

ANNEX D

Group D: Mongoumba

- Fourteenth transmission - ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anxs

Applicant ██████████

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués invaded and occupied ██████████ he fled to the bush, twenty kilometres away. The applicant states that upon his return, he found that his house, located in the ██████████ area, had been broken into and all his belongings had been pillaged. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the ██████████ area on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant ██████████

¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx4; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 218 to 219.

² ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx4, pages 4 to 5.

³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx5; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 220 to 221.

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels invaded and occupied the village of ██████ in ██████ he fled together with his family and took refuge in the forest. The applicant adds that he lost his five-year-old son and that upon their return, he found that the rebels had broken into his house and pillaged all his belongings. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in ██████ on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant ██████

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels invaded and occupied the village of ██████ in ██████ he fled together with his family and took refuge in the forest, where they faced harsh living conditions. The applicant adds that he even lost his two-year-old son due to the lack of

⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx5, pages 4 to 5.

⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx6; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 222 to 223.

medical treatment. Upon his return, he found that the rebels had destroyed his house and pillaged all his belongings and livestock. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁶

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 17 March 2003, she was on her way from [REDACTED] to Bangui, when the boat that she owned and was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in [REDACTED]. The applicant claims that the men pointed their guns at them and asked them who the owner of the boat was. According to the applicant, the people in the boat indicated that she was the owner and the Banyamulengués grabbed her, threw her on the ground and three of them raped her one after the other in front of everybody. She adds that they then pillaged the boat and all the merchandise inside. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a

⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx5, pages 4 to 5.

⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx11; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 224 to 225.

result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical, psychological and material harm.⁸

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber notes that the date provided by the applicant (17 March 2003) falls outside the temporal scope of the present case. However, in light of the intrinsic coherence of the application in all other respects, notably the reference to the Banyamulengués who were sent by Jean-Pierre Bemba, and given that the alleged events occurred over eight years ago, the Chamber is of the view that such discrepancy should not serve to exclude the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely her rape and the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 26 October 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués attacked the village of [REDACTED] during the night, he fled together with his two brothers, leaving everything behind, and they took refuge in the forest where they faced

⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx11, pages 4 to 5.

⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx21; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 226 to 227.

inhuman living conditions. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁰

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, he was at home, in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] when he was told about the invasion of the Banyamulengués who were coming from the DRC. According to the applicant, he took refuge in the forest together with his family and, during his absence, the Banyamulengués pillaged his belongings. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹²

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

¹⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx21, pages 4 to 5.

¹¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx22; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 228 to 229.

¹² ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx22, pages 4 to 5.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués invaded and occupied [REDACTED] she fled to the forest, 25 kilometres away. The applicant states that upon her return, she found that her house, located in the [REDACTED] area, had been broken into and all her belongings had been pillaged. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁴

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-

¹³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx23; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 230 to 231.

¹⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx23, pages 4 to 5.

Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués invaded and occupied [REDACTED] she fled to the bush, twenty kilometres away, where she faced harsh living conditions. The applicant states that upon her return, she found that her house, located in the [REDACTED] area, had been broken into and all her belongings had been pillaged. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁶

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

¹⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx24; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 232 to 233.

¹⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx24, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués invaded and occupied [REDACTED] he fled to the bush together with his family, where they faced harsh living conditions. The applicant states that upon his return, he found that his house, located in the [REDACTED] area, had been broken into and all his belongings had been pillaged. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁸

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁹

Claim to victim status

¹⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx25; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 234 to 235.

¹⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx25, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx26; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 236 to 237.

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués attacked the village of ██████ in ██████ shooting in the air, he fled together with his family and took refuge in the forest, 35 kilometres away, where they faced harsh living conditions. According to the applicant, upon his return, he found that his office and his house had been broken into and all his property had been pillaged. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁰

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in ██████ on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant ██████²¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués attacked and occupied ██████ he fled together with his family and took refuge in the forest, thirty kilometres away, where they faced harsh living conditions. According to the applicant, upon his return he found that his house had been broken into and all his property and savings had been pillaged. The applicant lists and values his

²⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx26, pages 4 to 5.

²¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx27; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 238 to 239.

loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²²

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués attacked and occupied the village of [REDACTED] he fled together with his family and took refuge in the forest. According to the applicant, upon his return, he found that his house had been broken into and all his property and savings had been pillaged. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁴

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

²² ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx27, pages 4 to 5.

²³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx28; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 240 to 241.

²⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx28, pages 4 to 5.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués attacked and occupied the village of [REDACTED] he fled together with his family and took refuge in the bush, fifty kilometers away, where they faced harsh living conditions. According to the applicant, upon his return, he found that his house had been broken into and all his property and savings had been pillaged by the rebels. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁶

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

²⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx29; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 242 to 243.

²⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx29, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels, who were speaking Lingala, attacked and occupied the village of [REDACTED] she was at home with her husband and she was still sleeping. According to the applicant, the Banyamulengués went to the *brigadier général* of the gendarmerie, asked him to give them weapons and hit him. She states that a group of eight soldiers came to her compound, broke into her house and pillaged her property and her livestock. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁸

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁹

Claim to victim status

²⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx30; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 244 to 245.

²⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx30, pages 4 to 5.

²⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx31; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 246 to 247.

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués attacked and occupied the village of [REDACTED] she fled together with her family and took refuge in the bush, where they lived for more than one month in very difficult conditions. According to the applicant, upon her return, she found that her house had been broken into and all her property and savings had been pillaged by the rebels. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁰

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels invaded and occupied [REDACTED] he fled together with his family, and took refuge in the forest, 25 kilometres away, where they faced harsh living conditions. The applicant states that upon his return, he found that his house, located in the [REDACTED] area, had been broken into and all his belongings had been pillaged by

³⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx31, pages 4 to 5.

³¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx32; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 248 to 249.

the rebels. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³²

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED] he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area, together with his family. The applicant states that upon his return, he found that his belongings, livestock, fishing equipment and money had been pillaged. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁴

Analysis and conclusions

³² ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx32, pages 4 to 5.

³³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx33; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 250 to 251.

³⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx33, pages 4 to 5.

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED] he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area, together with his family and took refuge in the forest. The applicant states that upon his return, he found that his belongings and money had been pillaged by the rebels. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁶

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the

³⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx34; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 252 to 253.

³⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx34, pages 4 to 5.

accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués attacked and occupied the village of [REDACTED] he fled together with his family and took refuge in the bush, 25 kilometres away, where they faced harsh living conditions. According to the applicant, upon his return, he found that his house had been broken into and all his property had been pillaged. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁸

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

³⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx35; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 254 to 255.

³⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx35, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant ██████████³⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués occupied ██████████ she fled from her house, located in the ██████████ area, together with her family and took refuge in the forest where they faced harsh living conditions. The applicant states that upon her return, she found that her belongings had been pillaged by the rebels. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁰

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the ██████████ area of ██████████ on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant ██████████⁴¹

Claim to victim status

³⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx36; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 256 to 257.

⁴⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx36, pages 4 to 5.

⁴¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx37; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 258 to 259.

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba’s Banyamulengués attacked and occupied the village of [REDACTED] she fled together with her family and took refuge in the bush, where they lived for more than one month in very difficult conditions. According to the applicant, upon her return she found that her belongings and money had been pillaged by the rebels. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴²

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba’s Banyamulengués attacked and occupied [REDACTED] he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area, together with his family and took refuge in [REDACTED]. The applicant states that upon his return, he found that his belongings, agricultural products and the money he had earned from selling a diamond had

⁴² ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx37, pages 4 to 5.

⁴³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx38; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 260 to 261.

been pillaged by the rebels. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁴

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED] she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area, together with her family and took refuge in [REDACTED]. The applicant states that upon her return, she found that her belongings, agricultural products and money had been pillaged by the rebels. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁶

Analysis and conclusions

⁴⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx38, pages 4 to 5.

⁴⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx39; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 262 to 263.

⁴⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx39, pages 4 to 5.

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED] he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area, together with his family and took refuge in [REDACTED]. The applicant states that upon his return, he found that his belongings, fishing material, agricultural products and money had been pillaged by the Banyamulengués. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁸

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis

⁴⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx40; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 264 to 265.

⁴⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx40, pages 4 to 5.

that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués invaded [REDACTED] he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area, together with his family and took refuge in [REDACTED]. The applicant states that upon his return, he found that his belongings, fishing gear, agricultural products and money had been pillaged by the Banyamulengués. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁰

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

⁴⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx41; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 266 to 267.

⁵⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx41, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED] she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area, together with her family and took refuge in the forest. The applicant states that upon her return, she found that her belongings, the merchandise she had bought in [REDACTED] and her money had been pillaged by the rebels. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵²

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵³

Claim to victim status

⁵¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx42; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 268 to 269.

⁵² ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx42, pages 4 to 5.

⁵³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx43; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 270 to 271.

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués invaded [REDACTED] he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area, together with his family and took refuge in [REDACTED] in Congo Brazzaville. The applicant states that upon his return, he found that his belongings, merchandise, shop and money had been pillaged by the rebels. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁴

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED] she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area, together with her family and took refuge in [REDACTED]. The applicant states that upon her return, she found that her belongings, the

⁵⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx43, pages 4 to 5.

⁵⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx44; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 272 to 273.

merchandise she had bought in DRC and her money had been pillaged by the rebels. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁶

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED] she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area, together with her family and took refuge in [REDACTED] in Congo Brazzaville. The applicant states that upon her return, she found that her belongings, merchandise and money had been pillaged by the rebels. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁸

⁵⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx44, pages 4 to 5.

⁵⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx45; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 274 to 275.

⁵⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx45, pages 4 to 5.

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED] she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area, together with her husband and son and took refuge in the forest. The applicant states that upon her return, she found that her belongings, her flour and oil supplies and her money had been pillaged by the rebels. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶⁰

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

⁵⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx46; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 276 to 277.

⁶⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx46, pages 4 to 5.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED] he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area, together with his family and took refuge in [REDACTED] on the boarder with Congo Brazzaville. The applicant states that upon his return, he found that his stock and money had been pillaged by the rebels. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶²

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-

⁶¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx47; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 278 to 279.

⁶² ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx47, pages 4 to 5.

Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED] he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area, together with his family and took refuge in [REDACTED]. The applicant states that upon his return, he found that his merchandise and money had been pillaged by the rebels. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶⁴

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁵

⁶³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx48; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 280 to 281.

⁶⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx48, pages 4 to 5.

⁶⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx49; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 282 to 283.

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED] she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area, together with her family and took refuge in the [REDACTED] forest and then in [REDACTED]. The applicant states that upon her return, she found that her belongings, merchandise and money had been pillaged by the rebels. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶⁶

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués attacked [REDACTED] she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area, to [REDACTED] on the boarder with Congo Brazzaville. The

⁶⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx49, pages 4 to 5.

⁶⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx50; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 284 to 285.

applicant states that upon her return, she found that her belongings, agricultural products and money had been pillaged by the rebels. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶⁸

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED] he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area, together with his family and took refuge in [REDACTED]. The applicant states that upon his return, he found that his belongings, boats, fishing gear and money had been pillaged by the rebels. The applicant lists and values

⁶⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx50, pages 4 to 5.

⁶⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx51; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 286 to 287.

his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷⁰

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués attacked and occupied [REDACTED] she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area, together with her family, and took refuge in [REDACTED] in Congo Brazzaville. The applicant states that upon her return, she found that her belongings, agricultural products and money had been pillaged by the rebels. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷²

Analysis and conclusions

⁷⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx51, pages 4 to 5.

⁷¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx52; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 288 to 289.

⁷² ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx52, pages 4 to 5.

