

ANNEX B

Group B: Damara/Sibut

o Sixteenth transmission - ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anxs

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that in December 2002, Jean-Pierre Bemba's MLC troops invaded her village, [REDACTED] located [REDACTED] kilometres away from [REDACTED] on the road to [REDACTED]. According to the applicant, at that time, she was four months pregnant, and when she tried to flee to the bush together with the rest of the population she was shot at by one of the soldiers and the bullet passed through her forehead from the right to the left side. The applicant states that she first received treatment in her village, but she was then transported to the hospital in [REDACTED] she adds that she lost her eye sight and that her husband abandoned her and their two children. According to the applicant, the alleged events occurred in February 2003 and she appends a number of medical documents. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical 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 she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the

¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx10; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 146 to 147.

² ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx10, pages 9 to 11 and 18.

accused, namely her attempted murder by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date in February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that in January 2003, twelve Banyamulengués broke into his house, located in [REDACTED]. The applicant states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men beat his children, raped his two daughters and pillaged his house. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁴

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 daughters 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] in January 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx93; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 150 to 151.

⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1854-Conf-Exp-Anx141, pages 4, 5, 9.

⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx131; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 152 to 153.

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 7 December 2002, his friend advised him to leave the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] because the Banyamulengués were coming and pillaging people's belongings. The applicant states that he took refuge in the fields, and when he returned the next day, he discovered that his belongings and livestock had been pillaged. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered 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 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that in February 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, he took his family and fled to [REDACTED]. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués occupied his village, [REDACTED] located [REDACTED] kilometres from [REDACTED] for more than one month and pillaged his

⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx131, pages 4 to 6.

⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx140; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 154 to 155.

belongings and livestock. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁸

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 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 27 February 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, she sought refuge in the fields. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués occupied her village, [REDACTED] located [REDACTED] kilometers away from [REDACTED] for more than one month and pillaged her belongings. The applicant lists her 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.

⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx140, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx141; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 156 to 157.

¹⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx141, 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 [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that in February 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED], he sought refuge in the fields. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués occupied his village, [REDACTED], located [REDACTED] kilometers away from [REDACTED], for more than one month and pillaged his and his mother's belongings. The applicant further claims that the Banyamulengués followed them to the fields where they seized his mother and took a sum of money she was keeping for [REDACTED]. The applicant lists his loss and that of his mother. 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.

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

¹¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx142; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 158 to 159.

¹² ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx142, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

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

Applicant [REDACTED]³

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 27 February 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED], firing their heavy weapons, he fled to the fields, together with his children. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués occupied his village, [REDACTED], located [REDACTED] kilometres away from [REDACTED], for more than one month and pillaged his belongings. The applicant lists his 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 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 27 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵

Claim to victim status

¹³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx143; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 160 to 161.

¹⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx143, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx144; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 162 to 163.

The applicant claims that on 27 February 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, he fled to the fields together with his family. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués occupied his village, [REDACTED], located [REDACTED] kilometres away from [REDACTED], for more than one month and pillaged his belongings, including his livestock and his kitchen utensils which they sold to his neighbour. The applicant lists his 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 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 27 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that in 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED], he heard people saying that if they were to find men in their houses, they would kill them, whereupon the applicant fled to the fields. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués set up their base in his village, [REDACTED] located near [REDACTED], for more than one week and pillaged his belongings. The applicant lists his loss.

¹⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx144, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx145; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 164 to 165.

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 notes that the date of the alleged events provided by the applicant (2003) is broad and as such might fall outside the temporal scope of the present case. Nevertheless, the Chamber considers that, in view of the intrinsic coherence of the application in all other respects, notably the fact that the alleged perpetrators are identified as Banyamulengués, and taking into account that a number of applicants referred to the application of [REDACTED] as of February 2003, an inaccuracy as to the date of the events in such circumstances should 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 his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 1 January and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁹

Claim to victim status

¹⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx145, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx146; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 166 to 167.

The applicant claims that on 17 February 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, he fled to the fields, together with his children. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués occupied his village, [REDACTED], located [REDACTED] kilometres away from [REDACTED], for more than one month and pillaged his belongings and livestock. He further states that they tied him up and beat him. The applicant states that he suffered from a hernia as a result of being beaten by the men. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical and 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 [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 17 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 17 February 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, he fled to the fields, together with his family. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués occupied his village, [REDACTED], located [REDACTED] kilometers away from [REDACTED], for more than one month and pillaged

²⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx146, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

²¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx147; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 168 to 169.

his belongings and ate his livestock. The applicant lists his 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 17 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²³

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 12 February 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, he fled to the fields. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués occupied his village, [REDACTED], located [REDACTED] kilometres away from [REDACTED], for four days until Mr Bemba arrived. The applicant states that they pillaged his belongings and set his house on fire. The applicant lists 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-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx147, pages 4 to 5.

²³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx148; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 170 to 171.

²⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx148, pages 4 to 5.

The Chamber notes that the applicant states that the Banyamulengués burned his house. 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.²⁵ In the present case, the applicant clearly states that the Banyamulengués pillaged his belongings before setting his house on fire. Accordingly, 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 12 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that in February 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, he fled to the fields, together with his family. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués occupied his village, [REDACTED], located [REDACTED] kilometres away from [REDACTED], for more than one month and pillaged his belongings and livestock. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁷

Analysis and conclusions

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

²⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 56.

²⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx149; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 172 to 173.

²⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx149, 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 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 13 February 2003, when the militiamen of Jean-Pierre Bemba, occupied [REDACTED] located [REDACTED] kilometre [REDACTED] from [REDACTED], firing their heavy weapons, her parents fled. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués occupied her village, [REDACTED] for more than two weeks. The applicant states that while she was trying to flee she was intercepted by two militiamen who raped her. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical and psychological harm.²⁹

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 her rape by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 13 February 2003.

²⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx150; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 174 to 175.

²⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx150, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁰

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 14 February 2003, the Banyamulengués arrived in the [REDACTED] area, shooting with heavy weapons, making him flee to the fields together with his family. He states that the Banyamulengués then pillaged his belongings and his livestock. He adds that they established their base in the [REDACTED] area. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³¹

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 14 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³²

Claim to victim status

³⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx151; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 176 to 177.

³¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx151, pages 4 to 5.

³² ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx152; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 178 to 179.

The applicant states that on 13 February 2003, when the Banyamulengués occupied the [REDACTED] area, firing their weapons, he fled with his family to the fields. He adds that they established their base in the [REDACTED] area for two weeks. The applicant claims 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 material harm.³³

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 13 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 27 February 2003, the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED] and shot with heavy weapons. She states that the same day, she fled to the fields where she spent two days. She states that upon her return, she discovered that her house had been damaged and pillaged. She adds that the Banyamulengués established their base in [REDACTED] for two weeks. The applicant

³³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx152, pages 4 to 5.

³⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx153; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 180 to 181.

lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁵

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 27 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in February 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, he fled with his family to the fields. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués occupied the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] for more than one month and pillaged his belongings and livestock. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁷

Analysis and conclusions

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

³⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx153, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

³⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx154; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 182 to 183.

³⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx154, 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 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 27 February 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, he fled with his family to the fields. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués occupied his house, located in [REDACTED] for more than one month and pillaged his belongings. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁹

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 27 February 2003.

³⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx155; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 184 to 185.

³⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx155, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁰

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 27 February 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, she fled with her family to the fields. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués occupied her village, [REDACTED], for more than one month and pillaged her belongings. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴¹

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 27 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴²

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that during the month of February 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, he fled with his family to the fields. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués occupied his village, [REDACTED], for more than one month and pillaged his belongings. The applicant lists

⁴⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx156; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 186 to 187.

⁴¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx156, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

⁴² ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx157; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 188 to 189.

his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴³

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], [REDACTED] on an unspecified date in February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 27 February 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, he fled with his family to the fields. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués set up their base in his house, located in [REDACTED] for more than two weeks, and pillaged his belongings. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁵

Analysis and conclusions

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

⁴³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx157, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

⁴⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx158; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 190 to 191.

⁴⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx158, 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 27 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in March 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, he fled to the fields. He states that the Banyamulengués occupied his village, [REDACTED] for more than five days, and pillaged his belongings. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁷

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, in light of the intrinsic coherence of the application in all other respects, notably the reference to the invasion of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués, as well as the fact that a number of applicants refer to the occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués between February 2003 and 15 March 2003, the Chamber is of the view that the failure to provide a precise date should not serve to exclude the

⁴⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx159; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 192 to 193.

⁴⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx159, pages 4 to 5.

applicant. 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 belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 1 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in February 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, he fled to the fields, together with his family. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués established their base in his village, [REDACTED], for more than one month. He adds that they shot a rocket at his house and that it subsequently burned down with all his belongings inside, none of which he could recover. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁹

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber notes that the applicant states that the Banyamulengués burned his house. 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

⁴⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx160; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 194 to 195.

⁴⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx160, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

looted before being destroyed, applications for participation will be rejected.⁵⁰ In the present case, the applicant clearly states that the Banyamulengués fired a rocket at his house, causing it to burn down, and that none of the items he lists could be recovered after the fire. In the absence of any indication that some of the items were looted before the house was burned down, the application for participation in the proceedings is rejected.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, he fled with his family to the fields. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués set up a base for one week in [REDACTED]. He states that they destroyed his house, located in [REDACTED] with their rockets and pillaged his belongings. He lists his 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 notes that the date provided by the applicant (2003) is broad and, as such, might fall 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 invasion of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués, as well as the fact that a number of applicants refer to the occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués

⁵⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 56.

⁵¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx161; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 196 to 197.

⁵² ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx161, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

between February 2003 and 15 March 2003, the Chamber is of the view that the failure to provide a precise date should not serve to exclude the applicant. The Chamber therefore 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 between 1 January and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in February, when the militiamen arrived in [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, he fled with his family to the fields where he spent one week. He states that he got out of the fields when Jean-Pierre Bemba arrived in [REDACTED] with his helicopter. He states that they ate his pigs and pillaged his belongings. The applicant lists 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 notes that the applicant merely states that the alleged events occurred in February, without specifying the precise day and year. However, in light of the intrinsic coherence of the application in all other respects, notably the

⁵³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx162; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 198 to 199.

⁵⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx162, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

reference to the invasion of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués, as well as the fact that a number of applicants refer to the occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués as of February 2003, the Chamber infers from the application that the alleged events occurred as of February 2003. The Chamber therefore 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 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in February 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, he was in Bangui and his family fled to the fields. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED] for two weeks and set up a base in one of his houses and turned another house into a warehouse. He claims that they pillaged his belongings. The applicant lists his 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.

⁵⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx163; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 200 to 201.

⁵⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx163, 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], [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 27 February 2003, when the militiamen invaded [REDACTED], she was drying her manioc. She states that she wanted to stay until the manioc had dried, whereupon her neighbours stocked their belongings in her house. The applicant alleges that when she heard detonations of heavy weapons, she sent her children to the fields and followed them later. She states that the Banyamulengués established their base in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] for four days, burned her corn and tore her son's school material. Under the section of the harm suffered, she further lists the belongings of her neighbours as well as her personal belongings, including a motorcycle, her kitchen utensils, a sewing machine and food. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁸

Analysis and conclusions

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

⁵⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx164; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 202 to 203.

⁵⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx164, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

The Chamber notes that under the section relating to the harm suffered, the applicant lists some of her belongings without indicating whether these items were pillaged. However, as the reference to the burned corn and the torn school material indicates that the applicant returned to her house after having fled and as the nature of the listed items suggests that these items were pillaged, the Chamber infers from the application that the listed items were pillaged. Under these circumstances, the Chamber considers that 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 27 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, he and his family fled to the fields. He states that the Banyamulengués established their base in a compound for two weeks. He adds that they pillaged his belongings and his livestock. He lists his 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-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx165; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 204 to 205.

⁶⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx165, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

The Chamber notes that the date provided by the applicant (2003) is broad and, as such, might fall 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 invasion of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués, as well as the fact that a number of applicants refer to the occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués as of February 2003, the Chamber is of the view that the failure to provide a precise date should not serve to exclude the applicant. 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 belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 1 January and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in February 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, she fled to the fields, together with her family. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués established their base next to the hospital in [REDACTED] for one week and stored all the looted items there. She adds that they pillaged all her belongings and ate her livestock. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶²

Analysis and conclusions

⁶¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx166; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 206 to 207.

⁶² ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx166, 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 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶³

Claim to victim status

The applicant alleges that on 13 February 2003, when the Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED], he fled to take refuge in the bush, together with his family. He further states that upon his return, he found that his belongings had been taken and he lists 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

⁶³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx229; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 208 to 209.

⁶⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx229, 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 13 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant alleges that in February 2003, when the Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED] he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] village, [REDACTED] kilometres away from [REDACTED] to take refuge in the bush, together with his family. He further states that the Banyamulengués pillaged his belongings and his livestock and he lists his loss. He adds that the militiamen set up their base in [REDACTED] for more than two weeks. 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 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 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁷

⁶⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx300; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 210 to 211.

⁶⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx300, pages 4 to 5.

⁶⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx301; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 212 to 213.

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in 2003, when the Banyamulengués came to [REDACTED], he fled from his house located in the [REDACTED] compound, to take refuge in the bush. He claims that they set up their base in the [REDACTED] compound for a week and pillaged his belongings and his livestock. The applicant lists his 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 notes that the date provided by the applicant (2003) is broad and, as such, might fall 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 occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués, as well as the fact a number of applicant refer to the occupation by the Banyamulengués of the town of [REDACTED] as of February 2003, the Chamber 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 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 between 1 January 2003 and 15 March 2003.

⁶⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx301, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in February 2003, when the Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED], she fled from her house, located in [REDACTED], to take refuge in the bush, together with her children. She states that upon her return two days later, Jean-Pierre Bemba arrived in a helicopter and she heard the noise of a plane. She adds that her house had been emptied and her belongings pillaged. She lists her loss. She adds that the Banyamulengués set up their base in [REDACTED] for more than two weeks. She also claims that her grandfather, who could not flee with her, was beaten by Jean-Pierre Bemba's soldiers and subsequently died. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁷⁰

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 her grandfather and the kinship between them, only pillage will be considered for the purpose of the present assessment.

The Chamber considers that 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], [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of February 2003.

⁶⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx302; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 214 to 215.

⁷⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx302, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷¹**Claim to victim status**

The applicant states that on 13 February 2003, when the Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED], he fled from his house, located in [REDACTED], to take refuge in the bush, together with his family. He states that his belongings and livestock were pillaged and parts of his attic burned. He lists his loss. He adds that the Banyamulengués set up their base in the [REDACTED] compound for two weeks. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷²

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber considers that 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 13 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷³**Claim to victim status**

The applicant states that between 2002 and 2003, when the Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED], he was selling his merchandise at the market and fled to take refuge in the bush together with his children. He further states that upon his

⁷¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx303; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 216 to 217.

⁷² ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx303, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

⁷³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx304; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 218 to 219.

return, he found that his merchandise and his two oxen had been pillaged. He lists his loss. He adds that the Banyamulengués set up their base in [REDACTED] for more than one month. 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 notes that the date provided by the applicant (between 2002 and 2003) is broad and, as such, might fall 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 occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués as of 2002 and until 2003 when the Banyamulengués left, the Chamber 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 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 between 26 October 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷⁵

Claim to victim status

⁷⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx304, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

⁷⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx305; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 220 to 221.

The applicant states that in February 2003, when the Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED], he was selling his merchandise at the market. The applicant claims that he was scared because of the gunshots and fled to the fields, leaving his merchandise behind. He states that the Banyamulengués destroyed his merchandise and his belongings. He lists his loss and clarifies that the alleged events occurred in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. 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.

However, the Chamber notes that the applicant states that the Banyamulengués destroyed his merchandise and his belongings, which he lists. Given that there are no indications that the applicant's belongings were pillaged, the Chamber is not in a position to determine whether the applicant suffered harm as a result of a crime related to the charges confirmed against the accused. Accordingly, the application for participation in the proceedings is rejected.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in February 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, she fled to the bush together with her children. The applicant states that they occupied her village, [REDACTED], for two weeks and

⁷⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx305, pages 4 to 5.

