



Witness statement of Benson Ojok

Current Occupation: Parking controller

Former Occupations: No former occupations

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Place of Interview: [REDACTED] Gulu

Date of Interview: 12 April 2005: 0920 hrs – 1718 hrs

13 April 2005: 0905 hrs – 1647 hrs

Interviewers: Dianne Luping, Paula Mattila

Interpreter: [REDACTED]

Names of all persons present during Interview: Paula Mattila, Dianne Luping, [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] Evelyne Lapat (GUSCO social worker)

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Signature(s): OJOK BENSON

13/4/05

[Signature]

13/04/2005

[Signature]

13/04/2005

Dianne Luping

13/4/05

[REDACTED]

13/04/05



**WITNESS STATEMENT**

**Procedure**

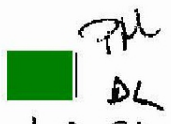
1. I was introduced to Dianne Luping, Associate Investigator, and Paula Mattila, Associate Analyst, and told that they work with the Office of the Prosecutor ("OTP") of the International Criminal Court (ICC).
2. The investigators explained what the ICC is and described its mandate. They also explained the role and authority of the OTP within the ICC.
3. I was told that this interview is voluntary and that I may end the interview at any time. I confirm that I agreed to answer the investigators' questions of my own free will.
4. I was asked if I had concerns regarding my protection and security. The security measures which are available to me have been explained.
5. I was explained that individuals who in the judgement of the judges qualify as victims will be entitled to participate in future court proceedings and potentially to receive reparations. I was informed of the existence of the Victims' Participation and Reparation Unit and its function.
6. I was told that at the conclusion of the interview, I would be asked to sign a written statement after having had the opportunity to review it and add any corrections or additional information.
7. My brother, Omona Peter, who acts as my guardian has consented to this interview.

**Statement of facts**

Background information and information on the camp:

8. I lived in Pajule IDP camp before the attack on October 2003. I lived in the trading centre of the camp with my brother OTIM David, and his wife. I was present during the attack on the camp.
9. I am not originally from Pajule, but at the time of the attack in October 2003 I had been in the camp for about six months. I had gone there to go to school, and was in grade P6. I was fifteen years old at the time, and I had come to Pajule from Gulu.
10. I am not aware of any previous approaches on the camp prior to the attack in October 2003.
11. There was a military presence behind the other camp, by the mission at the time of the attack. The other camp was located opposite Pajule IDP camp.

Attack on the camp and information on attackers:





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12. I do not remember the exact day of the attack on the camp, but I know it took place the night after Independence Day. The attack started around three or four in the morning, but I had no watch and I was estimating the time. We were three in a house which was far from my brother's house. The two other boys with me in the house were about sixteen and seventeen years old at the time of the attack, and they are brothers to my brother's wife.
13. I woke up to the sound of kicking of doors, sounds of plastic whistles and gun shots. The noises were coming from all directions. Then a rebel knocked on the door. By this time the two other boys had already escaped because they knew the area. I was alone and the door was closed. One of the boys had put on my clothes, so I took his, and tried to get out. I could hear a rebel speaking through the door. A voice said in Acholi that anyone inside the house should come out or they would be shot. I called out and said I was inside. The man outside pushed the door in, and I fell because I was standing behind it.
14. The man who came in was dressed in civilian clothes. He had a blue shirt, black trousers, and gumboots, and he was about 19 years old. He had a gun which I later in the bush learnt to be an AK-47, and he also had a bayonet knife. Outside the house I saw only male attackers. The attackers were wearing both military and civilians clothes. The military uniforms were green and looked like the ones of the Ugandan government forces. I believe I saw about forty men with guns, all holding the AK-47 type guns.
15. I thought at the time that these attackers were rebels rather than any from government forces because they were blowing plastic whistles, running whilst shooting and I also saw some attackers with dreadlocks. Government forces do not have their hair in dreadlocks.
16. There were also other people outside the house who had been abducted earlier from outside of Pajule IDP camp, and they were not carrying guns. They were being given luggage like maize and beans to carry. I know they were abducted earlier from outside Pajule, because the rebels were not as strict with them, e.g. they were not tied up.
17. During the attack I heard the attackers speaking Acholi and they were of the Acholi tribe. The people who had been abducted earlier from outside Pajule were speaking Acholi and Langi.
18. When the man pushed the door of my house open, he grabbed me, took me outside and tore my shirt off. Then he used my shirt to tie my hands behind my back. I saw men and women around me who had just been abducted. The man took me to another home in the trading centre, where a man and three boys were abducted. The boys were about ten and nine years old and one was younger. We were all tied together from our waists, and our hands were freed. I was given a crate of soda to carry on my head. I also saw the rebels break into shops and take things like the soda I was made to carry. I also saw property being destroyed in the camp, for instance things were being scattered in shops they could not carry.



