

WITNESS STATEMENT

WITNESS INFORMATION:

Last Name: [01/18] PRV Gender: M
First Name: [01/18] PRV Father's Name: [01/18] PRV
Other names used: N/A Mother's Name: [01/18] PRV
Place of Birth: BANGUI, CAR ID No: CAR passport: [01/18] PRV
Date of Birth/Age: [01/18] PRV Nationality(s): Central African Republic
Ethnicity: [01/18] PRV Religion: [01/18] PRV

Language(s) Spoken: French, Sango, [01/18] PRV

Language(s) Written: French

Language(s) Used in Interview: French and English

Occupation: [01/18] PRV

Place of Interview: Bangui, CAR

[01/18] PRV

Names of all persons present during interview: Witness [01/18] PRV
[01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV Analyst [01/18] PRV Interpreter [01/18] PRV

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



WITNESS STATEMENT

Procedure

1. I was introduced to [01/18] PRV and [01/18] PRV and I was told that they are investigators and analysts with the Office of The Prosecutor (OTP) of the International Criminal Court (ICC). I was introduced to [01/18] PRV and I was told that she 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. I fully understand and speak French.
5. The investigators explained to me that this interview is voluntary and that I may end it at any time.
6. The investigators explained to me that I do not have to answer their questions.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. The investigators have explained to me the reasons and importance of keeping my contacts with the OTP confidential, which I fully understand.
10. Having understood all the above issues, I confirmed my willingness to answer the investigators' questions.
11. 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 or do not understand the question. I

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Page 2 of 32

CAR-OTP-2078-0060



Statement of P-2027

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.

12. 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.

Background

13. I was born in BANGUI, in the [01/18] PRV and I lived in [01/18] PRV at the time of the conflict. When I was still young my family moved to [01/18] PRV, on the [01/18] PRV, and that is where I went to school. I left school when I was 17 years old and worked in agriculture, before deciding to [01/18] PRV

14. In the military I was first posted in [01/18] PRV. After [01/18] PRV, I was posted [01/18] PRV and then [01/18] PRV. I had [01/18] PRV but I was [01/18] PRV those locations. [01/18] PRV

15. I became a [01/18] PRV
[01/18] PRV

16. [01/18] PRV

17. [01/18] PRV

Liberators and Coup d'Etat of 2003

18. This is the name the population [01/18] PRV in 2003. People suffered under PATASSE and were not getting paid, so when Francois BOZIZE took power the people called [01/18] PRV Liberators. Everyone and all ethnicities were present among the Liberators. Together the police, civilians, military, gendarmes, everyone was in the Liberators.

19. I was a [01/18] PRV when I was a Liberator. [01/18] PRV
[01/18] PRV

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[01/18] PRV

Page 3 of 32

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

CAR-OTP-2078-0061



There was a coup on 15 March when BOZIZE came to power, and looting started very quickly afterwards. Within a few days the President gave orders to disarm everyone and it was done. Everything that had been looted was taken to the Assembly, and people could come to reclaim their property with proof of receipts.

20. [01/18] PRV prior to BOZIZE taking power in 2003, we knew we would win the fight no matter what the conditions. There was a General at the head of the movement and the rest of us were trained soldiers so there was order and discipline. That is how I knew we would win.

21.

[01/18] PRV

22.

[01/18] PRV

23. The rebellion of 2003 was different than this one. You had a General at the head with trained FACA who respected the rules.

Arrival of the Seleka

24. When the Seleka first arrived in November 2012, my leave in BANGUI had just ended and I was on my way [01/18] PRV We heard that the Seleka had attacked NDELE and BRIA. While I was on my way [01/18] PRV my superior sent me back to BANGUI. On my way to BANGUI, I received a phone call that BAMBARI had fallen to the Seleka.

25. [01/18] PRV The FOMAC were in SIBUT and they drew a red line at DAMARA which the two sides were not supposed to cross. The Head of State at the time, Francois BOZIZE, didn't want us to fight the rebels and instead he wanted to negotiate with them.

26.

[01/18] PRV



27. The Seleka overcame the FOMAC's red line and reached the VANGUE village 20 km south of DAMARA. [01/18] PRV We wanted to attack them first but the President of CAR refused because he wanted to negotiate with them. The clash lasted for 2 days, but they pushed us back. By Saturday the Seleka reached PK12 and by Sunday it was all over.

28.

[01/18] PRV

29. The Seleka entered Bangui on 23 March 2013. The Seleka took our military vehicles but they also took our personal vehicles. Within a few days of entering Bangui, they came to my house five times looking for me, but I managed to evade them each time. There was a Caporal Chef AL KATIM at the time, and later he appointed himself General. Only ABDEL KARIM was confirmed as General by DJOTODIA and he was the Chief of Staff. The others were self-appointed generals.

30. [01/18] PRV he was part of the Seleka group that was looking for me. I saw him and other Seleka pick up a youngster [01/18] PRV. I was in a vehicle driving by when I saw them shoot the youngster. The Seleka targeted BOY-RABE because they knew it was a Gbaya neighbourhood with a lot of military personnel.

31. A lot of FACA decided to flee to CAMEROON, but the border was closed [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

32.

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV As the rebels were advancing toward BANGUI they wanted to negotiate with the government



and President BOZIZE had given several Ministry positions to Seleka to keep peace and had given DJOTODIA the Ministry of Defence position.

