

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT
OFFICE OF THE PROSECUTOR

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: [01/18] PRV

Mother's Name: [01/18] PRV

Place of Birth: [01/18] PRV

Passport / ID number: N/A

Ethnicity: Gbaya

Religion: [01/18] PRV

Language(s) Spoken: Gbaya, Sango and some French

Language(s) Written: Limited writing

Language(s) Used in Interview: Sango with English interpretation

Occupation: Farmer

Place of Interview: Bangui, CAR

Date(s) and Time(s) of Interview: 5 June 2019, 9:58-16:30; 6 June 2019, 10:13-16:25; 7 June 2019, 9:58-16:15 and 8 June 2019, 8:04-11:10.

Names of all persons present during interview: [01/18] PRV (witness), [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV (Investigator),

[01/18] PRV

Associate Investigator),

[01/18] PRV (interpreter).

Signature(s):

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV



WITNESS STATEMENT

Procedure

1. I was introduced to [01/18] PRV and [01/18] PRV and told that they are Investigators with the Office of the Prosecutor (OTP) of the International Criminal Court (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 1 August 2012 until today. I was informed that the OTP is contacting me as they believe I may have information relevant for establishing the truth.
4. I was read my rights under Article 55(2). I chose not to have the interview recorded. I waived my right to have counsel present during the interview and signed a waiver (Annex A).
5. I agreed that the interview would be conducted in Sango with English interpretation. I fully understand and speak Sango.
6. The investigators explained to me that I do not have to answer to their questions. 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

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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

12. I was born on [01/18] PRV I have older brothers and I am the [01/18] PRV child in the family. My full name is [01/18] PRV When I joined the Anti-Balaka I received the nickname of [01/18] PRV because we had ranks and the Anti-Balaka elements used to call us according to our ranks, like [01/18] PRV

13. I studied in [01/18] PRV Primary School, what we [01/18] PRV Then, I became a farmer. I was about 17 years old at the time. I used to farm cassava, corn and walnuts. I am still a farmer.

14. My mother was from [01/18] PRV and my father from [01/18] PRV In [01/18] PRV

15. [01/18] PRV

16. [01/18] PRV

17. I decided to take the money and go back to [01/18] PRV to continue with my farming. I bought two cows and I set up a shop and house with my money. I returned to my normal activities with my family.

18. I later joined the FACA but dropped out. I was a member of the FACA for [] years. I don't remember the year I joined. I joined when BOZIZE was President and [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV



dropped out before the Seleka arrived. I decided to leave on my own, there was no particular reason.

19. I was in the FACA while living in [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

20. Everything was quiet until the Seleka came. Then my shop was destroyed and my mother was killed when the Seleka came [01/18] PRV
21. I believe the recent conflict was violent because the Seleka created disorder. It was only after the Anti-Balaka appeared that things calmed down. If the Seleka had taken power peacefully nothing would have happened, but the Seleka started killing. The Anti-Balaka then were angry and wanted revenge.
22. Investigators asked me who were the Seleka. The Seleka were Muslims, all Muslims. It was a mixture of Muslims, some were KABA or SOUMA. Christians were not part of the Seleka.

Arrival of the Seleka to BANGUI- Fleeing to ZONGO

23. In March 2013, I was in BANGUI when the Seleka arrived, so I fled to ZONGO. I had been living in [01/18] PRV but I went to BANGUI to buy merchandise for my shop when the Seleka arrived. The Seleka started looking for Gbayas when they came. The Seleka were Arabs and they only liked Arabs and not Gbayas. I came to BANGUI to buy merchandise so if the axis were blocked, I'd have merchandise to sell.
24. On my way from [01/18] PRV to BANGUI, I encountered barricades from the police because they knew that the Seleka were approaching. They were being very strict on the check to avoid letting people who wanted to support the Seleka in. The police knew me as a former FACA so I was allowed to pass. I did this journey on my own and didn't see any Seleka on the way.
25. When I fled to ZONGO, I stayed in a refugee camp there. I believe I stayed in ZONGO for [] months. I couldn't return because the situation in BANGUI was still hot. In the camp, there were many refugees, even BOZIZÉ's children were there. I

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In the camp they took our pictures for

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV



our UNHCR ID cards. The card shows that I registered on [01/18] PRV 2013 (see Annex B).

26. I fled there because I could, I didn't go somewhere else because it depended on where you could go at the time. In ZONGO at the camp, there were others: [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV I didn't go anywhere else except ZONGO.