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19. The people I saw abducted included boys and girls, as well as men and women. Girls were about ten and eleven years of age and upwards. Boys were about fifteen years of age and below. The youngest boy I saw was about nine years old. The oldest male abductee I saw was about 35 years old. The oldest female abductee I saw was about 30 years old. A friend of mine called OCAYA and a teacher from my school, Pajule Lacani Primary School, were also abducted from the camp. The civilians I saw who were abducted were wearing clothes, but if their hands had been tied, their shirts had been removed to tie their hands. If the rebels had seen the people wearing good footwear, they had removed the footwear from them.
20. I also saw people of the camp being shot at by rebels. I saw about four people, both males and females, lying injured just outside their houses. They had been shot at their doors. I did not see whether they were dead or not.
21. There were also about seven rebels I saw shooting at civilians. The rebels were about twenty years old, and they were shooting unarmed civilians at random. Some civilians had fallen down and were crying. I remember seeing a man of about thirty years old being shot down. He was shot down when he attempted to escape.
22. I did not see the person who shot this man. I did not see anybody else die from the shooting or any dead people being left on the ground inside the camp.
23. When the unarmed civilians were being shot at, a commander of the rebels appeared. I heard him say to the seven rebels that they were not sent to kill people but to get food. The commander was referred to as GALA GALA. I am not aware of his rank or from which rebel group he came from, but he was about 39 years old. This was the only order I heard during the attack. GALA GALA was holding a handheld radio device, but I did not see him use it.
24. At the time when the civilians were being shot, a group of government soldiers were at some distance away at the direction of the mission, and they were running towards us, attempting to rescue the civilians. When the government soldiers approached, the rebels began to run to the bush dragging us with them. We were threatened by some of the older rebels that if any of us threw away our luggage as we were running we would be killed. A different group of government soldiers had previously been chased away by the rebels towards the barracks.

Move out of the camp:

25. When we were leaving the camp, I think that this time was between about 4 to 5am, but again I am estimating the time. We left the camp walking in the bush in a direction towards Kitgum, and then crossed into a valley. As we were leaving the valley and climbing up a hill where there was a sorghum garden, a government helicopter appeared. I saw this myself. The helicopter did not shoot, although some of the rebels were shooting at the helicopter. We had been walking for quite some time when we reached the sorghum garden and there



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was day break some time after I saw the helicopter. The helicopter would come and go as it followed us.

26. When we were closer to the place where the leaders of the rebels were, I saw the government helicopter again. I am not sure of our exact location, but I know it was far from the camp. The distance was approximately the same as from Gulu town to Ajulu near Patiko. The helicopter began to shoot at the rebels. This was the first time I saw the helicopter shooting. When the rebels saw it, GALA GALA told everyone to lie down. The helicopter was shooting also at the civilians, because the civilians were among the rebels, who were shooting at the helicopter. The rebels were using mostly smaller guns to shoot at the helicopter, but I saw somebody climbing a hill with a bigger gun, attempting to get a better position to aim at the helicopter. The leaders were behind this hill.
27. I am not familiar with the area around Pajule, so I am not aware of the places we passed on the way to the place behind the hill where the leaders were waiting. I am also not aware of anyone being killed on the way.