33. I knew General ABDEL KARIM well. [01/18] PRV
[01/18] PRV DJOTODIA appointed him
General at the Time of the Generals - the Time of the Seleka. [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

34.

[01/18] PRV

35. The second subject discussed was about eliminating the FACA officers, Christian leaders, and political leaders in order to take over the country. I understood that to mean that they wanted to kill us. They didn't mention any specific names. They were talking about turning CAR into a Muslim country by force. They had already started this by visiting people in the night, throwing them in the water, and later even Lt. ABDOULAI was detained in a container. They didn't discuss tactics during this meeting. I realised it was all over and I needed to leave the country. [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

36.

[01/18] PRV

37.

[01/18] PRV



38. When ABDOULAI was captured, he was tortured and held in a container for a few days with 100 other people. I heard that they were held behind Air France by Nouredine ADAM. [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

39. I knew Nouredine ADAM from here in BANGUI, from before the rebellion and before he made himself General. He is from the Malimaka neighbourhood. His father was an Imam at the mosque there.

40.

[01/18] PRV

41. A week later, the Seleka kidnapped [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV The Seleka suspected every man in front of them of preparing a rebellion, regardless of if they are a student or a civil servant. They took [01/18] PRV and neighbours in order to kill them, [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

42.

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

It would have been difficult for Seleka to occupy NGAISSONA's house long-term because it was in the middle of BOY-RABE, but they would come and pillage. [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

43.

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

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[01/18] PRV



[01/18] PRV
that their mission was to come and kill everyone in BOY-RABE. [01/18] PRV
[01/18] PRV the General's mission was to raise BOY-RABE to the ground and kill everyone there. I don't know anything more.

44.

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV. The Seleka attacked BOY-RABE and all neighbourhoods every day and every hour. It didn't stop the entire time they were in power.

45.

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV I knew the Seleka wanted to eliminate all the officers, Christians and political leaders. The Chief of Staff at the time was Gen. DOLOWAYA. Even though he was the Chief of Staff at the time, he was residing at the M'Poko airport. [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

46. A lot of people were targeted by the Seleka. The Seleka were punishing FACA officers. [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV They captured him, tied him up, tortured him, took his vehicle, and killed his aide-de-camp. I don't remember the name of his aide-de-camp. [01/18] PRV was tortured by the Seleka at the exit of BOY-RABE toward the cemetery. The torture happened outside, on the side of the road, and the Seleka left him there thinking he was dead. Afterwards [01/18] PRV hid in the neighbourhood and received treatment and slowly recovered. [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

Exile in CAMEROON

47.

[01/18] PRV, I took a plane to CAMEROON at 5 in the morning; I paid for the trip with my own money. [01/18] PRV to avoid arrest by the Seleka. I was only able to go to CAMEROON, since CHAD was not an option. The French protected the airport in BANGUI so I went there and caught a



flight. I left on my own [01/18] PRV
[01/18] PRV

48. I flew to DOUALA and then went to YAOUNDE. [01/18] PRV
[01/18] PRV
[01/18] PRV. I was not doing anything there so friends and acquaintances were sending me money. [01/18] PRV
[01/18] PRV All FACA received their salaries. He cashed my cheques and divided the money between me and my family. This was done through Western Union, Moneygram, or through the bank.

49. A lot of FACA were in DOUALA, YAOUNDE, as well as at BASE BIM in BERTOUA. [01/18] PRV
[01/18] PRV I communicated every day with my family back in Bangui. I listened to the international radio every day and was following what was happening in CAR. We couldn't get local CAR radio in CAMEROON without a satellite. I listened to RFI, and also watched the events on television in CAMEROON on France 24, Africa 24, and TV5. There was good live coverage of what was happening in CAR. I was also able to follow Radio N'Deke Luka over the phone since they have a satellite. I also read about the events in Cameroonian newspapers.

50. I was in contact with [01/18] PRV
[01/18] PRV I wanted to confirm what I saw on television, such as people getting killed and the looting by the Seleka, including in the provinces. Our eyes and ears were turned to what was happening in CAR, where our families were. All of us in exile listened to the radio. I called many people, family, friends, FACA, but I don't remember who specifically.

51. All of us in exile thought maybe the former coloniser could come and change things. We were all exchanging ideas about what could happen in the future but not what we could do. If I had the financial means to get out of the country with my family, I would not have gone back to CAR. I did not want to tarnish myself by joining the Anti-Balaka, although I sometimes gave them advice when I returned to BANGUI. Those youngsters did not want to listen and just wanted disorder. They were responsible for lootings, killings, and torture of people in BANGUI. Most of them are dead now or in prison, like MAZIMBELET, ANDJILO, BAWA BAWA, Chocolat (Petit and Grand), many of them. I knew it would turn out badly. I could see in their actions that they were thieves and bandits. First they said they would not steal but once they came to BANGUI they started doing just that. I also knew the Seleka would not last a year. I told the Anti-Balaka to be careful. I did not give tactical or strategic advice to the Anti-Balaka, I was telling them to stop killing and looting or it will end badly.



