Cour
Pénale
Internationale

International
Criminal
Court

Original: ***English***

*No.***: *ICC-01/14-01/21***
Date: **12 November 2026**

TRIAL CHAMBER VI

Before: **Judge Miatta Maria Samba, Presiding Judge**
Judge María del Socorro Flores Liera
Judge Sergio Gerardo Ugalde Godínez
Judge Keebong Paek, Alternate Judge

SITUATION IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC II

IN THE CASE OF
THE PROSECUTOR v. MAHAMAT SAID ABDEL KANI

Public
With Confidential Annex 1 and Confidential EX PARTE Annex 2, only available to the Registry and the Common Legal Representative of Victims

Public redacted version of "Registry Victim Mapping Report", ICC-01/14-01/21-1072-Conf, 22 October 2026

Source: **Registry**

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

☒ **The Office of the Prosecutor**	☒ **Counsel for the Defence**
☒ **Legal Representatives of the Victims**	☐ **Legal Representatives of the Applicants**
☐ **Unrepresented Victims**	☐ **Unrepresented Applicants (Participation/Reparation)**
☐ **The Office of Public Counsel for Victims**	☐ **The Office of Public Counsel for the Defence**
☐ **States' Representatives**	☐ **Amicus Curiae**

REGISTRY

Registrar M. Zavala Giler, Osvaldo	☐ **Counsel Support Section**
☒ **Victims and Witnesses Unit**	☐ **External Operations Support Section**
☒ **Victims Participation and Reparations Section**	☐ **Trust Fund for Victims**

I. Introduction

1. Pursuant to Trial Chamber VI's "Decision on matters relating to the participation of victims during the trial"[1] (respectively "Chamber" and "Decision") of 13 April 2022, the Registry hereby submits its victim mapping report in the case of the *Prosecutor v. Mahamat Said Abdel Kani* (respectively "Victim Mapping Report" and "Case").

II. Procedural History

2. On 9 December 2021, Pre-Trial Chamber II confirmed part of the charges against Mr Said ("Confirmation of Charges Decision"),[2] relating to crimes allegedly committed at the *Office Central de Répression du Banditisme* ("OCRB").

3. On 13 April 2022, the Chamber issued the Decision,[3] and instructed the Registry, through its Victims Participation and Reparations Section ("VPRS"), to submit a mapping report of the population of potential beneficiaries of reparations within 4 weeks of the Article 74 judgment ("Victim Mapping Order").[4] It specified that the report should provide the following information for each of the incidents for which a conviction was entered: (i) the approximate number of direct and indirect victims that may qualify as beneficiaries of reparations; and (ii) if available, the different types of harm these individuals allege to have suffered.[5]

4. On 6 September, the Chamber clarified the scope of the charges.[6]

5. Between 8 November 2023 and 13 December 2024, the Chamber authorised the participation of 32 victims in the trial proceedings[7] and denied authorisation to five applicants.

6. On 23 September 2026, the Chamber convicted Mr Said for the commission of four counts of crimes against humanity ("Trial Judgment").[8]

---

[1] Trial Chamber VI, "Decision on matters relating to the participation of victims during the trial", 13 April 2022, ICC-01/14-01/21-278, para. 87-90.
[2] Pre-Trial Chamber II, Decision on the confirmation of charges against Mahamat Said Abdel Kani, 9 December 2021, ICC-01/14-01/21-218-Conf. A public redacted version was notified on the same day (ICC-01/14-01/21-218-Red).
[3] See *supra* fn. 1.
[4] Decision, paras 87-90.
[5] Decision, para. 89.
[6] Trial Chamber VI, "Decision on the Scope of the Charges ", 6 September 2022, ICC-01/14-01/21-472, para.25.
[7] Trial Chamber VI, "Second Decision Authorising Victims to Participate in the Proceedings", 8 November 2023, ICC-01/14-01/21-640-Conf (a public redacted version was filed on the same day (ICC-01/14-01/21-640-Red)); "Third Decision Authorising Victims to Participate in the Proceedings", 14 February 2024, 01/14-01/21-695-Conf (a public redacted version was filed on the same day (ICC-01/14-01/21-695-Red)); "Fourth Decision Authorising Victims to Participate in Proceedings", 22 July 2024, ICC-01/14-01/21-812; and "Fifth Decision Authorising Victims to Participate in the Proceedings", 13 December 2024, ICC-01/14-01/21-906.
[8] Trial Chamber VI, "Trial Judgment", 23 September 2026, ICC-01/14-01/21-1054-Red-Corr.

III. Classification

7. In accordance with regulation 23*bis*(1) of the Regulations of the Court, the present report, together with Annex 1,[9] are filed as confidential, and Annex 2[10] as confidential *ex parte*, available only to the Registry and the Common Legal Representative of Victims ("CLRV")[11] [REDACTED]. A public redacted version of the report will be filed in due course.

IV. Submissions

8. The Registry hereby presents:

- The methodology followed to gather the relevant information for the Victim Mapping Report (Section A); and
- The results of its Victim Mapping Report providing the approximate number of direct and indirect victims that may qualify as beneficiaries of reparations, and the different types of harm these individuals allege to have suffered (Section B).

