

ANNEX C

Group C: Boali, Bossembélé, Bossangoa, Bozoum

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

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 8 March 2003, in [REDACTED] upon hearing gun shots, everyone in his house fled. The applicant states that his property was looted. The applicant appends a document in which he lists his loss. The applicant holds the Banyamulengués responsible for the events. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 8 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx1; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 299 to 300.

² ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx1, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx12; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 301 to 302.

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that in February 2003, Jean-Pierre Bemba's men, who were speaking Lingala, arrived in [REDACTED] firing their weapons. The applicant states that upon their arrival, his younger family member who had stayed at home was killed. He states that they pillaged his belongings. 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 and the kinship with his younger family member, 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 in February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 13 January 2003, the armed Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED] located [REDACTED] kilometres away from the centre of [REDACTED]. He states that between mid-January and 15 March 2003, they shot at the roof of his house and pillaged his belongings and livestock. The applicant

⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx12, pages 4 to 8 and 8.

⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx13; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 303 to 304.

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 between 13 January and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that between 13 January and 15 March 2003, he fled to the fields from his house located in [REDACTED] [REDACTED] kilometres away from the centre of [REDACTED]. He states that the Banyamulengués took his money 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.⁸

Analysis and conclusions

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

⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx13, pages 4 to 5.

⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx14; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 305 to 306.

⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx14, 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 13 January and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that between 13 January and 15 March 2003, the Banyamulengués occupied the area of [REDACTED] located [REDACTED] kilometres away from the centre of [REDACTED] he fled to the fields. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués ate his livestock but did not pillage any other belongings. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁰

Analysis and conclusions

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

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

⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx15; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 307 to 308.

¹⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx15, pages 4 to 5.

Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 13 January and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that the Banyamulengués occupied her village of [REDACTED] located [REDACTED] kilometres away from [REDACTED] between 13 January and 15 March 2003. She states that they ate her livestock but did not pillage any other belongings. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹²

Analysis and conclusions

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

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 13 January and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹³

Claim to victim status

¹¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx16; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 309 to 310.

¹² ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx16, pages 4 to 5.

¹³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx17; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 311 to 312.

The applicant claims that the Banyamulengués occupied his village of [REDACTED] located [REDACTED] kilometres away from [REDACTED] between 13 January and 15 March 2003. He states that they killed all the animals in the village and ate all his animals while he was in the field but that there were no other incidents. 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 between 13 January and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that the Banyamulengués occupied his village of [REDACTED] located [REDACTED] kilometres away from [REDACTED] between 13 January and 15 March 2003 during which time he took refuge in the bush. The applicant states that his

¹⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx17, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx18; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 313 to 314.

belongings and livestock were pillaged. 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] [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 13 January and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that between January and 15 March 2003, Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués came to his village of [REDACTED] located [REDACTED] kilometres away from [REDACTED] to eat their animals. He states that once they arrived, he took refuge and abandoned all of his belongings and livestock. He claims 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 material harm.¹⁸

Analysis and conclusions

¹⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx18, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx19; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 315 to 316.

¹⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx19, pages 4 to 5.

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

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

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that between the beginning of January and 15 March 2003, the armed Banyamulengués occupied the area of [REDACTED] located on the road to [REDACTED] in order to restock their supply of animals. He states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men arrived in the village shooting into the air, at which time the applicant took refuge in the bush while the men pillaged his livestock and belongings. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁰

Analysis and conclusions

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

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

¹⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx20; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 317 to 318.

²⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx20, 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 [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between January 2003 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that between 13 January and 15 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués took control of his village of [REDACTED] located [REDACTED] kilometres away from [REDACTED] he fled his house. He states that he took refuge in the bush leaving behind his belongings and his bags of manioc. He adds that the Banyamulengués took and consumed his manioc. 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 between the 13 January and 15 March 2003.

²¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx21; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 319 to 320.

²² ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx21, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]²³

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that between 2 January and 15 March 2003, Mr Bemba's men, who did not speak Sango, occupied his village of [REDACTED] located [REDACTED] kilometres away from [REDACTED]. He states that they entered the village shooting their Kalashnikovs into the air and at the animals. The applicant also claims to have heard men state in French that these were the people who were feeding and protecting the rebels. When things got very tense, he states that he fled from his village, leaving behind his belongings, which were pillaged by the Banyamulengués. 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.

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 the 2 January and 15 March 2003.

²³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx22; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 321 to 322.

²⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx22, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, the armed Banyamulengués, who did not speak Sango and who considered everyone to be enemies or rebels, came to the area of [REDACTED] located west of [REDACTED]. The applicant states that when the troops arrived to [REDACTED] he fled to the bush together with his family leaving behind his belongings and livestock. The applicants states that his belongings and livestock were later pillaged. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁶

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁷

Claim to victim status

²⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx23; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 323 to 324.

²⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx23, pages 4 to 5.

²⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx24; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 325 to 326.

The applicant claims that between the end of November 2002 and 15 March 2003, Mr Bemba's armed Banyamulengués, who did not speak Sango, took control of the area of [REDACTED] located at the intersection of the roads to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. He states that on 25 November 2002, after hearing heavy weapons and Kalashnikovs being fired and hearing that the armed men considered everyone as rebels, he fled to the bush leaving his belongings and livestock behind. The applicant states that his belongings and livestock were pillaged. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁸

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that 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 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's soldiers took control of the area of [REDACTED] located at the

²⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx24, pages 4 to 5.

²⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx25; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 327 to 328.

intersection of the roads to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] she fled from her house leaving her belongings and livestock behind. She states that her belongings and livestock were pillaged. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁰

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 13 January 2003, when the Banyamulengués set up their base in her village of [REDACTED] located [REDACTED] kilometres away from [REDACTED] she had already fled. The applicant states that she did not leave many belongings in her house but they were nevertheless pillaged. The applicant adds that the events occurred between 13 January and 15 March 2003. She lists her

³⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx25, pages 4 to 5.

³¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx26; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 329 to 330.

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

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that 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] between 13 January and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³³

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that he was in the fields when the Banyamulengués took control of his village of [REDACTED] located [REDACTED] kilometres away from [REDACTED]. He states that rumours were circulating that the men were cannibals and that they considered everyone to be rebels, therefore the applicant stayed in the bush. He claims that his birth certificate was taken and his animals were eaten. He adds that the events occurred between 13 January and 15 March 2003. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁴

Analysis and conclusions

³² ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx26, pages 4 to 5.

³³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx27; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 331 to 332.

³⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx27, pages 4 to 5.

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

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 13 January and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 13 January 2003, the village of [REDACTED] located in the [REDACTED] area, was under assault by MLC troops. He states that four vehicles of Banyamulengués were shooting in the air and then began killing the pigs, goats and chickens and even severely beat a madman. The applicant states that he fled to the bush and that upon his return, his belongings had been taken. He states that the events occurred between 13 January and 15 March 2003. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material loss.³⁶

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-Anx28; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 333 to 334.

³⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx28, pages 4 to 5.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 13 January and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 13 January 2003, the Banyamulengués arrived and set up a base in the centre of [REDACTED] and took control of [REDACTED]. The applicant states that he fled to the fields and that upon his return, his belongings had been pillaged. He states that the events occurred between 13 January and 15 March 2003. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material loss.³⁸

Analysis and conclusions

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

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

³⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx29; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 335 to 336.

³⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx29, pages 4 to 5.

Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 13 January and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 13 January 2003, the Banyamulengués took control of the village of [REDACTED] located in the area of [REDACTED]. The applicant states that she fled to the fields. She states that the men went from door to door searching every house. She claims that some of her belongings were destroyed and that her animals were eaten. She adds that the events occurred between 18 January and 15 March 2003. The applicant lists her loss. As result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁰

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] between 18 January and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴¹

³⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx30; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 337 to 338.

⁴⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx30, pages 4 to 5.

⁴¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx31; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 339 to 340.

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 13 January 2003, the Banyamulengués were based in [REDACTED] located [REDACTED] kilometres from [REDACTED]. He states that they regularly patrolled the area and on this day scared people by shooting in the air, which caused the applicant to flee. He states that upon his return, he found that his belongings were lost. He states that the events occurred between 13 January 2003 and 15 March 2003. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴²

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that 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 13 January 2003 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴³

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that he was reaping in the fields when Mr Bemba's troops took the village of [REDACTED] located [REDACTED] kilometres from [REDACTED] and stayed there from 13 January to 15 March 2003. He states that he fled along with

⁴² ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx31, pages 4 to 5.

⁴³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx32; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 341 to 342.

the population to the bush and that he could hear weapons from the field. He adds that he did not return until 15 March 2003 and that upon his return, some of 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.⁴⁴

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 13 January and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 13 January 2003 in [REDACTED] located [REDACTED] kilometres from [REDACTED] the Banyamulengués were shooting in the air. She contends that she heard that they were cannibals and in order to save herself, she fled to the bush. Upon her return on 15 March 2003, she found that her belongings had been pillaged. She lists her loss. She also claims that [REDACTED]

⁴⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx32, pages 4 to 5.

⁴⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx33; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 343 to 344.

was occupied from 13 January to 15 March 2003. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁶

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 13 January and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that between January 2003 and 15 March 2003, the men of the MLC occupied the town of [REDACTED] located [REDACTED] kilometres away from [REDACTED] and this caused him to take refuge in the bush. He states that the men were living in his house and pillaged his livestock and papers. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁸

Analysis and conclusions

⁴⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx33, pages 4 to 5.

⁴⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx34; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 345 to 346.

⁴⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx34, pages 4 to 5.

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

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

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 25 November 2002, he heard the Banyamulengués' heavy weapons from all directions. He states that this caused the residents of [REDACTED] to flee to the bush. He adds that he fled together with his family to the fields and left all his belongings behind. He contends that [REDACTED] was occupied by the Banyamulengués from 25 November 2002 through 15 March 2003. He alleges that while he was gone his belongings were pillaged. He appends a document in which he lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁰

Analysis and conclusions

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

⁴⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx35; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 347 to 348.

⁵⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx35, 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 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 13 January 2003, the Banyamulengués, who were based in [REDACTED] advanced to the village of [REDACTED] located [REDACTED] kilometres from [REDACTED]. He states that the entire village fled. He states that while he was gone, they pillaged all his belongings and livestock. He adds that these events occurred between 13 January and 15 March 2003. The applicant 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 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

⁵¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx36; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 349 to 350.

⁵² ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx36, pages 4 to 5.

accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] between 13 January and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵³

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that between 13 January and 15 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED] located [REDACTED] kilometres from [REDACTED] he fled. He states that they took some of his belongings, that his administrative papers were lost and that they ate his chicken. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁴

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 13 January and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁵

Claim to victim status

⁵³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx37; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 351 to 352.

⁵⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx37, pages 4 to 5.

⁵⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx38; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 353 to 354.

The applicant claims that when the Banyamulengués arrived in the village of [REDACTED] located [REDACTED] kilometres away from [REDACTED] which they occupied from 13 January to 15 March 2003, the applicant fled. She states that while she was away, they ate her goat. As a result of the alleged events the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁶

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 13 January and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that between 13 January and 15 March 2003, the Banyamulengués, who were based in [REDACTED] at the end of the month of November 2002, advanced and established their base in the village of [REDACTED] located [REDACTED] kilometres away from [REDACTED] in order to take the domesticated animals. She states that she was in the crop field when they arrived in her house. She states that some of them lived in her house and pillaged her

⁵⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx38, pages 4 to 5.

⁵⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx39; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 355 to 356.

belongings and her livestock. She lists her loss. 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.

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 13 January and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 27 December 2002, while he was the [REDACTED] [REDACTED] in [REDACTED] he fled at the beginning of the hostilities with a large amount of money in his pocket. He states that on the road to the fields in the [REDACTED] area, he ran into three Banyamulengués patrolling the area who searched him, took the money and slapped him. He states that part of the money was personal and that the other part belonged to the [REDACTED] association. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶⁰

⁵⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx39, pages 4 to 5.

⁵⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx40; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 357 to 358.

⁶⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx40, 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 27 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that towards the end of December 2002, the Banyamulengués burst into the [REDACTED] area and established their base at the [REDACTED] school. He states that early in the morning they started shooting in the air and whenever they met a man they would treat him as a rebel and beat him with rifle butts. He further states that he took refuge in the fields, leaving his belongings behind. He claims that while he was gone, his belongings were pillaged. He adds that the events occurred between 28 December 2002 and 15 March 2003. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶²

Analysis and conclusions

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

⁶¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx41; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 359 to 360.

⁶² ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx41, 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 between 28 December 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶³

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 13 January 2003, the Banyamulengués attacked the village of [REDACTED] [REDACTED] kilometres away from [REDACTED] because they noticed an excess of domesticated animals. He states that he was a pig breeder and when he fled, he had to leave his pigpen and other belongings behind. He states that they pillaged his pigs and his two goats. The applicant states that the events occurred between 13 January and 15 March 2003. The applicant 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-Anx42; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 361 to 362.

⁶⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx42, pages 4 to 5.

accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 13 January and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 23 November 2002, upon arriving in [REDACTED] after taking a trip to [REDACTED] Cameroon, to buy supplies for his shop, he was intercepted by Mr Bemba's Banyamulengués and all of his belongings were pillaged. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶⁶

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that 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 23 November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁷

Claim to victim status

⁶⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx128; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 363 to 364.

⁶⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx128, pages 4 and 5.

⁶⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx129; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 365 to 366.

The applicant claims that on 2 January 2003, he and his family were at their house, located in [REDACTED] when the Banyamulengués arrived and demanded money from them. He states that his mother was already dead at that time. He states that his father was told to undress and when his father refused to be raped they shot him. He appends a death certificate stating that the death of his father occurred on 2 January 2003. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological harm.⁶⁸

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate both the identities of the applicant and his father, as well as the kinship between them.

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 murder of his father by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 2 January 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant gave her consent for the application to be introduced on her behalf by her father.

It is stated that while the applicant's husband was absent, on 2 January 2003, the applicant and her children were at her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men came and searched her house. It is

⁶⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx129, pages 4 to 5 and 11.

⁶⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx133; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 367 to 368.

stated that when they did not find anything of value, they proceeded to badly beat her before four of the men raped her one after the other. It is stated that the applicant has not heard from her husband ever since, and is only able to live and function due to the help she receives from her parents. A medical document which certifies that the applicant is HIV positive is appended to the application. As a result of the alleged events, it is claimed that the applicant suffered physical and psychological harm.⁷⁰

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate both the identities of the applicant and her father, who is acting on her behalf, as well as the kinship between them.

Having considered the application as a whole, 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 her rape by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on 2 January 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between the end of November 2002 and 18 March 2003, more than ten Banyamulengués who were speaking Lingala came to her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. She further states that three of them

⁷⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx133, pages 4 to 5.

⁷¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx167; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 369 to 370.

raped her one after the other and proceeded to pillage her house. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical, psychological and material harm.⁷²

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 (from November 2002 until 18 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 as of November 2002 and until 15 March 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 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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷³

Claim to victim status

⁷² ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx167, pages 4 to 5 and 8 to 9.

⁷³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx168; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 371 to 372.

The applicant states that on 25 November 2002, the Banyamulengués came to the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. She further states that she heard gunshots, saw the MLC soldiers killing a young person, and subsequently fled to the fields. She asserts that upon her return, she found 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.⁷⁴

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that 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 November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between the end of November 2002 and 15 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués came to the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] she was working in the fields. She states that they stayed in [REDACTED] for four months and that only the luggage she had with her in the field was not pillaged. She

⁷⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx168, pages 4 to 5.

⁷⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx169; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 373 to 374.

adds that her belongings and livestock were pillaged. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷⁶

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that 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 the end of November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 1 December 2002, he was in the bush hunting when he heard heavy weapons. He states that, two days later, he was informed that the Banyamulengués had come to [REDACTED] and he fled to the fields where he joined his family. He also asserts that upon his return, on 15 March 2003, he found 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.⁷⁸

Analysis and conclusions

⁷⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx169, pages 4 to 5.

⁷⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx170; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 375 to 376.

⁷⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx170, 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 1 December 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between the end of November 2002 and 15 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED] he fled from his house to the fields together with his wife. He further states that upon his return, he found 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.⁸⁰

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber notes a discrepancy of one month between the date of birth as appearing in the application form and on 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 filing

⁷⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx171; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 377 to 378.

⁸⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx171, pages 4 to 5.

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] on an unspecified date between the end of November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that during the first week of January 2003, when the Banyamulengués arrived, she fled from her house, located in [REDACTED] to take refuge in the bush. She states that they 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.⁸²

Analysis and conclusions

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

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

⁸¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx172; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 379 to 380.

⁸² ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx172, 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 January 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between 13 January and 15 March 2003, when she heard that the Banyamulengués were coming to her village of [REDACTED] she hid her belongings outside the village. She further states that the soldiers found her belongings and pillaged them. She 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, 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 13 January and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸⁵

Claim to victim status

⁸³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx174; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 383 to 384.

⁸⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx174, pages 4 to 5.

⁸⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx175; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 385 to 386.

The applicant states that in 2003, two weeks after New Year and until 15 March 2003, when she heard that the Banyamulengués were coming to her village of [REDACTED] she tried to take as many belongings as she could with her and fled to the fields. She further states that upon her return, she found that the rest of her belongings and her livestock had been pillaged. 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 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 2003 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that at the end of November 2002, when the Banyamulengués invaded [REDACTED] he was in the fields and decided not to go back to his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. He states that the Banyamulengués ate his livestock and pillaged his belongings. He adds that Mr

⁸⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx175, pages 4 to 5.

⁸⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx176; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 387 to 388.

Bemba's soldiers used his house as a toilet and killed people in it. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁸⁸

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that 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 November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that at the end of November 2002, when the Banyamulengués invaded [REDACTED] she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] together with her husband and children. She further states that they pillaged her house and her livestock in her absence. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁹⁰

Analysis and conclusions

⁸⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx176, pages 4 to 5.

⁸⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx177; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 389 to 390.

⁹⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx177, 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 November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁹¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in early January 2003, upon the Banyamulengués' arrival to her village, [REDACTED] she fled to the bush, together with her children. She states that upon her return, she found that her house and livestock had been pillaged. She adds that they stayed for a few months and were there until 15 March 2003. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁹²

Analysis and conclusions

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

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

⁹¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx178; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 391 to 392.

⁹² ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx178, 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 between January 2003 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁹³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between January and mid-March 2003, she was away from her house when the Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED]. She further states that upon her return, she found 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.⁹⁴

Analysis and conclusions

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

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

Applicant [REDACTED]⁹⁵

⁹³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx179; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 393 to 394.

⁹⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx179, pages 4 to 5.

⁹⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx180; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 395 to 396.

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in January 2003, two days after New Year, when she heard that the Banyamulengués had arrived at her village of [REDACTED] she stayed with her cousin in [REDACTED] for two weeks and then fled to the bush. She adds they established their base there for two months and only left on 15 March 2003. She states that upon her return to her house, 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.⁹⁶

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 January 2003 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁹⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between 3 January and 15 March 2003, she was forced by the Banyamulengués to leave her house, located in [REDACTED] and upon her return, she discovered that her belongings and livestock had been pillaged. The

⁹⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx180, pages 4 to 5.

⁹⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx181; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 397 to 398.

applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁹⁸

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 3 January 2003 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁹⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between January 2002 and 15 March 2003, the Banyamulengués occupied his house, located in [REDACTED] and pillaged his belongings and livestock. He states that when he fled to the bush, they followed him and severely beat him to the point where his left arm was broken. He states that they took the money he was carrying for the church as well as his own money. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical and material harm.¹⁰⁰

Analysis and conclusions

⁹⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx181, pages 4 to 5.

⁹⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx182; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 399 to 400.

¹⁰⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx182, pages 4 to 5 and 10.

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

The Chamber notes that the date provided by the applicant (from January 2002 to 15 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 as of January 2003, the Chamber is of the view that the failure to provide a precise date should not serve to exclude the applicant and that the starting date given by the applicant (January 2002) might be the result of inadvertent error in filing in the form. 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 January 2003 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁰¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between November 2002 and 15 March 2003, he fled his house, located in [REDACTED] to hide in the bush following rumours that the Banyamulengués were cannibals. He states that his belongings were pillaged in his absence. The applicant lists his loss. Further, he states that he was severely

¹⁰¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx183; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 401 to 402.

wounded by a grenade on his chin and his left shoulder on 18 December 2002. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical and material harm.¹⁰²

Analysis and conclusions

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

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

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁰³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between 13 January and 15 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED] during two months, he fled to the bush. He states that upon his return, he found that his belongings had been pillaged and his livestock had been eaten. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁰⁴

Analysis and conclusions

¹⁰² ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx183, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁰³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx184; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 403 to 404.

¹⁰⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx184, pages 4 to 5.

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

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 13 January 2003 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁰⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, when Mr Bemba's Banyamulengués took control over [REDACTED] he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] and hid in the bush with some of his belongings. He states that upon his return, he discovered that the belongings he had left behind and his livestock had been pillaged. The applicant lists his 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 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

¹⁰⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx185; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 405 to 406.

¹⁰⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx185, 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 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁰⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] and during that time, the Banyamulengués pillaged 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.¹⁰⁸

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the 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 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

¹⁰⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx186; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 407 to 408.

¹⁰⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx186, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁰⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in January 2003, she fled from her house, located in [REDACTED]. She states that the Banyamulengués pillaged some of her belongings. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹¹⁰

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that 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 January 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹¹¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in the beginning of January 2003, while he was in the fields, Mr Bemba's Banyamulengués pillaged his clothes in his house, located in [REDACTED]. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹¹²

¹⁰⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx187; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 409 to 410.

¹¹⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx187, pages 4 to 5.

¹¹¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx188; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 411 to 412.

¹¹² ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx188, 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 in January 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹¹³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between January and March 2003, she fled from her house, located in [REDACTED] and hid in the bush at which time Mr Bemba's armed Banyamulengués, who invaded the village and were shooting in the air, pillaged her belongings and her livestock. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹¹⁴

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber notes that the date provided by the applicant (between January 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

¹¹³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx189; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 413 to 414.

¹¹⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx189, pages 4 to 5.

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 January 2003 and until 15 March 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 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 January 2003 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹¹⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that after New Year, in January 2003, whilst she was in the fields, armed Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED] and the village of [REDACTED] where she lived, told people to leave and pillaged her belongings and her livestock. She states that they stayed until 15 March 2003. 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.

¹¹⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx190; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 415 to 416.

¹¹⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx190, 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 January 2003 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹¹⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between January and 15 March 2003, he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area, next to [REDACTED] and hid in the fields at which time the assailants from the Congo pillaged some of his belongings and his goats. 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, 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 January 2003 and 15 March 2003.

¹¹⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx191; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 417 to 418.

¹¹⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx191, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹¹⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 13 January 2003, the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED] shot in the air and demanded that people leave. He states that he fled and that they pillaged his belongings and livestock. He adds that they left by 15 March 2003. 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 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 13 January 2003 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹²¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between January and March 2003, she was in the fields when the Banyamulengués invaded [REDACTED] causing everyone to flee,

¹¹⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx192; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 419 to 420.

¹²⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx192, pages 4 to 5.

¹²¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx193; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 421 to 422.

including her husband and children who joined her in the fields. According to the applicant, the men pillaged her belongings and her livestock. She states that she only returned to her home after the patriotic surge. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹²²

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber notes that the date provided by the applicant (between January 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 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 January 2003 and until 15 March 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 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 January 2003 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹²³

¹²² ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx193, pages 4 to 5.

¹²³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx194; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 423 to 424.

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between 13 January 2003 and 15 March 2003, Mr Bemba's men arrived in [REDACTED] forcing the inhabitants to flee. She states that they pillaged her belongings and livestock. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹²⁴

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that 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 13 January 2003 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹²⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between the beginning of January and 15 March 2003, as Mr Bemba's men were in the centre of [REDACTED] she managed to move most of her belongings from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area, to the fields. Despite her efforts, she claims that some of the belongings she had left behind and her

¹²⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx194, pages 4 to 5.

¹²⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx195; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 425 to 426.

livestock were pillaged. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹²⁶

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that 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 January 2003 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹²⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between 13 January and 15 March 2003, while the Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED] she fled from her house to the bush, leaving her belongings behind. She states that the Banyamulengués came to her house and pillaged some of her belongings, which she lists. 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-Anx195, pages 4 to 5.

¹²⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx196; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 427 to 428.

¹²⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx196, 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 13 January 2003 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹²⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that the events occurred between 13 January and 15 March 2003 in [REDACTED]. He states that he was in his house when the Banyamulengués arrived in four vehicles and stopped in front of his shop. He states that his father told him to stay away from the shop to avoid being killed and that shortly after, the chief of the Banyamulengués ordered everyone to evacuate, at which time the applicant fled. He states that his shop was pillaged after he fled. 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.¹³⁰

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

¹²⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx197; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 429 to 430.

¹³⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx197, pages 4 to 5 and 8 to 9.

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 13 January 2003 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹³¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, while he was a merchant at the [REDACTED] [REDACTED] he was forced to take refuge in the bush while the Banyamulengués occupied the area. He states that all of his merchandise from his shop as well as the belongings which were in his house were 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.¹³²

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 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

¹³¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx198; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 431 to 432.

¹³² ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx198, pages 4 to 5 and 8 to 9.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹³³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between January and 15 March 2003, the Banyamulengués occupied the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] and were shooting in the air and killing animals. He states that he fled from his house and took refuge in the house of the *chef du village*, who told everyone to evacuate the area. He claims that everyone took refuge in the bush, during which time his house was ransacked and his belongings and livestock were pillaged. The applicant lists his loss. 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, 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 January 2003 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹³⁵

¹³³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx199; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 433 to 434.

¹³⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx199, pages 4 to 5.

¹³⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx200; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 435 to 436.