52. The Anti-Balaka had left the provinces on foot to retake BANGUI. They had already organised and had coordinators [01/18] PRV give them advice when they later called me. They didn't call me when I was in

[01/18] PRV

53. We wondered what materiel the Anti-Balaka were using to carry out the attacks on BANGUI and in the Provinces at the beginning because if they were not armed, there would be reprisals against them. By "we" I mean those of us in exile. At the beginning they only had machetes, hunting rifles, make shift weapons and a few weapons.
54. There were a lot of FACA in the same condition as me in Cameroon. If the military were determined, they should have acted when DJOTODIA started mistreating the population. We had generals in the FACA but no one was acting. The high-ranking officers did not do anything when the Seleka were advancing and left the fighting on the ground to us. They assumed they would keep their functions under the new government but that is not how it went.
55. The Minister of Defence, Gen. MAMOUR, visited DOUALA and YAOUNDE, the DRC, and the Republic of Congo, and met with all the FACA in exile and asked us to come back and work for them. It was a big meeting with the Minister of Defence and everyone spoke. A communique had been released for all the FACA and civil servants in exile to attend the meeting at the Ministry of External Relations. I saw the communique when I visited the CAR Embassy for a consular card in YAOUNDE.

56. **[01/18] PRV**

57. He said he would report to the President and convince him not to stop paying our salaries until we come back. I do not remember when exactly this was but it was 3-4 months after I arrived to CAMEROON. The Defence Minister never came back to talk to us again. They continued to pay our salaries but at some point they were in arrears so my friends and acquaintances supported me. DJOTODIA continued to



pay FACA throughout. At times it went in arrears, but otherwise, we have always been paid.

58. When I arrived in CAMEROON I missed President BOZIZE by a few days as he went to FRANCE. [01/18] PRV
BOZIZE was initially staying at the Hilton but later he was living at CITE GOLF, in accommodations the Cameroonian President gave him. Then he left for FRANCE and looked for another country to be in exile. BOZIZE, did not want to hear anything and was saying to the FACA in exile to stay there in CAMEROON and return to the country when there was peace. He categorically refused to hear anything that had to do with organising and said to them, 'where were you when the rebels arrived and you just left?' I heard this from [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

59. Francis and Rodrigue BOZIZE were in DRC at the time and I didn't see them in CAMEROON. [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

60. I kept contact and phone numbers of the other FACA in exile so we would meet at times. I moved to YAOUNDE because I thought it was better than DOUALA, the rent was cheaper and [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

YAOUNDE

61. NGAISSONA was in YAOUNDE as the same time as me. His house was just behind Hotel La Vallee, towards the CAR embassy. [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

NGAISSONA gave me 100,000

CFA at that point. [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

NGAISSONA was in

YAOUNDE with his family (his wife and children), no one else was there when we met him the first time.

62. NGAISSONA would be going to a football match between CONGO-BRAZZAVILLE and GABON before returning to YAOUNDE when I first met with him. He gave me money in cash to take care of myself while he went to France. The money was for the hotel and food, it was money for me to get by. He didn't ask me to come to CAMEROON, that's not what the money was for. NGAISSONA was

[01/18] PRV

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[01/18] PRV



Minister for Youth and Sport so he helped a lot of people at the time. He had helped me before in BANGUI as well. He does this out of the goodness of his heart. He helped a lot of people like this, including pensioners in BANGUI. I felt no obligations toward him and didn't feel like I owed him something because he gave me the money.

63. Four days later NGAISSONA went to FRANCE. NGAISSONA settled in DOUALA when he returned from FRANCE. [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV on that occasion and not NGAISSONA, as he was busy with the Football Federation. In total I met NGAISSONA 3-4 times in CAMEROON. I don't know the name of the neighbourhood he lived.

64. Only NGAISSONA's family stayed with him, he had no other entourage. He was doing his own business but I was disinterested in understanding what he was doing. My visits with him were purely social as we had friendly relations. We both

[01/18] PRV

65. [01/18] PRV in CAMEROON too, he was renting a place [01/18] PRV was staying in YAOUNDE. He would meet NGAISSONA at his place and I would greet him on the street if I bumped into him. [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV I don't know how close [01/18] PRV NGAISSONA were but all of us from CAR were like brothers so I would assume they would meet and exchange ideas, discuss what is happening in CAR and what can be done.

66. Bernard MOKOM was the *sous-prefet* of GAMBOULA, but because of the events there he had to leave. He is a former teacher in BANGUI who was later appointed as *sous-prefet* so I knew him as a high-ranking civil servant. [01/18] PRV BANGUI, he lived in GOBONGO. Bernard MOKOM has never given me any money.

67. Levy YAKITE was in YAOUNDE too. When I went to YAOUNDE, YAKITE left 2-3 days before me to BENIN or BURKINA FASO, [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV I forgot which neighbourhood of YAOUNDE he was staying in. [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

- 68.

[01/18] PRV



[01/18] PRV

69. Sebastian WENEZOU [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV He was the director of Territorial Management and Urbanism. [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

71. He left YAOUNDE after a week because he couldn't afford the life in exile. It was very expensive so he returned to BANGUI, mobilised with the Anti-Balaka and became one of their coordinators. [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV

72. When he returned to BANGUI, [01/18] PRV were not going well and as President DJOTODIA was travelling they were planning to barricade the airport. But the French wanted to keep the airport open and told WENEZOU to leave the airport so they (the French) could use it.

