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**International
Criminal
Court**

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TRIAL CHAMBER VIII

Before:

**Judge Antoine Kesia-Mbe Mindua
Judge Bertram Schmitt
Judge Maria del Socorro Flores Liera**

SITUATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF MALI

IN THE CASE OF *THE PROSECUTOR v. AHMAD AL FAQI AL MAHDI*

Public

With two confidential annexes

Public redacted version of “Twenty-fourth update report on the updated implementation plan”, ICC-01/12-01-15-447-Conf, 25 May 2022

Source:

The Trust Fund for Victims

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

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I. BACKGROUND

1. On 25 February 2022, the Trust Fund filed its twenty-third update report on the implementation of reparations in the *Al Mahdi* case (“Twenty-Third Update Report”).¹
2. On 5 April 2022, the Trial Chamber issued a decision on the Twenty-Third Report, directing the Trust Fund to: (i) “commence with the implementation of the collective reparations in the shortest time possible and provide the Chamber [...] with detailed information regarding the future planned activities for the implementation of collective reparations and a concrete timeline for the completion of all reparations ordered in the case” (“Query 1”);² (ii) together with the LRV “conclude the collection of all remaining applications for individual reparations, at the latest, within four weeks from the notification of the present Decision” (“Query 2”);³ (iii) “complete the implementation of individual awards, at the latest, within four months from the notification of the present Decision” (“Query 3”).⁴
3. On 14 April 2022, upon a request from the LRV,⁵ the Trial Chamber extended the deadline for completion of collection of individual reparations applications and payment of individual reparations to 15 August 2022 (for the LRV and Trust Fund) and 14 November 2022 (for the Trust Fund), respectively.⁶

II. CLASSIFICATION OF THE PRESENT SUBMISSION

4. Pursuant to regulation 23 *bis* (1) of the Regulations of the Court, the Trust Fund has classified this report as confidential for the reasons set out in the Trust Fund’s previous update reports.⁷ A public redacted version will be filed as soon as feasible.

¹ Twenty-third update report on the updated implementation plan, with two confidential annexes, 25 February 2022, ICC-01/12-01/15-438-Conf.

² Decision on the TFV’s Twenty-third update report on the updated implementation plan, ICC-01/12-01/15-439-Conf, para. 11 (“Decision”).

³ Decision, ICC-01/12-01/15-439-Conf, para. 15.

⁴ Decision, ICC-01/12-01/15-439-Conf, para. 18.

⁵ Corrigendum de “*Demande urgente d’extension de délai suivant* ‘Decision on the TFV’s Twenty-third update report on the updated implementation plan (ICC-01/12-01/15-439-Conf)’, ICC-01/12-01/15-440-Conf” du 7 avril 2022, 8 April 2020, ICC-01/12-01/15-440-Conf-Corr. On 13 April 2022, the Trust Fund responded to the request (Trust Fund for Victims’ response to the Legal Representative for Victims’ request for extension of time , ICC-01/12-01/15-441-Red).

⁶ Decision on the LRV’s Urgent Request for an extension of the time limit pursuant to ‘Decision on the TFV’s Twenty-third update report on the updated implementation plan (ICC-01/12-01/15-439-Conf)’, ICC-01/12-01/15-443-Conf.

⁷ See First Monthly Report, para. 3; Second Monthly Report, para. 8.

III. UPDATE REPORT OF 25 MAY 2022

5. The present report covers the period from 25 February 2022 to date and is structured as follows: (i) the cover filing contains responses to the Trial Chamber's queries together with the most recent developments in relation to the implementation of reparations: (ii) annex 1 contains relevant graphs illustrating the impact of the individual and collective reparations implemented so far, as drawn from data collected in the context of a first impact survey; and (iii) annex 2 contains the positive administrative decisions issued during the reporting period.

A. Individual reparation awards

1. Administrative decisions

6. During the reporting period, 17 eligibility decisions (all positive) were issued by the Trust Fund and became final.

Twenty-sixth batch (17 positive decisions of the nineteenth transmission).