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that two days after the New Year in 2003, the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED] and told everyone to evacuate the village. He states that he went to the fields with his family, at which time his livestock and belongings were pillaged. The applicant lists his loss. He adds that the events lasted until 15 March 2003. 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, 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 January 2003 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹³⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that between January 2003 and 15 March 2003, the Banyamulengués set up their base in [REDACTED] located [REDACTED] kilometres away from [REDACTED]. She states that she took refuge in the bush. She further states that, during her absence, they pillaged parts of her belongings. The applicant lists her

¹³⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx200, pages 4 to 5.

¹³⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx201; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 437 to 438.

loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹³⁸

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that 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 January 2003 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹³⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that between 13 January and 15 March 2003 the military men of Mr Bemba occupied [REDACTED] located [REDACTED] kilometres from [REDACTED]. She states that she took refuge in another village for two months. She also states that due to the events that took place during this time, her belongings and livestock went missing. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁴⁰

Analysis and conclusions

¹³⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx201, pages 4 to 5.

¹³⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx202; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 439 to 440.

¹⁴⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx202, 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 13 January 2003 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁴¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that Mr Bemba's Banyamulengués occupied the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] between two days after the New Year celebration of 2003 until 15 March 2003. The applicant states that he had spent a night in the fields and heard the sounds of weapons when the Banyamulengués arrived. He states that his wives and children soon joined him in order to take refuge in the fields altogether. The applicant states that, during his absence, his belongings and livestock were pillaged. 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.

¹⁴¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx203; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 441 to 442.

¹⁴² ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx203, 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] [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 2 January 2003 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁴³

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that between the first two weeks of January 2003 and 15 March 2003, Mr Bemba's men, who were speaking Lingala, came to [REDACTED] located [REDACTED] kilometres away from [REDACTED]. The applicant states that he was in the fields at that time and that they pillaged his livestock. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁴⁴

Analysis and conclusions

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

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

¹⁴³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx204; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 443 to 444.

¹⁴⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx204, pages 4 to 5.

Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between the first two weeks of January 2003 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁴⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that Mr Bemba's men took control of [REDACTED] located [REDACTED] kilometres away from [REDACTED] between 13 January and 15 March 2003. He states that everyone in the village was forced to flee. He adds that, in his absence, the men took his belongings and livestock. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁴⁶

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 13 January and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁴⁷

¹⁴⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx205; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 445 to 446.

¹⁴⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx205, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁴⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx206; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 447 to 448.

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men came to the village of [REDACTED] located [REDACTED] kilometres from [REDACTED] between 13 January and 15 March 2003. The applicant states that hundreds of men and women arrived in four vehicles, starting to shoot into the air and demanding that everyone leave. The applicant states that he fled, leaving his belongings behind. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁴⁸

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 13 January and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁴⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that between 13 January and 15 March 2003, the Banyamulengués came to his village of [REDACTED] located [REDACTED] kilometres from [REDACTED]. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués ate his livestock

¹⁴⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx206, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁴⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx207; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 449 to 450.

but did not pillage any other belongings. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁵⁰

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 13 January and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁵¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that between 13 January and 15 March 2003, he fled to the fields with a lot of his belongings when the Banyamulengués came to his village of [REDACTED] located [REDACTED] kilometres on the road to [REDACTED]. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués took his livestock, which he had left behind. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁵²

Analysis and conclusions

¹⁵⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx207, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁵¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx208; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 451 to 452.

¹⁵² ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx208, pages 4 to 5.

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

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 13 January and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁵³

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that the militia men occupied [REDACTED] between 3 January and 15 March 2003. The applicant states that he was hunting at that time and that he stayed in the fields together with his family, who joined him there. He claims that, during his absence, the Banyamulengués pillaged all of his belongings and livestock. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁵⁴

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

¹⁵³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx209; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 453 to 454.

¹⁵⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx209, 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 3 January and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁵⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that between 3 January and 15 March 2003, the Banyamulengués, who consisted of men and women and wore uniform, occupied her village of [REDACTED] located [REDACTED] kilometres away from [REDACTED]. The applicant states that they told all inhabitants to leave the village, which she did. She states that, during her absence, they pillaged her belongings and livestock. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁵⁶

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 3 January and 15 March 2003.

¹⁵⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx210; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 455 to 456.

¹⁵⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx210, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁵⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 3 January 2003, the MLC troops, firing their heavy weapons, invaded her village of [REDACTED] located [REDACTED] kilometres away from [REDACTED]. She states that they occupied the village until 15 March 2003 and that she did not enter the village during the occupation. She claims that, during her absence, her belongings were pillaged. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁵⁸

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 3 January and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁵⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that at the end of November 2002, Jean Pierre Bemba's MLC troops took control of [REDACTED]. She states that they occupied her village of [REDACTED].

¹⁵⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx211; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 457 to 458.

¹⁵⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx211, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁵⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx212; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 459 to 460.

██████ located █████ kilometres away from █████ between 3 January and 15 March 2003. She claims that the soldiers did not want the inhabitants to stay in the village so everyone, including the applicant, fled to the bush. She further states that, during her absence, her belongings and livestock were pillaged. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁶⁰

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 █████ █████ on an unspecified date between 3 January and 15 March 2003.

Applicant █████¹⁶¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that at the beginning of the month of January 2003, the Banyamulengués took over his village of █████ He states that whilst he was at the market, three Banyamulengués searched him and pillaged his money. The applicant alleges that they also fired shots into the air, and stole his belongings and livestock. He adds that they beat him with their riffles and that their chief

¹⁶⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx212, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁶¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx213; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 461 to 462.

told the population to leave. The applicant lists his loss. He adds that the events happened between 3 January 2003 and 15 March 2003. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁶²

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 3 January and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁶³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between January and 15 March 2003, the MLC invaded her village of [REDACTED]. She states that when the soldiers arrived they wanted everyone to leave the village and she fled to the fields. She claims that during her absence, the soldiers pillaged her belongings. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁶⁴

Analysis and conclusions

¹⁶² ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx213, pages 4 to 5 and 8 to 9.

¹⁶³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx214; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 463 to 464.

¹⁶⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx214, 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 January 2003 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁶⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that between the beginning of January and the mid-March 2003, the Banyamulengués controlled her village of [REDACTED]. She states that upon their arrival, she fled with her son. She adds that she lost her belongings. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁶⁶

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber notes 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-

¹⁶⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx215; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 465 to 466.

¹⁶⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx215, pages 4 to 5.

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

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁶⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, armed men of the DRC occupied [REDACTED] and he had to evacuate his family to the bush. The applicant states that he first stayed in his house, but fled three days later and that, during his absence, his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] was pillaged. The applicant further states that on 10 March 2003, he was inside his house to sleep when the attackers came, asked him to leave the house, blinded him with a torch and shot at him, injuring him in the shoulder and in his right arm, leaving him disabled. The applicant appends a document in which he lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical, psychological and material harm.¹⁶⁸

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 his attempted murder and the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]

¹⁶⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx216; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 467 to 468.

¹⁶⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx216, pages 4 to 5 and 9 to 12.

respectively on 10 March 2003 and on an unspecified date between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁶⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, the Banyamulengués occupied the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. He states that he took refuge and, upon his return, 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.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 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 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁷¹

Claim to victim status

¹⁶⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx217; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 469 to 470.

¹⁷⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx217, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁷¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx218; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 471 to 472.

The applicant claims that on 24 and 25 November 2002, the Banyamulengués entered the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. The applicant states that the events lasted until 15 March 2003. The applicant states that she took refuge and, upon her return, discovered that her belongings were missing. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events the applicant claims to have suffered 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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 24 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁷³

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 25 November 2002, when the Banyamulengués invaded [REDACTED] he was in [REDACTED]. The applicant states that he decided to return to [REDACTED] when he heard about the invasion and that upon his return to the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] he was intercepted by the Banyamulengués who stole his savings. He claims that when he returned to his

¹⁷² ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx218, pages 4 to 6.

¹⁷³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx219; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 473 to 474.

house, he found that his property had been pillaged. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 25 November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁷⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 29 November 2002, four Banyamulengués came to her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] and raped her one after the other. She states that she was five months pregnant at that time and had a miscarriage two days after the rape. She states that she fled to the bush afterwards. She claims that the Banyamulengués took her belongings. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical, psychological and material harm.¹⁷⁶

¹⁷⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx219, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁷⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx220; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 475 to 476.

¹⁷⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx220, pages 4 to 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 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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on 29 November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁷⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that between November 2002 and March 2003 the Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED]. She states that she heard them firing heaving weapons and took refuge, abandoning her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. She states that they took her belongings. The applicant lists her 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 (November 2002 to March 2003) is broad and, as such, might fall outside the temporal scope of the

¹⁷⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx221; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 477 to 478.

¹⁷⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx221, pages 4 to 6.

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 25 November 2002 and until 15 March 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 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 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁷⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 25 November 2002, she had just given birth to twins when the war started in [REDACTED]. The applicant states that she left her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] and took refuge in the bush. Upon her return, she discovered that her belongings were missing. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁸⁰

Analysis and conclusions

¹⁷⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx222; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 479 to 480.

¹⁸⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx222, 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 25 November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁸¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that from 25 November 2002 to 15 March 2003, the Banyamulengués waged war in [REDACTED]. She claims that, at the time, she was in Bangui and had left her children in the house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. Upon her return, she found 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.¹⁸²

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

¹⁸¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx223; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 481 to 482.

¹⁸² ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx223, 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 between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁸³

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 28 November 2002, he worked as a driver in [REDACTED] and returned from a trip. He states that the MLC elements, who belonged to Jean-Pierre Bemba and spoke Lingala, pillaged his belongings in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. He states that these events took place between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003. 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 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 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

¹⁸³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx224; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 483 to 484.

¹⁸⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx224, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁸⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that in November 2002, the Banyamulengués invaded the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. He states that the events lasted from 25 November 2002 to 15 March 2003. He claims that he fled to the fields and that upon his return, he noticed that his personal belongings and livestock were missing. The applicant lists his 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 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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁸⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that between November 2002 and 15 March 2003, the Banyamulengués, who spoke Lingala, occupied the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]

¹⁸⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx225; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 485 to 486.

¹⁸⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx225, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁸⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx226; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 487 to 488.

She states that they pillaged her belongings and livestock. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁸⁸

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that 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 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁸⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that between November 2002 and 15 March 2003, the Banyamulengués, who were speaking Lingala, set up their base in [REDACTED]. He states that they turned his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] into a base. He claims that he fled to the fields and that, upon his return in April 2003, he 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.¹⁹⁰

¹⁸⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx226, pages 4 to 5.

¹⁸⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx227; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 489 to 490.

¹⁹⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx227, 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 between November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁹¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that between November 2002 and 15 March 2003, the Banyamulengués, who were coming from the DRC and who only spoke Lingala, waged war in [REDACTED]. He states that he had left his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] two days before the war broke out and that upon his return, he found 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.¹⁹²

Analysis and conclusions

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

¹⁹¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx228; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 491 to 492.

¹⁹² ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx228, 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 between November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁹³

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, he abandoned his house and his belongings, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. He further claims that in November 2002, he was in the [REDACTED] area and he fled to the bush where he stayed until General Bozizé came to power. According to the applicant, his belongings and livestock were pillaged during his absence. He lists the loss in an appended document. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.¹⁹⁴

Analysis and conclusions

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

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

¹⁹³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx229; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 493 to 494.

¹⁹⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx229, pages 4 to 5 and 10.

Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁹⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 25 November 2002, he heard the fire of weapons and received the information that cannibals from the Congo were approaching. He states that on 2 December 2002, twenty Banyamulengués came to his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] and took his mother and her three month old baby hostage and started beating them. He adds that his baby brother died three months later and he appends a death certificate confirming its death caused by the beatings by the Banyamulengués. Furthermore, the applicant states that he took refuge in the *sous préfecture* of Lobaye and that upon his return on 25 March 2003, he discovered that his belongings and livestock had been pillaged. He lists his loss. The applicant claims that the events took place in [REDACTED] between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.¹⁹⁶

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate both the identities of the applicant and his brother, as well as the kinship between them. 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

¹⁹⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx230; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 495 to 496.

¹⁹⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx230, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the murder of his brother and the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] respectively on 2 December 2002 and on an unspecified date between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁹⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that between November 2002 and 15 March 2003, the Banyamulengués pillaged her belongings in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and 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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

¹⁹⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx231; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 497 to 498.

¹⁹⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx231, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]¹⁹⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 24 November 2002, the rebels of Mr Bozizé arrived and on 25 November 2002, the war started. He states that he consequently fled his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] and took refuge in the fields. He states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's cannibal assailants, who were speaking Lingala, pillaged his belongings and livestock. He lists his loss. The applicant states that the events took place in [REDACTED] between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003. 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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁰¹

Claim to victim status

¹⁹⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx232; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 499 to 500.

²⁰⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx232, pages 4 to 6 and 9.

²⁰¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx233; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 501 to 502.

The applicant claims that in November 2002, the Banyamulengués set up their base in [REDACTED] after the war. He states that he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] with his children to take refuge in the fields and that upon their return on 18 March 2003, he discovered that his belongings and livestock had been pillaged. He lists his loss and adds that the events took place in [REDACTED] between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁰²

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber notes that the date of birth as appearing in 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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁰³

Claim to victim status

²⁰² ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx233, pages 4 to 6.

²⁰³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx234; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 503 to 504.

The applicant claims that on 25 November 2002, there was a war in [REDACTED] and he was informed that illiterate and drugged cannibals were arriving from the Congo. He states that he took refuge in the bush, leaving his belongings in his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. He claims that upon his return, he noticed that the Banyamulengués had pillaged his belongings and livestock. He lists his loss. He further states that the events took place in [REDACTED] between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁰⁴

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber 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 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁰⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 10 March 2003, the Banyamulengués developed a plan to enter his compound, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. He states that they entered his compound and pillaged his belongings until 15 March 2003.

²⁰⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx234, pages 4 to 5.

²⁰⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx235; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 505 to 506.

The applicant lists his 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 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 10 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁰⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, the Banyamulengués set up a military base in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. The applicant states that he abandoned his house and fled to the bush. He claims that upon his return on 17 March 2003, he found that his belongings had been taken. He appends a document in which he lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁰⁸

Analysis and conclusions

²⁰⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx235, pages 4 to 5.

²⁰⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx236; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 507 to 508.

²⁰⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx236, pages 4 to 6.

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 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁰⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that between the 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, her belongings were pillaged by Jean-Pierre Bemba's men. She further states that she was going to the fields when she met eight Banyamulengués in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. She claims that the soldiers beat her before pillaging her belongings and livestock. She appends a document in which she 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 she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis

²⁰⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx237; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 509 to 510.

²¹⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx237, pages 4 to 6.

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 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²¹¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant is deceased and the application is introduced on his behalf by his sister.

It is stated that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, the Banyamulengués came to the applicant's house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] and started beating and torturing the applicant, who died a month later. It is further stated that the soldiers pillaged the house. The applicant's loss is listed. As a result of the alleged events, it is claimed that the applicant suffered physical and material harm.²¹²

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate both the identities of the applicant and his sister, who is acting on his behalf, as well as the kinship between them.

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

²¹¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx238; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 511 to 512.

²¹² ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx238, pages 4 to 5.

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 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²¹³

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that approximately on 11 December 2002, when the MLC soldiers of Jean-Pierre Bemba came to his compound, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] to pillage his car, he fled to the bush. He states that he was a driver for the Banyamulengués. He states that upon his return after the *sursaut patriotique*, he found that his house and livestock had been pillaged. The applicant appends a document in which he lists his loss. He states that the events lasted until 15 March 2003. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material loss.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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 11 December 2002 and 15 March 2003.

²¹³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx239; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 513 to 514.

²¹⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx239, pages 4 to 5, 8 to 9 and 11.

Applicant [REDACTED]²¹⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that between December 2002 and 15 March 2003, Jean-Pierre Bemba's soldiers, who were speaking Lingala, attacked him in [REDACTED] located [REDACTED] kilometres away from [REDACTED]. He states that the Banyamulengués harassed him and wanted to kill him and shot at him before pillaging his house and livestock. He 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.

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 his attempted murder and the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between December 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²¹⁷

Claim to victim status

²¹⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx240; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 515 to 516.

²¹⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx240, pages 4 to 5.

²¹⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx241; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 517 to 518.

The applicant claims that in November 2002, Jean-Pierre Bemba's soldiers, who were speaking Lingala and firing their weapons, invaded the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. He states that he fled to the bush and that upon his return he discovered that his belongings and livestock were gone. He lists his loss. He claims that the events took place between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003. 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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²¹⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that between 22 December 2002 and 15 March 2003, Jean-Pierre Bemba's soldiers, who were speaking Lingala, invaded the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. The applicant states that she visited her uncle in [REDACTED] at that time. She states that upon her return, she discovered that her belongings and

²¹⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx241, pages 4 to 5.

²¹⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx242; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 519 to 520.

livestock were gone. She lists her loss. 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 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 22 December 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²²¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 22 December 2002, two of Jean-Pierre Bemba's armed men, who were speaking Lingala, came to his compound, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. The applicant states that they asked him for money before beating him with their weapons and shooting him in the leg, leaving him disabled until today. He states that they also pillaged his house. The applicant appends a document in which he lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical, psychological and material harm.²²²

²²⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx242, pages 4 to 5.

²²¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx243; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 521 to 522.

²²² ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx243, pages 4 to 5 and 13 to 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 his attempted murder and the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on 22 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]²²³

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 25 November 2002, the Banyamulengués, who only spoke Lingala, arrived in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. The applicant states that she was in the bush together with her ill daughter where she stayed until 25 March 2003. She states that upon her return, she discovered that her belongings had been pillaged. She lists her loss. She claims that the events took place between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003. 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.

²²³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx244; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 523 to 524.

²²⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx244, 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 between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²²⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués, who were speaking Lingala, occupied [REDACTED]. The applicant states that she stayed in the fields and upon her return, she discovered that her belongings had been pillaged from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. She lists her 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.

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-

²²⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx245; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 525 to 526.

²²⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx245, pages 4 to 5.

Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²²⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, two Banyamulengués, who only spoke Lingala and were cannibals, entered his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] causing him to flee to the bush. He states 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 material harm.²²⁸

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 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²²⁹

²²⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx246; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 527 to 528.

²²⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx246, pages 4 to 5.

²²⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx247; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 529 to 530.

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that in November 2002, when the Banyamulengués invaded [REDACTED] and went door to door to look for domesticated animals, she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] to the bush, where she stayed for two months. She states that upon her return, after 15 March 2003, she discovered 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.²³⁰

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 between November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²³¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, the Banyamulengués set up a base in [REDACTED]. She states that she fled her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] to take refuge in the bush. She adds

²³⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx247, pages 4 to 5.

²³¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx248; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 531 to 532.

that at one point she tried to return to her house but she and her husband encountered some Banyamulengués and were beaten with a gun and her husband died. She states that upon her return in March 2003, she discovered that her belongings were gone. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.²³²

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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²³³

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that in November 2002, she heard the firing of heavy weapons in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] and fled to the bush. The applicant states that while she was fleeing, she was beaten by Banyamulengués with their weapons. She states that upon her return in March 2003, her

²³² ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx248, pages 4 to 5.

²³³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx249; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 533 to 534.

belongings were gone. The applicant lists her loss. She claims that the events took place between November 2002 and 15 March 2003. 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 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 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²³⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that around 24 or 25 November 2002, when the Banyamulengués and other rebels were firing their heavy weapons in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] her neighbours told her that cannibals were coming from the other side of the river. She states that she fled to the fields and that upon her return, she discovered that her belongings had been pillaged. She appends a document in which she lists her loss. She further states that the events

²³⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx249, pages 4 to 5.

²³⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx250; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 535 to 536.

took place between November 2002 and 15 March 2003. 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 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 24 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²³⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that from 25 November 2002 to 15 March 2003, the Banyamulengués and the rebels were firing their heavy weapons in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. He 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.

²³⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx250, pages 4 to 6.

²³⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx251; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 537 to 538.

²³⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx251, pages 4 to 5.

The Chamber notes that the applicant provides a general description of the events which took place between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003 but does not explicitly state that his belongings were pillaged. 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]²³⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that from November 2002 to 15 March 2003, there was a war between the rebels and the Banyamulengués. She states that she abandoned her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] and upon her return, she found 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.²⁴⁰

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-

²³⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx252; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 539 to 540.

²⁴⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx252, pages 4 to 6.

Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁴¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that when Jean-Pierre Bemba's MLC troops, who spoke Lingala and came from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, arrived in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] in December 2002, he fled to the fields, where he stayed until 15 March 2003. He states that upon his return, he saw 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.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 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 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁴³

²⁴¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx253; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 541 to 542.

²⁴² ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx253, pages 4 to 5 and 9.

²⁴³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx254; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 543 to 544.

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between December 2002 and 15 March 2003, in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] she took refuge in the fields because of the threat of the Banyamulengués being cannibals. She states that they 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.²⁴⁴

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 between December 2002 and 15 March 2003.

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

The applicant states that throughout the war from 2002 until 15 March 2003, Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués were pillaging people's belongings in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. He claims that they pillaged his belongings and

²⁴⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx254, pages 4 to 5.

²⁴⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx255; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 545 to 546.

lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁴⁶

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 (from 2002 until 15 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 as of November 2002 and until 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 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]²⁴⁷

Claim to victim status

²⁴⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx255, pages 4 to 5.

²⁴⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx256; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 547 to 548.

The applicant states that between 2002 and 15 March 2003, the Banyamulengués came to her compound, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. She further states that she fled to take refuge in the fields and that the soldiers set up their base in her compound. She asserts that upon her return, she found that her house has been pillaged. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁴⁸

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber notes that the date provided by the applicant (from 2002 until 15 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 as of November 2002 and until 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 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.

²⁴⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx256, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁴⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between 27 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, the Banyamulengués came to her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. She states that they beat her before raping her and pillaging her house. The applicant adds that she is now paralyzed. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical, psychological and material harm.²⁵⁰

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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 27 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁵¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between November 2002 and 15 March 2003, the Banyamulengués came to the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. She states that they

²⁴⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx257; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 549 to 550.

²⁵⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx257, pages 4 to 5.

²⁵¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx258; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 551 to 552.

pillaged her belongings. She 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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁵³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 25 November 2002, the Banyamulengués invaded [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons. The applicant alleges that he fled to the fields from his home, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. He states that upon his return, he saw that his belongings were missing. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁵⁴

Analysis and conclusions

²⁵² ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx258, pages 4 to 5.

²⁵³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx259; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 553 to 554.

²⁵⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx259, pages 4 to 5.

The Chamber notes that the date of birth as appearing in 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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 25 November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁵⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 24 December 2002, sixteen Banyamulengués came to his house in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. He states that they took his property, beat him, and raped his daughter one after the other in front of him. The applicant claims that two days later, his daughter died. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims physical, psychological and material harm.²⁵⁶

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

²⁵⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx260; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 555 to 556.

²⁵⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx260, pages 4 to 5.

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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on 24 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁵⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 22 December 2002, twelve Banyamulengués entered his compound, in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] asking for money. The applicant alleges that when he did not have any money to give them, they beat him and he had to be hospitalized as a result. He states that they took some belongings from his house. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events the applicant claims 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

²⁵⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx261; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 557 to 558.

²⁵⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx261, 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 22 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁵⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 28 November 2002, the Banyamulengués had invaded the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] causing him to flee to the bush. The applicant alleges 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.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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 28 November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁶¹

Claim to victim status

²⁵⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx262; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 559 to 560.

²⁶⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx262, pages 4 to 5.

²⁶¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx263; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 561 to 562.

The applicant states that on 25 November 2002, when the Banyamulengués set up a base in [REDACTED] he fled to the bush. The applicant alleges that upon his return, he discovered that his house in the [REDACTED] area 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.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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 25 November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁶³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 25 November 2002, he accompanied his sick daughter to the traditional healer in [REDACTED] when he heard that the assailants who were speaking Lingala and who were cannibals had come. The applicant claims that he abandoned his daughter and her mother to flee to the bush. He alleges that when he returned to [REDACTED] he discovered that his belongings had been pillaged. The applicant appends a document in which he lists his loss.

²⁶² ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx263, pages 4 to 5 and 9.

²⁶³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx264; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 563 to 564.

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 25 November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁶⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 25 November 2002, when the Banyamulengués took control over [REDACTED] she fled from the [REDACTED] area to the bush, where she stayed until 15 March 2003. She claims that she heard that the Banyamulengués were assailants from the other side of the river who only spoke Lingala and were cannibals. She states that they pillaged her belongings. She lists the loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁶⁶

Analysis and conclusions

²⁶⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx264, pages 4 to 5 and 9 to 10.

²⁶⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx265; ICC-01/05-01/08-1625-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 565 to 566.

²⁶⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx265, 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 between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁶⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that around 25, 26 and 27 November 2002, when the Banyamulengués set up their base in [REDACTED] she fled to the fields, twenty kilometres away. The applicant alleges that upon her return to the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] in May 2003, she noticed that some of her property had been pillaged. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered 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-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx266; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 567 to 568.

²⁶⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx266, 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 and as of 25 November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁶⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 24 or 25 November 2002, when the Banyamulengués, who were speaking Lingala, arrived in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] he fled to the bush where he stayed until April 2003. He claims that they pillaged his belongings. He lists his loss. 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 24 November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁷¹

Claim to victim status

²⁶⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx267; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 569 to 570.

²⁷⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx267, pages 4 to 5.

²⁷¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx269; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 573 to 574.

The applicant states that in November 2002, the armed Banyamulengués, who allegedly were cannibals, arrived in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] causing her to flee to the bush. She claims that upon her return, she discovered that her belongings had been looted. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁷²

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 November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁷³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in November 2002, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués, who were speaking Lingala, arrived in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] he fled together with his family to the bush. He states that upon his return, he found that his belongings and livestock had been pillaged. The

²⁷² ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx269, pages 4 to 5.

²⁷³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx270; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 575 to 576.

applicant lists his loss. 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 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 November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁷⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in December 2002, Mr Bemba's Banyamulengués broke into her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] and raped her. She claims that they also pillaged her belongings and livestock. The applicant lists her loss. Further, the applicant states that because she is handicapped, she could not flee to the bush. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical, psychological and material harm.²⁷⁶

Analysis and conclusions

²⁷⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx270, pages 4 to 5 and 10 to 11.

