

Statement of [01/18] PRV

WITNESS STATEMENT

WITNESS INFORMATION:

Last Name: [01/18] PRV

Gender: Male

First Name: [01/18] PRV

Father's Name: [01/18] PRV

Other names used: None

Mother's Name: [01/18] PRV
[01/18] PRV

Place of Birth: CARNOT

National ID No: [01/18] PRV

Date of Birth: [01/18] PRV

Nationality(s): Central African Republic

Ethnicity: GBAYA

Religion: Christian

Language(s) Spoken: French and Sango

Language(s) Written: French and Sango

Language(s) Used in Interview: French and English

Occupation: [01/18] PRV

Place of Interview: BANGUI, CAR

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

19/06/2018; 13:50 –16:30

20/06/2018; 11:00- 15:30

21/06/2018; 10:30- 15:45

22/06/2018; 09:30-13:45

23/06/2018; 10:45- 14:20

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

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[01/18] PRV

CAR-OTP-2080-0884



Statement of [01/18] PRV

Names of all persons present during interview:

19/06/2018- 22/06/2018: Associate Investigator [01/18] PRV Associate Investigator [01/18] PRV Interpreter [01/18] PRV and witness [01/18] PRV

23/06/2018: Associate Investigator [01/18] PRV Associate Investigator [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV Interpreter [01/18] PRV and witness [01/18] PRV

Signature(s): [01/18] PRV [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 with the Office of The Prosecutor (OTP) of the International Criminal Court (ICC). I was introduced to [01/18] PRV and [01/18] PRV and I was told that they are interpreters 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 English and interpreted into French. I fully understand and speak French.

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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.
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 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 Information and Educational Background

12. I was born in CARNOT in January [01/18] PRV I do not know my exact day of birth but it is in January. I am married and have [01/18] PRV children. My father, [01/18] PRV and my mother, [01/18] PRV were both from CARNOT and they are both deceased.
13. I attended primary school in CARNOT and secondary school in [01/18] PRV a town located about 50km from [01/18] PRV



Statement of [01/18] PRV

Professional Background [01/18] PRV

14. After my secondary school [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

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CARNOT

26. CARNOT is both a town and a Sub Prefecture in the Prefecture of MAMBÈRE KADEÏ. The town of CARNOT has 3 districts (arrondissements). Before the conflict the town of CARNOT and the surrounding villages had a



population of 87,000 inhabitants. This figure was the result of a census which took place between 2009 and 2010. I do not know the population of CARNOT town exclusively.

27. For the purposes of this census, specific forms were distributed to all the Chefs de quartiers to fill in information about the population of their quartiers. The collected information included data on the following: name, age, sex, marital status, number of children, ethnicity and religion. The figures were collated and added up to 87,000 inhabitants. 15% of this population were Muslims and 85% Christians.
28. This census was organized at the national level by the Ministry of the Interior and Territorial Administration. The results of the census were kept at the Town Hall of CARNOT. Copies of the results were also given to the Sub-Prefect, the Prefect and the Minister of the Interior and Territorial Administration.
29. Before the conflict there was no distinction between Christians and Muslims in CARNOT. The two communities co-existed harmoniously and there were inter-marriages between them. All the quartiers in CARNOT had a mixed population except for quartier Aoudou PACCO, in the 3rd arrondissement, which was predominately Muslim. The quartier was named after its first Chef, Aoudou PACCO, who was Muslim and father to former Member of Parliament Ibrahim PACCO. Aoudou PACCO is now deceased. The current Chef de quartier of Aoudou PACCO is SOULEYMAN. I do not have his contact details.
30. There were 4 mosques in CARNOT including a well frequented central mosque which was in the quartier Aoudou PACCO. The following are the other three mosques; NGAGUÉ Mosque in the 1st arrondissement, Mosque of quartier DONOUM and Mosque of quartier ZAWA, both in the 2nd arrondissement. Mr. KONY is one of the Imams of CARNOT. He became Imam after the conflict. He is in CARNOT but I do not have his contact details.
31. I am not sure what the population of CARNOT after the conflict is. I know that there was an electoral census that took place before the 2016 elections but it only included eligible voters.