9. The Registry also seeks the Chamber's guidance as to the eligibility of three victims in light of the temporal scope of incident (b) as defined in the Trial Judgment.[12]

A. Methodology

Preliminary remarks

10. The VPRS conducted activities in a complex political and security environment in relation to a highly traumatised victim community.[13]

11. In that regard, the VPRS notes (i) the Chamber's instruction to adopt "a victim-centred approach and compl[y] with the 'do no harm' and other applicable principles";[14] as well as (ii) the CLRV's approach to not unduly raise victims' expectations regarding the scope of reparations and their impact on victims' lives. [15]

[9] Annex 1 contains the victim mapping table of direct and indirect victims potentially eligible for reparations by incident identified so far ("Victim Mapping Table").
[10] [REDACTED].
[11] M[e] Pellet of the Office of Public Counsel for Victims.
[12] *See infra*, para. 34, and Trial Judgment, para. 1789. The applications affected are a/70294/22, a/70295/22 and a/70296/22.
[13] See Annex II.
[14] Decision, para. 88.
[15] Emails from CRLV to VPRS on 19 February 2024 at 14:34, 16 April 2025 at 14:41, and 7 July 2025 at 16:45. [REDACTED].

12. The VPRS thus designed a victim mapping plan calibrated to these contextual realities and considerations, which was shared with the Chamber.[16] In implementing this plan, the VPRS reviewed the victim applications of participating victims in the Case ("Victim Applications") and relevant documentary sources, conducted a media outreach campaign, and sought information from relevant stakeholders including the CLRV, the Office of the Prosecutor ("OTP"), civil society organisations ("CSOs"), [REDACTED].

Review of Victim Applications and other Documentary Sources

13. Subsequent to the Victim Mapping Order,[17] the VPRS reviewed the Victim Applications to identify additional victims and collect relevant information regarding the nature of the harm suffered, the survivor's profile, and their household compositions. This exercise was reviewed in light of the clarified scope of the charges.[18] Following the Trial Judgment, the VPRS reassessed the 32 Victim Applications against the scope of the conviction.

14. The VPRS further reviewed a range of documentary sources, including (i) the Decision on the confirmation of charges,[19] (ii) [REDACTED],[20] (iii) an extract from the OTP article 15 database,[21] (iv) detailed information shared by the OTP[22] and the CLRV,[23] and (v) the Trial Judgment.[24]

15. This review enabled the VPRS to communicate and clarify the scope of the conviction, identify categories of beneficiaries of reparations in the Case, and compile information relevant to the victim mapping exercise. It also informed and facilitated its engagement with the CLRV and the OTP, allowing for more targeted and meaningful consultations regarding the preliminary identification of beneficiaries and the harm resulting from the crimes for which Mr Said was convicted.

Media outreach campaign

16. Between June and September 2022, the VPRS, in collaboration with the Public Information and Outreach Section ("PIOS"), conducted a media outreach campaign aimed at informing the victim communities about the Case and encouraging victims to come forward.

[16] Email from VPRS to Trial Chamber VI on 12 September 2022 at 10:28 proposing a victim mapping action plan. Email from Trial Chamber VI to VPRS on 10 November 2022 at 11:56 "confirmed the proposed course of action".
[17] See *supra* para. 3.
[18] See *supra* para. 4.
[19] Pre-Trial Chamber II, "Decision on the confirmation of charges against Mahamat Said Abdel Kani", 9 December 2021, ICC-01/14-01/21-218-red.
[20] [REDACTED].
[21] See *infra* para. 22.
[22] *Idem.*
[23] See *infra* para. 20.
[24] See *supra* fn. 8.

The campaign included the broadcast of radio and television programmes, and the establishment of pop-up information booths. In addition, radio spots and dedicated broadcasts were aired on radio stations covering the localities concerned by the Case, inviting victims to identify themselves and providing a dedicated ICC contact telephone number. These outreach and victim mapping efforts were renewed since February 2024 in collaboration with PIOS.[25]

17. These outreach activities generated several telephone enquiries and led to meetings with individuals who came forward in response to the campaign. However, none of the individuals interviewed through these efforts was found to fall within the scope of the Case.

Engagement with the CLRV

18. On 16 February 2024, the VPRS reached out to the CLRV to request her assistance in identifying family members of participating victims or other individuals mentioned in their Application Forms.[26]

19. On 19 February 2024, referring to the 'do no harm', the CLRV indicated that she approached her clients with regards to their children but it was too early to approach the other members of the victims' family. The CLRV noted that given that the requested information could be obtained relatively easily and quickly, she proposed to provide the VPRS, within two weeks of the Trial Judgment, with lists of her clients' family members who may be considered victims for the purpose of the reparations. [27]

20. On 16 April 2025 and after the Trial Judgment, the CLRV shared detailed information regarding 35 individuals she was able to identify and contact.[28] The information provided by the CLRV included name and date of birth of the victims' children, whether any is deceased, and details of the other family members who have suffered personal harm because of the arrest and detention of their relative. The CLRV also provided a description of the harm she collected in relation to the family members of her clients. The CLRV further shared relevant references to Victim Applications, transcripts, and evidence records in which family members and other indirect victims may be mentioned.

