

Statement of Jean Louis YAMODO

WITNESS STATEMENT

WITNESS INFORMATION:

Last Name: YAMODO

Gender: Male

First Name: Jean Louis

Father's Name: [01/18] PRV

Other names used: N/A

Mother's Name: [01/18] PRV

Place of Birth: BANGUI

ID No: [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

Nationality(s): Central African Republic

Ethnicity: Mandja

Religion: Catholic

Language(s) Spoken: French, Sango

Language(s) Written: French, Sango

Language(s) Used in Interview: French, English

Occupation: Mason/Chef de Quartier of Dedengue 2 and Chef of the 2nd Groupement, 4th Arrondissement, BANGUI.

Place of Interview: BANGUI, CAR

Date(s) and Time(s) of Interview:

[01/18] PRV

Names of all persons present during interview: Investigator [01/18] PRV
Associate Investigator [01/18] PRV Interpreter [01/18] PRV and
witness Jean Louis YAMODO.

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Signature(s): [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV
[01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV

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Procedure

1. I was introduced to [01/18] PRV and [01/18] PRV and I was told that they are Investigators with the Office of The Prosecutor (OTP) of the International Criminal Court (ICC). I was introduced to [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV and I was told that he is an interpreter for the ICC.
2. The investigators explained to me what the ICC is and described its mandate. They explained the role and mandate of the OTP within the ICC.
3. The investigators explained to me that they are investigating events that took place in Central African Republic from 1st August 2012 until present. I was informed that the OTP is contacting me because they believe I may have information relevant for establishing the truth.
4. I agreed that the interview would be conducted in French and English. I fully understand and speak French.
5. The investigators explained to me that I do not have to answer to their questions.
6. The investigators explained to me that they are seeking to find out the truth. I agree to tell the truth and that my answers to their questions are as complete as possible and reflect the best of my knowledge and recollection.
7. I was informed that any information I give to the OTP, including my identity, may be shared with the parties of the proceedings at the ICC; in particular the Judges, Accused persons, the Counsel of the Accused and the legal representatives of the victims.
8. The investigators have explained to me the reasons and importance of keeping my contacts with the OTP confidential, which I fully understand.
9. Having understood all the above issues, I confirmed my willingness to answer the investigators' questions.

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10. The investigators explained to me how the interview was going to be conducted. I was told that I needed to be as accurate as possible in my account and that I should state when I do not know the answer to or do not understand the question. I understand that I need to distinguish between what I have experienced or seen myself and what I have heard or learned about from someone else.
11. I was told that at the conclusion of the interview, I would be asked to sign a written statement after having had the opportunity to review it, make any corrections, or add additional information.

Personal background and responsibilities as Chef de Quartier and Chef de Groupement

12. I was born on 19 August 1957 in BANGUI, and lived in Sudan, Cameroon and Germany since my father was a diplomat.
13. In 1976-1977 I finished my studies at the technical secondary school in BANGUI. I specialized as a construction site director. In the past I had worked on construction sites in BANGUI and in the provinces such as NOLA and BERBERATI and also in BATOURI, CAMEROON.
14. In 2009 I became Chef de Quartier of Dedengue 2 and in 2010 Chef de Groupement. As a Chef de Groupement I am responsible for the following six neighbourhoods of the 4th Arrondissement in BANGUI: Dedengue 1, Dedengue 2, Ouham Pende 1, Ouham 1, Ouham 3 and Kaïmba. On 20/08/2016 I met with OTP investigators [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV and [01/18] PRV and upon request I drew a sketch indicating the locations of the neighbourhoods in my Groupement. The sketch is marked with number CAR-OTP-2035-0172.
15. As Chef de Quartier of Dedengue 2, I am responsible for the people of my neighbourhood who notify me if they have problems. In our neighbourhood there is also a neighbourhood committee that listens and records incidents or events that are reported to me.
16. I appoint the people who work at these neighbourhood committees. These persons are appointed for three years and they work on a voluntary basis. Their mandate can be extended if they are good at their work. These persons are called neighbourhood councillors (*conseillers de quartier*) and they do not receive any remuneration. Usually these neighbourhood councillors have another job as well so as to earn a living.
17. As a Chef de Groupement I am the coordinator of the 6 Chefs de Quartiers under my responsibility. If they have problems that they cannot deal with, they come to me. If I cannot solve their problems I refer them to the town hall of our

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arrondissement. If the town hall has directions to pass on to the neighbourhoods, they are passed through me. In the town hall there is the mayor of the 4th arrondissement, a secretary and municipal councillors. In principle these municipal councillors are elected by the population and then they elect the mayor amongst themselves.

18. Carlos FEYANGAÏ-MOBEALLA was the mayor of the 4th arrondissement when the Seleka took power. He was also a Chef de Quartier at Lando 1 [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV MOBEALLA became mayor of the 4th arrondissement during BOZIZE's rule and he was removed from this position by DJOTODIA. MOBEALLA was replaced by a female mayor, Brigitte ANDARA. Ms ANDARA was appointed at the time that DJOTODIA was President and she still holds this position. There have not been any municipal elections in the last period. The town hall of the 4th arrondissement is located at Dedengue 2.