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED] he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area, together with his family and took refuge in [REDACTED] on the boarder with Congo Brazzaville. The applicant states that upon his return, he found that his belongings and money had been pillaged by the rebels. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷⁴

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis

⁷³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx53; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 290 to 291.

⁷⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx53, pages 4 to 5.

that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués invaded [REDACTED] he fled together with his family and took refuge in the forest, where they faced harsh living conditions. According to the applicant, upon his return, he found that his belongings, fishing gear and money had been pillaged. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷⁶

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

⁷⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx54; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 292 to 293.

⁷⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx54, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués invaded [REDACTED] he fled together with his family and took refuge in the forest, where they stayed for one month. According to the applicant, upon his return he found that his belongings, agricultural products, livestock and money had been pillaged by the rebels. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷⁸

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués attacked and occupied the village of [REDACTED] she fled together

⁷⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx55; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 294 to 295.

⁷⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx55, pages 4 to 5.

⁷⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx56; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 296 to 297.

with her family and took refuge in the forest, where they faced harsh living conditions. According to the applicant, upon her return, she found that her belongings, agricultural products and money had been pillaged by the rebels. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁸⁰

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués attacked and occupied the village of [REDACTED] she fled to the forest together with her two-month-old baby and other children. According to the applicant, upon her return, she found that her belongings and agricultural products had been pillaged by the rebels. The applicant lists and values her loss.

⁸⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx56, pages 4 to 5.

⁸¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx57; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 298 to 299.

As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁸²

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués occupied the village of [REDACTED] she fled to the forest, where she stayed for one month and two weeks. She adds that while she was in the forest, she and one of her children suffered head injuries caused by a falling branch of a tree. According to the applicant, upon her return, she found that her belongings had been pillaged by the Banyamulengués. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical and material harm.⁸⁴

Analysis and conclusions

⁸² ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx57, pages 4 to 5.

⁸³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx58; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 300 to 301.

⁸⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx58, pages 4 to 5.

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED] she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area, together with her family, and took refuge in [REDACTED] in Congo Brazzaville. The applicant states that upon her return, she found that her belongings, merchandise and money had been pillaged by the Banyamulengués. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁸⁶

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the

⁸⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx59; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 302 to 303.

⁸⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx59, pages 4 to 5.

accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués invaded [REDACTED] she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area, together with her family, and took refuge in [REDACTED]. The applicant states that upon her return, she found that her belongings and money had been pillaged by the rebels. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁸⁸

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

⁸⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx60; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 304 to 305.

⁸⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx60, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant ██████████⁸⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués occupied ██████████ she fled from her house, located in the ██████████ area, together with her family, and took refuge in the forest, where they faced harsh living conditions. The applicant states that upon her return, she found that her belongings, agricultural products and money had been pillaged by the rebels and she adds that her daughter was hit in the neck by a stray bullet. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁹⁰

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the ██████████ area of ██████████ on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant ██████████⁹¹

Claim to victim status

⁸⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx61; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 306 to 307.

⁹⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx61, pages 4 to 5.

⁹¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx62; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 308 to 309.

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués invaded the village of [REDACTED] she fled to the forest, together with her four-day-old baby and her other children. She adds that they stayed in the forest for one month and one week, facing difficult conditions. According to the applicant, upon her return she found that her belongings, livestock and money had been pillaged by the rebels. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁹²

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁹³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués attacked and occupied [REDACTED] she fled together with her family to the forest, where they stayed for a period of one month and two weeks, facing harsh living conditions. According to the applicant, upon her return, she found that her belongings and money had been pillaged by the rebels. She adds that her

⁹² ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx62, pages 4 to 5.

⁹³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx63; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 310 to 311.

husband died and that life has been difficult since then. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁹⁴

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁹⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués attacked [REDACTED] he fled together with his family and took refuge in the forest, where they stayed for one month and two weeks facing difficult living conditions. According to the applicant, upon his return, he found that his house had been broken into and his belongings, agricultural products and money had been pillaged by the rebels. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁹⁶

Analysis and conclusions

⁹⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx63, pages 4 to 5.

⁹⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx64; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 312 to 313.

⁹⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx64, pages 4 to 5.

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁹⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués attacked and occupied [REDACTED] she fled together with her children to the forest, where they stayed for a period of one month and one week, facing harsh living conditions. According to the applicant, upon her return, she found that her belongings and money had been pillaged by the rebels. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁹⁸

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the

⁹⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx65; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 314 to 315.

⁹⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx65, pages 4 to 5.

accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁹⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués occupied the village of [REDACTED] he fled to the forest together with his family. According to the applicant, upon his return, he found that his belongings, fishing gear and money had been pillaged by the rebels. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁰⁰

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁰¹

Claim to victim status

⁹⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx66; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 316 to 317.

¹⁰⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx66, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁰¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx67; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 318 to 319.

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués attacked and occupied the village of [REDACTED] he fled to the forest together with his family, where they stayed for more than one month. According to the applicant, upon his return, he found that his belongings, fishing gear, agricultural products and money had been pillaged by the rebels. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁰²

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁰³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués attacked and occupied the village of [REDACTED] he fled to the forest together with his family, where they stayed for one month and one week. According to the applicant, upon his return, he found that his belongings, his store and his money had been pillaged by the rebels. The applicant lists and

¹⁰² ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx67, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁰³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx68; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 320 to 321.

values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁰⁴

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁰⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués attacked and occupied the village of [REDACTED] he fled to the forest together with his family. According to the applicant, upon his return, he found that his belongings, fishing gear, agricultural products, construction material and money had been pillaged by the rebels. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁰⁶

Analysis and conclusions

¹⁰⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx68, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁰⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx69; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 322 to 323.

¹⁰⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx69, pages 4 to 5.

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁰⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués invaded [REDACTED] she fled together with her family to the forest, where they stayed for a period of one month and one week, facing harsh living conditions. According to the applicant, upon her return, she found that her belongings, agricultural products and money had been pillaged by the rebels. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁰⁸

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the

¹⁰⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx70; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 324 to 325.