27. [01/18] PRV

28. [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV We were taken to the Catholic Church compound in the camp. We were refugees and we stayed with the rest of the refugees.

29. The Congolese didn't want military staying with civilians. They set up separate tents for the FACA and for the civilians, but we all stayed in the same camp. The Congolese also questioned the FACA members. They didn't interview me as I wasn't a FACA anymore.

30. I was asked by investigators if any of the FACA were arrested in ZONGO. I heard Captain NGAIKOSSET was arrested and soon released. [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV

31. [01/18] PRV

32. [01/18] PRV

33. When I was in ZONGO, I found out my mother was killed through my brother who called me on my cell phone, which is the same number I still have. [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV the Seleka killed her [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV



My mother's name was [01/18] PRV When the Seleka were in the bush we didn't have problems, they would be invited for dialogue. But then, they came to [01/18] PRV supportive of BOZIZÉ.

34. When I heard my mother was killed and her body was left out on the street, I left to see my brothers and we buried her next to her house. When somebody kills your mother you don't feel like yourself anymore. I was angry and did anything that came into my mind, I couldn't forgive. I decided to create a rebellion.

[01/18] PRV

35. When my mother was killed I got very angry and wanted to avenge her death. I crossed back to BANGUI [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV and then went through the bush to BOSSANGO.

36. We went to BOSSANGO to prepare the rebellion. I knew some of my men before [01/18] PRV Although I didn't know all of the men, I talked to them and convinced them to cross back with me. Some of them were from BANGUI, some from BOSSANGO and a mix of other areas, but they were all in the camp in ZONGO with me.

37. I used the money I had from my merchandise to feed them so they could join me and help me. I also gave them money so they could buy whatever they needed, like cigarettes. I paid the canoes with the money from my merchandise.

38. I was asked by investigators if I had been given a task by [01/18] PRV ZONGO. Yes, I was given a task. You know what it is. I can't tell you everything. [01/18] PRV to fight the Seleka, to help lead the rebellion.

39. My task was to cross with the men and attack the Seleka. [01/18] PRV knowledge of what could be useful for the movement and we could teach the youth who joined us.

40. We walked to BOSSANGO [01/18] PRV In BOSSANGO, men and women joined us. I didn't do anything to convince them. They knew what happened so they wanted to join.

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Formation of the Anti-Balaka

41. I had heard about the rebellion before I left [01/18] PRV. When DJOTODIA joined the Seleka, we started to prepare ourselves. The person who told me about the creation of the rebellion was a well-known person [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV ZONGO, but I can't tell you who it is. He was not in ZONGO when I fled there. He remained in BOSSANGO during the conflict.
42. [01/18] PRV The person who created the rebellion is from BOSSANGO. [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV I know that it can be good for my country. Although, the [01/18] PRV In this conflict the purpose of the Anti-Balaka was auto defence. [01/18] PRV help with the 2013 rebellion.
43. [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV the Anti-Balaka only had hunting weapons like sticks and machetes and we didn't have any support, we were on our own. We didn't want outsiders because we didn't want politics to interfere.
44. This movement didn't have the objective of taking the Presidency. We, the children of the country, just wanted to bring peace into the country, we felt abandoned and alone at the time.
45. While in ZONGO [01/18] PRV wanted to take power by force and be President, but we didn't agree with his plan and he didn't become our leader.

Plan to meet in the bush

46. [01/18] PRV
47. [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV
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48.

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

49. I got men to come with me and went to the bush near [01/18] PRV to meet [01/18] PRV and his men. I knew [01/18] PRV before these events because I used to take my bicycle from town to town and sell goods, and used to meet him on the road. I would meet him in [01/18] PRV. He also sold goods in the area.
50. I knew he was a person you could call who can do things. I took about [01/18] PRV men and on the way some men joined us, so the number of men increased. People knew the situation and what happened to me and they followed me. We all gathered in the bush near [01/18] PRV.
51. The chiefs of the rebellion met to think and discuss what to do. We discussed what the Seleka were doing, the killings and disorder. We decided to chase DJOTODIA from power and restore peace. We decided to go to BANGUI.
52. [01/18] PRV had been giving us information from BANGUI and we were listening to the radio. We discussed tactics, but I don't wish to give details about it because it's important to keep our tactics and strategies confidential.
53. We told people to gather in GOBERE. We'd call them or pass the message in person. We went to GOBERE because it's a big village and we set up a base there. People from BOUCA, BOGANGOLO, BATANGAFO and nearby villages also joined us. Each chief came with their own group. In GOBERE we practiced some rituals and traditions. I trained my men how to shoot a gun, and the other chiefs did as well.
54. While I was in the bush I kept in contact with MOKOM and other chiefs but I don't remember all. We informed each other of our situation, location, and where to move next. [01/18] PRV I had contact only with MOKOM.
55. When you're in the rebellion and you're walking in the bush, you have to be in contact with the other groups and communicate. Our [01/18] PRV group, were constantly in contact with one another.
56. In GOBERE, we planned the attack on BANGUI on 5 December and we divided ourselves to take different routes. For example "ROMBHOT" was going to take the route from MBAIKI to BANGUI. Others were to go to Camp KASSAI. I was in