⁷⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx306; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 222 to 223.

pillaged her belongings. The applicant lists her 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 notes the applicant does not explicitly identify the Banyamulengués as the perpetrators but refers to the “militiamen”. However, in light of the intrinsic coherence of the application in all other respects, notably the reference to the occupation of [REDACTED] in February 2003, as well as the fact that a number of applicants refer to the occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués as of February 2003 and refer to the Banyamulengués as “the militiamen” of Jean-Pierre Bemba, the Chamber is of the view that the failure to precisely identify the perpetrators should not serve to exclude the applicant. Therefore, the Chamber considers that 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], [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 13 February 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, he and his family fled to the fields. The

⁷⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx306, pages 4 to 5.

⁷⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx307; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 224 to 225.

applicant states that the Banyamulengués set up their base in his village, [REDACTED] for one week and pillaged his belongings. The applicant lists his 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 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 13 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between December 2002 and February 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, he and his family fled from their house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED], to the fields. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués occupied the [REDACTED] compound for one week and pillaged his belongings and livestock. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁸²

Analysis and conclusions

⁸⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx307, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

⁸¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx308; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 226 to 227.

⁸² ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx308, pages 4 to 5.

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

The Chamber considers that 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 between December 2002 and February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 13 February 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, she and her children fled to the fields. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués first set up a base in the [REDACTED] compound and then in [REDACTED] for a period between one week and one month. She states that they pillaged her belongings. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁸⁴

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber considers that 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,

⁸³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx309; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 228 to 229.

⁸⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx309, pages 4 to 5.

namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 13 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between February and March 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, she fled to the fields. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués set up their base in her village, [REDACTED], for ten days and pillaged her belongings and her livestock. She lists 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 notes that the date provided by the applicant (between February and March 2003) is broad and, as such, might fall 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 occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués, as well as the fact that a number of applicants refer to the occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués between February 2003 and 15 March 2003, the Chamber 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 the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she

⁸⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx310; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 230 to 231.

⁸⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx310, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

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 between February and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in February 2004, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, he fled together with his family from his house, located in [REDACTED] to the fields. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués set up their base in [REDACTED] for four days. He adds that they pillaged his belongings. The applicant lists his 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 notes that the date provided by the applicant (February 2004) 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 occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués, which according to a number of applicants occurred as of February 2003, the Chamber is of the view that the date provided in the application form might be the result of inadvertent error and should not serve to exclude the applicant. Under these circumstances, the Chamber considers that the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to

⁸⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx311; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 232 to 233.

⁸⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx311, pages 4 to 5.

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 in February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in February 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, she fled to the fields together with her children. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués occupied her village, [REDACTED], for two weeks and pillaged her belongings. 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 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], [REDACTED] on an unspecified date in February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁹¹

⁸⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx312; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 234 to 235.

⁹⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx312, pages 4 to 5.

⁹¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx313; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 236 to 237.

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in February 2003, after hearing the sound of heavy weapons while at the market in [REDACTED], he ran to his house, located in [REDACTED], and fled to the fields. He states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués set up their base in [REDACTED] for one month and pillaged his merchandise and his belongings, which he lists. 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 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], [REDACTED] on an unspecified date in February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁹³**Claim to victim status**

The applicant states that on 14 March 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, he fled with his family to the fields. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués set up their base in his village, [REDACTED], for one

⁹² ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx313, pages 4 to 5.

⁹³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx314; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 238 to 239.

week and took his belongings. The applicant lists his 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 notes that the applicant states that the Banyamulengués set up their base in [REDACTED] for a period of one week as of 14 March 2012 and accordingly, the date provided by the applicant falls partly 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 occupation of [REDACTED] and given that a number of applicants refer to the occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués in February or March 2003, the Chamber is of the view that this discrepancy 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 [REDACTED], [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 14 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁹⁵

Claim to victim status

⁹⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx314, pages 4 to 5.

⁹⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx315; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 240 to 241.

The applicant states that in 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, he fled to the bush and to the fields, together with his family. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués set up their base in the [REDACTED] area for more than ten days. He claims that they took his belongings and ate his livestock. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁹⁶

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 (2003) is broad and, as such, might fall 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 occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués, as well as the fact that a number of applicants refer to the occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués as of February 2003, the Chamber 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 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 between 1 January and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁹⁷

⁹⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx315, pages 4 to 5.

⁹⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx316; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 242 to 243.

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 14 February 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, he fled and took refuge in the fields, [REDACTED] kilometers away from [REDACTED]. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués set up their base in his village, [REDACTED], for more than one month and pillaged his shop. The applicant lists his 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 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], [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 14 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁹⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 14 February 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, he fled and took refuge in [REDACTED]. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués set up their base in his village, [REDACTED], for five days. He adds that they destroyed a pharmacy depot and pillaged his

⁹⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx316, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

⁹⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx317; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 244 to 245.

belongings, which he lists. 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 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], [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 14 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁰¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in February 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, she fled to the fields and took refuge with people she did not know. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués set up their base in her village, [REDACTED], for more than one month and took her belongings. The applicant lists her 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.

¹⁰⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx317, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁰¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx318; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 246 to 247.

¹⁰² ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx318, pages 4 to 5.

The Chamber considers that 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], [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁰³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in February 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, he sought refuge in the bush. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués took his belongings from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area. He adds that they set up a base in [REDACTED]. The applicant lists 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 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 February 2003.

¹⁰³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx319; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 248 to 249.

¹⁰⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx319, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁰⁵**Claim to victim status**

The applicant states that in 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, she took her son and fled to the bush. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués set up their base in her village, [REDACTED], for two weeks and took her belongings. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁰⁶

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 (2003) is broad and, as such, might fall 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 occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués, as well as the fact that a number of applicants refer to the occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués as of February 2003, the Chamber 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 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], [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 1 January and 15 March 2003.

¹⁰⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx320; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 250 to 251.

¹⁰⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx320, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁰⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in February 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, he fled to the bush. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués set up their base in [REDACTED] and took his belongings. The applicant lists his 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 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 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁰⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in February 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, he took his family and fled to the fields. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués set up their base in his village, [REDACTED],

¹⁰⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx321; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 252 to 253.

¹⁰⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx321, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁰⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx322; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 254 to 255.

for one month and pillaged his belongings and his merchandise. The applicant lists 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 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], [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹¹¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, she took her children and fled to the fields. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués pillaged her belongings. She lists her loss. She adds that they established their base in the [REDACTED] area for two weeks. 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.

¹¹⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx322, pages 4 to 5.

¹¹¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx323; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 256 to 257.

¹¹² ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx323, pages 4 to 5.

The Chamber notes that the applicant does not provide any date for the alleged events. However, in light of the intrinsic coherence of the application in all other respects, notably the reference to the occupation of [REDACTED] and the [REDACTED] area by the Banyamulengués for two weeks, as well as the fact that a number of applicants refer to the occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués as of February 2003, the Chamber 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 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 between 26 October 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹¹³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in February 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, he fled to the fields. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués occupied his village, [REDACTED], for one month and pillaged his belongings. The applicant lists 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.

¹¹³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx324; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 258 to 259.

¹¹⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx324, pages 4 to 5.

The Chamber considers that 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], [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹¹⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in February 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, she fled to the fields. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués occupied her village, [REDACTED], for more than one month and pillaged her belongings. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹¹⁶

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber considers that 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], [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of February 2003.

¹¹⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx325; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 260 to 261.

¹¹⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx325, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹¹⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 14 February 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, he fled to the fields. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués occupied his village, [REDACTED], for one month and pillaged his belongings. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹¹⁸

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber considers that 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], [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 14 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹¹⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in March 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, he fled to the fields, together with his family. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués occupied his village, [REDACTED], pillaged

¹¹⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx326; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 262 to 263.

¹¹⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx326, pages 4 to 5.

¹¹⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx327; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 264 to 265.

his belongings and ate his two goats. He lists his loss. 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 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, in light of the intrinsic coherence of the application in all other respects, notably the reference to the occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués, as well as the fact that a number of applicants refer to the occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués between February 2003 and 15 March 2003, the Chamber 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 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], [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 1 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹²¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in the beginning of March 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, she fled to the fields. The applicant

¹²⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx327, pages 4 to 5.

¹²¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx328; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 266 to 267.

states that the Banyamulengués occupied her village, [REDACTED], and pillaged her belongings. The applicant lists her loss. She adds that they established their base in [REDACTED]. Further, she alleges that her son was killed and her thirteen-year-old daughter was raped. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.¹²²

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 and kinship with her son and her daughter, only pillage will be considered for the purpose of the present assessment.

The Chamber considers that 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], [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 1 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹²³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, she took her children and fled to the fields. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués pillaged her house, located in the [REDACTED] area. She lists her loss. She adds that they set up their base in [REDACTED] for three days. As a

¹²² ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx328, pages 4 to 5.

¹²³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx329; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 268 to 269.

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 notes that the date provided by the applicant (2003) is broad and, as such, might fall 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 occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués, as well as the fact that a number of applicants refer to the occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués as of February 2003, the Chamber 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 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], [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 1 January 2003 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹²⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in February 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, he was scared and fled to the fields. The applicant

¹²⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx329, pages 4 to 5.

¹²⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx330; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 270 to 271.

states that the Banyamulengués occupied his village, ██████, for more than one month and pillaged his belongings. 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 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 February 2003.

Applicant ██████¹²⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 14 February 2003, when the militiamen occupied ██████, he fled with his family to the bush. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués occupied his village, ██████, for more than one month and pillaged his belongings. The applicant lists his 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.

¹²⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx330, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

¹²⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx331; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 272 to 273.

¹²⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx331, pages 4 to 5.

The Chamber considers that 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], [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 14 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹²⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in February 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, she fled to the bush, together with her family, to find refuge. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués set up their base in the town hall of [REDACTED] for two weeks and pillaged her belongings. She lists her loss. 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 considers that 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], [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of February 2003.

¹²⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx332; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 274 to 275.

¹³⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx332, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹³¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in 2002, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, she fled to the bush, together with her children, to find refuge. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués occupied her village, [REDACTED], for one week and pillaged her belongings and ate her chicken. The applicant lists her loss. 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.

The Chamber notes that the date provided by the applicant (2002) is broad and, as such, might fall 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 occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués, as well as the fact that a number of applicants refer to the occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués as of February 2003, the Chamber 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 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-

¹³¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx333; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 276 to 277.

¹³² ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx333, pages 4 to 5.

Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED], [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 26 October 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹³³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in February 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, he fled to the fields, together with his children. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués occupied his village, [REDACTED] for more than two weeks and pillaged his belongings and livestock. The applicant lists his loss. He adds that the [REDACTED]-Bangui axis was blocked and occupied by the Banyamulengués. 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 considers that 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 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹³⁵

¹³³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx334; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 278 to 279.

¹³⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx334, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

¹³⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx335; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 280 to 281.

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in February 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, he fled to take refuge in the bush, together with his family. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués occupied his village, [REDACTED] for more than two weeks and pillaged his belongings and his livestock. The applicant lists his 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 considers that 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 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹³⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 13 February 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, he fled to the bush, together with his family. The applicant states that they set up their base at the [REDACTED] compound for one month. He claims that they beat his father to death and infected his mother with a chronic disease from which she subsequently died. He claims that they pillaged

¹³⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx335, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

¹³⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx336; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 282 to 283.

his belongings and those of his mother and that they ate his livestock. The applicant lists 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. However, in the absence of any document demonstrating the identity of and kinship with his parents, only pillage will be considered for the purpose of the present assessment.

The Chamber considers that 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 13 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 14 February 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED], firing their heavy weapons, she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area, to find refuge five kilometres away in the fields. The applicant states that militiamen pillaged her belongings and destroyed her livestock. The applicant lists her loss. She adds that they set up their base in the [REDACTED] area for more

¹³⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx336, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

¹³⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx337; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 284 to 285.

than one week. 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 the applicant does not explicitly identify the Banyamulengués as the perpetrators but refers to the “militiamen” as well as Mr Bozizé and Mr Patassé. However, in light of the intrinsic coherence of the application in all other respects, notably the reference to the occupation of [REDACTED] in February 2003, as well as the fact that a number of applicants refer to the occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués as of February 2003, and given that a number of applicants refer to the Banyamulengués as “the militiamen”, the Chamber is of the view that the failure to precisely identify the perpetrators should not serve to exclude the applicant. Therefore, the Chamber considers that 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] [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 14 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁴¹

Claim to victim status

¹⁴⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx337, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁴¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx338; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 286 to 287.

The applicant states that in February 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, he took his family and fled to Chad. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED] for more than two weeks. He states that they destroyed two of his shops and pillaged his belongings. 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 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 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between 27 and 28 October 2002, the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED] located [REDACTED] away from [REDACTED], and they were looking for her husband who owned a store, a pickup van and a motorcycle for rental purposes. She further states that her husband went into hiding and the Banyamulengués broke into his store, pillaged the merchandise, set the van on fire and took the motorcycle to an unknown destination. The applicant claims

¹⁴² ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx338, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁴³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx349; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 148 to 149.

that when her husband came out of his hiding place, he abandoned her and her ten children. The applicant lists her loss. Furthermore, in an additional statement, she claims that she was in charge of the store and therefore she had rights over the store as well. She adds that the Banyamulengués also pillaged her house, taking her personal belongings, which she lists. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.¹⁴⁴

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber notes that it has already issued a decision on the merits of the application, whereby the application was rejected on the basis that there was no indication that the applicant's personal belongings were pillaged.¹⁴⁵ However, given that it was subsequently clarified in the additional statement that the applicant was at the time in charge of the shop which was pillaged, as well as the fact the applicant claims that her personal belongings, such as her jewels, clothes and kitchen utensils were pillaged in her house, the Chamber considers that, overall, sufficient evidence has been provided to establish *prima facie* that the applicant 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] [REDACTED] between 27 and 28 October 2002.

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¹⁴⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx349, pages 9 to 11, 20 and 23 to 27.

¹⁴⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1590, page 19.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁴⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that between 7 December 2002 and 15 February 2003, when the Banyamulengués entered the [REDACTED] of [REDACTED], she fled and abandoned her house. The applicant states that upon her return, she found that the door was broken and her belongings were pillaged. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.¹⁴⁷

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 between 7 December 2002 and 15 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁴⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that between 7 December 2002 and 15 February 2003, when the Banyamulengués troops invaded [REDACTED] [REDACTED] she fled and abandoned

¹⁴⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx1; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 314 to 315.

¹⁴⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx1, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁴⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx2; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 316 to 317.

everything. The applicant states that upon her return, she discovered that her belongings had been pillaged. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.¹⁴⁹

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 between 7 December 2002 and 15 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁵⁰

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that between 7 December 2002 and 15 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED], several of them raped his twelve-year-old daughter who suffered a lot and died. The applicant further states that they 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.¹⁵¹

Analysis and conclusions

¹⁴⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx2, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁵⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx3; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 318 to 319.

¹⁵¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 4 to 5.

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 daughter 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 between 7 December 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁵²

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that between 7 December 2002 and 15 February 2003, when the Banyamulengués troops arrived in [REDACTED] she abandoned her house without taking anything with her. The applicant states that upon her return, she discovered that her belongings had been pillaged. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.¹⁵³

Analysis and conclusions

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

¹⁵² ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx4; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 320 to 321.

¹⁵³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx4, 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 [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 7 December 2002 and 15 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁵⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that upon the arrival of the Banyamulengués in [REDACTED] [REDACTED] on 7 December 2002, she took her children and fled. The applicant states that all her belongings, which she lists, stayed behind in her house. The applicant specifies that the events occurred between 7 December 2002 and 15 February 2003. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.¹⁵⁵

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber notes a discrepancy of twenty days between the date of birth as appearing in the application form and on the identity document attached thereto. However, given that the remainder of the information provided in the identity document 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.

¹⁵⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx5; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 322 to 323.

¹⁵⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx5, pages 4 to 5.