BOZIZE and surveillance committees

19. When Francois BOZIZE was in power, the people in the neighbourhoods "could go about their business." I heard on the radio about crimes committed by the military (FACA), but I have no knowledge of anything like that taking place in my neighbourhood.
20. When the Seleka were forming and approaching BANGUI, the government asked the youth from BOZIZE's own political party KNK to create self-defence groups. BOZIZE gave a public speech saying that people should keep their eyes open for infiltrators. In this speech BOZIZE asked people to keep their eyes open. The youth from the self-defence groups started to monitor the cars and to control the traffic. BOZIZE gave this speech at PK0. I do not remember the exact date of the speech but it was before his trip to Gabon for negotiations.
21. In my neighbourhood there was a surveillance committee and their role was to stop cars and check for weapons and infiltrators every night from 23:00 until 6:00. These surveillance committees were set up everywhere around BANGUI at the time.
22. BOZIZE wanted these checks to take place at the neighbourhood level. The Chefs de Quartiers did not participate in the creation of the surveillance committees. It was the youth from the neighbourhood that created these surveillance committees and the Chefs de Quartiers were informed about them. I do not remember the names of the leaders of the surveillance committees in my neighbourhood. When the Seleka took power these surveillance committees were dissolved as people were initially happy when the Seleka took power and thought that there was a need for a political change.

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23. The youth at the surveillance committees did not carry weapons but they had batons and some of them had knives.

Seleka Period

24. On Saturday 23 March 2013 there were clashes between the Seleka and the FACA in PK15 and PK16. On the evening of the same day the Seleka reached PK12. I learned this information from locals at this area who called to give us the news. I also heard that BOZIZE fled on the same day to Cameroon. On Sunday 24 March 2013 at about 8:30 in the morning the Seleka entered BANGUI.
25. People stood on the side of the road clapping and cheering for the arrival of the Seleka since they thought that the Seleka would be a good change for the country.
26. From the first days however the Seleka plundered many areas and the population helped them. The Seleka looted the military camp BSS and the Presidential Palace- amongst other places. At the time that the Seleka entered BANGUI there was no religious division and anyone who saw an opportunity participated in the looting. The Seleka started targeting nice houses and vehicles saying that they were claiming BOZIZE's property. They targeted the houses of ministers and general directors. The Seleka stayed in Miskine and PK5, but came to Boy Rabe anytime they wanted.
27. Upon arrival some Seleka elements were based at the town hall of the 4th arr. while others were in the Lycee BOGANDA and also in the house of the ex-President PATASSE in Dedengue 2. I do not remember the names of the Seleka chiefs in these places.
28. When the Seleka arrived they did not have enough weapons and this is why they took over military camps such as Camp BSS and Camp de Roux in order to get hold of the weapons found there.
29. The Seleka believed that everyone in Boy Rabe supported BOZIZE, but this was not completely true. In Ouham 1, Ouham 3, Lando, and Kaimba there were a lot of people of Gbaya ethnicity- which is the ethnicity of President BOZIZE. In Dedengue there were many Mandja and the Mandja people usually did not benefit from BOZIZE. What happens usually is that when a President comes to power, the people from his ethnicity have benefits and privileges.
30. Additionally before the crisis there were also about 100 Muslims living in Boy Rabe. They used to live around the market of Boy Rabe.

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31. In April 2013, DJOTODIA called over Radio Ndeke Luka and Radio Centrafrigue for all Chefs de Groupements and Chefs de Quartiers to meet with him at the Presidential Palace. Some chiefs did not go because they were scared since the Seleka had already started committing crimes all over Bangui. I participated in this meeting that took place on 10 April 2013. DJOTODIA was there with all his government. Adam NOURREDINE and ARDA were also present at this meeting. I do not remember the names of other Seleka who were present.
32. In this meeting DJOTODIA presented the members of his government but he did not present any of the Seleka chiefs. I do not remember any of the names of the Ministers but I think that all the government was there including the Ministers of Defence and Public Security. Some of the other people who participated in the meeting informed us on who Adam NOURREDINE was and who [01/18] PRV was. I remember that Adam NOURREDINE was limping and he had a walking stick. NOURREDINE and ARDA were present but did not say anything during the meeting. Only President DJOTODIA spoke on behalf of his government and the Seleka.
33. In that meeting DJOTODIA said that he had taken power because BOZIZE did not manage the country properly and the provinces in the North were neglected and had no schools or infrastructure. DJOTODIA also talked about the security situation and said that he was aware of the fact that the population was armed. He asked the Chefs de Groupements and Chefs de Quartiers to raise awareness so that people would give up their weapons.
34. After DJOTODIA's speech some Chefs de Quartiers spoke as well. The mayor of the 4th arrondissement at the time, Carlos FEYANGAI-MOBEALLA said that there were no weapons in the 4th arrondissement and that only militaries were carrying weapons. He did promise however to discuss the issue with the population in the neighbourhoods of the 4th arrondissement. As far as I recall nobody complained for the disorder created by the Seleka at this meeting. The Chef of a Groupement from the 7th arrondissement, Albert NGAKOSSI [01/18] PRV spoke in the meeting and said that some children from his arrondissement were arrested by the Seleka and were brought to SERD (*Service d'Enquete, de Recherche et de Documentation*). He added that he went to SERD to ask for their release but the Seleka there asked for money in order to release them. Albert NGAKOSSI asked President DJOTODIA to request the release of these children from SERD [01/18] PRV

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35. A few days later the Seleka called the Chefs de Quartiers for a meeting at the town hall of the [01/18] PRV arrondissement. In the meeting the Seleka told the Chefs de Quartiers

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that they had to ask their population to turn in their weapons because they believed that BOZIZE had given them weapons. Despite the assurances from the mayor of the 4th arrondissement that there were no weapons, the Seleka plundered homes looking for weapons.

