

**Cour
Pénale
Internationale**



**International
Criminal
Court**

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No.: ICC-01/14-01/18
Date: 13 February 2026

TRIAL CHAMBER V

Before: Judge Beti Hohler, Presiding Judge
Judge Joanna Korner
Judge Keebong Paek

SITUATION IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC II

IN THE CASE OF
THE PROSECUTOR v. ALFRED YEKATOM AND PATRICE-EDOUARD
NGAISSONA

Public

**Public redacted version of “Registry Progress Report on Victim Mapping”,
28 November 2025, ICC-01/14-01/18-2849-Conf**

Source: Registry

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

☒ The Office of the Prosecutor

☒ Counsel for the Defence

D29

D30

☒ Legal Representatives of the Victims
V44

☐ Legal Representatives of the
Applicants

☐ Unrepresented Victims

☐ Unrepresented Applicants
(Participation/Reparation)

☒ The Office of Public Counsel for
Victims

☐ The Office of Public Counsel for the
Defence

☐ States' Representatives

☐ Amicus Curiae

REGISTRY

Registrar

M. Zavala Giler, Osvaldo

☐ Counsel Support Section

☐ Victims and Witnesses Unit

☐ Detention Section

☒ Victims Participation and
Reparations Section

☒ Other
Trust Fund for Victims

I. Introduction

1. Pursuant to Trial Chamber V's "Order for Submissions on Reparations"¹ (respectively "Chamber" and "Order"), issued on 8 October 2025, the Registry hereby submits its progress report on the mapping of direct and indirect victims potentially eligible for reparations in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Alfred Yekatom and Patrice-Edouard Ngaïssona* ("Case").

II. Procedural History

2. On 24 July 2025, the Chamber, in its previous composition, convicted Mr Alfred Yekatom and Mr Patrice-Edouard Ngaïssona for the commission of a total of 27 counts of crimes against humanity and war crimes ("Trial Judgment").²

3. On 8 October 2025, the Chamber issued the Order, instructing, *inter alia*, the Registry, with the assistance and cooperation of the Common Legal Representatives of Victims of Other Crimes (the 'CLRV2') and the Prosecution ("OTP") as appropriate, to undertake a comprehensive mapping of direct and indirect victims potentially eligible for reparations in the Case (respectively "Victim Mapping" and "Potential Beneficiaries") identifying: "(a) the main categories of victims; (b) their current location; and (c) all data that it may be able to obtain regarding the victims' gender, age group, and particular vulnerabilities which may need to be taken into account by the Chamber when deciding on the reparations to be awarded". The Registry was instructed to submit a progress report on the Victim Mapping by 28 November 2015 and a final report by 27 March 2026.³

¹ Trial Chamber V, "Order for Submissions on Reparations", 8 October 2025, ICC-01/14-01/18-2821, para. 6, (v) and p.7.

² Trial Chamber V, "Trial Judgment and Sentencing Decision", 24 July 2025, ICC-01/14-01/18-2784-Red.

³ See *supra*, fn 1.

III. Classification

4. In accordance with regulation 23*bis*(1) of the Regulation of the Court, the present submission is classified as confidential and its annex⁴ as confidential *ex parte*, available only to the Registry and the CLRV2, since they contain sensitive information relevant to the safety of victims. The Registry will file a public redacted version of the present report in due course.

IV. Submissions

5. The following section outlines the strategic direction of the Victim Mapping exercise, summarizes activities conducted to date, and sets out the anticipated steps for the coming months.

A. Mapping Direction

6. The Victim Mapping is conducted in a context marked by widespread displacement and a complex political and security environment.⁵ These challenges, identified during the victim participation phase, persist and are expected to continue throughout the Victim Mapping.⁶

7. To address these challenges, the Victims Participation and Reparations Section of the Registry (“VPRS”) is implementing a methodology to collect relevant information based on three sources: data from the Case record, direct victims, and individuals with first-hand knowledge of events falling within the scope of the Case.

8. The methodology includes:

⁴ The annex contains information provided by the Registry’s Country Analysis Unit and the Victims and Witnesses Section, pertaining to the safety and security of the victims during the reporting period (“Annex”).

⁵ See Annex.

⁶ See for example, Registry, “Annex to the Twelfth Periodic Report on the Victims Admitted to Participate in the Proceedings”, ICC-01/14-01/18-2742-Conf-Exp-Anx, 11 December 2024

- a desk review of available information from the Case record⁷ – the VPRS relies in particular on the evidence cited in the Judgment;
- semi-structured interviews with selected individuals, [REDACTED];⁸
- focus group discussions with victims representing distinct profiles and characteristics;
- An individual identification of direct victims and their family members. This information gathering process – which does not consist in collecting victims’ application forms for reparations – aims to provide VPRS with victims’ detailed information from victim groups / areas / harm types to solidify – and amplify - the information base for the mapping results. This information could also support a potential future individualised identification process of reparations beneficiaries, should the Chamber so order.