73. When WENEZOU first returned, [01/18] PRV with the group of YEKATOM, aka Rombhot, and Captain KAMEZOLAI near BIMBO. But then there was a division and NGREMANGOU, WENEZOU, and Sylvestre YAGOUZOU went to BOEING.

74. [01/18] PRV Dazoumi YALO [01/18] PRV. He is a former Liberator. He was an advisor to the President before and went into exile as well. The Seleka took him and his brother, Sani, and wanted to kill them but they managed to escape. I think they have all sorts of assets and a transport company in DOUALA. It was their home [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV Sani YALO was often traveling between DOUALA and France. They escaped BANGUI with the help of a policeman and



arrived in CONGO, and with the help of SASSOU they managed to go to BRAZZAVILLE, and Sani later to France.

75. There is no relationship at all between Dazoumi and NGAISSONA, there was a big divide between them. NGAISSONA has a big personality. Those who left for CAMEROON at the same time as the president, saw the second wave of us as traitors even though that was not the case and later on we would prove that it wasn't the case but that's how we were viewed.

76. GBANGOUMA and others fled after Bangui had fallen. The President left by helicopter, and others [01/18] PRV but it was closed. Some managed to cross the border. So those that reached Cameroon before us saw us as traitors for returning back to BANGUI.

77. The first wave realised what they were saying behind the backs of the second wave was not true. I told them in Cameroon we are all refugees and each should look after themselves. Some would say that if the YALO brothers were Muslims, DJOTODIA wouldn't have tortured them. A policeman helped them escape otherwise they would have been killed.

78. [01/18] PRV
[01/18] PRV he was in DOUALA and [01/18] PRV
[01/18] PRV He was only in DOUALA, in a rented place, and not in YAOUNDE. I don't know if he lived with anyone else. NGAYA was an ex liberator, part of the Presidential Guard [01/18] PRV

79. NGAIKOSSET was a Captain in the army and was trained in SENEGAL. He was also part of the Presidential Guard [01/18] PRV to CAMEROON for a few weeks [01/18] PRV in DOUALA. He was detained in CONGO-BRAZZAVILLE. After prison he came back to BANGUI, SAMBA PANZA was already in power by then. He was detained for a long time. I don't know why he was detained. [01/18] PRV
[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV GARAM-BOULAI

80. When I was in YAOUNDE I only went to GARAM-BOULAI once [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV



[01/18] PRV

81.

[01/18] PRV

82.

[01/18] PRV

83.

[01/18] PRV

84.

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV I have never heard that others in exile were preparing a coup. I don't know who could prepare a coup. These were just tall stories, people were just talking. To organize a coup you need money, personnel, weapons, and a country that backs you. If you are just singing under a mango tree with your machete that you want to organize a coup, you'd be better to tend the field with it.

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[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV



85. Then separately Cpl. SEREGAZA was arrested with his wife and brought to

[01/18] PRV

created problems for them and got them arrested. SEREGAZA later became a Comzone in BERBERATI. He was in BOUAR before that, and later died of illness in BERBERATI. I don't know SEREGAZA well, he [01/18] PRV in BOUAR at the time of the crisis.

86. Colonel MBOYA [01/18] PRV in the evening. He was head of the FACA [01/18] PRV. He wanted to go to YAOUNDE without permission but because he was well known, he was recognised and arrested. The FACA [01/18] PRV could move around, but only with permission from authorities.

87. While I was in CAMEROON, I never entered CAR. I had no interest in going to western CAR at the time. I would have been the first to want to chase away the Seleka but I had no means to do it. I never joined the Anti-Balaka and the FACA fighting together against the Seleka.

88. I knew things would end badly so I didn't want to join them. I managed one rebellion before and it was no mean feat. The Anti-Balaka started well, but I thought they would still end badly. Each person had their own vision. No one was thinking ahead. God gave me this hindsight.

5 December 2013 Phone Call [01/18] PRV

89. I was asked about phone calls I made [01/18] PRV while I was in Cameroon. [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

Some friends had sent us phone credit and we heard that the Anti-Balaka attack was planned for that day. [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV wanted to find out what was happening in BANGUI. We asked what equipment they had to attack BANGUI, what external help they had, and what countries would support them.

90. [01/18] PRV told us that the French said they would come to help when the Anti-Balaka attacked. [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV



91. There were rumours that the French would help with the rebellion but whether these were true or people were lying, I don't know. [01/18] PRV was saying the French would help, but if I were in his shoes, I would wait for the French to provide me with supplies before acting. I don't know why 5 December 2013 was chosen as the date of attack [01/18] PRV
92. When I asked [01/18] PRV about the equipment and weapons they used, he said they had nothing apart from a few AKs, but the Congolese would provide support. We said it was misleading and without any materiel they should forget about attacking [01/18] PRV agreed as well. The only one who didn't say anything was [01/18] PRV said if they refuse to listen and want to attack, just let them attack.
93. He was already Coordinator when I arrived to Cameroon. I know he was in charge of the Gobere group and Anti-Balaka came from everywhere. Those in ZONGO guided the whole thing and he was Coordinator. Maxim MOKOM [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV was closer to BANGUI.