36. I was present during this meeting. Adam NOURREDINE was also present and there were many Seleka colonels there as well. I think that ARDA was there and NOURREDINE was still walking with a walking stick. The Seleka were dressed in uniforms that they had previously looted from camp BSS. I do not recall the names of the other Seleka who were present.
37. The Director of the Security of the Ministry of Public Security was the one who made the opening remarks. I do not remember his name.
38. There were about 40 persons in this meeting. The 4th arrondissement has 5 Groupements of Quartiers and all the Chefs de Groupements were there. The Chief of the 1st Groupement was the mayor of the 4th arrondissement, Carlos FEYANGAI-MOBEALLA. I am the Chief of the 2nd Groupement. Jean- Clement KODAMBA [01/18] PRV was the Chief of the 3rd Groupement. Daniel KOULOU [01/18] PRV was the Chief of the 4th Groupement and the interim Chief of the 5th Groupement. The Chefs of the Quartiers from the 4th arrondissement were also present.
39. The meeting started around 9:00 - 9:30 a.m. and it lasted for less than an hour. We were asked to tell the people at our neighbourhoods that whoever had a weapon should bring it by 14:00-15:00 p.m. on that day otherwise the Seleka would go and search the houses. It was either NOURREDINE or ARDA that said this but I not remember who it was.
40. The Director of the Security of the Ministry of Public Security opened the meeting and asked us to tell the population to stay calm and to not worry. He also asked us to tell the population to bring their weapons if they had any. Afterwards the other Seleka representatives took turns to address the meeting, including NOURREDINE, and they all asked the Chefs de Quartiers and the Chefs de Groupements to urge the population to surrender their weapons since President DJOTODIA's appeal during the meeting at the Presidential Palace did not bring the expected results. The Seleka closed the meeting. They did not inform us whether there was going to be another meeting or not.
41. We were frightened during the meeting because the Seleka had already proved to be brutal. We had already heard of incidents where they would kill somebody for no reason. The Seleka came to the meeting heavily armed and they had rocket launchers and ammunition in their vehicles. Some armed Seleka elements were in the meeting room and others were securing the area outside of the meeting room.

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42. In order to organize this meeting the Seleka had contacted the mayor of the 4th arrondissement who in turn informed the Chefs de Groupements about the meeting. The Chef de Groupements then informed the Chef de Quartiers in their respective Groupements.
43. NOURREDINE was one of the high ranking Seleka officers in this meeting but I do not know what his authority was over the others. I had heard rumours that NOURREDINE was supposed to become the President of CAR but that in the end DJOTODIA managed to do so. We had heard that there was some form of competition between NOURREDINE and DJOTODIA.
44. At about 14:00 or 15:00 the Seleka started to systematically search every house from the Ouham 1 crossroad towards Dedengue 2 and there were a lot of shootings. I fled to Fouh along with the rest of the population. I returned the following day and saw that some houses were damaged as a result of these searches. Some doors were forced open, there were bullet marks on the walls and there were different items including clothing thrown on the ground.
45. In the coming months we had several similar meetings at the town hall of the 4th arrondissement with the Chefs de Quartiers and the Seleka. I do not remember the exact dates of these meetings but they were spaced about 3-4 weeks from each other. Adam NOURREDINE was not present in all these meetings. He would not attend some of the meetings whilst in others he would just attend for a short while. It was another Seleka Colonel who was presiding over the meetings but I do not remember his name.
46. The first 2-3 of these meetings happened when Carlos FEYANGAI-MOBEALLA was still mayor of the 4th arrondissement while the rest of the meetings happened when Brigitte ANDARA replaced him as mayor of the 4th arrondissement. These meetings continued throughout the Seleka rule.
47. The discussion on these meetings was always about the weapons and the Seleka kept telling us that our population had to surrender their weapons. Since we were frightened of the Seleka we did not complain about the killings committed by their elements. We did however tell them about looting, theft and even kidnappings perpetrated by Seleka elements.
48. As a result of that the Seleka who were stationed at the Lycee BOGANDA, created a barricade there and they were monitoring and controlling the people who were passing in order to ensure better security in the area. These controls were taking place from about 19:00-20:00 p.m. each evening until the morning. Despite this the security situation did not improve.