B. Activities conducted

Prior to the Order

9. Before the issuance of the Order, the VPRS had already carried out activities to collect information on the current whereabouts of Potential Beneficiaries, particularly within the Central African Republic and in Chad. It established contacts with key stakeholders in [REDACTED] to monitor the return of victim communities.

10. Based on the information collected so far, the VPRS found that a significant number of Potential Beneficiaries may be located in Chad, [REDACTED].⁹

11. [REDACTED]:

⁷ The VPRS relies on the CLRV2 and the Office of the Prosecutor (“OTP”)s’ assistance to identify further information for the purpose of the Victim Mapping and request relevant accesses to the Chamber, if and whenever necessary, in accordance with the Order (para.6 (v)).

⁸ Semi-structured interviews are discussions in which the interviewer does not strictly follow a formalized list of questions, but asks more open-ended questions, allowing for a discussion with the interviewee rather than a straightforward question and answer format.

⁹ See UNHCR, *Tchad: Situation des déplacés de force et apatrides (au 31 octobre 2024)*, Map, 6 November 2024, available at: <https://reliefweb.int/map/chad/tchad-situation-des-deplacees-de-force-et-apatrides-au-31-octobre-2024>, last accessed on 25 November 2025.

- [REDACTED];¹⁰
- [REDACTED].

Following the Order

12. The VPRS first engaged with the TFV to coordinate efforts aimed at supporting the efficient and effective collection of information directly from victim communities within the scope of the Case. [REDACTED]. These activities were instrumental in gathering first-hand information, fostering trust and engagement with affected communities, and ensuring that the reparations process reflects victims' perspectives and addresses their specific needs.

13. In addition, the VPRS sought the OTP's assistance in:

- (i) identifying documents within the Case file that may be relevant to the Victim Mapping, as well as any data already obtained from international, local, or governmental organizations; and
- (ii) [REDACTED].

14. The VPRS has already met with the OTP on 11 November 2025 and has benefited from its assistance in these areas.

15. Similarly, the VPRS met on 26 November 2025 with the CLRV2 team to exchange on key aspects of the reparations process and identify areas for coordination and cooperation, including on the Victim Mapping.

16. Lastly, following its approach in the victim mapping exercise conducted in the context of the case of *The Prosecutor v. Ali Muhammad Ali Abd-Al-Rahman* ('Ali Kushayb'), the VPRS has developed mapping questionnaires designed for the identification and registration of direct victims.¹¹ These questionnaires aim to obtain specific data on

¹⁰ In the context of Chad, "refugee camps" host individuals (who do not possess the Chadian nationality) who fled the Central African Republic due to conflict and crossed into Chad seeking international protection. By contrast, "returnee sites" accommodate persons of Chadian nationality who had been residing in the Central African Republic—sometimes since birth—and returned to Chad following the outbreak of violence.

¹¹ See Registry, *The Prosecutor v. Ali Muhammad Ali Abd-Al-Rahman* ('Ali Kushayb'), "Public redacted version of 'Corrected version of 'Registry Victim Mapping Report', ICC-02/05-01/20-1256-Conf, 4 November 2025', ICC-02/05-01/20-1256-Conf-Corr, 19 November 2025", dated 21 November 2025 and

Potential Beneficiaries, including on their harms, current location, age group, particular vulnerabilities, family composition and number of dependants to the direct victims.

C. Anticipated activities

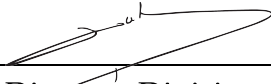
17. The VPRS will conduct testing of the mapping questionnaire [REDACTED].

18. [REDACTED].¹² [REDACTED]. Additionally the mission will be key in assessing the feasibility and operability of using electronic data collection tools for administering mapping questionnaires.

19. Following successful testing, the VPRS will train intermediaries to deploy the questionnaire in specific locations [REDACTED]. The collection of information through this vehicle will be carried out on a continuous basis, and until at least end of February 2026.

20. [REDACTED].

21. Lastly, between January and mid-March 2026, the VPRS will continue the collection of information in CAR and neighbouring countries.¹³ Whenever relevant, these activities will be carried out in cooperation with the TFV and in coordination with the CLR2.



 Marc Dubuisson, Director, Division of Judicial Services,
 on behalf of
 Osvaldo Zavala Giler, Registrar

Dated this 13 February 2026

At The Hague, The Netherlands

notified on 24 November 2025, ICC-02/05-01/20-1256-Corr-Red, paras. 25 -32. (Annex I of the filing contains the questionnaire developed in the context of this case, and Annex III an overview of the results),

¹² [REDACTED].

¹³ [REDACTED].