94. [01/18] PRV
because he not into creating disorder. Once a meeting was organized with [01/18] PRV

Other phone calls

95. I was asked about other phone calls I made or received while I was in exile. We called many people at the time and I can't remember it all now. We called whoever we could reach. We made thousands of calls.
96. Our families were in BANGUI so we kept calling people. [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV
knew the attack was going to happen because we were in contact with BANGUI. Everyone knew about the attack.



97. [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV They had crossed from ZONGO and came to join the Anti-Balaka in BANGUI so it was in the middle of the offensive that [01/18] PRV they had makeshift weapons, a few AK-47s, and machetes. [01/18] PRV they didn't have enough weapons, they shouldn't attack.
98. DENAMGANAI was a Lieutenant in the FACA, [01/18] PRV GANAZOUI was also a Lieutenant. [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV We saw on TV that people were being killed in front of and inside the Amite hospital and bodies were strewn on the streets. They couldn't say anything.
99. [01/18] PRV they regrouped behind the BOY RABE hill (colline) and [01/18] PRV their objective was. [01/18] PRV plan to confront the enemy with machetes when the enemy have proper weapons. They decided they were going to attack and that was it. I don't know which tactics they employed because I wasn't present. I didn't give them any other advice.
100. I also spoke to [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV They were also asking if we can do something from where we were. I said no, everyone was in their little corner. By "little corner" I meant everyone was hiding somewhere.
101. They called me from BOSSANGO because that's where they could pick up a phone signal, but we had no more phone contact after that. The mobile network only worked in BOSSANGO at the time and they had to walk from GOBERE to pick up the phone signal in BOSSANGO. I didn't hear from them until after they reached BANGUI. I had no more contact with them after they were in GOBERE. They did not tell me about any clashes they might have had.
102. I believe that it's best to ask MOKOM about the GOBERE group because he was the leader of that group. I don't know anything about how or why MOKOM became the coordinator of the GOBERE group. I know MOKOM was the coordinator of the group but I don't know how they organised.
103. MOKOM, as the Coordinator, was controlling everything at the beginning, so perhaps also YEKATOM's group. However, when they came to BANGUI and



everyone started tasting the honey, they wanted to taste more so groups started dividing into subgroups.

104. At the time I was not in contact with YEKATOM but I heard about him on the news. I didn't hear anything about YEKATOM at the time and [01/18] PRV did not mention anything to me about him.

105. The Anti-Balaka were organised all over the territory to attack everywhere at the same time. Our country is small and we all have each other's phone numbers so information passes around easily over the phone. There are chiefs in all these areas, hailing from the different regions. Some of them knew Presidents of youth and they would exchange phone numbers, and they'd gather to create bureaus and mobilise people. Anti-Balaka groups attacked BOUAR, YALOKÉ, BAORO, BODA, DAMARA, BOSSEMBELE, BOSSEMPELE, CANTONIER, maybe even BERBERATI. Groups were forming and trying to coordinate an attack at the same time, but they didn't all happen at the same time, other attacks happened later. I don't know why some attacks occurred later. They wanted to attack at the same time, but I don't know why they didn't all happen at the same time. MOKOM was organizing all the attacks from ZONGO.

106. [01/18] PRV
[01/18] PRV NDALE and those from CANTONIER joined together organised to attack BOUAR. On the day of their attack [01/18] PRV
[01/18] PRV

107. There are three NDALEs. There was General NDALE [01/18] PRV who was a chief of the Anti-Balaka in BOUAR, although I don't remember his first name. From what I heard, Gen. NDALE is a big boss in the area, but he doesn't create much trouble anymore. The younger brother, Adamou NDALE, is an intellectual and a collector trying to set up his mining business again. Adamou is in BOUAR [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV Ibrahim is the third brother. He left everything as well and is involved in mining. They're still in BOUAR, but since the signing of the 3R agreement they mostly tend their fields and their gold and diamond mines.

108. [01/18] PRV
[01/18] PRV He was at PK12 after the attack on BANGUI. I can't remember if he called me before the attack on BANGUI. I don't know where he came from, but I know he participated in the BANGUI attack.



109. [01/18] PRV

Zaire. KAMEZOLAI was arrested, they wanted to kill him so he escaped to Zaire.

[01/18] PRV Only later I learned he came back to BANGUI.

110. I may have had contact with [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV Our army is quite small so we all know each other.

111. I may have been in contact with [01/18] PRV when I returned to BANGUI. He may have called to confirm that I was back. Many people did this. [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV He was a good soldier because he rebelled against what was happening in the country. He had been detained by the Seleka and fled to Congo.

112. [01/18] PRV I'm not sure of his position, he is either an ex-minister or advisor. He was a Deputy Coordinator to NGAISSONA at some point. If there were events in the 4th arr. [01/18] PRV heard anything and if it was true. I never met him in CAMEROON. When he came back from FRANCE I heard he would greet colleagues in DOUALA but I never saw him in CAMEROON.

113. [01/18] PRV He remained in BANGUI. [01/18] PRV At one point the Seleka wanted to destroy NGAISSONA's house and together with NAMSIO and Aporte NGAYA, [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV and the Seleka emptied the warehouse over 2-3 weeks. NAMSIO and [01/18] PRV events in BANGUI. NGAYA is now the *chargé de mission* at the Assembly.