¹⁰⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx70, pages 4 to 5.

accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 7 March 2003, when Mr Bemba's Banyamulengués attacked and occupied [REDACTED] he fled to the fields together with his family, where they stayed for one month and two weeks facing difficult living conditions. The applicant states that upon his return, he found that his belongings, agricultural products and money had been pillaged. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹¹⁰

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹¹

¹⁰⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx71; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 326 to 327.

¹¹⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx71, pages 4 to 5.

¹¹¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx72; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 328 to 329.

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 7 March 2003, he was returning from fishing, when Mr Bemba's Banyamulengués attacked and occupied [REDACTED] and he joined his family in the forest where they stayed for more than one month. The applicant states that upon his return, he found that his belongings, fishing gear, agricultural products and money had been pillaged. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹¹²

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹¹³

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 7 March 2003, when Mr Bemba's Banyamulengués attacked and occupied [REDACTED] he fled to the forest together with his family, where they stayed for more than one month. The applicant states that upon his return, he found that his belongings and money had been pillaged by the rebels. The

¹¹² ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx72, pages 4 to 5.

¹¹³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx73; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 330 to 331.

applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹¹⁴

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹¹⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 7 March 2003, when Mr Bemba's Banyamulengués invaded [REDACTED] she fled together with her family to the forest. The applicant states that she and her family stayed in the forest for more than one month facing harsh living conditions and malnutrition. The applicant states that upon her return, she found that her belongings, agricultural products, livestock and money had been pillaged. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹¹⁶

Analysis and conclusions

¹¹⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx73, pages 4 to 5.

¹¹⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx74; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 332 to 333.

¹¹⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx74, pages 4 to 5.

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹¹⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 7 March 2003, when Mr Bemba's Banyamulengués invaded [REDACTED] he fled together with his family to his field. The applicant states that he and his family stayed in the field for more than one month. The applicant states that upon his return, he found that his belongings, fishing equipment, agricultural products and money had been pillaged. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.¹¹⁸

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the

¹¹⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx75; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 334 to 335.

¹¹⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx75, pages 4 to 5.

accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹¹⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 7 March 2003 at around 15.00, when the Banyamulengués invaded [REDACTED] she was approached by two soldiers while she was preparing food. The applicant states that the two soldiers asked her what she was doing and then let her go. The applicant states that she then warned her father and his wife and that they fled together to the bush. The applicant states that the soldiers pillaged all their property, including the property the applicant had inherited from her deceased mother. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹²⁰

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

¹¹⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx76; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 336 to 337.

¹²⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx76, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹²¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that one morning at around 4.00, after hearing gunshots, she fled to the bush leaving all her property behind. The applicant states that she stayed in the bush for a period of one month and only returned to the village once the situation had calmed down. The applicant states that all her belongings had been pillaged. The applicant lists part of her loss. The applicant states that she is illiterate and does not remember the precise date of the events but she claims that the date is the same as the date mentioned by the other victims. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹²²

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber notes that the applicant does not provide any precise date for the alleged events. However, given that the applicant states that she is illiterate and that the date corresponds to the date mentioned by the other victims in the [REDACTED] village and in light of the intrinsic coherence of the application in all other respects, notably the identification of the perpetrators as the Banyamulengués and the fact that a number of applications describe the Banyamulengués' attacks in [REDACTED] as of 7 March 2003, the Chamber is of the view that the failure to provide a precise date shall not serve to exclude the applicant.

¹²¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx77; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 338 to 339.

¹²² ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx77, pages 4 to 5.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in ██████ on an unspecified date between 26 October 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant ██████¹²³

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 7 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués invaded ██████ and started pillaging the village, he hid some of his belongings behind his house before fleeing to the bush, where he stayed for one month. The applicant states that Mr Bozizé sent men to inform the population that they could go back to their homes, and that upon his return he found that his house had been completely pillaged. The applicant lists his loss and he adds that the musical instruments belonging to the Church were also pillaged. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹²⁴

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the

¹²³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx78; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 340 to 341.

¹²⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx78, pages 4 to 5.

accused, namely the pillage of his personal belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹²⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 7 March 2003, when Mr Bemba's Banyamulengués invaded [REDACTED] he fled and had to take refuge in the bush to return later to Bangui. The applicant states that during a period of two months, the soldiers were crossing the river to come to [REDACTED] where they were shooting with their weapons. He states that Mr Bemba's soldiers pillaged his belongings, including two engines, and a sum of 50.000 CFA. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹²⁶

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹²⁷

¹²⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx79; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 342 to 343.

¹²⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx79, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

¹²⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx80; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 344 to 345.

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that in March 2003, when the Banyamulengués invaded [REDACTED] they were breaking into people's houses which forced her to flee together with her children to the bush. The applicant states that she and her children stayed in the bush for a period of one month and two weeks. The applicant states that upon her return, she found that her belongings and money had been pillaged. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹²⁸

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber notes that the date provided by the applicant (March 2003) is broad and, as such, might fall outside the temporal scope of the present case. However, taking into account the intrinsic coherence of the application in all other respects, notably the fact that the applicant identified the alleged perpetrators as the Banyamulengués and that the alleged events took place in [REDACTED] as well as the fact that a number of applications describe the Banyamulengués' attacks in [REDACTED] as of 7 March 2003, the Chamber is satisfied that the alleged events fall within the temporal scope of the present case and is of the view that the failure to provide a precise date shall not serve to exclude the applicant. The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the

¹²⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx80, pages 4 to 5.

pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹²⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that in March 2003, when Mr Bemba's soldiers came to [REDACTED] she fled together with her mother, her children and her grandchildren and took refuge in the bush until Mr Bozizé took power and some of his men told them they could return home. The applicant states that upon her return, she found that her belongings, including her deceased husband's file allowing her to receive a pension had been pillaged. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹³⁰

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber notes that the date provided by the applicant (March 2003) is broad and, as such, might fall outside the temporal scope of the present case. However, taking into account the intrinsic coherence of the application in all other respects, notably the fact that the applicant identified the alleged perpetrators as the Banyamulengués and that the alleged events took place in [REDACTED] before Mr Bozizé took power, as well as the fact that a number of applications describe the Banyamulengués' attacks in [REDACTED] as of 7 March 2003, the Chamber is satisfied that the alleged events fall under the temporal scope of the present case and is of

¹²⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx81; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 346 to 347.