7. On 18 February 2022, the Trust Fund for Victims received from the VPRS a total of 21 applications (19th transmission of applications). Four applications require additional information or documentation from the LRV before a decision can be taken; in accordance with the Chamber's decision of 23 September 2020,⁸ the Trust Fund addressed the LRV accordingly.⁹

8. *Date of collection:* of the 17 applications corresponding to the positive administrative decisions, 16 were collected in 2020; specifically: two were collected in February 2020 by the TFV, five were collected in November 2020 by the TFV and the LRV jointly, and nine were collected in December 2020, of which two directly by the TFV and seven by the TFV and the LRV jointly. One application was collected in March 2021 by the TFV.

9. *Sex and age:* of the 17 decisions, eight relate to adult female applicants and nine relate to male applicants, five of whom are minors.

⁸ Decision on the TFV Request for Amendment of the Screening Process, 23 September 2020, ICC-01/12-01/15-374-Conf, para. 4.

⁹ Emails from the Trust Fund to the LRV on 28 February 2022, at 18:22, and on 3 March 2022, at 21:10.

10. *Type of claim and value of the award*: the 17 applicants are found eligible for reparations for the moral harm suffered. Seven of them are found to be direct descendants of one Saint; the amount awarded to each of them is [REDACTED]; seven are found to be direct descendants of two Saints; the amount awarded to each of them is [REDACTED]; three are found to be direct descendants of three Saints; the amount awarded to each of them is [REDACTED]. The overall amount awarded to the 17 beneficiaries is [REDACTED]; the disbursement will be done in Francs CFA.

11. *Protected Building*: of the 17 decisions, six relate to the Sheikh Mouhamad El Mikki mausoleum, four relate to the Sheikh Sidi Ahmed Ben Amar Arragadi mausoleum, four relate to the Sheikh Sidi El Mokhtar Ben Sidi Mouhammad Al Kabir Al Kounti mausoleum, eight relate to the Sidi Mahamoud Ben Omar Mohamed Aquit mausoleum, seven relate to the Alpha Moya mausoleum, and one relates to the Sidi Yahia mosque. In particular, of the 17 decisions, seven relate to two mausoleums (Sidi Mahamoud Ben Omar Mohamed Aquit and Alpha Moya) and three relate to three mausoleums (Sheikh Sidi El Mokhtar Ben Sidi Mouhammad Al Kabir Al Kounti, Sheikh Sidi Ahmed Ben Amar Arragadi, and Sheikh Mouhamad El Mikki).

2. Collection of applications and notification of positive decisions and disbursement of the individual reparation awards and their modalities

12. *Collection* – As set out in previous reports, since mid-December 2020, the Trust Fund has no longer engaged into active collection efforts as it considered that sufficient efforts have been deployed to identify beneficiaries and provide them with an opportunity to submit an application. Thus, during the reporting period no further application was collected and the Trust Fund limited itself to pursue its efforts in relation to a small group of incomplete applications previously collected.

13. The Trust Fund focused its efforts on assisting the LRV to finalise the consolidation of 43 applications pending (in the case of some of them for over a year) and communicated to him a memorandum with specific guidelines as to the missing information in relation to all 43 pending applications.¹⁰

14. *Notification and payments* – The Trust Fund is continuing the notification and payments of individual reparations as described in its previous reports. The system in

¹⁰ Email on 26 April 2022 at 16:48.

place is functioning well and provides for timely and efficient disbursement of the funds. Accordingly, the Trust Fund takes no issue with the 14 November 2022 deadline for the completion of all payments, provided that all files are received timely.

15. In order to notify eligible victims and pay them their individual reparations, the Trust Fund continues to engage in an effort to trace individuals who are no longer reachable but whose application received a positive decision.

3. Impact survey

16. In the context of a survey conducted to evaluate the access of women to individual reparations (see below, paragraph 48), the Trust Fund proceeded to conduct a first impact survey relevant to individual reparations. The Trust Fund constituted a representative sample of beneficiaries taking into account, notably their age, sex and the Protected Building they are related to. The sample was constituted of 112 individuals – a sample size in line with good evaluation practices. A number of relevant data could be extracted and are presented in Annex 1.

17. In short, so far, most beneficiaries indicated that they felt that they were consulted prior to the reparations and that the process was clear. Individual reparations were mostly used to address primary need and are perceived as having had a beneficial impact on daily life. 88% of individuals interviewed declared that they were satisfied with the reparations obtained.