²⁷⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx271; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 577 to 578.

²⁷⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx271, 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 her rape and the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date in December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁷⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 25 November 2002, when a war broke out between Mr Bemba's Banyamulengués, who were speaking Lingala, and the rebels, in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] he fled to the fields. He states that upon his return, he found 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.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 he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the

²⁷⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx272; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 579 to 580.

²⁷⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx272, 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 November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁷⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 25 November 2002, when the armed Banyamulengués who were wearing military uniforms and speaking Lingala, arrived in [REDACTED] she fled to the fields. She states that upon her return, she found 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.²⁸⁰

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 25 November 2002.

²⁷⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx273; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 581 to 582.

²⁸⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx273, pages 4 to 5 and 9.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁸¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 26 or 27 November 2002, she was at her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] when the Banyamulengués, who were speaking Lingala, arrived and pillaged her belongings and her livestock. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁸²

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 and as of 26 November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁸³

Claim to victim status

The applicant alleges that on 24 November 2002, upon the arrival of General Bozizé's soldiers, he fled with his family from their house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] to the bush. He states that the day after, some of his family members returned to the house when the Banyamulengués began

²⁸¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx274; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 583 to 584.

²⁸² ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx274, pages 4 to 5.

²⁸³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx275; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 585 to 586.

their attacks in the area. He further claims that a group of six Banyamulengués surrounded his house and demanded that they open the door. He states that when his son opened it, the men began shooting their guns throughout the rooms and pillaged his belongings. He states that once they were done pillaging, they asked his son to come back in the house and shot him in the neck. The applicant appends a death certificate certifying that the death occurred on 25 November 2002. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material.²⁸⁴

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identities of both the applicant and his son, as well as the kinship between them.

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 murder of his son and the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on 24 and 25 November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁸⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués came to the [REDACTED] village, she fled to the fields. The applicant alleges that upon her return to her house, she discovered that she had

²⁸⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx275, pages 9 to 11 and 20 to 24.

²⁸⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx339; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 587 to 588.

lost her belongings and her livestock. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁸⁶

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 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁸⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 5 November 2002, when the Banyamulengués came to [REDACTED] she fled to the fields. The applicant alleges that upon her return, she discovered that she had lost her belongings and her livestock. 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.

²⁸⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx339, pages 4 to 5.

²⁸⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx340; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 589 to 590.

²⁸⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx340, 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 5 November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁸⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 25 November 2002, when the Banyamulengués came to the [REDACTED] area, located at the intersection of the road to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] he fled to the fields. The applicant alleges that upon his return, on 18 March 2003, he discovered that his belongings were lost. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁹⁰

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 (from 25 November 2002 until 18 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 a number of applicants

²⁸⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx341; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 591 to 592.

²⁹⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx341, pages 4 to 5.

refer to the occupation by the Banyamulengués of the town of [REDACTED] as of November 2002, 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, 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 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁹¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 25 November 2002, armed men from the DRC, who were speaking Lingala, invaded the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons. He alleges that he and his family fled to the fields and when they returned on 17 March 2003, he discovered that all of his belongings and his livestock were pillaged. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁹²

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 (from 25 November 2002 until 17 March 2003) is broad and, as such, might fall outside the temporal

²⁹¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx342; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 593 to 594.

²⁹² ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx342, pages 4 to 5.

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 November 2002, 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, 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 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁹³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 17 December 2002, when he heard that Jean-Pierre Bemba's troops, who were speaking Lingala, headed to his village, [REDACTED] he fled to [REDACTED] with his merchandise in a pushcart. The applicant alleges that when he arrived in [REDACTED] he encountered the Banyamulengués, who took all of his merchandise, beat him and detained him for half a day. The applicant claims that he was then released and fled to the bush before heading to [REDACTED]. He adds that his house in [REDACTED] was destroyed and pillaged. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events the applicant claims to have suffered physical and material harm.²⁹⁴

²⁹³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx343; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 595 to 596.

²⁹⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx343, 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 17 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁹⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states, in the original application, that on 25 or 26 October 2002, when the MLC troops of Jean-Pierre Bemba invaded and occupied [REDACTED] he was forced to flee to the bush. He alleges that his house and his henhouse, located in the [REDACTED] area, were burned down by the MLC soldiers. He lists his loss. However, in the additional statement, he states that towards the end of November 2002, when the assailants took control over [REDACTED] he fled to the bush, leaving everything behind. The applicant claims that there were allegations according to which his property was pillaged before the house was set on fire and that the Banyamulengués ate his 180 chicken. He specifies that upon his return, he found some of his belongings in the area, such as an iron, two armchairs and an empty luggage, which proves that his house was pillaged. He

²⁹⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx344; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 289 to 290.

adds that the soldiers only burned down the house in order to conceal the looting. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.²⁹⁶

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 alleged events occurred on 25 or 26 October 2002. In this respect, the Chamber recalls that according to the Revised Second Amended Document Containing the Charges, which has been accepted by the Chamber,²⁹⁷ the accused is charged with the crimes of murder, rape and pillage committed from “on or about” 26 October 2002 to 15 March 2003. Under these circumstances, the Chamber considers that the application falls under the temporal scope of the present case. However, the Chamber also notes that in the original application, the applicant states that his house was burned down together with all his belongings as well as his henhouse. In the additional statement, on the other hand, he contends that towards the end of November 2002, his 180 chicken were eaten and he found some of his belongings in the area which proves that some of his belongings were pillaged before the house was set on fire. The Chamber is of the view that these inconsistencies related to the alleged crime and date of the events undermine the credibility of the applicant and therefore the application for participation in the proceedings is rejected.

²⁹⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx344, pages 9 to 11, 18 and 21.

²⁹⁷ Decision on the defence application for corrections to the Document Containing the Charges and for the prosecution to file a Second Amended Document Containing the Charges, 20 July 2010, ICC-01/05-01/08-836, paragraphs 84 to 86.

Applicant [REDACTED]²⁹⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicants are deceased and the application is introduced on their behalf by their nephew and cousin respectively.

It is stated that on 13 February 2003, four armed Banyamulengués came to the applicants' house, located in the [REDACTED] area, and shot four times at the applicants. It is stated that one of the applicants was hit in the stomach and the other in the elbow. The person acting on behalf appends two death certificates, according to which the deaths occurred on 13 February 2003. As a result of the alleged events, it is claimed that the applicants suffered physical harm. Furthermore, the person acting on behalf of the applicants claims to have suffered psychological harm.²⁹⁹

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identities of both the applicants and the family member, who is acting on their behalf. In addition, the Chamber considers that kinship is established through a declaration made by the cousin of the person acting on behalf and appended to the application.

Having considered the application as a whole, the Chamber considers that sufficient evidence has been provided to establish *prima facie* that the applicants are a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that they suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely their murder by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on 13

²⁹⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx345; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 291 to 292.

²⁹⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx345, pages 9 to 11 and 23.

February 2003. The Chamber further considers that, overall, the person acting on behalf of the applicants has also 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 murder of his aunt and his cousin by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on 13 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁰⁰

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that from 6 to 10 January and from 13 February to 12 March 2003, the Banyamulengués committed pillage and killed animals in [REDACTED]. He states that the Sarawi troops were the first to attack the town, followed by the Banyamulengués who arrived when one of their bases was attacked by General Bozizé's troops. The applicant appends a document in which he lists and values his loss. He adds that his brother and his sister-in-law were killed. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material and psychological and material harm.³⁰¹

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 brother and his sister-in-law and the kinship between them, only pillage will be considered for the purpose of the present assessment.

³⁰⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx346; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 293 to 294.

³⁰¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx346, pages 9 to 11, 18 to 19.

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 6 January 2003 and 12 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁰²

Claim to victim status

The applicant is a non-governmental organization which has as its mission the education and trainings in favour of the environment and development. The application is introduced by the president of the organization.

It is stated that in December 2002, the Sarawi troops were the first to attack the town of [REDACTED]. It is claimed that following clashes between the Banyamulengués and General Bozizé, the Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED] on 6 January, 13 February and 12 March 2003. According to the person acting on behalf of the organization, the Banyamulengués occupied the association's headquarters and pillaged and destroyed its property. The loss is listed and valued in an appended document. The person action on behalf holds the Congolese and the Chadian rebels responsible for the pillage. As a result of the alleged events, it is claimed that the applicant organisation has suffered material harm.³⁰³

Analysis and conclusions

³⁰² ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx347; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 295 to 296.

³⁰³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx347, pages 9 to 11, 18 to 29.

The Chamber notes a discrepancy of five years 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 and given that the person acting on behalf of the organization provided an explanation for this discrepancy, the Chamber is therefore satisfied that the documents provided sufficiently demonstrate the identity of the person acting on behalf of the organization as well as his *locus standi* to act on its behalf.

Having examined the application as a whole, the Chamber is satisfied that the organization and its belongings fall under the scope of Rule 85(b) of the Rules and that sufficient evidence has been provided to establish *prima facie* that it is a victim under Rule 85(b), on the basis that it suffered direct harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of its property by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 6 January 2003 and 12 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁰⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 18 October 2002, while he was away from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] for a period of two months, he heard that the Banyamulengués had taken control over [REDACTED]. He states that as he was worried for his wife and children, he decided to return to his house on foot through the bush in order to find them. The applicant claims that his property was pillaged. He lists his loss. He states that alleged events occurred from the

³⁰⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx350; ICC-01/05-01/08-1925-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 297 to 298.

end of November 2002 until the end of March 2003. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁰⁵

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 (from the end of November 2002 until the end of 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 a number of applicants refer to the occupation by the Banyamulengués of the town of [REDACTED] as of November 2002, 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, 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 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

o Eighteenth transmission - ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anxs

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁰⁶

³⁰⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1922-Conf-Exp-Anx350, pages 4 to 5.

³⁰⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx81; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 489 to 490.

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 23 November 2002, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] Cameroun, where he had bought merchandise, the vehicle he was travelling in was intercepted by Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués in [REDACTED]. He states that the soldiers pillaged his merchandise, luggage, belongings and money. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁰⁷

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 23 November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁰⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 23 November 2002, on her way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] Cameroon, where she had bought merchandise, she and other passengers were intercepted by Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués in [REDACTED]. She states that the MLC soldiers raped her and pillaged her merchandise and her belongings. She adds that she was infected with HIV and

³⁰⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx81, pages 4 to 5.

³⁰⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx83; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 491 to 492.

that her husband abandoned her. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical, psychological and material harm.³⁰⁹

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 23 November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]³¹⁰

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 23 November 2002, on her way back from [REDACTED] Cameroun, where she had bought merchandise, the vehicle she was travelling in was intercepted by Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués in [REDACTED]. She states that they pillaged her merchandise and belongings and they took her to their base, where three Banyamulengués undressed and raped her. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical, psychological and material harm.³¹¹

Analysis and conclusions

³⁰⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx83, pages 4 to 5.

³¹⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx88; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 493 to 494.

³¹¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx88, 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 her rape and the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 23 November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]³¹²

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 24 November 2002, on his way back to Bangui, the rental vehicle he was using to transport merchandise was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in [REDACTED]. He states that they stole the vehicle and his belongings. The applicant states that one female Banyamulengué undressed him and forced him to sleep with her. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical, psychological and material harm.³¹³

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

³¹² ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx89; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 495 to 496.

³¹³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx89, pages 4 to 5.

accused, namely his rape and the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 24 November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]³¹⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 23 November 2002, on his way back from [REDACTED] Cameroun, to Bangui his truck was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in [REDACTED]. He states that the soldiers pillaged his truck and his merchandise and belongings. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³¹⁵

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 23 November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]³¹⁶

Claim to victim status

³¹⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx96; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 497 to 498.

³¹⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx96, pages 4 to 5.

³¹⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx101; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 499 to 500.

The applicant states that on 23 November 2002, on his way back from [REDACTED] Cameroun, to Bangui he was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in [REDACTED]. According to the applicant, the soldiers pillaged all his merchandise, his luggage and other belongings, which he lists. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³¹⁷

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 23 November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]³¹⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 23 November 2002, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] Cameroun, where he had bought merchandise, the vehicle he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in [REDACTED]. According to the applicant, the soldiers pillaged all his merchandise, his belongings and his money. He further states that they tied him up and beat him and as a result, he lost his eyesight and suffered other injuries. The applicant adds that his wife

³¹⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx101, pages 4 to 5.

³¹⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx103; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 501 to 502.

abandoned him. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical and material harm.³¹⁹

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber notes a discrepancy of five months between the date of birth as appearing in the application form and on the identity card attached thereto. However, given that the remainder of the information provided in the identity card is consistent with the data entered in the application form, as well as the fact that the date of birth as written in the *laissez-passer* attached to the application is identical to the date of birth filled in the application form itself, the Chamber is of the view that this might be the result of inadvertent error in filing 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] on 23 November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]³²⁰

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 13 February 2003, when he heard gunshots, he told his wife and children to flee while he went to find his younger family member who was in the shop. On his way, he claims that he encountered a group of

³¹⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx103, pages 4 to 5 and 10.

³²⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx181; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 503 to 504.

Banyamulengués who ran after him back to his house, located in [REDACTED] where they beat him and pillaged his house. He states that while he was trying to flee, he was shot at and the bullet hit his right eyebrow. The applicant claims that he managed to escape and while doing so, he saw his shop being pillaged. Upon his return, he alleges that his shop had been burned and his house had been destroyed. The applicant appends a document in which he lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical, psychological and material harm.³²¹

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 his attempted murder and the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 13 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³²²

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 8 January 2003, his father fled [REDACTED] in order to move their animals from the pastures. He states that the Banyamulengués followed his father and took some of his cows. When he tried to make the cows escape, the Banyamulengués started shooting around in a disorganised manner

³²¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx181, pages 4 to 5 and 8 to 11.

³²² ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx189; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 505 to 506.

to kill the cattle. The applicant adds that it was under these circumstances that his father was shot. The applicant claims that the remainder of the cattle escaped. He appends a document that lists and values the livestock he lost. The applicant also appends a death certificate indicating that the death of his father occurred on 8 January 2003. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.³²³

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identities of the applicant and his father, as well as the kinship between them.

However, the Chamber notes that the applicant states that the Banyamulengués were collecting some of the cattle and that when his father tried to break up the herd, the cows ran everywhere and the Banyamulengués started shooting in a disorganised manner to kill the cows. The applicant adds that it was under these circumstances that his father was shot. In the absence of any indication that the applicant's father was deliberately shot at, the Chamber is not in a position to determine that a crime falling under the scope of the charges has been committed. Accordingly, the application for participation in the proceedings is rejected.

Applicant [REDACTED]³²⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 23 November 2002, she was travelling with her son, when she encountered the Banyamulengués, near [REDACTED] She further states

³²³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx189, pages 4 to 5 and 11.

³²⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx197; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 409 to 410.

that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged her merchandise and her belongings. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³²⁵

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 23 November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]³²⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 23 November 2002, he was travelling with his mother, when they encountered the Banyamulengués, near [REDACTED]. He further states that his mother was carrying her merchandise between Bangui and [REDACTED] and that he had accompanied her to buy his own goods. He claims that Mr Bemba's men pillaged his merchandise and belongings and he lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³²⁷

Analysis and conclusions

³²⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx197, pages 4 to 5.

³²⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx201; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 411 to 412.

³²⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx201, pages 4 to 5.

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

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that he is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that he suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 23 November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]³²⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 24 November 2002, she was returning from [REDACTED] where she had purchased merchandises, when she came across Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués in [REDACTED] on National Road 1. She states that the Banyamulengués pillaged her belongings. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³²⁹

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 24 November 2002.

³²⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx210; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 413 to 414.

³²⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx210, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]³³⁰

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 23 November 2002, he was travelling with his father to Bangui to receive medical care when they came across Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués in [REDACTED] about [REDACTED] kilometres away from Bangui. He states that they intercepted the car he was travelling in and proceeded to pillage his belongings. He claims that, as a result, he had to walk for one week to reach Bangui and that he almost died due to lack of money and care. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical and material harm.³³¹

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber notes a discrepancy of three years 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, and given that the date of birth as appearing on the birth certificate is consistent with the date of birth written in the application form, the Chamber 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

³³⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx214; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 415 to 416.

³³¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx214, pages 4 to 5.

accused, namely the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 23 November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]³³²

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 23 November 2002, while he was on his way to Bangui to seek medical care for his son and to sell his goods, he was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in [REDACTED] and all his merchandise was pillaged. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³³³

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 23 November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]³³⁴

Claim to victim status

³³² ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx230; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 417 to 418.

³³³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx230, pages 4 to 5.

³³⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx233; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 419 to 420.

The applicant states that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, she was in the fields when the Banyamulengués, who spoke Lingala, arrived in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. She further claims that her belongings were lost. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³³⁵

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 between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³³⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, after hearing the sound of weapons in the [REDACTED] area, she and her parents fled from their house and took refuge in the bush. She states that upon her return one week later, she discovered that her belongings had been pillaged. The applicant further claims that two Banyamulengués, who were speaking Lingala, attacked her and raped her before she was able to return to the bush. She lists her loss. As

³³⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx233, pages 4 to 5.

³³⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx234; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 421 to 422.

a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical, psychological and material harm.³³⁷

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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³³⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, after hearing the sound of weapons, she and her family fled from their house, located in the [REDACTED] area, and took refuge in the fields. The applicant states that upon her return, she discovered that her belongings and livestock were missing. The applicant lists her loss. She also states that Congolese men, who spoke Lingala but did not speak Sango or Arabic, are responsible for the crimes. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³³⁹

Analysis and conclusions

³³⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx234, pages 4 to 5.

³³⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx235; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 423 to 424.

³³⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx235, 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 between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁴⁰

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 25 November 2002, he heard the firing of heavy weapons by Jean-Pierre Bemba's men who were speaking Lingala, and he and his family fled to the fields, [REDACTED] kilometres away from [REDACTED]. The applicant alleges that after they had spent two months in the bush, they returned so his wife could give birth, and discovered that their belongings were no longer in their house, located in the [REDACTED] area. The applicant claims that they then returned to the bush and did not return home again until 18 March 2003. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁴¹

Analysis and conclusions

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

³⁴⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx236; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 425 to 426.

³⁴¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx236, 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 between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁴²

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 25 November 2002, he heard the firing of heavy weapons from Jean-Pierre Bemba's troops in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] and fled to the bush. The applicant alleges that during his second week in the bush he returned to his house and discovered that his belongings and livestock had been pillaged. He states that he then returned to the bush and only came back on 18 March 2003. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁴³

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-

³⁴² ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx237; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 427 to 428.

³⁴³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx237, pages 4 to 5.

Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁴⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant is deceased and the application is introduced on his behalf by his father.

It is stated that in February 2003, the assailants from the DRC were in [REDACTED]. It is alleged that the applicant was killed in February 2003 and that his dead body was later burned by the Congolese rebels. As a result of the alleged events, it is claimed that the applicant has suffered physical harm. Furthermore, the person applying on behalf of the applicant also claims to have suffered psychological harm.³⁴⁵

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate both the identities of the applicant and his father, who is acting on his behalf, as well as the kinship between them.

Having considered the application as a whole, 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 his murder by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date in February 2003. Further, the Chamber considers that, overall, the person acting

³⁴⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx238; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 429 to 430.

³⁴⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx238, pages 4 to 5.

on behalf of 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 murder of his son by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date in February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁴⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that at the end of November 2002, the DRC soldiers attacked the [REDACTED] village of [REDACTED]. He alleges that he fled from his house and that the soldiers spent four months in his house and pillaged his belongings. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁴⁷

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 November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁴⁸

³⁴⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx239; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 431 to 432.

³⁴⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx239, pages 4 to 5.

³⁴⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx240; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 433 to 434.

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that at the end of November 2002, soldiers from the DRC took control of [REDACTED] and he left his house, located in the village of [REDACTED] and fled to the fields. The applicant alleges that the soldiers lived in his house for four months and upon his return, on 16 March 2003, 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.³⁴⁹

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 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁵⁰

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that during the last week of November 2002, the DRC soldiers invaded [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons. The applicant alleges that he and his family left their home, located in the village of [REDACTED] leaving

³⁴⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx240, pages 4 to 5.

³⁵⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx241; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 435 to 436.

their belongings behind, and that upon his return, on 15 March 2003, he discovered that the majority of his belongings had been pillaged. He also claims that the soldiers stayed in his house for four months. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁵¹

Analysis and conclusions

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

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

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁵²

Claim to victim status

³⁵¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx241, pages 4 to 5.

³⁵² ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx242; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 437 to 438.

The applicant states that on 23 January 2003, when the Banyamulengués returned to [REDACTED] they entered his house, located in the village of [REDACTED] and forced everyone to leave the house. The applicant alleges that once he was standing outside, the Banyamulengués pointed their weapons at him and demanded 100,000 CFA. He claims that when he said that he did not have any money, the Banyamulengués shot him in the right foot, causing a severe wound and leaving him disabled. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical harm.³⁵³

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 asked him for money and when he replied that he did not have any money, they shot at his foot. In the absence of any indication that a crime falling under the scope of the charges confirmed against the accused has been committed, the application for participation in the proceedings is rejected.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁵⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in January 2003, when [REDACTED] was attacked by the Banyamulengués, he was working in the cotton fields. The applicant alleges that while they were in [REDACTED] they pillaged all his belongings from his house, located near the [REDACTED] market, and his livestock in the fields. The applicant lists

³⁵³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx242, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

³⁵⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx243; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 439 to 440.

his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁵⁵

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 January 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁵⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between 13 January and 15 March 2003, the DRC soldiers arrived in the village of [REDACTED] and demanded that the inhabitants leave the village immediately. The applicant alleges that he fled to the fields leaving his livestock behind. He states that the Banyamulengués set up their base and that he was intercepted by seven Banyamulengués who stole his money. The applicant lists his pillaged belongings and livestock. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁵⁷

Analysis and conclusions

³⁵⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx243, pages 4 to 5.

³⁵⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx244; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 441 to 442.

³⁵⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx244, 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 13 January and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁵⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between January and 15 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués took control of the area near [REDACTED] he knew they would eventually come to attack his village of [REDACTED]. Consequently, he moved all of his belongings, except his goats and cassava, which were as a result pillaged by the Banyamulengués. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁵⁹

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

³⁵⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx245; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 443 to 444.

³⁵⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx245, pages 4 to 5.

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

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁶⁰

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that from 13 January 2003 to 15 March 2003, Mr Bemba's men came to the village of [REDACTED] and started shooting, so he and his family tried to save their belongings. He states that the assailants lived in his house and pillaged some of his belongings. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁶¹

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 13 January 2003 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁶²

³⁶⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx246; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 445 to 446.

³⁶¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx246, pages 4 to 5.

³⁶² ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx247; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 447 to 448.

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between the two first weeks of January 2003 and 15 March 2003, Mr Bemba's assailants established their base in [REDACTED] and pillaged, stole and killed domestic animals and threatened the population with their weapons. The applicant claims that as a consequence, he decided to move his important belongings away from [REDACTED]. He states that the belongings and livestock he had left behind were pillaged. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁶³

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 January 2003 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁶⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 25 November 2002, when the assailants, who were rebels of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, took control of [REDACTED] for four months, he fled from the village of [REDACTED] leaving all his belongings

³⁶³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx247, pages 4 to 5.

³⁶⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx248; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 449 to 450.

behind. He alleges that upon his return on 16 March 2003, he found that his belongings had been pillaged and that his animals had disappeared. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁶⁵

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 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁶⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between the end of November 2002 and 15 March 2003, she was caterpillar hunting with her husband in the bush when the assailants came to [REDACTED]. She states that she was informed of the situation and decided to stay in the bush until the men from the MLC left. She contends that a week later, upon her return, she found that some of her belongings had been pillaged.

³⁶⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx248, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

³⁶⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx249; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 451 to 452.

She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁶⁷

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 between November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁶⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between 13 January 2003 and 15 March 2003, when the soldiers of the MLC had already invaded [REDACTED] they took control of the village of [REDACTED] and told the population to leave the village. He states that he left his belongings and went to the hospital to take care of patients but he was asked to leave again and he went to the bush. Upon his return, he claims that he found 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.³⁶⁹

³⁶⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx249, pages 4 to 5.

³⁶⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx250; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 453 to 454.

³⁶⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx250, 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], [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 13 January 2003 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁷⁰

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that from 13 January 2003 to 15 March 2003, the soldiers from the Democratic Republic of the Congo took control of the village of [REDACTED]. He states that beforehand, Mr Bemba's men had established their base in [REDACTED]. He declares that when the assailants attacked, he did not have time to take all his belongings and, as a result, they pillaged his livestock and a sum of money which he had left behind. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁷¹

Analysis and conclusions

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

³⁷⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx251; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 455 to 456.

³⁷¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx251, 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 between 13 January 2003 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁷²

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that from 13 January 2003, when the soldiers of Mr Bemba, initially based in [REDACTED] came to [REDACTED] he transported his belongings to the fields and left behind some belongings and livestock that he could not transport. He states that upon his return, he found that his belongings and livestock were gone. He lists his 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 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-

³⁷² ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx252; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 457 to 458.

³⁷³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx252, pages 4 to 5.

Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED], [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 13 January 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁷⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that from 13 January 2003 to 15 March 2003, while the Banyamulengués were in her village of [REDACTED] shooting their guns, she abandoned her belongings and sought refuge in the fields. Upon her return after 15 March 2003, she found that her belongings and livestock had been taken. 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 accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED], [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 13 January 2003 to 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁷⁶

³⁷⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx253; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 459 to 460.

³⁷⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx253, pages 4 to 5.

³⁷⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx254; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 461 to 462.

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between December 2002 and 15 March 2003, he was in the fields when the Banyamulengués set up their base in [REDACTED]. He states that the men ate his livestock and pillaged his belongings. 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 [REDACTED] [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between December 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁷⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that from December 2002 until 15 March 2003, Jean-Pierre Bemba's men set up their base in the village of [REDACTED] because the village was full of animals. The applicant states that he was surprised to see men in uniforms shooting rockets, so he fled and crossed the [REDACTED] River to seek refuge. He states that since he could not take any of his belongings with him, they were pillaged,

³⁷⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx254, pages 4 to 5.