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV



communication with ROMBHOT from GOBERE. We would tell each other where we were located. [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV ROMBHOT took his men to KALANGOI, DRC before crossing the river.

57.

[01/18] PRV

58. We also planned coordinated attacks in other regions, all of them to take place on 5 December. Amongst the attacks we planned for that day, there were DAMARA and BOSSANGO. Some of the ones that were supposed to take place on that date didn't happen because they needed more time.
59. For example, the attack on BERBERATI took place after the attack on BANGUI. It started around 10 December. We had the plan to attack on 5 December, but BERBERATI was very far and the ones supposed to attack it didn't get there in time so the attack took place later. BERBERATI, BODA and MAMBERE were all attacked by ROMBHOT's men as they are all along the same axis. I don't know if ROMBHOT was present on those occasions.
60. The attack on CARNOT took place after the attack on BERBERATI, from BERBERATI the same men went to CARNOT.
61. As for the other axis, in YALOE, BOSSEMBELE, BOSSEMPTELE, etc. Those attacks were not planned to take place on the same date as the attack in BANGUI. Mainly because in the areas where we had many Seleka we would wait to attack. I don't know much about those attacks. I don't know much about the leaders of those areas either.
62. Once the Coordination was set up then some people were more in touch with YALOE, BOSSEMPTELE and CARNOT. They would all report to the Coordination.
63. As for the attack in [01/18] PRV I don't know much, I didn't hear about that. The only [01/18] PRV I know are in the FACA in BANGUI.
64. I did not participate in the attack on BOUCA. That was ANDJILO.
65. While in the bush preparing, we had discussions on what to do if we caught a Seleka. If we didn't kill him, we would interrogate him. We knew that if they were prisoners or they surrendered with their hands up, we couldn't kill them, we would just asked them questions. I caught some and brought them as prisoners along the way. We didn't do anything to them and we released them at the end.

[01/18] PRV

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66. As for civilians who were Muslims, we would do the same. I saw some groups with Muslim women. 12 *Puissances* had about 10 Muslim women in his group. They decided to join him voluntarily.

Weapons

67. We got some weapons from the fights with the Seleka, when they dropped them. When somebody needed support or weapons in the area then we would send armed men with the weapons we obtained but never sent weapons alone. When you are in a rebellion you can never leave your weapon alone, it has to be always with you, so if somebody needed weapons or support, the men would go with the weapon.
68. Investigators asked me about weapons I had transported from BANGUI to DEDANE in BOSSANGO. Yes, this is true. [01/18] PRV weapons to DEDANE in BOSSANGO. I was in GOBERE at the time and I had to go to BANGUI to get the weapons. The weapons were [01/18] PRV AK47s, [01/18] PRV and 2 boxes of AK47 ammunition. When the Seleka came and DIOTODIA took over, some of the men hid their weapons. They were hidden at [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV and took the weapons. I put them all in a bag and tied it up to the back of a motorcycle. I went alone. I took them back to DEDANE and we divided the weapons and ammunition so one part was for me and my group and the other was for DEDANE. We used these weapons in the fights. DEDANE gave me the weapons for free, I didn't pay for them.
69. After dropping the weapons in BOSSANGO I went back to GOBERE. This took place before the attack in BANGUI.

Children joining Anti-Balaka

70. Some children would also join us in the bush. There were many children in the Anti-Balaka. Some of them were orphans, like street children. They followed us. I had one in my group and he's still with me, I still take care of him. Most were boys and some of them were strong so we taught them how to shoot. We assigned them tasks, like to go to the market or cook, prepare coffee in the morning. The ages varied, some of them were 10 or 11 years old.