The Chamber further notes that the applicant states that she abandoned her belongings in her house. In the absence of any indication that her belongings were pillaged or that the applicant returned to her house, the Chamber is not in a position to determine whether the harm suffered by the applicant is related to the charges confirmed against the accused. Accordingly, the application for participation in the proceedings is rejected.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁵⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 15 February 2003, when the Banyamulengués attacked his village firing their weapons, he fled to the bush, eight kilometres away, together with his daughter. According to the applicant, upon his return, he found that the Banyamulengués had broken the door of his house and used it as firewood. He adds that they had pillaged his property and eaten his livestock. 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 notes that the applicant does not provide any place for the alleged events. However, in light of the intrinsic coherence of the application in all other respects, notably the reference to the attack of the Banyamulengués as of 15 February 2003, as well as the fact that a number of applicants refer to the

¹⁵⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx105; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 324 to 325.

¹⁵⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx105, pages 9 to 11.

occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués as of February 2003, and given that the application was completed in [REDACTED], the Chamber infers from the application that the alleged events occurred in [REDACTED]. 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 belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 15 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁵⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 15 February 2003, when the Banyamulengués entered [REDACTED], she fled to the fields together with her children and during the night, her twenty-year-old son was bitten by a dog and died. The applicant further states that during their absence, the Banyamulengués came to their house, broke the door and pillaged their belongings, which she lists. 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.

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

¹⁵⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx106; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 326 to 327.

¹⁵⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx106, pages 9 to 11.

accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 15 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁶⁰

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 December 2002, when the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED], the applicant fled together with the other residents, leaving all her belongings behind. According to the applicant, the Banyamulengués pillaged her property and then burned down her house. She adds that one of her daughters was raped. The applicant lists her 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. However, in the absence of any document demonstrating the identity of her daughter and the kinship between them, only pillage will be considered for the purpose of the present assessment.

The Chamber notes that the applicant states that the Banyamulengués burned her house. 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.¹⁶² In the present case, the applicant clearly states that the Banyamulengués pillaged her belongings before the house was set on fire and she lists her pillaged items. Therefore, the Chamber considers that, overall, the

¹⁶⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx109; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 328 to 329.

¹⁶¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx109, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁶² ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 56.

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 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁶³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in March 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, she fled to the bush. According to the applicant, they set up their base in [REDACTED] for more than five days and they pillaged her belongings, which she lists. According to the applicant, President Bozizé is responsible for the alleged events. 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 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, in light of the intrinsic coherence of the application in all other respects, notably the reference to the occupation of [REDACTED], the Chamber is of the view that the failure to provide a precise date should not serve to exclude the applicant.

¹⁶³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx110; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 330 to 331.

¹⁶⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx110, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

The Chamber further notes that the applicant does not identify the precise perpetrators of the alleged events and merely refers to ‘militiamen’, while claiming that President Bozizé is responsible for the events. However, in light of the intrinsic coherence of the application in all other respects and notably the reference to the occupation of [REDACTED] by the militiamen and their base in [REDACTED] and given that the term “militiamen” is used by a number of applicants to designate the Banyamulengués, the Chamber is of the view that the reference to the militiamen and President Bozizé shall 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 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 between 1 March and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁶⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in March 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED], she fled to the bush. According to the applicant, the Banyamulengués set up their base in [REDACTED] for two weeks and they pillaged her belongings, which she lists. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁶⁶

Analysis and conclusions

¹⁶⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx111; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 332 to 333.

¹⁶⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx111, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

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, in light of the intrinsic coherence of the application in all other respects, notably the reference to the occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués, the Chamber is of the view that the failure to provide a precise date 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 the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 1 March and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁶⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in February 2003, when the Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, he fled to the fields. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués set up their base in the town hall of [REDACTED] for more than two weeks, pillaged his store and belongings and ate his livestock. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁶⁸

¹⁶⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx113; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 334 to 335.

¹⁶⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx113, 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 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 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in February 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED], she took her family and fled to the fields. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués occupied her village, [REDACTED], for more than one month and pillaged her belongings. The applicant lists 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 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

¹⁶⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx114; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 336 to 337.

¹⁷⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx114, pages 4 to 5.

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

Applicant [REDACTED]¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 12 February 2003, when the Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED], she fled to the bush. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués set up their base in the town hall of [REDACTED] for two weeks and pillaged her belongings. The applicant lists her loss. Further, she claims that while she was fleeing, she was stopped by some Banyamulengués who accused her of being the wife of the rebels, put her in jail and hit her with the butts of their weapons. She states that some wanted to kill her while others wanted to break her feet, but after five hours, they let her go. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical and material harm.¹⁷²

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], [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 12 February 2003.

¹⁷¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx115; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 338 to 339.

¹⁷² ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx115, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁷³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in February 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, he took his family and fled to the bush. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués set up their base in his village, [REDACTED], for two weeks and pillaged his belongings. The applicant appends a document in which he lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁷⁴

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], [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁷⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in February 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, he took his family, crossed the [REDACTED] river and took refuge in the bush. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués occupied his

¹⁷³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx116; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 340 to 341.

¹⁷⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx116, pages 4 to 5 and 9.

¹⁷⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx117; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 342 to 343.

village, █████, for over a month and pillaged his belongings. The applicant appends a document in which he lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁷⁶

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber notes that the date of birth as appearing on the application form does not correspond to the day the applicant was born but to the day the birth was declared. The Chamber considers that this discrepancy might be the result of inadvertent error in filling in the form and therefore the identity of the applicant is sufficiently demonstrated.

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 February 2003.

Applicant █████¹⁷⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in 2003, when the militiamen occupied █████ firing their heavy weapons, he took his family, crossed the █████ river and took refuge in the bush. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués set up their base in his house and occupied his village, █████, for more than two weeks. He states that they pillaged his belongings. The applicant appends a document in which he lists his

¹⁷⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx117, pages 4 to 5 and 9.

¹⁷⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx118; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 344 to 345.

loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁷⁸

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 (2003) is broad and, as such, might fall 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 occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués, as well as the fact that a number of applicants refer to the occupation by the Banyamulengués of the town of [REDACTED] as of February 2003, the Chamber is of the view that the failure to provide a precise date should 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 his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED], [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 1 January and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁷⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in February 2003, when the Banyamulengués set up a base in [REDACTED] for one month, she was on her way back from school when she was

¹⁷⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx118, pages 4 to 5 and 9.

¹⁷⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx119; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 346 to 347.

intercepted by a group of Banyamulengués who were speaking Lingala and stood in her way. She states that they took her bag and that three of them raped her one after the other. Afterwards, she claims that she went to find her family who had fled to the fields and she also went to the hospital for medical examinations. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical, psychological and material harm.¹⁸⁰

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 her rape and the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED], [REDACTED] on an unspecified date in February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁸¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, he was hunting whilst his wife and his children fled to the fields. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués set up their base in [REDACTED] for more than two weeks, pillaged his belongings and ate his livestock. The applicant lists

¹⁸⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx119, pages 4 to 5 and 8 to 9.

¹⁸¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx120; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 348 to 349.

his 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 notes that the date provided by the applicant (2003) is broad and, as such, might fall 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 occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués, as well as the fact a number of applicants refer to the occupation by the Banyamulengués of the town of [REDACTED] as of February 2003, the Chamber is of the view that the failure to provide a precise date should 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 his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 1 January and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁸³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in February 2004, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED], he was hunting and his wife was at home. The applicant states that the

¹⁸² ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx120, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁸³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx121; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 350 to 351.

Banyamulengués occupied his village, [REDACTED], for two weeks and pillaged his belongings and livestock. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁸⁴

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 (February 2004) 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 occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués, as well as the fact a number of applicants refer to the occupation by the Banyamulengués of the town of [REDACTED] as of February 2003, the Chamber is of the view that the reference to February 2004 might be the result of inadvertent error in filling in the form and should 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 his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED], [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁸⁵

Claim to victim status

¹⁸⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx121, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁸⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx122; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 352 to 353.

The applicant states that in February 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, she fled to the bush. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués set up their base in her village, [REDACTED], for two weeks and pillaged her belongings. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁸⁶

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], [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁸⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in February 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, she fled and took refuge in PK [REDACTED]. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués set up a base in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] for two weeks and pillaged her belongings. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁸⁸

Analysis and conclusions

¹⁸⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx122, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁸⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx123; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 354 to 355.

¹⁸⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx123, 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 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁸⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, she fled from the market to her house, picked up her children and fled to the bush. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués occupied her village, [REDACTED], for more than five days and pillaged her belongings. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁹⁰

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 (2003) is broad and, as such, might fall 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 occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués, as well as the fact

¹⁸⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx124; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 356 to 357.

¹⁹⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx124, pages 4 to 5.

that a number of applicants refer to the occupation by the Banyamulengués of the town of [REDACTED] as of February 2003, the Chamber is of the view that the failure to provide a precise date 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 the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED], [REDACTED] between 1 January and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁹¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, he was buying merchandise in Bangui and his wife, who was at their house in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED], fled together with their children to take refuge. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués set up their base in the [REDACTED] area for more than one month, pillaged his shop and belongings and ate his livestock. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁹²

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 (2003) is broad and, as such, might fall outside the temporal scope of the present case. However, in

¹⁹¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx125; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 358 to 359.

¹⁹² ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx125, pages 4 to 5.

light of the intrinsic coherence of the application in all other respects, notably the reference to the occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués, as well as the fact that a number of applicants refer to the occupation by the Banyamulengués of the town of [REDACTED] as of February 2003, the Chamber is of the view that the failure to provide a precise date should 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 his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] between 1 January and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁹³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 22 October 2002, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, he fled to the bush. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués occupied his village, [REDACTED], for more than two weeks and pillaged his belongings. The applicant lists 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 notes that the date provided by the applicant (22 October 2002) falls outside the temporal scope of the present case. However, in light of the intrinsic coherence of the application in all other respects and notably

¹⁹³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx126; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 360 to 361.

¹⁹⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx126, pages 4 to 5.

the reference to the occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués for more than two weeks, which was corroborated by a number of applicants, and given that the applicant states that he had fled to the bush when his belongings were pillaged, 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 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], [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 26 October 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁹⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in February 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED], she was with her sick daughter in their house in [REDACTED]. She states that they arrived in her house, started to brutalise her daughter and shot at the ceiling. She claims that they took her belongings. She lists her 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 she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis

¹⁹⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx127; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 362 to 363.

¹⁹⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx127, pages 4 to 5.

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], [REDACTED] on an unspecified date in February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁹⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in February 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, she fled to the fields. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués occupied her village, [REDACTED], for more than one month and pillaged her belongings. The applicant lists her 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 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], [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁹⁹

Claim to victim status

¹⁹⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx128; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 364 to 365.

¹⁹⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx128, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁹⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx129; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 366 to 367.

The applicant states that on 12 February 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, he and his family could not flee and therefore stayed in their home in [REDACTED]. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués set up their base in his village for more than five days and pillaged his belongings and killed his livestock. The applicant lists 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.

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], [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 12 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁰¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between the end of January and February 2003, when armed Banyamulengués speaking Lingala occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, she fled to the bush. The applicant states that they set up their base in the [REDACTED] compound for more than one month and pillaged her belongings. The

²⁰⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx129, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

²⁰¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx130; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 368 to 369.

applicant lists her 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 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 between January and February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁰³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in February 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, she fled to the bush together with her children. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués set up their base in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] for more than two weeks and pillaged her belongings. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁰⁴

Analysis and conclusions

²⁰² ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx130, pages 4 to 5.

²⁰³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx131; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 370 to 371.

²⁰⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx131, 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 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁰⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in February 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, she fled to the bush. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués set up their base in her village, [REDACTED], for more than one month and pillaged her belongings. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁰⁶

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

²⁰⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx132; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 372 to 373.

²⁰⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx132, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

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

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁰⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in February 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, he fled to the bush. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués set up their base in his village, [REDACTED], for more than two weeks and pillaged his belongings and ate part of his livestock. He states that he lost his eight-month-old child when he was in the bush due to lack of care. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁰⁸

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], [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁰⁹

²⁰⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx133; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 374 to 375.

²⁰⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx133, pages 4 to 5.

²⁰⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx134; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 376 to 377.

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in February 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, he and his family fled to the bush. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués set up their base in the [REDACTED] compound for more than three weeks and pillaged his belongings. The applicant lists his 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 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 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²¹¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in February 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, he was on a trip with his brother in Bangui and his wife and children fled to the bush. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués set up their base in his village, [REDACTED], for more than two weeks and pillaged his belongings. The applicant appends a document in which he lists his loss. As a

²¹⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx134, pages 4 to 5.

²¹¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx135; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 378 to 379.

result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²¹²

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber notes a discrepancy of two days between the date of birth as appearing in the application form and on the birth certificate attached thereto. However, given that the remainder of the information provided in the birth certificate 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 [REDACTED], [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in February 2003, he had gone to Bangui when the Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, and his wife and children fled to the fields to stay with his parents-in-law. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués set up their base in his village, [REDACTED], for more than one month and pillaged his belongings. The applicant appends a document in

²¹² ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx135, pages 4 to 5 and 10.

²¹³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx136; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 380 to 381.

which he lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²¹⁴

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], [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²¹⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in February 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, he fled to the bush. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués occupied his village, [REDACTED], for more than two weeks and pillaged his belongings and livestock. The applicant lists 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.

²¹⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx136, pages 4 to 5 and 8 to 9.

²¹⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx137; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 382 to 383.

²¹⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx137, pages 4 to 5 and 8 to 9.

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], [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²¹⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in February 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, he fled to the bush. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués set up their base in his village, [REDACTED], for more than one month and pillaged his belongings and livestock. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²¹⁸

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], [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of February 2003.

²¹⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx138; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 384 to 385.

²¹⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx138, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]²¹⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 27 February 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED], he had to flee. The applicant alleges that while fleeing, he was intercepted by 33 men who searched him, stole his money and beat him. He states that the Banyamulengués set up their base in his village, [REDACTED], for more than one month. He further states that they pillaged his belongings including his furniture, his bike and his clothes. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²²⁰

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], [REDACTED] on an unspecified date on and as of 27 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²²¹

Claim to victim status

²¹⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx139; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 386 to 387.

²²⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx139, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

²²¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx140; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 388 to 389.

The applicant states that in February 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, she fled to the fields. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués set up their base in her village, [REDACTED], for more than two weeks and pillaged her belongings and livestock. She states that her mother was raped and died as a consequence of a disease she had contracted. The applicant lists her loss. 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. However, in the absence of any document demonstrating the identity of her mother 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 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], [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²²³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in February 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED], she fled to the bush. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués set up their base in her village, [REDACTED], for more than one month and pillaged her belongings.

²²² ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx140, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

²²³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx141; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 390 to 391.

The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²²⁴

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], [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²²⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 27 February 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED], they burned a house close to his and he fled to the bush. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués set up their base in his village, [REDACTED], for more than two weeks and pillaged his belongings. The applicant appends a document in which he lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²²⁶

Analysis and conclusions

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

²²⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx141, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

²²⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx142; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 392 to 393.

²²⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx142, 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], [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 27 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²²⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED], she fled to the bush. The applicant states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men set up their base in her village, [REDACTED], for more than one month and pillaged her belongings. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²²⁸

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 (2003) is broad and, as such, might fall 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 occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués, as well as the fact that a number of applicants refer to the occupation by the Banyamulengués of the town of [REDACTED] as of February 2003, the Chamber is of the view that the failure to provide a precise date should not serve to exclude the applicant.

²²⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx143; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 394 to 395.

²²⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx143, 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 [REDACTED], [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 1 January and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²²⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in February 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED], he fled to the bush. The applicant states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men set up their base in his village, [REDACTED], for more than two weeks and pillaged his belongings. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²³⁰

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber notes a discrepancy of ten months 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.

²²⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx144; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 396 to 397.

²³⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx144, 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], [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²³¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED], she fled to the bush. The applicant states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men occupied her village, [REDACTED], for ten days and pillaged her belongings. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²³²

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 (2003) is broad and, as such, might fall 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 occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués, as well as the fact that a number of applicants refer to the occupation by the Banyamulengués of the town of [REDACTED] as of February 2003, the Chamber is of the view that the failure to provide a precise date should not serve to exclude the applicant.

²³¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx145; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 398 to 399.

²³² ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx145, 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 [REDACTED], [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 1 January and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²³³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in February 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED], he fled to the bush. The applicant states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men set up their base in the town hall of [REDACTED] for four days and pillaged his house, located in the [REDACTED] area. The applicant lists his loss. As 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 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 February 2003.