### Commanders present at meeting point:

28. We reached a place behind some hills where we were all assembled in front of the leaders. I think that this was at about eleven o'clock in the morning that we arrived. I think the leaders addressed us at about midday.
29. I do not know all the commanders who were present at the place. After we had already left the place where we met the leaders, a boy from Amuru, talked about the leaders who had addressed us in the meeting point. He told me the names of some of the leaders who had been present, but I cannot remember most of the names he told me anymore. I remember the boy mentioning that TABULEY was present. I believe I saw TABULEY at this meeting point where we were assembled in front of the commanders after we were abducted. I think this because one of the commanders I saw at this meeting point looked like the description of TABULEY that the boy from Amuru gave to me. He was one of the commanders who addressed us, a tall and fair skinned man who had dreadlocks. I believe he was one of the commanders wearing civilian clothes. However, nobody told me this was TABULEY.
30. I think that all the leaders who talked to us were wearing civilian clothes. The commander called GALA GALA who was in charge of the boy who abducted me was also present at this meeting place and spoke to us. I think he was also wearing civilian clothes but I am not certain about this.
31. Other two commanders I remember there had grey hair. One of them addressed us saying he was a medical person. The other older person also spoke to us, but I cannot remember what he said. He was a soldier, because he had a gun, but he did not say what his role was. However, I believe he was the oldest of the commanders. None of the commanders were wearing pips, so I could not tell what their ranks were or who was the most senior commander amongst them.
32. At first I was sitting quite close to the commanders but I moved away as they told me I could not sit so close to them but had to move to where the other





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people were. I could not hear as well what was being said from this place I moved to.

33. Nobody told me from which rebel groups the attackers at Pajule came from.

Release of people:

34. I think we stayed at the first meeting point for about three hours. When we began to move from the first meeting point where we met the commanders, I heard some of the rebels say that a gun had been left behind in the camp and that it should be fetched. Some people retreated to get the gun, and the rest of us moved forward. We spent the night in a place I am not familiar with, but it is about the same distance from the meeting point than Gulu is from Bungatira.
35. Before we moved from the first meeting point, some commanders who were present, including GALA GALA, said they would release some people. When we arrived to the place where we spent the night, which I think was between about four or five in the afternoon, the boy who abducted me hid me in the bush. Because of this, I could not see for myself whether people had been released during the night, but the next day I thought I saw some people were missing, and I was told later by a boy from Atiak that he had seen some people, including children, being released. I am not aware how many.
36. In the morning when we were still at the place where we spent the night, I saw the people who had been sent to go and get the gun which had been left behind. I think they had returned with the chief of the village, Rwot OYWAK, because I had not seen him the previous day. The first time I saw the chief was about eight o'clock the morning following the attack.
37. Rwot OYWAK was dressed in civilian clothes when I saw him in the morning, and he was speaking to everyone who had been abducted from the area. He had been invited to speak by one of the commanders, whom I did not recognize. The commander was in civilian clothes and gumboots, and I remember him having addressed us also the previous day. I cannot say how old he was. He had normal hair and no dreadlocks, he was tall, and he did not seem very old. This commander also said that people would be released.
38. I had not seen Rwot OYWAK when I lived in Pajule IDP camp until I saw him that morning after we were abducted, but I had heard of him and he introduced himself as Rwot OYWAK when he spoke so I then knew who he was.
39. After the Rwot had spoken other rebel commanders also spoke but I cannot remember their names or what they looked like.
40. After these commanders spoke, I saw Rwot OYWAK and some people being released. I am not aware of how the people were selected, but the released people whom I saw included older people, very young children, and some women. The children who were released were about nine years old. The older people who were released were about forty and could not walk as well as the others. The women who were released that I saw were not pregnant. I think about thirty people were released altogether but I did not count them. More





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people remained than the ones who were released; my estimate is that about fifty people were kept. However, again I am not sure of the number, because I was afraid to count.

41. The release happened in a place before we reached Kalongo.
42. After the people were released, we were divided into four groups, which started off towards Lira, Soroti, Gulu, and Kitgum. The commander who divided the people into the groups was the same as the one who spoke before the Rwot. I was put into the group, which went to Lira. I do not remember how many we were.
43. There were also girls in my group, both ones who had been abducted earlier and ones who had been taken from Pajule. I cannot say how many girls were in my group. Youngest of them were about thirteen years of age. In the night, the girls who had been in the bush for longer were divided among the men. I am not aware of any sexual violations against girls taken from Pajule or the other camp, because I would sleep separately from the girls, with other boys.
44. I am also not aware of the commanders in charge of my group. GALA GALA the commander remained with my group. The boy from Awere who abducted me was also still with us. I know TABULEY moved with the group which moved to Soroti. I know this because I heard the people being divided into different groups, and heard that TABULEY was appointed into the Soroti group.