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49. At one of these meetings in the 4th arrondissement DJOTODIA attended briefly but he did not participate in the meeting. He only came into the yard of the town hall of the 4th arrondissement. He addressed us and said that there were a lot of weapons in that area and that we had to tell the population in our neighbourhoods to give them up.
50. Some people gave away their weapons which were mostly weapons that malfunctioned. The Seleka had put in place a committee to collect weapons from the population in BANGUI in exchange for money. [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV I think his name was [01/18] PRV He was a [01/18] PRV and lived in [01/18] PRV He was not a Seleka but probably someone that DJOTODIA knew. DJOTODIA was raised in BANGUI and he had a lot of acquaintances because of that. This committee did not have a specific base. If someone had a weapon they had to call this committee in order to arrange a meeting place where they would give away their weapons and receive money. [01/18] PRV is not in BANGUI at the moment. I think he is in [01/18] PRV This committee was active until DJOTODIA left power.
51. When the Seleka took power they announced a number on Radio Centrafrique so that people could call them in case Seleka elements were looting or creating disorder. In many cases when we called this phone number, the Seleka who came instead of helping the population, joined the looting. This phone number, which we sometimes we referred to as Green number (*Numero vert*) was a local mobile phone number. I do not remember this number. This phone number was also provided to us by the Seleka in one of the meetings in the town hall of the 4th arrondissement.
52. I called this number once or twice but then I stopped using it since there was no result. I do not know who the person who was answering the phone was and whether it was always the same person. I called this Green number from my phone [01/18] PRV
53. On 14 April 2013 the Seleka came in the [01/18] PRV arrondissement and the people were fleeing in fear. [01/18] PRV lived in the [01/18] PRV arrondissement and since he was a bit older he was not able to flee so he locked himself in his house. His wife and his children were also there. The Seleka were chasing a young man and they thought that he went in hiding in [01/18] PRV house. The Seleka then smashed the door and killed [01/18] PRV in his own house. They did not harm his wife and his children. In general the Seleka were targeting the men and they were usually not killing the women.
54. On that day I was in hiding in my house as well. I heard shootings and then crying and shouting and I went to [01/18] PRV house to see what was going on. There I saw

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- [01/18] PRV body. There was a lot of blood but I could not tell on which part of the body he had been wounded.
55. Usually the Chefs de Quartiers sign the death certificate (*attestation de décès*). Then this certificate is taken to the Central Town Hall where another death certificate is provided (*acte de décès*). I signed the death certificate (*attestation de décès*) for [01/18] PRV. This case had also been reported to the Association of victims of the [01/18] PRV arrondissement and to the Ligue Centrafricaine des Droits de l'Homme (LCDH).
56. A few days after the killing of [01/18] PRV four Seleka attempted to steal the car of [01/18] PRV who used to live in my neighbourhood. His name is [01/18] PRV. I do not have his phone number. He is currently in [01/18] PRV but his family still lives in BANGUI.
57. When these four Seleka arrived at the house of the [01/18] PRV they started shooting in the air. They used to do that in order to intimidate people. I was out at the time but I returned at home to shelter myself. The Seleka wanted to take [01/18] PRV car but the car had no wheels. Two of the Seleka left to fetch wheels while the other two remained at [01/18] PRV house.
58. Since there was disorder caused by the Seleka someone from the neighbourhood called the Green number, the phone number that we were given in order to notify the Seleka chiefs for such cases. I do not know who called the Green number but I heard about it later on from the people from the neighbourhood.
59. The Seleka looters came back shortly after with the wheels in order to steal the [01/18] PRV car. At that time two vehicles with approximately 12 Seleka from an intervention team arrived at the scene and started arguing with the Seleka who were looting. The Seleka from the intervention team arrested the Seleka who were looting and put them in their vehicles. One of their vehicles was a Toyota Hilux pick-up and the other vehicle was a BG Toyota. They were both painted in camouflage colours. There were no signs or markings on the vehicles.
60. At about that time I heard screams of joy and I went out of my house to see what was happening. I saw that the Seleka who attempted to steal the car had been arrested.
61. Adam NOURREDINE was in the vicinity and he came personally to see what was happening. The Seleka from the intervention team explained to NOURREDINE what had happened and he ordered them to take the Seleka looters away. The four Seleka who were involved in the looting were taken away and the population protested to NOURREDINE that the Seleka were victimizing them instead of protecting them.