The Seleka in CARNOT

32. I was in BANGUI [01/18] PRV when the Seleka arrived in CARNOT. They were composed of different groups of people including CAR citizens and mercenaries from other countries. I could not return to CARNOT immediately after [01/18] PRV because the Seleka had taken over BANGUI. I

[01/18] PRV

situation calmed down I should go back to CARNOT. Meanwhile, I kept contact with [01/18] PRV in CARNOT to let them know about my situation and also to advise them to remain calm.

33. I returned to CARNOT about 2 months after the Seleka had taken over BANGUI. A couple of days after I arrived in CARNOT, [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV

34. I should mention that the Seleka who were in CARNOT were more moderate than the Seleka elsewhere like in BODA and BOZOUM, who killed indiscriminately. For example some people fled from BOZOUM and BODA to CARNOT. I remember one Chef de quartier from BOZOUM, whose name I cannot remember, who came to seek refuge in CARNOT. He told the Chef de quartier of DONOUM, whose name I cannot remember, that he fled BOZOUM because of the violence of the Seleka there. We gave him a place to stay in CARNOT.

35. The situation was relatively calm in CARNOT but there were few killings. For example, one day the Seleka killed 2 or 3 young men in quartier MBONET near the bus station located close to the Administrative centre. The Seleka threw the bodies over Mambere Bridge into the river. I came to know about this because it was publicly known in the town. People were afraid and were fleeing. We had a meeting with the religious leaders, [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV and we talked about this incident and denounced this violence of the Seleka.



Statement of [01/18] PRV

36. I think it was on 24th February 2014 that the Seleka killed a young man named [01/18] PRV at the bus station around 3 or 4 pm. I do not know why they killed him. I cannot specifically remember who came to inform me about this

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

37. Whenever there was such violence

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

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[01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV

violence and what could be done to stop it. The Seleka leader, Col. AMINE wanted peace and did not condone killings. He said during the meetings that the Seleka should not be killing people.

The Anti-Balaka in CARNOT

38. When President DJOTODIA resigned, the Seleka were given a time frame within which to leave the Central African Republic. I learned this information from various media reports including from TV5. When the Seleka left, I heard that some Christians started destroying houses belonging to Muslims and that they were even killing Muslims. This happened in BANGUI, BODA and BOZOUM. I heard someone speak on either radio Ndeke Luka or the CAR national radio saying that Mosques should be destroyed. I cannot remember the name or anything else about this person.

39. A couple of days before the Anti-Balaka arrived in CARNOT, I heard rumours that they (the Anti-Balaka) were in the bush 10 to 15 km away from CARNOT. I thought of raising awareness in the community in order to prevent violence. For this reason [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

negotiate with the Anti-Balaka to avoid attacks.

40. The following pastors were representing the religious authorities of the town:

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

([01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV). I do not remember which Chefs de quartiers were present in the gathering that day. [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

3 -5 religious representatives to go and meet the

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[01/18] PRV

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Anti-Balaka in the bush. I do not remember the names of these religious representatives. The representatives did not manage to meet the Anti-Balaka because the Anti-Balaka had already changed their location.

41. Later I heard rumours that the Anti-Balaka were coming from the direction of the airdrome of CARNOT. Some Christian religious leaders- including [01/18] PRV came to [01/18] PRV to discuss how we could negotiate with the Anti-Balaka to avoid crimes being committed in CARNOT. At this time I had not heard of any specific crimes committed by the Anti-Balaka but the religious authorities had concerns and this is why they came to me.
42. On 3rd February 2014, around 9 am I saw the Anti-Balaka coming towards the administrative centre of CARNOT. I remember the specific date because I had kept it in my agenda. I [01/18] PRV met with some religious leaders who had gathered there. I told them that we needed to speak with the Anti-Balaka in a diplomatic way.
43. As the Anti-Balaka were approaching in a column formation, I stood in the middle of the road which is between the Police and Gendarmerie station on one side and the Court House on the other side. [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV There were also some Police officers and Gendarmes standing outside by their offices. I cannot remember how many of us and how many Police officers and Gendarmes were there.
44. The Anti-Balaka carried handmade weapons, knives and blunt weapons. They wore civilian clothes and had their faces painted with charcoal so that we would not recognise them. They wore gris-gris around their necks and chest. The gris-gris were little amulets stitched together with animal skin and cloth which they chained together and wore for protection.
45. I knew that they were Anti-Balaka because of the way they were dressed and because they were wearing gris-gris and were carrying handmade weapons. I also saw people running in fear and saying that the Anti-Balaka were coming.
46. As they approached the office of the Gendarmerie they pointed a handmade weapon at us. I signalled them to come towards my direction and said "*come my children*", in order to keep them calm. They came and surrounded us. They were about 15 of them. There were probably more of them hiding in the



bush but I am not sure. Some fell on the ground saying that they were hungry and sick, while others were crying.

