

ANNEX D

Confidential

Summary of Witness MLI-OTP-P-0151

MLI-OTP-P-0151

Witness Pseudonym	MLI-OTP-P-0151	Duration (examination-in-chief)	3 hours
Language of testimony	English/French	Type	Institutional Expert
Charges / incidents:			
War crime of attacking protected objects (article 8(2)(e)(iv))			
Statement and exhibits, including annexes		<p>Statement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MLI-OTP-0029-0843 • MLI-OTP-0033-5709 ARB translation <p>Annexes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MLI-OTP-0029-0864 • MLI-OTP-0029-0887 • MLI-OTP-0029-0889 • MLI-OTP-0029-1071 • MLI-OTP-0029-1075 • MLI-OTP-0029-1076 • MLI-OTP-0029-1077 • MLI-OTP-0029-1078 • MLI-OTP-0029-1081 • MLI-OTP-0029-1084 • MLI-OTP-0029-1126 <p>Exhibits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MLI-OTP-0001-1942 • MLI-OTP-0004-0321 • MLI-OTP-0004-0361 • MLI-OTP-0004-0377 • MLI-OTP-0004-0423 • MLI-OTP-0006-2753 • MLI-OTP-0006-3239 • MLI-OTP-0006-3298 • MLI-OTP-0013-3541 	

P-0151 is a male Italian civilian who is currently the Assistant-Director-General for Culture at UNESCO. He is the former Director of the World Heritage Centre (2000-2011). Before joining the UNESCO in 2000, he worked extensively in the field of international cooperation for the Government of Italy and for the World Bank.

P-0151 is also trained as an architect and worked as assistant professor at the University of Venice. P-0151 has been appointed as honorary citizen of Timbuktu.

Main information

P-0151 is expected to testify about the following:

1. UNESCO's roles and mission (including in Mali), the system, importance and meaning of World Heritage, the process of listing a property on the World Heritage list, the consequences of enlisting a property as World Heritage as well as the meaning of World Heritage in Danger. In particular, P-0151 will describe the nomination process of Tombouctou sites as World Heritage and the assistance given to maintain this site.
2. P-0151 will explain that Tombouctou is of high symbolism and is an extraordinary site. Tombouctou played in the Sahara region a role similar to the one played by Venice in the Mediterranean. It was an extremely rich city and very important for many centuries. It became a cultural centre of extreme importance. It was referred to as a beacon of civilization, an African Athens. It was a centre of the Islamic world for a long time.

3. P-0151 will describe the mosques and mausoleums of Timbuktu.
4. P-0151 will explain that Mali submitted the first nomination dossier for Tombouctou in 1979. The proposal was for the city of Tombouctou, and included the three mosques, Djingareyber, Sidi Yahia and Sankoré. In 1981, ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites), considering the lack of certain information, recommended the deferral of the submission, which is not unusual for such a site.
5. P-0151 will explain that in 1987, Mali submitted a second nomination dossier (containing photographs and other representations) which took into consideration the recommendations of ICOMOS and led, in 1988, to ICOMOS recommending the inscription on the World Heritage Site on the basis of three criteria.
6. Following this recommendation, the World Heritage Committee decided *inter alia* to inscribe and protect the following sites as World Heritage:
 - The Sidi Yahia Mosque;
 - The Sidi Mahmoud Ben Omar Mohamed Aquit mausoleum;
 - The Cheick Sidi Ahmed Ben Amar Arragadi mausoleum;
 - The Cheick Aboul Kassim Attawatty mausoleum;
 - The Cheick Mouhamad El Micky mausoleum;
 - The Cheikh Sidi Mokhtar Ben Sidi Mouhammad Ben Cheikh Al Kabir mausoleum;
 - The Cheick Alpha Moya mausoleum; and

- The Djingareyber Mosque.
7. P-0151 will clarify that the two tombs of Bahaber Babadie and Ahamed Fulane are also protected because they are annexed to the Djingareyber Mosque.
 8. P-0151 will be able to comment on the effect of destructions of world heritage sites.