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62. [01/18] PRV who had been killed by the Seleka few days earlier, was also present at the scene and he complained to NOURREDINE about the killing: [01/18] PRV by Seleka elements. NOURREDINE wanted to see the body as he thought that [01/18] PRV had just been killed but [01/18] PRV had already been buried in the Ndress cemetery. NOURREDINE gave 100,000 XAF as compensation to the family of the killed person and another 100,000 XAF to be shared by the youth that was present and were complaining about the Seleka misbehaviour.
63. NOURREDINE is accustomed to speak forcefully and he is not someone who would be seen smiling. He is someone who has an attitude of authority. We were feeling scared of him but some of the young people around took the risk and told him about the disorder created by Seleka elements.
64. I do not know what happened to the four Seleka who were involved in this looting. They were probably taken away and set free afterwards.
65. Since I am the Chef of the Groupement, NOURREDINE asked me what the situation in the neighbourhood was. I told him that the situation was good in general but the looting was ongoing and this was causing problems. This incident was the only time that I spoke to NOURREDINE. He is of average height and he was walking with a walking stick. He speaks Sango but not fluently and he also speaks some French. I think that he comes from CHAD.
66. On that day NOURREDINE arrived with a black limousine. This was the type of car used by the Ministers. In the car there was a driver, NOURREDINE's aide de camp and his security escort. I do not know any of these persons.
67. The Seleka have also killed [01/18] PRV named [01/18] PRV. When the Seleka arrived at the Boy Rabe market there were a lot of shootings. I do not remember the exact date. [01/18] PRV left his house in Boy Rabe and went to the house of a friend of him close by and he was killed there. This friend is Mandja and he is Muslim. His name is [01/18] PRV. I do not have his phone number. He is sick and he spends all his time in his home. In his house there are still bullet impacts from this attack. He is the one who told me about the incident. I do not know why the Seleka killed [01/18] PRV. There is a complaint file for this incident at the LCDH and also at the victim association of the [01/18] PRV arr.
68. On 20 August 2013 it was a horrible day in Boy Rabe. There was a lot of looting and other crimes committed by the Seleka. On that day the Seleka killed [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV a young man of about 25-26 years old. When the Seleka arrived at Boy Rabe that day people fled to Fough. [01/18] PRV also fled but he thought he

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had forgotten to lock the door of his house and he returned to lock it. Some Seleka elements were looting the house of [01/18] PRV that was close by. The [01/18] PRV was not at the house but his wife, [01/18] PRV and his daughter were there hiding in the bathroom. The house of [01/18] PRV is close by and the Seleka saw him and shot him dead. I was not present at the scene as I had also fled to Fohou. People from the neighbourhood who were hiding around the house of [01/18] PRV told me about the incident. It is possible that [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV wife was also there. I do not recall her name and I do not know where she is at the moment.

69. There was ongoing violence throughout the period that the Seleka were in power but the 20th of August 2013 was a particularly violent day.
70. The Seleka had recruited some young Christians who acted as informants and who were showing them the houses of affluent people. The Seleka targeted these houses but they also looted poor people. Sometimes they would even steal mattresses and brooms for cleaning floors. The Seleka also targeted people whom they thought were close to BOZIZE as well as FACA.
71. I have heard that there were cases of rape perpetrated by the Seleka in BANGUI and that a few of them also happened in my neighbourhood. I do not have any further information on this issue however since the women would not come to report such incidents to me. They would instead go to a Health Centre.

5th December 2013

72. On 5 December 2013 I heard gunshots at about 3:00-4:00 a.m. We did not know what was going on and everybody fled to hide themselves. People from my neighbourhood were fleeing towards neighbourhood Fohou. The mosque in my neighbourhood, Dedengue 2, was attacked at 6:00 a.m. The Anti-Balaka entered and searched the houses of Muslims but most of the Muslims had already fled. Later the population would enter the houses of Muslims and loot. I had also fled to Fohou but I was informed about all this from people from my neighbourhood since I am the Chef de Groupement.
73. On that day some Christians hid Muslims in their houses to protect them. The Anti-Balaka were targeting Muslims in general and Goula in particular due to their perceived connection with the Seleka.
74. At that time I did not see the Anti-Balaka plunder homes but the population was stealing. I heard that the Anti-Balaka from the provinces could not steal because their animistic beliefs prohibited it. I do not know who the Anti-Balaka leaders were in December when they entered my neighbourhood. They were wearing fetishes,

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had braided hair and they were carrying machetes and batons. Later on I heard from the population that ANDJILO was one of the Anti-Balaka leaders and there were others as well with nicknames.

75. On 5th December 2013 I fled to Fouh and hid behind the Hôpital de l'Amitié when there was shooting between the Seleka and Anti-Balaka. I had to find shelter since there were clashes and sometimes rockets were falling in houses. We were fleeing to Fouh because the situation there was calmer than in Boy Rabe. In this period the Sangaris were patrolling regularly. During their patrols the Sangaris approached us so as to get information on what was happening around the area. They also advised us that we should hide when we saw the armed groups approaching.
76. I returned the following day to my neighbourhood and found it deserted except for some youth. Many people had fled to Fouh. Some people would come back to their homes during the day and then go to Fouh at night. Some stayed in the monastery in Boy Rabe or St. Bernard church in Votongo 1 or in the Training Centre Don Simon in Galabadja. The Seleka and Anti-Balaka clashed many times until DJOTODIA resigned. The Anti-Balaka eventually chased the Seleka and the Muslim population out to PK5 and Miskine.
77. I think that the neighbourhoods which were impacted the most by the clashes between the Anti-Balaka and Seleka were: Votongo 1, Lando 1, Lando 2 and Gobongo. My neighbourhood also suffered from violence because it was on the road and there were a number of Muslims who lived there.
78. The Anti-Balaka had generals and under the generals were the ComZones. Under the ComZones were their Lieutenants and their elements. I do not know much about the structure of the Anti-Balaka but I have heard this information around from the population. The Chefs de Quartiers did not talk to the ComZones very much, but would approach them if they had problems with their men committing crimes.
79. In Dedengue 2 there was a mosque and some Muslim families lived in the neighbourhood, including some Goula. The Muslims were minority and they were not that many in Dedengue 2. A lot of Muslims could be found in the area around the Boy Rabe market.
80. When the Anti-Balaka first arrived they did not loot but they chased away all the Muslims. As soon as the Muslims heard or saw the Anti-Balaka approaching with sticks and machetes they fled. The Anti-Balaka targeted and killed anyone who was a Muslim. They had killed one or two Muslims in the mosque of my neighbourhood. These Muslims were from the family of [01/18] PRV but I do not

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[01/18] PRV

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remember the names of those who were killed. [01/18] PRV still lives at PK5 but I do not have his phone number.