47. A couple of them, however, were aggressive and one pointed his gun at [01/18] PRV went on his knees and raised his hands pleading with them not to kill us. I also raised my hands up and asked them to calm down and told them that we would help the sick and we will also feed them. We directed them to a shaded area close by where they sat.

48. I went back [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV I saw some of the Anti-Balaka elements dragging and beating a young man on the road in front of the gendarmerie. I do not know who this young man was. This happened in the presence of Police officers, gendarmes and the rest of us. We tried to stop them but they raised their weapons towards us. The Police officers and the gendarmes were also afraid to stop the Anti-Balaka.

49. Later on the same day I saw a body near the roundabout and there were some bystanders around it. The roundabout was about 300 metres from the road where we were initially standing. I was on my way to get provisions for the Anti-Balaka with the Sub-Prefect and we did not stop at the roundabout to see the body. I believe that the body was of the same man that was dragged around by the Anti-Balaka earlier but I am not sure about it. The Red Cross might have retrieved his body later. I do not know who the young man who was killed was.

50. The Anti-Balaka group, which was mostly comprised of youths from CARNOT, was led by Aimè ZAOROYANGA. He was the one giving orders and controlling the group. That was obvious from the meetings that we had later [01/18] PRV when he was telling the other Anti-Balaka how to behave. He later died of natural causes. I think he died in 2016. AYUBA was also one of the Anti-Balaka elements. I heard this from rumours but also from information received from the Police and Gendarmerie. He was later killed in CARNOT at about 2017 because of settling of scores.

51. Barthelemy NAMSENMO was also one of the Anti-Balaka leaders in CARNOT. I know that because he gathered a list of all the Anti-Balaka elements in CARNOT and gave them to the Gendarmerie. Barthelemy NAMSENMO discouraged the other Anti-Balaka from destroying Muslim houses. [01/18] PRV



Statement of [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV He now works with the Muslims for social cohesion. He is from CARNOT but I have not seen him recently. I do not have his contact details.

52. [01/18] PRV market near a bus station in CARNOT to ask some butchers to provide the Anti-Balaka with some meat to prevent them from attacking the quartiers in order to get food. The next day we got meat for the Anti-Balaka from some other butchers at the central market of CARNOT. We tried to control the Anti-Balaka by providing them with food and medicine. The market sellers were Christian and they provided the food for free as a way of keeping the Anti-Balaka calm and the town safe. The Anti-Balaka stayed for the first two days on the veranda of the Court House in the centre of CARNOT and they were later based near the GBAYA market close to the aerodrome.

53. The local authorities, including the Sub-Prefect, the Christian religious leaders [01/18] PRV asked the Anti-Balaka not to attack or destroy houses. [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV 8] PRV

the Anti-Balaka to guard houses with high value belonging to Muslims to prevent looting. Later, some of them started guarding houses, including the house of Ali BABOLO. I do not know who the Anti-Balaka guarding Ali BABOLO's house were. I do not know whether the Anti-Balaka were being paid to guard these houses. It is possible that they were paid but this would be arranged between the owners of the houses and the Anti-Balaka and I am not aware of that.

54. A few days after the initial arrival of the Anti-Balaka in CARNOT, some more Anti-Balaka from surrounding towns and other cities from the North CAR arrived in CARNOT in great numbers. I believe that some of them were known to the people of CARNOT as they were from areas around. I do not know any of the Anti-Balaka from this 2nd group.