[01/18] PRV

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71. They all came down to BANGUI with us for the battle and participated in it. They became men. We had trained them. We also had girls amongst the children. African girls are strong, they can be as strong as boys. They cooked and washed the clothes of the chiefs, some of them were 14 or 15 years old. Girls and boys would sleep in separate places. We slept out in the open. We didn't sleep in houses. The men did not sleep with the girls. None of the girls became pregnant.
72. After the conflict, the children got trained in DON BOSCO training centre. The centre has a driving school, mechanics, and other jobs. They could continue their education there if they wished to. The centre is in BANGUI and DAMALA. They trained adults and children there. The centre is funded by the UN.
73. After the conflict some of the children returned to their places of origin and some asked to stay with us, like the one who is with me.

GOBERE to BANGUI

74. When I left GOBERE to go to BANGUI we fought with the Seleka on our way. It was not in a particular place as we were in the bush. I wasn't part of the clash of BOUCA. In BOGANGOLO we fought the Seleka and they were defeating us so we managed to retreat to the bush and left BOGANGOLO. Then we asked for support and we took BOGANGOLO and we moved on to BANGUI while some members stayed behind. All the Anti-Balaka came to support us.
75. My group went from GOBERE taking the road from BOGANGOLO to DAMARA and then BANGUI. All the groups took different routes as it was part of our strategy. The aim was to arrive in BANGUI for the attack on 5 December.

76. Investigators asked about a chief named DEDANE. DEDANE was a fighter like us. From GOBERE, DEDANE went to BANGUI. He was at the *Lycée GOBONGO* after PK12 went to MARABENA and to MISKINE. DEDANE was in BANGUI, we were together behind the *collines*.

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

77. In GOBERE, we divided ourselves into [01/18] PRV groups, each one with their own chief. I don't know the number of men in each group, it varied. From there, we took different routes to go to BANGUI. However, some groups went to other towns to attack areas controlled by the Seleka, like BOUCA and BOSSANGO. Not every group went to BANGUI, some people stayed behind at the GOBERE base and in BOSSANGO. The deputies would remain behind.

[01/18] PRV

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78. I was in touch with other chiefs in other parts of the country like BOUCA and nearby areas. I used my phone for that. We decided to attack BANGUI on 5 December. We had to plan this attack prior, otherwise is not possible to attack.

79.

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

I don't know if MOKOM reported to someone else.

80.

[01/18] PRV

BANGUI attack

81. From GOBERE we went to DAMARA, crossed the road and stayed in the bush and then continued our route. We clashed with the Seleka in DAMARA centre, on our way to BANGUI. After the fight, we went back to the bush where they couldn't follow us and in the bush, we followed a path. We met in [01/18] PRV before entering BANGUI, [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV to the *colline* in BOY RABE. We stayed there for a day or so.

82. Before the attack in BANGUI we stayed about 3 days behind the *colline* in BOY RABE. From there, each group took their position. We had people who went as a *reconnaissance* unit to check on the places from where we would pass by and entered towards the city. I was not part of that group. We would send people, including women. I couldn't do it because I could be recognized. They had their own phones so they could inform us what the situation was. I would not give my phone to anyone else.

83. The Seleka were heavily armed, we had only hunting weapons and sticks, but we were helped by traditional medicine. When we fought the Seleka and they threw their weapons, we would collect them.

84.

[01/18] PRV

85. BAWA's group went behind the airport and then to COMBATTANT. He's now in prison with ANDRILLO

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV



86. When my group arrived behind the BOY RABE hill, the Seleka heard we were there and started looking for us. Since we were in the hill we could see them going to KASSAI and other places. We saw them but didn't do anything and we stayed there until 3:00 AM. We didn't do anything because that was the agreement, to do nothing until we were supposed to go to the field.

87. In the field we fought the enemy. [01/18] PRV
[01/18] PRV
[01/18] PRV BAWA was supposed to go towards the MARABENA roundabout.

88. [01/18] PRV
[01/18] PRV AND]ILO went through GOBONGO and to the National Assembly. ROMBHOT was to take the other side. Thierry OCTINAM, aka TIO and Abel DENAMGANAI were supposed to take camp KASSAI.

89. [01/18] PRV

90. We fought the Seleka and at some point they fired heavy weapons and since we didn't have weapons to defend ourselves we hid until we went back to attack the next day. The next day we continued the fight against the Seleka in the centre.

91. In BANGUI, we attacked [01/18] PRV and then went to [01/18] PRV There was no leader of the whole group, each man or chief was in charge of a group of men and that's how we moved.

92. Abel DENAMGANAI and GANAZOUI were [01/18] PRV
[01/18] PRV
because a group was attacked so [01/18] PRV
chief MAZIMBELET who was later killed at the *Gendarmerie*. We fought for three days.