¹³⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx81, pages 4 to 5.

the view that the failure to provide a precise date shall not serve to exclude the applicant. The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹³¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that when the Banyamulengués, who were speaking Lingala, arrived at the outskirts of [REDACTED] where the applicant was living in an old warehouse, they held him at gunpoint and asked him for money. The applicant states that since he did not have any money with him, they let him enter the village and he took this opportunity to escape and join the people who had already fled. The applicant states that after he had fled to the bush, where he stayed for two to three weeks, the soldiers pillaged his belongings. The applicant states that he does not remember the date of the alleged events but claims that it must have been when the Banyamulengués invaded [REDACTED] shortly after Mr Bozizé came to power. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹³²

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

¹³¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx82; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 348 to 349.

¹³² ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx82, pages 4 to 5.

The Chamber notes that the applicant does not provide any date for the alleged events but merely claims that it must have been when the Banyamulengués invaded ██████ shortly after Mr Bozizé came to power. However, taking into account the intrinsic coherence of the application in other respects, notably the fact that the applicant identified the alleged perpetrators as the Banyamulengués and that the alleged events took place in ██████ which, according to a number of applicants, was invaded by the Banyamulengués as of 7 March 2003 and considering that the date when Mr Bozize took power could refer to Mr Bozizé's coup of October 2002, the Chamber is satisfied that the alleged events fall under the temporal scope of the present case and is of the view that the failure to provide a precise date should not serve to exclude the applicant. Under these circumstances, the Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in ██████ on an unspecified date between 26 October 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant ██████¹³³

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that when Mr Bemba's soldiers arrived in ██████ she fled and took refuge in the bush. The applicant states that upon her return after three months and seven days, she found that her belongings and livestock had been pillaged. The applicant lists her loss. The applicant states that she is illiterate and does not know the date of the events but she states that the alleged events

¹³³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx83; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 350 to 351.

occurred after the second cockcrow, on the same date as the one given by other applicants. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹³⁴

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber notes that the applicant does not indicate the precise date on which the alleged events took place. However, taking into account the intrinsic coherence of the application in other respects, notably the fact that the applicant identified the alleged perpetrators as the Banyamulengués and that the alleged events took place in ██████ which according to a number of applicants was invaded by the Banyamulengués as of 7 March 2003, and given that the applicant states that the date corresponds to the date provided by other victims, the Chamber is satisfied that the alleged events fall within the temporal scope of the present case and is of the view that the failure to provide a precise date shall not serve to exclude the applicant. The Chamber therefore considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in ██████ on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant ██████³⁵

¹³⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx83, pages 4 to 5.

¹³⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx84; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 352 to 353.

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 7 March, when Mr Bemba's soldiers, who came from the other side of the river, invaded [REDACTED] she fled together with her daughter and her grandchildren to the bush, where they stayed for more than one month. The applicant states that upon her return, she found that her belongings and her livestock had been pillaged. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹³⁶

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber notes that the applicant does not indicate the year in which the alleged events took place but merely states that they occurred on 7 March. However, taking into account the intrinsic coherence of the application in other respects, notably the fact that the applicant identified the alleged perpetrators as the Banyamulengués and given that the alleged events took place in [REDACTED] which, according to a number of applications was invaded by the Banyamulengués as of 7 March 2003, the Chamber infers from the application that the alleged events occurred as of 7 March 2003. The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003

¹³⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx84, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹³⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, he was informed that the Banyamulengués, who were speaking Lingala, had invaded and pillaged [REDACTED]

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, the Banyamulengués broke into his house, said in Lingala “bimbissa bongo” and slapped his wife. The applicant states that whilst the soldiers were pillaging his house, he fled the area together with his family. The applicant states that the soldiers pillaged his belonging as well as his wife’s and children’s belongings and the money he was in charge of in his position as treasurer of a company. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹³⁸

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 7 March 2003.

¹³⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx85; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 354 to 355.

¹³⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx85, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹³⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 7 March 2003, when Mr Bemba’s soldiers, who were speaking Lingala, invaded the village where his house was located, he fled together with his family to the bush and stayed there for one month and four days. The applicant states that his house and his boutique were pillaged. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁴⁰

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber notes that the applicant does not indicate the place where the alleged events took place. However, taking into account the intrinsic coherence of the application in all other respects, notably the fact that the alleged perpetrators were identified as Mr Bemba’s men and that the alleged events took place on 7 March 2003, as well as the fact that a number of applications describe the Banyamulengues’ attacks in [REDACTED] on 7 March 2003, the Chamber is of the view that the alleged events occurred in [REDACTED] and that the failure to provide a precise location shall not serve to exclude the applicant. The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of

¹³⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx86; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 356 to 357.

¹⁴⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx86, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁴¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 7 March 2003, while he was fishing, the Banyamulengués attacked [REDACTED]. The applicant states that upon his return from fishing in the evening of the same day, he found that his house had been pillaged during his absence. The applicant states that since the village was empty, he joined the rest of the village population in the forest, where he stayed for one month and several weeks. The applicant states that he subsequently became sick. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁴²

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 7 March 2003.

¹⁴¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx87; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 358 to 359.