114. When I was in Cameroon, [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

115. [01/18] PRV

somewhere. This was before 5 December. He did not go to GOBERE, he joined the group with ANDJILO and BOY RABE behind the hill toward GOBONGO and BOY-RABE. [01/18] PRV



116. [01/18] PRV
[01/18] PRV Douze Puissances, EMOTION, and WENEZOUÏ are not like other Anti-Balaka. They were not implicated in disorder like the others.

117. I knew Sylvestre YAGOUZOU who is dead now, [01/18] PRV I didn't know he was with the Anti-Balaka until I saw him in BANGUI. He became an Anti-Balaka coordinator in BOEING. [01/18] PRV He died a month later. If he was alive today maybe he would understand [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV He went to BRAZZAVILLE for the talks and [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV and a few days later I was surprised to find out that he died. His death is complicated. Many people died in a similar way. In CAR you can't take things by force or kill people or you will also end up losing your life.

118. [01/18] PRV ZIMBALOU or Francis YALIGAZA or YALIMINDE. [01/18] PRV Corporal MAZIMBELET who died at the gendarmerie. MAZIMBELET came from BATANGAFO and joined ANDJILLO. They organised themselves and came to BANGUI on foot. I was not in touch with him at the time. I didn't know ANDJILLO before he came down to BANGUI.

119. I knew people from the Provinces and sometimes called them. I was in contact with

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV There are Muslims there to this day and there's no problem, like in BOUAR. In BOUAR there is a Muslim neighbourhood and that's where they live. The big problem is here in BANGUI.

120. I was asked about calls with [01/18] PRV but I don't remember him. I was told that my phone number [01/18] PRV was in contact with that of [01/18] PRV six times on November 1st, 2013, but I do not remember him. I have been using this same phone number all throughout. There were many people calling me when I was in CAMEROON. Some of them I knew and others I didn't. Others might have heard of me and tried to contact me. I can't remember what they all wanted.

121. [01/18] PRV
There were so many phone calls. Most of them would have been to find out the news of what was happening. [01/18] PRV
[01/18] PRV



[01/18] PRV

122. [01/18] PRV but I don't remember with whom. It would have been just to check on the situation there. I never contacted anyone in BERBERATI, BOZOUM, BODA, or GUEN.

123. I was asked if I used the phone number [01/18] PRV, but I can't remember. I had a few phone numbers in CAMEROON - [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

Anti-Balaka leaders in the Provinces

124. I was asked about Anti-Balaka leaders in the Provinces. Aside from the NDALE brothers [01/18] PRV Michel BELLO. He is still in BOUAR. He abandoned all activities and returned to mining. The NDALEs and BELLO are all civilians and Anti-Balaka.

125. [01/18] PRV Armel EMTENOU from BOUAR. He is at the Ministry. He's the son of BOZIZE's older brother, Eusebe EMTENOU. He was also FACA, and a captain today. He was in the Anti-Balaka and went to DRC when the President left in March 2013.

126. Jules PESSERE was an Anti-Balaka in BOUAR. [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV He was head of security at the CAR Embassy in Cameroon. He was at the border at BELOKO and came to BOUAR a year before coming to BANGUI. He is now in BANGUI. The FACA and Anti-Balaka fought together near the border crossing between CANTONIER and BELOKO and he fought there with them, and then when they attacked BOUAR.

127. [01/18] PRV OULLIBONA was active in CANTONIER and BOUAR events too, and afterwards came to BANGUI. He is in BANGUI now.

128. Steve YAMBETE [01/18] PRV I think he left Congo went to DOUALA and then to GARAM-BOULAI because his family is there.

[01/18] PRV

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Page 22 of 32

CAR-OTP-2078-0080



[01/18] PRV His father was sous- prefet in BOUAR and owned property in GARAM BOULAI. [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV YAMBETE stayed in GARAM BOULAI during all the events. [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV he was in GARAM BOULAI.

129.

[01/18] PRV

Return to BANGUI

130. I do not remember when I returned to BANGUI but it should be in my passport. DJOTODIA was still the President, but two weeks later DJOTODIA went to NDJAMENA and resigned.

131. I came back to BANGUI by myself. BANGUI was a hotspot at the time so my family [01/18] PRV The whole population was taking refuge by the airport at the time. The FACA were also all hiding and trying to protect their families at the time. I stayed there for 1 or 2 months and then we went back to our neighbourhood in BANGUI. I would not have come back if it was not for my family.

132. I returned to BANGUI because the cost of living is high in exile. You have to pay for everything and you don't have family and friends to help. My children were still in BANGUI and I knew I left them behind and it was hard to sleep knowing this so I was obliged to return.

133.

[01/18] PRV

134. As FACA, we had no means to do anything, but the wish of any soldier, including me, would have been to do something about the situation. The country was divided at the time and each group had its own General or self-appointed Colonel and each group was involved in stealing and killing. NGAISSONA and others came and appointed themselves as leaders and coordinators, but there were many people with many weapons all over the place and it was difficult to control them.