³⁷⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx255; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 463 to 464.

as well as his livestock. 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 [REDACTED] [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between December 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁸⁰

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between December 2002 and 15 March 2003, he was hunting and fishing in the bush when the Banyamulengués set up their base in the village of [REDACTED]. The applicant states that the men took his livestock and belongings, which he lists. 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.

³⁷⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx255, pages 4 to 5.

³⁸⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx256; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 465 to 466.

³⁸¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx256, 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 between December 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁸²

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between the end of November 2002 and 15 March 2003, in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] she fled to the bush with some small belongings. She states that while she was in the bush, the Banyamulengués ate her livestock and took her belongings. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁸³

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 between November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

³⁸² ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx257; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 467 to 468.

³⁸³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx257, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁸⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between December 2002 and 15 March 2003, while Mr Bemba's men took control of the village of [REDACTED] she fled from her house to the bush, leaving behind her belongings and livestock, which were later pillaged by the MLC men. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁸⁵

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 December 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁸⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between December 2002 and 15 March 2003, after he had fled from his house, located in the village of [REDACTED] Jean-Pierre Bemba's

³⁸⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx258; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 469 to 470.

³⁸⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx258, pages 4 to 5.

³⁸⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx259; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 471 to 472.

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

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁸⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 6 January 2003, when the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] was invaded by Mr Bemba's troops, the Banyamulengués found her in the house washing her baby and demanded that she give them money. The applicant alleges that they took her merchandise and then went into the other room, beat her husband and stabbed him, which caused his death a week later. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.³⁸⁹

Analysis and conclusions

³⁸⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx259, pages 4 to 5.

³⁸⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx290; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 473 to 474.

³⁸⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx290, pages 10 to 11.

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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on 6 January 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁹⁰

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 6 and 7 December 2002, a group of armed Banyamulengués came to his uncle's compound, located in [REDACTED] where he was with his family, took their money and raped his sisters and his uncle's four wives in front of him. He further states that his shop and his house were pillaged by Mr Bemba's men and that he lost all his belongings and merchandise as a result. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.³⁹¹

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

³⁹⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx292; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 475 to 476.

³⁹¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx292, pages 4 to 5.

identity of and kinship with his sister and his aunts, 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 and as of 6 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁹²

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 6 December 2002, after Jean-Pierre Bemba's men arrived in [REDACTED] he was forced to close his shop and return to his compound where eight armed Banyamulengués separated the women from the men and proceeded to rape the women, including his mother and sisters, in front of him and take their money. He further claims that the armed men threatened his father and stayed in their compound for three days. The applicant states that in addition to his house being pillaged, he also lost his merchandise and his shop was destroyed. The applicant lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.³⁹³

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber notes a discrepancy of one month 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

³⁹² ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx293; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 477 to 478.

³⁹³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx293, pages 4 to 5.

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. However, in the absence of any document demonstrating the identity of and kinship with his sisters and his mother, 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 and as of 6 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁹⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 December 2002, the Banyamulengués came to her compound, located in [REDACTED] and raped the women, including herself and her mother, in front of everyone. She further claims that the soldiers beat the men in the house and took her belongings, including the jewellery given to her by her husband. The applicant lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical, psychological and material harm.³⁹⁵

Analysis and conclusions

³⁹⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx296; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 479 to 480.

³⁹⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx296, 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 and kinship with her mother, only the applicant's 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] on 7 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁹⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 6 December 2002, Jean-Pierre Bemba's men came to his compound in [REDACTED] and raped his four sisters and his mother. He further states that the men beat him, his father and his younger brothers and demanded that they take them to their family shop, which the Banyamulengués proceeded to pillage. The applicant claims that they then returned to his house, where the men pillaged their belongings and held his sisters hostage for four days. He values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical, psychological and material harm.³⁹⁷

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

³⁹⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx297; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 481 to 482.

³⁹⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx297, pages 4 to 5.

identity of and kinship with his mother and his sisters, 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 and as of 6 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]³⁹⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 6 December 2002, after the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED] they came to her compound and separated the men from the women. She states that eight Banyamulengués raped her and five of her sisters in front of the men of the family. She further states that they searched the house and pillaged her belongings. Due to these events, the applicant claims that her uncle died three months later. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical, psychological and material harm.³⁹⁹

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 mother and her sisters, only the applicant's rape and pillage will be considered for the purpose of the present assessment.

³⁹⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx299; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 483 to 484.

³⁹⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx299, 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 her rape and the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 6 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁰⁰

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 December 2002, Jean-Pierre Bemba's men came to her family's house, located in [REDACTED] and took their money and jewellery. She states that the men were not satisfied with the money and that eight of them proceeded to rape her. She states that they also raped her mother and her sisters. She claims that they pillaged her belongings and merchandise. She values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical, psychological, and material harm.⁴⁰¹

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 mother and her sisters, only the applicant's 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

⁴⁰⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx301; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 485 to 486.

⁴⁰¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx301, pages 4 to 5.

accused, namely her rape and the pillage of her belongings, to the extent of her personal belongings, by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 6 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁰²

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 6 December 2002, Jean-Pierre Bemba's men, who were dressed in military uniforms, approached her house, located in [REDACTED]. The applicant states that she witnessed a soldier raping her sister. She states that the other men then proceeded to rape her, guarded by two armed soldiers. She adds that they pillaged her belongings and merchandise. She values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical, psychological and material harm.⁴⁰³

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 sister, only the applicant's 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] on 6 December 2002.

⁴⁰² ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx302; ICC-01/05-01/08-1980-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 487 to 488.

⁴⁰³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1978-Conf-Exp-Anx302, pages 4 to 5.

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Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁰⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant is a church which has at its mission the exercise and promotion of its religious faith. The application is introduced on its behalf by the [REDACTED] church.

It is stated that on 19 February 2003, Mr Bemba's rebels, who were speaking Lingala, came to the house of the person acting on behalf, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] and pillaged the belongings of the applicant, which the person acting on behalf kept at his house, as well as his own belongings. The items which were pillaged from the church are listed. As a result of the alleged events, it is claimed that the applicant organisation has suffered material harm.⁴⁰⁵

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber notes that it had previously rejected this application due to "the absence of any document or information establishing the identity of the church and the legal standing of the applicant to act on its behalf".⁴⁰⁶ However, given that the person acting on behalf of the applicant organisation now appends a certificate signed and stamped by [REDACTED] authorising him to represent the church, the Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identity of the applicant organisation, of the person acting on its behalf as well as his *locus standi* to introduce the application on behalf the organisation.

⁴⁰⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx4; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 305 to 306.

⁴⁰⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx4, pages 9 to 11, 23 and 25.

⁴⁰⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-1590-Conf-Exp-AnxC, pages 60 to 61.

Having examined the application as a whole, the Chamber is satisfied that the organisation and its belongings fall under the scope of Rule 85(b) of the Rules and that sufficient evidence has been provided to establish *prima facie* that it is a victim under Rule 85(b), on the basis that it suffered direct harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of its property in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on 19 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁰⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on the day after the 2003 Tabaski celebration, while her husband was away on account of his business, the Banyamulengués invaded the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. She states that they fled their house, leaving all their belongings, livestock and money behind. She states that she lost her belongings. She further states that the men beat her husband's younger sibling, fracturing his arm, and she witnessed them kill her husband's mother. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁰⁸

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 the kinship with her husband's mother, only pillage will be considered for the purpose of the present assessment.

The Chamber notes that the applicant fails to provide a precise date for the alleged events. However, given that she states that the events occurred during

⁴⁰⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx15; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 307 to 308.

⁴⁰⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx15, pages 4 to 5.

the 2003 Tabaski celebration, which occurred in February, and that she refers to the occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués, it can be inferred from the application that the events occurred in February 2003. Therefore, 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 in February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁰⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on the day after the 2003 Tabaski celebration, she and her family were in the [REDACTED] village. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués started shooting and that she fled together with her family. The applicant states that upon her return, she discovered that all her belongings and livestock had gone. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁴¹⁰

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber notes that the applicant fails to provide a precise date for the alleged events. However, given that she states that the events occurred on the day after the 2003 Tabaski celebration, which occurred in February, and that she

⁴⁰⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx16; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 309 to 310.

⁴¹⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx16, pages 4 to 5.

refers to the occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués, it can be inferred from the application that the events occurred in February 2003. Therefore, 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 in February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴¹¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on the day after the Tabaski celebration, upon the attack by the Banyamulengués, she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. The applicant states that upon her return, she discovered that all the belongings in her house had gone. The applicant appends a document in which she lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁴¹²

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber notes that the applicant fails to provide a precise date for the alleged events. However, given that she states that the events occurred on the day after the Tabaski celebration, which occurred in February, and that she refers to the occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués, it can be inferred from the

⁴¹¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx17; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 311 to 312.

⁴¹² ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx17, pages 4 to 5 and 10.

application that the events occurred in February 2003. Therefore, 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 in February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴¹³

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that Mr Bemba's soldiers were in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] during the Tabaski celebration. The applicant states that she lost her belongings which she lists. She further specifies that she had fled but that her brothers returned and saw that Mr Bemba's soldiers were responsible for the loss. As a result of the alleged events the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴¹⁴

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber notes that the applicant fails to provide a precise date for the alleged events. However, given that she states that the events occurred on the day after the Tabaski celebration, which occurred in February, and that she refers to the occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués, it can be inferred from the application that the events occurred in February 2003. Therefore, the Chamber

⁴¹³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx18; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 313 to 314.

⁴¹⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx18, pages 4 to 5.

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 in February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴¹⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that one day after the Tabaski celebration, young people from her neighbourhood in [REDACTED] pillaged her belongings and kept them in their houses till today. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴¹⁶

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber notes that the applicant states that her belongings were pillaged by young people from her neighbourhood. In the absence of any indication establishing a link between the harm suffered by the applicant and the charges confirmed against the accused, the application for participation in the proceedings is rejected.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴¹⁷

⁴¹⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx19; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 315 to 316.

⁴¹⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx19, pages 4 to 5.

⁴¹⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx20; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 317 to 318.

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that when the Banyamulengués, who were speaking Lingala, invaded the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] she was pregnant and almost ready to give birth. She states that she was at home when four men entered her house and asked her for money, which she refused. She states that two men seized her while one man raped her and that she gave them money, in order to prevent the others from raping her, and they left. She further claims that during the night she fled from her house to take refuge in the fields but because it was dark she fell a few times during her flight, which resulted in a miscarriage. She states that her belongings, the belongings of her husband and her livestock had been pillaged. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical, psychological and material harm.⁴¹⁸

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 an inadvertent error when filling out the application forms and therefore the identity of the applicant is sufficiently demonstrated.

The Chamber notes that the applicant fails to provide a date for the alleged events. However, in light of the intrinsic coherence of the application in all other respects, notably the fact that she refers 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 in February 2003, the Chamber is of the view that the failure to provide a precise date should not serve to exclude

⁴¹⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx20, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

the applicant. Therefore, 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, to the extent of her personal belongings, by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date in February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴¹⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that in February 2003, when the Banyamulengués came to his house, located in [REDACTED] he and his family fled. He states that they killed his adopted son. He adds that they pillaged his belongings and livestock and appends a document in which he lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁴²⁰

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 the kinship with his adopted son, 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

⁴¹⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx21; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 319 to 320.

⁴²⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx21, pages 4 to 5 and 9 to 10.

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]⁴²¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that in February 2003, a group of five Banyamulengués arrived at her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] and began threatening her and took all her belongings. She states that she and her children fled and took refuge in [REDACTED] for six months. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴²²

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 in February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴²³

Claim to victim status

⁴²¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx22; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 321 to 322.

⁴²² ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx22, pages 4 to 5.

⁴²³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx23; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 323 to 324.

The applicant claims that on Thursday, the day of the Tabaski celebration, fighting began in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] and the people fled to [REDACTED]. She states that her belongings and livestock were pillaged by the Banyamulengués. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴²⁴

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber notes that the applicant fails to provide a precise date for the alleged events. However, given that she states that the events occurred the day of the Tabaski celebration, which occurred in February, and that she refers to the occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués, it can be inferred from the application that the events occurred in February 2003. Therefore, 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]⁴²⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that she was at her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on the Thursday of the Tabaski celebration, when she heard gunfire

⁴²⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx23, pages 4 to 5.

⁴²⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx25; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 325 to 326.

and was informed that Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués had arrived. She states that she fled from the area. She states that upon her return one month later, she discovered 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.⁴²⁶

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber notes that the applicant fails to provide a precise date for the alleged events. However, given that she states that the events occurred during the Tabaski celebration, which occurred in February, and that she refers to the occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués, it can be inferred from the application that the events occurred in February 2003. Therefore, 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]⁴²⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that around February 2003, a group of Banyamulengués who were speaking Lingala came to her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of

⁴²⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx25, pages 4 to 5.

⁴²⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx26; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 327 to 328.

██████ She states that they asked her for to give them a sum of money which she did. She states that they then proceeded to pillage her family's belongings. She appends a document in which she lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴²⁸

Analysis and conclusions

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

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

Applicant ██████⁴²⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that during the events of 2003, the Banyamulengués came to his house, located near the ██████ village. He states that the soldiers forced him to leave his house and took his livestock and money. He appends a document in which he lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴³⁰

Analysis and conclusions

⁴²⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx26, pages 4 to 5 and 9.

⁴²⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx27; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 329 to 330.

⁴³⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx27, pages 4 to 5 and 9.

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. However, in light of the intrinsic coherence of the application as whole, notably the reference to the occupation of [REDACTED] and [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 a 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] [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 1 January and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴³¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on the day of the 2003 Tabaski celebration, she heard gunshots and fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] to take refuge in [REDACTED]. She states that others told her that they were Banyamulengués and that they were of small size and armed. She states that upon her return several months later, she discovered that her belongings and livestock had been

⁴³¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx28; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 331 to 332.

pillaged. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴³²

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber notes that the applicant fails to provide a precise date for the alleged events. However, given that she states that the events occurred during the 2003 Tabaski celebration, which occurred in February, and that she refers to the occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués, it can be inferred from the application that the events occurred in February 2003. Therefore, 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]⁴³³

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that the day after the 2003 Tabaski celebration, when the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED] she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] to take refuge in [REDACTED] together with the other women from her village. She states that upon her return six months later, she discovered

⁴³² ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx28, pages 4 to 5.

⁴³³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx29; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 333 to 334.

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.⁴³⁴

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber notes that the applicant fails to provide a precise date for the alleged events. However, given that she states that the events occurred on the day after the 2003 Tabaski celebration, which occurred in February, and that she refers to the occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués, it can be inferred from the application that the events occurred in February 2003. Therefore, 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]⁴³⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that around 15 February 2003, the Banyamulengués arrived at her camp, located near [REDACTED]. The applicant states that they pillaged her belongings and livestock. She appends a document in which she lists her loss. As

⁴³⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx29, pages 4 to 5.

⁴³⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx30; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 335 to 336.

a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴³⁶

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 vicinity of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 15 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴³⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that during the Tabaski celebration in 2003, when the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED] she fled from her house, located in [REDACTED]. She states that upon her return three months later, she discovered that her belongings had been pillaged. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴³⁸

Analysis and conclusions

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

⁴³⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx30, pages 4 to 5 and 10 to 11.

⁴³⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx31; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 337 to 338.

⁴³⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx31, pages 4 to 5.

The Chamber notes that the applicant fails to provide a precise date for the alleged events. However, given that she states that the events occurred during the 2003 Tabaski celebration, which occurred in February, and that she refers to the occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués, it can be inferred from the application that the events occurred in February 2003. Therefore, 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]⁴³⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that during the Tabaski celebration in February 2003, the Banyamulengués came to [REDACTED] and shot at her daughter, who consequently lost her arm. She states that she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] and took refuge in the bush. She states that upon her return, she discovered that her belongings had been pillaged. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁴⁴⁰

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

⁴³⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx32; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 339 to 340.

⁴⁴⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx32, pages 4 to 5.

identity of and kinship with her 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 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]⁴⁴¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that during the 2003 Tabaski celebration, the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED]. She states that she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] to take refuge in [REDACTED] and that upon her return three months later, she discovered that her belongings had been pillaged. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁴⁴²

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber notes that the applicant fails to provide a precise date for the alleged events. However, given that she states that the events occurred during the 2003 Tabaski celebration, which occurred in February, and that she refers to

⁴⁴¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx33; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 341 to 342.

⁴⁴² ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx33, pages 4 to 5.

the occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués, it can be inferred from the application that the events occurred in February 2003. Therefore, 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]⁴⁴³

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that during the 2003 Tabaski celebration, the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED] and started shooting in the air. The applicant states that her husband, who had left the house to receive more information, did not return. Hence, she states that she also fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] together with her children and took refuge in the bush. The applicant states that upon her return three months later, she discovered that her belongings had been pillaged. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁴⁴

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber notes that the applicant fails to provide a precise date for the alleged events. However, given that she states that the events occurred during

⁴⁴³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx34; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 343 to 344.

⁴⁴⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx34, pages 4 to 5.

the 2003 Tabaski celebration, which occurred in February, and that she refers to the occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués, it can be inferred from the application that the events occurred in February 2003. Therefore, 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 12 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁴⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that during the 2003 Tabaski celebration, the Banyamulengués came to her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. He states that they pillaged her belongings. He lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁴⁴⁶

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber notes that the applicant fails to provide a precise date for the alleged events. However, given that she states that the events occurred during the 2003 Tabaski celebration, which occurred in February, and that she refers to the occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués, it can be inferred from the

⁴⁴⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx35; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 345 to 346.

⁴⁴⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx35, pages 4 to 5.

application that the events occurred in February 2003. Therefore, 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]⁴⁴⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that around the 2003 Tabaski celebration, the Banyamulengués arrived in the [REDACTED] village near [REDACTED] and drove the population out of the village. He states that they pillaged his livestock. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁴⁴⁸

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber notes that the applicant fails to provide a precise date for the alleged events. However, given that he states that the events occurred during the 2003 Tabaski celebration, which occurred in February, and that he refers to the occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués, it can be inferred from the application that the events occurred in February 2003. Therefore, the Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish

⁴⁴⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx36; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 347 to 348.

⁴⁴⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx36, pages 4 to 5.

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]⁴⁴⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that in February 2003, a group of armed men, who were speaking Lingala, arrived in [REDACTED] shooting in the air. She states that she fled with her children to hide in the bush, but then returned to her house to collect some belongings. She states that upon her return, four of the armed men entered, spoke to her in Lingala, which she did not understand, and then proceeded to rape her one after the other. She adds that they took her belongings and that one of her children died as a result of a snake bite in the bush. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical, psychological and material harm.⁴⁵⁰

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

⁴⁴⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx37; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 349 to 350.

⁴⁵⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx37, pages 4 to 5.

Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date in February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁵¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that between February 2003 and the beginning of March 2003, she fled with her children to the bush. She states that she returned to her house, located in [REDACTED] to collect some belongings and on her way back, she encountered four armed men who spoke to her in Lingala, which she did not understand. She states that the four men undressed her, using a knife, and then raped her one after the other. She states that they took her belongings and money. She lists her loss. She further states that her ten year old daughter died from lack of medication in the bush. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical, psychological and material harm.⁴⁵²

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 between February 2003 and the beginning of March 2003.

⁴⁵¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx38; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 351 to 352.

⁴⁵² ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx38, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁵³

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that between mid-February 2003 and the beginning of March 2003, when Mr Bemba's Banyamulengués came to [REDACTED] she fled to the bush. She states that when she returned to her house to collect some belongings, five men entered, surrounded her, threw her onto the bed and raped her one after the other. She adds that they took her belongings and money. The applicant lists her loss. The applicant further states that her nine-year-old son died from lack of medication in the bush. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical, psychological and material harm.⁴⁵⁴

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 between mid-February 2003 and the beginning of March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁵⁵

⁴⁵³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx39; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 353 to 354.

⁴⁵⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx39, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

⁴⁵⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx40; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 355 to 356.

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that in February 2003, when she heard that the Banyamulengués had arrived in [REDACTED] she took her children and fled to the bush. She states that when she returned to collect some items, she found two men in her house who had already taken some of her belongings. She claims that they raped her one after the other throughout the night. She states that when she returned to her house a few days later, she discovered that all her belongings had been taken. She further claims that her older family member heard the news and came from Bangui to get her but near the village of [REDACTED] she encountered a group of Banyamulengués who shot her twice, which caused her death. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical, psychological and material harm.⁴⁵⁶

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 the kinship with her older family member, only the applicant's 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] on an unspecified date as of February 2003.

⁴⁵⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx40, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁵⁷**Claim to victim status**

The applicant claims that the day after the Tabaski celebration in 2003, eleven Banyamulengués arrived at his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. He states that they pillaged his belongings and livestock. He appends a document in which he lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical and material harm.⁴⁵⁸

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber notes that the applicant fails to provide a precise date for the alleged events. However, given that he states that the events occurred after the Ramadan and the day after the 2003 Tabaski celebration, which occurred in February, and as he refers to the occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués, it can be inferred from the application that the events occurred in February 2003. 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 in February 2003.

⁴⁵⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx41; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 357 to 358.

⁴⁵⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx41, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁵⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that after Ramadan, in the beginning of February 2003, ten Banyamulengués came to his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. The applicant states that they took him hostage, threatened him and pillaged his belongings. He states that this caused him to flee and take refuge for many months. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁶⁰

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber notes that the applicant fails to provide a precise date for the alleged events. However, given that he states that the events occurred after the Ramadan and the day after the 2003 Tabaski celebration, which occurred in February, and as he refers to the occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués, it can be inferred from the application that the events occurred in February 2003. 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 in February 2003.

⁴⁵⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx42; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 359 to 360.

⁴⁶⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx42, pages 4 to 5 and 7.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁶¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that after the Ramadan, on the day after the 2003 Tabaski celebration, the Banyamulengués arrived at his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] started to beat him and then pillaged his belongings and livestock. He states that this caused him to flee and take refuge in [REDACTED] He appends a document in which he lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical and material harm.⁴⁶²

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber notes that the applicant fails to provide a precise date for the alleged events. However, given that he states that the events occurred after the Ramadan and the day after the 2003 Tabaski celebration, which occurred in February, and as he refers to the occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués, it can be inferred from the application that the events occurred in February 2003. 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 in February 2003.

⁴⁶¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx43; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 361 to 362.

⁴⁶² ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx43, pages 4 to 5 and 9.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁶³

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on the day after the Tabaski celebration in 2003, between 12 and 15 February 2003, eight Banyamulengués arrived at his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] beat him and pillaged his belongings and livestock. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical and material harm.⁴⁶⁴

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 and 15 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁶⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that after the Ramadan, on the day after the 2003 Tabaski celebration, the Banyamulengués occupied [REDACTED]. He claims that ten Banyamulengués came to his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] and

⁴⁶³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx44; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 363 to 364.

⁴⁶⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx44, pages 4 to 5 and 9.

⁴⁶⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx45; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 365 to 366.

pillaged his belongings and livestock. He appends a document in which he lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁴⁶⁶

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber notes that the applicant fails to provide a precise date for the alleged events. However, given that he states that the events occurred after the Ramadan and on the day after the 2003 Tabaski celebration, which occurred in February, and as he refers to the occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués, it can be inferred from the application that the events occurred in February 2003. 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 in February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁶⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that in February 2003, when the Banyamulengués arrived in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] he fled and hid in the hills. He states that from where he was hiding he could see the Banyamulengués pillaging houses and at

⁴⁶⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx45, pages 4 to 5 and 9.

⁴⁶⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx46; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 367 to 368.

nightfall, he discovered that his house was empty. He appends a document in which he lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁴⁶⁸

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]⁴⁶⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 18 February 2003, the rebels of Mr Bozizé warned him that the Banyamulengués would arrive, so he started packing his belongings. He states that when he heard the firing of weapons, three Banyamulengués entered his house, located in [REDACTED] slapped him and asked for money. He further states that they searched him and took his belongings and livestock. He lists his loss. The applicant states that the

⁴⁶⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx46, pages 4 to 5 and 10.

⁴⁶⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx47; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 369 to 370.

Banyamulengués had hostages who carried the goods. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁴⁷⁰

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 18 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁷¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that in February 2003, when she heard the sound of weapons, she fled from her house, located in [REDACTED]. She states that upon her return two days later, she and her son were intercepted by two of Mr Bemba's Banyamulengués, who were speaking Lingala, and who made her son hand over her rickshaw with her belongings in it. The applicant states that her son had to carry the loot back to their base, located in [REDACTED]. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁷²

Analysis and conclusions

⁴⁷⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx47, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

⁴⁷¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx48; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 371 to 372.

⁴⁷² ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx48, pages 4 to 5 and 9.

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 in February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁷³

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 21 February 2003, when the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED] she was in the fields. She states that they pillaged her belongings and livestock. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁷⁴

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber notes a discrepancy of ten years 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.

⁴⁷³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx49; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 373 to 374.

⁴⁷⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx49, 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 21 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁷⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that in March, she was in the fields when the Banyamulengués arrived in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. The applicant states that they took her belongings and money. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁷⁶

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) 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

⁴⁷⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx50; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 375 to 376.

⁴⁷⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx50, pages 4 to 5.

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 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁷⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that in February 2003, upon hearing weapons, he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] and took refuge in the fields. He states that Mr Bemba's Banyamulengués took his belongings. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁴⁷⁸

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.

⁴⁷⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx51; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 377 to 378.

⁴⁷⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx51, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁷⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 14 January 2003, in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués stopped her brother, who was a night-watchman for a shop, and asked him for the manager and keys to the shop. She states that when her brother tried to open the door with his teeth and failed, they started to beat and cut him with a knife and finally broke the door of the shop and pillaged it. She adds that her brother was lying on the ground in his own blood with broken teeth and several fractures and that the Banyamulengués thought he was dead. She states that her brother was brought to a hospital, but died the next day. She appends a death certificate according to which the death occurred on 15 January 2003. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological harm.⁴⁸⁰

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate both the identities of the applicant and her brother, as well as the kinship between them. 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 murder of her brother by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on 14 January 2003.