[25] Meetings were organised with representatives of radio stations and the print media to discuss the procedural framework and developments in the case and to disseminate contact details for victims. Radio spots were also broadcast through partner radio stations.
[26] Email from VPRS to CLRV on 16 February 2024 at 17:37.
[27]Email from CRLV to VPRS on 19 February 2024 at 14:34.
[28] Email from CLRV to VPRS on 16 April 2025 at 14:41, 5 October 2026 at 17:07, 7 October 2026 at 12:39, and 8 October 2026 at 11:17. The information shared included in most cases the first and last names, as well as the date of birth of the individuals.

Engagement with the OTP

21. The VPRS sought the OTP's assistance in i) identifying individuals or groups who may qualify as beneficiaries of reparations;[29] and ii) recommending any relevant documents from the Case containing victim-related information that would support the victim mapping efforts.[30]

22. In response, the OTP shared extracts from [REDACTED] files under article 15 of the Statute [REDACTED],[31] and transmitted information regarding [REDACTED] individuals previously compiled for this purpose by the VPRS.[32] The [REDACTED] individuals referenced [REDACTED],[33] some of whom had remained unidentified or only partially identified to the VPRS.

Engagement with civil society organisations [REDACTED]

23. As part of the victim mapping exercise, the VPRS engaged with CSOs [REDACTED],[34] representatives of victims' associations[35] and human rights organisations.[36] These meetings provided an opportunity for victims to share their experiences and enabled the VPRS to assess whether the individuals and groups concerned fell within the scope of the present Case.

24. These engagements contributed to a broader understanding among affected communities of the scope of the Case and the proceedings before the Court, specifically among survivors who suffered from the Seleka armed group's exactions but whose experiences do not fall within the scope of the Case.

[REDACTED]

25. [REDACTED].[37] [REDACTED].[38]

26. [REDACTED] [39] {REDACTED].

[REDACTED]

27. [REDACTED].

[29] Email from VPRS to OTP on 13 January 2023 at 13:36, 26 May 2025 at 16:27 and 20 May 2026 at 09:52
[30] Email from VPRS to OTP on 26 May 2025 at 16:27.
[31] Email from OTP to VPRS on 11 July 2025 at 9:10 and 16 July 2025 at 16:42. [REDACTED]. The last information provided by OTP to VPRS was by email of 28 May 2026 at 15:58
[32] List provided by email from VPRS to OTP on 26 May 2025 at 16:27.
[33] See *supra*, [REDACTED].
[34] On 18 and 19 August 2026, the VPRS met with [REDACTED]. The aim was to gather information on individuals who were targeted by the Seleka. [REDACTED].
[35] Meeting [REDACTED] on 2 May 2024. The aim of the meeting was to provide information on the Case [REDACTED].
[36] Meeting [REDACTED] on 27 February 2024
[37] [REDACTED].
[38] [REDACTED].
[39] [REDACTED]

28. [REDACTED].[40] [REDACTED].

B. Victim Mapping results

1. Number of preliminarily identified beneficiaries

(a) Estimated total number

29. As a result of its victim mapping activities, and based on the information detailed below and in Annex I, the VPRS presently estimates[41] that a total of 40 direct victims and approximately 470 indirect victims[42] would be eligible for reparations in the Case.[43]

(b) Categories of victims eligible for reparations

Direct and indirect victims

30. In accordance with the Court's jurisprudence at the reparations stage,[44] all direct and indirect victims of the crimes falling within the scope of the Trial Judgment may be considered as eligible for reparations in the Case.

31. The categories of victims may include:

- the family members of the direct victims or those with a close relationship;
- individuals who attempted to prevent the commission of one or more of the crimes under consideration;
- individuals who suffered harm when helping or intervening on behalf of the direct victims;
- individuals who witnessed the commission of the crimes; and

[40] [REDACTED].
[41] The VPRS notes that these victim mapping results may have to be reviewed in the light of any additional information that may have been gathered by the parties and participants.
[42] The VPRS notes that among those, 313 are family members of the direct victims, 34 are victims who witnessed the crimes and four fall into other categories of indirect victims. Among family members, 53 are male and 83 are female. It should be noted that these statistics do not include children, nor persons mentioned without a specified gender. Among the witnesses of the crimes, 32 are male (94.1%) and 2 are female (5.9%). The last category of indirect victims is solely composed of male individuals.
[43] The number of indirect victims remains subject to further analysis, as the mapping of indirect victims has not yet been completed for all direct victims and, in some instances, is based on rough estimates. Notably, as noted in paragraph 32, further guidance from the Chamber is needed in respect to the eligibility of applications a/70294/22, a/70295/22 and a/70296/22 as indirect victims.
[44] Trial Chamber I, *Prosecutor v. Thomas Lubanga Dyilo*, "Decision establishing the principles and procedures to be applied to reparations", 7 August 2012, ICC-01/04-01/06; Trial Chamber II, *Prosecutor v. Germain Katanga,* "Order for Reparations pursuant to Article 75 of the Statute", 24 March 2017, ICC-01/04-01/07-3728; Trial Chamber VI, *Prosecutor v. Bosco Ntaganda*, "Reparations Order", 08 March 2021, ICC-01/04-02/06-2659 ("Ntaganda Reparations Order"); Trial Chamber IX, *Prosecutor v. Dominic Ongwen*, "Reparation Order", 28 February 2024, ICC-02/04-01/15-2082 ("Ongwen Reparations Order"); and Trial Chamber X, *Prosecutor v. Al Hassan Ag Abdoul Aziz Ag Mohamed g Mahmoud*, "Reparations Order", 28 April 2026, ICC-01/12-01/18-2782 ("Al Hassan Reparations Order").

