

PUBLIC

ANNEX 5

STATEMENT
INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT

Persons interviewed:

- ANGAIKA DIDI Osée
- KHATO-DZ'ZA Jacques
- MUGASA MONGU Jérôme
- ISSA-KABAGAMBE Abooki
- ITEMDEY-UBI Antoinette
- ZALABO Roger
- SIBEN KALOMUTSO Josué
- DRABHO MYANYA Jean-Pierre

Languages used during interview: French

Date of interview: 2 September 2015

Place of interview: Bunia

We, the undersigned, members of the steering committee of UNADI,

Declare on our honour:

We have witnessed many divisions in Ituri, often coming from the outside. We have therefore decided to constitute a group of prominent individuals composed of members from all ethnic groups in Ituri (21 to be precise), within an association, UNADI, *Union des Associations culturelles et du Développement de l'Ituri*.

We are based in Bunia, capital of Ituri province.

Our objective is to deal with all problems that may arise in Ituri. Our goal is peace, unity and sustainable development. We want to achieve unity through respect for cultural diversity.

We have seen that most of the Accused before the ICC are Iturians. Insofar as we are working for peace, we are ready to welcome them with open arms, including Germain KATANGA and Thomas LUBANGA.

Germain KATANGA and Thomas LUBANGA live and have meals together in The Hague and will continue to do so once they are back in Ituri.

Official Court Translation

STATEMENT

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT

We cannot speak on behalf of the politicians, but, in our opinion, Germain KATANGA's return will not cause any problems. On the contrary, we will be able to give him advice and recommendations on his integration into the population.

Germain KATANGA will be welcome in Aru, where he will be able to live with his wife and children.

As for the FRPI militia, when Germain KATANGA joined the national army in 2004, he asked to come out of the bush and demobilise. But these people only do as they please.

From then onwards Germain KATANGA was cut off from the FRPI problem. COBRA subsequently took over the command of the FRPI. In 2007, COBRA was appointed colonel in national army and left the FRPI. In 2007, MBADU took over the command of the FRPI. Today, the FRPI is made up of militia from all ethnic groups.

On one occasion COBRA MATATA also told his militia to leave the bush, but they did not listen to him.

We, at the UNADI, have also encouraged the militia to come out of the bush, but they have not yet followed our advice. We will continue to work towards this goal.

One solution would be to provide employment, but this largely depends on the Government.

We believe that given what Germain KATANGA has gone through because of his participation in the FRPI in the past, he will not want to rejoin it. On the contrary, his return will incite people to quit and/or decide not to join the militia.

On 17 May 2015, the FRPI came out of the bush in Bukiringi. This was announced by all radio stations. The Government learned of it and deployed the army and MONUSCO there.

The Defence Minister arrived in Bunia on 23 May 2015, with the Chief of Staff of the armed forces.

The Chief of Staff of the armed forces was sent to meet the militia to ask them what it wanted.

The militia declared that it was surrendering.

The MONUSCO then stated that, for their surrender to be effective, the militia had to lay down arms and follow the DDR process.

From 23 to 25 May 2015, the army started negotiations with the FRPI.

STATEMENT

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT

The FRPI wanted \$US 10 000 per officer (there were 15 of them) and \$US 2000 per rank-and-file soldier, and that they be given a rank and that the FARDC soldiers withdraw.

After negotiations, the Government decided to give \$US 2000 per officer, \$US 100 per armed rank-and-file soldier (and a new AK47 is worth €125), \$US 50 for an unarmed rank-and-file soldier and \$US 30 per dependant (dependent family member). The cost was estimated at \$US 65 000 for the 400 militia present.

It was planned that the FRPI would lay down arms on 24 May 2015 and that the Government would then recognise a few ranks and hand out bonuses. The FRPI, however, did an about-face. They did not turn up on the day.

To avoid war, the Government then called on the community, UNDADI, to convince them.

From 28 May to 2 June 2015, the Government sent us to talk to the militia in Aveba, where we spent several days. We also involved the religious communities, members of parliament and civil society, under the auspices of UNDADI.

We arrived on 28 May 2015. We talked to the population and then to the FRPI.

The FRPI agreed to its surrender.

The Government asked the FRPI to hand over 30 weapons, as a symbol and gesture of goodwill. If the militia did so on 2 June 2015, on 4 June 2015, the Defence Minister would come and would confer ranks, pay out bonuses and the FRPI would then be taken to a transit centre followed by a training centre.

The FRPI brought 9 weapons before leaving under the pretext of bringing 21 additional weapons, but they never came back.

There are two options to make the militia come out of the bush. The first is mediation – they have to agree to leave the bush. But this option has not worked thus far. The latter option is that the army and MONUSCO attack them and make them come out. This option has demonstrated its limitations, which is why we prefer the first option.