⁴⁷⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx54; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 379 to 380.

⁴⁸⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx54, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁸¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 30 December 2002 she was at her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] together with her husband and children when seven Banyamulengués arrived. She states that four of them raped her. She further states that they stabbed her husband and pillaged her belongings. She claims that her husband died later from his injuries. She lists her loss. She appends a document according to which she was diagnosed with HIV. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical, psychological and material harm.⁴⁸²

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 the applicant's 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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on 30 December 2002.

⁴⁸¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx56; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 381 to 382.

⁴⁸² ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx56, pages 4 to 5 and 9.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁸³

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that in February 2003, she and her family fled from her house, located in [REDACTED] to take refuge in the bush. She states that Mr Bemba's men broke her door and pillaged her belongings. She further states that she later tried to return to her house when she was intercepted by the Banyamulengués who chased her. She claims that during her flight, she fell in a hole and broke her right knee, causing her to walk with a limp, and that her daughter was killed by the Banyamulengués. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged event the applicant claims to have suffered physical, psychological and material harm.⁴⁸⁴

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 daughter, 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] on an unspecified date in February 2003.

⁴⁸³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx57; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 383 to 384.

⁴⁸⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx57, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁸⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 21 February 2003, when the Banyamulengués arrived in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] she took refuge in the fields together with her parents. The applicant, who was fourteen years old and six months pregnant at that time, states that the Banyamulengués took her back to the [REDACTED] of [REDACTED] and forced her to spend a night with them. She states that they raped her and only released her on the following morning. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical and psychological harm.⁴⁸⁶

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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on 21 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁸⁷

Claim to victim status

⁴⁸⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx58; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 385 to 386.

⁴⁸⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx58, pages 4 to 5.

⁴⁸⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx60; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 387 to 388.

The applicant claims that on 20 February 2003, the Banyamulengués arrived in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. She states that they pillaged her belongings and livestock. She further states that they attempted to kill her husband and raped her older sister who, as a result, contracted HIV and died. As a result of the alleged events the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁴⁸⁸

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 the applicant's husband and sister, 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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on 20 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁸⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 19 February 2011, Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED] and she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] together with her family and took refuge in the fields [REDACTED] kilometres away. She states that on 18 February 2003, they pillaged

⁴⁸⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx60, pages 4 to 5.

⁴⁸⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx61; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 389 to 390.

her belongings and livestock and used her house as their base until 6 March 2003. She states that she tried to return to her house, but the Banyamulengués drove her out with their guns. As a result of the alleged events the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁴⁹⁰

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber notes that the applicant firstly states that the events occurred on 19 February 2011, and then refers twice to the year 2003 in the remaining parts of her application. In light of the intrinsic coherence of the application in all other respects, the Chamber is of the view that the reference to the year 2011 may be the result of an inadvertent error in filling in the form and shall not serve to exclude the applicant. Therefore, 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 18 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁹¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 22 February 2003, the Banyamulengués captured him and took him inside his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. He

⁴⁹⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx61, pages 4 to 5.

⁴⁹¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx62; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 391 to 392.

states that they demanded money and when he refused, they beat him until he told them where his money was hidden. He states that they took the money. As a result of the alleged events the applicant claims to have suffered physical and material harm.⁴⁹²

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 22 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁹³

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that two months after Mr Bozizé's rebels retreated, the Banyamulengués, who were speaking Lingala, arrived in [REDACTED]. She states that they demanded money in exchange of her freedom and she fled with her family to the bush. She states that they pillaged her belongings and livestock and destroyed her house, located in [REDACTED] [REDACTED] in [REDACTED]. She states that her husband suffered from hypertension and these events lead to his death. As a

⁴⁹² ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx62, pages 4 to 5.

⁴⁹³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx63; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 393 to 394.

result of the alleged events the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁴⁹⁴

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 ("two months after Mr Bozizé's rebels retreated") 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 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]⁴⁹⁵

Claim to victim status

⁴⁹⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx63, pages 4 to 5.

⁴⁹⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx64; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 395 to 396.

The applicant claims that when the Banyamulengués arrived to the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] she fled to another location, [REDACTED] kilometres away on the route to [REDACTED]. She states that on 21 February 2003, she returned to her house but fell into the hands of the Banyamulengués who threatened to shoot her if she tried to flee. She claims that two of them raped her and that they pillaged her belongings. She appends a document to attest that she suffers from HIV/AIDS. As a result of the alleged events the applicant claims to have suffered physical, psychological and material harm.⁴⁹⁶

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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on 21 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁹⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 21 February 2003, upon hearing the sound of weapons when the Banyamulengués arrived in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] she and her family fled to the fields, eighteen kilometres away. The applicant,

⁴⁹⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx64, pages 4 to 5.

⁴⁹⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx65; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 397 to 398.

who was thirteen years old at that time, states that three of the men raped her. She states that they first abandoned her at her house, where she stayed for three and a half hours, and then transported her to their chief. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical and psychological harm.⁴⁹⁸

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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on 21 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁹⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 20 February 2003, after the Banyamulengués arrived in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] he fled from his house and took refuge in the fields, together with his family. He states that upon his return two days later, he discovered that his belongings and livestock had been pillaged. He appends a document in which he lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁰⁰

⁴⁹⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx65, pages 4 to 5.

⁴⁹⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx66; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 399 to 400.

⁵⁰⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx66, pages 4 to 5 and 9.

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 20 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁰¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 22 February 2003, when the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED] in the [REDACTED] *arrondissement* of [REDACTED] he fled from his house and took refuge in the fields together with his family. He states that upon his return a few days later, he discovered that his door had been broken and that the Banyamulengués were inside his house. He claims that he lost his belongings and livestock. He lists his loss. He further states that his nephew was imprisoned and tortured for three days before being released. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁰²

Analysis and conclusions

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

⁵⁰¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx67; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 401 to 402.

⁵⁰² ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx67, 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 22 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁰³

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 20 February 2003, the Banyamulengués entered her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] and demanded money. She states that although she told them that her son was a student and not one of Mr Bozizé's rebels, they killed him. She further states that they pillaged her belonging. She lists her loss. She appends a death certificate signed and stamped by the *chef de quartier* certifying that her son's death occurred on 20 February 2003. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁵⁰⁴

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

⁵⁰³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx68; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 403 to 404.

⁵⁰⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx68, pages 4 to 5 and 9.

is sufficiently demonstrated, as well as the identity of the applicant's son and the kinship between them.

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 murder of her son and the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on 20 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁰⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 19 February 2003, when the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED] he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] together with his family and took refuge [REDACTED] kilometres away on the road to [REDACTED]. He states that he was told to leave the bush and return to his house, on 21 February 2003, where he discovered the Banyamulengués inside. He states that he could not enter his compound and therefore returned to his place of refuge, leaving behind his house and belongings, which were pillaged. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁰⁶

Analysis and conclusions

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

⁵⁰⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx69; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 405 to 406.

⁵⁰⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx69, 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 21 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁰⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 19 February 2003, the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED]. He states that he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] together with his family and took refuge in the bush. He states that when he returned several months later, he discovered that the Banyamulengués had stayed in his house and had pillaged his belongings, money and livestock. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁰⁸

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-

⁵⁰⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx70; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 407 to 408.

⁵⁰⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx70, pages 4 to 5.

Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 19 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁰⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 21 February 2003, when the Banyamulengués arrived in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] he fled from his house to the bush, 25 kilometres away, leaving behind his belongings and merchandise. He states that in his absence, they occupied his house and pillaged the belongings in his house and the belongings in his shop. He states that they also pillaged his family's belongings. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁵¹⁰

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 his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 21 February 2003.

⁵⁰⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx71; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 409 to 410.

⁵¹⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx71, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵¹¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 19 February 2003, when the armed Banyamulengués arrived in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] they used his younger brother as a driver. He states that when his brother tried to escape, they followed him and shot and killed him. He appends a death certificate signed and stamped by the *chef de quartier* certifying that his younger brother's death occurred on 19 February 2003. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological harm.⁵¹²

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided sufficiently demonstrate both the identities of the applicant and his younger brother, as well as the kinship between them.

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 murder of his younger brother by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on 19 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵¹³

Claim to victim status

⁵¹¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx72; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 411 to 412.

⁵¹² ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx72, pages 4 to 5.

⁵¹³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx73; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 413 to 414.

The applicant claims that on 19 February 2003, when the armed Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED] he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] and took refuge in the bush. He states that his father was too sick to flee and one of the Banyamulengués entered his house and killed him. He appends a death certificate signed and stamped by the *chef de quartier* certifying that his father's death occurred on 19 February 2003. He further states that his belongings were pillaged. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁵¹⁴

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided sufficiently demonstrate both the identities of the applicant and his father, as well as the kinship between them.

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 murder of his father and the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on and as of 19 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵¹⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 5 March 2003, the Banyamulengués kidnapped her in [REDACTED] and took her to their base where they used her as a cook. She

⁵¹⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx73, pages 4 to 5.

⁵¹⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx75; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 415 to 416.

states that four of them raped her one after the other. She further states that they pillaged her belongings. The applicant appends a document in which she lists her loss. She states that they released her on 8 March 2003. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical, psychological and material harm.⁵¹⁶

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 between 5 and 8 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵¹⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 19 February 2003, when the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED] firing their weapons, she first fled to the bush, leaving everything behind, and later took refuge in [REDACTED] [REDACTED]. She states that upon her return, she discovered that her belongings, merchandise and livestock had been pillaged. She states that some houses were burned or destroyed and that two of

⁵¹⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx75, pages 4 to 5 and 9 to 10.

⁵¹⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx76; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 417 to 418.

her relatives died during the events. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁵¹⁸

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 the kinship with the applicant's siblings, 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 as of 19 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵¹⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 19 February 2003, when the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED] firing their weapons, she first fled to the bush, leaving everything behind, and later took refuge towards [REDACTED] [REDACTED]. The applicant states that her belongings and merchandise were pillaged. She further states that the houses were burnt. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁵²⁰

Analysis and conclusions

⁵¹⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx76, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

⁵¹⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx77; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 419 to 420.

⁵²⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx77, 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 19 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵²¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that in February 2003, when the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED] shooting in the air, the entire population fled in order to save their lives. She states that the Banyamulengués were physically violent and pillaged her belongings and money. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical and material harm.⁵²²

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 in February 2003.

⁵²¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx78; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 421 to 422.

⁵²² ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx78, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵²³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 3 February 2003, Mr Bemba's men arrived in [REDACTED] where he was staying in a hostel which was suddenly taken over by the soldiers who took his money and merchandise. He further claims that they told him to leave the hostel and his wife argued with the men in Lingala. He adds that he then fled to [REDACTED] and was reunited with his wife only on 23 March 2003. He further alleges that his wife was raped. As a result of the alleged events the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁵²⁴

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 3 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵²⁵

⁵²³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx116; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 423 to 424.

⁵²⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx116, pages 4 to 5 and 11.

⁵²⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx126; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 425 to 426.

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 19 February 2003, he was in [REDACTED] when he heard gunshots and consequently fled from his house. He states that upon his return, he found that his house and livestock had been pillaged by the Banyamulengués. He adds that there were a lot of dead bodies in the streets of [REDACTED] and people were saying there had been occurrences of rape. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁵²⁶

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 19 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵²⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 19 February 2003, he was in his house, located in [REDACTED] when he heard gunshots and consequently fled, together with his family. He further states that upon his return, he found that his house and livestock had been pillaged by the Banyamulengués. He lists his loss. As a result

⁵²⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx126, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

⁵²⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx127; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 427 to 428.

of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and 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-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 19 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵²⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant is deceased and the application is introduced on his behalf by his wife.

The person acting on behalf of the applicant alleges that in November 2002, after hearing the sound of weapons in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] she fled to the fields where she stayed until the conclusion of the events and the *sursaut patriotique* on 15 March 2003. She states that the Banyamulengués, who were speaking Lingala, beat her, and that the applicant died. She also alleges that she lost her belongings and livestock. The person acting on behalf of the applicant appends a death certificate certifying that the applicant was found dead after the MLC uprising. As a result of the alleged events, it is claimed that the applicant

⁵²⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx127, pages 4 to 5.

⁵²⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx128; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 429 to 430.

suffered physical and material harm. In addition, the person acting on behalf of the applicant claims to have suffered physical, psychological, and material harm.⁵³⁰

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate both the identities of the applicant and his wife, who is acting on his behalf, as well as the kinship between them.

The Chamber notes that the person acting on behalf of the applicant states that the applicant death is related to the events but does not specify the circumstances of his death or the date of his death. The Chamber further notes that the death certificate attached to the application form states that the death of the applicant occurred after the MLC uprising. Therefore, given that there are no indications that the death of the applicant is related to a crime falling under the scope of the charges confirmed against the accused, only the pillage of the applicant's wife's belongings will be considered for the purpose of the present assessment.

Having considered the application as a whole, the Chamber considers that, overall, the person acting on behalf of 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 November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵³¹

⁵³⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx128, pages 4 to 5.

⁵³¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx129; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 431 to 432.

Claim to victim status

The applicant is deceased and the application is introduced on his behalf by his older brother.

It is alleged that around 2 December 2002, approximately twenty Banyamulengués, who spoke only Lingala and French, entered the applicant's house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] and accused the applicant of being a rebel. It is then claimed that the men proceeded to beat the applicant until he became sick and died. The person acting on behalf of the applicant appends a death certificate certifying that the death occurred on 2 December 2002. As a result of the alleged events, it is claimed that the applicant suffered physical harm. In addition, the person acting on behalf of the applicant claims to have suffered psychological harm.⁵³²

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 both the identities of the applicant and his brother, who is acting on his behalf, as well as the kinship between them, are sufficiently demonstrated.

Having considered the application as a whole, 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 his murder by the

⁵³² ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx129, pages 4 to 5.

Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on 2 December 2002. The Chamber further considers that, overall, the person acting on behalf of 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 murder of his brother by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on 2 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵³³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 25 November 2002, he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] and took refuge in the fields, leaving everything behind. Upon his return, on 15 March 2003, he discovered that his belongings and livestock were gone. The applicant lists his loss. 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 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-

⁵³³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx130; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 433 to 434.

⁵³⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx130, pages 4 to 5.

Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵³⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 25 November 2002, she heard the sounds of weapons in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] and was taken to the fields by four men until peace was established. Upon her return, she discovered that her belongings and livestock had been pillaged by the Banyamulengués, who were speaking Lingala. The applicant lists her loss. She adds that the events occurred between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003 and that she only went back to her house on 26 March 2003. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵³⁶

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 between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

⁵³⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx131; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 435 to 436.

⁵³⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx131, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵³⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in December 2002, while the Banyamulengués were occupying [REDACTED] he fled to the fields after just being released from the hospital, where he stayed until 15 March 2003. He states that due to these events, he lost his belongings and livestock, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered 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 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 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵³⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, after the

⁵³⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx132; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 437 to 438.

⁵³⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx132, pages 4 to 5.

⁵³⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx133; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 439 to 440.

Banyamulengués, who spoke Lingala, entered the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] to torture and oppress the population, he fled to the bush, where he remained until the end of the fighting. Upon his return, he discovered that his belongings and livestock were gone. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered 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 between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁴¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, he heard the sound of weapons in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] and fled to the bush. He states that he remained in the bush until 25 March 2003 out of fear of the noise in his area and the cannibal Banyamulengués, who did not follow military rules or wear uniforms. Upon his return, he discovered that his

⁵⁴⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx133, pages 4 to 5.

⁵⁴¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx134; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 441 to 442.

belongings, money, and livestock were missing. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered 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 between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁴³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] to the bush, where he remained until 15 March 2003. He states that he fled in order to escape the Banyamulengués who, due to the applicant's name and ethnicity, considered him as a Chadian rebel. Upon his return, he discovered that his belongings and livestock were gone. He appends a document in which he lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁴⁴

⁵⁴² ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx134, pages 4 to 5.

⁵⁴³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx135; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 443 to 444.

⁵⁴⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx135, pages 4 to 5 and 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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁴⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, while the Banyamulengués were fighting in [REDACTED] he fled from the [REDACTED] area to the fields. He states that two days later, he went back to town, but the situation remained unchanged and principles of war were not being respected. He claims that he went back to the fields, and upon his return home, he found that his belongings and livestock were missing. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁴⁶

Analysis and conclusions

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

⁵⁴⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx136; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 445 to 446.

⁵⁴⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx136, 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 between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁴⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, while the Banyamulengués were based in [REDACTED] he fled from the [REDACTED] area to the fields until 15 March 2003. He states that upon his return, he found that his merchandise, belongings and livestock were gone. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁴⁸

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 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

⁵⁴⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx137; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 447 to 448.

⁵⁴⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx137, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁴⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 25 November 2002, he heard the firing of heavy weapons in [REDACTED] between the rebels, who eventually left to Chad, and the Banyamulengués. He states that when the Banyamulengués, who were cannibals and spoke Lingala, invaded the [REDACTED] area, he fled to the bush. He alleges that upon his return, after 15 March 2003, he discovered that his belongings had been pillaged. He lists his loss. He adds that the events in [REDACTED] occurred between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003. 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 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 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁵¹

⁵⁴⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx138; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 449 to 450.

⁵⁵⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx138, pages 4 to 5 and 9.

⁵⁵¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx139; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 451 to 452.

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, the Banyamulengués, who are cannibals, were in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. The applicant alleges that as a result she fled to the bush and upon her return, discovered 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.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 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 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁵³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 25 November 2002, the Banyamulengués and the rebels were fighting in [REDACTED] and after two days, the Banyamulengués positioned themselves in the town and started searching and destroying houses, which led him to flee the [REDACTED] area to the fields. He alleges that upon

⁵⁵² ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx139, pages 4 to 5.

⁵⁵³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx140; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 453 to 454.

his return after 15 March 2003, 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 material harm.⁵⁵⁴

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 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁵⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 25 November 2002, the MLC troops and General Bozizé's troops began fighting in [REDACTED]. She alleges that she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] and came back on 28 November 2002 but since peace had not been restored she went again to take refuge in the bush. She states that upon her return on 17 March 2003, she discovered that her belongings and livestock had been pillaged. She lists her loss. She adds that the events in [REDACTED] occurred between 28 November 2002 and

⁵⁵⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx140, pages 4 to 5.

⁵⁵⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx141; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 455 to 456.

15 March 2003. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁵⁶

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 between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁵⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that the Banyamulengués were stationed in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] between 25 November 2002 and left on 15 March 2003, when Mr Bozizé came. She alleges that she fled to the bush to live with an uncle and upon her return, when the situation in the town was fine, she discovered 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.⁵⁵⁸

Analysis and conclusions

⁵⁵⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx141, pages 4 to 5 and 9.

⁵⁵⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx142; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 457 to 458.

⁵⁵⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx142, 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 between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁵⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that as of November 2002, the Banyamulengués arrived in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. She alleges that she fled to another location and that two days later she was informed that the assailants were there so she fled to the bush. She states that upon her return, on 19 March 2003, she discovered that her belongings had been pillaged. She lists her loss. She claims that the events in [REDACTED] took place between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003. 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.

⁵⁵⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx143; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 459 to 460.

⁵⁶⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁶¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, the Banyamulengués invaded the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. She alleges that she fled the area and upon her return she discovered that her belongings had been pillaged. She adds that the soldiers set up their base in her house and she lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered 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 accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-

⁵⁶¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx144; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 461 to 462.

⁵⁶² ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx144, pages 4 to 5.

Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁶³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, the Banyamulengués, who spoke Lingala and were cannibals, occupied the [REDACTED] [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. She alleges that as a result, she fled to the bush, and upon her return, discovered 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.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 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 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁶⁵

⁵⁶³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx145; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 463 to 464.

⁵⁶⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx145, pages 4 to 5.

⁵⁶⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx146; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 465 to 466.

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in November 2002, the Banyamulengués, who were cannibals and spoke Lingala, took control of the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] and he fled to take refuge in the fields until March 2003. He alleges that his belongings and livestock were pillaged. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁶⁶

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 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁶⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués, whom he heard were cannibals, arrived in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] he fled to the fields and upon his return, he discovered that his belongings and livestock were lost. The applicant lists his

⁵⁶⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx146, pages 4 to 5.

⁵⁶⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx147; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 467 to 468.

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 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 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁶⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED] she fled from her house and upon her return, she found that her belongings and money were missing. She lists her 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.

⁵⁶⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx147, pages 4 to 5.

⁵⁶⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx148; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 469 to 470.

⁵⁷⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx148, pages 4 to 5 and 10.

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 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁷¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between November 2002 and 15 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués, whom he heard were cannibals, arrived in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] he fled to the bush and upon his return, he found that his belongings were lost. He lists his loss. 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 between November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

⁵⁷¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx149; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 471 to 472.

⁵⁷² ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx149, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁷³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués arrived in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] and fought against the rebels of Mr Bozizé, they pillaged her house and took her belongings. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered 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 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 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁷⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués, who were illiterate, were not wearing

⁵⁷³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx150; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 473 to 474.

⁵⁷⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx150, pages 4 to 5.

⁵⁷⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx151; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 475 to 476.

uniforms or insignia and were child soldiers, arrived in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] he fled to the fields. He states that upon his return on 20 March 2003, he found 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.⁵⁷⁶

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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁷⁷

Claim to victim status

⁵⁷⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx151, pages 4 to 5.

⁵⁷⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx152; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 477 to 478.

The applicant states that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués entered the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] after they fought with the rebels of Mr Bozizé, she fled and took refuge in the fields. She states that upon her return on 25 March 2003, she found that her belongings were missing. She lists her 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 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 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁷⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués, whom she heard were illiterate, cannibals and speaking Lingala, arrived in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] she left for the fields. Upon her return on 5 April 2003, she found that her belongings and livestock had been

⁵⁷⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx152, pages 4 to 5.

⁵⁷⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx153; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 479 to 480.

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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁸¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 24 November 2002, the rebels of Mr Bozizé arrived to [REDACTED]. He states that the next day, on 25 November 2002, the Banyamulengués came to his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED], pillaged his belongings and called him a rebel. He lists his 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.

⁵⁸⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx153, pages 4 to 5.

⁵⁸¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx154; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 481 to 482.

⁵⁸² ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx154, pages 4 to 5 and 9 to 11.

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 25 November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁸³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in November 2002, she was in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] visiting the grave of her husband's nephew, who was killed by Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués, when she was chased by the rebels. She claims that the next day they continued their attacks and she fractured her left leg. She adds that she fled to the bush with her brother, where she remained until around 17 March 2003. She states that her belongings were pillaged and she lists her loss. She adds that the events in [REDACTED] took place between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical and material harm.⁵⁸⁴

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

⁵⁸³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx155; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 483 to 484.

⁵⁸⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx155, pages 4 to 5 and 9.

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 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁸⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 24 November 2002, the rebels of Mr Bozizé arrived to [REDACTED]. He further states that when the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED] on 25 November 2002, he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] to take refuge in the bush and he left everything behind. He further states that upon his return, in March 2003, he found that his house had been pillaged. He appends a document in which he lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered 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 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-

⁵⁸⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx157; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 485 to 486.

⁵⁸⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx157, pages 4 to 5 and 9.

Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁸⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that he was away when the Banyamulengués, who were cannibals coming from the DRC, arrived in [REDACTED] and that his family fled from their house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. He further states that his daughter, who was fourteen at that time, was raped by the Banyamulengués and that upon returning to his house, in March 2003, he found that his belongings had been pillaged. He appends a document in which he lists his loss. He adds that the events in [REDACTED] took place between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁵⁸⁸

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 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-

⁵⁸⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx158; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 487 to 488.

⁵⁸⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx158, pages 4 to 5 and 10 to 11.

Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁸⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 28 November 2002, when the Banyamulengués arrived to [REDACTED] she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. She further states that upon her return, she found that her house and livestock had been pillaged. She appends a document in which she lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered 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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 28 November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁹¹

⁵⁸⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx159; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 489 to 490.

⁵⁹⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx159, pages 4 to 5 and 9.

⁵⁹¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx160; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 491 to 492.

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués invaded the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] he fled to take refuge in [REDACTED]. He further states that upon his return, around 25 March 2003, he found that his shop had been pillaged. The applicant appends a document in which he lists and values his loss. He adds that the events in [REDACTED] took place between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁹²

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 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁹³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 27 November 2002, when the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED] she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] to take refuge in the fields. She further states that upon her return,

⁵⁹² ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx160, pages 4 to 5 and 9 to 10.

⁵⁹³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx161; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 493 to 494.

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.⁵⁹⁴

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 27 November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁹⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between the end of November 2002 and 15 March 2003, Mr Bemba's men came to [REDACTED] and raped a woman in front of her. She further states that she consequently fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] to take refuge in the fields. She asserts that upon her return, she found that her house had been pillaged and that parts of it had been destroyed by heavy weapons. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁵⁹⁶

Analysis and conclusions

⁵⁹⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx161, pages 4 to 5.

⁵⁹⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx177; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 495 to 496.

⁵⁹⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx177, 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 between November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁹⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués invaded [REDACTED] she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] together with her children and took refuge in the bush. She further states that she left everything behind and that upon her return, she found 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.⁵⁹⁸

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

⁵⁹⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx178; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 497 to 498.

⁵⁹⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx178, 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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁹⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués invaded [REDACTED] she fled from her house, located in [REDACTED] at the crossroad between [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] leaving everything behind. She further states that the soldiers lived in her house and that upon her return, she found that her belongings had been pillaged. She appends a document in which she lists her loss. 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 between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

⁵⁹⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx179; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 499 to 500.

⁶⁰⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx179, pages 4 to 5 and 9.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁰¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 1 December 2002, she was in the bush with her father when she heard that the Banyamulengués had invaded [REDACTED]. She further states that, while she was gone, the soldiers pillaged her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered 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 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 1 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁰³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués, who were around 2000 to 3000, invaded [REDACTED] he

⁶⁰¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx180; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 501 to 502.