¹⁴² ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx87, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant ██████████¹⁴³

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 7 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués invaded ██████████ he fled together with his family and took refuge in the forest, where they stayed for one month. The applicant states that during that time, his pregnant wife lost their unborn twins due to lack of medical care. The applicant states that when he left the forest, he was intercepted by a group of Banyamulengués who beat him. The applicant states that he fell seriously ill and had to go to the hospital. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués pillaged his belongings and his livestock. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical and material harm.¹⁴⁴

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in ██████████ on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant ██████████¹⁴⁵

Claim to victim status

¹⁴³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx88; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 360 to 361.

¹⁴⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx88, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁴⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx89; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 362 to 363.

The applicant claims that on 7 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués came to [REDACTED] he fled together with his family and took refuge in the forest. The applicant states that upon his return, he found that his belongings, his pigs and his merchandise had been pillaged. He further states that the Banyamulengués shipped his merchandise to the other side of the river. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁴⁶

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁴⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 7 March 2003, when Mr Bemba's troops arrived in [REDACTED] he fled to the forest where he stayed for a period of one month and a half. The applicant states that during his absence his belongings, fishing equipment,

¹⁴⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx89, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁴⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx90; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 364 to 365.

livestock and money were pillaged. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁴⁸

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁴⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that in March 2003, when the Banyamulengués, who were speaking Lingala, came to [REDACTED] he fled together with his family to the forest, where they stayed for a period of two months and a half. The applicant states that, during his absence, the Banyamulengués pillaged all his belongings. The applicant states that they burned down his house and some clothes and a sum of money he was in charge of. The applicant states that women were raped during the alleged events but that he does not know if they got infected or not. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁵⁰

¹⁴⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx90, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁴⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx91; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 366 to 367.

¹⁵⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx91, pages 4 to 5.

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber notes that the date provided by the applicant (March 2003) is broad and, as such, might fall outside the temporal scope of the present case. However, taking into account the intrinsic coherence of the application in all other respects, notably the fact that the applicant identified the alleged perpetrators as the Banyamulengués and that the alleged events took place in [REDACTED] as well as the fact that a number of applications describe the Banyamulengués' attacks in [REDACTED] as of 7 March 2003, the Chamber is satisfied that the alleged events fall within the temporal scope of the present case and is of the view that the failure to provide a precise date shall not serve to exclude the applicant.

The Chamber further observes that the applicant states that his house was burned. In this regard, the Chamber recalls that it has already ruled that in case of destruction of property by fire, when there is no indication that the property was looted before being destroyed, applications for participation will be rejected.¹⁵¹ In the present case, the applicant states that some of his belongings were pillaged whilst others, such as his money and his clothes, were burned. Therefore, the Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his personal belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

¹⁵¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 56.

Applicant ██████████¹⁵²

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 7 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués came to ██████████ he fled to the forest, where he stayed for a period of one week and a half. The applicant states that, during his absence, the Banyamulengués pillaged his belongings. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁵³

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in ██████████ on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant ██████████¹⁵⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 7 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués arrived in ██████████ he fled to the forest, where he stayed for a period of one month and two weeks. The applicant states that his wife gave birth to their child in the forest, but due to lack of health care the child died. The applicant states that the

¹⁵² ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx92; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 368 to 369.

¹⁵³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx92, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁵⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx93; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 370 to 371.

Banyamulengués raped his older sister, who died after having contracted HIV. The applicant states that, during his absence, the Banyamulengués looted his house and pillaged his belongings. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.¹⁵⁵

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant. However, in the absence of any document demonstrating the identity of his sister and the kinship between them, only pillage will be considered for the purpose of the present assessment.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁵⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 7 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED] he fled to the forest, where he stayed for a period of one month and two weeks. The applicant states that, during his absence, the Banyamulengués pillaged his belongings and livestock. The applicant states that one of his

¹⁵⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx93, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁵⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx94; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 372 to 373.

children died in the forest. The applicant lists part of his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁵⁷

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁵⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 7 March 2003, when Mr Bemba's soldiers, who came from Zaire, arrived in [REDACTED] he fled together with his family to the forest. The applicant states that, upon his return, he found that his belongings, money, livestock and documents had been pillaged. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁵⁹

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

¹⁵⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx94, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁵⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx95; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 374 to 375.

¹⁵⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx95, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁶⁰

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in the area of [REDACTED]. The applicant states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged his merchandise and his money. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁶¹

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of the Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be rejected.¹⁶² Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts occurred in the zone of [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that, overall, the

¹⁶⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx113; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 376 to 377.

¹⁶¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx113, pages 4 and 5.

¹⁶² ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁶³

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in the area of [REDACTED]. The applicant states that Mr Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged her merchandise and his money. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁶⁴

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of the Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be rejected.¹⁶⁵ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in the area of [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a

¹⁶³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx114; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 378 to 379.

¹⁶⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx114, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁶⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁶⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in the area of [REDACTED]. The applicant states that Mr Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged his merchandise and his money. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁶⁷

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of the Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be rejected.¹⁶⁸ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in the area of [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of

¹⁶⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx115; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 380 to 381.

¹⁶⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx115, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁶⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁶⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in the area of [REDACTED]. The applicant states that Mr Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged her merchandise and her money. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁷⁰

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of the Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be rejected.¹⁷¹ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in the area of [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of

¹⁶⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx116; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 382 to 383.

¹⁷⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx116, pages 4 and 5.

¹⁷¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁷²

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in the area of [REDACTED]. The applicant states that Mr Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged her merchandise and her money. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁷³

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of the Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be rejected.¹⁷⁴ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in the area of [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of

¹⁷² ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx117; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 384 to 385.

¹⁷³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx117, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁷⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁷⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in the area of [REDACTED]

The applicant states that Mr Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged her merchandise and her money. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁷⁶

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of the Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be rejected.¹⁷⁷ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in the area of [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of

¹⁷⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx118; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 386 to 387.

¹⁷⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx118, pages 4 and 5.

¹⁷⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁷⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in the area of [REDACTED]. The applicant states that Mr Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged his merchandise and his money. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁷⁹

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of the Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be rejected.¹⁸⁰ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in the area of [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of

¹⁷⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx119; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 388 to 389.