- other persons who suffered personal harm as a result of these offences. [45]

32. Based on the Chamber's findings in the Trial Judgment, the VPRS understands that the below categories of victims may be eligible for reparations:

i) 39 direct victims listed in paragraph 1789 of the Trial Judgment ("39 Direct Victims");[46]

ii) one direct victim, a child detained in connection with the flyers and released shortly after his detention at the OCRB ("Minor Direct Victim"),[47] who was not counted as part of the sixteen detainees[48] of incident (h)[49]

iii) 13 indirect victims who were not recognised as direct victims in the Trial Judgment but who may have suffered personal harm as a result of being witness of the harm inflicted upon the 39 Direct Victims;[50] and

iv) Any other indirect victim who has suffered personal harm as a result of the harm inflicted upon the 39 Direct Victims and the Minor Direct Victim.

[45] See also Trial Chamber I, *Prosecutor v. Thomas Lubanga Dyilo*, "Amended Order for Reparations (Annex A to the Judgment on the Appeals against the 'Decision establishing the principles and procedures to be applied to reparations') and the 'Order for Reparations'", ICC-01/04-01/06-3129-AnxA, para. 6(b); Trial Chamber VI, *Prosecutor v. Bosco Ntaganda*, "Decision on the First Report on Reparations", 15 December 2020, ICC-01/04-02/06-2630, paras 52–56; Ntaganda Reparations Order, paras 124–128; Ongwen Reparations Order, para. 128 and see in particular for the indirect victim category including the individuals who witnessed the crimes, Al Hassan Reparations Order, para. 68.

[46] From the 39 Direct Victims, 35 victims or their family in case of death were approached and/or identified by the CLRV and/or OTP and six are reported as deceased. Four victims remain unidentified.

[47] Trial Judgment, para. 1293 and fn. 3724.

[48] Trial Judgment, fn. 3590.

[49] For a description of Incident h, see Confirmation of Charges Decision, Operative Part, para. 29(h): "*On [REDACTED] July 2013, a group of [REDACTED] detainees who had been arrested on 4 July 2013 were transferred to the OCRB. The Presidential Security had violently arrested them for allegedly distributing a paper or flyer calling for a 'ville morte', a term which referred to a peaceful protest against the Seleka regime and an end to Mr DJOTODIA's rule. Upon their arrival at the OCRB, the Seleka ordered them to remove their clothes and to lie face down. A Seleka named Daoud poured water and threw sand on the detainees' bare backs, and then flogged the men repeatedly until their backs bled. Seleka elements also kicked them and made them run towards the entrance of the cell while being beaten with police batons. After five weeks of detention, these detainees were brought before the Tribunal de Grande Instance and charged with 'acts that compromise public security'. The detainees were not fully informed of the charges nor of their rights upon arrival at the OCRB, nor given access to legal counsel during their detention or trial.* "

[50] This category includes: (1) P-0645 (Incident d); (2) five other persons (Incident e); (3) the short boy from Burundi (Incident o); (4) the detainee [REDACTED] (Incident o); (5) the Koranic school teacher [REDACTED] detained at the same time as P-0547 (Incident o); (6) P-2179 (Incident p); (7) the older man (Incident q): (8) [REDACTED] (Incident R); and (9) [REDACTED] (Incident R). The following are **not** included in this category: P-0622 (Incident e), three persons (Incident F), P-2172 (Incident K) and [REDACTED] (Incident r) as they were found unreliable in their testimony in the Trial Judgment, or they indicated that they did not witness anyone being beaten and wounded during the hours spent at the OCRB, or did not report being taken to the OCRB, or were deceased during the events and thus would be unable to confirm their personal harm in relation to a direct victim.

Unclear category

33. The VPRS recalls that on 8 November 2023, three participating victims[51] were authorised by the Chamber to participate in the proceedings in relation to incident (b)[52] or (e)[53] "given that the temporal scope of these incidents ranges between June, July and August 2013". [54] In light of the Chamber's finding that Mr Said was not convicted in relation to incident (e), and given that the temporal scope of incident (b) was limited to the period between 27 June and 4 July 2013, [55] the VPRS considers that it is unclear whether these three applications fall within the temporal scope of incident (b). The VPRS would therefore appreciate further guidance from the Chamber with respect to applications a/70294/22, a/70295/22 and a/70296/22 as to their eligibility as beneficiary of reparations.