²³³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx146; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 400 to 401.

²³⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx146, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]²³⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED], he fled to the bush. The applicant states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men occupied his village, [REDACTED], for more than one month and pillaged his belongings. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²³⁶

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 (2003) is broad and, as such, might fall 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 occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués, as well as the fact that a number of applicants refer to the occupation by the Banyamulengués of the town of [REDACTED] as of February 2003, the Chamber is of the view that the failure to provide a precise date should 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 his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-

²³⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx147; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 402 to 403.

²³⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx147, pages 4 to 5.

Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED], [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 1 January and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²³⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in February 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED], he fled to the bush together with his children and his wife, who was pregnant and ended up giving birth in the bush. The applicant states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men set up their base in the [REDACTED] area for more than ten days and pillaged his belongings. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²³⁸

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 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²³⁹

²³⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx148; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 404 to 405.

²³⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx148, pages 4 to 5.

²³⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx149; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 406 to 407.

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that approximately eight years prior to filling out the application form, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED], she fled to the bush. The applicant states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men set up their base in [REDACTED] for two weeks and pillaged her house, located in the [REDACTED] area. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁴⁰

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 (approximately eight years prior to filling out the application form) is broad and, as such, might fall 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 occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués, as well as the fact a number of applicants refer to the occupation by the Banyamulengués of the town of [REDACTED] as of February 2003, the Chamber is of the view that the failure to provide a precise date 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 the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 26 October 2002 and 15 March 2003.

²⁴⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx149, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁴¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in February 2003, upon the arrival of the Banyamulengués, she fled from her house, located in [REDACTED]. She further states that on her way to the fields, she met five Banyamulengués who raped her. She adds that following these alleged events, she got infected with a sexually transmitted disease. She also states that upon her return, she found that her house had been pillaged and her livestock eaten. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical, psychological and material harm.²⁴²

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

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁴³

²⁴¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx192; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 222 to 223.

²⁴² ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx192, pages 4 to 5.

²⁴³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx193; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 224 to 225.

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in February 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED], he was in his store, located in [REDACTED], and fled to the bush together with his family. He further states that his store was destroyed and that the houses of his two wives were pillaged. He adds that the Banyamulengués established their base in [REDACTED] for two weeks. The applicant lists the loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁴⁴

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber notes that the applicant states that the Banyamulengués destroyed his shop and pillaged his two wives' houses. In the absence of any indication that the applicant's personal belongings were pillaged, the Chamber is not in a position to determine whether the harm suffered by the applicant is related to the charges confirmed against the accused. Accordingly, the application for participation in the proceedings is rejected.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁴⁵**Claim to victim status**

The applicant states that on 15 January 2003, she was returning from [REDACTED] to Bangui with her twin sister and her twin sister's son when they were stopped by Mr Bemba's Banyamulengués. She states that four of them proceeded to rape her as well as her twin sister. She states that they pillaged her belongings and her

²⁴⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx193, pages 4 to 5.

²⁴⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx209; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 226 to 227.

money. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical, psychological and material harm.²⁴⁶

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant. However, as the applicant does not provide any document demonstrating the identity of and kinship with her twin sister, only the applicant's rape and pillage of the applicant's belongings 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 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 15 January 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁴⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 15 January 2003, on her way to Bangui together with her sister and when they were [REDACTED] kilometers away from [REDACTED], they were intercepted and both were raped by five Banyamulengués, who also pillaged the applicant's belongings. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical, psychological, and material harm.²⁴⁸

Analysis and conclusions

²⁴⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx209, pages 4 to 5.

²⁴⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx225; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 228 to 229.

²⁴⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx225, pages 4 to 5.

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant. However, as the applicant does not provide any document demonstrating the identity of and kinship with her sister, only the applicant's rape and pillage of the applicant's belongings 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 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 15 January 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁴⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 December 2002, the Banyamulengués arrived in the [REDACTED] of [REDACTED]. The applicant alleges that they put guns near her ears and fired several times, causing her to become half-deaf and permanently handicapped. She adds that they pillaged her belongings. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events the applicant claims to have suffered physical and material harm.²⁵⁰

Analysis and conclusions

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

²⁴⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx280; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 230 to 231.

²⁵⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx280, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

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 7 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁵¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 December 2002, Jean-Pierre Bemba's troops came to [REDACTED] [REDACTED] which caused her to flee and abandon all her belongings. The applicant alleges that upon her return, on 15 February 2003, she discovered that her belongings and livestock had been pillaged. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁵²

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 between 7 December 2002 and 15 February 2003.

²⁵¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx281; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 232 to 233.

²⁵² ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx281, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁵³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 December 2002, Jean-Pierre Bemba's troops arrived in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED], shooting their weapons, forcing the population to abandon their houses without taking any of their belongings. The applicant alleges that she lost all her belongings, which she lists and she further states that two tins of her roof have been destroyed. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁵⁴

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber notes that the applicant states that she lost her belongings without specifying if her belongings were pillaged or whether she returned to her house. However, given that the applicant states that the Banyamulengués destroyed two tins and in the absence of any indication that the loss of her belongings is due to other circumstances such as destruction by fire, the Chamber infers from the application that the applicant returned to her house and that her belongings were pillaged during her absence. In these circumstances, 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

²⁵³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx282; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 234 to 235.

²⁵⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx282, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁵⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 December 2002, Jean-Pierre Bemba's troops pillaged her belongings, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED], as well as her brother's belongings and livestock. The applicant lists her loss as well as the loss suffered by her brother. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁵⁶

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, to the extent of her personal belongings, by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on 7 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁵⁷

Claim to victim status

²⁵⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx283; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 236 to 237.

²⁵⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx283, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

²⁵⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx284; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 238 to 239.

The applicant states that on 7 December 2002, the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED], firing their heavy weapons. The applicant states that he fled with his family to the bush. He adds that upon his return, he discovered that his belongings were gone. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁵⁸

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 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁵⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 December 2002, he was fishing in the bush when his wife and children heard the noise of weapons and decided to flee the house, located in [REDACTED] leaving everything behind. He states that Mr Bemba's troops left [REDACTED] on 15 February 2003. Upon his return, he found that his two houses had been pillaged and destroyed by a shell. The applicant lists his loss. He adds that he decided to return to the bush rather than stay at his house because there were corpses who had not been properly buried right outside the back of his

²⁵⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx284, pages 4 to 5.

²⁵⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx285; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 240 to 241.

house. As a result of the alleged events the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁶⁰

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] [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 7 December 2002 and 15 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁶¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 December 2002, the Banyamulengués entered [REDACTED] [REDACTED] and upon their arrival, he went to look for his sons who were fishing. He states that when he came back, his wife had already left with the other children and he could hear the Banyamulengués shooting their weapons and using axes. The applicant alleges that after three groups of Banyamulengués passed next to his house, he fled with his children. He states that upon his return, a week later, he discovered that his belongings had been pillaged. The applicant

²⁶⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx285, pages 4 to 5.

²⁶¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx286; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 242 to 243.

lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.²⁶²

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 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 December 2002, he was in the bush when Mr Bemba's rebels arrived in [REDACTED] and his family fled to the fields, leaving their belongings behind. The applicant states that he left the bush to join his family in the field. He states that he could not return to his house as the water of the well was infected because some corpses had been thrown in the well and others had not been buried deep enough. He further states that the rebels ate the *chef du village*. The applicant alleges that upon his return to his house, he found that some of his belongings had been pillaged and some had been used as firewood.

²⁶² ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx286, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

²⁶³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx287; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 244 to 245.

The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁶⁴

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 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁶⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 December 2002, when the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED] firing their weapons, he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. Upon his return two days later, the applicant discovered that his belongings and livestock had been pillaged. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁶⁶

Analysis and conclusions

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

²⁶⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx287, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

²⁶⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx288; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 246 to 247.

²⁶⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx288, 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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁶⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 December 2002, Jean-Pierre Bemba's troops invaded [REDACTED] and she fled from her stall to her house and then headed to the bush. The applicant states that on her way to the fields, they tried to rape her but her neighbour intervened fast enough. She states that her belongings were pillaged and she lists her loss. She also states that when the Banyamulengués came back from [REDACTED], they pillaged her belongings once again. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims material harm.²⁶⁸

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

²⁶⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx289; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 248 to 249.

²⁶⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx289, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁶⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 7 December 2002, his family fled to the bush from their house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED], as the sounds of weapons became louder. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués occupied his house and pillaged his belongings. The applicant lists his loss. The applicant states that he lost his son due to lack of medical care. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁷⁰

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 7 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁷¹

²⁶⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx305; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 250 to 251.

²⁷⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx305, pages 4 to 5.

²⁷¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx306; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 252 to 253.

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 December 2002, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men arrived in the centre of [REDACTED] firing their weapons, he fled to the bush, leaving his belongings behind. The applicant states that his daughter witnessed his belongings being pillaged. The applicant lists his loss. The applicant further states that one of his daughters was sexually abused by half a dozen men and that, as a consequence, she was infected with a virus which she passed on to his granddaughter. The applicant states that both his daughter and granddaughter died. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.²⁷²

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 and kinship with his daughter, 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 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁷³

Claim to victim status

²⁷² ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx306, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

²⁷³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx321; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 254 to 255.

The applicant claims that when the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED] she fled to the fields. The applicant states that they pillaged the belongings and livestock in her house. The applicant further states that when she fled to the fields, they followed her and pillaged the belongings that she had with her in the fields. The applicant lists her loss. The applicant adds that as a result of drinking non-drinkable water in the bush, she had to be hospitalised for two months. The applicant specified that the alleged events occurred between 7 December 2002 and 15 February 2003. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁷⁴

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 between 7 December 2002 and 15 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁷⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 7 December 2002, Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués entered [REDACTED]. The applicant states that he fled from his

²⁷⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx321, pages 4 to 5.

²⁷⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx322; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 256 to 257.

house, located in [REDACTED], leaving his sick wife behind. The applicant states that they raped his wife and pillaged his belongings as well as the belongings of his wife and his children. The applicant lists his loss. The applicant states that the events lasted until 15 February 2003. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.²⁷⁶

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 wife 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 between 7 December 2002 and 15 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁷⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that between 7 December 2002 and 15 February 2003, when the Banyamulengués were occupying [REDACTED] [REDACTED] she fled from her house. The applicant states that upon her return, she discovered that her belongings had

²⁷⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx322, pages 4 to 5.

²⁷⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx323; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 258 to 259.

been pillaged. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.²⁷⁸

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 between 7 December 2002 and 15 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁷⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 7 December 2002, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED], he fled from his house, located in [REDACTED]. The applicant states that upon his return, he discovered that his belongings, the belongings of his wife and his livestock had been pillaged. The applicant lists his loss. The applicant states that the events lasted until 15 February 2003. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.²⁸⁰

Analysis and conclusions

²⁷⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx323, pages 4 to 5.

²⁷⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx324; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 260 to 261.

²⁸⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx324, 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] [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 7 December 2002 and 15 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁸¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that before their arrival in [REDACTED] on 7 December 2002, Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués were based in [REDACTED]. She states that they intercepted her son and beat him, breaking his arm. The applicant further states that the Banyamulengués raped her daughter who subsequently died. The applicant states that upon their arrival in [REDACTED], she fled from her house. The applicant states that she noticed that her belongings were lost. She lists her loss, including a sum of money she had hidden under her pillow. The applicant further states that the events lasted until 15 February 2003. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.²⁸²

Analysis and conclusions

²⁸¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx325; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 262 to 263.

²⁸² ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx325, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant. However, in the absence of any document demonstrating the identity of her daughter and the kinship between them, the rape of her daughter will not be considered for the purpose of the present assessment.

The Chamber notes that the applicant states that she lost her belongings without specifying if she returned to her house or whether her belongings were pillaged. However, the list of lost items provided by the applicant and the nature of the items included in this list, suggest that the applicant's belongings were pillaged. Under these circumstances, 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] [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 7 December 2002 and 15 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁸³

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 7 December 2002, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED] [REDACTED] she fled from her house. The applicant states that upon her return, she discovered that her belongings had been pillaged. The applicant lists her loss. The applicant states that the events lasted until 15 February 2003. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁸⁴

²⁸³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx326; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 264 to 265.

²⁸⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx326, 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 [REDACTED] [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 7 December 2002 and 15 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁸⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 8 December 2002, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED] [REDACTED] she and her family were sleeping in the fields. The applicant states that the men followed them to the fields and took her belongings and livestock. The applicant lists her loss. The applicant further states they raped her ten-year-old daughter. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.²⁸⁶

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 her daughter and the kinship between them, only pillage will be considered for the purpose of the present assessment.

²⁸⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx327; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 266 to 267.

²⁸⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx327, 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 fields near [REDACTED] on 8 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁸⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 7 December 2002, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED] [REDACTED] she fled from her house. The applicant states that upon her return, she discovered that her belongings had been pillaged. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁸⁸

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 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁸⁹

²⁸⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx328; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 268 to 269.

²⁸⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx328, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

²⁸⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx329; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 270 to 271.

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 7 December 2002, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED] [REDACTED] she fled from her house. The applicant states that upon her return, she discovered that her belongings and livestock had been pillaged. The applicant lists her loss. The applicant states that the events lasted until 15 February 2003. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁹⁰

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber notes a discrepancy of one day between the date of birth as appearing in the application form and on the copy of the electoral card attached thereto. However, given that the remainder of the information provided in the copy of 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 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] [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 7 December 2002 and 15 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁹¹

²⁹⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx329, pages 4 to 5.

²⁹¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx330; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 272 to 273.

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 8 December 2002, Jean-Pierre Bemba's armed Banyamulengués arrived at his house, located in [REDACTED] and threatened to shoot him. The applicant states that they pillaged 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.²⁹²

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 8 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁹³

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 8 December 2002, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's armed Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED] [REDACTED] he first wanted to flee but then stayed, because they said that they would shoot him. The applicant states that they pillaged his belongings and ate his livestock. The applicant lists his loss. As

²⁹² ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx330, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

²⁹³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx331; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 274 to 275.

a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.²⁹⁴

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 8 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁹⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 7 December 2002, when he learned that Jean-Pierre Bemba's armed Banyamulengués were coming to [REDACTED], he fled together with his family to the forest and then to Bangui, where they stayed with his sister-in-law and where he was admitted to a psychiatric clinic. The applicant states that upon their return, he discovered that the house had been damaged to a point that it finally collapsed and that his belongings had been pillaged. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.²⁹⁶

Analysis and conclusions

²⁹⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx331, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

²⁹⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx332; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 276 to 277.

²⁹⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx332, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

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 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁹⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 7 December 2002, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED] [REDACTED] he fled from his house, located in [REDACTED] [REDACTED]. The applicant states that upon his return a few days later, he discovered that his belongings and livestock had been taken. The applicant lists his loss. The applicant states that the events lasted until 15 February 2003. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁹⁸

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

²⁹⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx333; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 278 to 279.

²⁹⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx333, pages 4 to 5.

accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 7 December 2002 and 15 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁹⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 7 December 2002, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's troops arrived in [REDACTED] [REDACTED] he fled together with his family. The applicant states that upon his return, he discovered that his belongings and the belongings of his wife and children had been taken. The applicant lists his loss. The applicant states that the events lasted until 15 February 2003. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁰⁰

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] [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 7 December 2002 and 15 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁰¹

²⁹⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx334; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 280 to 281.

³⁰⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx334, pages 4 to 5.

³⁰¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx335; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 282 to 283.

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 7 December 2002, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's troops arrived in [REDACTED] [REDACTED] he fled from his house. The applicant states that upon his return a few days later, he found that his belongings and livestock had been taken. The applicant lists his loss. The applicant states that his daughter was hit by a bullet and still suffers today and that his wife was hit with the butt of a gun causing her to die after a long period of suffering. The applicant states that the events lasted until 15 February 2003. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.³⁰²

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 wife and daughter 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] [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 7 December 2002 and 15 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁰³

³⁰² ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx335, pages 4 to 5.

³⁰³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx336; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 284 to 285.