4. Current status of implementation and upcoming completion of the process: Answer to Query 2 and Query 3 of the Trial Chamber

18. It is recalled that, pursuant to the Reparations Order, individual reparations were to be awarded to a limited group of individuals whose harm was deemed more acute than that of the community of Timbuktu. Individual reparations were implemented directly by the Trust Fund.

19. As of 25 May 2022, the Trust Fund had jointly collected 1187 applications, mostly in Timbuktu and Bamako, but also in Gao, Mopti and a few other cities. So far the Board of Directors issued 894 positive eligibility decisions on applications corresponding to 453 female and 441 male applicants; 398 applicants got a negative eligibility decisions. An unknown number of applications (around 150) are still with the LRV and have not yet been transmitted to the Trust Fund. The Trust Fund reiterates its offer to support the LRV

in either collecting the required supporting document or notifying victims of the fact that their application cannot be consolidated.

20. 831 individual awards were issued to 419 male victims and 412 female victims for a total amount of [REDACTED]. The compensation amount varies according to the harm recognized by the Chamber.

21. In relation to the completion of the collection of applications (Query 2), the Trust Fund takes no issue with it and foresees no difficulty in adhering to it, provided that a residual mechanism allows for the exceptional entertainment of late applications. Specifically, it is the Trust Fund's intention to seize the Trial Chamber's in due course with a proposal for a residual mechanism, the conditions of operations of which would be extremely restrictive and would be solely limited to providing an opportunity to individuals coming forward in the context of collective reparations and who did not otherwise have a possibility to submit their application.

22. In relation to the deadline for completion of notification and payments (Query 3), as reported above, the system in place is functioning and will enable adherence to the 14 November 2022 deadline if all files are received timely. In this respect, the Trust Fund recalls that it has no control of the moment when applications are submitted to the Court's Registry and of the moment they are transmitted to the Trust Fund. However, so far, the Trust Fund has issued administrative decisions on complete applications within a maximum 15 days without exception and intends to continue to do so. An extra two weeks is then required to proceed to notification and payment.

B. Collective reparation awards

23. It is recalled that the collective reparations ordered by the Trial Chamber revolved around three pillars: (i) collective reparations for the economic harm suffered; (ii) collective reparations for the moral harm suffered; and (iii) collective reparations in the form of a mechanism for the protection and maintenance of the Protected Buildings.

1. Collective reparations for moral harm suffered by the Timbuktu community

24. *Background and progress report* – With regard to the **collective reparations for psychological harm**, the Trust Fund recalls that they consist of several measures, the

general aim of which is to alleviate the moral suffering endured by the community of Timbuktu as the result of the destruction of the protected buildings.

25. The project is implemented with CFOGRAD, a Timbuktu based organisation. Activities effectively started in June 2021. Four memorialisation committees have been set up in Timbuktu (Sarakeina and Hammabangou (Committee I), Badjindé and Djingareyber (Committee II), Abaradjou and Sankoré (Committee III) and Bellaferandi and Kabara (Committee IV)) and one in Bamako. They aim at providing a space permitting community discussions as to the crime that occurred, its impacts, whether or not it should be memorialised and if so how. Sub-committees have been established to ensure the largest participation of the different groups of the community, including women, youths and children.

26. In respect of the establishment and work of the committees,¹¹ the Trust Fund refers to its previous reports, which also describe the working methods followed by the committees.

27. During the reporting period, over 40 members (24 women and 16 men) of various committees benefitted from training in relation to the expected scope of their involvement in the committees. 17 individuals were identified and started benefitting from psychosocial support (of the 17 individuals, 9 reported having anxiety); 16 individuals (8 women and 8 men) were trained to serve as community relay to maximise the impact of the outreach of the committees; and all five committees were assisted in designing an action plan. Additionally, a conference was organised on the role of the Saints of Timbuktu.