Next of kin

34. Beyond the eligibility of indirect victims who suffered harm as a result of the detention or injury of a close relative, ICC Chambers have also addressed the situation of deceased victims and their next of kin in reparations proceedings. In the *Ntaganda* case' Addendum to the Reparations Order, Trial Chamber II held that the death of a beneficiary does not extinguish reparations rights, and that reparations may be passed to designated family members upon satisfaction of specific conditions.[56]

---

[51] The three participating victims are a/70294/22, a/70295/22 and a/70296/22.

[52] For a description of Incident b, see Confirmation of Charges Decision, Operative Part, para. 29(b): *"On or around [REDACTED] June 2013, SALLET and other OCRB Seleka arrested and detained P-0481 at the OCRB in one of the cells above ground. P-0481 was deprived of food and water for ten days and was unable to contact his family. Some days after his arrest, [REDACTED] interrogated him about weapons allegedly hidden by Mr BOZIZE. During a break in the interrogation, OCRB-Seleka forced the witness [REDACTED]. P-0481 was then beaten on his bare stomach as he was stretched backwards. The beating lasted around 20 minutes. The Seleka elements put [REDACTED], from which he still bears the scars. [REDACTED]. During his detention, P-0481, along with other perceived BOZIZE supporters, was deprived of sufficient nutrition and independent medical treatment. He was not informed of the reasons for his arrest or formally charged. [REDACTED], he was interviewed by General Prosecutor TOLMO without counsel. [REDACTED] to the OCRB Seleka in exchange for his release, P-0481 was transferred to the Tribunal de Grande Instance but [REDACTED].*"

[53] For a description of Incident e, see Confirmation of Charges Decision, Operative Part, para. 29(e): *"P-0622, who is Christian [REDACTED], was arrested by Seleka elements, with [REDACTED] other colleagues, named [REDACTED]. They were brought [REDACTED] and then to the OCRB. They were detained in a small cell which already held at least 20 other people. The Seleka deprived them of food and water, causing them to drink their own urine so as not to die of thirst. During their detention, two detainees died in the cell, and their bodies were removed by OCRB-Seleka. On or around [REDACTED] August 2013, on [REDACTED] orders and in his presence, Seleka elements repeatedly hit P-0622 and other detainees with the butts of their rifles. The detainees were asked whether they were related to Mr BOZIZE, and if they knew where he had hidden his assets. [REDACTED]. During P-0622's detention, some detainees, including an [REDACTED], were tied up using the arbatachar method."*

[54] Trial Chamber VI, "Second Decision Authorising Victims to Participate in the Proceedings", 8 November 2023, ICC-01/14-01/21-640-Red, para. 62.

[55] Trial Judgment, para. 1789.

[56] See Trial Chamber II, *Prosecutor v. Bosco Ntaganda*, "Public redacted version of 'Addendum to the Reparations Order of 8 March 2021'", 14 July 2023, paras. 137-139 which held that the death of a victim or beneficiary does not extinguish reparations rights, and that reparations may be transmitted to a designated family member once four conditions are met: (i) confirmation of the beneficiary status of the deceased victim (identity; status as direct or

35. In light of this jurisprudence—and noting that ICC Chambers have consistently found that the death of a victim should not bar consideration of their views, concerns, [57] or reparations rights[58] - the VPRS considers that persons next of kin who meet the above conditions are eligible to resume the action and receive reparations on behalf of a deceased direct victim, irrespective of whether he/she was already assessed as a potential beneficiary of reparations in the Case. Therefore, the deceased direct victims and affected deceased family members will be reported on in the Victim Mapping Table contained in Annex I, since they may be beneficiaries of reparations in the Case.

(b) Methodology applied in the Victim Mapping Table

36. The paragraphs below set out the methodology applied in the Victim Mapping Table contained in Annex 1 as well as how the VPRS arrived to the estimates provided above to the Chamber regarding the composition of the victim population in the Case.[59]

Identification and categorisation of victims

37. In the Victim Mapping Table (Annex I), the VPRS first listed the direct victims,[60] organised by incident. Following that, it identified the indirect victims associated with each direct victim. Indirect victims were grouped into three categories: (a) family members who suffered harm as a result of the crimes committed against the direct victim; (b) co-detainees who witnessed the crimes committed against the direct victim; and (c) other individuals who suffered personal harm while intervening to assist, protect, or support the direct victim during the commission of the crimes.

38. To compile the list of all family members and other close individuals who suffered harm as a result of the crimes committed against direct victims, the VPRS consolidated all information contained in the Victim Applications and provided by the OTP and the CLRV.

indirect victim; harm; causal link); (ii) proof of the death of the victim; (iii) proof of the successor's family relationship with the victim; and (iv) evidence of the family's appointment authorising the successor to act on the victim's behalf. Where a victim has already been found eligible, only conditions (ii)–(iv) must be shown. These elements may be established through official or non-official documents, including statements of two credible witnesses or certification by a local authority.

[57] For example, in the *Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo* case, the Trial Chamber admitted deceased victims as participants in the proceedings: , Trial Chamber III, Corrigendum to the Decision on the participation of victims in the trial and on 86 applications by victims to participate in the proceedings, ICC-01/05-01/08-807-Corr, 12 July 2010, paras. 78-85; the Trial Chamber also set a system for the resumption of actions initiated by victims authorised to participate in the proceedings (see ICC-01/05-01/08-3346, paras 23 and 49).