81. The mosque in my neighbourhood was destroyed by the Christian population. I think that the looting of the mosque started already on the evening of 5th December 2013. In my neighbourhood there were no Muslims houses. All the Muslim houses in the Boy Rabe market and were destroyed.
82. After the Anti-Balaka withdrew on the 5th of December the Seleka started killing people. The Seleka, for example, killed about 15 persons at the Hôpital de l'Amitié. They took them out of the hospital, lined them up and killed them.
83. I know two persons who were killed at the Hôpital de l'Amitié on that day. The one was [01/18] PRV who used to be [01/18] PRV had worked for the [01/18] PRV in the past and then he worked for [01/18] PRV I think he was a member of the political party KNK. The other person that I know who was killed at the Hôpital de l'Amitié was [01/18] PRV I was not personally there on that day. [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV He told me about this incident and I believe he was around the hospital on that day and he saw the killings.

[01/18] PRV

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85

[01/18] PRV

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87. I gave to the investigators two lists containing details of victims from Dedengue 2 since 24 March 2013. This lists includes people who were killed during the crisis, people who were injured and also people who died of natural causes in that period. I have written these lists myself. I agreed that the investigators make a copy of these lists.

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88. The first list is dated 24/01/2014 and attached as Annex B.
89. The second list is an updated version but it is not comprehensive. It includes only the names of those cases that I am aware of. The list is attached as Annex C.
90. In order to compile these lists I had tasked [01/18] PRV to go around in the neighbourhood and to gather information on people who had been killed or injured. In addition to that some people came forward to me personally and provided such information and I personally also knew of some cases. These two lists were drafted based on all this information.
91. Some of these persons who died and who are mentioned in the list are buried at Ndress cemetery but often times people had to bury their relatives in their neighbourhoods since the roads were blocked and moving around was too unsafe.

Anti-Balaka period

92. In Dedengue 2 there is the house of [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV The day that the Anti-Balaka came to BANGUI [01/18] PRV house was looted. I do not know who looted the house on that day. I suspect it might have been the Anti-Balaka and probably also the local population. In the house there was a [01/18] PRV vehicle but it was not stolen on the 5th December 2013. I think that it might have been broken and this is why it was not taken away.
93. [01/18] PRV had joined the Seleka and this was the reason why [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV house was looted. I do not remember the name of [01/18] PRV and I do not know where he is now but he has left BANGUI. At a certain point he had been injured and he was treated by MSF at the General Hospital of Bangui. I do not remember who told me this but it must have been someone who worked in the hospital.
94. [01/18] PRV is well liked and appreciated in the neighbourhood and this is why the population of the neighbourhood went to his house after it was looted and they gathered [01/18] PRV brought to my house to safeguard them. The population also put a chain and a lock at the front door of [01/18] PRV house and they brought the key of the lock to me as I am the Chef of the Quartier.
95. On 28 January 2014 the Anti-Balaka came and asked me for the key to [01/18] PRV house claiming that they wanted to protect the house from continued looting. I was threatened and I gave them the key. I felt threatened because the Anti-Balaka came

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[01/18] PRV

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armed and they were holding grenades and they told me to go with them and open the door of [01/18] PRV house.

96. These same Anti-Balaka had come to my house a number of times before and they kept asking me to give them the things I had from [01/18] PRV house. I told them that I only had [01/18] PRV and I showed them [01/18] PRV. An Anti-Balaka named [01/18] PRV was always with them when they came to my house and he appeared to be their chief. I think that he is from Boeing or from Combattants. I do not know where he is now. After ANDJILO was arrested I saw [01/18] PRV passing once or twice from our neighbourhood but I never saw him again.
97. I did not recognize any of these Anti-Balaka since they were from another neighbourhood. I only heard that one of them was called [01/18] PRV which I think must be a nickname. They were wearing civilian clothing and gris gris.
98. I went with the Anti-Balaka to [01/18] PRV house and I noted that the house had already been looted.
99. I heard later on these Anti-Balaka asked [01/18] PRV to give them money in order to protect his house. [01/18] PRV said that he had not money to pay and the Anti-Balaka took ownership of the house. [01/18] PRV moved to this house about 1.5 months later. [01/18] PRV house [01/18] PRV and I also receive a lot of information from the population confirming that [01/18] PRV was staying in that house.
100. [01/18] PRV initially came to [01/18] PRV house and he stayed there for two to three weeks. He then returned to his other house at [01/18] PRV. Two to three months later he came back to [01/18] PRV house and he remained there until the Sangaris tried to [01/18] PRV. While [01/18] PRV was living in the house, [01/18] PRV vehicle of [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV disappeared and I suspect that he or his elements took the car.
101. At some point the Anti-Balaka returned to my house and took away some of the [01/18] PRV and they also took my bag which contained my small notebook with the confidential information and my two mobile phones.
102. [01/18] PRV still lives [01/18] PRV and when he comes to [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV
103. Upon request I made a drawing of the Dedengue 2 neighbourhood and marked the following locations as follows (See Annex D):
- The location of [01/18] PRV house marked as (1)
 - The location of [01/18] PRV