135. I don't know how NGAISSONA became the coordinator and if he financed the groups. When I saw those groups and their actions, I spoke to NGAISSONA about it but he could do nothing. Those groups continued to do whatever they wanted. He had already proclaimed himself a coordinator and couldn't backtrack. The



international community also recognised him as the coordinator and everyone else so he could not distance himself from these acts. NGAISSONA received lots of people, I would talk to him for 5 minutes when I saw him but I don't know what other people were telling him. I talked to NGAISSONA about the actions his elements were carrying out. He had already proclaimed himself the Coordinator by this point when I spoke to him in BANGUI. In CAMEROON I didn't even know he was the coordinator of the Anti-Balaka, it was a surprise to me when I found out.

136. God can be my witness that I foresaw everything that was happening. I said the Seleka would not stay in power more than a year. When I came back from exile I saw the Anti-Balaka actions and told some of them to respect humanitarian law because they will end up dead or in prison. I knew all along that things would end badly.

Reunification of FACA in BANGUI

137. [01/18] PRV

138. [01/18] PRV

139. When SAMBA-PANZA issued an announcement in April 2014 for the FACA to return to service, all the companies gathered at ENAM military base in BANGUI. There were no military orders before this; the communique was the first one so all the soldiers went to the base. There I saw many FACA members I had not seen in a while.

140. FACA, Anti-Balaka, Seleka, and FACA in exile [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV all met at this gathering. Other FACA members were in Senegal, France, Congo, and Cameroon, where they received refugee status and never returned to CAR.

141. [01/18] PRV one FACA in BOSSEMBELE who later joined the Seleka and killed a lot of brothers in arms. [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV meeting that SAMBA PANZA called. [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV There was a lot of yearning for revenge but later there was much



reconciliation so now we are all working together. My enemy is the person shooting at me. [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

142. It was total disorder prior to this because both the Seleka and the Anti-Balaka were still present in BANGUI. Everyone was on edge and killing each other. The leaders of both sides had a hard time managing their men. Anti-Balaka chiefs such as KONATE, KOKATE, and WENEZOUÏ maybe managed their small group but the other groups still went about causing destruction.
143. There were some FACA who were commanded by the civilians in the Anti-Balaka groups, there were others who had nothing to do with either the Seleka or the Anti-Balaka, and others who participated on both sides. Captain Vianin SEMDIRO [01/18] PRV Lieutenant BETIKOUDOU, and Lieutenant TRIBUNAL were also neutral FACA members. They [01/18] PRV never got involved in anything for the same reasons that I didn't.
144. When Seleka came the weapons were spread throughout the neighbourhoods and even the traders became Generals. When the Anti-Balaka came no one was in control and there was great disorder. With my vision, even if the Anti-Balaka were off to a good start, it would still end badly, there was no thinking ahead. This is what happened to both the Seleka and the Anti-Balaka.

The Anti-Balaka

145. The AB were not new to CAR. Previously they were Anti-Saragina. Saragina is an Arabic word. It means "we've been robbed". There were groups of bandits ambushing roads, and groups that formed to go after them. Sometimes the police and military that were going after them were also called Anti-Saragina. It's the same group as Anti-Balaka. It was the same people that formed the Anti-Saragina as the Anti-Balaka. Anti-Saragina, Anti-Balaka, Self-defence groups; that's all the same.
146. There is at the moment a Peuhl group in NANA-MAMBERE calling themselves Siriri. I heard about Siriri at the time but I don't know about it since I wasn't there.
147. FACA fled and eventually organised themselves against the Seleka. It's a question of survival and some FACA would join up with the Anti-Balaka. To me the Anti-Balakas are only civilians. The small groups would join up and consolidate to survive as a bigger group. The big group would then be called Anti-Balaka. These groups practice traditions a lot. The tradition includes communicating with ancestors and wearing gris-gris. Some FACA joined the Anti-Balaka through rituals and others joined forces with them.



148. I was already in CAMEROON when I heard about the Anti-Balaka. I heard they formed in GOBERE towards BOSSANGO and YEKATOM's group was in MBAIKI.
149. MOKOM was a police commander. When the Anti-Balaka first started there were no FACA officers, only corporals and caporal chefs. It's only after KAMEZOLAI was captured and escaped and joined YEKATOM's group that you had high-ranking FACA in the Anti-Balaka.
150. The objective was to chase away DJOTODIA from power which also meant chasing away the Seleka. Civilians were killed on both sides. It was the acts of the Seleka that triggered this problem. The Seleka didn't spare anyone and the traders took up the arms, so when the Anti-Balaka came their sons had already been killed so it resulted in a spirit of revenge. Muslim civilians were killed in this spirit of revenge.
151. [01/18] PRV Anti-Balaka that if you want to correct errors and bad acts committed in the past you can't have the spirit of revenge. If you're guided by this spirit you would lose all the reasons for your actions but the Anti-Balaka didn't understand. I once heard a Sangaris officer saying that if the Anti-Balaka ever took power they would kill everyone even more than the Seleka had done because they were mixing everyone and they lacked control. In my neighbourhood you can't drive a motorbike because they stop you and take away everything. They said they came to chase away Seleka and save their families, but then they stop people and ask for money and if you don't have any, they kill you. I take this all to be banditry. And that is the reason why both the Seleka and the Anti-Balaka lost.
152. The Anti-Balaka did not [01/18] PRV We FACA [01/18] PRV and the Anti-Balaka did not get along. While in exile, those who became Anti-Balaka after crossing the border were threatened by us and thought we wanted to take their places. After we returned to BANGUI, the Anti-Balaka would not even greet us. In BOY-RABE the Anti-Balaka put Captain Olivier GBANGOUMA (he is now a Major) against a wall and tried to shoot him. ANDJILO and his brother Dieudonne shot him. They stole GBANGOUMA's younger sister's motorbike so they tried to shoot him when he went to get it back.
153. Sometimes the Anti-Balaka would call us but we would always tell them not to kill and loot. As a soldier, I'm trained in humanitarian law but from the start there was no dignity in what the Anti-Balaka were doing and right from the start we did not get on well. We told them that what they did was not good. I mean the killings, lootings, the torture.
154. ANDJILO [01/18] PRV
[01/18] PRV Sergeant



