active Youth Agency (AYA). Survivors said that the identification process, designed with them, was reparative from the outset. The two Steering Committees, which include survivors, church representatives, ministry officials and healthcare professionals, found safe locations where interviews would take place, to respect survivors' wishes for privacy. In some cases, interviews were conducted in locations outside their villages to preserve confidentiality. Case workers and psychologists conducted the interviews and provided psychological first aid.

In April, the definition of individual interim reparative measures began with focus group discussions. This was followed by individual sessions where survivors defined what would be reparative for them personally. Participants shared their priorities, including vocational and livelihood training, establishing small businesses, and support for house renovations.

Medical care

Healthcare was provided to all participants at different hospitals in Bor and Mundri. Survivors requiring more specialised medical care were referred to hospitals in Juba. All were accompanied by case workers throughout the process. Survivors expressed satisfaction with the medical support received, and relief at being able to address their medical needs.

Psychosocial support was provided by psychologists from AYA in Bor and Mundri in the form of both individual and group therapy sessions. Survivors reported significant improvements in wellbeing, self-esteem, and confidence after taking part.

Vocational training

In Mundri, 41 survivors graduated from a vocational training programme which included agriculture, tailoring, soap-making, dressmaking, carpentry, and hairdressing. The graduation ceremony attracted 1,000 spectators who watched as survivors cheerfully marched through the local market in their graduation robes. The event was attended by local representatives and senior government officials, providing an opportunity for survivors to advocate for reparations.

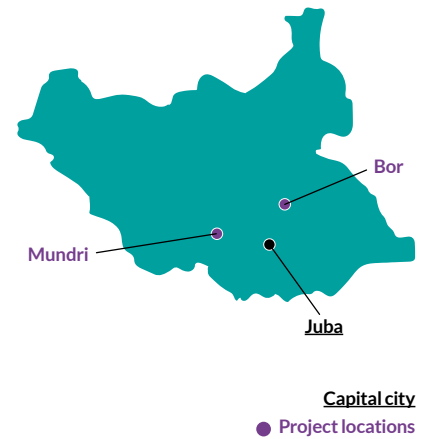
In preparation for the disbursement of financial compensation, all survivors received financial literacy training, enabling them to conduct simple budgeting and business management tasks.

Education as a form of reparation

In November, we organised a workshop to follow up on survivors' desire for appropriate and tailored education for themselves and their children. This was carried out in collaboration with the Nigeria-based Neem Foundation, a key strategic partner working on education as a form of reparation. Survivors shared their challenges in accessing education, including obtaining identity documents, discrimination and bullying, long distances to reach school, and financial barriers which prevent them from buying uniforms or school lunches.

A follow-up workshop was held with survivors and education actors in South Sudan to understand existing education projects and challenges. It was clear that children born of conflict-related sexual violence remain largely excluded from the education system.

Education as a form of reparation was therefore identified as a necessary priority in South Sudan.



“

This is the happiest day of my life. I am just waiting to get my machine to start making clothes for people in Mundri.

- A survivor

Advocacy

Throughout the year, survivors received training from the Centre for Inclusive Governance, Peace and Justice (CIGPJ) with the support of Rights for Peace (RfP) and GSF, significantly improving their knowledge of their rights and transitional justice mechanisms. The Survivor Network of South Sudan (SUNS) contributed to meetings with the Peace and Reconciliation Committee, Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, and the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare, and independently organised a community-focused campaign on conflict-related sexual violence and gender-based violence.

An advocacy event focusing on children born of sexual violence organised by RfP, the CIGPJ and GSF brought together mothers to discuss the challenges they face. Survivors highlighted difficulties in caring for their children and the inability to register them for birth certificates, identity cards or passports, as the name of the father needs to be provided.

Technical support

In partnership with the CIGPJ and RfP, we provided technical and capacity-building support to the commissioner selection panel for the Commission for Truth, Reconciliation and Healing (CTRH), at the request of the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs. Survivors helped design vetting tools and interview questions, facilitated by AYA.

RfP also led the production and distribution of guides on the CTRH, with support from GSF and the CIGPJ. Survivor knowledge on transitional justice, victim protection, and advocacy was further strengthened by workshops in Bor and Mundri, led by CIGPJ.



With her hands, Atong forms the horn - a traditional South Sudanese symbol of joy. "I am happy because this project gives us a chance," she says. In a culture where cows are deeply cherished, the horn is more than a gesture: it's a sign of strength, pride, and renewed hope. South Sudan, May 2025 © Federico Borre/GSF

2025

Work began

Syria

Syria's Assad regime used sexual violence as a systematic weapon of oppression during its rule, including against thousands of people detained in prisons and secret facilities across the country. These violations were also committed by other parties throughout the 14-year conflict.

With the fall of the regime in December 2024, thousands of people who had spent years or decades in prison were freed. Many of them, however, faced immense health, mental health and economic hardship upon their release, without any means to address their most urgent needs. Women faced additional discrimination from relatives and wider society, compounding their suffering.

In January, the Association of Detainees and The Missing in Sednaya Prison (ADMSP), our partner in our interim reparative measures project in Türkiye, swiftly set up emergency support grants for former detainees. Named Liberty Pathways, the project provided urgent financial support to 221 survivors of detention in Damascus and southern Syria from February to June.

Survivors used their small grants to support their families, since many of them were physically incapable of working due to their injuries. ADMSP also organised a referral system for survivors across Syria to access the support they needed. This included 182 referrals to medical services. Women's participation in the project was significantly lower as around 90 per cent of newly released detainees were men, and many women were reluctant to self-identify due to discrimination and safety concerns.

Given their prior experience with GSF and their extensive network in Syria, ADMSP was able to quickly reach many of these people.

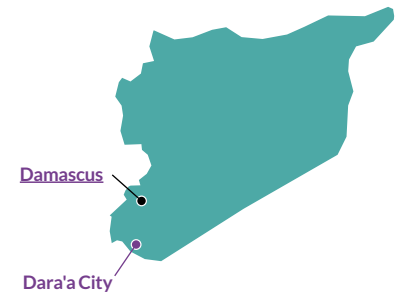
Transitional justice

In May, a GSF team visited Syria and met various ministries who expressed their willingness to work on the transitional justice process. They welcomed our message to pay special attention to survivors of detention and their specific needs. Following the visit, we started our technical support to the newly formed Transitional Justice Commission (TJC) via a sub-committee focused on reparation.

In December, thanks to funding from *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)*⁷, we began the first round of survivor consultations on topics connected to a reparation programme. The first focused on the creation of a victims' registry, in which 19 survivors of detention and relatives of the disappeared took part. The remaining consultations, civil society roundtable, and sharing findings with the commission are planned for 2026.

Implementation challenges in this first year highlighted several lessons for GSF. The first was that we needed to broaden engagement with survivors across the country, including those held by non-Assad regime actors. We therefore partnered with a women-led victims' group in eastern Syria to expand geographic coverage and include survivors who were subjected to violence by other groups.