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[01/18] PRV

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- The location of the Town Hall marked as (3)
- The location of Lycee Boganda marked as (4)
- The location of the Mosque marked as (5)
- The location of [01/18] PRV house (6)

ANDJILO

104. Since ANDJILO was living in the 4th arrondissement he wanted this area to be calm. While during the day the situation was relatively calm, during the evenings there was usually disorder. In many cases the population went to ANDJILO to protest about specific attacks from his elements and ANDJILO punished his elements for their misconduct. I have not witnessed that myself but I have heard these accounts from people who had been there. I do not remember any specific names of persons who have complained to ANDJILO but these complaints were often referring to stolen mobile phones and stolen motorbikes.

105. ANDJILO had two houses: one in the neighbourhood that we used to call [01/18] PRV and is now called [01/18] PRV and one in [01/18] PRV

106. The population in the 4th arrondissement had created self-defence groups to protect themselves from lootings and attacks. Youth and FACA participated in these self-defence groups and ANDJILO was in agreement with this initiative.

107. I do not remember the exact date but one evening at about 11:00 p.m. an assault took place in my neighbourhood. Some Anti-Balaka came from the Boy Rabe market and they started attacking and looting some houses. The self-defence groups intervened and there was exchange of fire between the self-defence groups and the Anti-Balaka at MAKPAYEM cité, Dedengue 2. One military was injured and one young man was killed. Both of them were from the self-defence group.

108. At that time [01/18] PRV was at [01/18] PRV and he heard the shooting. He came to the place where the exchange of fire had taken place and he learned about the fight between the Anti-Balaka and the self-defence group. He then saw the body of the youth who was killed during the firefight and he got very angry. [01/18] PRV then left and went to Boy Rabe where he killed one of the three Anti-Balaka attackers on the spot while the other two escaped. The Anti-Balaka who was killed was called [01/18] PRV. [01/18] PRV I heard that one of the two Anti-Balaka who escaped was arrested recently and is currently detained. I do not remember his name.

109. I was not present during this incident between the Anti-Balaka and the self-defence group and I was not present when [01/18] PRV killed one of the three attackers. I was however present when [01/18] PRV saw the body of the dead youth

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from the self-defence group. The rest of the information on this incident I had heard from other people.

110. ANDJILO looks very young and he is less than 30 years old. He is also not very tall,

[01/18] PRV He came to BANGUI on 5th December 2013 from [01/18] PRV

We heard that while in [01/18] PRV he was creating trouble by stealing cattle.

111. ANDJILO was well known in Boy Rabe and everybody knew him. I saw him passing many times and heard people calling him ANDJILO. He used to wear a trench coat and his hair was braided.

112. ANDJILO was a chief of the Anti-Balaka, he was a General and he was in charge of Boy Rabe. He was the leader of all the zone commanders. I do not remember the name of the Anti-Balaka who was the zone commander in my neighbourhood. MAZIMBELE was responsible for Votombo 1 and Votombo 2 in Boy Rabe and he was under ANDJILO.

113. [01/18] PRV was another Anti-Balaka zone commander. Sometimes he was creating disorder in my area, such as at [01/18] PRV was arrested and I think that he is in jail now. [01/18] PRV was another zone commander. I think that [01/18] PRV lived in [01/18] PRV I do not have not further information on him. Another Anti-Balaka who was creating a lot of trouble was [01/18] PRV lived at [01/18] PRV I think that [01/18] PRV was responsible for the area around the [01/18] PRV arrondissement in the road heading to [01/18] PRV had left for [01/18] PRV but then he returned to CAR and he was arrested. He is probably still in jail.

114. I never had any personal contact with [01/18] PRV One day he passed by my house and he said he would come to see me later but he never did.

115. One day Ms ANDARA, the mayor of the 4th arrondissement wanted to have a meeting with the Chefs de Quartiers since [01/18] PRV wanted to make a declaration. The meeting took place at neighbourhood Votombo 1 at the house of Camille MANDABA [01/18] PRV who is the Chef de Quartier there. The priest of [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV was also present as well as representatives from the radio and other media. This meeting took place after [01/18] PRV had returned for the second time to the house of [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV

116. In the meeting [01/18] PRV asked the Chefs de Quartiers to appeal to the youth of their neighbourhoods to stop the looting otherwise they would have to face him. He made an appeal for peace and calm and he asked the Chefs de Quartiers to help raise awareness in their respective areas.