As regards negotiations, the problem is that this militia does not serve under a single command. Each member considers himself to be a commander, even more so since the departure of COBRA MATATA.

In this respect, if Germain KATANGA returns, he could engage with the community, within UNADI, and ask them to come out of the bush and demobilise. We believe he could assist in the peace process by linking up with the UNADI.

Today the FRPI has no political objective. They only live and survive.

STATEMENT

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT

We negotiated with MBADU the handover of 30 weapons. In turn he had to negotiate with other FRPI officers, who stated that the handover of weapons would have to involve each FRPI officer negotiating personally with his men. So there is a group prepared to come out of the bush, but some extremist commanders do not want to and are holding their soldiers hostage.

Our own wealth is what brings about war in Itiru: agriculture, fishing, timber, gold, coltan, and so forth. All these assets mean that everyone envies Ituri and this attracts war. The problem is that Iturians are not benefitting from the wealth.

When Germain KATANGA returns, he will be able to join the army, study at university or find a job, for instance in trade or agriculture. In any case, he will be able to count on our support; we will accompany and support him when he returns.

Should he have nowhere to stay in Aru, we could put him up here.

For example, when Mathieu NGUDJOLO returned, he obtained a position at the army headquarters. As a general, Germain KATANGA, could be given a position by the Government.

If needed, we could advocate for the Government to re-employ GERMAIN.

Today, reconciliation between Lendu and Hema goes deep. UNADI, for example, is composed of Lendu and Hema. Before, Lendu could not visit the Hema and vice versa, or perhaps with great difficulty. Today, we can circulate everywhere. Events such as deaths and celebrations are marked together. There are also inter-community marriages.

We saw the video of Germain KATANGA in which he apologises for what happened in Bogoro; he asks the Hema community for forgiveness. We are touched by this. One of the undersigned is Hema and forgives him, in the name of UNADI, because his apology comes from the heart.

We, the undersigned, confirm that the content of this statement is what we believe to be the truth. We made this statement voluntarily, without having been threatened or pressured. We understand that the statement is recorded by persons who represent GERMAIN KATANGA, who was convicted by the International Criminal Court. We also understand that the statement may be used in judicial proceedings before the International Criminal Court and in particular proceedings on the early release of GERMAIN KATANGA.

STATEMENT

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT

Name: *ISSA-KABAGAMBE Abooki*

Date and place of birth: *circa 1953*

Ethnic group: *HEMA from IRURU* [signed]

Occupation: *PROMINENT PERSON [illegible] IRURU*

Address: *LUMUMBA NEIGHBOURHOOD, AVENUE SHARI 2*

Name: *MRS ITEMDEY-UBI*

Date and place of birth: *Bunia, 04/12/1972*

Ethnic group: *MBO* [signed]

Occupation: *Coordinateur/Prominent person, MAMBASA*

Address: *Hotel TAKEBEYA, BUNIA*

Name: *ROGER ZALABO*

Date and place of birth: *Bunia, 01/04/1964*

Ethnic group: *BIRA (ZUNANA)*

Occupation: *PROMINENT PERSON, MEMBER OF UNADI'S STEERING COMMITTEE*

Address: *AVENUE DU CANDIP, MUDZI-PELA NEIGHBOURHOOD, BUNIA*

[signed]

Name: *Siben KALOMUTSO Josué*

Date and place of birth: *12/02/ [illegible] 1980 Irumu*

Ethnic group: *LESE-VOMKUTU/IRUMU* [signed]

Occupation: *Prominent person, member of UNADI*

Address: *SAIO NEIGHBOURHOOD, AVENUE RWENZORIE 19*

Name: *DRABHO MYANYA Jean Pierre*

Date and place of birth: *20/02/1954, AYFORO/ARU*

Ethnic group: *LUGBARA* [signed]

Occupation: *Vice-President of UNADI*

Address: *BAMKOKO NEIGHBOURHOOD, AVENUE LOGO III 13*

STATEMENT

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT

Name: *ANGAIKA DIDI OSEE*

Date and place of birth: *ISURA/GETY, 28/12/1966* [signed]

Ethnic group: *LENDU-BINDI*

Occupation: *PRESIDENT OF UNADI*

Address: *KINDIA NEIGHBOURHOOD, AVENUE BAYAYA, BUNIA*

Name: *Katho-DZ'ZA Jacques*

Date and place of birth: *Bkhwa, 11/11/1945* [signed]

Ethnic group: *B, NORD*

Occupation: *Prominent person*

Address: *NYAKASANZA NEIGHBOURHOOD, 11 AVENUE*

Name: *MUGASA-MONGU Jérôme 0819431146*

Date and place of birth: *BUKIRINGI, 30/12/2015*

Ethnic group: *NGITI/W BINDI*

Occupation: *Prominent person*

Address: *KINDIA NEIGHBOURHOOD, AVENUE BAYAYA 35*