We also learnt that urgent survivor support and institutional accompaniment must run in parallel. In line with this approach, we signed a new agreement with ADMSP to continue urgent support for survivors while continuing work with the TJC.



● Capital city
● Project locations



In the city of Daraa, consultations with survivors are held to discuss the establishment of a national victims' registry. Syria, December 2025
© Sabreen Shalabi/GSF

“

Most of our conversations in detention were about how we would face our families afterwards.

- A survivor in Hama

⁷Funded by the European Union, Germany and Denmark.

2022

Work began

Timor-Leste

Following the start of the first phase of the project in 2024, 2025 unfolded with the delivery of individual interim reparative measures for 455 survivors across 13 municipalities in Timor-Leste.

Through our partners AJAR and ACbit, survivors received their tailored package of measures and chose legal, psychosocial and medical support, and financial compensation. This was primarily used to fund education for their children and grandchildren, house renovations, and establishing livelihood projects. Partner *Saude Ba Ema Hotu* (SABEH) provided medical care. Psychological Recovery and Development in East Timor (PRADET) and *Asisténsia Legál ba Feto no Labarik* (ALfeLa) provided psychosocial and legal services support respectively.

Ahead of livelihood initiatives, extensive capacity-building activities were carried out by BDS Smart, a training and consulting firm based in Dili. A total of 149 survivors were trained to design and manage small businesses, including neighbourhood kiosks, agricultural activities, and market stalls. Training focused on business planning, sourcing materials, and assessing profitability.

Partner case workers, including *dinamisadoras* (survivor community mobilisers) and municipal coordinators working with AJAR and ACbit were also trained to provide follow-up support, including basic financial monitoring. This approach ensured that survivors received sustained accompaniment beyond the initial set-up phase.

During a June visit, survivors expressed feelings of hope and happiness. Strong community engagement played a critical role in this change. Family members and neighbours increasingly supported survivors, demonstrating greater understanding of the project and its goals. Regular community meetings, often informal, ensure transparency and minimise feelings of jealousy which can arise. Peer-to-peer support and the presence of local team members have also proven crucial in fostering trust and finding adapted solutions to challenges.

Memory book

We also made progress on the memory book - the collective form of interim reparative measure chosen by survivors. Partners established a dedicated task force to review survivor testimonies, verify accuracy, and reconfirm informed consent. More than 400 survivors took part in this process. Ten memory books will be produced in 2026 (for 13 municipalities), each documenting survivors' experiences during the conflict and preserving a collective record of what happened.

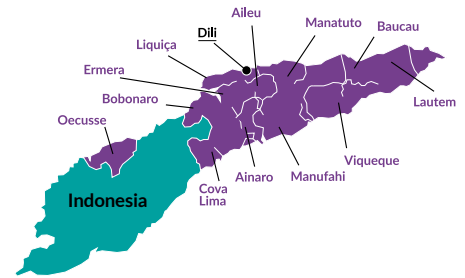
Pirilampu network

In parallel, 2025 saw the formal registration of the *Pirilampu* ('firefly' in Tetun) survivor network in June. While the network existed informally prior to this, its legal registration marked an important step toward independence. AJAR and ACbit supported the network's growth through facilitating meetings and providing training and capacity-building sessions. Throughout the year, *Pirilampu* emerged as a strong advocacy actor, engaging with local authorities and members of parliament, and organising a press conference to voice survivors' demands with increasing confidence.

During the 16 Days of Activism campaign in November and December, AJAR, ACbit, and *Pirilampu* undertook a nationwide advocacy tour. Public screenings of a documentary on conflict-related sexual violence in Timor-Leste, featuring survivor testimonies, were held in villages across the country and were open for entire communities to attend. Alongside the screenings, our partners collected signatures for a petition calling for the adoption of a law on reparations.

A draft national reparation policy and law

In July, an agreement was signed between GSF and the CNC, the governmental body dedicated to promoting the implementation of recommendations from Timor-Leste's truth commissions. The CNC is notably in charge of developing drafts of the national reparation policy and national reparation law. Several consultations with AJAR, ACbit, *Pirilampu* and other members of a working group supported the drafting of the policy alongside the provision of technical support from the GSF team. Further public consultations will be organised once the draft national reparation policy is ready.



Capital city
Project locations



A woman reviews her testimony and portrait for inclusion in a book compiling personal stories from survivors of conflict-related sexual violence. Timor-Leste, October 2025 © Tanim Kishore/GSF

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We want a reparations law that mentions women survivors of conflict-related sexual violence. The people responsible for our trauma are not doing so, so the government of Timor-Leste has the responsibility to see us and resolve what has not been addressed.

- Survivors from *Pirilampu* addressing parliamentarians in June 2025

2021

Work began

Uganda

Building on collaborative work with CSOs and partners working on transitional justice in Uganda in 2024, GSF continued its mapping and advocacy efforts regarding reparations into 2025. We signed two new partnership agreements with Golden Women Vision in Uganda, a survivor-led organisation, and the Uganda Association of Women Lawyers (FIDA-Uganda) at the end of the year.

These partnerships build on work started by Ugandan civil society, politicians, and the Ministry of Justice in 2019, following the adoption of the national transitional justice policy, in addition to existing judicial procedures related to former members of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA). This includes cases against Dominic Ongwen at the International Criminal Court (ICC), and against Thomas Kwoyelo at the High Court of Uganda.

Our work aims to strengthen the entire reparations framework from the ground up; from public awareness and capacity building to high-level policy making and addressing governmental challenges. Our activities in Uganda aim to reinforce the concept of co-creation throughout the reparations agenda, ensuring survivors will be able to shape discussions and eventual policy on reparations.



Kampala

Capital city

2020

Work began

Ukraine

Building on the momentum of the historic Bardina Law enacted in 2024, this year GSF expanded its urgent interim reparations pilot far beyond its original parameters. Initially planned for 500 survivors, the programme was doubled in size to reach more than 1,000 survivors while the law awaits implementation. A total of 287 payments were made, bringing the total number of survivors who received compensation to 704 by the end of 2025, thanks to renewed support from France's Crisis and Support Centre (CDCS) of the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs and other donors. All payments are expected to be completed by early 2026.

Throughout the year, we also continued working with our core partners: the Andreiev Family Foundation, Blue Bird, Eleos Ukraine and Truth Hound. Seventy percent of applicants to the pilot were men, pointing to the systemic use of sexualised torture in detention facilities. Partners reported that male survivors of detention were more inclined to come forward and speak about what they had experienced. For women, trust took longer to build, and many remained difficult to reach - particularly in regions liberated from Russian occupation.

Maintaining resolve

Although the Bardina Law entered into force on 18 June, its implementation stalled following a ministerial reshuffle. GSF worked alongside CSOs, the Government Commissioner for Gender Equality Policy of Ukraine, Office of the Deputy-Prime Minister for European and Euro-Atlantic Integration and the Office of the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict to advocate for progress with the Ministry of Social Policy, Family and Unity, including the development and adoption of implementing by laws.

In November and December, these efforts gained traction. The ministry reviewed the bylaws, set compensation at €3,000 - matching the GSF pilot - and acknowledged that the urgent interim reparations system must serve as the foundation for the future State reparations programme.