Journey towards Lira:

45. We did not take the straight route to Lira. Instead, we began to head towards Kalongo. The day when we left the place where people were released, I saw a dead body beside a road. The body was about one mile from the place where the people were released. It is about the same distance that the GUSCO centre is from the Centenary Bank in Gulu. We were moving away from Pajule, and the body was on the road leading to Kalongo. The deceased was a male dressed in a black t-shirt, slippers and greenish trousers, and he looked as if had been beaten. The whole body was swollen. It looked as if the back of his head had been hit. I saw a stick near the body and the dead man's hands were tied with rope behind his body.
46. I am not aware who the deceased person was, but I thought he was one of the people abducted from Pajule as he was unarmed, tied, was wearing civilian clothes and slippers, and his body looked as if he had been very recently killed.
47. On the road to Kalongo, I also saw both fresh and old footprints, so I thought other abductees from Pajule had been taken along this route before my group. I did not see other groups of abductees ahead of us.
48. Before we reached Kalongo we came to River Agago in Pader, and we were told anyone who was hungry should go and get sugar cane from the other side of the river. When people attempted to cross the river, two people who had been abducted from Pajule, drowned while crossing.



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49. Before I saw the dead man on the road to Kalongo and the two persons from Pajule drowned in Agago, I did not see any other abductees die.
50. We stayed in Agago for two days and then moved to Kalongo hills. The day after we left Kalongo hills the UPDF attacked us. I saw them come from behind us and begin to shoot at us. We were all in the same line, both rebels and abductees, and when the government forces shot at the line of people, both rebels and abductees were injured and died. I saw people falling down when we were running away. The rebels were shooting back at the government soldiers. When the shooting began, we started to run for shelter. At one point the rebel leaders began to shout for us to stop running. After the incident we travelled for a day toward Patongo. We crossed the road leading to Patongo and slept in a sunflower field.
51. Another incident happened on the way out of Kalongo. A boy we called KAMPALA from Gulu had given me a hoe to carry, but I had forgotten the hoe by the side of the road. When KAMPALA learnt this he began to beat me all over my body with a stick, because he had been in charge of the hoe. He said his leader, GALA GALA, would beat or kill him for the loss of the hoe. It turned out, however, the hoe was not lost, but somebody had picked it up and we got it back the following day.
52. After the incident with the hoe we headed towards Lira district, and reached a village near the border of Pader and Lira after two days. There we were told we should go and look for cassava. The village had no people, because the rebels had chased them away. I know this because houses had been burnt and some children who had been longer in the bush told me that it was the trademark of the rebels. It looked as if the houses had been burnt already a long time ago.
53. While we were collecting cassava in the village, we met with another group of rebels led by ODONG. I am not aware whether the other group included abductees, because most of them had uniforms. We stayed with the other group in the burnt village for a day.
54. The following day we continued to a sugarcane farm in Pader district. After we reached the field, a UPDF helicopter attacked us. We were all mixed, the rebels and the abductees, and the helicopter shot at all of us randomly. No one was injured in the attack.
55. After the helicopter incident we entered a village called Okwang in Lira district. I know we had arrived in Lira district because a Lango boy called TONY told me we were in Lira. At Okwang we were chosen to go to a place called Abia. GALA GALA chose the ones who were to go, and he said we were supposed to go to collect supplies like chicken and clothes. We were also supposed to pick up guns that any injured UPDF might leave behind. We were told we would leave the next morning at seven o'clock, and that is when we crossed the river Moroto. We arrived on the outskirts of Abia by the river at about four in the afternoon and waited until about seven o'clock in the evening before beginning to move towards the trading centre. We arrived at the trading centre at about nine o'clock in the evening.





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56. There were about forty rebels attacking the trading centre. The rebels were clad both in full and partial uniforms, and they were carrying AK-47 guns. The guns were not used. I was not given a gun, instead they were given only to rebel soldiers.
57. People were abducted from the trading centre, I also saw them being beaten with sticks by some of the rebels. Because it was dark, I could not see whether any of the civilians were killed. Property was also looted. I was given stolen property to carry. For those of us recently abducted including me we were being closely watched and told that if we tried to escape we would be killed.
58. We left the trading centre after being there about three to four hours. I did not see any government army there and no soldiers fired at us.
59. A man who was abducted from Abia was severely beaten after we had left the village and were near the river Moroto. He was beaten with sticks and a small axe. He did not die but was seriously injured.
60. The attack against Abia was conducted by GALA GALA's group.