[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV On that same day ANDJILO killed his wife and two aides-de-camp, and wounded several others. [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV He went to BOUCA a week after this and was arrested by MINUSCA.

155. ANDJILO and his younger brother tried to kill NGAISSONA several times.

[01/18] PRV ANDJILO and his younger brother shot at NGAISSONA's house, but he was not there [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV ANDJILO does this because he drinks heavily. [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV This does not mean I am aligned to NGAISSONA but he called me and I went to help. I only do my duty as a soldier and do not join one group or the other.

156. The Anti-Balaka wondered [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV I am a soldier and I do not belong to any political party and just want to do my duty. There have been many presidents in CAR during my time as a soldier. People everywhere in the country supported BOZIZE. DJOTODIA was a good president, but his ministers got him in trouble.

157. Any rebellion needs a good leader but this rebellion was civilian and we heard that many of the high-ranking military personnel who joined them were killed on the way, so it was a rebellion without a brain and no one to control the elements. For example, *caporal-chef* DEDANE was killed by ANDJILO [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV he did not like disorder, so he started disarming the civilians in his group and that is why he was killed. Sergeant MOKOFIO was also killed by ANDJILO.

158. In the beginning MOKOM was saying he was the leader, but when NGAISSONA came back he said he was the leader, and YEKATOM was also a leader so it was a quarrel between chiefs. In the beginning the power was on the street to be taken and despite all this fighting no one could effectively take power. [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

159. The Anti-Balaka were armed with machetes, but they also retrieved weapons from the Seleka after fighting them. The traditional healers would also give the Anti-Balaka powers against bullets and machetes. When traditional healers told them not to steal, they did not steal in the beginning and that is why they were successful in



getting weapons from the enemy. Subsequently they started to steal and the movement was ultimately not successful.

160. When I came back to BANGUI the Sangaris had already started their operation. The Sangaris managed to calm the situation, it was not the Anti-Balaka. There was still a lot of trouble in the neighbourhood in BOY-RABE. ANDJILO, 12 Puissances, and MAZIMBELET were all big bosses in the area and reigned as ComZones [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV There was much delinquency there that I would not be able to tell you everything. 12 Puissances and MAZIMBELET never gave me problems or tried to kill me.

161. Olivier GBANGOUMA was "Enemy Number 1" for the Anti-Balaka because he did not join them and did not accept their behaviour. The Anti-Balaka considered both

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

The Anti-Balaka failed to take power and started getting arrested so they realised that all the advice given to them was starting to come true.

162. I noticed the difference in BANGUI when I returned from exile. Everything is wasted, everything is fucked up, the city itself. Some friends I managed to find, others were dead, others I couldn't find any trace of. Houses I spent time in before have now disappeared. Houses all over the city were destroyed, businesses too, such as the cattle market at PK13, some mosques and churches, and this is always a loss for the country. There are less people living in BANGUI now.

[01/18] PRV

163.

[01/18] PRV

164.

[01/18] PRV

165. KOUDEMON was a Captain at the time and now he is a Major in the Gendarmerie.

[01/18] PRV



[01/18] PRV

166.

[01/18] PRV

167. BETIKOUDOU also had problems with the Seleka at the time so he fled into the bush and was tending his field. There are fields behind BOY-RABE hill and that is where he was. [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

168. Vianin SEMDIRO [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV SEMDIRO left CAR and went to BRAZZAVILLE when the Seleka arrived. The Seleka were orchestrating his arrest even in BRAZZAVILLE so he fled to YAOUNDE, CAMEROON.

169. SEMDIRO came back to BANGUI together with KOUDEMON [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV SEMDIRO was not part of the group that was arrested in GARAM-BOULAI. He stayed in CAMEROON at the time and didn't go anywhere else.

170. [01/18] PRV

Closing Procedure

171. 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.

172. 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

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Page 29 of 32

CAR-OTP-2078-0087



Statement of P-2027

exception to the principle of public hearings, the judges may apply protective measures to those testifying if circumstances require.

173. The investigators informed me of the protective measures that may apply during and after the investigation and/or trial proceedings.

174. 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.

175. I have given the answers to the questions of my own free will.

176. There has not been any form of coercion, duress, threat, promise or inducement which has influenced my account.

177. I have no complaints about the way I was treated during this interview.

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[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

Page 30 of 32

CAR-OTP-2078-0088



WITNESS ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This statement has been read over to me in the 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:

[01/18] PRV

Dated:



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 [01/18] PRV 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 [01/18] PRV who appeared to have heard and understood my translation of this statement.
5. [01/18] PRV 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.

Signed: [01/18] PRV _____
Dated: [01/18] PRV _____