Kyiv

Capital city
Project locations

“

Reparation is not about the money, it's about the attitude that helped me believe in myself again, believe in humanity. I saw that there are people who understand the problems of survivors, recognise our pain and acknowledge what we are being through. For me, participating in the project and receiving compensation was a significant turning point in my recovery and overcoming the consequences [of what I had suffered].

- A survivor from Ukraine

Financing reparation

In October, GSF initiated and coordinated a joint civil-society [Call to Action](#), urging the European Union (EU) to earmark a share of the proposed Russian asset-backed loan for reparations to victims and survivors of grave violations in Ukraine. The appeal was co-signed by 50 civil society organisations and explicitly included domestic reparations for victims and survivors, challenging approaches that risked treating reparations as secondary to defence or reconstruction.

While the EU ultimately proceeded with a different fund-generating mechanism, the broad endorsement for the call from prominent organisations and individual advocates demonstrated a rare cross-sector alignment on reparation financing. Partners contributed legal, policy, survivor-centred, and anti-corruption expertise, strengthening both the substance and legitimacy of the call. High-profile endorsers such as Dr Mukwege amplified the visibility and credibility of the initiative with EU policymakers.

Showing impact

The pilot's [impact report](#) was also released at the end of the year, demonstrating the challenging yet successful nature of the project. The report shows that reparations for victims of gross human rights violations, including conflict-related sexual violence, are possible even in the context of an ongoing war, and have a tangible positive impact on the lives of survivors. Crucially, it affirms that they cannot and should not be expected to wait decades for acknowledgment and support.



GSF's impact report on Ukraine, distributed during the *International framework of obligations to respond to conflict-related sexual violence: from provisions to action* event in Kyiv, Ukraine, November 2025 © Anton Tkachenko

Our work in Ukraine was made possible by public-private philanthropic partnerships, bringing together several generous donors who, together, provided flexible funding to ensure we could sustain momentum following the passing of the Bardina Law.

“

France is proud to stand alongside the Global Survivors Fund in advancing justice and dignity for survivors of conflict related- sexual violence. Gender equality and support for women and girls in all their diversity remain central to our partnership, especially in Ukraine, where Russia's war continues to claim victims and survivors.

- Ms. Salina Grenet-Catalano, Director of Global Affairs, France's Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs.

“

We are proud to support the vital work of the Global Survivors Fund, which aims to make a practical difference in the lives of survivors of conflict-related sexual violence and strengthen their right to reparation.

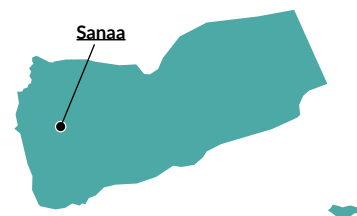
- Fabien Maitre-Muhl, Programmes Manager for Human Rights and Rule of Law, Sigrid Rausing Trust.

We are deeply grateful to the CDCS of the French Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs; the Sigrid Rausing Trust; the Directorate-General for Development Cooperation of the Government of Belgium; the International Partnership for Human Rights; and the International Renaissance Foundation, for their collaboration, generosity and steadfast commitment to championing survivors in Ukraine.

2023

Work began

Yemen



Capital city

Since 2014, the conflict in Yemen has been marked by multiple serious violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law, with devastating humanitarian consequences. Less known, and largely underreported, is the enormous rise in sexual violence committed in different forms across the country, and in areas controlled by all parties to the conflict. This often compounds or occurs alongside other forms of violence - including gender-based violence - committed both in the context of the conflict and beyond.

The true scale of conflict-related sexual violence in Yemen is unknown due to the fear of social stigma and reprisals that discourages reporting, as well as the collapse of law enforcement and protection mechanisms.

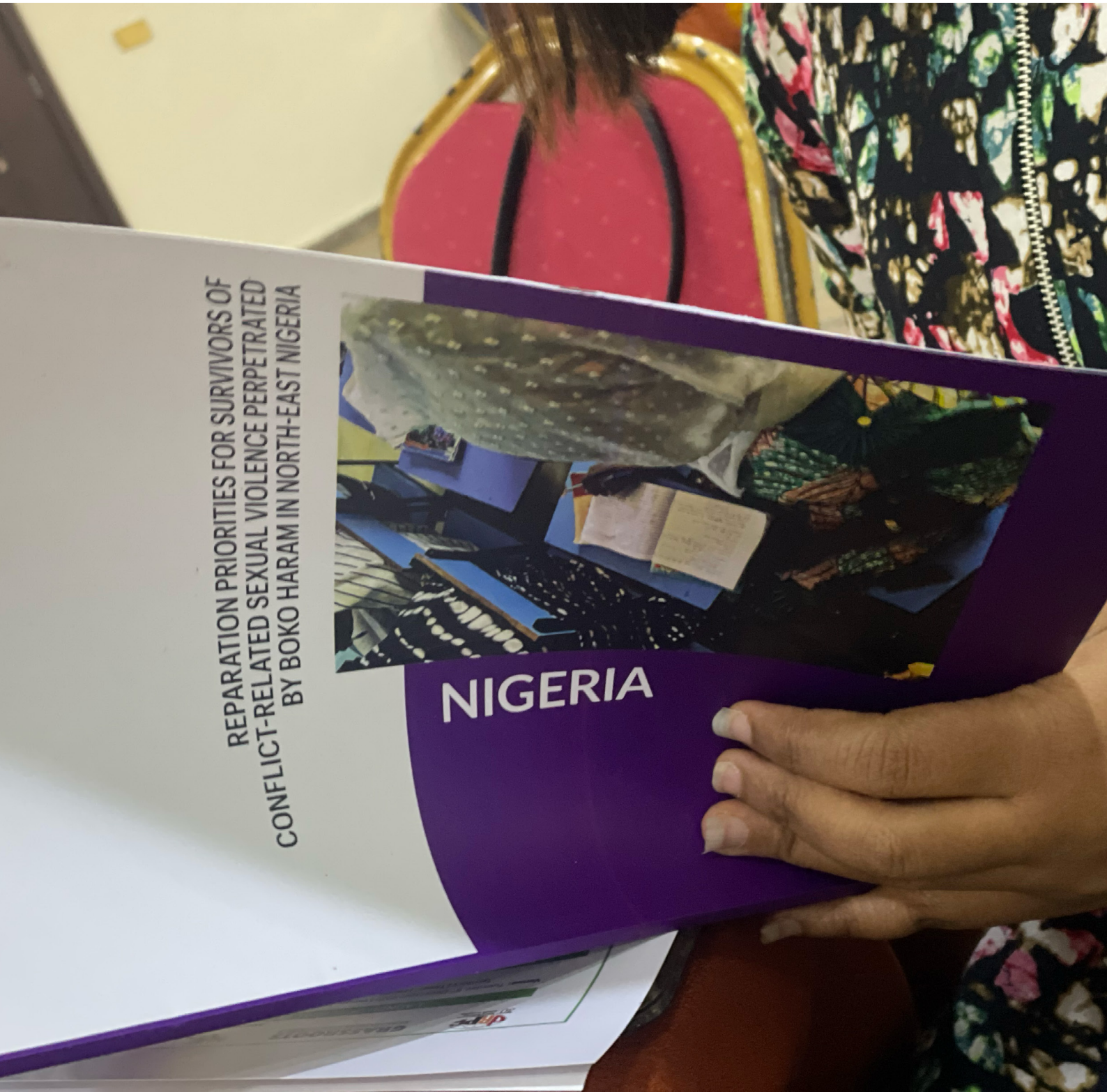
The GRS was started in 2023 and completed in 2025. The launch of the report was cancelled for security and logistical reasons, with the study instead distributed through a series of online meetings organised with key authorities from the internationally-recognised government, CSOs, and coalitions working on the transitional justice process in Yemen. The meetings were used to raise awareness on the content and recommendations of the GRS, but also to engage and establish connections with actors working on the topic of conflict-related sexual violence in the country. The aim was to better understand the challenges they face, and gauge general willingness to discuss and recognise the wider issue.