55. I did not see the 2nd group of the Anti-Balaka arrive but Aimé ZAOROYANGA [01/18] PRV The Town Hall had called for a meeting with the Anti-Balaka and the religious leaders to encourage the Anti-Balaka not to commit crimes but to protect the town from bandits. [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV



56. Few days later I learnt that there were some 3 or 4 bodies in Abou PANGA's house. Abou PANGA was an important Muslim of CARNOT who had done a lot for the town. I do not know the date when the killings happened and I cannot remember the date when the bodies were discovered but it was after the Seleka had left CARNOT and after the 3rd February 2014. I do not have further information about this incident or about the victims.

57. Abou PANGA ([01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV) was in BANGUI when this incident took place at his house. He was a businessman and a diamond collector and he used to go to BANGUI frequently either for his business or for medical appointments. He did not return to CARNOT due to the insecurity, I believe, but he went to BERTOUA, CAMEROON. I learnt recently that he died of natural causes about 4-6 weeks ago.

58. I believe that the Red Cross must have collected the bodies from Abou PANGA's house. I say that because it was the Red Cross and MSF who were collecting bodies during the conflict. I do not have further details about this incident or about the victims because I did not get a report from the Police or the Gendarmerie. I believe the Gendarmerie would have information about it. I cannot remember the name of the Deputy Brigadier commander of the Gendarmerie of CARNOT but his phone numbers are [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV

59. [01/18] PRV

60. There were no representatives from the Muslim community [01/18] PRV because [01/18] PRV This is because some of the Muslim leaders had fled and others had sought refuge at the Catholic Church Parish. [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

Anti-Balaka coming from all different places to CARNOT and we were afraid that they might attack the Muslims.



61.

[01/18] PRV

62. The investigators asked me how it was possible that I had no details about these killings that took place in CARNOT [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV I told them that the Police and Gendarmerie did not report these crimes [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

63. I should also mention that when I talked to OTP investigators on the phone on 02 June 2018, I said that there were a lot crimes committed by the Anti-Balaka in CARNOT. This was a bit of an exaggeration because I only know of the incident in Abou PANGA's house and the young man who was dragged and later killed by the Anti-Balaka. I believe that this man was Muslim but I am not sure about it.

64. I do not know of any crimes of rape committed by the Anti-Balaka. I said to the investigators I talked with over the phone that [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV nothing to do with crimes of rape by the Anti-Balaka. [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV talking to them in order to prevent them from going into the quartiers as we suspected that they might commit crimes.

65. The investigators showed me an open source report by MSF, titled, "Central African Republic: Extrêmes violences et tensions à Carnot", dated 11 February 2014 and registered under CAR-OTP-2001-2247 (Annex 2). The report is about crimes by the Anti-Balaka in CARNOT. I can confirm that I have heard about the Anti-Balaka blocking the aerodrome to prevent the MSF from evacuating injured Muslims to BANGUI for treatment. The MISCA and the gendarmerie informed me about this. I do not have any other information or recollection of this incident.

66. A couple of days after the [01/18] PRV the Anti-Balaka had captured 5-10 Muslims with the intention of killing them. [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV



from BOUAR. He is not in CARNOT anymore and he did not stay long in the town. He was causing trouble by asking people for money and by stealing things. He was based in quartier [01/18] PRV

67. I do not know how many elements he had but when we met him he was with 3-4 of his men. Some of his men were dressed in civilian and others were partially dressed in military uniforms. They were carrying handmade weapons and knives and they were wearing gris-gris. We pleaded with him and he said he would free the captured Muslims but not immediately. Later on that same day he freed the Muslims and they went back to their houses.
68. Some of them were members of the [01/18] PRV family and they returned to the [01/18] PRV compound. One of them was named [01/18] PRV and he is now in CAMEROON. I do not have his contact details. I do not remember whether a ransom was paid for their release. Apart from quartier [01/18] PRV I do not think that other Anti-Balaka groups had bases in other quarters in CARNOT.

Displacement of Muslims

69. Before the departure of the Seleka from CARNOT, I noticed that some Muslims were scared and wanted to leave CARNOT. [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV ([01/18] PRV) told me he wanted to leave because of the insecurity in the town. [01/18] PRV is Muslim. I do not know exactly why he felt insecure. He is now travelling between CHAD, CAMEROON and NIGERIA.

70. When I realized that the Muslims were scared and wanted to leave [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

71. I believe that the Muslims of CARNOT were scared because they heard that Muslims were attacked in BANGUI and also in many other places around



the country. We did not know who was attacking the Muslims but we heard rumours that it was the Christian population.