Escape from LRA:

61. When we left Abia, we re-crossed the Moroto river at about three o'clock in the morning. I thought there were rebels ahead of me, but when I reached the other side of the river with a woman who was travelling next to me, I saw there was no one on the other side. I told the woman to stay by the river while I went ahead to ease myself. I began to run, since I knew that if I would have hidden in the bush, the rebels would have found me. I was about five miles from the centre of Okwang and began running in that direction. I know injured rebels had been staying in a place in Okwang, and when I was nearing that place I began to listen whether I could hear their voices but heard none. Near Okwang I met a man who took me to the UPDF barracks at Okwang. At the barracks a UPDF commander took me to his place and gave me food and water, cleaned my wounds and removed thorns from my feet. I stayed at his place about four hours after which he took me back to the barracks.
62. I was not mistreated in the barracks, although at first I thought something might happen to me, because the first UPDF soldier who took me to his home told me he would shoot me if I attempted to escape. I stayed with the UPDF for two days, and slept in the same place as a second lieutenant who had offered me space to sleep.
63. After the two days I was taken with other escapees to Lira barracks, where our photographs were taken. We spent one day there, before a white lady came to pick us up and to take us to a centre in Lira. I spent some time in the Lira centre. I wanted to go to Lacor Hospital because of my chest pains, but nobody took me there. When I asked for medication from the Lira centre, the nurse there shouted at me. Because of this I felt I was treated badly in the centre in Lira, so my brother gave me 8000 shillings for a bus ticket from Lira to Gulu. I left from the centre and took the bus to Gulu, where I reported to a unit near GUSCO. From there I was taken to GUSCO.





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Life in bush:

64. During my stay in the bush I never received any proper military training, although we did some parading. I was smeared with shea nut oil on different parts of my body and I was being told that if I attempted to escape, the oil would confuse me and the rebels would find me. About one week after I was abducted, I began to lose weight because of diarrhoea, and the rebels began to say I was thinking of escaping, and threatened to kill me if I would.
65. When I was first abducted I was asked whether I wanted to stay in the bush or whether I wanted to return home. Out of fear I responded that I wanted to stay in the bush, because I was afraid that otherwise I would be beaten or killed. I also said I did not want to return back home, because I knew from other people who had returned that if people were released, there would just be another group waiting further away ready to kill you.
66. They also asked for my name, and I told them my name was OJOK. I did not tell them my full name and nobody asked after this. The name was not recorded down in any way.
67. I can remember two rules which were in place relating to the people in the LRA. According to the first one in case a senior woman gave you something to carry, you should not refuse or you would be beaten. I know this because I was beaten after I refused to carry something that a commander's wife gave me. Another rule related to abductees. Abductees were not supposed to eat wild fruit except when ordered to do so. I understood this was because otherwise you could be ambushed by UPDF whilst collecting fruit and could lead the UPDF to the rebels.
68. I was told later in the bush by the boy who abducted me from Awere that we were not allowed to look at the rebels. Anyone who looked was suspected of being a government informant and would be killed. He told me this when I was being asked if I wanted to go back home.

Orders and commanders:

69. I believe that all the orders came from KONY, because KONY says he is the overall leader. He does not come to Uganda, but instead calls people to come to him every now and then. I know from a boy from Kitgum who had been with KONY that one time the UPDF attacked KONY's house in Sudan and KONY had to escape.
70. I heard from a boy from Atiak that KONY issued an order that people should leave for Sudan to pray there. This boy had been in the LRA for a long time and had been trained as a soldier. I am not aware of his name, because people were generally not referred to by their real names, but by the places from which they came from. The boy did not mention for how long we were supposed to be in Sudan. I heard about this order about a week after I was abducted. I do not recall hearing of any other orders from KONY.