It emerged from these exchanges that:

- The main relevant stakeholders, including the internationally-recognised government, show growing interest in transitional justice, including reparations and the need to have a contextual approach adapted to Yemeni culture and traditions;
- Conflict-related sexual violence is still highly stigmatised in Yemen, and this issue is totally absent from the public sphere.

In 2026, GSF will build from these discussions to continue to raise awareness on the needs of survivors of conflict-related sexual violence committed in Yemen and their right to reparation.

Global Reparations Study & the Reparation Praxis Hub



The Nigeria Global Reparations Study was launched in Abuja, Nigeria, December 2025 © Caroline Walter/GSF

In 2025, the GRS team published four new country reports, bringing the total number of completed reports to 25 since 2020. In total, more than 1,300 survivors contributed to our research through participating in interviews, focus group discussions, and/or data collection activities. The studies were carried out in collaboration with 53 organisations, strengthening partnerships with local and international CSOs. During the year, reports on CAR, Yemen, Nigeria, and El Salvador were published. Studies on Bangladesh, Burundi, and Sri Lanka were completed and are scheduled for publication in 2026.

Our participatory approach was central to the completion of each GRS. Across all countries - with the exception of Myanmar and Yemen, where security constraints required reliance on consultations with CSOs - survivors were actively engaged in shaping the research, ensuring that what they suffered, the challenges they face, and the reparations they need were reflected in the final text. This wealth of survivor evidence has guided GSF's work since 2020, supporting stronger advocacy efforts, deeper contextual understanding, and more targeted policy recommendations on reparations.

Beyond research, the studies also created a space for survivors to share their experiences and demands, such as at the study launch events, where they were able to engage with local and national authorities. Many participants described the full GRS process as healing and reparative in itself. As one survivor in Nigeria reflected: "We are happy because what was presented is exactly what we said in the study. The moment we saw the study, it made us feel heard."

The GRS is the first research initiative of this scale dedicated to conflict-related sexual violence. The findings from the 25 reports will inform upcoming transversal analyses to further strengthen the global evidence base on reparations and shape future policy and practice. Furthermore, the studies can serve as a powerful advocacy tool to urge governments and other actors to act on reparation.

Reparation Praxis Hub

One of the core objectives of the Reparation Praxis Hub is to develop practical tools and guidance to support practitioners in designing administrative reparation policies. Given the large-scale nature of conflict-related sexual violence, GSF considers administrative reparation programmes to be a key mechanism for delivering reparations at the scale required to adequately address the consequences of such violations on survivors' lives.

These tools draw on lessons learnt from the design and implementation of reparation policies in different national contexts. Their purpose is to support practitioners in developing policies that are both context-specific and responsive to survivors' experiences.

In 2025, GSF drafted the first resource in this series: a document on the scope of reparation policies. This addresses foundational questions that any reparation policy must consider, including the violations to be covered and the categories of victims to be recognised. It explores, among others, the following issues:

- Can an administrative programme cover all human rights and international humanitarian law violations committed during an armed conflict or rule of a repressive regime?
- How can we best determine which violations should be included?
- Who should be recognised as victims entitled to reparation?
- How can we ensure that survivors of conflict-related sexual violence are included and can effectively access reparations?

Rather than focusing solely on legal or policy frameworks, the tool analyses how reparation policies have been implemented in practice, identifying both obstacles and enabling factors. This is intended to help reduce the persistent implementation gap that disproportionately affects survivors of conflict-related sexual violence and other victims of serious violations of international human rights and humanitarian law. The resource is scheduled for public release in 2026.

International Advocacy and Policy

In 2025, the IAP team continued influencing global policy and positioning GSF as a leading voice on reparation, advocating for:

- Co-creation and other forms of meaningful participation for survivors;
- Reparation for children affected by conflict-related sexual violence;
- Innovative reparation financing.

Filling a void on the participation of children

Children, like other survivors, are rights-holders and are entitled to co-create laws and policies that affect them. Meaningful participation is essential for reparation to be effective, and supports recovery by affirming children's dignity and agency.

To address a guidance gap, GSF began developing a manual on the participation of children affected by conflict-related sexual violence in reparation processes. The manual sets standards for child-centred participation in administrative reparation programmes while prioritising protection and wellbeing. GSF conducted research and consultations, including an expert roundtable in Geneva convening 68 participants from the UN, civil society, academia, child protection and transitional justice fields, survivors and youth activists. The manual will be finalised through consultations with children and young people and will be published in 2026.

Advancing education as a form of reparation

Survivors around the world have repeatedly named education as a way of repairing the many harms inflicted on children affected by conflict-related sexual violence. However, conventional education does not meet their needs. This is why we believe in education as a form of reparation, which provides flexible, trauma-responsive learning as a form of healing for children.

Sustained advocacy led to a major milestone when Farida Shaheed, the UN Special Rapporteur on the right to education explicitly recognised education as a form of reparation in [her report on education in armed conflict](#). Events in Geneva, New York, Brussels and Nigeria further mobilised political support and helped reposition education as a core element of justice and redress.

Towards a Crimes Against Humanity Convention

In 2025, GSF continued to advocate for the adoption of an International Convention on Crimes Against Humanity, addressing a major gap in international law, as no binding treaty currently defines State obligations in this area. GSF worked with partners to ensure that the future convention better reflects the experiences of victims, including children. Advocacy focused on the right to adequate, prompt and effective reparation; mutual legal assistance for asset recovery and reparation; victims' meaningful participation in negotiations; and strong child protection, given the historical absence of their rights from treaty discussions.

GSF co-authored a [joint policy paper](#) with Human Rights Watch, Amnesty International and Save the Children - endorsed by 38 organisations and experts - calling for strengthened child provisions. This was supported by events in New York and Geneva, and at the World Congress on Justice With Children in Madrid.

Regulating private military and security companies

Private military and security companies (PMSCs) play an increasingly significant role in global conflicts and the commission of sexual violence and other gross human rights violations, with near total impunity. GSF continued advocating for a strong international legal framework regulating their activities, publishing a series of briefing notes with TRIAL International, REDRESS and the ICJ, and facilitating a series of blogs in *Opinio Juris*.