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that between 7 December 2002 and 15 February 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's troops arrived in [REDACTED] [REDACTED] he fled to the bush. The applicant states that upon his return, he discovered that his belongings had been pillaged. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁰⁴

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] [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 7 December 2002 and 15 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁰⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 7 December 2002, when the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED] [REDACTED] he fled from his house, leaving everything behind. The applicant states that upon his return a few days later, he discovered that his belongings had been taken. The applicant lists his loss. The applicant states that

³⁰⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx336, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

³⁰⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx337; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 286 to 287.

the events lasted until 15 February 2003. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.³⁰⁶

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] [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 7 December 2002 and 15 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁰⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 7 December 2002, when the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED] she fled, leaving her belongings behind. The applicant states that upon her return, she discovered that her doors were broken and her belongings were taken. The applicant lists her loss. The applicant states that the events lasted until 15 February 2003. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.³⁰⁸

Analysis and conclusions

³⁰⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx337, pages 4 to 5.

³⁰⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx338; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 288 to 289.

³⁰⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx338, 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] [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 7 December 2002 and 15 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁰⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 7 December 2002, when the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED] she fled. The applicant states that, during her absence, they broke her door and pillaged her belongings as well as the belongings of her husband and her daughter. The applicant lists her loss. The applicant further states that she returned to her house three days after the events, where they threatened her and searched for more belongings. The applicant states that the events lasted until 15 February 2003. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.³¹⁰

Analysis and conclusions

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

³⁰⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx339; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 290 to 291.

³¹⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx339, 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 personal belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 7 December 2002 and 15 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³¹¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 7 December 2002, when the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED] [REDACTED] she fled. The applicant states that they took her belongings and the belongings of her son and of her daughters. The applicant further states that later, three soldiers hold her at gunpoint and searched her. The applicant lists her loss. The applicant states that the events lasted until 15 February 2003. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.³¹²

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-

³¹¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx340; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 292 to 293.

³¹² ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx340, pages 4 to 5.

Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 7 December 2002 and 15 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³¹³

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 7 December 2002, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's troops arrived in [REDACTED] she fled. The applicant states that upon her return, she discovered that the doors of her house had been broken and her belongings had been taken. The applicant lists her loss. She specifies that the events occurred between 7 December 2002 and 15 February 2003. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.³¹⁴

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] [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 7 December 2002 and 15 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³¹⁵

³¹³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx341; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 294 to 295.

³¹⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx341, pages 4 to 5.

³¹⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx342; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 296 to 297.

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 7 December 2002, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's troops arrived in [REDACTED] [REDACTED] she fled. The applicant states that she was seven months pregnant at the time. The applicant claims that they raped her, which led to a miscarriage and caused her to become sterile. The applicant further states that they pillaged her belongings and beat her husband's second wife to death. The applicant adds that one of her daughters fled and that she has not heard from her ever since. The applicant lists her loss. The applicant states that the events lasted until 15 February 2003. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical, psychological and material harm.³¹⁶

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 her husband's second wife and the kinship between them, only rape and 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 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] [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 7 December 2002 and 15 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³¹⁷

³¹⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx342, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

³¹⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx343; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 298 to 299.

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that when the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED] [REDACTED] she had gone to the fields where she could hear the sound of weapons. She states that on her way back, she met people who were fleeing, whereupon she fled to the bush. The applicant states that upon her return two days later, she discovered that her belongings and livestock and the belongings of her husband had been taken. The applicant lists her loss. According to the applicant, the alleged events took place between 7 December 2002 and 15 February 2003. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³¹⁸

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] [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 7 December 2002 and 15 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³¹⁹

Claim to victim status

³¹⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx343, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

³¹⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx344; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 300 to 301.

The applicant claims that on 7 December 2002, when the Banyamulengués entered [REDACTED] [REDACTED] they raped the applicant as well as her two daughters who were twelve and thirteen years old. The applicant states that when her husband tried to intervene they shot and killed him. The applicant states that her mother was beaten up. The applicant specifies that she underwent medical exams indicating that she and one of her daughters got infected. The applicant further states that they took her belongings, livestock and a sum of money. The applicant lists her loss. According to the applicant, the alleged events took place between 7 December 2002 and 15 February 2003. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical, psychological and material harm.³²⁰

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 and kinship with her husband and her daughters, only rape of the applicant and 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 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 7 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]³²¹

³²⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx344, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

³²¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx345; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 302 to 303.

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 7 December 2002, when the Banyamulengués entered [REDACTED] [REDACTED] she fled together with her family. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués followed them to the fields and raped her daughter. The applicant states that upon her return, she discovered that her belongings and livestock had been taken. The applicant states that their houses had become septic tanks. The applicant lists her loss. The applicant states that the events lasted until 15 February 2003. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.³²²

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 her daughter and the kinship between them, only the 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 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] [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 7 December 2002 and 15 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³²³

³²² ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx345, pages 4 to 5.

³²³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx346; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 304 to 305.

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 7 December 2002, when the Banyamulengués entered [REDACTED] he fled. The applicant states that they took his belongings. The applicant lists his loss. The applicant states that the events lasted until 15 February 2003. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³²⁴

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 between 7 December 2002 and 15 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³²⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that upon the Banyamulengués' arrival in [REDACTED] she fled, leaving her belongings behind. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués broke her door and took her belongings. The applicant lists her loss. The applicant further states that they wanted to kill her, but due to the intervention of other people, they did not. According to the applicant, the alleged events took

³²⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx346, pages 4 to 5.

³²⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx347; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 306 to 307.

place between 7 December 2002 and 15 February 2003. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³²⁶

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 between 7 December 2002 and 15 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³²⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 7 December 2002, when the Banyamulengués entered [REDACTED] she fled, leaving her belongings behind. According to the applicant, the Banyamulengués pillaged all her belongings, which she lists. The applicant specifies that the events lasted until 15 February 2003. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.³²⁸

Analysis and conclusions

³²⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx347, pages 4 to 5.

³²⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx348; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 308 to 309.

³²⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx348, 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 between 7 December 2002 and 15 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³²⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 7 December 2002, when the Banyamulengués entered [REDACTED] she fled, leaving her belongings behind. The applicant states that they took her belongings and livestock. The applicant lists her loss. The applicant states that the events lasted until 15 February 2003. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.³³⁰

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

³²⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx349; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 310 to 311.

³³⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx349, pages 4 to 5.

accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 7 December 2002 and 15 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³³¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 7 December 2002, when the Banyamulengués entered [REDACTED], he fled, leaving his belongings behind. The applicant states that his belongings, livestock and shop were destroyed. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.³³²

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber notes that the applicant states that his belongings, his goats and his shops were destroyed. In the absence of any indication that his belongings were pillaged, the Chamber is not in a position to determine whether the harm suffered by the applicant is related to the charges confirmed against the accused. Accordingly, the application for participation in the proceedings is rejected.

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Applicant [REDACTED]³³³

³³¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx350; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 312 to 313.

³³² ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx350, pages 4 to 5.

³³³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx9; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 116 to 117.

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that around the end of October and early November 2002, Jean-Pierre Bemba's soldiers, who spoke a language she did not understand, came to her village of [REDACTED], on the road to [REDACTED]. The applicant states that they entered her house and pillaged her belongings and the belongings of her family. The applicant states that her father abandoned the family after his belongings were pillaged. The applicant states that the soldiers beat her sisters and brothers. The applicant states that the men raped her, which caused her to undergo medical surgery. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical, psychological, and material harm.³³⁴

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 her rape and the pillage of her personal belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 26 October and November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]³³⁵

Claim to victim status

³³⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx9, pages 4 to 5.

³³⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx52; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 118 to 119.

The applicant claims that around December 2002, when Mr Bemba's troops arrived in PK[REDACTED] she wanted to flee but she was intercepted by a group of soldiers. The applicant states that twelve of them raped her one after the other. The applicant states that they took her belongings and merchandise. The applicant states that she contracted HIV as a result of the rape and appends a medical document which certifies that she is suffering from HIV. The applicant further appends a document in which she lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical, psychological and material harm.³³⁶

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 her rape and the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in PK[REDACTED] on an unspecified date in December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]³³⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in February 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, she abandoned her stall at the market to look for her

³³⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx52, pages 4 to 5 and 10 to 11.

³³⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx117; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 120 to 121.

children. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués set up their base in the town hall of [REDACTED] for more than twenty days and that her belongings were pillaged. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³³⁸

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 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³³⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 27 February 2003, when the militiamen occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, he fled with his family to the fields. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués set up their base in his village, [REDACTED] for more than one month. He further asserts that his two children died during the events due to lack of medical care. The applicant lists his loss and states that the Banyamulengués destroyed his banana plantation as they thought that the rebels were hiding inside. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁴⁰

³³⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx117, pages 4 to 5.

³³⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx118; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 122 to 123.

³⁴⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx118, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber notes that the applicant states that he lost his belongings without specifying whether his belongings were pillaged. However, in light of the nature of the lost items and in the absence of any indication that the loss is due to other circumstances such as the burning of his house, the Chamber infers from the application that the applicant's belongings were pillaged. 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 [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 27 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁴¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that at the end of December 2002, a passer-by told her that the Banyamulengués were in [REDACTED] whereupon she fled, together with her family, to the fields, located in [REDACTED]. She states that when they arrived near [REDACTED] a heavy weapon was fired at them, but they were lucky and managed to avoid it by jumping into a hole. Further, she alleges that they pillaged her belongings and livestock, which were in [REDACTED]. She lists her loss. She adds that her sick mother and her sister died because of the lack of medical assistance. As a

³⁴¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx119; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 124 to 125.

result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.³⁴²

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 her attempted murder and the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁴³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in December 2002, when the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED] he and his family fled to the bush. He states that upon his return, he found that his belongings and livestock had been taken and that his house and shop had been destroyed. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.³⁴⁴

Analysis and conclusions

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

³⁴² ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx119, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

³⁴³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx120; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 126 to 127.

³⁴⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx120, 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 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁴⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 December 2002, he was in the fields when he heard the firing of heavy weapons, whereupon he tried to run to his house, located in [REDACTED] but he saw that all the houses were occupied by Jean-Pierre Bemba's men. He states that he found refuge in the fields together with his children, and that during his absence, the men pillaged his belongings and his livestock. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.³⁴⁶

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 December 2002.

³⁴⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx121; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 128 to 129.

³⁴⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx121, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁴⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in December 2002, he was fishing while his wife and child were in their house, located in [REDACTED] when the men of Jean-Pierre Bemba arrived and pillaged his belongings and livestock. He lists his loss. He alleges that his wife, who suffered heart problems, died after having run to flee. Further, he states that the men occupied his house for two months. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.³⁴⁸

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 in December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁴⁹

Claim to victim status

³⁴⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx122; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 130 to 131.

³⁴⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx122, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

³⁴⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx123; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 132 to 133.

The applicant states that in December 2002, when the Banyamulengués were firing their weapons, she fled with her family from [REDACTED] to the bush, twenty kilometers away from her house, where they stayed for one month. She claims that upon her return, she found that her house had been occupied by the Banyamulengués and that they had broken and taken some of her belongings, money and livestock. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.³⁵⁰

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 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁵¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in December 2002, he fled from his house, to the bush near [REDACTED] and then took refuge in the fields near [REDACTED] where he stayed for three months. He claims that he left everything behind, and that upon his return, he discovered that all of his belongings were gone. The applicant states that the

³⁵⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx123, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

³⁵¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx124; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 134 to 135.

events occurred mainly in [REDACTED] As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁵²

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] which is located [REDACTED] kilometres away from [REDACTED], on an unspecified date as of December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁵³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 December 2002, he was in the fields and heard the sound of weapons when the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED] He states that he rushed back to his house, which the Banyamulengués had already occupied and pillaged. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.³⁵⁴

Analysis and conclusions

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

³⁵² ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx124, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

³⁵³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx125; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 136 to 137.

³⁵⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx125, 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 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁵⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 12 December 2002, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués arrived in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED], they turned his house into their headquarters. He states that he fled to the fields and upon his return, on 15 March 2003, he found that his belongings had been pillaged. The applicant appends a document in which he lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁵⁶

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 between 12 December 2002 and 15 March 2003.

³⁵⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx156; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 138 to 139.

³⁵⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx156, pages 4 to 5 and 9.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁵⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in February 2003, Jean-Pierre Bemba's men came to his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] and pillaged his belongings. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁵⁸

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 in February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁵⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in February 2003, when the Banyamulengués arrived in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED], she was informed of their arrival and fled with her husband. She states that her house, located in the [REDACTED] area, was pillaged. As a

³⁵⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx162; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 140 to 141.

³⁵⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx162, pages 4 to 5.

³⁵⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx163; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 142 to 143.

result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.³⁶⁰

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 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁶¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 25 February 2003, when the Banyamulengués entered [REDACTED], firing their heavy weapons, he fled together with his wife and children from the [REDACTED] area to the fields. He claims that at that moment, his house was pillaged by the men of Jean-Pierre Bemba. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.³⁶²

Analysis and conclusions

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

³⁶⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx163, pages 4 to 5.

³⁶¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx164; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 144 to 145.

³⁶² ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx164, 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 25 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁶³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 25 February 2003, when the men of Jean-Pierre Bemba came to [REDACTED], they committed crimes of pillage and rape. The applicant alleges that when she heard the firing of guns in the [REDACTED] area, she fled together with her children. She claims that whilst she was fleeing, she fell and hurt her leg causing her to become handicapped. Furthermore, she states that her house, located in the [REDACTED] area, was pillaged by the Banyamulengués. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.³⁶⁴

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

³⁶³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx165; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 146 to 147.

³⁶⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx165, 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 25 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁶⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 25 February 2003, when the men of Jean-Pierre Bemba came to [REDACTED], his wife and children fled from the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] to the fields. He claims that at the time, he was in another area and waited some days before returning to [REDACTED]. He alleges that upon his return, he found that his house had been emptied by the Banyamulengués. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.³⁶⁶

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 25 February 2003.

³⁶⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx166; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 148 to 149.

³⁶⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx166, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁶⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 25 February 2003, he was walking with his brother in [REDACTED], when three Banyamulengués called them. He states that when they did not respond, the men threw a grenade at them, which killed his brother and made him blind. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical and psychological harm.³⁶⁸

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 and kinship with his brother, the murder of his brother cannot be considered for the purpose of the present assessment.

Concerning the circumstances of the assault on the applicant and his brother, the Chamber recalls that “depending on the specific circumstances, certain acts could amount to an attempt to commit one of the crimes under the confirmed charges and as such could be reflected in those charges.”³⁶⁹ In the application at hand, the applicant clearly states that the Banyamulengués threw a grenade at him and his brother. The Chamber is of the view that “it can *prima facie* be inferred that the alleged perpetrator had the intent to cause the death of [both the applicant and his brother] and has accordingly taken action commencing the execution of the charged crime of murder, by means of a substantial step,” namely by throwing a deadly weapon at the applicant and his brother. Under these circumstances, the Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence

³⁶⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx167; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 150 to 151.

³⁶⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx167, pages 4 to 5.

³⁶⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1091, paragraph 30.

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 his attempted murder by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 25 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁷⁰

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 25 February 2003, when the men of Jean-Pierre Bemba came to the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED], she fled from her house. The applicant states that upon her return, she found that her belongings had been pillaged by the rebels. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁷¹

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber notes a discrepancy of five days between the date of birth as appearing in the application form and on the birth certificate attached thereto. However, given that the remainder of the information provided in the birth certificate 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 she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the

³⁷⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx168; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 152 to 153.

³⁷¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx168, 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 25 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁷²

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that after the end of the year celebrations and before Mr Bozizé came to power, when she heard weapons being fired, she fled to the fields together with her children from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED], and stayed until the Banyamulengués left [REDACTED]. The applicant states that upon her return, after having spent three months in the bush, she found that her belongings and agricultural products had been pillaged. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁷³

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 date for the alleged events. However, in light of the intrinsic coherence of the application in all other respects, notably the reference to the invasion of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués, the accession to power of Mr Bozizé and the applicant's statement that the alleged events occurred after the end of the year celebrations, as well as the fact that a number of applicants refer to the occupation of [REDACTED] by the

³⁷² ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx169; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 154 to 155.

³⁷³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx169, pages 4 to 5.

Banyamulengués as of February 2003, the Chamber is of the view that the failure to provide a precise date shall 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 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 between December 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁷⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in February 2003, when the Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED], she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED], together with her children and took refuge in the fields for three months. The applicant states that upon her return, she found that her belongings had been pillaged. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁷⁵

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

³⁷⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx170; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 156 to 157.