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71. Sometimes the leaders like GALA GALA would issue orders in the areas we were in. Other leaders I recall included TABULEY, BANYA, Major ONEKOMON, OTTI Vincent, and OTTI Lagony. They could give orders as well but I am not aware of orders they gave when I was in the bush.
72. GALA GALA is small-bodied and a tall man, about 39 years old. I believe the name GALA GALA is a nickname, because mostly people did not use their real names in the bush. He had two wives, and one of them was called ADONG.
73. In addition to what I have mentioned previously about TABULEY, when I had come back from the bush and was in Lira, I heard that TABULEY was shot in an attack in Soroti.
74. I never met BANYA in the bush. I just heard he was a bad man, but I never saw what he had done. Children in GUSCO told me this when we were talking of our experiences in the bush.
75. I saw Major ONEKOMON in Gulu, when he had already come back. I never saw him in the bush. I do not know anything about him. I only know his name.
76. I have seen photographs of OTTI Vincent in the New Vision newspaper. The name OTTI means old, but in the photographs I saw he does not look old. He looked tall and small-bodied in the photographs. I do not think I have seen him in person, but I do remember seeing somebody who looked like an older version of the OTTI Vincent I saw in the photographs, in the place where we were assembled after we were abducted. Nobody told me then what this person, who looked like OTTI Vincent's name was. He was wearing a military uniform but he was not carrying a weapon. I did not hear him talk to us. He was seated at a distance among the other leaders, so I could not see the colour of his hair very clearly. He was one of the leaders.
77. I have never seen OTTI Lagony myself. I only heard when I came back that he was killed.
78. I have heard the name Raska LUKWIYA. The children in the bush referred to him as being a bad person. I am not aware from which rebel group he came from.
79. I have heard the name Dominic ONGWEN. There is nothing I know of him, I probably heard his name when I was already in GUSCO. I have also heard the name ODOMI, but I cannot tell anything of him either.
80. I have never heard the name Buk ABUDEMA or Sisto ORINGA before.
81. I have heard the name ODHLAMBO. I cannot tell anything about him, I probably heard the name also in GUSCO.
82. In my opinion the most responsible commander for crimes is KONY, because he forcefully abducts people and orders others to kill people. I also believe the other commanders I have mentioned that I have heard of are also responsible, because they follow KONY's orders and if they know the orders are wrong they should not have followed them.





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Worst experiences in the bush:

83. Worst experiences I went through in the bush included the lack of water. I also got worms in my body, which I had not had before. Also, when I fell ill with diarrhoea and was lying down because of the weakness, one of the boys from Atiak would come and beat me when he saw me sleeping. He beat me on about four different occasions saying who would guard me if the government soldiers attacked. Another bad experience was the carrying of heavy luggage, like the time we went to Abia.

Impact of abduction:

84. Since I came back from the bush, I have not gone to school. I went to Pajule originally to go to school, but now I am back in Gulu and cannot afford the school fees here. My brother also has so many children that he is not able to pay for my schooling. I began to lay bricks and do other work with the hope of raising some money to go to a technical school. However, I have lost so much time now from my formal schooling that schools may say I cannot enter their schools. I may need to instead try going to a drivers' school.

85. I cannot say whether I have any diseases, which I might have caught in the bush. I got some medication after I came from the bush, but no further tests were ever done. My chest pains are also still bothering me every now and then.

**Closing Procedure**

86. I have nothing to add to the above statement nor do I have anything to clarify.

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

88. There has been no threat, promise or inducement which has influenced my answers.

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

90. I was informed that I might be called to testify before the Court and that, if called as a witness, my identity may have to be disclosed to the Court, the accused, and to defence counsel of the accused. I am currently willing to appear as a witness in Court, if called to testify but provided my place of residence was not made known to the accused or rebel leaders.

91. I was informed of the procedures available to the Court of ensuring the protection of confidential information provided to the Court, as well as for my own protection and security.

92. It has been explained to me that if a case commences, and a nation asks the Court for a copy of my witness statement, the Court may decide to transmit my statement to the requesting nation. I was informed that protective measures may be available in such an event. I do not agree that my statement may be transmitted to law enforcement authorities of nations who might request it, including the Government of Uganda.





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**WITNESS ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

This Statement has been read over to me in the Acholi and English languages and is true to the best of my knowledge and recollection. I have given this Statement voluntarily and I am aware that it may be used in legal proceedings before the International Criminal Court and that I may be called to give evidence in public before the International Criminal Court.

Signed: OJOK BENSON

Dated: 13/4/05

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**INTERPRETER CERTIFICATION**

I,  certify that:

1. I am duly qualified to interpret from the Acholi language into the English language and from the English language into the Acholi language.
2. I have been informed by Ojok Benson that he speaks and understands the Acholi language.
3. I have orally translated the above statement from the English language to the Acholi language in the presence of Ojok Benson who appeared to have heard and understood my translation of the Statement.
4. Ojok Benson has acknowledged that the facts and matters set out in his Statement, as translated by me, are true to the best of his knowledge and recollection and has accordingly signed his signature where indicated.



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Dated: 13/4/05

Signed: 