Connecting the anti-corruption and human rights spheres to promote asset recovery for reparations

Recognising growing opportunities to recover and repurpose ill-gotten assets for reparations, GSF deepened its engagement with the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) in 2025. At the Conference of the States Parties: 11th session (CoSP11) in Doha in December, GSF highlighted how UNCAC's asset-recovery framework can channel proceeds of corruption to victims of gross human rights violations.

GSF worked to move discussions from abstract anti-corruption commitments to concrete pathways for financing reparations. We co-hosted a side event on victims' compensation and justice that centred survivors' lived realities, stressing that recovered assets should benefit victims, rather than remain in national budgets or large-scale infrastructure projects.

Beyond CoSP11, GSF engaged in technical spaces shaping global anti-corruption norms and integrating survivors' perspectives into asset recovery debates.

Mobilising a Group of Friends on victim-centred accountability and justice

In 2025, GSF supported the establishment of a Group of Friends on Victim-Centred Accountability and Justice at the UN Human Rights Council (HRC), chaired by The Gambia, with GSF and Universal Rights Group as joint secretariat. The group addressed the gap between international accountability efforts and victims' right to a remedy and reparation, including sustainable reparation financing, and engaged with almost 50 UN Member States, UN entities, civil society, and survivor networks.

A key milestone was the first African-led joint statement at 59th session of the HRC, calling for restorative justice, survivor participation, and sustainable reparation financing.

Facilitating a regional survivors' exchange in Asia

This year we held Asia's first regional survivors' exchange, co-organised with the Mukwege Foundation in Bangkok. The two-day event brought together survivors and partners from Cambodia, Nepal and Timor-Leste, along with Rohingya survivor networks and the Global Network for Victims and Survivors of Sexual Violence in Wartime (SEMA) members from Nepal and Uganda. It provided a platform to share lessons and identify common priorities which will inform our Asia advocacy strategy.

A discussion between participants during the expert roundtable held in Geneva on the participation of children affected by conflict-related sexual violence in reparation processes. Switzerland, December 2025 © Marie Perrault/GSF



Operations

GRANT-MAKING

AND WORKING

WITH PARTNERS

FINANCE

FUNDRAISING

HUMAN RESOURCES

RISK MANAGEMENT

COMMUNICATIONS

GOVERNANCE

Grant-making & working with partners

Partnerships are key in our work to provide effective, meaningful interim reparative measures to survivors. At GSF, we choose to collaborate with organisations that are closest to survivors and understand the often-complex reality on the ground. As both a donor and partner, we provide both financial and technical support on survivor-centred methodology to create projects that respond to the local contexts and needs of each survivor, coming together with our partners under the common goal of creating the highest level of impact.

We provide practical resources, feedback, training, expert advice and support through regular project visits. This also extends to financial management, risk management, data protection and the prevention of sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment. Our supportive and flexible approach strengthens the capacity of partners and contributes to their sustainability.

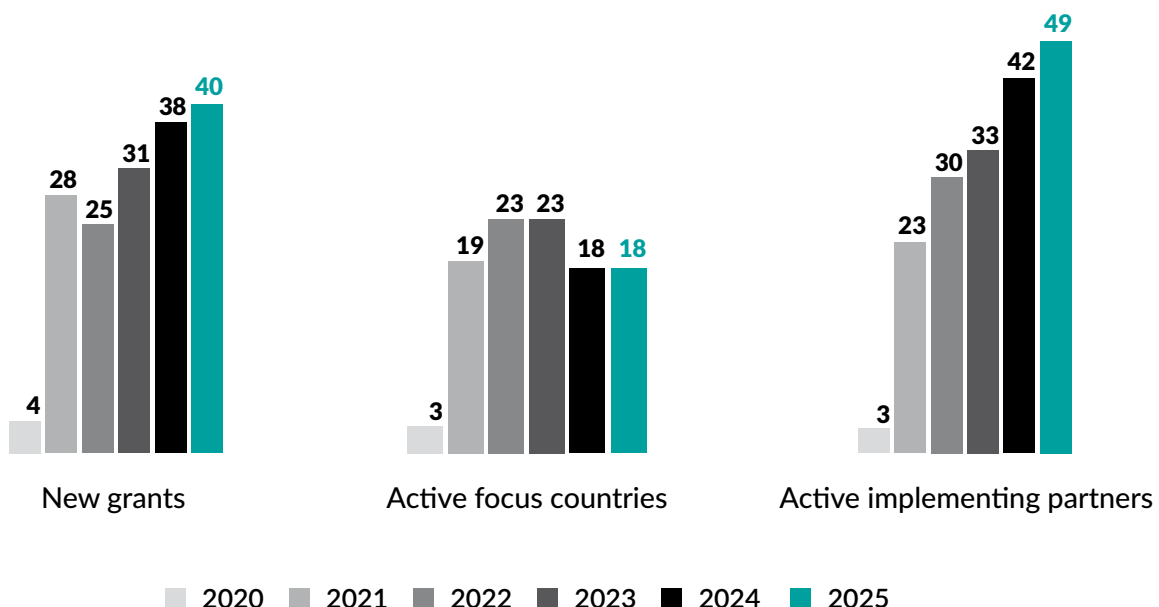
Grants are managed by regional and country teams, which include both dedicated senior programmes and finance coordinators, with advice from the relevant thematic experts. They closely support each partner, ensuring not only that they follow the GSF approach, but exchange in full transparency on the challenges and reality of delivering each activity.

Sixty-one per cent of GSF's programmatic work in 2025 was delivered through civil society partners, through providing grants to implement projects.

GSF awarded 40 new grants in 2025 (23 for interim reparative measures projects, one for an urgent interim reparation project and 16 for advocacy projects). This brings the total number of grants awarded since 2020 to 166, delivered through 79 different partners across 26 countries.

GRANTS TO PARTNERS

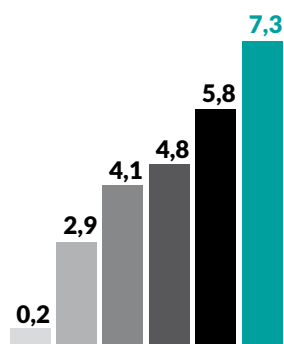
	Annual			Cumulated @ year-end		
	2024	2025	Variance	2024	2025	Variance
Number of grants	38	40	+5%	126	166	+32%
Number of focus countries	18	18	-	26	26	-
Number of implementing partners	42	49	+17%	62	79	+27%



We disbursed more than 7 million CHF to our partners in 2025, taking the total cumulative amount since our creation to 25.1 million CHF by the end of 2025, (an overall increase of 41 per cent compared to the end of 2024).