28. As a result of the intense engagement of the Trust Fund and its partners with the committees, committees are meeting regularly and their discussions are adequately focused on the events connected to the *Al Mahdi* case. Less than a year after the start of the project, the project is on track and the first ideas of memorialisation measures have emerged in March 2022. The Trust Fund recalls that each committee is to propose its ideas for the memorialisation measure (or to explain whether they would rather not memorialise), after which all committees will convene (under the auspices of the Trust Fund and its partner) to decide on the most appropriate measures. The Trust Fund will

¹¹ Twenty-first update report on the updated implementation plan, 25 August 2021, ICC-01/12-01/15-405-Red, para. 30; Twenty-second update report on the updated implementation plan, 25 November 2021, ICC-01/12-01/15-436-Red, paras 25-32; Twenty-third update report on the updated implementation plan, 25 February 2022, ICC-01/12-01/15-438-Red, paras 34-37.

report to the Trial Chamber about the agreed measure. That being said, by way of example, Committee I proposed the construction of a museum about the Saints, Committee IV proposed to institute a special day dedicated to the mausoleums. All committees proposed ideas and all revolved around the protection and maintenance of the mausoleums and were either tangible (such as the construction of a museum) or intangible (such as the organisation of a yearly manifestation to remember the crisis, as proposed by Committee V).

29. *Impact survey* – During the reporting period the Trust Fund conducted an impact survey. 96 individuals (50% women, 50% men) who are members of the memorialisation committees were interviewed. The results are currently being analysed but preliminary findings can be found in Annex 1.

2. Collective reparations for economic harm suffered by the Timbuktu community

30. With regard to the **collective reparations for economic harm**, the Trust Fund recalls that they consist in a facility (the Economic Resilience Facility, ERF). Its aim is to address the indirect economic harm caused by the crime to the community of Timbuktu.

31. The project is implemented with the support of CIDEAL, together with a Timbuktu based organisation. In accordance with the proposal made by the Trust Fund, as approved by the Trial Chamber, a market survey was to be conducted prior to the launching of the ERF. The objective of the market survey is to identify and detail the economic measures to be proposed by the ERF. The survey aims also at gathering comprehensive information critical to the success of the ERF and taking into account the current security, social, economic and political context. The Trust Fund opted for a highly participatory/consultative approach as well as the need to balance the purely economic and restorative aspects of the future facility.

32. The market survey started in November 2021 and will end at the end of May 2022. The Trust Fund refers to its previous update reports for information concerning the method applied to conduct this survey.¹² After the first consultations of the Timbuktu community conducted through focus groups, during the reporting period, the partner has engaged with 62 stakeholders (inhabitants of Timbuktu, residents of Bamako as well as

¹² Twenty-second update report on the updated implementation plan, 25 November 2021, ICC-01/12-01/15-436-Red, para. 24; Twenty-third update report on the updated implementation plan, 25 February 2022, ICC-01/12-01/15-438-Red, paras 30-33.

locals assisting the Trust Fund and its implementing partners in working with the community persons). Intensive engagement required a number of preparatory steps such as the design of interview material and the administration of relevant trainings to those conducting this part of the survey. This work was conducted under the close supervision of the Trust Fund, together with its economic expert. The results will be analysed and evaluated during a workshop conveyed jointly by the TFV, CIDEAL and AMRAD in June. Final decisions will be validated with the community of Timbuktu at the beginning of July 2022. Selected economic measures will be operationalised in August 2022.

33. As announced in the UIP, the market survey is an integral part of the reparations in that it permits that the communities are involved in the design and details of the measures that will be proposed to them. No measure can be considered reparative if it is imposed by an external stakeholder with no regard to the actual harm suffered by the community and to the cultural and local realities. The role of the Trust Fund in this context is to ensure strict adherence to the Reparations Order issued by the judges and to serve as a link between the judicial decision and the operational realities. The market survey has permitted on the one hand to collect up to date information and on the other hand to involve the community in the design of the measures. The Trust Fund considers that such an approach lays the basis for successful and useful reparations measures, ensuring the populations accepts these measures as reparative.

34. Lastly, in relation to the reparation measures concerning the assistance to return to displaced individuals, the Trust Fund had previously reported that enquiries made in 2019¹³ and updated in 2020, 2021 and, most recently, in 2022 have shown that in light of the security situation in Northern Mali, the number of individuals willing to return to Timbuktu was limited in general – to the point that agencies in charge of organising the return of displaced people had suspended their programmes. To put it simply: in the context of the *Al Mahdi* case no such individual has been met so far. However, in order to ensure adherence to the Reparations Order, the Trust Fund will take measures to enable victims to return if such individuals are met in the context of the implementation of the ERF in Bamako. That way, adequate support will be provided –through the ERF in Timbuktu – upon arrival in Timbuktu.