⁶⁰² ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx180, pages 4 to 5.

⁶⁰³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx181; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 503 to 504.

fled from his house, located in [REDACTED] to take refuge in the fields. He further states that upon his return, he found that his house and livestock had been pillaged and he lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered 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 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 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁰⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant is deceased and the application is introduced on his behalf by his son-in-law.

It is stated that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, the applicant was going to [REDACTED] when the Banyamulengués came to his house, located in [REDACTED]. It is further stated that the soldiers set up their base in the applicant's house and pillaged his belongings. It is also stated that the applicant got depressed and died from stress related causes in 2005. The person acting on

⁶⁰⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx181, pages 4 to 5.

⁶⁰⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx182; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 505 to 506.

behalf of the applicant appends a document in which the loss of the applicant is listed and valued. As a result of the alleged events, it is claimed that the applicant suffered psychological and material harm.⁶⁰⁶

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate both the identities of the applicant and his son-in-law, who is acting on his behalf, as well as the kinship between them.

Having considered the application as a whole, 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 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁰⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between the end of November 2002 and 15 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués invaded [REDACTED] he fled from his house, located in [REDACTED] to take refuge in the fields. He further states that upon his return, he found that his house had been pillaged and he lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶⁰⁸

⁶⁰⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx182, pages 4 to 5 and 13 to 20.

⁶⁰⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx183; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 507 to 508.

⁶⁰⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx183, 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 between November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁰⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant is deceased and the application is introduced on his behalf by his daughter.

It is stated that on 29 November 2002, the applicant, who was hiding in the bush, came back to his house, located in [REDACTED] to collect his chickens. It is further stated that as he was going towards the bush with two baskets filled with his chickens, Mr Bemba's men shot him and he died as a result. It is also stated that the soldiers ate the applicant's livestock. As a result of the alleged events, it is stated that the applicant suffered physical and material harm. In addition, the person acting on behalf of the applicant claims to have suffered psychological harm.⁶¹⁰

Analysis and conclusions

⁶⁰⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx184; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 509 to 510.

⁶¹⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx184, pages 4 to 5 and 9.

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate both the identities of the applicant and his daughter, who is acting on his behalf, as well as the kinship between them.

Having considered the application as a whole, 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 his murder and the pillage of his belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 29 November 2002. Further, the Chamber considers that, overall, the person acting on behalf of 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 murder of her father by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 29 November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶¹¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between the end of November 2002 and 15 March 2003, upon the arrival of the Banyamulengués, he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] together with his family and took refuge in the bush. He further states that the soldiers followed him in the bush and took his money. He adds that his belongings were pillaged. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶¹²

⁶¹¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx185; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 511 to 512.

⁶¹² ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx185, 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 between November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶¹³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, he was in the fields when the Banyamulengués came to his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. He further states that upon his return, he found that his house had been pillaged. He appends a document in which he lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁶¹⁴

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

⁶¹³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx186; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 513 to 514.

⁶¹⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx186, pages 4 to 5 and 9.

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 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶¹⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between the end of November 2002 and 15 March 2003, when Mr Bemba's men were in [REDACTED] they shot a man in front of him and he was forced to flee to the bush. He states that his belongings and livestock were lost and he lists them. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶¹⁶

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 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

⁶¹⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx187; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 515 to 516.

⁶¹⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx187, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶¹⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between 25 December 2002 and 15 March 2003, he abandoned his house and his pigsty, located in [REDACTED] and took refuge elsewhere. Upon his return after 15 March 2003, he discovered that his belongings and livestock were lost. He states that Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués are responsible for these events. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶¹⁸

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 25 December 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶¹⁹

Claim to victim status

⁶¹⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx188; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 517 to 518.

⁶¹⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx188, pages 4 to 5.

⁶¹⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx189; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 519 to 520.

The applicant states that in the end of November 2002, Mr Bemba's Banyamulengués, who were said to be cannibals, took control of [REDACTED] and he fled to the fields, at which time his belongings and livestock were pillaged from his house, located in [REDACTED]. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶²⁰

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 November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶²¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, when Mr Bemba's Banyamulengués arrived in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] he fled and returned twice to his house to move his important belongings. He states that upon his final return, he found that his house was occupied by the assailants who had formed a line outside so he could not enter. He therefore went back to the bush, during which time his remaining belongings and money were lost. The

⁶²⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx189, pages 4 to 5.

⁶²¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx190; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 521 to 522.

applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶²²

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 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶²³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, when the fighting began, he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] and went to his shop to save his client's clothing. He states that during this time, his belongings were pillaged by the Banyamulengués. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶²⁴

Analysis and conclusions

⁶²² ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx190, pages 4 to 5.

⁶²³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx191; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 523 to 524.

⁶²⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx191, 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 between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶²⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that towards the end of December 2002, Mr Bemba's troops, who were based in [REDACTED] came to [REDACTED]. She states that they shot into the air and at the livestock, and demanded that the population leave the village. She claims that she fled with her family to the bush and that during this time she lost her belongings from her house. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶²⁶

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

⁶²⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx192; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 525 to 526.

⁶²⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx192, 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 December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶²⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 2 January 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's troops were advancing towards [REDACTED] PK [REDACTED] he had left to check on his traps when he heard shots being fired. He states that he was informed that the Banyamulengués were coming from [REDACTED] towards his village. He adds that he did not go back to his village and was later joined by his family. He further claims that while they were away, his belongings were taken and his livestock was eaten. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶²⁸

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] PK [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 2 January 2003.

⁶²⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx193; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 527 to 528.

⁶²⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx193, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶²⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, when Mr Bemba's Banyamulengués entered the [REDACTED] area, during the first hours of the hostilities, she fled from her house. She states that her belongings and livestock were later lost. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶³⁰

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 between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶³¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between the end of November 2002 and 15 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués entered [REDACTED] they pillaged her belongings. She

⁶²⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx194; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 529 to 530.

⁶³⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx194, pages 4 to 5.

⁶³¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx195; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 531 to 532.

lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶³²

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 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶³³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's troops entered [REDACTED] he fled and hid in the bush, at which point his belongings and livestock were pillaged. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶³⁴

Analysis and conclusions

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

⁶³² ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx195, pages 4 to 5.

⁶³³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx196; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 533 to 534.

⁶³⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx196, 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 between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶³⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, when Mr Bemba's Banyamulengués came to the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] she fled from her house and her belongings and livestock were pillaged. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶³⁶

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 between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

⁶³⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx237; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 535 to 536.

⁶³⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx237, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶³⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, she was sleeping in the fields with some of her belongings, while the rest of her belongings were at her house, located in [REDACTED]. She claims that Mr Bemba's men occupied her house, which they used as a kitchen for months, and took her belongings. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶³⁸

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 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶³⁹

Claim to victim status

⁶³⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx238; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 537 to 538.

⁶³⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx238, pages 4 to 5.

⁶³⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx239; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 539 to 540.

The applicant states that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, as she left her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] for the fields, she heard shots being fired. She claims that she remained in the fields with her children until the end of the events, during which time Mr Bemba's men pillaged her belongings and money from the house. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶⁴⁰

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 between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁴¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 21 January 2003, Jean-Pierre Bemba's men came to [REDACTED] and broke into his house, while his two wives were there, and proceeded to take his belongings. Further, he states that they broke the door of his shop. He also claims that they ate his livestock, which was in [REDACTED] The applicant

⁶⁴⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx239, pages 4 to 5.

⁶⁴¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx240; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 541 to 542.

lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶⁴²

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 21 January 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁴³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, one week before the celebration of their independence day, he was in the bush when Jean-Pierre Bemba's soldiers were in [REDACTED]. He states that he moved to the fields with his family and the rest of the population, and upon his return, after 15 March 2003, he found that his belongings and livestock had been pillaged from his house, located in [REDACTED]. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶⁴⁴

Analysis and conclusions

⁶⁴² ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx240, pages 4 to 5.

⁶⁴³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx241; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 543 to 544.

⁶⁴⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx241, 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 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁴⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, he was at his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] when at least 2500 of Mr Bemba's men arrived in town. He states that they took his belongings and money from his shop, as well as his belongings and livestock from his house. He states that he eventually fled to the fields and while he was there, twelve men came and called his name, then proceeded to torture him and take his money and a gun he was carrying, which was not his. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical, psychological and material harm.⁶⁴⁶

Analysis and conclusions

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

⁶⁴⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx242; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 545 to 546.

⁶⁴⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx242, pages 4 to 5 and 9 to 11.

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 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁴⁷—

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, when Mr Bemba's troops arrived in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] she was already seven months pregnant and fled with her family to a secure location, during which time the men pillaged her belongings from her house. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶⁴⁸

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-

⁶⁴⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx244; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 547 to 548.

⁶⁴⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx244, pages 4 to 5.

Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁴⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 25 November 2002, one hour after the hostilities began in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] she fled from her house and Mr Bemba's men, whom she heard were cannibals, pillaged her belongings. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶⁵⁰

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 November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁵¹

Claim to victim status

⁶⁴⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx245; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 549 to 550.

⁶⁵⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx245, pages 4 to 5.

⁶⁵¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx246; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 551 to 552.

The applicant states that on 25 November 2002, Mr Bemba's troops came to her house, located in the [REDACTED] area, where she was with her sister. She states that the men broke down the door, threatened to rape her until she gave them money, and then proceeded to pillage her belongings in front of her. Afterwards, she states that six female assailants accompanied them to the end of the village to show them the way to take refuge in the fields. She states that pillage also took place after she left to the fields. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶⁵²

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 and as of 25 November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁵³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 25 November 2002, when Mr Bemba's Banyamulengués arrived in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] he fled with his family to take refuge in the fields. Upon his return on 18 March 2003, he discovered that some of his belongings had been pillaged. He lists his loss. As a

⁶⁵² ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx246, pages 4 to 5 and 9.

⁶⁵³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx247; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 553 to 554.

result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶⁵⁴

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 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁵⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between the end of November 2002 and 15 March 2003, upon the arrival of the Banyamulengués, she fled from her house, located in [REDACTED]. She further states that the MLC troops pillaged her house. She lists her loss. She adds that local thieves stole her three goats. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶⁵⁶

Analysis and conclusions

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

⁶⁵⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx247, pages 4 to 5 and 9.

⁶⁵⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx248; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 555 to 556.

⁶⁵⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx248, 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, with the exception of her livestock, by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁵⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, upon the arrival of the Banyamulengués, she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] to take refuge in the bush. She further states that the assailants set up their base in her house and pillaged her belongings. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁶⁵⁸

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-

⁶⁵⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx249; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 557 to 558.

⁶⁵⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx249, pages 4 to 5.

Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003

Applicant [REDACTED]⁵⁵⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in December 2002, upon the arrival of the Banyamulengués, she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] to take refuge in the fields. She further states that the assailants set up their base in her house until 15 March 2003 and that they pillaged her belongings. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁶⁶⁰

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 between December 2002 and 15 March 2003

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁶¹

⁶⁵⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx250; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 559 to 560.

⁶⁶⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx250, pages 4 to 5.

⁶⁶¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx251; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 561 to 562.

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED] and he consequently fled to take refuge in the fields, together with his family. He further states that the soldiers pillaged his belongings and ate his livestock. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶⁶²

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 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁶³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, he was away, in [REDACTED] when the Banyamulengués came to his house, located in the [REDACTED] area. He further states that the soldiers set up their base in his house

⁶⁶² ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx251, pages 4 to 5 and 9.

⁶⁶³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx252; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 563 to 564.

and pillaged all his belongings. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶⁶⁴

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 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁶⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that at the end of November 2002, Mr Bemba's men arrived in [REDACTED] and he consequently fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area, together with his family. He further states that upon his return, he found that his house had been pillaged. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶⁶⁶

Analysis and conclusions

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

⁶⁶⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx252, pages 4 to 5.

⁶⁶⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx253; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 565 to 566.

⁶⁶⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx253, 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 November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁶⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, Mr Bemba's men arrived in [REDACTED] and she consequently fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] together with her family. She further states that 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.⁶⁶⁸

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-

⁶⁶⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx254; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 567 to 568.

⁶⁶⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx254, pages 4 to 5.

Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁶⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that at the end of November 2002, Mr Bemba's men arrived in [REDACTED] and she consequently fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] to take refuge in the bush. She further states that upon her return, on 17 March 2003, she found that her house had been pillaged and she lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶⁷⁰

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 between November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

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⁶⁶⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx255; ICC-01/05-01/08-2019-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 569 to 570.

⁶⁷⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2017-Conf-Exp-Anx255, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁷¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that in mid-February 2003, armed men who were speaking Lingala arrived at his house, located in [REDACTED]. He states that while he was gathering his belongings, five of the men entered his house, asked him questions in Lingala, which he did not understand, and then proceeded to hit him. He states that they took his and his mother's belongings and made him carry the loot back to the base and then used him to transport loot for three days before they released him. He values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical and material harm.⁶⁷²

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber notes that the applicant does not identify the perpetrators, but only refers to "armed men who were speaking Lingala". Nevertheless, given the intrinsic coherence of the application in all other respects, notably the reference to the occupation of [REDACTED] in mid-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, the Chamber is of the view that the failure to precisely identify the perpetrators of the alleged crimes 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

⁶⁷¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx12; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 205 to 206.

⁶⁷² ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx12, pages 4 to 5.

crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of his belongings, to the extent of his personal belongings, by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date in February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁷³

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that in February, when the Banyamulengués, who were speaking Lingala, arrived in [REDACTED] she fled. She states that upon her return, she discovered 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.⁶⁷⁴

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) 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 and infers from the application that the alleged events occurred in February 2003.

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

⁶⁷³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx13; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 207 to 208.

⁶⁷⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx13, 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 in February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁷⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 22 November 2002, the rebels coming from Chad arrived in [REDACTED] and he fled from his house, located in [REDACTED] and took refuge in the bush together with his family. He states that on 9 March 2003, after the rebels had left, his son and two daughters returned to the city. He states that on that day, the Banyamulengués came to Bangui and launched rockets, one of which fell on his house and set fire to other neighbouring houses made of straw. He states that upon his return, he found that his house had been destroyed and that his children, who were hiding below the bed, had died. He appends a copy of the death certificate of one of his sons. He also alleges that the Banyamulengués took some of his belongings, including his moped and clothes. He adds that he lost his cattle in the bush. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁶⁷⁶

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

⁶⁷⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx14; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 209 to 210.

⁶⁷⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx14, pages 11 and 20 to 21.

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 9 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁷⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, she fled from her house, located in [REDACTED] and took refuge in the fields. She further states that the Banyamulengués followed her and took her money. She states that she lost her livestock and some belongings. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶⁷⁸

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 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

⁶⁷⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx15; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 211 to 212.

⁶⁷⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx15, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁷⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, while he was hunting for the independence celebration of 1 December, he heard that hostilities had broken out in his village, [REDACTED] located at the intersection of the roads to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. He states that his wife and children managed to save his clothes and other important belongings, but were forced to abandon the heavy objects, which were later pillaged by the Banyamulengués. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶⁸⁰

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 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁸¹

Claim to victim status

⁶⁷⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx16; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 213 to 214.

⁶⁸⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx16, pages 4 to 5.

⁶⁸¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx17; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 215 to 216.

The applicant claims that between the end of November 2002 and 15 March 2003, she heard the sound of heavy weapons from her house, located in [REDACTED]. She states that she was trapped inside her house when one of Mr Bemba's men came and told her in Lingala to leave her house because of the war. She states that they helped her to flee and that her belongings were pillaged. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁶⁸²

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 between the end of November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁸³

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that after the arrival of Mr Bozizé's troops in [REDACTED] the Banyamulengués arrived on 25 November 2002 in order to take control of the area. He states that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, Jean-Pierre Bemba's troops pillaged and burned houses, believing that there were rebels

⁶⁸² ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx17, pages 4 to 5.

⁶⁸³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx18; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 217 to 218.

inside. He states that he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] kilometres away from [REDACTED] and that in his absence, some of his belongings and livestock were pillaged and destroyed. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶⁸⁴

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 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁸⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that between the end of November 2002 and 15 March 2003, she was at the cemetery in Bangui when the hostilities began in [REDACTED]. She states that two weeks later, upon her return to her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] kilometre away from [REDACTED] she discovered

⁶⁸⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx18, pages 4 to 5 and 9.

⁶⁸⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx19; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 219 to 220.

that her belongings and livestock were missing. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶⁸⁶

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] [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between the end of November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁸⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, while the population of [REDACTED] was taking refuge in the bush, she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] to the bush, together with her family, taking some of her belongings with her. She states that her remaining belongings were pillaged by Mr Bemba's troops. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶⁸⁸

Analysis and conclusions

⁶⁸⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx19, pages 4 to 5.

⁶⁸⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx20; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 221 to 222.

⁶⁸⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx20, 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 between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁸⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, after Jean-Pierre Bemba's men invaded [REDACTED] he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] and took refuge in the fields, together with his family. He states that his four-month-old daughter could not survive the cold while they were sleeping outside by the stream, and therefore died of malaria. He further states that the assailants set up a barrier outside his house, which they occupied, and pillaged his belongings and livestock. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶⁹⁰

Analysis and conclusions

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

⁶⁸⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx21; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 223 to 224.

⁶⁹⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx21, pages 4 to 5 and 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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁹¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant is deceased and the application is introduced on her behalf by her brother.

It is claimed that on 26 November 2002, Mr Bemba's men took the applicant to their base, located in the [REDACTED] area on the road to [REDACTED] where seven to ten of them raped her. It is stated that when the applicant refused, she was tortured by the men. It is further stated that one week later, the applicant died after having suffered severe vaginal swelling. The person acting on behalf of the applicant appends a death certificate certifying that the death occurred on [REDACTED] December 2002. As a result of the alleged events, it is claimed that the applicant suffered physical and psychological harm. In addition, the person acting on behalf of the applicant claims to have suffered psychological harm.⁶⁹²

Analysis and conclusions

⁶⁹¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx22; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 225 to 226.

⁶⁹² ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx22, pages 4 to 5 and 9.

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identities of both the applicant and her brother, who is acting on her behalf, as well as the kinship between them.

Having considered the application as a whole, the Chamber considers that 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 her rape by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on 26 November 2002. The Chamber further considers that, overall, the person acting on behalf of the applicant has also 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 rape of his sister by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on 26 November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁹³

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that between the end of December 2002 and 15 March 2003, when his village of [REDACTED] located [REDACTED] kilometres away from [REDACTED] was under the control of Mr Bemba's armed men, he was away on a fishing trip. He states that his wife and children fled to the bush, leaving everything behind. He claims that he lost his belongings and livestock and he lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶⁹⁴

⁶⁹³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx23; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 227 to 228.

⁶⁹⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx23, pages 4 to 5 and 9.

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 December 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁹⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, when Mr Bemba's men came to his village, he moved many of his belongings to the fields before he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] village, [REDACTED] kilometres away from [REDACTED] on the road to Bangui. He states that the assailants stole his remaining belongings and ate his livestock. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶⁹⁶

Analysis and conclusions

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

⁶⁹⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx24; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 229 to 230.

⁶⁹⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx24, 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 between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁹⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 24 November 2002, when the Banyamulengués took control of [REDACTED] he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] to take refuge in the fields. He states that he managed to return to his house before the soldiers came and took some of his belongings with him. He states that upon his return on 17 March 2003, he found that the remainder of his belongings had been pillaged and his livestock had been eaten. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁶⁹⁸

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

⁶⁹⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx25; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 231 to 232.

⁶⁹⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx25, pages 4 to 5 and 9.

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 24 November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁶⁹⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that before the arrival of the Banyamulengués to [REDACTED] on 25 November 2002, he moved some of his belongings and fled from his house, located in [REDACTED] kilometres away from [REDACTED] to take refuge in the fields. He specifies that he was not able to secure the remainder of his belongings and consequently, these items were pillaged. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷⁰⁰

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 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

⁶⁹⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx26; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 233 to 234.

⁷⁰⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx26, pages 4 to 5 and 9.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷⁰¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that between 1 December 2002 and 15 March 2003, she was in the fields when the Banyamulengués came to her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. She 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.⁷⁰²

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 between 1 December 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷⁰³

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that between the end of November 2002 and 15 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED] he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. He states that upon his return after

⁷⁰¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx27; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 235 to 236.

⁷⁰² ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx27, pages 4 to 5.

⁷⁰³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx28; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 237 to 238.

15 March 2003, he found 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 psychological and material harm.⁷⁰⁴

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 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷⁰⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED] he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] leaving everything behind. He states that he took refuge in the bush. He states that upon his return on 22 March 2003, he found 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.⁷⁰⁶

⁷⁰⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx28, pages 4 to 5.

⁷⁰⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx29; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 239 to 240.

⁷⁰⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx29, 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 between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷⁰⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED] he fled from his house, located in [REDACTED] kilometres away from [REDACTED] leaving everything behind. He states that upon his return, he found 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.⁷⁰⁸

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

⁷⁰⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx30; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 241 to 242.

⁷⁰⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx30, 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 [REDACTED] [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷⁰⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that between 14 January 2003 and 15 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men arrived in [REDACTED] they threatened to bomb the village if the population refused to leave. He states that he fled from his house, located in [REDACTED] and that the assailants then set up their base in his house. He states that they prepared food in his house, pillaged his belongings and destroyed his pigsty. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷¹⁰

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 14 January 2003 and 15 March 2003.

⁷⁰⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx31; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 243 to 244.

⁷¹⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx31, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷¹¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men fired their weapons to take control of [REDACTED] she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] to take refuge in the fields, together with her children, leaving everything behind. She states that upon her return, she found that her house had been pillaged and claims that the looted goods were taken to Zongo. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷¹²

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber notes a discrepancy of one month 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 accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-

⁷¹¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx32; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 245 to 246.

⁷¹² ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx32, pages 4 to 5.

Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷¹³

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that between the end of November 2002 and 15 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED] she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] together with her family to take refuge in the fields, leaving everything behind. She states that upon her return, she found 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.⁷¹⁴

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 between November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

⁷¹³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx33; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 247 to 248.

⁷¹⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx33, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷¹⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, when at least 4000 of Mr Bemba's men took control of the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] she fled from her house, taking some of her belongings with her, and took refuge in the bush. She states that her house was pillaged and lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷¹⁶

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 between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷¹⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that between 2 January 2003 and 15 March 2003, when he heard about the pillages taking place in [REDACTED] he emptied his shop and hid his merchandise in the fields and some money in his house. He states that when

⁷¹⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx34; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 249 to 250.

⁷¹⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx34, pages 4 to 5.

⁷¹⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx35; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 251 to 252.

Mr Bemba's assailants arrived in the village of [REDACTED] located on the road to [REDACTED] he had gone to the mortuary in [REDACTED]. He states that in his absence, his belongings, money and livestock were taken. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁷¹⁸

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber notes a discrepancy of six years 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 between 2 January 2003 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷¹⁹

Claim to victim status

⁷¹⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx35, pages 4 to 5.

⁷¹⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx36; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 253 to 254.

The applicant claims that between the end of November 2002 and mid-March 2003, when Mr Bemba's men were in the village of [REDACTED] she and her children tried to save as many belongings from the house as they could. She states that the assailants took a sum of money and some belongings. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷²⁰

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 the end of November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷²¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that on 25 November 2002, when Mr Bemba's men entered the village of [REDACTED] located at the intersection of the roads to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] he fled with some of his belongings. He states that upon his return on 17

⁷²⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx36, pages 4 to 5.

⁷²¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx37; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 255 to 256.

March 2003, he found that his belongings were lost. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷²²

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 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷²³

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that at the end of November 2002, when [REDACTED] was under the control of Jean-Pierre Bemba's soldiers, he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] to take refuge in the fields. He states that upon his return, he discovered that his belongings had been pillaged. He lists his loss. He also claims that the events occurred between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷²⁴

Analysis and conclusions

⁷²² ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx37, pages 4 to 5.

⁷²³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx38; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 257 to 258.

⁷²⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx38, 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 between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷²⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that between 29 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, when Mr Bemba's assailants were in [REDACTED] they occupied his farm, located in [REDACTED]. He states that they forced him to cook for them and that they killed and ate his livestock and his fruits. He further states that they took his belongings to their base, located [REDACTED] kilometres away. He appends a document in which he lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷²⁶

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

⁷²⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx39; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 259 to 260.

⁷²⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx39, pages 4 to 5 and 9 to 10.

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 29 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷²⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant alleges that towards the end of November, one week before the celebration of 1 December 2002, when the Banyamulengués arrived in the [REDACTED] area, located at the intersection on the roads to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] her father told them to flee to the fields. She states that she took some of her belongings but that upon her return, she found that her other belongings had been taken by the men. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷²⁸

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 November 2002.

⁷²⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx40; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 261 to 262.

⁷²⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx40, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷²⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, when Mr Bemba's men arrived in [REDACTED] he was in the fields. He states that they occupied his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] for months and that he lost his belongings as a result. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷³⁰

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 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷³¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that between the end of November 2002 and 15 March 2003, when Mr Bemba's men arrived in [REDACTED] she fled from her house, located

⁷²⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx41; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 263 to 264.

⁷³⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx41, pages 4 to 5.

⁷³¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx42; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 265 to 266.

in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. She states that upon her return, she discovered that her belongings had been stolen. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷³²

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 between November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷³³

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that between the end of November 2002 and 15 March 2003, when the hostilities began in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] he was in the bush whilst his family was at home. He further claims that the men of Jean-Pierre Bemba pillaged his belongings. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷³⁴

Analysis and conclusions

⁷³² ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx42, pages 4 to 5.

⁷³³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx43; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 267 to 268.

⁷³⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx43, 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 between November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷³⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that between the end of November 2002 and 15 March 2003, the Banyamulengués took control of [REDACTED] She states that when she heard that they were cannibals and had publicly raped a pregnant woman, she fled from her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] She also states that she lost her belongings and money. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷³⁶

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 clarifying whether her belongings were pillaged and whether she returned to her house after having fled to the fields. However, given that the applicant provides

⁷³⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx44; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 269 to 270.