GRANTS DISBURSED (CHF)

	Annual			Cumulated @ year-end		
	2024	2025	Variance	2024	2025	Variance
Disbursed grants	5,804,315	7,289,118	+26%	17,805,754	25,094,872	+41%
Implementation through partners						
vs social mission expenses	55%	61%	-	58%	59%	-
vs total operational expenses	45%	50%	-	46%	47%	-



Grants disbursed (MCHF)

■ 2020 ■ 2021 ■ 2022 ■ 2023 ■ 2024 ■ 2025

The increase in disbursements this year reflects the higher volume of awards that were made in 2024, with several multi-year interim reparative measures projects entering their second phases in 2025.

In 2025, new awards to partners returned to levels similar to those of 2023.



■ 2020 ■ 2021 ■ 2022 ■ 2023 ■ 2024 ■ 2025

NB: Grants are awarded when partnership agreements have been signed between GSF and its partners. Grants are disbursed when payments to the partners have been processed by GSF.

Finance

Income

In 2025 we received an income of 14 million Swiss francs (CHF). Annual contributions from the governments of France, Japan, the Republic of Korea, and the United Kingdom, all of whom sit on our Board of Directors, amounted to 55% of our funding this year. In addition, there was other institutional funding from the Government of Belgium, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, the Canton of Geneva, Canada Global Affairs, the US Department of State, the EU, and the German Corporation for International Cooperation. There were also several new private donors (foundations) that contributed to our 2025 income.

In 2025, we significantly strengthened the diversification of our income, with private donor income increasing from 1% in 2024 to 14% in 2025.

2 million CHF was earmarked for Ukraine and came from France's CDCS and four private foundations.

A total of 28% of our 2025 income was unrestricted - slightly higher than the previous year (26% in 2024).

We will continue to raise funds in the future from institutional donors and foundations, as well as diversifying to corporations and individuals.

Expenditure

With the continuation of ongoing projects and the launch of new projects and activities in 2025, GSF continued its growth with a 13% increase in operational expenses, reaching 14.7 million CHF in 2025 compared to 13.0 million CHF the previous year. Activities were conducted in 23 different countries.

Disbursements of funds to our partners accounted for 61% of social mission expenses and 50% of our total operational spend, showing that grant-making is a key component of our programme delivery.

Social mission expenses represented 82% of the total 2025 operational spend.

Result

In 2025, total annual expenses were 1.1 million CHF higher than contributions.

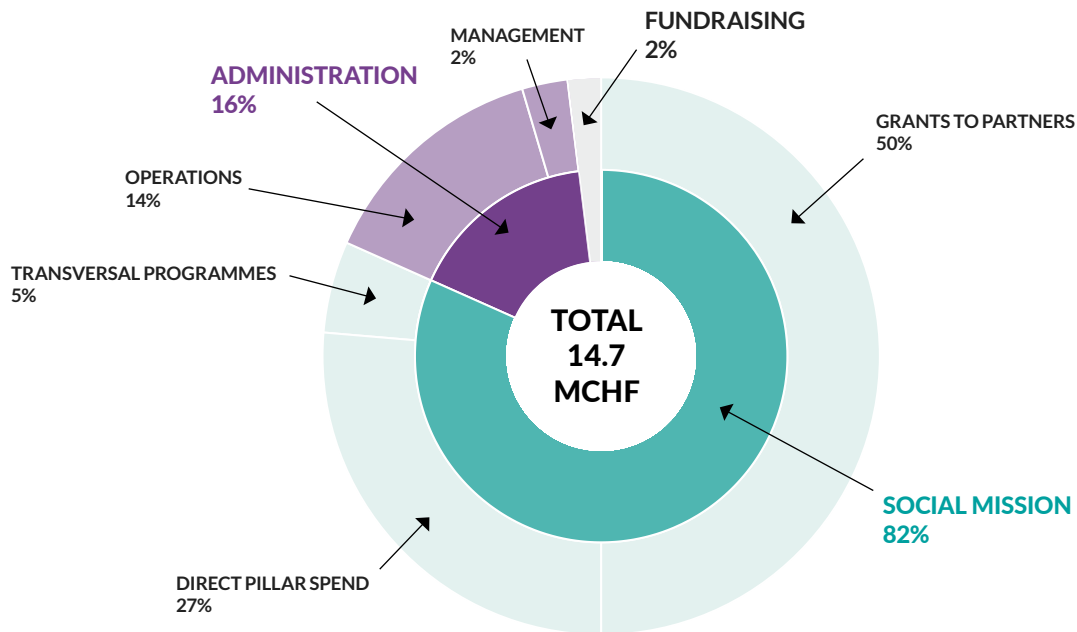
SUMMARY 2025 ANNUAL ACCOUNTS (IN CHF)

Annual contributions from Board Member governments	7,756,571
Bilateral grants from governments and public institutions	3,526,764
Multilateral grants	735,758
Foundations and private organisations	1,975,952
Private individuals	1,151
Other income	6,390
Total income	14,002,586
<i>of which restricted</i>	10,043,580
<i>of which unrestricted</i>	3,959,006
EXPENSES	
Staff costs	5,849,107
Third-party service providers	636,491
Travel costs	380,256
Grants to partners	7,289,118
Office running costs	194,680
Communications costs	98,215
Event costs	125,510
Other expenses	102,792
Depreciation	44,206
Total operational expenses	14,720,375
EBIT ¹¹	-717,789
FINANCIAL RESULT	
Financial expenses	413,791
Financial income	11,944
Total financial result	401,848
Total expenses (including financial result)	15,122,223
Result before changes in restricted funds and capital	-1,119,636

For more details, please refer to the separate 2025 Financial Report.

¹¹ Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT).

2025 TOTAL OPERATIONAL EXPENSES



Programme implementation by pillar and region

The breakdown of social mission spend between our pillars in 2025 showed a higher level of spending for the ACT pillar (69%) owing to our interim reparative measures and urgent interim reparations projects, which include direct individual benefits to survivors. This is followed by the ADVOCATE pillar (11%), which included numerous advocacy events and initiatives at local, regional, or global level. The GUIDE pillar totalled 7% of the social mission spend, involving technical support to governments, and the KNOW pillar represented 6% of the social mission spend, composed of both the Global Reparations Study and the Reparation Praxis Hub. Finally, 7% of the social mission spend was related to transversal programme management.

In terms of geographic scope, Africa remained our largest region of expenditure, representing 42% (4.1 million CHF), across 10 countries. The greatest proportion was allocated to CAR (1.4 million CHF), followed by Nigeria (1.2 million CHF), South Sudan (1.0 million CHF), and the Sudan Hub (0.2 million CHF).

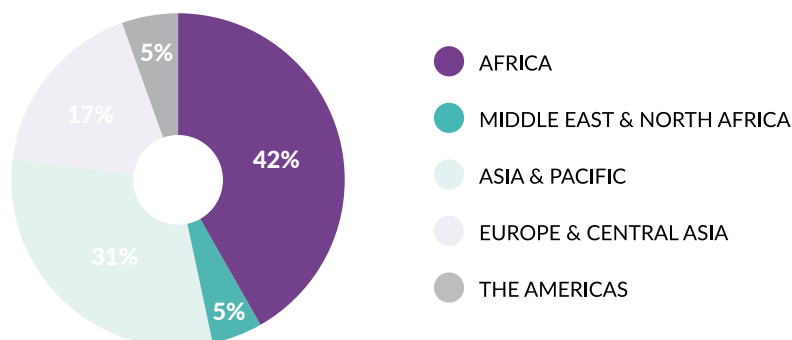
We increased funds allocated to Asia to 31% (1.1 million CHF in Nepal, 1.0 million CHF in Timor-Leste, 0.6 million CHF in Cambodia, and 0.2 million CHF in Bangladesh.)