[58] See Ongwen Reparations Order, paras. 511-512; and *The Prosecutor v. Ahmad Al Faqi Al Mahdi*, "Decision on the Request of the Legal Representative of Victims for Resumption of Action for Deceased Victims a/11180/21 and a/11182/21", 21 December 2021, ICC-01/12-01/15, para 5.

[59] See *supra*, para. 29.

[60] The direct victims in the Victim Mapping table include the 39 Direct Victims and the Minor Direct Victim.

Assumptions

39. For categorisation purposes, where reference is made to "sisters" or "brothers" who assisted a direct victim during or after detention, and in the absence of a specific number, two sisters or two brothers are included in the total count.

40. In the absence of information regarding the number of family members or other close individuals of a direct victim, a provisional count of 11 individuals is used based on the average number identified for other direct victims for whom such information is available.

Avoiding double identification

41. To avoid double identification/counting, where a direct victim also qualifies as an indirect victim of another direct victim, that individual is listed only once and is recorded as a direct victim in the Victim Mapping Table.

42. Where a family member of a direct victim is also a family member of another direct victim, that individual is counted only once in the Victim Mapping Table and is recorded in relation to the direct victim with whom they have the closest familial relationship.

43. Where an indirect victim witnessed multiple incidents and the suffering of several direct victims, that individual is recorded in relation to only one incident and one direct victim and is therefore counted only once in the Victim Mapping Table.

Exclusions

44. Other detainees present at the OCRB during the relevant incidents are not included in the Victim Mapping Table i) where their testimony[61] was found to be unreliable in the Trial Judgment, ii) where they died without having had the opportunity to report the harm suffered, or iii) where they were not detained in a cell and have not reported seeing anyone be wounded or beaten.

2. Registry observations on harm suffered by victims[62]

45. The information collected from participating victims indicates that the harm suffered by victims affected many aspects of their lives and, in many cases, continued long after their release from the OCRB.

46. In their Victims Applications, participating victims report physical injuries and persistent health problems; psychological and emotional suffering; loss of income and

[61] This category also includes those who were reported to be detained at the OCRB during the incidents by a witness who was found unreliable by the Chamber.

[62] The victims' quotes that are provided in this Section are unofficial English translations since all Victims Applications in the Case were completed in French.

employment opportunities; disruption of education; hardship affecting their families; stigmatisation; and difficulties in their relationships and social interactions.

47. Their accounts further indicate that these different forms of harm were often interconnected. Physical injuries limited some victims' ability to work, while persistent fear, trauma and mistrust affected their relationships and social functioning. In several cases, the resulting loss of income affected not only the victims themselves, but also their dependants and wider households.

(a) Harm suffered by direct victims

Physical harm

48. Victims reported physical injuries and health problems resulting from beatings, restraint, torture and the conditions they experienced during detention, many of which continue(d) to affect them after their release.

49. In their Applications, victims described wounds and scars affecting different parts of the body, including the head, back, arms and wrists, as well as nerve damage, fractures, [REDACTED],[63] [REDACTED];[64] and [REDACTED];[65] Although visible scars have faded in some cases, pain and functional limitations persist.[66]

50. Victims also reported continuing physical symptoms, including chronic back pain,[67] headaches, weakness, impaired movement, pain in the limbs or ribs, and reduced ability to perform physically demanding work. One victim described having been paralysed in both arms for an extended period following torture; the person presently continues to experience after-effects.[68] Another victim stated that [REDACTED] damage [REDACTED] required surgery and has not been fully resolved.[69]

51. Some victims further attributed certain illnesses or current medical conditions to their detention. These included hypertension, aggravated asthma, typhoid or recurring symptoms

---

[63] a/70307/22: *"I still suffer from pain in the back like electric shocks following the blows that I received during my detention at the OCRB. I had [REDACTED] following the blows received.*"

[64] a/70304/22: "*I have scars on my body from the torture I suffered. I also have [REDACTED] because of the blows I received. It hurts. My wrists still hurt where they tied me up, as if the nerves were damaged."*

[65] a/70906/22.

[66] a/70297/22: "*Because of the torture that I endured, I have a scar [REDACTED]. The other scars left by the torture have faded with time. Even today my [REDACTED] arm makes me suffer especially when I carry heavy things which is very bothersome in my work [REDACTED]*."

[67] a/70293/22: *"I still have pain in my back today because of the blows that I received. I have scars [REDACTED]. The scars on [REDACTED] have faded with time. I always have a headache. I have to take painkillers so that it calms down*."