⁷³⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx44, pages 4 to 5.

a precise list of the items she lost, including a sum of money that has disappeared from under her bed, and in the absence of any indication that she lost her house, the Chamber infers from the information provided that the applicant returned to her house and that her belongings were pillaged during her absence. 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 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷³⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that five days before the end of November 2002, when [REDACTED] was occupied by the Banyamulengués, he was in the fields. He alleges that at the sound of heavy weapons being shot, his children joined him in the fields. He claims that for this reason he could not take his belongings, located in [REDACTED] and they were consequently pillaged by the assailants and taken to Zongo. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷³⁸

Analysis and conclusions

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

⁷³⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx45; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 271 to 272.

⁷³⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx45, 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 the end of November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷³⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, he fled from his house, located in [REDACTED] to take refuge in the bush. He states that upon his return on 16 March 2003, he found that some of his belongings and livestock had been pillaged by the MLC troops. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷⁴⁰

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 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

⁷³⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx46; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 273 to 274.

⁷⁴⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx46, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷⁴¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant is deceased and the application is submitted on his behalf by his cousin.

It is claimed that on 24 November 2002, when the rebels of General Bozizé took control of [REDACTED] they offered the applicant goods, such as items of clothing and drinks. It is stated that the applicant consumed a lot of the drinks. It is further stated that on the night of 24 November 2002, the MLC troops invaded [REDACTED] and attacked the men of General Bozizé. It is stated that as the applicant was intoxicated, he lost control and wanted to flee. However, the MLC soldiers thought that he was an enemy who wanted to escape and shot him five times in the head and the chest. It is further stated that the Banyamulengués burned his body on the spot. The person acting on behalf of the applicant appends a death certificate stating that the death occurred on [REDACTED] November 2002. As a result of the alleged events, it is claimed that the applicant suffered physical harm.⁷⁴²

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identities of both the applicant and his cousin, who is acting on his behalf, as well as the kinship between them.

Having considered the application as a whole, the Chamber considers that sufficient evidence has been provided to establish *prima facie* that the applicant is

⁷⁴¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx47; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 275 to 276.

⁷⁴² ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx47, pages 4 to 5 and 10 to 12.

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 murder by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 24 and 27 November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷⁴³

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that he was in [REDACTED] when the Banyamulengués saw him and tortured him. He alleges that on 2 January 2003, when the assailants set up their base in [REDACTED] he was one of the first to flee to the bush. He claims that his wife returned to their house to get his gun when the men stopped her and took the gun and a sum of money. He alleged that they took his livestock, located in the [REDACTED] village of [REDACTED]. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical and material harm.⁷⁴⁴

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-

⁷⁴³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx48; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 277 to 278.

⁷⁴⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx48, pages 4 to 5.

Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 2 January 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷⁴⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant is deceased and the application is submitted on her behalf by her sister.

It is claimed that on 18 February 2003, the applicant was selling bananas at the market in [REDACTED] at the intersection of the roads to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] when the Banyamulengués took her bananas and brought them to their base. It is stated that for the applicant to get paid she had to go to their base, but when she refused, a Banyamulengué shot her in the chest and killed her. It is further stated that this caused an upheaval between the Banyamulengués and a few CAR soldiers. It is stated that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The person acting on behalf of the applicant appends a death certificate stating that the death occurred on 18 February 2003. As a result of the alleged events, it is claimed that the applicant suffered physical and material harm.⁷⁴⁶

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate the identities of both the applicant and her sister, who is acting on her behalf, as well as the kinship between them.

⁷⁴⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx49; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 279 to 280.

⁷⁴⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx49, pages 4 to 5 and 11 to 12.

Having considered the application as a whole, the Chamber considers that 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 her murder and the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 18 February 2003. In addition, the Chamber considers that the person acting on behalf of the applicant has submitted sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of the crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the murder of her sister by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on 18 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷⁴⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant claims that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men came to [REDACTED] to chase General Bozizé's rebels, they thought that the population supported General Bozizé and they therefore fired heavy weaponry. She claims that she fled from her house, located in the village of [REDACTED] together with her children to take refuge in the bush. She states that they pillaged her belongings and she lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷⁴⁸

Analysis and conclusions

⁷⁴⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx50; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 281 to 282.

⁷⁴⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx50, 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 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷⁴⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, there was war in [REDACTED] so he fled from [REDACTED] leaving all his belongings behind. He contends that the MLC men pillaged his belongings and livestock, which he lists. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷⁵⁰

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-

⁷⁴⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx51; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 283 to 284.

⁷⁵⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx51, pages 4 to 5.

Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷⁵¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués arrived, she fled from her store in the market, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] and upon her return, she discovered that her merchandise and some of the items in her house had been pillaged. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷⁵²

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 between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷⁵³

⁷⁵¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx52; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 285 to 286.

⁷⁵² ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx52, pages 4 to 5.

⁷⁵³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx53; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 287 to 288.

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 25 November 2002, Mr Bemba's soldiers attacked [REDACTED]. He alleges that thousands of men invaded the village and that they were shooting everywhere. He states that when he saw that someone who tried to escape was killed, he decided to flee. He further alleges that upon his return, he discovered that his belongings had been pillaged. He claims that the Banyamulengués occupied the village for four months. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷⁵⁴

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 25 November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷⁵⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that from the end of November 2002 until 15 March 2003, as Mr Bemba's men were based in [REDACTED] the rebels went in the direction of [REDACTED]. He alleges that the assailants thought that the rebels had stayed in

⁷⁵⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx53, pages 4 to 5.

⁷⁵⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx54; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 289 to 290.

the applicant's village of [REDACTED] and started to burn all the houses made of straw. He states that they lived in his house and 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.⁷⁵⁶

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 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷⁵⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that while he was out hunting, between January and 15 March 2003, he was informed by people who had fled from [REDACTED] that Mr Bemba's Banyamulengués had taken control of his area. He states that he did not return home out of fear, and it was during this time that his clothes and money were pillaged from his house. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷⁵⁸

⁷⁵⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx54, pages 4 to 5.

⁷⁵⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx69; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 293 to 294.

⁷⁵⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx69, 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 between January and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷⁵⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 20 January 2003, while she was living in a camp in the fields five to seven kilometres away from the [REDACTED] village, located another [REDACTED] kilometres away from [REDACTED] the Banyamulengués found her camp by following ill-intentioned petty criminals. She states that over ten assailants approached her camp, where she had moved all of her belongings. She clarifies that while she was working on the fields, the men tortured her and demanded money. She claims that the children cried and told her to pay the men, which she did, and she ordered the children to inform their father not to come back. In addition, she claims that the men took many of her belongings and livestock from the fields. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical and material harm.⁷⁶⁰

⁷⁵⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx70; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 295 to 296.

⁷⁶⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx70, pages 4 to 5 and 9.

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 vicinity of [REDACTED] [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between January and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷⁶¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 25 November 2002, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's men arrived in the [REDACTED] area, they forced the population to leave. He states that he fled with the rest of the population to the bush and that they pillaged his belongings. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷⁶²

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

⁷⁶¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx71; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 297 to 298.

⁷⁶² ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx71, 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 November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷⁶³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 February 2003, when Mr Bemba's men arrived in the village of [REDACTED] near [REDACTED] they began to take livestock and pillage houses. He states that they pillaged his belongings and brought the loot back to their base in their vehicle. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷⁶⁴

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 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷⁶⁵

Claim to victim status

⁷⁶³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx72; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 299 to 300.

⁷⁶⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx72, pages 4 to 5.

⁷⁶⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx101; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 301 to 302.

The applicant states that on 23 November 2002, when he arrived in [REDACTED] he was intercepted by the Banyamulengués who pillaged all his belongings. He claims that they threatened him and beat him up so badly that he lost consciousness. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical and material harm.⁷⁶⁶

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 23 November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷⁶⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 23 November 2002, she was in the area of [REDACTED] on her way back from [REDACTED] to Bangui where she had bought merchandise, when the vehicle she was travelling in was stopped and searched by Mr Bemba's Banyamulengués. She states that they forced her and the other passengers to get out of the vehicle, and then proceeded to pillage her belongings

⁷⁶⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx101, pages 4 to 5.

⁷⁶⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx104; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 303 to 304.

and merchandise. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷⁶⁸

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 vicinity of [REDACTED] on 23 November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷⁶⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 23 November 2002, he was on his way back from Cameroon where he had picked up a vehicle that he had ordered, when he was intercepted by Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués in [REDACTED] who pillaged his belongings and his vehicle. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷⁷⁰

Analysis and conclusions

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

⁷⁶⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx104, pages 4 to 5.

⁷⁶⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx106; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 305 to 306.

⁷⁷⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx106, 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 23 November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷⁷¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 23 November 2002, on his way back to Bangui from [REDACTED] Cameroon, where he had bought merchandise at the market, he was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in [REDACTED]. He alleges that Jean-Pierre Bemba's men pillaged his merchandise and luggage. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁷⁷²

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 23 November 2002.

⁷⁷¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx121; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 307 to 308.

⁷⁷² ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx121, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷⁷³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 23 November 2002, after the Banyamulengués took control of his area of [REDACTED] on his way back to his house to collect some of his belongings, he was intercepted by the Banyamulengués. He claims that he was badly beaten and tortured, which caused him scars, but was not killed because he understood Lingala and tried to talk with the men. He also adds that his house was pillaged by Mr Bemba's troops. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical, psychological and material harm.⁷⁷⁴

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 23 November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷⁷⁵

Claim to victim status

⁷⁷³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx122; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 309 to 310.

⁷⁷⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx122, pages 4 to 5.

⁷⁷⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx126; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 311 to 312.

The applicant states that on 23 November 2002, on her way back from a trip to Cameroon, where she had recovered a car and some of her belongings, the car she was travelling in was intercepted in [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués. The applicant alleges that they took her car and all the belongings in it. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷⁷⁶

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 23 November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷⁷⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 24 November 2002, on his way back from a trip from Cameroon where he had bought merchandise, the car he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in [REDACTED]. He alleges that the Banyamulengués pillaged the car and all the goods which were inside. As a

⁷⁷⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx126, pages 4 to 5.

⁷⁷⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx128; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 313 to 314.

result of the alleged events the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷⁷⁸

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 [REDACTED] on 24 November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷⁷⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant is deceased and the application is introduced on her behalf by her grandson.

It is stated that on 14 January 2003, the applicant arrived in [REDACTED] in order to sell goods. It is alleged that the Banyamulengués pillaged her money and a cart of goods. The loss of the applicant is listed. As a result of the alleged events, it is claimed that the applicant suffered material harm.⁷⁸⁰

⁷⁷⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx128, pages 4 to 5.

⁷⁷⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx133; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 315 to 316.

⁷⁸⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx133, pages 4 to 5.

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber considers that the documents provided demonstrate both the identities of the applicant and her grandson, who is acting on her behalf, as well as the kinship between them.

Having considered the application as a whole, the Chamber considers that, overall, sufficient evidence has been provided on behalf of the applicant 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 14 January 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷⁸¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 23 November 2002, he was in [REDACTED] on his way back from a trip to Cameroon where he had gone to pick up his vehicle. He alleges that the Banyamulengués pillaged the car and all the belongings inside. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷⁸²

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

⁷⁸¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx134; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 317 to 318.

⁷⁸² ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx134, 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 [REDACTED] on 23 November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷⁸³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 25 November 2002, while the Banyamulengués, who spoke Lingala, were in [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, she fled to the bush from her house, located in [REDACTED]. She claims that when she returned on 27 November 2002 to collect her belongings, she discovered that her house was empty and that her pig was missing. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷⁸⁴

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 between 25 November 2002 and 27 November 2002.

⁷⁸³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx180; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 319 to 320.

⁷⁸⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx180, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷⁸⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in February 2003, Jean-Pierre Bemba's troops took money from his hands, and the following week, followed him to his house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] where they took his belongings. The applicant lists his loss and states that he took refuge in the bush until 17 March 2003. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷⁸⁶

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 and as of February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷⁸⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, Jean-Pierre Bemba's troops destroyed her pigsty and took her livestock. She lists her

⁷⁸⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx181; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 321 to 322.

⁷⁸⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx181, pages 4 to 5.

⁷⁸⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx182; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 323 to 324.

loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷⁸⁸

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber notes that the applicant does not provide any precise location for the alleged events and only refers to the “ [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] metres away from the [REDACTED] in front of the [REDACTED] [REDACTED]. However, in light of the intrinsic coherence of the application in all other respects, notably the occupation by the Banyamulengués between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003 and noting that the applicant was born, lives in and signed her application 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 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 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷⁸⁹

Claim to victim status

⁷⁸⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx182, pages 4 to 5.

⁷⁸⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx183; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 325 to 326.

The applicant states that in November 2002, while her area of [REDACTED] was under attack, she fled to the bush. She claims that when she returned to her house two days later to collect her belongings, she encountered Jean-Pierre Bemba's troops, who threatened to kill her. Accordingly, the applicant claims to have fled again until 17 March 2003, at which time she discovered that her belongings and livestock were missing. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷⁹⁰

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 between November 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷⁹¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in December 2002, she could hear the sound of weapons while Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués, who spoke Lingala, were based in [REDACTED]. She specifies that when the men left for [REDACTED] and arrived in the [REDACTED] area, located [REDACTED] kilometres away from [REDACTED] she and her

⁷⁹⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx183, pages 4 to 5.

⁷⁹¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx184; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 327 to 328.

children fled from their house, without taking any of their belongings. She claims that upon her return on 17 March 2003, she found that her house was empty and her livestock and belongings were gone. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷⁹²

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 December 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷⁹³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in December 2002, while the troops were on their way from [REDACTED] to [REDACTED] Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués came to his village of [REDACTED] located [REDACTED] kilometres away from [REDACTED]. He claims that the assailants killed peoples' animals and threatened the women and that they fled to the bush. He states that upon their return on 17 March 2003, he discovered that he lost his entire livestock, his fourteen beehives and that his

⁷⁹² ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx184, pages 4 to 5.

⁷⁹³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx185; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 329 to 330.

banana plantation had been destroyed. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁷⁹⁴

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 December 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷⁹⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between 25 November 2002 and 15 March 2003, two days after their arrival, Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués, who were speaking Lingala, set up their base in [REDACTED]. She states that from there, they discovered her area of [REDACTED] and started breaking down house doors and shooting into the air, whereupon she left her house, without taking any of her belongings. She states that upon her return on 16 March 2003, she discovered 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.⁷⁹⁶

⁷⁹⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx185, pages 4 to 5.

⁷⁹⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx186; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 331 to 332.

⁷⁹⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx186, 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 between December 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷⁹⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 28 November 2002, after the Banyamulengués arrived in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] firing their weapons, she fled to the bush. She claims that two weeks later, while she was looking for food, Jean-Pierre Bemba's troops, who were speaking Lingala, raped her and she subsequently contracted HIV. She further claims that she lost everything in her house. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical, psychological and material harm.⁷⁹⁸

Analysis and conclusions

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

⁷⁹⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx187; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 333 to 334.

⁷⁹⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx187, 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 her rape and the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 28 November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁷⁹⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in November 2002, Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués, who were speaking Lingala, entered [REDACTED]. He adds that as of February 2003, they started to pillage the area, whereupon he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area, to the bush. He claims that when he returned on 16 March 2003, he discovered that his house and livestock had been pillaged. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁸⁰⁰

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-

⁷⁹⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx188; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 335 to 336.

⁸⁰⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx188, pages 4 to 5.

Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between February and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸⁰¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in December 2002, [REDACTED] was attacked by the Banyamulengués, and when she heard the firing of heavy weapons, she fled, abandoning her house, located in the [REDACTED] area. She alleges that upon her return on 18 March 2003, she found that her belongings and livestock had been taken. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁸⁰²

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]⁸⁰³

⁸⁰¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx189; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 337 to 338.

⁸⁰² ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx189, pages 4 to 5.

⁸⁰³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx190; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 339 to 340.

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in November 2002, he was in the fields together with his family when the Banyamulengués set up their base the [REDACTED] area. He states that he had to stay in the fields and could not retrieve his belongings. He alleges that he saw these men take his pigs. He adds that upon his return, his belongings were missing. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁸⁰⁴

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 November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸⁰⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that the Banyamulengués entered his area on 25 November 2002 and went from house to house taking the population's belongings. He further states that on 10 December 2002, two weeks after the arrival of the Banyamulengués in the [REDACTED], he decided to come back to retrieve

⁸⁰⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx190, pages 4 to 5.

⁸⁰⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx191; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 341 to 342.

his belongings. He states that the men arrested him and put him in a cell at the gendarmerie and called him a thief. He claims that they released him after an hour and told him to leave without looking back otherwise they would kill him and he left without taking his belongings. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁸⁰⁶

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber notes that the applicant does not provide any precise location for the alleged events and only refers to [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]. However, in light of the intrinsic coherence of the application in all other respects and noting that the applicant was born, [REDACTED] and completed the application form in [REDACTED] the Chamber infers 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 25 November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸⁰⁷

Claim to victim status

⁸⁰⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx191, pages 4 to 5.

⁸⁰⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx192; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 343 to 344.

The applicant states that in November 2002, the Banyamulengués attacked him in [REDACTED] whilst he was fleeing to the bush. He states that they took his money and belongings. He claims that upon his return to his house, located in the [REDACTED] area, he discovered that all his belongings had been taken. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁸⁰⁸

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 in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸⁰⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in December 2002, when the Banyamulengués, who did not speak Sango and were cannibals, came to the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] he was hunting and people in the field told him not to go back to his area. He states that he stayed in the fields and upon his return he found that his village had been ransacked and the houses pillaged. He claims having lost all his belongings

⁸⁰⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx192, pages 4 to 5.

⁸⁰⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx193; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 345 to 346.

and livestock. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁸¹⁰

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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of December 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸¹¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 26 November 2002, men coming from the other side of the river from the Democratic Republic of the Congo occupied [REDACTED]. He claims that on the next day, he heard gunshots and he fled to the fields without taking anything. He alleges that upon his return on 18 March 2003, he found that

⁸¹⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx193, pages 4 to 5.

⁸¹¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx194; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 347 to 348.

his belongings had been stolen. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁸¹²

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 26 November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸¹³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that after Jean-Pierre Bemba's troops attacked [REDACTED] on 25 November 2002 and started pillaging the houses, he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area, to the bush, where he stayed for a period of one month. He alleges that upon his return, he discovered that his belongings and money had been pillaged. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁸¹⁴

Analysis and conclusions

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

⁸¹² ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx194, pages 4 to 5.

⁸¹³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx195; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 349 to 350.

⁸¹⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx195, 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 November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸¹⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 25 November 2002, when the Banyamulengués were firing their heavy weapons in [REDACTED] he fled to the fields. The applicant states that the Banyamulengués entered his compound, located in the [REDACTED] area, ransacked it and took his belongings. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁸¹⁶

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 November 2002.

⁸¹⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx196; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 351 to 352.

⁸¹⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx196, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸¹⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 23 November 2002, he was on his way to Bangui from [REDACTED] together with his brother, when the Banyamulengués held them hostage in [REDACTED]. He further states that the soldiers pillaged all of their belongings. He lists and values his loss. He adds that they had to walk through the bush for a long time until reaching Bangui and that his health deteriorated. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical and material harm.⁸¹⁸

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 23 November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸¹⁹

Claim to victim status

⁸¹⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx211; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 353 to 354.

⁸¹⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx211, pages 4 to 5.

⁸¹⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx212; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 355 to 356.

The applicant states that on 23 November 2002, he was coming back from [REDACTED] together with his brother, when the vehicle they were travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in [REDACTED]. He further states that the soldiers pillaged all of their belongings. He lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁸²⁰

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 23 November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸²¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 24 November 2002, he was carrying out his business between [REDACTED] and Bangui when the truck he was travelling in was intercepted by the Banyamulengués in [REDACTED]. He further states that Mr Bemba's men pillaged all of his belongings and merchandise. He lists and values his loss. As a

⁸²⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx212, pages 4 to 5.

⁸²¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx216; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 357 to 358.

result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁸²²

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 24 November 2002.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸²³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 8 March 2003, the Banyamulengués came to her house, located in [REDACTED] whereupon she fled to the bush, together with her family. She alleges that the Banyamulengués pillaged her belongings and her livestock. She appends a document in which she lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁸²⁴

Analysis and conclusions

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

⁸²² ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx216, pages 4 to 5.

⁸²³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx218; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 359 to 360.

⁸²⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx218, pages 4 to 5 and 9.

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 8 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸²⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 8 March 2003, Mr Bemba's men who came from the direction of [REDACTED] entered [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons. He claims that the population fled, including him, and during this time, his belongings and livestock were pillaged. He appends a document in which he lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁸²⁶

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 8 March 2003.

⁸²⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx219; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 361 to 362.

⁸²⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx219, pages 4 to 5 and 10.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸²⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 8 March 2003, Mr Bemba's Banyamulengués came to [REDACTED] where she lived, firing their heavy weapons. She claims that as a result of this, the population fled to the bush, including her. She states that they pillaged her belongings and money. She appends a document in which she lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁸²⁸

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 8 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸²⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 8 March 2003, Mr Bemba's Banyamulengués came to [REDACTED] and pillaged a number of houses and stores. She claims that as a result, the population fled to the bush, including her. She appends a document in

⁸²⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx220; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 363 to 364.

⁸²⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx220, pages 4 to 5 and 9.

⁸²⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx221; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 365 to 366.

which she lists her pillaged belongings. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁸³⁰

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 8 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸³¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 8 March 2003, Mr Bemba's Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED]. He alleges that they pillaged his belongings and livestock and then burned his house down. He appends a document in which he lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁸³²

Analysis and conclusions

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

⁸³⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx221, pages 4 to 5 and 9.

⁸³¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx222; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 367 to 368.

⁸³² ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx222, pages 4 to 5 and 9.

The Chamber also 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.⁸³³ In the present case, the applicant clearly states that his belongings were pillaged before the house was burned down and lists them. 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 8 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸³⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 8 March 2003, Mr Bemba's Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED] and the population fled to the bush at which time their belongings were pillaged. He states that they pillaged his shop. He appends a document in which he lists his pillaged belongings, money and livestock. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁸³⁵

Analysis and conclusions

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

⁸³³ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 56.

⁸³⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx223; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 369 to 370.

⁸³⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx223, pages 4 to 5 and 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] on an unspecified date as of 8 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸³⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 8 March 2003, Mr Bemba's troops came with big trucks in which they were transporting people's goods from [REDACTED] to [REDACTED]. He alleges that they pillaged the houses in the area, including his house and his store. He appends a document in which he lists his pillaged belongings and livestock. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁸³⁷

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 8 March 2003.

⁸³⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx224; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 371 to 372.

⁸³⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx224, pages 4 to 5 and 9.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸³⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 8 March 2003, the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED]. He alleges that they pillaged his belongings and livestock. He appends a document in which he lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁸³⁹

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 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸⁴⁰

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 8 March 2003, the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED] firing their heavy weapons, whereupon the population fled to the bush. He appends a document in which he lists his pillaged belongings and

⁸³⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx225; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 373 to 374.

⁸³⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx225, pages 4 to 5 and 9.

⁸⁴⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx226; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 375 to 376.

livestock. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁸⁴¹

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 8 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸⁴²

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that while he was at the mosque in [REDACTED] on 8 March 2003, weapons were being fired throughout the city by Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués, and he fled to the forest. He states that his children and their mother were left alone for two weeks during this time and that his shop and house were pillaged. He appends a document in which he lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁸⁴³

Analysis and conclusions

⁸⁴¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx226, pages 4 to 5 and 9.

⁸⁴² ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx227; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 377 to 378.

⁸⁴³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx227, pages 4 to 5 and 9.

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 8 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸⁴⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 8 March 2003, after hearing the sound of weapons being fired by the Banyamulengués, he and his family fled to the bush from their house, located in [REDACTED] kilometres away from [REDACTED]. He further claims that his belongings and livestock were pillaged. He appends a document in which he lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁸⁴⁵

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.

⁸⁴⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx228; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 379 to 380.

⁸⁴⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx228, pages 4 to 5 and 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] on an unspecified date as of 8 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸⁴⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 8 March 2003, when his wife and children were in the fields, he heard the sound of canons throughout [REDACTED]. He states that he fled to the bush where he stayed for two weeks, during which time the Banyamulengués pillaged his property and livestock. He appends a document in which he lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁸⁴⁷

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 8 March 2003.

⁸⁴⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx229; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 381 to 382.

⁸⁴⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx229, pages 4 to 5 and 9.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸⁴⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 8 March 2003, after hearing the sound of the Banyamulengués' canons, she jumped out of the window of the health clinic and took refuge in the bush. She states that during this time, her house, located in [REDACTED] was pillaged. She appends a document in which she lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁸⁴⁹

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 8 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸⁵⁰

Claim to victim status

⁸⁴⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx230; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 383 to 384.

⁸⁴⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx230, pages 4 to 5 and 9.

⁸⁵⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx231; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 385 to 386.

The applicant states that on 2 March 2003, during the dry season, when the Banyamulengués came to [REDACTED] on their way to [REDACTED] from [REDACTED] he heard the sound of weapons being fired. He states that he and his family fled from their house and took refuge in the fields for many weeks. According to the applicant, in their absence, Jean-Pierre Bemba's troops pillaged his house. He appends a document in which he lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁸⁵¹

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 2 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸⁵²

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 2 March 2003, when Jean-Pierre Bemba's Banyamulengués came to [REDACTED] from [REDACTED] he heard the sound of weapons being fired. He states that he was at the butcher shop when the men came and kidnapped and tortured him, forcing him to indicate the location of his

⁸⁵¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx231, pages 4 to 5 and 11.