93. On that day DJOTODIA resigned. I don't remember the date. Once he resigned the chiefs spread to different neighbourhoods to protect them. [01/18] PRV

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



Post BANGUI attack

94. BANGUI was still tense in the aftermath. The Seleka were ousted and went to CAMP BEAL and to *Génie Militaire*.
95. To protect the neighbourhood [01/18] PRV we barricaded the paths in the area. We had some clashes with the Seleka who came from MISKINE to BOY RABE. The people in the neighbourhood told us if the Seleka were coming so we could prepare. As we were in the *colline* we could see everything and were able to hide behind the hill if necessary. Those are some of the strategies [01/18] PRV
96. [01/18] PRV joined the Anti-Balaka, it was mostly the youth that were the core of the Anti-Balaka. The Anti-Balaka was like a strike where the youth decided to stand up against the Seleka and defend the country, because the Seleka harmed us a lot. The youth started it and then the older people guided them and taught them what to do.
97. The Comzones were positioned in a strategic manner, [01/18] PRV the main areas we should take, it was like the discussions in BOSSANGO. We set up the bases according to the various spots from which you could attack BANGUI. Depending on where we came from, we would set up the bases.
98. In BANGUI things weren't easy but there's nothing impossible for God, he gave us the strength we needed. [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV to stop them from stealing or causing any disorder. We supported ourselves by setting up barricades and people would give us money.
99. In BANGUI the Coordination gave us money if we had difficulties or needed something, they helped to provide for our needs. The Coordination would give us money and we could decide how to use it. There were many things we needed.
100. [01/18] PRV we were away from home and didn't know many people in BANGUI so it was difficult [01/18] PRV The Coordination also helped us to support ourselves. Even today they still help us from time to time when we have difficulties. They give us money to solve our difficulties.
101. [01/18] PRV sometimes they still receive help from the Coordination.

[01/18] PRV

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Coordinator NGAISSONA

102. At the time when DJOTODIA resigned there was no overall Anti-Balaka chief. Soon after, we chose NGAISSONA. We elected NGAISSONA because he supported us. When we had difficulties we would tell him and he would help us.
103. NGAISSONA would help us to buy food and medicine. He gave us money. He gave us money to buy coffins for those that died. Apart from NGAISONNA there wasn't anyone giving us money. BOZIZÉ was not helping us because he was like a refugee, he didn't have money to help us. If he had helped us when DJOTODIA left we would have brought him back to BANGUI.
104. We elected NGAISSONA when we were all together, we all sat together and voted. NGAISSONA provided medicine and food when we were hungry in the bush. When my men died we asked him for help with the coffins, to be able to bury my men.
105. I asked him for money once and he gave me 200,000 XAF when we were both in BANGUI and he gave the money to me.
106. When we elected NGAISSONA as National Coordinator, there was no other candidate. We also elected Igor LAMAKA as the spokesperson.
107. NGAISSONA used to advise us to take care of people's properties. He was against looting and he wanted to respect and protect the property of the owners. There was a French journalist who was kidnapped and taken behind *les collines*. When NGAISSONA found out he got very upset and ordered the journalist's release.
108. The investigators asked if NGAISSONA helped us when we were in GOBERE. Yes, he helped us there. Three times we received money from NGAISSONA when he was in Cameroon and we were in GOBERE. We received 1 million XAF each time. NGAISSONA would transfer money from Cameroon and someone would collect the money in BANGUI using a Money Gram. I don't know from which bank the Money Gram transfer was picked up from. NGAISSONA would call him once he had transferred the money. That person would bring the money to us in GOBERE. It was the same person who collected the money all three times.
109. [01/18] PRV was the person who NGAISSONA transferred the money to and who brought it to GOBERE. He is [01/18] PRV
[01/18] PRV He was not part of the Anti-Balaka, he only did these transactions.
[01/18] PRV
[01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV



110. [01/18] PRV would call the chiefs when he brought the money and we'd divide the money in equal parts amongst all of the chiefs to buy food and things. We never reported back to [01/18] PRV or NGAISSONA what we used the money for.

111. We'd call [01/18] PRV when we needed money and he called NGAISSONA. We could call NGAISSONA ourselves, but [01/18] PRV was the one who asked for the money.

112. We received the 1 million XAF about once a month while we were in GOBERE. We were a long time there, I believe we were there for 3 months waiting for other groups and I believe NGAISSONA sent the money once every month. We would know that money was coming because [01/18] PRV would tell us after asking and NGAISSONA would tell him when he sent out the money to pick it up.