The spend in Europe was also significant, with 17% (1.7 million CHF) exclusively for Ukraine.

The spend in Americas represented 5% (0.3 million CHF in Guatemala and 0.2 million CHF for continued activities in Colombia and El Salvador).

The 2025 spend in the Middle East amounted to 5%, mostly for Syria with a small amount for Yemen.

2025 BREAKDOWN BY REGION (EXCL. TRANSVERSAL EXPENSES)



Fundraising



A fundraising event with GSF's co-founders Dr Denis Mukwege and Nadia Murad in Geneva, Switzerland, January 2025 © András Barta

Thanks to our incredible global community of funding partners, we secured 128 per cent of our budgeted income in 2025: 14 million CHF. This included 12 million CHF from institutional donors and 2 million from trusts, foundations and individuals. The collective commitment of our partners enabled us to reach more survivors than ever before in 2025, and deliver on our strategic objectives despite a challenging funding and operational landscape.

Many of our partners continued to provide flexible, multi-year funding, allowing our work to remain truly grounded in our principles of co-creation and equity. The ongoing commitment of our long-standing donors also allowed us to remain agile, responding to the evolving needs of our partners and supporting the areas of greatest impact for survivors.

We also expanded our partnerships with trusts and foundations, establishing several new collaborations with funders who share our values, including the Ford Foundation. We are deeply grateful to these new partners for joining us.

Through one of these new partnerships, we received seed funding to help launch our fundraising efforts for education as a form of reparation - a vital initiative that will transform the lives of children affected by sexual violence through access to trauma-responsive education.

We also invested in strengthening our fundraising and engagement activities. This included growing our Global Partnerships team and launching a new strategy designed to deepen existing partnerships while securing new ones.

Throughout the year, we were pleased to host several opportunities to connect with our donors, both in person and virtually. In Geneva, our co-founders Dr Denis Mukwege and Ms Nadia Murad were joined by journalist Claire Doole, for a compelling conversation about their shared vision for survivors around the world. The event brought together existing supporters as well as new audiences from the humanitarian and philanthropic communities.

In addition to our own events, we engaged with donors at key global convenings, including the 80th Session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) in New York and the Ministerial Conference on Feminist Foreign Policies in Paris. These gatherings provided valuable opportunities to engage with our funding partners and raise awareness of our shared priorities.

Our funding partnerships are the foundation of everything we do. Without them, our work would not be possible. We extend our sincere gratitude to all our donors, including our Board members, for their generosity, solidarity, and steadfast commitment to survivors.

Human Resources



GSF's staff retreat in the Jura, France, May 2025 © Sarah-Eve Hammond/GSF

The Human Resources (HR) team devoted much of 2025 to refining GSF's compensation philosophy and policy, giving managers greater ownership and visibility over career development opportunities within their teams. We prioritised transparency around compensation, undertaking detailed data-structuring to map current packages and produce country-specific materials for staff. Internal career development was supported by the introduction of a staff roster for temporary assignments, designed to promote internal mobility.

Our staff retreat took place in May, bringing the full team together for a week of collaborative work and team building, strengthening our sense of belonging. All teams had the opportunity to run sessions on their areas of work. The HR team led sessions on HR policies, roles in the organisation, and career paths within GSF.

Diversity and multiculturalism remain at the core of our HR strategy, with over 30 nationalities represented across 18 countries. 2025 saw the stabilisation of the team size with an average of 57.7 Full-Time Equivalents (FTE) and a growth of 3 per cent. Eleven students from academic institutions around the world also completed an internship with GSF, gaining practical experience and knowledge of reparation through our work and projects.

As part of our commitment to staff wellbeing, six colleagues were trained as facilitators in a peer support approach that helps staff address professional challenges through structured reflection. Alongside existing support resources, in-house coaching possibilities and targeted training on vicarious trauma, we organised three workshops on stress management and grounding techniques for staff members. We also updated the internal *Ways of Working* document to ensure it remains relevant to teams' needs and continues to support overall wellbeing.

Collaboration between the HR team and the Staff Survey Committee led to agreed recommendations that will shape HR priorities in the upcoming action plan. The next staff survey is scheduled for 2026.

Risk management

Building on systems established in 2024, throughout 2025, we strengthened our risk management and compliance framework in line with our expanding activities and partnerships. The recruitment of a Risk Officer during the year helped reinforce the team's capacity.

The Risk and Compliance focal point focused on five areas: strengthening risk governance, compliance with donor and regulatory requirements, supporting projects and country teams in managing operational risks, building partner capacity through training and guidance, and rolling out the screening process, ultimately making sure our projects are delivered responsibly and safely.

Risk governance and compliance

Work on the institutional risk register progressed through consultations with heads of units and a dedicated risk workshop, ensuring a shared understanding of key organisational risks and mitigation measures. The register was updated to reflect emerging risks. A risk action plan for 2026 was developed to guide priorities for the coming year.

The Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing (AML/CTF) policy and procedures were finalised, and an escalation procedure was introduced to ensure incidents can be reported by partners and addressed efficiently. A conflict of interest procedure for staff was also developed to reinforce transparency and accountability.

Recruitment procedures for GSF staff and consultants were also strengthened, introducing comprehensive background and reference checks, screening of new staff and declarations of conflict of interest.

GSF also reinforced compliance with data protection regulations. The Record of Processing Activities (RoPA) was updated to reflect the organisation's evolving structure as the number of teams collecting and processing personal data increased. Two internal guidance notes were developed on the secure handling and transfer of sensitive files and on the transfer of survivor data between partners, reducing risks related to data loss, breaches, or unauthorised access.

We also successfully completed the UN Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) due diligence, meeting all eight pre-defined standards. GSF was granted full capacity status for five years across all UN agencies.

Support to projects, partners, and capacity building

Providing support to our programme staff and partners remained a central component of our work. Technical advice and guidance were provided to country teams and partners to support risk identification and mitigation before and during project delivery.

Ad-hoc risk analyses supported operational decision-making and programme development, while fulfilling specific donor requirements. These included analyses related to activities in Syria, Nigeria, Cambodia and CAR, as well as our work in refugee settings, and the use of fiscal sponsors in our programmes.

The risk team supported national advocacy-related activities and developed vetting guidelines and verification tools for the selection panel for South Sudan's truth commission, based on international best practices. A project visit also took place in CAR to review identified risks and adjust mitigation measures with partners and project team.