72. I know that few Muslims in CARNOT connived with the Seleka. I observed that some Muslims were always with the Seleka, and others looked after them by providing them with food and accommodation. The [01/18] PRV families, for example, had conspired with the Seleka. [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV When the Seleka left their houses were destroyed. [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV houses belonging to the [01/18] PRV and a small mosque [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV were all destroyed. Their houses were located in [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV I believe the houses and the mosque were destroyed by the Anti-Balaka but I am not sure [01/18] PRV is now in CHAD. I do not have contact details of any of these Muslims.
73. Soon after the arrival of the Anti-Balaka on 3 February 2014, some Muslims of CARNOT wanted to stay in their houses [01/18] PRV For example, [01/18] PRV not to leave CARNOT and he decided to [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV Later on he left his house and went to the Catholic Church Parish as the situation got worse.
74. As the conflict worsened, the Cameroonian contingent of MISCA, who had come to protect the town, recommended that all Muslims should go to the Catholic Church Parish to seek refuge. The MISCA arrived not long after the 1st Anti-Balaka group arrived in CARNOT on 03 February 2014.
75. They were headed by a Lieutenant whose name I cannot remember. They stayed for about 6 to 8 months and after that they were replaced by another MISCA Cameroonian contingent headed by Captain AMBASSA. This second Cameroonian contingent came as part of MISCA and while they were based in CARNOT, MISCA changed into MINUSCA and they changed their African Union green berets and helmets for the UN blue berets and helmets. They also stayed for about 7 to 8 months.
76. Muslims, including those from BODA, GAZI and other towns who had fled to CARNOT, moved to the Catholic Church Parish with the help of [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV and the Cameroonian contingent of MISCA. I do not know how many Muslims moved to the Church [01/18] PRV



[01/18] PRV
[01/18] PRV Muslims who
were coming and leaving from the Catholic Church Parish.

77.

[01/18] PRV
There was nothing bad really happening in town at that time but there were a lot of rumours that the Anti-Balaka were going to attack the Muslims at the Parish. [01/18] PRV

78. MISCA suggested that all the Muslims should move to the Catholic Church Parish because they did not have enough soldiers to protect all the Muslims. There was no real attack of Muslims at the time but MISCA suggested that the Muslims should move to the Catholic Church Parish. I do not know from what the MISCA was protecting the Muslims. The decision for the movement of the Muslims was taken by MISCA [01/18] PRV
[01/18] PRV

79. Before MISCA took this decision some of the Muslims had already fled to CAMEROON and other places while others stayed in their houses in CARNOT. Yet others fled to a small forest at the back of the quartier Aoudou PACCO. It was in an enclosure where cattle were kept and it had some huts closer to the quartier. When the MISCA learnt that there were Muslims in the forest, they went to fetch them. There was exchange of fire between the MISCA and the Anti-Balaka in the process. The MISCA managed to get the Muslims out of the forest to the church but there were some casualties including children who were wounded or killed.

80. After the incident, [01/18] PRV
and learnt from some of them, and also from a MISCA soldier who was there during the incident, that the casualties were neither Muslims nor MISCA soldiers. The soldier said that undoubtedly there were many dead people in the forest. I do not remember the name of the MISCA soldier or the names of the Muslims who told me this. They did not tell me who the casualties were but I guessed they would be Christians since none of the Muslims talked about casualties amongst them.

81. Some other Muslims hid in a small cave in a forested area between the Quartier Fonctionnaires (Civil servant neighbourhood) and the hospital of CARNOT. The local population got to know about these Muslims and they



informed the MISCA. The MISCA went and took them to the Catholic Church Parish.

82. Later the SANGARIS forces replaced the MINUSCA forces. The Sangaris were led by their chief General SERANO. [01/18] PRV Sangaris commanders that full disarmament had not taken place in CARNOT so they needed to stabilize the town. [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV who was living at the Catholic Church Parish at the time, and the SANGARIS forces used his place as a base. Some of the Sangaris forces were also based at Abou PANGA's house. Abou PANGA had already left CARNOT by then. The Sangaris stayed for about 4 to 5 months in CARNOT. General SERANO was based in BANGUI but he visited CARNOT 3 times when the SANGARIS were there.