¹³ Eighth update report on the updated implementation plan, 6 May 2019, ICC-01/12-01/15-331-Red, para. 56; Tenth update report on the updated implementation plan, 4 September 2019, ICC-01/12-01/15-335-Red, para. 32.

3. Protection and maintenance of the Protected Buildings

35. With regard to the **reparations for the Protected Buildings**, the Trust Fund had reported,¹⁴ that since the signature of the contract with UNESCO on 25 November 2021 and the first instalment was disbursed at the end of December, UNESCO had engaged into making the internal arrangements necessary to permit the launching of the project. During the reporting period, UNESCO focussed on recruiting relevant staff and – responding to the Trust Fund’s requests – on preparing an updated detailed and concrete plan for the implementation of the project during the year 2022. Details of the plan are presented in the section below dedicated to the completion of the reparations measures.

36. Further, UNESCO and the Trust Fund started with the preparatory activities in relation to the workshops with the corporation of masons that will take place in Timbuktu in the period from July to October 2022. It is recalled that the workshops were a reparation measure approved by the Trial Chamber as part of the heritage restoration facility. The measure was approved because Protected Buildings are traditionally highly regulated and require the intervention of the corporation of masons, which centralises the knowledge necessary to perform renovation on the Protected Building. To enhance the protection and maintenance of the Protected Building, it is required that this unique *savoir-faire* is shared and transmitted to younger generations thereby enabling them to contribute to the protection of their heritage. This knowledge concerning the maintenance of the mausoleums is in the hand of experience masons and that young masons could benefit from acquiring knowledge and technical skills concerning the ancestral building sector. Each of the three workshop is to last three days.

37. Thus, during the reporting period, attention was dedicated toward formulating adequate terms of reference in order to select the right individuals or organisation to conduct this activity. In addition to technical knowledge, familiarity with the dynamics of Timbuktu as well as tact are required in order to ensure that this transmission of knowledge is not perceived as depriving the corporation of masons of its specificity or as perverting its ancestral way of functioning. This activity can also only take place with the

¹⁴ Twenty-second update report on the updated implementation plan, 25 November 2021, ICC-01/12-01/15-436-Red, para. 33; Twenty-third update report on the updated implementation plan, 25 February 2022, ICC-01/12-01/15-438-Red, para. 38; On the delay incurred in the signature of the contract as a result of difficulties encountered by UNESCO, see Twentieth update report on the updated implementation plan and request to reclassify as public portions of the case record, 19 May 2021, ICC-01/12-01/15-386-Red, paras 40-43; Twenty-first update report on the updated implementation plan, 25 August 2021, ICC-01/12-01/15-405-Red, para. 31.

support and in association with the families responsible for the mausoleums and the religious leaders. In its effort to ensure that women have access to the reparations, the Trust Fund is supervising closely this phase (and the corresponding framing of the terms of reference) to ensure that women are – at least – given the say they deem appropriate to have in this process (bearing in mind that traditionally masons of the Protected Buildings are men).

4. Current status of implementation and upcoming completion of the process: Answer to Query 1 of the Trial Chamber

38. In its decision, the Trial Chamber ordered that the Trust Fund “commence with the implementation of the collective reparations in the shortest time possible and provide the Chamber [...] with detailed information regarding the future planned activities for the implementation of collective reparations and a concrete timeline for the completion of all reparations ordered in the case”¹⁵ (“Query 1”);

39. As set out above the collective reparations ordered by the Trial Chamber revolved around three pillars: (i) collective reparations for the economic harm suffered; (ii) collective reparations for the moral harm suffered; and (iii) collective reparations in the form of a facility of protection and maintenance of the Protected Buildings.

40. As opposed to individual and symbolic reparations, the collective reparations are operationalized with implementing partners. Their selection and contracting, through either open tender or a sole source process, took around two years.¹⁶

¹⁵ Decision, ICC-01/12-01/15-439-Conf, para. 11.