¹⁷⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx119, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁸⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁸¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where she had bought merchandise at the market, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in the area of [REDACTED]. The applicant states that Mr Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged her merchandise and her money. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁸²

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of the Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be rejected.¹⁸³ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in the area of [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of

¹⁸¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx120; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 390 to 391.

¹⁸² ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx120, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁸³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁸⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought merchandise at the market, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in the area of [REDACTED]. The applicant states that Mr Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged his merchandise and his money. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁸⁵

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of the Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be rejected.¹⁸⁶ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in the area of [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of

¹⁸⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx121; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 392 to 393.

¹⁸⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx121, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁸⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 6 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁸⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, when Mr Bemba's Banyamulengués invaded and occupied [REDACTED] he fled together with his family from their house, located in the [REDACTED] area, and took refuge in [REDACTED] in Congo Brazzaville. The applicant states that upon his return, he found that all his belongings, fishing gear and money had been pillaged by the rebels. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁸⁸

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

¹⁸⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx122; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 394 to 395.

¹⁸⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx122, pages 4 and 5.

Applicant ██████████¹⁸⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba’s Banyamulengués occupied ██████████ he fled together with his family from their house, located in the ██████████ area, and took refuge in ██████████ on the border with Congo Brazzaville. The applicant states that upon his return, he found that all his belongings, merchandise, fishing gear and money had been pillaged by the rebels. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁹⁰

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber notes a discrepancy of ten days between the date of birth as appearing in the application form and on the electoral card attached thereto. However, given that the remainder of the information provided in the electoral card is consistent with the data entered in the application form, the Chamber is of the view that this might be the result of inadvertent error in filling in the form and is therefore satisfied that the documents provided sufficiently demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the ██████████ area of ██████████ on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

¹⁸⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx123; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 396 to 397.

¹⁹⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx123, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁹¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 7 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués invaded [REDACTED] he was still in bed and when he heard noise he decided to go outside and he saw the residents fleeing. The applicant states that he asked his wife, children and father to flee. The applicant states that one soldier killed his father with a knife. The applicant states that upon his return, he found that his house had been broken into and that his belongings had been pillaged. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.¹⁹²

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant. However, in the absence of any document demonstrating the identity of his father and the kinship between them, only pillage will be considered for the purpose of the present assessment.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

¹⁹¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx124; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 398 to 399.

¹⁹² ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx124, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant ██████████¹⁹³

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, when Mr Bemba's Banyamulengués invaded and occupied ██████████ he fled from his house, located in the ██████████ area, and took refuge in the bush, twenty kilometers away, where he faced difficult living conditions. The applicant states that upon his return, he found that his house had been broken into and all his belongings and savings had been pillaged by the rebels. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁹⁴

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the ██████████ area of ██████████ on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant ██████████¹⁹⁵

Claim to victim status

¹⁹³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx125; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 400 to 401.

¹⁹⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx125, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁹⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx126; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 402 to 403.

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, when Mr Bemba’s soldiers invaded [REDACTED] he fled. The applicant states that upon his return, he found that his belongings and his money had been pillaged and his house, located in the [REDACTED] area, had been damaged. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁹⁶

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁹⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 7 March 2003, when Mr Bemba’s rebels invaded and occupied [REDACTED] shooting in the air, he was forced to flee to the forest, 35 kilometers away, together with his family. The applicant states that upon his return, he found that his house had been broken into and all his belongings and

¹⁹⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx126, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁹⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx127; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 404 to 405.

savings had been pillaged by the rebels. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁹⁸

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁹⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, when the rebels invaded and occupied [REDACTED] he fled to the bush. The applicant states that upon his return, he found that his house, located in the [REDACTED] area, had been broken into and all his belongings and savings had been pillaged. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁰⁰

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

¹⁹⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx127, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁹⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx128; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 406 to 407.

²⁰⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx128, pages 4 and 5.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁰¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, when the rebels invaded and occupied [REDACTED], he fled to the bush, together with his family, where they faced very difficult conditions. The applicant states that upon his return, he found that his house had been broken into and all his belongings and savings had been pillaged. The applicant states that Mr Bemba is responsible. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁰²

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the

²⁰¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx129; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 408 to 409.

²⁰² ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx129, pages 4 and 5.

accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁰³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui, the boat she owned and that she was travelling in was intercepted close to the port of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués, who invaded [REDACTED]. According to the applicant, they pillaged all her belongings and her boat. She lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁰⁴

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of the Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be rejected.²⁰⁵ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in the port of [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of

²⁰³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx177; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 410 to 411.

²⁰⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx177, pages 4 to 5.

²⁰⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁰⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, on her way back from [REDACTED] DRC, to Bangui, she was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in the area of [REDACTED]. According to the applicant, Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels pillaged her belongings, luggage, merchandise and money. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁰⁷

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of the Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be rejected.²⁰⁸ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in the area of [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of

²⁰⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx182; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 412 to 413.

²⁰⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx182, pages 4 to 5.

²⁰⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁰⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, on her way back from [REDACTED] Congo Brazzaville, to Bangui, she was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in the area of [REDACTED]. According to the applicant, Jean-Pierre Bemba's rebels pillaged all her merchandise and money. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²¹⁰

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of the Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be rejected.²¹¹ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in the area of [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 5 March 2003.

²⁰⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx184; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 414 to 415.

²¹⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx184, pages 4 to 5.

²¹¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

Applicant [REDACTED]²¹²

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, on her way back from [REDACTED] Congo Brazzaville, to Bangui, the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués in the area of [REDACTED]. According to the applicant, the rebels pillaged all the merchandise she had bought in [REDACTED] as well as her money. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²¹³

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of the Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be rejected.²¹⁴ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in the area of [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 5 March 2003.

²¹² ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx185; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 416 to 417.

²¹³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx185, pages 4 to 5.

²¹⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, on his way back from [REDACTED] Congo Brazzaville, the boat he owned and that he was travelling in was intercepted by Mr Bemba's MLC soldiers in the area of [REDACTED]. The applicant claims that they pillaged his boat and his belongings. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²¹⁶

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of the Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be rejected.²¹⁷ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in the area of [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²¹⁸

²¹⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx186; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 418 to 419.