³⁷⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx170, 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 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁷⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that around 10 February 2003, when the Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED], he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED], together with his family and sought refuge for five days in the fields. The applicant states that upon his return, he found that his belongings had been pillaged. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁷⁷

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 10 February 2003.

³⁷⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx171; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 158 to 159.

³⁷⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx171, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁷⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 15 February 2003, after his father passed away, he returned to the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] however, as it was occupied by the Banyamulengués, he fled with his brothers and sought refuge at his uncle's house in PK [REDACTED]. He states that he returned to [REDACTED] following the call of military men who told the population to come back, and upon his return, he found that his belongings had been pillaged. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁷⁹

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 15 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁸⁰

Claim to victim status

³⁷⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx172; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 160 to 161.

³⁷⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx172, pages 4 to 5.

³⁸⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx173; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 162 to 163.

The applicant states that on 15 February 2003, when the Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED] he arrived at his house, located in the [REDACTED] area, and saw the Banyamulengués inside, causing him to hide in the fields. According to the applicant, upon his return, he found that his belongings had been pillaged. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁸¹

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 15 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁸²

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 15 February 2003, when [REDACTED] was occupied by the Banyamulengués, he was returning from the fields, when people who were fleeing tried to dissuade him from returning. He states that upon his return, he found that his two daughters had been raped and that his belongings and

³⁸¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx173, pages 4 to 5.

³⁸² ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx174; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 164 to 165.

livestock had been pillaged. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.³⁸³

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 daughters 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 15 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁸⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in February 2003, when the Banyamulengués took over [REDACTED] he fled and took refuge in the fields. He states that upon his return to his house, located in the [REDACTED] area, he found that his house had been pillaged and destroyed. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁸⁵

Analysis and conclusions

³⁸³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx174, pages 4 to 5.

³⁸⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx175; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 166 to 167.

³⁸⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx175, 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 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁸⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 15 February 2003, when the Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED] he emptied his shop and merchandise, brought it to his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] and then fled to the fields for one week. According to the applicant, upon his return, he found that his merchandise and belongings had been pillaged. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁸⁷

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

³⁸⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx176; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 168 to 169.

³⁸⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx176, 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 15 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁸⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 December 2002, he was at home when the Banyamulengués came and took over [REDACTED]. The applicant claims that they pillaged his house and his business. The applicant values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁸⁹

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 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁹⁰

Claim to victim status

³⁸⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx197; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 170 to 171.

³⁸⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx197, pages 4 to 5 and 10.

³⁹⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx198; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 172 to 173.

The applicant states that on 7 December 2002, he was in the fields when the Banyamulengués came to his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. He asserts that upon his return, he found that his belongings and his three goats had been pillaged. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁹¹

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 7 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁹²

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in December 2002, the Banyamulengués invaded [REDACTED]. He alleges that he fled with his family and upon his return to his house three months later, he discovered that his belongings and livestock had been pillaged. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁹³

³⁹¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx198, pages 4 to 5.

³⁹² ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx199; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 174 to 175.

³⁹³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx199, 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 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 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁹⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that around December 2002, she was at home when Mr Bemba's men came to her house, located in [REDACTED]. She alleges that they pillaged her belongings and tortured her husband who later died. The applicant lists her loss. She adds that Mr Bemba is responsible as she saw Mr Bemba's plane landing twice to be loaded with the looted goods. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.³⁹⁵

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

³⁹⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx200; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 176 to 177.

³⁹⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx200, pages 4 to 5.

accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date in December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁹⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that during the month of January 2003, whilst he was in the bush, he was informed that the Banyamulengués were occupying his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. He alleges that he returned to his house to find that it had been pillaged. He claims that he then fled to the bush for three months. The applicant lists his loss. He adds that the events occurred in December 2002. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁹⁷

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 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁹⁸

³⁹⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx201; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 178 to 179.

³⁹⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx201, pages 4 to 5.

³⁹⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx202; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 180 to 181.

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 December 2002, he was at his house, located in [REDACTED] when he heard shots and he fled with his family to the bush. The applicant alleges that when they returned to the house, Jean-Pierre Bemba's men had pillaged his belongings and eaten his livestock. He adds that they also forced him, his wives and his children to get water in a well and collect wood to make fire. He adds that the soldiers occupied his house for two months and a half. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.³⁹⁹

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 7 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁰⁰

Claim to victim status

³⁹⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx202, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

⁴⁰⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx203; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 182 to 183.

The applicant states that around December 2002, she was at home in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] and eight months pregnant when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men came to her house. She claims that she fled to Bangui, where she gave birth. The applicant alleges that upon her return, she discovered that they had pillaged her belongings and killed her chickens. She adds that they stayed for two months. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁴⁰¹

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 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁰²

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that when the Banyamulengués came to [REDACTED] he fled with his family to the bush where they stayed for eleven months and ten days before returning. The applicant claims that at one point, while they were in the bush, they returned to their house to get something to eat. However, the

⁴⁰¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx203, pages 4 to 5.

⁴⁰² ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx204; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 184 to 185.

Banyamulengués were there and threatened to kill his wife. The applicant alleges that they pillaged his house and ate his chickens. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁴⁰³

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 date for the alleged events. However, in light of the intrinsic coherence of the application in all other respects, notably the reference to the occupation by the Banyamulengués of [REDACTED] [REDACTED], as well as the fact a number of applicants refer to the occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués as of December 2002, the Chamber is of the view that the failure to provide a precise date should 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 his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 26 October 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁰⁴

Claim to victim status

⁴⁰³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx204, pages 4 to 5.

⁴⁰⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx205; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 186 to 187.

The applicant states that on 9 December 2002, he was in the bush, when the Banyamulengués came to his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. The applicant alleges that they broke down his door, pillaged his house and his potato field, and took his chicken. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁰⁵

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 9 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁰⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 December 2002, she was in Bangui when the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED]. She states that the men broke down the door to her house, located in the [REDACTED] area, and took her belongings, which she lists. She claims that she returned to [REDACTED] after hearing of the troops' arrival, and sought refuge in the bush in [REDACTED]. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁰⁷

⁴⁰⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx205, pages 4 to 5.

⁴⁰⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx206; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 188 to 189.

⁴⁰⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx206, 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 7 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁰⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 December 2002, she was in the fields when she heard the sounds of heavy weapons. She states that due to the shootings, she fled from the fields in order to escape the Banyamulengués' violence, but she was intercepted and searched and the Banyamulengués took her fish. She adds that upon her return to her home, located in the [REDACTED] area, she discovered that all her belongings had been taken. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁰⁹

Analysis and conclusions

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

⁴⁰⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx207; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 190 to 191.

⁴⁰⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx207, 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 and as of 7 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴¹⁰

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between 7 December 2002 and 15 February 2003, the Banyamulengués came through the [REDACTED] village before entering [REDACTED]. He states that he lost his belongings and livestock, which he lists. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴¹¹

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] [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 7 December 2002 and 15 February 2003.

⁴¹⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx208; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 192 to 193.

⁴¹¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx208, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴¹²

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 December 2002, the Banyamulengués came to his house, located in [REDACTED], and pillaged his belongings. He adds that Colonel [REDACTED] took his seven-year old grandson. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁴¹³

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 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴¹⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 December 2002, the Banyamulengués came to [REDACTED] and broke down the door to his house and took his belongings and livestock, which he lists. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴¹⁵

⁴¹² ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx209; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 194 to 195.

⁴¹³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx209, pages 4 to 5.

⁴¹⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx210; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 196 to 197.

⁴¹⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx210, 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 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 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴¹⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between 7 December 2002 and 15 February 2003, the Banyamulengués entered [REDACTED] and came to his house where he was with his wife and his mother. He claims that the men accused him of being a rebel and ordered him to leave, whereupon he fled to the bush, together with his family and without taking any of their belongings. He states that upon his return a few days later, he discovered that his belongings and livestock had been taken. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴¹⁷

Analysis and conclusions

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

⁴¹⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx211; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 198 to 199.

⁴¹⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx211, 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 between 7 December 2002 and 15 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴¹⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 December 2002, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués entered [REDACTED] he fled from his house together with his family and took refuge in the bush for 44 days. The applicant states that upon his return, he found that his belongings and livestock were destroyed. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴¹⁹

Analysis and conclusions

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

However, the Chamber notes that the applicant states that the Banyamulengués destroyed his merchandise and his belongings, which he lists. Given that there are no indications that the applicant's belongings were pillaged, the Chamber is not in a position to determine whether the applicant suffered harm as a result of

⁴¹⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx212; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 200 to 201.

⁴¹⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx212, pages 4 to 5.

a crime related to the charges confirmed against the accused. Accordingly, the application for participation in the proceedings is rejected.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴²⁰

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between 7 December 2002 and 15 February 2003, while Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués were in [REDACTED] he lost his belongings and livestock, which he lists. He adds that the Banyamulengués used his doors and window frames as firewood. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴²¹

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 between 7 December 2002 and 15 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴²²

Claim to victim status

⁴²⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx213; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 202 to 203.

⁴²¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx213, pages 4 to 5.

⁴²² ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx214; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 204 to 205.

The applicant states that between 7 December 2002 and 15 February 2003, while the Banyamulengués were in [REDACTED] they passed through his village of [REDACTED] while he was selling tomatoes in Bangui. He states that his wife and children fled from their house and their belongings, livestock and a sum of money were taken. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁴²³

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] [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 7 December 2002 and 15 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴²⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between 7 December 2002 and 15 February 2003, upon the Banyamulengués' arrival, he fled from his house, located in [REDACTED]. He claims that his belongings and livestock were taken away. He lists his loss. As a

⁴²³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx214, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

⁴²⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx215; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 206 to 207.

result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁴²⁵

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 between 7 December 2002 and 15 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴²⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 December 2002, Jean Pierre Bemba's men took control of [REDACTED] and the population fled. He alleges that they broke his door and pillaged his belongings. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴²⁷

Analysis and conclusions

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

⁴²⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx215, pages 4 to 5.

⁴²⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx216; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 208 to 209.

⁴²⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx216, 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 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴²⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 December 2002, the Banyamulengués came to the village of [REDACTED] in [REDACTED], broke into his house and pillaged his belongings which he lists. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁴²⁹

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 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

⁴²⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx217; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 210 to 211.

⁴²⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx217, pages 4 to 5.

accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 7 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴³⁰

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between 7 December 2002 and 15 February 2003, when the Banyamulengués came to [REDACTED], she fled from her house and abandoned her belongings. She states that upon her return, she found that her door had been broken and that her belongings had been pillaged. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁴³¹

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 between 7 December 2002 and 15 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴³²

⁴³⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx218; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 212 to 213.

⁴³¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx218, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

⁴³² ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx219; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 214 to 215.

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 December 2002, when the Banyamulengués entered [REDACTED], she fled to the bush, together with her two-day-old daughter. She alleges that the child died in the bush and that upon her return, her belongings were missing. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁴³³

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 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴³⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between 7 December 2002 and 15 February 2003, the Banyamulengués came to [REDACTED] and took her belongings, which she lists. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴³⁵

Analysis and conclusions

⁴³³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx219, pages 4 to 5.

⁴³⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx220; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 216 to 217.

⁴³⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx220, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

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 between 7 December 2002 and 15 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴³⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 December 2002, when the Banyamulengués entered [REDACTED], she fled. She alleges that she abandoned all her belongings which were consequently pillaged. She lists her loss. The applicant specifies that the events occurred between 7 December 2002 and 15 March 2003. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴³⁷

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-

⁴³⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx221; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 218 to 219.

⁴³⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx221, pages 4 to 5.

Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 7 December 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴³⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 December 2002, when the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED], the population fled and he abandoned his belongings. He alleges that two days later, he found that his door had been broken and that his belongings, money and livestock had been taken. He lists his loss. The applicant adds that the events occurred between 7 December 2002 and 15 March 2003. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴³⁹

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 between 7 December 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁴⁰

⁴³⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx222; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 220 to 221.

⁴³⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx222, pages 4 to 5.

⁴⁴⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx223; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 222 to 223.

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 December 2002, when the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED] the population fled. He alleges that they broke into his house and pillaged his belongings, which he lists. The applicant adds that the events occurred between 7 December 2002 and 15 March 2003. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁴¹

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 between 7 December 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁴²

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 December 2002, when the Banyamulengués entered [REDACTED], he was in Bangui while his wife and his children fled their house. He states that his belongings and money were taken. He lists his loss. The applicant specifies that the events occurred between 7 December 2002 and 15

⁴⁴¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx223, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

⁴⁴² ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx224; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 224 to 225.

March 2003. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁴⁴³

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 between 7 December 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁴⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 December 2002, the Banyamulengués invaded [REDACTED]. She further states that she fled and that her belongings and livestock were pillaged. The applicant lists and values her loss. The applicant specifies that the events occurred between 7 December 2002 and 15 March 2003. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁴⁵

Analysis and conclusions

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

⁴⁴³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx224, pages 4 to 5.

⁴⁴⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx225; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 226 to 227.

⁴⁴⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx225, 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 [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 7 December 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁴⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between 7 December 2002 and 15 February 2003, when the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED], he was away with his family. He further states that his belongings were pillaged. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁴⁷

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 between 7 December 2002 and 15 March 2003.

⁴⁴⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx226; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 228 to 229.

⁴⁴⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx226, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁴⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 December 2002, when the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED], she fled from her house, leaving everything behind. She further states that upon her return, she found that her house and livestock had been pillaged. She lists her loss. The applicant specifies that the events occurred between 7 December 2002 and 15 March 2003. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁴⁹

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 between 7 December 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁵⁰

Claim to victim status

⁴⁴⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx227; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 230 to 231.

⁴⁴⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx227, pages 4 to 5.

⁴⁵⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx228; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 232 to 233.

The applicant states that when the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED] on 7 December 2002, she fled from her house, leaving everything behind. She further states that upon her return, she found that her house had been pillaged. She lists her loss. The applicant specifies that the events occurred between 7 December 2002 and 15 March 2003. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁵¹

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 between 7 December 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁵²

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that when the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED] on 7 December 2002, she was visiting her brother's grave. She further states that upon her return, she found that her house had been broken into and that her livestock had been pillaged. She lists her loss. The applicant specifies that the events

⁴⁵¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx228, pages 4 to 5.

⁴⁵² ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx229; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 234 to 235.

occurred between 7 December 2002 and 15 March 2003. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁴⁵³

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 between 7 December 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁵⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that when the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED] on 7 December 2002, she fled from her house, leaving everything behind. She further states that upon her return, after the Banyamulengués left for [REDACTED] on 15 February, she found that her house had been pillaged. She lists her loss. The applicant specifies that the events occurred between 7 December 2002 and 15 March 2003. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁵⁵

Analysis and conclusions

⁴⁵³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx229, pages 4 to 5.

⁴⁵⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx230; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 236 to 237.

⁴⁵⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx230, 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 between 7 December 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁵⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that when the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED] on 7 December 2002, she fled from her house, leaving everything behind. She further states that upon her return, she found that her house had been pillaged. She adds that her aunt fell ill in the bush and that she died as a result of lack of medical care. The applicant specifies that the events occurred between 7 December 2002 and 15 March 2003. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁴⁵⁷

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

⁴⁵⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx231; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 238 to 239.

⁴⁵⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx231, pages 4 to 5.

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 between 7 December 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁵⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 December 2002, when the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED], he fled from his house, leaving everything behind. He further states that upon his return, he found that his house had been pillaged. He lists his loss. The applicant specifies that the events occurred between 7 December 2002 and 15 March 2003. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁵⁹

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 between 7 December 2002 and 15 March 2003.

⁴⁵⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx232; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 240 to 241.

⁴⁵⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx232, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁶⁰

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between 7 December 2002 and 15 February 2003, the Banyamulengués intercepted him in [REDACTED] and took his money. He further states that they beat him, tortured him and asked him to bury six people that they had killed in front of him. He further states that when they released him, his left arm was broken and that upon returning to his house, located in [REDACTED], he found that his belongings had been pillaged. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical, psychological and material harm.⁴⁶¹

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] and [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 7 December 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁶²

Claim to victim status

⁴⁶⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx233; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 242 to 243.

⁴⁶¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx233, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

⁴⁶² ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx234; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 244 to 245.