113. NGAISSONA helped us only with money while we were in the bush. Nobody from the group in ZONGO helped us.

114. When we elected NGAISSONA I was living in BANGUI. When NGAISSONA became Coordinator things changed because there was no more stealing and a military police (MP) group was established to punish the people who stole properties.

115. Each Comzone set up his own MP group in their quartier. [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

116. I only called NGAISSONA twice. Once, I called to ask for money, 200,000 XAF, as I mentioned before, and the other just to greet him. Both calls took place when we were both in BANGUI.

Anti-Balaka Coordination

117. [01/18] PRV people for the Coordination. "EMOTION" who was our spokesperson when we were in the bush started misbehaving so we decided to make LAMAKA our spokesperson once NGAISSONA was elected.

118. In the bush, we chose EMOTION as our spokesperson. He spoke to the media and journalists. We had their numbers and would call them. He would tell them if there was anything we were unhappy about.

119. We elected NGAISSONA first and later at the time of the NAIROBI talks the Anti-Balaka split and a group elected MOKOM. So there were two Coordinations

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV



MOKOM's and NGAISSONA's. I stayed with NGAISSONA. The split happened because we were not reaching agreements on some things so we started dividing the group. There were some problems they wouldn't agree upon. MOKOM supported BOZIZÉ and wanted to re-establish the Constitutional order whereas NGAISSONA was not fully agreeing with that.

120. One of the functions of the Coordination was to look after our problems if we had any. They watched over everything. If we needed anything, they looked after it. We would report any problems we had and they would find a way to take care of it. The Coordination was like the "racine" or the source that we could go to and they would help us sort things out.
121. [01/18] PRV meetings with the Coordination. We had about 2-3 meetings a month. The meetings were usually attended by the chiefs, and then we would convey the message of the meetings to our men. We mostly discussed the DDR process, once things calmed down. We discussed how the government supported the DDR process.
122. I actually took some of the guns or weapons of my men from the bush and handed them over to the DDR. The process is good I believe it is moving on in a good manner.
123. Besides discussing the DDR in the meetings with the Coordination. We also informed the Coordination about our problems and, if there was anything that had to be done, the Coordination would follow up. We had many problems at the time, I don't remember all of them. There were too many to talk about. For example right now, the Seleka are killing people in the countryside and we have to talk about it with the Coordination.
124. In my *quartier* I had problems with the Seleka. We even had some clashes. These kinds of events I had to report to the hierarchy, to the Coordination. Sometimes I would try and solve things before talking to the Coordination because, for example, if enemies were approaching and the Coordination asked me to wait while the enemies came closer, then I couldn't wait and I had to decide.
125. I had my problems with the Coordination, I didn't always agree on everything they decided but I never got punished for any of it because [01/18] PRV even my men would oppose [01/18] PRV It was the same situation [01/18] PRV
126. [01/18] PRV contact with Comzones of the provinces. When something happened in the provinces and Comzones would come to report it or only reported it by phone, the Coordination would inform us and if necessary would provide [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV



transport to for the Comzones of the provinces to come to BANGUI. They came in person sometimes because we had network problems and couldn't talk by phone.

127. All the Comzones whether from BANGUI or the provinces were treated in the same manner by the Coordination. The Comzones of the provinces were elected by the men of the provinces, each area had their men and they would decide who would be the chief. The Coordination would be informed of who the Comzones were because the Comzones introduced themselves.

128.

[01/18] PRV

was in charge. You could only go if you were asked by the chief to go and help.

129. [01/18] PRV divided by territories and you couldn't go to any area without authorization, unless it was your private business and you didn't need a mission order. [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

130. As of NANA-MAMBÉRE it was an area controlled by someone else whom I don't remember, I don't remember where that person was from. As for LOBAYE, YEKATOM was the one in charge of that area. As for YALOE, BOSSEMBÉLÉ, GADZI, BOSSEMPTELE, the area of OMBELLA M'POKO, I don't remember the name of the chief either. They were all under the Coordination.

131.

[01/18] PRV

132. YEKATOM would also attend the Coordination meetings, [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV YEKATOM was under NGAISSONA, he was a subordinate.

133. [01/18] PRV when SAMBA PANZA came to power I was still in BANGUI. I left BANGUI because I wanted to go and protect my area [01/18] PRV and its surroundings. I returned [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV I couldn't resume activities in my shop as I don't have it anymore. I resumed my farming activities.