²¹⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx186, pages 4 to 5.

²¹⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²¹⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx187; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 420 to 421.

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, on her way back from [REDACTED] DRC, to Bangui, the boat she was transporting passengers in was intercepted by Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués in the area of [REDACTED]. According to the applicant, the rebels pillaged all her belongings. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²¹⁹

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of the Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be rejected.²²⁰ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts occurred in the area of [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²²¹

²¹⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx187, pages 4 to 5.

²²⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²²¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx188; ICC-01/05-01/08-1856-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 422 to 423.

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, in the area of [REDACTED] the Banyamulengués intercepted and pillaged the two boats that she was renting out to merchants who were doing commerce between [REDACTED] Congo Brazzaville, and Bangui, using the engines she owned. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²²²

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of the Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be rejected.²²³ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts occurred in the area of [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 5 March 2003.

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Applicant [REDACTED]²²⁴

²²² ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx188, pages 4 to 5.

²²³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²²⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1884-Conf-Exp-Anx61; ICC-01/05-01/08-1886-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 512 to 513.

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, in [REDACTED] while transporting passengers back in his boat from [REDACTED] the boat crew fell into an ambush of the Banyamulengués, who pillaged everything, including the boat, baggage, and other personal items. The applicant lists and values his personal loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²²⁵

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of the Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be rejected.²²⁶ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²²⁷

Claim to victim status

²²⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1884-Conf-Exp-Anx61, pages 4 to 5.

²²⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²²⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1884-Conf-Exp-Anx73; ICC-01/05-01/08-1886-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 514 to 515.

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, on her way back to Bangui, in [REDACTED] the boat she was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués, who pillaged all her goods and merchandise. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, it is claimed that the applicant has suffered material harm.²²⁸

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of the Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be rejected.²²⁹ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²³⁰

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, he was in the area of [REDACTED] coming back from a business trip, when the Banyamulengués pillaged his

²²⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1884-Conf-Exp-Anx73, pages 4 to 5.

²²⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²³⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1884-Conf-Exp-Anx79; ICC-01/05-01/08-1886-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 516 to 517.

belongings. He further states that they pillaged all his merchandise and personal belongings. He values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²³¹

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of the Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be rejected.²³² Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in the area of [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²³³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui from the market in [REDACTED] in [REDACTED] the boat he was traveling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués who had invaded the locality. The applicant states that they pillaged his boat and his merchandise. The applicant lists and values his loss. As

²³¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1884-Conf-Exp-Anx79, pages 4 to 5.

²³² ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²³³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1884-Conf-Exp-Anx80; ICC-01/05-01/08-1886-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 518 to 519.

a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²³⁴

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of the Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be rejected.²³⁵ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²³⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, when the boat she was travelling in docked at the port of [REDACTED] Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués had already invaded the area. She claims that her belongings and merchandise were pillaged by the Banyamulengués. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a

²³⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1884-Conf-Exp-Anx80, pages 4 to 5.

²³⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²³⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1884-Conf-Exp-Anx83; ICC-01/05-01/08-1886-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 520 to 521.

result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²³⁷

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of the Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be rejected.²³⁸ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in the port of [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui, from [REDACTED] DRC, where he had bought merchandise at the market, he was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in [REDACTED]. He alleges that they

²³⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1884-Conf-Exp-Anx83, pages 4 to 5.

²³⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²³⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1884-Conf-Exp-Anx87; ICC-01/05-01/08-1886-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 522 to 523.

pillaged his merchandise and belongings. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁴⁰

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber notes a discrepancy of one year between the date of birth as appearing in the application form and on the *transcriptions de jugements supplétifs d'acte de naissance* attached thereto. However, given that the remainder of the information provided in the *transcriptions de jugements supplétifs d'acte de naissance* is consistent with the data entered in the application form, the Chamber is of the view that this might be the result of inadvertent error in filling in the form and is therefore satisfied that the documents provided sufficiently demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of the Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be rejected.²⁴¹ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengus of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁴²

²⁴⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1884-Conf-Exp-Anx87, pages 4 to 5.

²⁴¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²⁴² ICC-01/05-01/08-1884-Conf-Exp-Anx88; ICC-01/05-01/08-1886-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 524 to 525.

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, on his way back to Bangui, the boat he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in the area of [REDACTED]. He alleges that they pillaged his merchandise, belongings and money. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁴³

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber recalls that when an applicant refers to acts committed on the Oubangui River, which borders as well the Democratic Republic of the Congo, unless it transpires from his or her application that the commission of the criminal act started on CAR territory, the applications for participation shall be rejected.²⁴⁴ Given that the applicant clearly states that the alleged criminal acts started in the area of [REDACTED] the Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁴⁵

Claim to victim status

²⁴³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1884-Conf-Exp-Anx88, pages 4 to 5.

²⁴⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 58.

²⁴⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1884-Conf-Exp-Anx161; ICC-01/05-01/08-1886-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 526 to 527.

The applicant states that on 5 March 2003, the Banyamulengués pillaged his house located in [REDACTED] and tortured his uncles, one of whom died two days later. The applicant states that his parents fled towards Congo while he and his uncles fled to the bush. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.²⁴⁶

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant. However, in the absence of any document establishing the identity of and kinship with his uncle, only pillage will be considered for the purpose of the present assessment.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 5 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁴⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 10 November 2002, when the Banyamulengués came, she fled from her house, located in PK [REDACTED] on the road to [REDACTED] together with her family. She further states that upon their return, they found that their house had been pillaged. The applicant appends a document in which she lists and values

²⁴⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1884-Conf-Exp-Anx161, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

²⁴⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1884-Conf-Exp-Anx172; ICC-01/05-01/08-1886-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 528 to 529.

her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁴⁸

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in PK [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 10 November 2002.

²⁴⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1884-Conf-Exp-Anx172, pages 4 to 5 and 9.