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# Confidential

## Annex to the

Registry Submission in compliance with the "Order for the implementation of the Judgment on the appeals against the decision of Trial Chamber VI of 8 March 2021 entitled 'Reparations Order'" (ICC-01/04-02/06-2786)

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# Population living in the crime localities before the attacks

## I. Collectivity of Banyalo- Kilo

### Mongbwalo, Sayo and Nzebi

### Information obtained from [REDACTED]

Population before the UPC attacks: 102,000 inhabitants, *including* its most populated neighbourhoods of Sayo and Nzebi,<sup>1</sup> This number does not include villages around the periphery of Mongbwalo.

### Kilo Mission and Kilo Etat<sup>2</sup>

## Information obtained from [REDACTED]

Population of Kilo-Mission before the UPC attacks: 3,800 inhabitants, including the population of its 27 surrounding villages.<sup>3</sup>

Population of Kilo-Etat before the UPC attacks: 6,350 inhabitants, including the population of its 14 villages surrounding villages.<sup>4</sup>

### II. Collectivity of Walendu-Djatsi<sup>5</sup>

### Kobu

Information obtained from [REDACTED]

Population before the UPC attacks: between 15,000 – 18,000 inhabitants.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Nzebi, Sayo and Kanga form the area of the city known as "Kilo-Moto".

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The information provided herein pertains to the population living in the "zone de santé" of Kilo-Etat and Kilo-Mission, in the period 2002-2003.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The Registry notes that it included in its calculation the population of the following surrounding villages that are located within a range of five kilometres: Matongo, Emanimata, Bongotsu, Bonde, Penge, Kandipe and Camp PM.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> The Registry notes that it included in its calculation the population of the following surrounding villages that are located within a range of 5 kilometres: Kilo, Filon, Barata, Kobilo, Makala, Agonji and Sumba.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> The Registry notes that it was not able to collect this information for the following localities in the Walendu Djatsi collectivity: Sangi, Jitsu, Buli, Tsili and Gola.

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### Bambu

Information obtained from [REDACTED]

Population before the UPC attacks: between 12,000 – 13,000 inhabitants.

# Lipri & vicinity<sup>6</sup>

Information obtained from [REDACTED]

Population of villages surrounding Lipri Centre before the UPC attacks: 4,246 inhabitants.7

### Nyangaray & vicinity<sup>8</sup>

Information obtained from [REDACTED]

Population of Nyangaray centre before the UPC attack: 3,200 inhabitants.

Population of the Nyangaray *groupement* before the UPC attack: 33,112 inhabitants.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Lipri is located at the border of the territories of Djugu and Irumu, and is an area comprised of little pockets of populations, the biggest being Lipri Centre.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> The Registry notes that this figure only includes the population of the following surrounding villages that are located within a range of five kilometres from Lipri Centre (but excluding Lipri Centre): Ngongo, Tuduchabo, Gamangilo, Ekolo, Makabo Ngongo, Simbabo, Ndigadu, Kishiga, Godu, Kabisabo, Nganda, Solasola, Anjabo, Waga, Kisiga II, Kalonga and Waga II. The Registry was not able to collect the information for Lipri Centre.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Nyangaray is both a locality and a *groupement*. The latter is comprised of 42 villages, with the following located within 5 kilometres or less from Nyangaray Centre: Dembu, Tonabo, Ngoto, Sindani and Bwegwe.