The applicant states that when the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED] on 7 December 2002, she fled from her house, leaving everything behind. She further states that upon her return, two days later, she found that her house and livestock had been pillaged. She states that while she was running, she fell and lost a tooth. The applicant specifies that the events occurred between 7 December 2002 and 15 March 2003. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical, psychological and material harm.⁴⁶³

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 between 7 December 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that when the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED] on 7 December 2002, she fled from her house, leaving everything behind. She further states that upon her return, she found that her house had been pillaged. She lists her loss. The applicant specifies that the events occurred between 7 December

⁴⁶³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx234, pages 4 to 5.

⁴⁶⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx235; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 246 to 247.

2002 and 15 March 2003. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁶⁵

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 between 7 December 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁶⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that when the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED] on 7 December 2002, she fled from her house, leaving everything behind. She further states that upon her return, she found that her house had been pillaged. She lists her loss. The applicant specifies that the events occurred between 7 December 2002 and 15 March 2003. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁶⁷

Analysis and conclusions

⁴⁶⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx235, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

⁴⁶⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx236; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 248 to 249.

⁴⁶⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx236, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

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 between 7 December 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁶⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 December 2002, Jean-Pierre Bemba's men came to his house, located in [REDACTED]. He further states that the soldiers beat his wife and daughters before pillaging his belongings and livestock and destroying his fields. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁶⁹

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

⁴⁶⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx256; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 250 to 251.

⁴⁶⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx256, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 7 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁷⁰

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that when the Banyamulengués came to [REDACTED], he was in the fields. When he heard weapons being shot, he ran to his house, located in [REDACTED], and found that the door had been broken and that the house had been emptied. He states that the Banyamulengués shot at his chicken and pillaged his belongings and livestock. He lists his loss. The applicant holds Jean-Pierre Bemba responsible for the alleged events. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁷¹

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 date for the alleged events. However, in light of the intrinsic coherence of the application in all other respects, notably the reference to the occupation by the Banyamulengués of [REDACTED], as well as the fact a number of applicants refer to the occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués as of December 2002, the Chamber is of the view that the failure to provide a precise date should not serve to exclude the applicant.

⁴⁷⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx257; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 252 to 253.

⁴⁷¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx257, 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 between 26 October 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁷²

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men came to [REDACTED], she fled with her children to the bush. She states that her mother decided to stay at home but the Banyamulengués forced her to leave the house. She alleges that Mr Bemba's men took her belongings, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED], to their base in [REDACTED]. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁴⁷³

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 date for the alleged events. However, in light of the intrinsic coherence of the application in all other respects, notably the reference to the occupation by the Banyamulengués of [REDACTED], as well as the fact a number of applicants refer to the occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués as of December 2002, the Chamber is of the

⁴⁷² ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx258; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 254 to 255.

⁴⁷³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx258, pages 4 to 5.

view that the failure to provide a precise date 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 the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 26 October 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁷⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in December 2002, she heard weapons being fired. She claims that the rebels told her to flee, whereupon she fled with her children to the bush for three days. She alleges that upon her return, she found that her front door had been broken and that her house had been emptied and her fields pillaged. She adds that at one point they took her and her husband to the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] to kill them but someone intervened and they were released. She states that her children became ill and her husband was hospitalized in a psychiatric hospital. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁴⁷⁵

Analysis and conclusions

⁴⁷⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx259; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 256 to 257.

⁴⁷⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx259, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

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 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁷⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that when the Banyamulengués came to [REDACTED], he heard gunshots and he fled with his family from the [REDACTED] area to the bush. He alleges that when he went back to get his wife's bag, a Banyamulengué beat him and he fell. He adds that the man asked him if he was an Arab and demanded his papers before letting him go. The applicant further alleges that upon his return to his house, he found that his belongings, merchandise and livestock had been taken. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical and material harm.⁴⁷⁷

Analysis and conclusions

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

⁴⁷⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx260; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 258 to 259.

⁴⁷⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx260, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

The Chamber notes that the applicant does not provide any date for the alleged events. However, in light of the intrinsic coherence of the application in all other respects, notably the reference to the occupation by the Banyamulengués of [REDACTED], as well as the fact a number of applicants refer to the occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués as of December 2002, the Chamber is of the view that the failure to provide a precise date should 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 his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 26 October 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁷⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 December 2002, when the Banyamulengués entered [REDACTED] firing their weapons, he fled with his family from the [REDACTED] area to the bush. He alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men entered his house, pillaged his belongings and pillaged his fields. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁷⁹

Analysis and conclusions

⁴⁷⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx261; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 260 to 261.

⁴⁷⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx261, 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 7 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁸⁰

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that she was in the mountains when the place where she was staying got bombarded by a plane, but no one got hurt. She alleges that when she returned to her house, located in [REDACTED] [REDACTED], the Banyamulengués had entered the city shooting their weapons, so she fled to the bush where she stayed for three weeks. She claims that her house was pillaged. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁸¹

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 date for the alleged events. However, in light of the intrinsic coherence of the application in all other respects, notably the reference to the occupation by the Banyamulengués of

⁴⁸⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx262; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 262 to 263.

⁴⁸¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx262, pages 4 to 5.

██████████, as well as the fact a number of applicants refer to the occupation of ██████████ by the Banyamulengués as of December 2002, the Chamber is of the view that the failure to provide a precise date 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 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 ██████████⁴⁸²

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 December 2002, when the rebels told him that the Banyamulengués were coming and he heard the Banyamulengués firing their weapons in ██████████, he fled to the bush. He alleges that upon his return, after 15 March 2003, he found that his house had been pillaged. He lists part of his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁸³

Analysis and conclusions

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

⁴⁸² ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx263; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 264 to 265.

⁴⁸³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx263, 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 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁸⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that at the end of 2002, Jean-Pierre Bemba's men entered his house, located in [REDACTED] and took his belongings and livestock, which he lists. He states that he fled for one month and upon his return, he found that his house had been emptied. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁸⁵

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 (end of the year 2002) is broad and as such might fall 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 occupation by the Banyamulengués of [REDACTED], as well as the fact a number of applicants refer to the occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués as of December 2002, the Chamber is of the view that the failure to provide a precise date should not serve to exclude the applicant.

⁴⁸⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx264; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 266 to 267.

⁴⁸⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx264, 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 between 26 October and 31 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁸⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that at the end of 2002, her grandson came to warn her and when they arrived at their house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] she saw that the house was occupied by the Banyamulengués. She alleges that she fled to the bush for three days and upon her return, she found that her house had been pillaged. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁸⁷

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 (end of the year 2002) is broad and as such might fall 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 occupation by the Banyamulengués of [REDACTED], as well as the fact a number of applicants refer to the occupation of [REDACTED] by the

⁴⁸⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx265; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 268 to 269.

⁴⁸⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx265, pages 4 to 5.

Banyamulengués as of December 2002, the Chamber is of the view that the failure to provide a precise date 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 the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 26 October and 31 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁸⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 December 2002, as the war broke out in [REDACTED], he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED], to the bush. He alleges that upon his return, he found that his house had been pillaged by Jean-Pierre Bemba's men. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁸⁹

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-

⁴⁸⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx266; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 270 to 271.

⁴⁸⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx266, pages 4 to 5.

Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁹⁰

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in 2002 or 2003, he heard weapons being fired and fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED], to the fields for five days. He claims that upon his return, he found that his belongings, livestock and his groundnut harvest of 2002 had been pillaged. The applicant holds Jean-Pierre Bemba's men responsible for these alleged events. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁹¹

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 (2002-2003) is broad and as such might fall 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 occupation by the Banyamulengués of [REDACTED], as well as the fact that a number of applicants refer to the occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués as of December 2002, the Chamber is of the view that the failure to provide a precise date should 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

⁴⁹⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx267; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 272 to 273.

⁴⁹¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx267, 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 between 26 October and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁹²

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that around 7 December 2002, he heard the sound of gunshots in [REDACTED] and fled with his family to the bush. He states that he wanted to return to his house but it was not possible because the road was blocked. He claims that he came back to retrieve part of his livestock, when he met the Banyamulengués who accused him of being a rebel. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués ordered him to kill one of his goats and to bring it to their headquarters in the [REDACTED] area. He adds that they pillaged his other goats as well as his chickens and killed two of his pigeons. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁴⁹³

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

⁴⁹² ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx268; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 274 to 275.

⁴⁹³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx268, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date on or about 7 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁹⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in December 2002, Jean-Pierre Bemba's men came to his house located in [REDACTED]. The applicant alleges that when they came, he fled to the bush and upon his return he discovered that they had broken his door and pillaged his house and livestock. He adds that initially, they did not pillage his weapon but when he was leaving his house, they intercepted him and looted his weapon. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁹⁵

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 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁹⁶

⁴⁹⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx269; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 276 to 277.

⁴⁹⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx269, pages 4 to 5.

⁴⁹⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx270; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 278 to 279.

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in December 2002, the Banyamulengués came to her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. She alleges that upon their arrival, she fled towards the [REDACTED] River and upon her return, she discovered that her belongings had been pillaged. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁹⁷

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 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁹⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in December 2002, he and his wife were in the fields and their children were at their house, located in [REDACTED]. The applicant alleges that he saw the children running to the fields to inform them that the Banyamulengués had arrived. He adds that when they returned to their house the next morning, they discovered that the Banyamulengués had pillaged their

⁴⁹⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx270, pages 4 to 5.

⁴⁹⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx271; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 280 to 281.

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.⁴⁹⁹

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 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁰⁰

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in December 2002, the Banyamulengués came to her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED], while she was in the fields and heard the firing of heavy weapons. The applicant alleges that upon her return, two days later, she discovered that her belongings had been pillaged. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁵⁰¹

Analysis and conclusions

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

⁴⁹⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx271, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

⁵⁰⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx272; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 282 to 283.

⁵⁰¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx272, 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 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁰²

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 December 2002, he was sleeping in the fields with his family when his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED], was pillaged. He adds that his livestock was killed. He states that Jean-Pierre Bemba is responsible for the alleged events. The applicant adds that the soldiers set up their base in his house for two months. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁰³

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-

⁵⁰² ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx273; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 284 to 285.

⁵⁰³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx273, pages 4 to 5.

Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁰⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 December 2002, he was at his house in [REDACTED] and, he hid a number of his belongings at the church to avoid pillage and the rest of the belongings stayed at his house. The applicant alleges that despite his efforts, the Banyamulengués came and threatened his pregnant wife with a weapon and pillaged his belongings and livestock. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁰⁵

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 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁰⁶

Claim to victim status

⁵⁰⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx274; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 286 to 287.

⁵⁰⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx274, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

⁵⁰⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx275; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 288 to 289.

The applicant states that when the Banyamulengués passed through her area, they drove her out of her house, located in the [REDACTED] area, and she fled to the river of [REDACTED]. She claims that the men broke down the door to her house and took her belongings and money, which she lists. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁰⁷

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 date for the alleged events. However, in light of the intrinsic coherence of the application in all other respects, notably the reference to the occupation by the Banyamulengués of [REDACTED], as well as the fact a number of applicants refer to the occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués as of December 2002, the Chamber is of the view that the failure to provide a precise date 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 the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 26 October 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁰⁸

⁵⁰⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx275, pages 4 to 5.

⁵⁰⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx276; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 290 to 291.

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that she was sick at home when the Banyamulengués passed through [REDACTED] and came to her house, located in the [REDACTED] area. She states that the men shot and killed her goat, and the bullet went through the wall of her house. She claims that she panicked and her husband took her to the fields, three kilometers away, where they stayed for ten days. Upon their return, she discovered that her goat and belongings had been taken from the house and brought to the Banyamulengués' base in the [REDACTED] area. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical and material harm.⁵⁰⁹

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 date for the alleged events. However, in light of the intrinsic coherence of the application in all other respects, notably the reference to the occupation by the Banyamulengués of [REDACTED], as well as the fact a number of applicants refer to the occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués as of December 2002, the Chamber is of the view that the failure to provide a precise date 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 the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-

⁵⁰⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx276, pages 4 to 5.

Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 26 October 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵¹⁰

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that while the Banyamulengués passed through [REDACTED], he, his wife and his daughter were in the fields when they heard the sound of weapons being shot. He claims that he ran back to his house, located in the [REDACTED] area, but could not open the door as bullets were being fired at them, so they fled to the forest to seek refuge. However, he states that they could not go far because his wife could not walk. He claims that once they were able to return, he found that his house was empty. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵¹¹

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 date for the alleged events. However, in light of the intrinsic coherence of the application in all other respects, notably the reference to the occupation by the Banyamulengués of [REDACTED], as well as the fact a number of applicants refer to the occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués as of December 2002, the Chamber is of the view that the failure to provide a precise date should not serve to exclude the applicant.

⁵¹⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx277; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 292 to 293.

⁵¹¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx277, 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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 26 October 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵¹²

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that after the Banyamulengués passed through [REDACTED], they came to his house, located in the [REDACTED] area, and he and his family fled to the bush, three kilometres away. Upon their return one week later, he found that the door to his house was broken and his belongings, which he lists, had been taken. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁵¹³

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 date for the alleged events. However, in light of the intrinsic coherence of the application in all other respects, notably the reference to the occupation by the Banyamulengués of [REDACTED], as well as the fact a number of applicants refer to the occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués as of December 2002, the Chamber is of the

⁵¹² ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx278; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 294 to 295.

⁵¹³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx278, pages 4 to 5.

view that the failure to provide a precise date should 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 his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 26 October 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵¹⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in December 2002, after hearing the sound of weapons, he hid his weapons under his mattress and fled from his house to take refuge in the bush. He states that Mr Bemba's men came to his house and took his weapons, belongings and livestock, which he lists. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵¹⁵

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 location for the alleged events but merely states that they occurred at his house and in his field. However, in light of the intrinsic coherence of the application in all other respects, notably the reference to the occupation by the Banyamulengués in December

⁵¹⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx279; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 296 to 297.

⁵¹⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx279, pages 4 to 5.

2002, as well as the fact a number of applicants refer to the occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués as of December 2002 and considering that the applicant [REDACTED] [REDACTED], the Chamber infers from the application that the alleged events occurred 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 an unspecified date as of December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵¹⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that while Mr Bemba's soldiers were in [REDACTED], she was in the mountains when a plane flew over her, dropping ammunition. She states that she rushed back to her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED], but the soldiers had already arrived, and she was forced to take refuge in the bush. The applicant further states that the Banyamulengués proceeded to pillage her house and to take her agricultural products and belongings, which she lists. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵¹⁷

Analysis and conclusions

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

⁵¹⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx280; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 298 to 299.

⁵¹⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx280, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

The Chamber notes that the applicant does not provide any date for the alleged events. However, in light of the intrinsic coherence of the application in all other respects, notably the reference to the occupation by the Banyamulengués of [REDACTED], as well as the fact a number of applicants refer to the occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués as of December 2002, the Chamber is of the view that the failure to provide a precise date 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 the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 26 October 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵¹⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that she was in the fields when the Banyamulengués arrived in her area. She states that she could hear the sound of a plane flying in circles. She adds that her mother informed her that everyone was fleeing due to the Banyamulengués' arrival. She further states that they fled to the bush near her house carrying their belongings, but the men followed them and took everything. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵¹⁹

⁵¹⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx281; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 300 to 301.

⁵¹⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx281, pages 4 to 5.

Analysis and conclusions

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

However, the Chamber notes that the applicant does not provide any location or date for the alleged events. Accordingly, the Chamber is not in a position to determine whether the alleged events fall under the temporal and geographical scope of the present case and the application for participation in the proceedings is rejected.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵²⁰

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that while Jean-Pierre Bemba's soldiers were in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED], she fled to the bush because the men were firing their weapons. She claims that the soldiers came to her house, broke down her door and took her belongings, which she lists. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵²¹

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 date for the alleged events. However, in light of the intrinsic coherence of the application in all other respects, notably the reference to the occupation by the Banyamulengués of [REDACTED], as well as the fact a number of applicants refer to the occupation of

⁵²⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx282; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 302 to 303.

⁵²¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx282, pages 4 to 5.