¹⁶ Details on the lengthy steps required to comply with the Court’s Financial Rules and Regulations and to proceed to contracting (upon selection of a partner) were consistently provided to the Trial Chamber by way of the update reports. See Eighth update report on the updated implementation plan, 6 May 2019, ICC-01/12-01/15-331-Red, para. 55; Ninth update report on the updated implementation plan, 2 July 2019, ICC-01/12-01/15-332-Red, paras 18-19; Tenth update report on the updated implementation plan, 4 September 2019, ICC-01/12-01/15-335-Red, paras 28-31; Eleventh update report on the updated implementation plan, 25 October 2019, ICC-01/12-01/15-336-Red, paras 24-30; Twelfth update report on the updated implementation plan, 27 December 2019, ICC-01/12-01/15-340-Red, paras 22-30; Thirteenth update report on the updated implementation plan, 20 February 2020, ICC-01/12-01/15-346-Red, paras 65-73; Fourteenth update report on the updated implementation plan, 22 April 2020, ICC-01/12-01/15-358-Red, paras 50-59; Fifteenth update report on the updated implementation plan, 22 June 2020, ICC-01/12-01/15-366-Red, paras 47-54; Sixteenth update report on the updated implementation plan, 22 August 2020, ICC-01/12-01/15-371-Red, paras 32-34. Seventeenth update report on the updated implementation plan, 26 October 2020, ICC-01/12-01/15-375-Red, paras 48-55; Eighteenth update report on the updated implementation plan, 29 December 2020, ICC-01/12-01/15-377-Red, para. 56 (see also paras 57- 58); Nineteenth update report on the updated implementation plan, 1 March 2021, ICC-01/12-01/15-381-Red, paras 53-57; Twentieth update report on the updated implementation plan, 20 May 2021, ICC-01/12-01/15-386-Red, paras 37-43.

41. As reported in previous update reports, collective reparations have already started in relation to (i) and (ii) since June 2021 (moral)¹⁷ and November 2021 (economic).¹⁸

42. In relation to the timeline of activities for **collective reparations for moral harm**, while the first proposals for memorialisation measures emerged in March 2022, September 2022 has been set as the deadline for selection of the measures. From the last quarter of October 2022 to at the latest to March 2024 the selected measures will be implemented by the Trust Fund and its partner. This timeline will permit that the work of the committees unfolds smoothly while being compliant with the contract signed with the partner.

43. In relation to the timeline of activities for **collective reparations for economic harm**, it is recalled that the selection of the partner in charge of the market survey took place from July 2021 to October 2021 and that the market survey has been conducted between November 2021 and June 2022. As proposed in the UIP¹⁹ and approved by the Trial Chamber,²⁰ this market survey is an intrinsic part of the implementation of the reparations in that it enables community involvement in the actual design of the measures, therefore increasing its ownership and ultimately the success of the reparations measures. During the months of June and July 2022 the Trust Fund and its partner will analyse the data collected and propose specific measures, which will in turn be presented to the community for validation. Thus the official launch of the implementation of the measures will take place in August/September. As proposed in the UIP,²¹ the measures will be rolled out for a period of three years, that is up until August 2025 – which is also in line with the contract signed with the partner.

44. While it is correct that reparations in relation to (iii) (**collective reparations in the form of a facility of protection and maintenance of the Protected Building**), have just started during the current reporting period, the Trust Fund has consistently reported

¹⁷ Twenty-first update report on the updated implementation plan, 25 August 2021, ICC-01/12-01/15-405-Red, para. 30 and subsequent reports.

¹⁸ Twenty-second update report on the updated implementation plan, 25 November 2021, ICC-01/12-01/15-436-Red, para. 24 and subsequent reports.

¹⁹ Updated Implementation Plan, 2 November 2018, ICC-01/12-01-15-291-Red3, para. 175

²⁰ Decision on the Updated Implementation Plan, 4 March 2019, ICC-01/12-01/15-324-Red, para. 84.