[01/18] PRV

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134. There were many coordinators for the Anti-Balaka. We have the General Coordinator – NGAISSONA – and below him we have other coordinators that work with him. They're like advisors to the Coordination, if something is wrong they would advise, or guide. [01/18] PRV NGAISSONA is like a head of State or Prime Minister who has other Ministers working for him.

135. Investigators asked me about Comzones in BOSSANGO. There are Comzones in BOSSANGO, like NDANGBA and KEMA. [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

136

[01/18] PRV

working as they used to but DIEUDONNE was appointed by NGAISSONA himself.

Anti-Balaka Documents

137. The investigators showed me a document (CAR-OTP-2101-4059) dated 3 March 2014. I have never seen that document before. The interpreter read the document to me in Sango. I recognize the content of the document named "Press release 7". It's what happened when NGAISSONA was elected and refers to the group that went to DAMARA and got in trouble. For that reason we all elected Minister WENEZOUÏ Sébastien. However he didn't help the group and didn't give money so he was removed by SAMBA PANZA. The role of the Minister was like the one of a messenger, he was supposed to convey NGAISSONA's messages to us, or bring us food and money so we could buy for example, rice, and share it with the different bases. WENEZOUÏ was not a spokesperson, he was a Minister. I was not present

[01/18] PRV

138. Press releases were supposed to be broadcasted on the radio. NGAISSONA was the one who would approve the press releases to be broadcasted. For example, [01/18] PRV [01/18] PRV could pass the message on to the hierarchy and they would approve to finally forward it to the General Coordinator who would give the final approval and then the press release would be broadcasted. [01/18] PRV and Comzones would forward the messages through the hierarchy. But a Comzone could never act on his own.

139. The broadcast of press releases would help us to keep the provinces and the men up to date. [01/18] PRV in BANGUI, before issuing a press release, [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV would agree on the content of the press release before it was broadcasted.

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV



140. The investigators showed me a document (CAR-OTP-2030-0247) named "Press release 25". The interpreter read the document to me in Sango, I recognize the content of that document. It was issued because on the road to GARONA BOULAI and on the DAMARA axis, some Anti-Balaka members were stopping NGOs and other organizations' vehicles and taking the vehicles from them so to avoid that, the press release was issued. [01/18] PRV

141. The press release worked because the elements stopped doing that and to make sure it didn't happen again the MP would patrol the axis, so the Red Cross could pass without a problem and help the population. The MP deployed to the area to follow-up on the press release, to make sure it was complied with.

142. The investigators showed me a document (CAR-OTP-2030-0245) named "Press Release 27". This release is similar to the previous one. It mentions the *Règlement Intérieur du Mouvement*, it had the aim of avoiding problems. The Rules were written down in a document. The rules of the Anti-Balaka were created by NGAISSONA after discussing them [01/18] PRV it can't be done just by one person. [01/18] PRV they could be issued. I have never seen the Rules, but, for example, to create a rebellion you have to discuss first the Rules, establishing what and where to do something, it's the same.

143. The investigators showed me a document (CAR-OTP-2030-0243). The interpreter read it to me in Sango. It refers to something that happened in YEKATOM's area so I don't know what happened, I don't know any details.

144. The investigators showed me a document (CAR-OTP-2025-0356) which is a mission order. The interpreter read it to me in Sango. The document doesn't have a date. [01/18] PRV The order was issued because some Anti-Balakas who were not members of the movement but had guns, were stealing people's property in certain locations like MBAIKI and others mentioned in the document. So there was a mission to put things under control. NAMASIO was the head of the mission. [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

145. The mission was sent out because the former Mayor of MBAIKI told NGAISSONA that they couldn't control the situation and we should find a way to stop it.

146. [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV



147.

[01/18] PRV

148. The investigators showed me a document (CAR-OTP-2029-0175) which is a letter of appointment. The interpreter read it to me in Sango. It's the letter of appointment of Emotion Bruce NAMSIO, not everybody had one issued. The letter of appointment had the purpose of showing your position so you would be able to fulfil your duties. It's like a mandate. In this letter NGAISSONA authorizes NAMSIO to oversee the order. He was a spokesperson, the one who could speak on behalf of the group. I don't know what NAMSIO's role was besides being spokesperson. I haven't seen this document before.