██████ by the Banyamulengués as of December 2002, the Chamber is of the view that the failure to provide a precise date 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 the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the ██████ area of ██████ on an unspecified date between 26 October 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant ██████⁵²²

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 15 February 2003, Mr Bemba's rebel troops invaded the ██████ area of ██████. According to the applicant, as the local population heard some heavy shooting from the entrance of the city of ██████, they fled to the bush in order to take refuge. The applicant maintains that the rebels took advantage of the people's absence and pillaged all the houses, even those that were locked. The applicant states that he also fled to the fields together with his family and upon his return, when the Banyamulengués told the population to come back to the town, he found that the doors of his house had been broken and that all his belongings and documents had been pillaged. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁵²³

⁵²² ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx350; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 114 to 115.

⁵²³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx350, pages 9 to 11 and 20.

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber notes that it has already issued a decision on the merits of the application, whereby the application was rejected on the basis that there was no indication that the applicant personally suffered harm as a result of a crime confirmed against the accused.⁵²⁴ In the additional statement appended to the original application, the applicant clearly states that his personal belongings were pillaged, and he lists his loss. 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 belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 15 February 2003.

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Applicant [REDACTED]⁵²⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 25 February 2003, when the Banyamulengués arrived in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED], he fled to the fields. He states that they pillaged his belongings. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵²⁶

⁵²⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1590-Conf-Exp-AnxB, page 31 to 32.

⁵²⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx55; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 122 to 123.

⁵²⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx55, 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 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 25 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵²⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 25 February 2003, when the Banyamulengués arrived in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED], he fled to the fields. He states that they pillaged his belongings. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵²⁸

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-

⁵²⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx56; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 124 to 125.

⁵²⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx56, pages 4 to 5.

Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 25 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵²⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 25 February 2003, when the Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, he fled to the fields. He states that they invaded the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] and upon his return, he discovered that they had broken the doors of the houses and pillaged his belongings. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵³⁰

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 25 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵³¹

Claim to victim status

⁵²⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx57; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 126 to 127.

⁵³⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx57, pages 4 to 5.

⁵³¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx58; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 128 to 129.

The applicant states that on 25 February 2003, when the Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED], he fled to the fields. He states that upon his return a few days later, he discovered that the Banyamulengués had pillaged his belongings from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵³²

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 25 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵³³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 25 February 2003, when the Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED] firing heavy weapons she fled to the fields together with her son and grandson. She states that upon her return a few days later, she noticed that her door had been broken and that the Banyamulengués had pillaged her

⁵³² ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx58, pages 4 to 5.

⁵³³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx59; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 130 to 131.

belongings from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵³⁴

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 25 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵³⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 25 February 2003, when the Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, she fled to the fields. She states that the Banyamulengués invaded the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] and that when she returned to her house a few days later, she noticed that the Banyamulengués had broken the doors of the houses and pillaged her belongings and the money she was keeping as a [REDACTED]. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵³⁶

Analysis and conclusions

⁵³⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx59, pages 4 to 5.

⁵³⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx60; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 132 to 133.

⁵³⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx60, 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, with the exception if the money she was keeping for [REDACTED], by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 25 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵³⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 25 February 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men occupied the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, he and his family fled to the fields. He states that during their absence, the Banyamulengués broke down the door to their house and pillaged his belongings. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁵³⁸

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

⁵³⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx61; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 134 to 135.

⁵³⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx61, 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 25 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵³⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 25 February 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men occupied the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, he and his pregnant wife fled to the fields to take refuge. He states that whilst in the bush, his wife had a premature birth and subsequently died. He further states that his house was pillaged. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁵⁴⁰

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 25 February 2003.

⁵³⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx62; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 136 to 137.

⁵⁴⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx62, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁴¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 25 February 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men occupied the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, he fled to the fields. He states that upon his return a few days later, he discovered that his house had been pillaged. He also claims that his son died. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁵⁴²

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 25 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁴³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 25 February 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men occupied the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, she fled to the fields, and upon her return, she discovered that the door to her house had been broken

⁵⁴¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx63; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 138 to 139.

⁵⁴² ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx63, pages 4 to 5.

⁵⁴³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx64; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 140 to 141.

and her belongings were gone. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁵⁴⁴

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 25 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁴⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in February 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués occupied the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons. She states that her house, like the others in the area, was broken into in her absence and her belongings were pillaged. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁵⁴⁶

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber notes a discrepancy of three days between the date of birth as appearing in the application form and on the birth certificate attached thereto.

⁵⁴⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx64, pages 4 to 5.

⁵⁴⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx65; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 142 to 143.

⁵⁴⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx65, pages 4 to 5.

However, given that the remainder of the information provided in the birth certificate is consistent with the data entered in the application form, the Chamber is of the view that this might be the result of an 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 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 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁴⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 25 February 2003, while Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués occupied the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED], he was working at the market in the [REDACTED] area where he had a workshop. He states that after hearing the sounds of weapons approaching, he fled towards [REDACTED], located [REDACTED] kilometres away from [REDACTED]. He asserts that upon his return, a few days later, he discovered that the items in his workshop had been pillaged. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁵⁴⁸

Analysis and conclusions

⁵⁴⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx66; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 144 to 145.

⁵⁴⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx66, 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 25 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁴⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in December 2002, she was at her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED], when the Banyamulengués arrived, causing her to flee to the bush. The applicant states that upon her return, she discovered that they had pillaged all her belongings and livestock. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁵⁰

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-

⁵⁴⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx67; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 146 to 147.

⁵⁵⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx67, pages 4 to 5.

Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁵¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 13 December 2002, he decided to leave [REDACTED] and go to Bangui. He states that along the way, a motorcyclist picked him up and took him to [REDACTED], where they encountered Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués, who beat him and pillaged his bag with his belongings and money. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical and material harm.⁵⁵²

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 13 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁵³

⁵⁵¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx103; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 148 to 149.

⁵⁵² ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx103, pages 4 to 5.

⁵⁵³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx310; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 150 to 151.

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that at the end of 2002, when she heard that the Banyamulengués were coming, she fled with her children from their house, located in [REDACTED], and took refuge in the bush for one week. She states that upon her return, she found that her door was broken and her belongings and livestock were taken. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁵⁵⁴

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 (end of 2002) is broad and as such could fall 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 occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués, as well as the fact that a number of applicants refer to the occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués as of December 2002, the Chamber is of the view that the failure to provide a precise date 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 the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 26 October 2002 and 31 December 2002.

⁵⁵⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx310, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁵⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between the end of 2002 and the beginning of 2003, Jean-Pierre Bemba's men entered her house, located in the [REDACTED] area and asked for money. She states that when her family replied that they did not have any money, the men chased them with spears, so they fled and took refuge in the forest. She claims that they then began to take their belongings from the house. She lists her loss. She also states that they beat her husband who died soon after. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁵⁵⁶

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 and kinship with her husband, 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 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 between 26 October 2002 and 15 March 2003.

⁵⁵⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx311; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 152 to 153.

⁵⁵⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx311, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁵⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that when Mr Bemba's soldiers were committing crimes and Mr Bemba came by plane to take away the population's looted belongings to Zaire, and when she heard that Jean-Pierre Bemba's armed Banyamulengués were approaching, she took some belongings and sought refuge in the [REDACTED] forest. She states that they pillaged her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED], and then found her in the bush, where they threatened to shoot her and pillaged her belongings and money. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁵⁵⁸

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 date for the alleged events. However, in light of the intrinsic coherence of the application in all other respects, notably the reference to the occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués and the period when Mr Bemba's soldiers were committing crimes and Mr Bemba came by plane to take away the population's looted belongings to Zaire, as well as the fact that a number of applicants refer to the occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués as of December 2002, the Chamber is of the view that the failure to provide a precise date should not serve to exclude the applicant.

⁵⁵⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx312; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 154 to 155.

⁵⁵⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx312, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

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 between 26 October 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁵⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that towards the end of 2002, while he was in the bush, Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués broke the door to his house, located in [REDACTED], and took his belongings. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁶⁰

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 (end of 2002) is broad and as such could fall 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 occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués, as well as the fact that a number of applicants refer to the occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués as of December 2002, the Chamber is of the view that the failure to provide a precise date should not serve to exclude the applicant.

⁵⁵⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx313; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 156 to 157.

⁵⁶⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx313, 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 between 26 October and 31 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁶¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between the end of 2002 and the beginning of 2003, when she heard weapons being fired, she collected some money from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] and subsequently went to take refuge with others in the bush five kilometres away. She states that upon their return two days later, she found that the door to her house had been broken and her belongings and merchandise had been taken by Jean-Pierre Bemba's men. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁵⁶²

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

⁵⁶¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx314; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 158 to 159.

⁵⁶² ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx314, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

accused, namely 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]⁵⁶³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 December 2002, upon the arrival of Jean-Pierre Bemba's men, he fled to the bush for four days and subsequently went to Bangui. He claims that upon his return, six months later, he found that his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED], had been pillaged and his belongings and livestock had been taken. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁶⁴

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 7 December 2002.

⁵⁶³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx315; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 160 to 161.

⁵⁶⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx315, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁶⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that towards the end of 2002, Mr Bemba's armed men arrived in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED], causing her to flee with her children to the bush. She states that when she returned to her house three days later to collect some belongings and food, she found one soldier inside who told her to return to the bush, which she did. She further states that they were called back to the village by the rebels and upon her return, she found that her belongings had been pillaged. The applicant lists her loss. She further claims that the Banyamulengués transported the loot back to their base in [REDACTED]. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁵⁶⁶

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 (end of 2002) is broad and as such could fall 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 occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués, as well as the fact that a number of applicants refer to the occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués as of December 2002, the Chamber is of the view that the failure to provide a precise date should not serve to exclude the applicant.

⁵⁶⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx316; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 162 to 163.

⁵⁶⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx316, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

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 between 26 October and 31 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁶⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that at the end of 2002, armed Banyamulengués came to her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] and she consequently fled with her children to the bush. She further states that Mr Bemba's men used her house as their own and pillaged her belongings and livestock before destroying the house. She also claims that they killed a man in front of her house. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁶⁸

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 (end of 2002) is broad and as such could fall 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 occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués, as well as the

⁵⁶⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx317; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 164 to 165.

⁵⁶⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx317, pages 4 to 5.

fact that a number of applicants refer to the occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués as of December 2002, the Chamber is of the view that the failure to provide a precise date 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 the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 26 October and 31 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁶⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in December 2002, he was in the bush when the Banyamulengués came to his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. He further states that the soldiers occupied his house for two months and pillaged his belongings. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁷⁰

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

⁵⁶⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx318; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 166 to 167.

⁵⁷⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx318, 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 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁷¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in December 2002, the Banyamulengués came to the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. He claims that he and his family fled to the bush where he became sick and later had to be hospitalised. He alleges that the Banyamulengués pillaged his house. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁷²

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 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁷³

⁵⁷¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx319; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 168 to 169.

⁵⁷² ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx319, pages 4 to 5.

⁵⁷³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx320; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 170 to 171.

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 December 2002, when the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED], he fled. He claims that upon his return, he discovered that his belongings had been pillaged. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁵⁷⁴

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 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁷⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 December 2002, Jean-Pierre Bemba's troops arrived in [REDACTED] [REDACTED]. She claims that she fled and when she returned to her house, two days later, she found that her door had been broken and her belongings had been pillaged. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁷⁶

Analysis and conclusions

⁵⁷⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx320, pages 4 to 5.

⁵⁷⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx321; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 172 to 173.

⁵⁷⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx321, 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 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁷⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 December 2002, the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED] [REDACTED]. He claims that he fled from his house which was consequently pillaged. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁷⁸

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 December 2002.

⁵⁷⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx322; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 174 to 175.

⁵⁷⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx322, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁷⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 12 December 2002, the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED]. She claims that she fled and upon her return, two days later, she discovered that her door had been broken and that her belongings had been pillaged. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁸⁰

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 12 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁸¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 December 2002, the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED]. She alleges that she fled from her house to the bush and upon her return, she discovered that her door had been broken and that her belongings

⁵⁷⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx323; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 176 to 177.

⁵⁸⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx323, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

⁵⁸¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx324; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 178 to 179.

had been pillaged. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁸²

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 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁸³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that Mr Bemba's Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED] on 7 December 2002. She claims that she fled to the fields and that upon her return, she discovered that her door had been broken and that her belongings had been pillaged. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁸⁴

Analysis and conclusions

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

⁵⁸² ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx324, pages 4 to 5.

⁵⁸³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx325; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 180 to 181.

⁵⁸⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx325, 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 [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁸⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between 7 December 2002 and 15 February 2003, the Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED] [REDACTED]. She alleges that she fled to the fields and that upon her return, she discovered that her door had been broken and her belongings had been pillaged. She also claims to have lost her father. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁵⁸⁶

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] [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 7 December 2002 and 15 February 2003.

⁵⁸⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx326; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 182 to 183.

⁵⁸⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx326, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁸⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 December 2002, the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED] [REDACTED]. She alleges that she fled for two days and upon her return, she discovered that her door had been broken and that her belongings and livestock had been pillaged. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁸⁸

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 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁸⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 December 2002, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués entered [REDACTED], she fled from her house without taking any of her belongings. She states that a few days later, she discovered that the doors of

⁵⁸⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx327; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 184 to 185.

⁵⁸⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx327, pages 4 to 5.

⁵⁸⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx328; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 186 to 187.

her house had been broken and that her belongings, money, and livestock had been taken. She further claims that whilst she was trying to catch one of her goats she was hit by one of the Banyamulengués and fell to the ground. She states that a teacher intervened and saved her from being killed but that the men took her daughter. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁵⁹⁰

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 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁹¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that he was already in the fields before Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués entered the [REDACTED] of [REDACTED] on 7 December 2002. He states that between 7 December and 15 February 2003, the Banyamulengués took away his belongings. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁵⁹²

⁵⁹⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx328, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

⁵⁹¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx329; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 188 to 189.

⁵⁹² ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx329, 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 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 between 7 December 2002 and 15 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁹³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 December 2002, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués entered [REDACTED] [REDACTED] his son was killed and eaten by the men, and his daughter was raped. He states that his daughter subsequently became sick and died in May 2006. He further claims that his house and his livestock were pillaged. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁵⁹⁴

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 and kinship with his son and his daughter, only pillage will be considered for the purpose of the present assessment.

⁵⁹³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx330; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 190 to 191.

⁵⁹⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx330, 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 7 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁹⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between 7 December 2002 and 15 February 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués invaded [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, he had already fled from his house to the bush together with his family. He states that upon his return, he discovered that approximately twenty Banyamulengués were occupying his house, and they forced him to carry their baggage to their new base, located two kilometres away. He further claims that his belongings were pillaged. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁵⁹⁶

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

⁵⁹⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx331; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 192 to 193.

⁵⁹⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx331, pages 4 to 5 and 9.

accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 7 December 2002 and 15 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁹⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 December 2002, the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED] and she consequently fled from her house, located in the center of [REDACTED]. She further states that upon her return, she found that the door to her house had been broken and that her belongings had been taken. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁵⁹⁸

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 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 she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the

⁵⁹⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx332; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 194 to 195.

⁵⁹⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx332, 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 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁹⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 December 2002, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués entered the [REDACTED] of [REDACTED], everyone in the area fled from their houses, leaving all their belongings behind. She states that two days later, when she came back to look after her house, her belongings and livestock, which she lists, were missing. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶⁰⁰

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 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁰¹

Claim to victim status

⁵⁹⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx333; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 196 to 197.

⁶⁰⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx333, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

⁶⁰¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx334; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 198 to 199.

The applicant states that when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués entered [REDACTED] on 7 December 2002, the men put him in a cell for five days and beat him because they believed, due to his [REDACTED] that he was a rebel of François Bozizé. He states that they only stopped beating him after the men's chief, Colonel [REDACTED] told them to stop. He further claims that his house was pillaged. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical and material harm.⁶⁰²

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 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁰³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 December 2002, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués entered the [REDACTED] of [REDACTED], she fled from her house and her belongings were taken. She lists her loss. She further alleges that her daughter and her six-month-old baby fled and the child died in the bush when it was nine

⁶⁰² ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx334, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

⁶⁰³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx335; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 200 to 201.

months old. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁶⁰⁴

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 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁰⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 December 2002, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués entered [REDACTED], she fled leaving all her belongings behind. She alleges that the men took her livestock and her belongings, which she lists. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁶⁰⁶

Analysis and conclusions

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

⁶⁰⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx335, pages 4 to 5.

⁶⁰⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx336; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 202 to 203.

⁶⁰⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx336, 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 [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 7 December 2002.