

1 International Criminal Court
2 Trial Chamber IX
3 Situation: Republic of Uganda
4 In the case of The Prosecutor v. Dominic Ongwen - ICC-02/04-01/15
5 Presiding Judge Bertram Schmitt, Judge Péter Kovács and Judge Raul Pangalangan
6 Trial Hearing - Courtroom 3
7 Monday, 20 November 2017
8 (The hearing starts in open session at 9.31 a.m.)
9 THE COURT USHER: [9:31:30] All rise.
10 The International Criminal Court is now in session.
11 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:31:48] Good morning everyone.
12 Could the court officer please the call the case.
13 THE COURT OFFICER: [9:32:05] Good morning, Mr President, your Honours.
14 The situation in the Republic of Uganda, in the case of The Prosecutor versus
15 Dominic Ongwen, case reference ICC-02/04-01/15.
16 And for the record we are in open session.
17 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:32:20] Thank you.
18 The appearances of the parties, Ms Ndagire for the Prosecution, please.
19 MS NDAGIRE: [9:32:28] Good morning, your Honours.
20 I am Sanyu Ndagire appearing for the Prosecution, together with Benjamin Gumpert,
21 Julian Elderfield, Ayo Akenroye, Agnese Valenti and Ramu Fatima Bittaye.
22 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:32:45] Yes, indeed. Now even known I think
23 to everybody, but you know you have to have this for the record every day.
24 And now for the Legal Representatives of the Victims, of course also now known,
25 Mrs Hirst.

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- 1 MS HIRST: [9:33:00] Good morning, Mr President, your Honours. My name is
2 Megan Hirst, with me today James Mawira and Anushka Sehmi.
- 3 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:33:07] And for the other team of the Legal
4 Representatives.
- 5 MR NARANTSETSEG: [9:33:10] Good morning, Mr President, your Honours,
6 Orchlon Narantsetseg for the Common Legal Representative. Thank you.
- 7 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:33:14] Thank you.
8 And for the Defence, Mrs Bridgman.
- 9 MS BRIDGMAN: [9:33:16] Good morning, Mr President and your Honours.
10 Abigail Bridgman together with Krispus Ayena Odongo, Roy Kitur, Salma Khamala,
11 Tibor Bajnovic, and our client Mr Ongwen.
- 12 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:33:29] Thank you, Mrs Bridgman.
13 The Prosecution turns now to -- and we should not forget Mrs Adeboyejo is now also
14 entering the courtroom, so she will also be on the record.
- 15 The Prosecution is now calling Witness P-304 as its next witness.
16 And now finally we turn to you, Mr Witness. Mr Amodo, good morning.
- 17 WITNESS: UGA-OTP-P-0304
18 (The witness speaks Lango)
- 19 THE WITNESS: [9:33:58] (Interpretation) Good morning.
- 20 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:34:00] You're going to testify before the
21 International Criminal Court, and on behalf of the Chamber I would like to welcome
22 you in the courtroom.
- 23 THE WITNESS: [9:34:09] (Interpretation) Thank you.
- 24 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:34:10] Mr Amodo, you have a card in front of
25 you with the oath. Could you please be so kind to read out loud this oath.

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1 THE WITNESS: [9:34:34] (Interpretation) I have the card but I do not know which
2 one exactly.

3 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:34:39] So perhaps court usher could help you.
4 It's no problem. Just wait a second. We will show you what it is.
5 Thank you, madam usher.

6 So this is now the card that you have in front of you with the oath and would you
7 please be so kind to read it out loud.

8 THE WITNESS: [9:35:15] (Interpretation) The oath: I swear to tell the truth, the
9 whole truth and nothing but the truth.
10 I have read it.

11 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:35:38] Exactly. Thank you very much. And it
12 has also been interpreted. You are now sworn in, Mr Amodo. And when I say
13 "interpreted" this leads me to some practical matters that I would like to address with
14 you. Everything you say here in the courtroom, and everybody else, is being
15 translated, and to allow for the interpretation we need some time, we have to speak a
16 little bit slower than perhaps we would normally do, and we would have to speak
17 clear and into the microphone.

18 If you have any questions yourself, Mr Amodo, please raise your hand so that we
19 know that you want to address us and we will give you then the word.

20 I think that's enough for the preliminaries and we turn now to the examination by the
21 Prosecution.

22 I give Mrs Ndagire the floor.

23 MS NDAGIRE: [9:36:30] Thank you, your Honour.

24 QUESTIONED BY MS NDAGIRE:

25 Q. [9:36:38] Good morning, Mr Amodo.

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1 A. [9:36:40] Good morning.