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[01/18] PRV

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[01/18] PRV

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117. I think that after the Seleka lost power the real Anti-Balaka left and returned to their provinces. It was the youth from different neighbourhoods who were looting after the Anti-Balaka left.

118. [01/18] PRV had a reputation of being a very violent person and sometimes his elements were doing things behind his back. In addition to that, there were different Anti-Balaka groups who were fighting with each other.

119. We had heard rumours from [01/18] PRV that he had killed [01/18] PRV

120

[01/18] PRV

Meetings with Anti-Balakas

121. About 1-2 months after the Anti-Balaka entered BANGUI, Madam the mayor of the 4th arrondissement organized a meeting at the Church St. Bernard at Boy Rabe. The Chefs de Quartiers of the 4th arrondissement and the Anti-Balaka leaders were invited. In this meeting the Chefs de Quartiers wanted to inform the Anti-Balaka leaders about crimes committed by their elements in the different neighbourhoods and to urge them to control their elements. I attended this meeting.

122. There were more ad-hoc meetings like this one between the Chefs de Quartiers and the Anti-Balaka when there was a specific incident, attack or other forms of disorder that needed to be addressed. Catherine SAMBA PANZA attended only one of these meetings. She was the mayor of BANGUI at the time.

123. The main Anti-Balaka chiefs were not present in these meetings because they thought the meetings were a pretext for them to gather all together so that the Sangaris could arrest them. [01/18] PRV was also not present. [01/18] PRV was not someone who would show up when you asked him to be there. MAZIMBELE was not there during the first two meetings.

124. The Anti-Balaka zone commanders of the 4th arrondissement were there but I do not know most of their names. I only remember the names of MOKOM [01/18] PRV who joined at some of these meetings for a short time to see what was happening and then they left.

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125. Very often the discussions on these meetings were about the continued looting by Anti-Balaka elements and we were asking the Anti-Balaka leaders to control their elements. The reason for these meetings was also to persuade the Anti-Balaka that since they have managed to oust the Seleka it was time to focus on social cohesion and that their elements should stop looting and committing crimes.

126. In addition to these meetings with the Anti-Balaka, the Chefs de Quartiers and Chefs de Groupement continued to have regular meetings with the mayor of the 4th arrondissement so as to report to her the situation in each one of our neighbourhoods. These were our own meetings and people would not feel scared of attending them. Religious and community leaders as well as representatives for women and youth would also attend these meetings.

127. I would also like to make reference to another incident. On [01/18] PRV 2014 the [01/18] PRV was arrested by the Seleka and was brought to BSS. I was with him in a meeting on that same morning before his arrest since I was his Chef de Groupement. On [01/18] PRV 2014 a mass grave was discovered in camp BSS and the bodies were transferred to Hôpital Communautaire. A woman who was working with the Red Cross recognized [01/18] PRV body and she called [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV went to the Hôpital Communautaire and he saw [01/18] PRV body. The body had signs of torture as the eyes were blinded, there was a stabbing wound and his hands were tied. I did not see the body but [01/18] PRV had told me about it [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV death. This incident took place after most of the Seleka have withdrawn from BANGUI but there are still Seleka elements stationed in Camp BSS.

128. I authorized OTP to request phone data in relation to my four mobile numbers. I have a signed a release form which is attached to my statement as Annex E.

[01/18] PRV

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[01/18] PRV

Closing Procedure

130. I was informed that individuals, who according to the judges, qualify as victims will be entitled to participate in future Court proceedings and potentially to receive reparations. I was informed of the existence of the Victims' Participation and Reparation Section and its function, as well as of the procedure for applications. I consent to my personal data being shared with the Victims' Participation and Reparation Section.
131. I was informed that I may be called to testify before the Court. It was brought to my attention that ICC trials are held in public and explained to me that, as an exception to the principle of public hearings, the judges may apply protective measures to those testifying if circumstances require.
132. The investigators informed me of the protective measures that may apply during and after the investigation and/or trial proceedings.
133. I have nothing to add to the above statement nor do I have anything to clarify. I am available to be contacted in the future for clarifications or questions on topics not covered during this interview.
134. I have given the answers to the questions of my own free will.
135. There has not been any form of coercion, duress, threat, promise or inducement which has influenced my account.
136. I have no complaints about the way I was treated during this interview.



WITNESS ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This statement has been read over to me in English with interpretation in French and (it) is true to the best of my knowledge and recollection. I have given this statement voluntarily and I am aware that it may be used in legal proceedings before the International Criminal Court and that I may be called to give evidence in public before the International Criminal Court.

Signed: _____

Dated: _____

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

INTERPRETER CERTIFICATION

1. I, **[01/18] PRV** certify that:
2. I am duly qualified to interpret from the French language into the English language and from the English language into the French language.
3. I have been informed by Jean Louis YAMODO that he speaks and understands the French language.
4. I have orally translated the above statement from the English language to the French language in the presence of Jean Louis YAMODO who appeared to have heard and understood my translation of this statement.
5. Jean Louis YAMODO has acknowledged that the facts and matters set out in his statement, as translated by me, are true to the best of his knowledge and recollection and has accordingly signed his signature where indicated.

[01/18] PRV

Dated: _____

[01/18] PRV