83. When the SANGARIS left, a Congolese contingent of MINUSCA came to replace them. They stayed for 6 to 8 months. Different MINUSCA contingents kept coming and going ever since and they are rotating each 8 months approximately. Currently, there is a Tanzanian contingent of MINUSCA in CARNOT. They only patrol the town occasionally as the situation is stable now.

Registry of Houses of Muslims in CARNOT

84. About 2-3 days after the 3rd February 2014, while on my way home from work I saw 3 or 4 Anti-Balaka breaking into the house of a Muslim merchant from Niger. His name is [01/18] PRV and he is now in CAMEROON. I do not have his contact details. He had asked [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV ([01/18] PRV / [01/18] PRV / [01/18] PRV) to look after his house. I asked the Anti-Balaka to stop and leave the compound. I told them that the house had already been looted just to dissuade them from getting in the house. One of them got a weapon and wanted to shoot me. I told him to lower the weapon and leave the compound. Some people started gathering around me and the Anti-Balaka got scared and left. I cannot remember the exact date when this happened.

85.

[01/18] PRV

Police, Gendarmerie, land owners and the Chefs de quartiers.



86. The census established that there were 1177 houses and 36 pieces of land belonging to Muslims in CARNOT and the surrounding villages of MBELOU and BOULI and they had all fled their homes. I should mention that most of these houses were in CARNOT town and very few of them in the two villages.

87.

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

88.

[01/18] PRV

89.

[01/18] PRV

we could not protect all the 1177 houses belonging to Muslims although some of the Muslims had asked their neighbours to take care of their houses.

90. We had visitors from KENYA and Europe who came to learn about this project and how it was executed.

91.

[01/18] PRV

92.



[01/18] PRV

The LTP Committee

93. In February 2014 the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) came to CARNOT to work on various projects for IDPs. I think that about 6 months later, [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

94.

[01/18] PRV

95. I think that some Muslims started leaving from the Catholic Church Parish to return to their houses in CARNOT in 2015. Their return to their houses was a progressive procedure as some of the Muslims preferred to stay in the Parish due to security reasons while others stayed because their nutritional and medical needs were covered while they were in the Parish.

96. [01/18] PRV open field at about 5 km outside CARNOT in the direction of BAORO and constructed some houses. There was already a village in that area called KPOKOLITA. Initially, the NRC built temporary houses but they fell down due to heavy rains since they were not strong structures.

97. The committee is currently working on building new houses using earth fired bricks. The project is funded by the NRC and the UNHCR. These



Statement of [01/18] PRV

houses are used for those people who were temporarily occupying houses of Muslims in CARNOT and they do not have any other accommodation.

Other Anti-Balaka members in CARNOT

98. The investigators asked me if I knew the following persons;

99.

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

100.

101. [01/18] PRV I have heard this name mentioned many times. I heard from MINUSCA soldiers that [01/18] PRV robbed a Muslim businessman in quartier [01/18] PRV They also said he robbed a Muslim family near the parish in quartier [01/18] PRV I think he was one of the Anti-Balaka but I am not sure. People say that he does not have good morals.

102. [01/18] PRV He was arrested by the MINUSCA for being Anti-Balaka. He was sentenced but has since been released from prison. He is currently somewhere between CARNOT and GAZI. He is probably doing diamond business.

103. [01/18] PRV The name rings a bell but I do not remember much about him and I believe he is no longer alive.

104. [01/18] PRV He was arrested by the gendarmerie after [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV I think he was arrested because he threatened some people but I am not sure. I heard after he had been arrested that he was Anti-Balaka.

105. [01/18] PRV I heard that he tried to steal goats in quartier [01/18] PRV This was after the conflict. He could have been an Anti-Balaka but I am not sure.

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[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

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106.I also know of a certain [01/18] PRV who was an Anti-Balaka element in CARNOT. I heard that he had been imprisoned in BERBERATI but he escaped. I do not know where he is at the moment.

Closing Procedure

107.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.

108.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.

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

110.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.

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

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

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



Statement of [01/18] PRV

WITNESS ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This statement has been read over to me in French with interpretation in English 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 English language into the French language and from the French language into the English 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

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[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

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