149. Appointments were made only by NGAISSONA. If he's not present, his deputy DIEUDONNÉ can make the appointments.

150. The investigators showed me two documents (CAR-OTP-2001-5466 and CAR-OTP-2001-5467) which are letters of appointment for Comzone and Deputy Comzone of BODA. BODA was not YEKATOM's area, it is a different area. Habib SOUSSOU was appointed Comzone and he would attend the Coordination meetings sometimes. These guys were afar, they didn't come to the meetings often due to the distance. They reported to NGAISSONA and the Coordination of any problems or Seleka attacks. Their reports they sent were read during the meetings. These were written reports they sent to BANGUI. I don't know how they sent them.

151. WITTE was also in BODA. Currently he is in NGARAGBA prison. He was an Anti-Balaka member and was like a Deputy Comzone to the chief of BODA, Habib SOUSSOU. WITTE also went to some of the Coordination meetings. I don't know his real name and I don't remember what he looks like.

152. Only the chiefs would attend meetings. But from BODA it would be Habib and WITTE.

153. Some Comzones had letters of appointment. **[01/18] PRV** looks like the others and only the names change.

154. The investigators showed me a document (CAR-OTP-2001-6924) listing the names of the people who attended the BRAZZAVILLE talks. The Coordination discussed with the Comzones what would be discussed at the BRAZZAVILLE talks. **[01/18] PRV**

[01/18] PRV talking points and then they would be discussed in BRAZZAVILLE.

[01/18] PRV go to BRAZZAVILLE as representatives for the talks.

Investigators asked me about KEMA on the list. **[01/18] PRV** KEMA who is from

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV



BOSSANGOA to be a representative of the movement because he was educated. Same for YAPELET.

155. The investigators showed me a document of a list of Comzones (CAR-OTP-2039-0031). I told them that the nick name of Samy URBAIN is BAWA. [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

men we had in the various locations in order to send money. The money would be sent by the General Coordinator.

156. We would receive money every week for food, medicine, and coffins that were needed for example. Money was sent to the bases every week, to every base. I believe we would receive a 100,000 XAF for each base. The deputy of NGAISSONA, DIEUDONNÉ was the one who would go to every base to hand over the money. He did this for 3 months when things calmed down, to help people get on their feet.

BOSSANGOA Attacks

157. In BOSSANGOA there were clashes between the Anti-Balaka and the Seleka, the fight started [01/18] PRV I don't remember when exactly, it has been too long. I was not part of that battle that was conducted by the people who stayed behind as I went to BANGUI.

158. It took a while to oust the Seleka from BOSSANGOA, although I wasn't present in the first fight. There were many fights in BOSSANGOA.

159. The Seleka attacked us first in BOSSANGOA. The fight I took part in happened while we were at our base in the bush. People who went to their farms saw them and informed us that the Seleka were coming. The Seleka started shooting at us and we shot back as well. By then we had guns. This fight took place after the attack in BANGUI.

Post conflict

160. At the time, we were all angry at the Seleka because they caused a lot of disorder. The Anti-Balaka had the same objective, we were all one heart. We didn't differentiate between mercenaries and Seleka, they were all the same.

161. We didn't differentiate between Muslim civilians or Seleka, they were all the same. So if the Anti-Balaka entered a place and saw Muslims, we would consider them all

[01/18] PRV

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as Seleka, it didn't matter if they were children, women or elderly, they were all Seleka. We all thought the same within the Anti-Balaka.

162. On the other side, it was the same for the Seleka, they would consider all Christians as Anti-Balaka. Although some things have changed, in PK5 the Seleka are still disturbing the peace.

163

[01/18] PRV

164. I think the KHARTOUM talks are good for the country and it will help the restoration of peace in the country because we need it. With the conflict everything is difficult and we wish to go back to our normal lives.

165. Personally, my feelings have changed. To me I just want to continue to have something to do, take care of my family, work and move on.

Annexes

166. Annex A: signed Waiver of right to have Counsel present during this interview.

167. Annex B: Scanned copy of UNHCR Identity Document, issued [01/18] PRV 2013.

168. Annex C: [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

169. Annex D: [01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

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Closing Procedure

170. 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.

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

172. 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.

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

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

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

[01/18] PRV

[01/18] PRV

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WITNESS ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This statement has been read over to me in the Sango language 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

Date [01/18] PRV

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INTERPRETER CERTIFICATION

1. I, **[01/18] PRV** certify that:
2. I am duly qualified to interpret from the Sango language into the English language and from the English language into the Sango language.
3. I have been informed by **[01/18] PRV** that he speaks and understands the Sango language.
4. I have orally translated the above statement from the English language to the Sango 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.

Sig

Dat

[01/18] PRV