²¹ Updated Implementation Plan, 2 November 2018, ICC-01/12-01-15-291-Red3, paras 120 and 175: “The ERF is to operate over a period of three years, excluding a take-off phase of three to six months to set up the facility”.

on [REDACTED] which delayed the start of implementation.²² The Trust Fund also recalls that it has been necessary to have recourse to UNESCO to proceed to implementation of this component of the Reparations Order, which is also justifying the authorisation to proceed to a sole source procedure as opposed to an open tender.²³ The Protected Buildings are on the World Heritage List, proceeding to alteration or renovation without the involvement of UNESCO could result in their removal from the list and the loss of their protected status – which would undeniably breach the do no harm principle that the Court as a whole must respect in the implementation of reparations, including in relation to the orders issued.

45. Pursuant to the updated implementation plan discussed with UNESCO, June and July 2022 will be dedicated to the documentary and architectural studies necessary to determine the precise renovation and maintenance work required. Barring any unforeseen circumstances, the reparations measure consisting in awarding support to [REDACTED] should take place from June to July 2022, the first workshop with the corporation of masons will take place in the period from July to October 2022, while the renovation work should take place from September to December 2022. From January 2023 to the end of the contract (December 2024), the required work in relation to the maintenance funds will be conducted.

C. Symbolic reparation awards

46. As previously reported, the symbolic reparations award ceremony took place in March 2021. During the reporting period, the Trust Fund conducted an open tender process to select the partner in charge of the *campagne itinérante* during which the movies referred to in the Twenty-Third Update Report will be projected throughout Mali and debates organised around this topic.

²² Twenty-second update report on the updated implementation plan, 25 November 2021, ICC-01/12-01/15-436-Red, para. 33; Twenty-third update report on the updated implementation plan, 25 February 2022, ICC-01/12-01/15-438-Red, para. 38; On the delay incurred in the signature of the contract as a result of difficulties encountered by UNESCO, see Twentieth update report on the updated implementation plan and request to reclassify as public portions of the case record, 19 May 2021, ICC-01/12-01/15-386-Red, paras 40-43; Twenty-first update report on the updated implementation plan, 25 August 2021, ICC-01/12-01/15-405-Red, para. 31.

²³ Eleventh update report on the updated implementation plan, 25 October 2019, ICC-01/12-01/15-336-Red, para. 25.

47. In relation to the current status of implementation and timeline for completion of this project, it is expected that the *campagne itinérante* will start in the summer of 2022 and will complete by December 2022.

D. Overarching matters

48. As part of its contractual obligations towards Canada and compliant with the Reparations Order,²⁴ during the reporting period, the Trust Fund has worked on an action plan to ensure gender mainstreaming and social inclusion. In particular, the Trust Fund – together with the gender specialist recruited to that effect – engaged in an effort to conduct an assessment of whether gender was sufficiently taken into account in the design and implementation of its programmes. As part of this assessment a questionnaire targeting the Trust Fund’s staff members themselves and the implementing partners was designed in order to evaluate how those persons who are implementing reparations are familiar with gender issues and how they take them into account in the exercise of their function. Two further questionnaires were designed: one aimed at beneficiaries of individual reparations and the other one aimed at beneficiaries of collective reparations. Two samples were prepared and the survey was administered after a group of data collectors was trained. The data collected so far is being analysed and will be used to adjust the approaches in order to ensure equal access to reparations by men and women. For the convenience of the Trial Chamber, the data received in relation to individual and collective reparations are ventilated by gender category and can be found in Annex 1.

49. Separately, in order to comply with the requirements of Canada as a major donor, the Trust Fund has also worked on the design of a performance framework, that is a monitoring and evaluation tool. It will permit measuring the impact of the whole reparation programme. To that end, upon consultation of all implementing partners and preliminary collection of information related to the implementation of reparations, a working session was organised with the Trust Fund’s staff members, its evaluation specialists and the implementing partners to develop a M&E tool. Reporting tools are currently being designed and will be shared with the implementing partners in the context of a working session. These will permit clear and simple reporting, including to the donors and the Trial Chamber.

²⁴ Reparations Order, [ICC-01/12-01/15-236](#), para. 105.

CONCLUSION

50. The Trust Fund respectfully requests the Trial Chamber to take note of the present report. The Trust Fund stands ready to provide clarification on any information provided in the present submission or on any other issue affecting the implementation phase of reparations in the present case.



Deborah Ruiz Verduzco
Executive Director of the Trust Fund for Victims
Dated this 4 September 2023
(Date of original: 25 May 2022)
At The Hague, The Netherlands