Strengthening partners' capacity to manage risks related to sexual exploitation and abuse, fraud and corruption, personal data management, security and safety and AML/CTF remained a priority. GSF delivered briefings and training sessions directly to partners, while also directing them to relevant online resources. Around 520 staff members from partner organisations, and Steering Committee representatives, participated in these trainings and briefings during the year.

Screening

A major focus in 2025 was the rollout of screening activities across projects and partnerships. The screening of partners, sub-partners and relevant third parties was conducted using dedicated software. By the end of 2025, 857 individuals and in-country suppliers had been screened across 33 partners in 18 countries.

Governance

GSF's Board of Directors brings together a broad mix of perspectives, including survivor activists, civil society and government representatives, and leading experts on reparations. The Board plays a central role in guiding the organisation's direction, supporting key decisions, and ensuring strong governance and accountability.

Board members remained actively engaged in advancing GSF's work outside of formal meetings by contributing to key moments of advocacy, policy dialogue, and international engagement. For example, Nadia Murad travelled to Colombia to meet with survivors in Bogotá, sharing her experience and encouraging survivors to continue their pursuit of reparation.

Ruth Rubio Marín took part in a high-level policy dialogue in Abuja on education as a form of reparation convened by GSF and the Neem Foundation. The dialogue brought together survivors, government representatives, civil society, donors, and education actors to identify concrete pathways for embedding reparation within national frameworks in Nigeria. She also travelled to northeast Nigeria, where she met with government officials, partners, and survivors to reinforce GSF's work in the region.

Dr Denis Mukwege also delivered a keynote on education as a form of reparation at an event organised with Education Cannot Wait (ECW) in Geneva, to advance global discussions on the role of education in addressing the long-term impacts of conflict-related sexual violence.

Survivor leadership continues to be a core element of GSF's governance. Survivor Board members bring essential lived experience to strategic discussions, grounding the organisation's work in the realities and priorities of those it seeks to serve. We are grateful to all Board members for their ongoing commitment and engagement.

Communications



The Communication team continued working on the documentation of our project in Nepal, with the objective of producing a mini video series. Nepal, January 2026
© Marie Perrault/GSF

In 2025, the Communications unit continued to work with all GSF teams to support three communications goals: increasing visibility, strengthening accountability messaging, and positioning GSF as a leading actor on the right to reparation. The team continued to help and support the preparation of communication strategies, communications initiatives, and their associated tools for all countries where we have activities.

The year began with an event in Geneva to mark GSF's fifth anniversary. With the participation of Dr Denis Mukwege and Ms Nadia Murad, the event created an important moment to engage with the media and highlight our social mission. GSF also took part in the *Festival du film et forum international sur les droits humains* (FIFDH) in March, co-hosting a film screening and taking part in a discussion on the right to reparation for Yazidi survivors.

Throughout the year, the team worked closely with country teams to document projects and highlight their impact. Field visits to South Sudan and Nigeria allowed us to capture key milestones, including the end of the identification process in

South Sudan and a national dialogue in Nigeria on education as a form of reparation. Work also continued in Nepal, where the filming for a four-episode video series to be released in 2026 took place. In parallel, we launched a 20-minute documentary produced with survivors involved in GSF's project in Türkiye.

Partners in Nigeria received training on how to collect audio-visual material safely and ethically, while partners in Türkiye were supported in promoting a podcast series on collective reparations through a targeted digital campaign.

During the *16 Days of Activism* in November and December, GSF was invited to take part in an exhibition organised by the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) at the Palais des Nations in Geneva. Our Executive Director Esther Dingemans, co-founder Dr Denis Mukwege, and board member Iryna Dovgan spoke at the closing event on 8 December.

Several major publications were prepared and promoted during the year, including the Annual and Financial Reports, impact reports for Iraq and the DRC, and a series of GRS.

GSF's work also continued to receive international media attention with just over 100 mentions in media outlets worldwide.

We saw consistent growth across our website performances compared to 2024:

- Total users: 31,700 (↑ 15.4%);
- Sessions: 49,800 (↑ 5.7%);
- Our GRS were downloaded 5,696 times, representing a growth of nearly 3%.

Our audience expansion on social media was driven almost entirely by organic reach:

- LinkedIn: increased by 3,845 followers (↑ 28.33%). With over 360k impressions, and an engagement rate of 24%;
- Instagram: increased by 405 followers (↑ 18.45%). With a reach of over 30k and an engagement rate of 8%;
- Facebook: increased by 615 followers (↑ 27.14%);
- X (formerly Twitter): despite being inactive on the platform, our engagement rate remained surprisingly high at 10.10%. The stability of our follower base suggests we retain the potential to reactivate this channel effectively in the future if required;
- Given that alternative platforms like Bluesky have not yet achieved anticipated exponential growth, we started decreasing our presence on the platform.

Partners & donors

Implementing partners



And Gender and violence against women in Aboutengué camp.

Technical partners

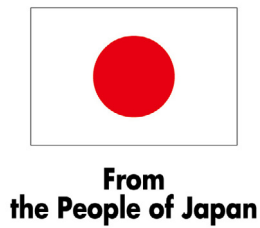
Asociación Bufete Jurídico Popular de Rabinal (ABJP); Asosiasaun Chega! Ba Ita (ACbit); Advocacy Forum (AF); Accelerated Learning and Development Consulting (AL&D); Asistència Legal ba Feto no Labarik (ALFeLa); BDS SMART; Caritas of the Sambir-Drohobych Diocese of Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church (Caritas SDD); Centre For Inclusive Governance Peace and Justice (CIGPJ); Conflict Victim & Single Women Development Centre (CVSWDC); Cristosal; Equipo de Estudios Comunitarios y Acción Psicosocial (ECAP); Faith, Hope, Love (FHL); Global Compact Network Ukraine (GCN); Grace Agenda; HelpAge Cambodia (HAC); Kdei Karuna Organization (KdK); National Union of Journalists of Ukraine (NUJU); Nepal Women Community Service Center (NWCSC); Physicians for Human Rights (PHR); Psychosocial Recovery and Development in East Timor (PRADET); Rights for Peace (RfP); Saude Ba Ema Hotu (SABEH); Steward Women; TYSHA; The Women and Children - Conflict Survivors Foundation (WCCSF); and Women's Center "Support, Protection and Care".

Other meaningful partners

The Deputy Prime Minister's Office for European and Euro-Atlantic Integration of Ukraine; the Global Network for Victims and Survivors of Sexual Violence in Wartime (SEMA); the Government Commissioner for Gender Equality Policy of Ukraine; Hogan Lovells; the Special Jurisdiction for Peace (JEP); and the Unit for the Attention and Integral Reparation to the Victims.

Donors

Government board members



Other donors



We would also like to extend our sincere thanks to our donors who wish to remain anonymous.

This annual activity report is produced by the Global Survivors Fund (GSF). GSF wishes to acknowledge the contribution of all its committed staff members to this publication.

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Front cover photo: Portrait of María Fernanda Suarez, one of the protesters during a sit-in Apartadó, Colombia. Organised by the *Asociación Mujeres del Plantón*, a group of women survivors of conflict-related sexual violence, who publicly call for their right to full reparation. Colombia, December 2025
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