⁸⁵² ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx232; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 387 to 388.

house. He claims that the troops then proceeded to pillage his house before he was finally freed. He appends a court document that lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁸⁵³

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 2 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸⁵⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 7 March 2003, three Banyamulengués came to her house, located in [REDACTED] where they tied up her three children and raped her one after the other. She further claims that on 8 March 2003, upon hearing the sounds of weapons, she fled to the fields with her children, and when she returned on 12 March 2003, she discovered that her house had been pillaged. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical, psychological and material harm.⁸⁵⁵

⁸⁵³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx232, pages 4 to 5 and 9 to 10.

⁸⁵⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx233; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 389 to 390.

⁸⁵⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx233, pages 4 to 5 and 9.

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] respectively on 7 March 2003 and on an unspecified date between 8 March 2003 and 12 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸⁵⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between February and 8 March 2003, his house, located in [REDACTED] was pillaged by the Banyamulengués. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁸⁵⁷

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-

⁸⁵⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx234; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 391 to 392.

⁸⁵⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx234, pages 4 to 5 and 9.

Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between February 2003 and 8 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸⁵⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between February and 8 March 2003, the Banyamulengués were in [REDACTED] and he witnessed them pillage his belongings and kill his livestock in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. He states that on 8 March 2003, he fled from his house to the bush, and when he returned two days later, on 10 March 2003, he noticed the rest of the damage committed by the Banyamulengués at his house. He appends a document in which he lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁸⁵⁹

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 February 2003 and 10 March 2003.

⁸⁵⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx235; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 393 to 394.

⁸⁵⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx235, pages 4 to 5 and 9.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸⁶⁰

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that during the events of 8 March 2003, she fled with her children from her house located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. She lists her belongings which she states were taken by the Banyamulengués. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁸⁶¹

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 8 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸⁶²

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 8 March 2003, his stores, which were located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] his belongings and a sum of money were pillaged by the Banyamulengués. He claims that upon his refusal to give them his goods, they tortured him. He also states that he was brought to the hospital. The

⁸⁶⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx236; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 395 to 396.

⁸⁶¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx236, pages 4 to 5 and 9.

⁸⁶² ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx237; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 397 to 398.

applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical, psychological and material harm.⁸⁶³

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 8 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸⁶⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 8 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués were firing their weapons in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] he fled with his family to the fields. He claims that when he returned to collect some of his belongings, he encountered some Banyamulengués who took his bag. He states that upon his return to his house, 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 psychological and material harm.⁸⁶⁵

Analysis and conclusions

⁸⁶³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx237, pages 4 to 5 and 9.

⁸⁶⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx238; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 399 to 400.

⁸⁶⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx238, pages 4 to 5 and 9.

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 8 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸⁶⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between 6 and 8 March 2003, the Banyamulengués set up their base in the school of [REDACTED]. He adds that his house was pillaged and that they beat him. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical, psychological and material harm.⁸⁶⁷

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-

⁸⁶⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx239; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 401 to 402.

⁸⁶⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx239, pages 4 to 5 and 10.

Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 6 and 8 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸⁶⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that during the month of February 2003, the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED]. He states that during the events of 8 March 2003, the Banyamulengués were shooting and he fled from his house, located in the [REDACTED] area, to the bush where he stayed for three days. He alleges that upon his return, on 11 March 2003, 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.⁸⁶⁹

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 8 March 2003 and 11 March 2003.

⁸⁶⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx240; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 403 to 404.

⁸⁶⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx240, pages 4 to 5 and 9.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸⁷⁰

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between February and 8 March 2003, the Banyamulengués set up a base in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. He alleges that the Banyamulengués took the applicant's livestock and agricultural products. He claims that on 8 March 2003, at the sound of weapons being shot by the Banyamulengués, he fled to the bush and upon his return on 11 March 2003, he found that his house had been ransacked and 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.⁸⁷¹

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 February 2003 and 11 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸⁷²

Claim to victim status

⁸⁷⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx241; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 405 to 406.

⁸⁷¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx241, pages 4 to 5 and 9.

⁸⁷² ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx242; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 407 to 408.

The applicant states that during the events of 8 March 2003, he and his family fled from their house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] to the bush. He alleges that upon his return, on 13 March 2003, he found that his belongings had been pillaged by the Banyamulengués. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁸⁷³

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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 8 and 13 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸⁷⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that during the events of 8 March 2003 in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] he fled. He alleges that the Banyamulengués pillaged his house in

⁸⁷³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx242, pages 4 to 5 and 9.

⁸⁷⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx243; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 409 to 410.

his absence. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁸⁷⁵

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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date as of 8 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸⁷⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between February 2003 and 8 March 2003, Mr Bemba's Banyamulengués pillaged and destroyed his shop, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] and took his money. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁸⁷⁷

Analysis and conclusions

⁸⁷⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx243, pages 4 to 5 and 9.

⁸⁷⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx244; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 411 to 412.

⁸⁷⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx244, pages 4 to 5 and 9.

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 February 2003 and 8 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸⁷⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between February 2003 and 8 March 2003, Mr Bemba's men came to [REDACTED]. He further states that they beat him until he gave them some money, that they destroyed his shop and that they pillaged his house. The applicant lists his pillaged belongings. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical, psychological and material harm.⁸⁷⁹

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-

⁸⁷⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx245; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 413 to 414.

⁸⁷⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx245, pages 4 to 5 and 9.

Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between February 2003 and 8 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸⁸⁰

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 8 March 2003, when the Banyamulengués came to [REDACTED] she fled from her house to take refuge in the bush, together with her children. She further states that upon her return on 12 March 2003, 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 psychological and material harm.⁸⁸¹

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 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 8 March 2003 and 12 March 2003.

⁸⁸⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx246; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 415 to 416.

⁸⁸¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx246, pages 4 to 5 and 10.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸⁸²

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that between February and 8 March 2003, the Banyamulengués came to his shop, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. He further states that they asked him for money and pillaged his shop. He states that on the last day they were there, on 8 March 2003, they tortured him and released him on the same day in the afternoon. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical and material harm.⁸⁸³

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 February 2003 and 8 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸⁸⁴

Claim to victim status

⁸⁸² ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx247; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 417 to 418.

⁸⁸³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx247, pages 4 to 5 and 10.

⁸⁸⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx248; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 419 to 420.

The applicant states that between February and 8 March 2003, the Banyamulengués set up their base in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] and she consequently fled from her house, to take refuge in the bush. She further states that Mr Bemba's men killed her livestock and pillaged her house. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁸⁸⁵

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 between February 2003 and 8 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸⁸⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in February 2003, four armed Banyamulengués entered her house, located in [REDACTED] where she was with her family. The applicant alleges that three of the men pointed their weapons at her family, while the other raped her in front of her husband and children and then proceeded to pillage her belongings and money. The applicant lists her loss. She adds that following the

⁸⁸⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx248, pages 4 to 5 and 9.

⁸⁸⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx249; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 421 to 422.

events she suffered until today from pain in the pelvic area. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical, psychological and material harm.⁸⁸⁷

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 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸⁸⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in February 2003, the Banyamulengués came to his house, located in [REDACTED] and wanted to take his livestock. He alleges that when he refused, they beat him, tied him up and attempted to burn him, but they were interrupted by some gunshots. He states that they then took him and others into another house, tied him up, locked the house and set it on fire. He claims that one of the Banyamulengués put the fire out, which saved his life, but he was then forced to sing in Lingala and dance and they mocked him. He also states that they took his livestock. He adds that he was wounded on his knee and his head.

⁸⁸⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx249, pages 4 to 5.

⁸⁸⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx250; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 423 to 424.

As a result of the alleged events the applicant claims to have suffered physical, psychological and material harm.⁸⁸⁹

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 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸⁹⁰

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in 2003, when the Banyamulengués were fighting the rebels, the women and children were left in [REDACTED] as the men had already fled. She alleges that one of Mr Bemba's men grabbed her and raped her in front of her family. She adds that she was still a virgin. She further alleges that her uncle came home, witnessed the rape and tried to stop the Banyamulengué, but he was shot and killed. She claims that they also pillaged some of her belongings. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical, psychological and material harm.⁸⁹¹

Analysis and conclusions

⁸⁸⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx250, pages 4 to 5.

⁸⁹⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx251; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 425 to 426.

⁸⁹¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx251, 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 and kinship with her uncle, only pillage and the applicant's rape will be considered for the purpose of the present assessment.

The Chamber notes that the date provided by the applicant (2003) 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 and their fight against the rebels, 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.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely her rape and the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 1 January and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸⁹²

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in 2003, before the rebels came into power, when the Banyamulengués came to [REDACTED] they surrounded her house whilst she and her family were inside. She alleges that they tied her up and beat her before

⁸⁹² ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx252; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 427 to 428.

pillaging her belongings and her livestock. She adds that her head was bleeding heavily due to the knocks. She states that one of the men took pity on her and set her free while the others were out on patrol. She further states that she was raped. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical and material harm.⁸⁹³

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 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 period before the accession of the rebels to power, when the Banyamulengués came to [REDACTED] 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.

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely her rape and the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in [REDACTED] on an unspecified date between 1 January and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁸⁹⁴

⁸⁹³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx252, pages 4 to 5.

⁸⁹⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx253; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 429 to 430.

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that during the war that brought Mr Bozizé to power, when the Banyamulengués came to [REDACTED] she was at a weekly market on the [REDACTED] axis and upon her return, some Banyamulengués in military uniforms approached her and her friends in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. She alleges that one of them grabbed and raped her. She states that some of her friends suffered the same fate. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical and psychological harm.⁸⁹⁵

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 period during the war that brought Mr Bozizé to power and the period when the Banyamulengués came to [REDACTED] 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.

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 the

⁸⁹⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx253, pages 4 to 5.

██████ area of ██████ on an unspecified date in between 26 October 2002 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant ██████⁸⁹⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 13 February 2003, eight Banyamulengués arrived in her compound, located in the ██████ area of ██████ ██████ demanding money. She states that when she told them that she did not have any money, four of the soldiers took some of her belongings and her livestock, whereupon she fled and took refuge in the fields until June 2003. The applicant lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁸⁹⁷

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber considers that, overall, the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish *prima facie* that she is a victim under Rule 85(a) on the basis that she suffered personal harm as a result of crimes confirmed against the accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the ██████ area of ██████ on 13 February 2003.

Applicant ██████⁸⁹⁸

Claim to victim status

⁸⁹⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx269; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 431 to 432.

⁸⁹⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx269, pages 4 to 5.

⁸⁹⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx270; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 433 to 434.

The applicant states that on 15 February 2003, twenty Banyamulengués arrived in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] shooting in the air, threatening the population, pillaging every house and killing the livestock that was on their way. She states that they pillaged her belongings and livestock. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁸⁹⁹

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 15 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁹⁰⁰

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 15 February 2003, eight Banyamulengués arrived in Km [REDACTED] in [REDACTED] entered his house, and took his belongings and livestock. Further, he states that they burned his house down. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁹⁰¹

Analysis and conclusions

⁸⁹⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx270, pages 4 to 5.

⁹⁰⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx271; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 435 to 436.

⁹⁰¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx271, pages 4 to 5.

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 looted before being destroyed, applications for participation will be rejected.⁹⁰² In the present case, the applicant clearly states that his belongings were pillaged before the house was burned down and lists them. 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 15 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁹⁰³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 15 February 2003, the Banyamulengués entered the village of [REDACTED] and took her belongings and livestock. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁹⁰⁴

Analysis and conclusions

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

⁹⁰² ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 56.

⁹⁰³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx272; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 437 to 438.

⁹⁰⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-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 [REDACTED] on 15 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁹⁰⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 13 February 2003, the Banyamulengués entered the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] and pillaged his belongings. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁹⁰⁶

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber notes a discrepancy of one day and nine years 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

⁹⁰⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx273; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 439 to 440.

⁹⁰⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx273, 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 13 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁹⁰⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 14 February 2003, ten Banyamulengués arrived in her compound, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] and proceeded to pillage her belongings. She appends a document in which she lists and values her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁹⁰⁸

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 14 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁹⁰⁹

Claim to victim status

⁹⁰⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx274; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 441 to 442.

⁹⁰⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx274, pages 4 to 5 and 8.

⁹⁰⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx275; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 443 to 444.

The applicant states that on 15 February 2003, four Banyamulengués arrived at her house, located in the village of [REDACTED] and pillaged her belongings and livestock. Further, she states that they burned her house down. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁹¹⁰

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber also 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.⁹¹¹ In the present case, the applicant clearly states that her belongings were pillaged before the house was burned down and lists them. Therefore, 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 15 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁹¹²

Claim to victim status

⁹¹⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx275, pages 4 to 5.

⁹¹¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 56.

⁹¹² ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx276; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 445 to 446.

The applicant states that on 15 February 2003, seven Banyamulengués arrived in the village of [REDACTED] [REDACTED] and took his belongings and livestock. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁹¹³

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 15 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁹¹⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 15 February 2003, eight armed Banyamulengués arrived in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] and took his belongings and livestock. The applicant lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁹¹⁵

Analysis and conclusions

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

⁹¹³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx276, pages 4 to 5.

⁹¹⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx277; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 447 to 448.

⁹¹⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx277, 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 15 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁹¹⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 15 February 2003, the Banyamulengués, who were wearing military uniforms, arrived in [REDACTED] and pillaged his belongings and livestock. 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.⁹¹⁷

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 15 February 2003.

⁹¹⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx278; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 449 to 450.

⁹¹⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx278, pages 4 to 5 and 9.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁹¹⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 14 February 2003, the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED] and pillaged her belongings. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁹¹⁹

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 14 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁹²⁰

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 14 February 2003, the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED]. She further states that they pillaged her house. She lists her loss. She also asserts that the soldiers beat her daughter who consequently died two weeks later. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁹²¹

⁹¹⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx279; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 451 to 452.

⁹¹⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx279, pages 4 to 5.

⁹²⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx280; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 453 to 454.

⁹²¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx280, pages 4 to 5 and 9.

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 the kinship with her 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 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 14 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁹²²

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that during the week of 13 or 16 February 2003, the Banyamulengués came to her compound, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. She further states that they threatened her before pillaging her house and killing her livestock, and that she consequently fled to the fields. The applicant appends a document in which she lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁹²³

Analysis and conclusions

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

⁹²² ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx281; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 455 to 456.

⁹²³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx281, pages 4 to 5 and 9 to 10.

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 13 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁹²⁴

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in 2003, the Banyamulengués came to his compound, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. He further asserts that they pillaged all his belongings and livestock and that they set up their base in his house. The applicant appends a document in which he lists and values his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁹²⁵

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 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

⁹²⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx282; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 457 to 458.

⁹²⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx282, pages 4 to 5 and 10.

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.

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 1 January 2003 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁹²⁶

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 13 January 2003, the Banyamulengués invaded the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] in five groups of eight persons. She further states that five of them threatened her and pillaged all her belongings. The applicant appends a document in which she lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁹²⁷

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

⁹²⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx285; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 459 to 460.

⁹²⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx285, pages 4 to 5 and 9.

accused, namely the pillage of her belongings by the Banyamulengués of Jean-Pierre Bemba in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on 13 January 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁹²⁸

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 15 February 2003, more than fifteen Banyamulengués came to [REDACTED] located [REDACTED] kilometres away from [REDACTED]. He further states that his belongings and his livestock were pillaged. He appends a document in which he lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁹²⁹

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 15 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁹³⁰

Claim to victim status

⁹²⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx286; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 461 to 462.

⁹²⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx286, pages 4 to 5 and 10.

⁹³⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx287; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 463 to 464.

The applicant states that on 14 February 2003, the Banyamulengués came to the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. She further states that her belongings and her livestock were pillaged. She lists her loss. She adds that her house was set on fire afterwards with all her kitchen utensils. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁹³¹

Analysis and conclusions

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

The Chamber also 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.⁹³² In the present case, the applicant clearly states that her belongings were pillaged before the house was burned down and lists them. Therefore, 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 14 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁹³³

Claim to victim status

⁹³¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx287, pages 4 to 5.

⁹³² ICC-01/05-01/08-1017, paragraph 56.

⁹³³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx288; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 465 to 466.

The applicant states that between January and February 2003, the Banyamulengués came to his village of [REDACTED]. He further states that his belongings and his livestock were pillaged. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁹³⁴

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 January and February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁹³⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in December 2002, the Banyamulengués attacked [REDACTED]. He alleges that on 12 February 2003, they came to his house located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] 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.⁹³⁶

Analysis and conclusions

⁹³⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx288, pages 4 to 5.

⁹³⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx292; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 467 to 468.

⁹³⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx292, pages 4 to 5 and 8 to 9.

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 12 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁹³⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that on 13 February 2003, the Banyamulengués came to the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] and pillaged his house and shot his father. He appends a court document listing his loss and attesting the death of his father. He further appends a death certificate where it is stated that the death occurred on 13 February 2003. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁹³⁸

Analysis and conclusions

The Chamber notes that the documents provided sufficiently demonstrate the identity of the applicant. However, the Chamber notes an inconsistency between the name of the applicant's father as appearing on the applicant's birth certificate on the one hand and the death certificate and the court document on the other. In light of these inconsistencies, the Chamber is of the view that kinship is not

⁹³⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx293; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 469 to 470.

⁹³⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx293, pages 4 to 5 and 10 to 14.

established and accordingly, 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 the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED] on 13 February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁹³⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that the day after the 2003 Tabaski celebration, the Banyamulengués came to his shop, located in [REDACTED] and pillaged his belongings and money. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁹⁴⁰

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 a precise date for the alleged events. However, given that he states that the events occurred one day after the 2003 Tabaski celebration, which took place in February 2003, and refers to the occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués, which according to a number of applicants occurred as of February 2003, it can be inferred from the application that the events occurred in February 2003.

⁹³⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx294; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 471 to 472.

⁹⁴⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx294, 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 in February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁹⁴¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that the day after the 2003 Tabaski celebration, the Banyamulengués, who were speaking Lingala, arrived and as she heard shots being fired, she left her house, located in the [REDACTED] area of [REDACTED]. She alleges that during the night, she was caught by the Banyamulengués who threatened her with their weapons, constantly repeated ‘mbongo mbongo’ and pillaged her belongings and money. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁹⁴²

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 a precise date for the alleged events. However, given that she states that the events occurred one day after the 2003 Tabaski celebration, which took place in February 2003, and refers to the occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués, which according to a

⁹⁴¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx295; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 473 to 474.

⁹⁴² ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx295, pages 4 to 5.

number of applicants occurred as of February 2003, it can be inferred from the application that the events occurred in February 2003.

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

Applicant [REDACTED]⁹⁴³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that after the Banyamulengués, who spoke Lingala, arrived in [REDACTED] the day after the Tabaski celebrations in 2003, she fled outside of the town but returned to her house during the night to sleep at home. She states that during the night, the men came to her house, where they searched her and pillaged her money and belongings. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁹⁴⁴

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 a precise date for the alleged events. However, given that she states that the events occurred one day after the 2003 Tabaski celebration, which took place in February 2003, and refers

⁹⁴³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx296; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 475 to 476.

⁹⁴⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx296, pages 4 to 5.

to the occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués, which according to a number of applicants occurred as of February 2003, it can be inferred from the application that the events occurred in February 2003.

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

Applicant [REDACTED]⁹⁴⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that the day after the Tabaski celebration of 2003, when the Banyamulengués entered [REDACTED] she fled and took refuge near [REDACTED]. She claims that during her absence, the men pillaged her house and money. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁹⁴⁶

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 a precise date for the alleged events. However, given that she states that the events occurred one day after the 2003 Tabaski celebration, which took place in February 2003, and refers to the occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués, which according to a

⁹⁴⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx297; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 477 to 478.

⁹⁴⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx297, pages 4 to 5.

number of applicants occurred as of February 2003, it can be inferred from the application that the events occurred in February 2003.

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

Applicant [REDACTED]⁹⁴⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that when the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED] in 2003, before Mr Bozizé took power, he fled from his house, located in [REDACTED] with one of his goats. He states that he encountered the Banyamulengués who arrested him and took him to their base, where they forced him to kill the goat for them to eat it and used him as a servant for the rest of the day. He claims that after he was freed, he spent the night in an abandoned hut, and went back to his house, from which his pregnant wife had fled with their children and baggage. He alleges that due to these events, his wife had a miscarriage and he further alleges that his belongings and livestock were taken. He lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁹⁴⁸

Analysis and conclusions

⁹⁴⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx298; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 479 to 480.

⁹⁴⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx298, pages 4 to 5 and 10.

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

The Chamber notes that the applicant does not provide a precise date for the alleged events. However, in light of the intrinsic coherence of the application as a whole, notably the fact that the applicant refers to the period when the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED] in 2003, before Mr Bozizé took power, and 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.

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 2003 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁹⁴⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that when the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED] in 2003, before Mr Bozizé took power, he and his family were preparing to flee when the Banyamulengués, who were speaking Lingala, broke down the doors and entered their house. He states that the men asked him for money, and when he told them that he only had a small amount, they proceeded to undress him to see if there was more. He claims that while he was naked, one of the men wanted to

⁹⁴⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx299; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 481 to 482.

cut his genitals, and his wife and children started to scream and cry. He states that the men then proceeded to undress his wife and his daughters and searched inside their vaginas for money. He further claims that as the men did not find any money, they proceeded to beat them and take their belongings. The applicant alleges to have spent three months in the bush. He appends a document in which he lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical, psychological and material harm.⁹⁵⁰

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 wife and his daughters, only pillage will be considered for the purpose of the present assessment.

The Chamber notes that the applicant does not provide a precise date for the alleged events. However, in light of the intrinsic coherence of the application as a whole, notably the reference to the period when the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED] in 2003, before Mr Bozizé took power, and the fact that a number of applicants refers 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.

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-

⁹⁵⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx299, pages 4 to 5 and 9.

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

Applicant [REDACTED]⁹⁵¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that after the 2003 Tabaski celebration, the Banyamulengués pillaged her house, located in [REDACTED]. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁹⁵²

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 a precise date for the alleged events. However, given that she states that the events occurred after the 2003 Tabaski celebration, which took place in February 2003, and refers to the occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués, which according to a number of applicants occurred as of February 2003, it can be inferred from the application that the events occurred as of February 2003.

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

⁹⁵¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx300; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 483 to 484.

⁹⁵² ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx300, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁹⁵³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that the day after the 2003 Tabaski celebration, the Banyamulengués pillaged her house, located in [REDACTED]. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁹⁵⁴

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 a precise date for the alleged events. However, given that she states that the events occurred one day after the 2003 Tabaski celebration, which took place in February 2003, and refers to the occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués, which according to a number of applicants occurred as of February 2003, it can be inferred from the application that the events occurred in February 2003.

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

⁹⁵³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx301; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 485 to 486.

⁹⁵⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx301, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁹⁵⁵

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that when the Banyamulengués, who spoke Lingala, arrived in [REDACTED] after the 2003 Tabaski celebration, she fled from her house. She states that when she returned to collect some of her belongings, she discovered that the Banyamulengués were pillaging her house and took her belongings, which she lists. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁹⁵⁶

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 a precise date for the alleged events. However, given that she states that the events occurred after the 2003 Tabaski celebration, which took place in February 2003, and refers to the occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués, which according to a number of applicants occurred as of February 2003, it can be inferred from the application that the events occurred in February 2003.

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

⁹⁵⁵ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx302; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 487 to 488.

⁹⁵⁶ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx302, pages 4 to 5.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁹⁵⁷

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that he was in the hospital when the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED] in 2003, prior to Mr Bozizé taking power, but was forced to leave since there was no staff to care for the patients. He states that after he returned to his house, three armed men dressed in military uniforms entered and asked him why he had not fled, to which he replied that he was sick and could not leave. He claims that they proceeded to undress him to look for proof and killed his pig. He further alleges that the men pillaged his belongings, which he lists. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁹⁵⁸

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 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 in 2003, prior to Mr Bozizé taking power, 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.

⁹⁵⁷ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx303; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 489 to 490.

⁹⁵⁸ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx303, 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 1 January 2003 and 15 March 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁹⁵⁹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that in February 2003, he was working on the construction of a pharmacy and after returning home to his family, Mr Bemba's Banyamulengués entered [REDACTED]. He states that during this time, the Banyamulengués pillaged his belongings and killed and pillaged his animals. He further states that they took a sum of money by threatening him with their guns. He appends a document in which he lists his loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered psychological and material harm.⁹⁶⁰

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

⁹⁵⁹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx304; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 491 to 492.

⁹⁶⁰ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx304, 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 in February 2003.

Applicant [REDACTED]⁹⁶¹

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that when the Banyamulengués arrived in [REDACTED] they pillaged the warehouse next to [REDACTED] he managed and took his merchandise and construction materials. He claims that four of the men then followed him to his house and demanded money from him. He further states that once they arrived, one of the men raped his eleven year old daughter while the other three men beat him. The applicant also claims that the men took his cattle, and that his daughter died due to loss of blood. He adds that he suffered from injuries in the leg and on the head due to the beating. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered physical, psychological and material harm.⁹⁶²

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 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

⁹⁶¹ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx305; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 493 to 494.

⁹⁶² ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx305, pages 4 to 5 and 9.

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.

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]⁹⁶³

Claim to victim status

The applicant states that the day after the Tabaski celebration, the armed Banyamulengués attacked the [REDACTED] village of [REDACTED] forcing her to hide. She states that when the rebels started to run out of ammunition, they warned the population to leave, which she did. She claims that upon her return after the hostilities, she found that her belongings had been taken. She lists her loss. As a result of the alleged events, the applicant claims to have suffered material harm.⁹⁶⁴

Analysis and conclusions

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

⁹⁶³ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx306; ICC-01/05-01/08-2044-Conf-Exp-Anx3, pages 495 to 496.

⁹⁶⁴ ICC-01/05-01/08-2042-Conf-Exp-Anx306, pages 4 to 5.

The Chamber notes that the applicant does not provide a precise date for the alleged events. However, given that she states that the events occurred after the 2003 Tabaski celebration, which took place in February 2003, and refers to the occupation of [REDACTED] by the Banyamulengués, which according to a number of applicants occurred as of February 2003, it can be inferred from the application that the events occurred in February 2003.

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