[68] a/70302/22: *"Because of the torture that I suffered, I was paralyzed in both of my arms for a long time and I still keep after-effects of it today. I had numerous scars on my whole body. Some have faded with time."*

[69] a/70292/22: *"Because of the blows that I received, I have scars [REDACTED]. The other scars [REDACTED] have faded with time. I had my hands tied for several days[REDACTED] I have not yet fully recovered. I was also very sick because of malnutrition. I am left with after-effects."*

attributed to contaminated water, [REDACTED],[70] and illness associated with malnutrition.[71] For example, victim a/70291/22 reported:

> *"I still have pain [REDACTED] because of the blows that I received. [REDACTED]."*

52. The VPRS notes that these accounts are consistent with the Chamber's findings of continuing headaches, dizziness, weakness, hypertension, pain, impaired movement, loss of function and reduced physical activity following detention and mistreatment at the OCRB.[72]

Psychological and emotional harm

53. Victims reported lasting psychological and emotional harm, including trauma, profound distress, sleep disorders, reactions to reminders of the events, and harm to their dignity, relationships and social functioning.

54. They described continuing sadness, fear, anxiety, anger and stress, as well as difficulty putting the events behind them. Recalling their detention or the treatment they endured caused renewed distress and, in some cases, led them to relive their experiences.

55. Some victims described persistent anguish and a profound sense of distress. [73] Participating victim a/70292/22 explained:

> *"[t]he events continue to disturb me still today. [REDACTED]. I still have nightmares. I often think about suicide [REDACTED]."*

56. Sleep disorders were also frequently reported, including difficulty sleeping, recurring nightmares and distressing memories long after release.[74]

57. Reminders of the events often triggered or intensified these effects. Participating victim a/70305/22 reported:

> *"[s]ometimes I react violently and I startle. I have palpitations and I am afraid. I still hear the screams of the people being tortured when I was at the OCRB. I don't like remembering the events at all."*

---

[70] a/30060/24: *"I have a scar [REDACTED]. I contracted [REDACTED] following my detention."*
[71] a/70292/22: *"Because of the blows that I received, I have scars [REDACTED]. The other scars [REDACTED] have faded with time. I had my hands tied [REDACTED] but I have not yet fully recovered. I was also very sick because of malnutrition. I am left with after-effects."*
[72] See Trial Judgment, paras 1311, 1326, 1383, 1486-1487 and 1566.
[73] a/70289/22 "*I was so afraid of dying; I was afraid for my family.", "As long as there is no peace and justice, I will not be calm*" and a/70303/22 "*When I think back on the events, I suffer, my heart hurts. My whole* life was turned upside down because of the events. I lost everything that made me live. My life is in danger."
[74] a/70302/22 "*When I think about it, I do not sleep or [I sleep] very badly and I still have nightmares very often today*." a/70301/22 "*On the psychological level, things are complicated. I can't manage to forget. I still have a lot of nightmares, almost every day*." a/70308/22 "*I think about these events at every moment. It still prevents me sometimes from sleeping*." a/70307/22 "*I do not like to remember what I lived through. Every time I think about it I suffer and I have nightmares. I would like to forget everything*." a/70306/22 "*I do not like to remember these events, when I think about them I am very sad. I have nightmares in which the soldiers of the Séléka pursue me and throw me in prison*." a/30060/24 "*Loss of sleep and sometimes nightmares when reliving the events, but especially when I have to talk about it*."

58. The sight of soldiers or persons in uniform brought back memories of detention and generated fear, anger or stress. Some victims also described trembling, startling or otherwise reacting strongly when confronted with such reminders. Participating victim a/70291/22 explained:

> *"I am not able to forget the events. Every time I see men in uniform, I remember the crimes that I suffered and I am angry and stressed. I also still have nightmares today."*

59. The circumstances of arrest, detention and mistreatment also affected victims' dignity, autonomy and relationships with others. Feelings of insecurity, mistrust and humiliation affected their social interactions and, in some cases, led them to avoid others or remain in hiding. Participating victim a/70289/22 described these effects as follows:

> *"Even today, I distrust everything and everyone, even if life goes on […] After my arrest I had to stop working because I was too afraid that they would find me again. I was hiding. I lived on the welfare of society. I was too afraid. It lasted a long time."*

60. The VPRS notes that these accounts are consistent with the Chamber's findings that victims continued to experience trauma, fear, anguish, recurring memories, nightmares, insomnia and humiliation, with these effects impairing their relationships, sense of security and ability to resume their previous lives.[75]

Material and economic harm

61. Victims reported material and economic harm arising from their inability to work during detention and, in some cases, after release, resulting in lost income, missed employment opportunities and financial hardship for their households.

62. During detention, victims lost income because they were unable to work or pursue their usual economic activities. Participating victim a/70297/22 reported:

> *" [d]uring my detention nobody took care of [REDACTED] and my [REDACTED] was lost. I no longer had any means of subsistence until [REDACTED]."*

63. The economic consequences continued after release for those whose physical injuries or continuing fear affected their ability to work. Several victims reported being unable to resume work for extended periods following their release from detention,[76] while another remained unable to undertake physically demanding work because of continuing pain and functional limitations. Participating victim a/70289/22 reported:

[75] See Trial Judgment, paras 1204, 1244, 1311, 1351, 1383, 1426-1428, 1487 and 1565.
[76] See for instance a/70292/22, a/70289/22 or a/70303/22.

"After my arrest I had to stop working because I was too afraid that they would find me again. I was hiding. I lived on the welfare of society. I was too afraid. It lasted a long time."