2 Q. [9:36:41] We have met before. I will ask you a few questions this morning on
3 behalf of the Prosecution.

4 Where were you living in 2003, Mr Amodo.

5 A. [9:37:01] In 2003 I was living in Abok.

6 Q. [9:37:16] And where in Abok were you living?

7 A. [9:37:28] I was living in a village called Adyelopoo.

8 Q. [9:37:45] Did you remain living in Adyelopoo throughout 2003?

9 A. [9:37:49] Yes.

10 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:37:50] Perhaps, simply for the record we
11 should -- I ask the witness: What is your full name, Mr Amodo?

12 THE WITNESS: [9:38:04] (Interpretation) My name is Amodo Charles.

13 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:38:07] Thank you.

14 And I think, Mrs Ndagire, we should also ask him where -- when are you born,
15 Mr Amodo?

16 THE WITNESS: [9:38:21] (Interpretation) I was born in 1974.

17 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:38:29] Do you know the exact date of your
18 birth?

19 THE WITNESS: [9:38:37] (Interpretation) Yes. That was the date that my parents
20 told me that I was born in this year.

21 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:38:47] I have here a former statement and there
22 it says it was 4 June 1974. Is this the date that you have been told by your parents
23 that you were born?

24 THE WITNESS: [9:39:02] (Interpretation) Yes, that's it.

25 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:39:05] Thank you. And where did you

1 currently live?

2 THE WITNESS: [9:39:17] (Interpretation) Currently I live in Abok sub-county, the
3 same village of Adyelopoo.

4 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:39:24] Thank you.

5 I think that would be enough. Mrs Ndagire, please continue.

6 MS NDAGIRE: [9:39:30]

7 Q. [9:39:33] Mr Amodo, you said you continued living in Adyelopoo

8 throughout 2003. What about 2004, where were you living in June 2004 specifically?

9 A. [9:40:09] In June, in June I did not continue living in Adyelopoo. The reason I
10 did not continue living there because of the attack on the camp, that is why I did not
11 continue living in Adyelopoo.

12 Q. [9:40:40] Which camp are you referring to, Mr Amodo?

13 A. [9:40:50] Abok camp in 2004.

14 Q. [9:40:56] And when did you move to this camp?

15 A. [9:41:11] I went to the camp in 2003. In 2004 -- by 2004 I was already in the
16 camp.

17 Q. [9:41:26] And why did you move to this camp?

18 A. [9:41:40] I went to the camp because of the LRA rebels.

19 Q. [9:41:50] What had the LRA rebels done to cause you to move to the camp?

20 A. [9:42:16] The reason we went to the camp was because the LRA rebels were
21 capturing people, killing them, beating them up and also taking away their chicken.

22 Q. [9:42:31] Do you know if the LRA had another name?

23 A. [9:42:49] In the past the name that I would hear them referred to was Bokec.

24 That was the name that I would hear in the past. But I did not know the meaning of

25 Bokec. I would just hear them referred to as such.

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1 Q. [9:43:13] And had you ever met the Bookec before?

2 A. [9:43:29] Previously I had not met them.

3 MS NDAGIRE: [9:43:53] Your Honour, could I ask the witness (Overlapping
4 speakers)

5 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:43:57] Of course. Of course. This suggests
6 itself. Paragraph 12.

7 MS NDAGIRE: [9:43:59]

8 Q. [09:43:59] Mr Witness, I would like you to clarify a portion of your statement
9 when you were interviewed by the Office of the Prosecutor, the investigators.

10 In your statement, and the ERN of the document is UGA-OTP-0261-0233 at page 0235,
11 paragraph 12, and I will quote what you said, Mr Witness:

12 "At around the beginning of 2002 I was captured from my home by a group of nine
13 Kony rebels called Bojokech and taken into the bush."

14 Can you confirm whether this is the truth, Mr Witness?

15 A. [9:44:53] Yes, that happened.

16 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:44:55] How long had you been abducted at that
17 time; do you recall that?

18 THE WITNESS: [9:45:06] (Interpretation) In 2002 I was abducted, but we were
19 released along the way because those people would not take people further away.

20 So when I returned, I was taken to the barracks with the soldiers.

21 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:45:34] Thank you.

22 MS NDAGIRE: [9:45:37]

23 Q. [9:45:39] And can I confirm, Mr Witness, whether these Bojokech that you
24 referred to in your statement are also the Bookec, or are they different?

25 A. [9:46:02] Bookec or Bojokech is similar, because Lango refers to them as

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1 Bojokech but Acholi refers -- calls them Bookec. But it's the same word meaning the
2 same thing.

3 Q. [9:46:21] Thank you for explaining that.

4 So at page 5 of this morning's transcript you said the reason you did not continue
5 living in Adyelopoo was because of the attack on the camp. And I would like you to
6 take us to this attack. When did it happen?