64. The resulting loss of earnings also affected the victims' ability to provide for their families. Some reported that their spouses, children, parents or other dependants experienced financial hardship during their detention or while they remained unable to work.[77] This loss of financial autonomy left some families dependent on relatives or neighbours for financial support or accommodation.[78]

65. The VPRS notes that these accounts are consistent with the Chamber's findings that detention and its continuing consequences affected victims' employment, level of activity, earning capacity and ability to meet their families' needs, resulting in wider economic hardship within their households.[79]

(b) Harm suffered by the indirect victims

66. Based on the information provided in the Victims Applications as well as the information provided by the CLRV and the OTP on indirect victims, the VPRS concludes from the information gathered that indirect victims, particularly the family members of the detained person, have suffered significant psychological, material, often long-lasting harm, as a result of the crimes for which Mr Said was convicted. Some family members also suffered physical harm.

Psychological and emotional harm

67. The detention of a close relative caused considerable psychological distress and emotional suffering to family members. Victims reported that, as soon as they became aware of the location of detention, they sought to provide support and remained actively involved in supporting the detainee during the detention period.[80] They were deeply concerned for the detainee's wellbeing and uncertain fate.[81] Brothers, sisters, parents - and, in some cases, cousins, aunts, in-laws, or neighbours– provided support both during the detention and

[77] See for instance a/70306/22 and a/70313/22.
[78] See for instance a/70304/22 and a/70310/22. The Chamber also noted that, following release, P-2295 was afraid to move around and that only his wife could earn money.
[79] See Trial Judgment, paras 1264, 1311, 1383 and 1566.
[80] See for instance a/70298/22, a/70299/22, a/70309/22, a/70292/22 (see CAR-OTP-2043-0483-R01 [ENG] at 0504-0505, and 0509-0510, paras. 156, 160-161, 195, and 208), a/70906/22 or a/70190/22 (Victim Application and CAR-OTP-2135-2245-R01 at 2253, para. 54 + T-046, p. 42).
[81] See for instance, a/70297/22. His family was outside of the OCRB when he was tortured together with the other detainees. [REDACTED]'crying their eyes out". (see T-086, p. 43, lines 21-24, T-087, p. 36, lines 12-20, and p. 36, line 25 - p. 37, line 11 + CAR-OTP-2130-8362-R01 at 3869-3870. para. 41).

following the detainee's release or escape. As a result, those close to the detainees experienced a lasting emotional burden.

Material and economic harm

68. Family members, and in some cases other close individuals, also suffered material and economic harm as a direct consequence of their relative's detention.[82] Victims reported that they incurred expenses associated with supporting their close one during their detention, including transportation costs, food, water and medicines. In addition, families invested time and resources in seeking mediation for the release, and sometimes securing legal representation.[83] Often, the family had to provide for the detainee's household members or dependants during their absence and for the detainee's physical and mental care after their release. It created a sustained financial burden that added to the emotional impact of the detention and mistreatment of their close one.

Physical harm

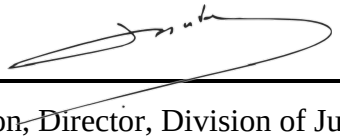
69. Several family members also suffered physical harm when attempting to obtain the release of the direct victim detained at the OCRB or while assisting the detainee during their detention. For instance, the [REDACTED] of a/70292/22 visited him [REDACTED] at the OCRB. They were crying and screaming [REDACTED]. They were beaten [REDACTED] by OCRB guards.[84] The [REDACTED] of a direct victim was killed by the Seleka after [REDACTED] refused to disclose the location [REDACTED].[85]

Long lasting consequences

70. The harm is described by all families as long-lasting, as they remained engaged over an extended period of time to alleviate the consequences of the detention also after the release.[86] Some family members developed long lasting health conditions and suffered from the loss of home or income as well as loss of schooling as a result of their family member's arrest.

[82] See for instance a/70290/22. All the equipment [REDACTED] was taken by the Seleka when they arrested a/70290/22. a/70290/22's [REDACTED] brought food to the OCRB. After his release, his [REDACTED] bought medicines and took care of the injuries on his body.
[83] See for instance a/70298/22 and a/70299/22 (His [REDACTED] paid [REDACTED] also for his release. His family paid an amount later as well (CAR-OTP-2104-0918-R01 [ENG] at 0933-0934, paras. 69, and 74).
[84] See CAR-OTP-2043-0483-R01 [ENG] at 0504-0505, and 0509-0510, paras. 156, 160-161, 195, and 208.
[85] [REDACTED].
[86] See for instance a/70307/22. The [REDACTED] of a/70307/22 came regularly to the OCRB to bring him food. After his release, [REDACTED] also gave him medicines. It was very difficult to meet the needs of the family because the Seleka had taken all of a/70307/22 's work equipment. [REDACTED] was sent away from school as he could no longer pay for the tuition fees, but his [REDACTED] gave them money for food.

71. The VPRS notes that these accounts are consistent with the Chamber's findings that the direct victim's detention and its continuing consequences affected the family members emotionally and economically.[87]



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

Dated this 12 November 2026
At The Hague, The Netherlands

[87] Trial Judgment, paras. 1264, 1311 and 1383.