7 A. [9:46:58] This group in 2003, 2004, especially around 2003, I do not very much
8 now recall, but I only recall the one of 2004 which is the one that I very vividly
9 remember.

10 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:47:19] I think we want to talk about this one,
11 yeah.

12 MS NDAGIRE: [9:47:22]

13 Q. [9:47:23] Please, Mr Witness, tell us about the attack of 2004.

14 A. [9:47:38] I do recall that in 2004 Abok camp was attacked. The attack was on
15 a Tuesday at about late in the evening. It was now getting dark. At around that
16 time we heard reports that, reports that were moving around, rumours of some
17 strange soldiers or -- who were on the other side at the signpost, opposite the signpost
18 of Abok primary school, but they were not very clear.

19 Shortly after that we heard gunshots in the camp. There was confusion, people were
20 running up and down. It was not possible to know exactly who were these soldiers.
21 In the midst of the confusion people got injured. There were also deaths. That was
22 Tuesday around -- late in the evening.

23 After that, I was sleeping in a certain house and I was sleeping in a particular store in
24 that house. These soldiers enters my house and I was captured. They captured me
25 while I was still inside.

1 Then they brought me outside. So when I came out I found the whole place outside
2 was very bright, gunshots were going on, fire was burning all around, everything,
3 there was a lot of noise, everything I would hear. These people gave me some
4 luggage to carry. My wife came out and ran away. So after they gave me the
5 luggage to carry I see the -- in front of the house where I was was all full of rebels, it
6 was difficult now for me to move anywhere.

7 The soldiers there had also ran away, the rebels had overpowered them. So they
8 gave us the luggage, the things that they looted from the camp, they gave us to carry.
9 I was given sesame and the bag was weak, the bag which contained the sesame was
10 weak and it broke in front of that house. My items that were in the house were all
11 scattered and destroyed. We started moving, we moved throughout the Abok camp
12 trying to -- as they were trying to look for exit out of the camp. Then they got some
13 open space so that they would use that as their exit.

14 That same night it was not very possible to know exactly who is who, but of the
15 people that I knew who were from the camp, the ones that I was moving along with
16 that night, I couldn't exactly know because it was dark.

17 In that same night as we were moving, the movement, our movement became very
18 difficult because people who were abducted were very many. They were also very
19 many and there were very many items to carry, so it was a bit difficult to walk.

20 The first barrack, the soldiers that were in the first barrack ran away and the rebels
21 came in the second barracks and the soldiers also ran away. Then they came -- they
22 exited the camp from a place called Dwaliro which goes to Akello Alyek. That is
23 where we passed from, then went to Lalogi at a place called Alogi. Then after Lalogi
24 we continued, but wherever we went after that I now do not -- I do not know because
25 that was already in Acholi area.

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1 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:54:53] Perhaps we can make a short break here
2 and you ask the questions that relate to the narration that we have heard now so that
3 we split it a little bit.

4 Thank you for the moment, Mr Witness, I think Mrs Ndagire will have some
5 clarifying and additional questions on that what you have already told us.

6 I would also have some but I wait what you are going to explore.

7 MS NDAGIRE: [9:55:20]

8 Q. [9:55:21] Mr Witness, at page 8 of this morning's transcript you stated that you
9 heard reports that were moving around, rumours of some strange soldiers. Who
10 were these soldiers that you heard rumours about?

11 A. [9:55:53] For the past, in the past there were two ways we would recognise
12 government soldiers and the rebels. How we would know these were government
13 soldiers or these were rebels, the army intelligence, there was army intelligence that
14 coordinates the civilian population and the army, and how they would dress, they
15 would dress up smartly. And if there is a problem the PRA, the PRA of the army
16 would inform the people, they would inform us that there is all the rebels around.
17 That is how we would get information.

18 Q. [9:57:05] And where were these army soldiers stationed at Abok?

19 A. [9:57:24] The barracks in Abok was actually in the middle, in the centre of
20 Abok. It was not far away.

21 Q. [9:57:35] Mr Witness, I'm going to ask you to look at a document.

22 And this is tab 3 of the Prosecution binder, and the unredacted version may be
23 displayed as well in the gallery on the screen.

24 Mr Witness, I don't know if you can see a document on the screen in front of you.

25 A. [9:58:31] I do not know which one is -- the one on the left?

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1 Q. [9:58:37] There's a screen that's right in front of you. You should be able to
2 see --

3 A. [9:58:41] Yes, I can see it.

4 Q. [9:58:46] Mr Witness, do you recognise this document?

5 A. [9:59:10] The one which I drew?

6 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:59:14] That is indeed a confirmation, I would
7 say. It's exactly this one, Mr Amodo.

8 MS NDAGIRE: [9:59:22]

9 Q. [9:59:22] When did you draw this document, Mr Amodo?

10 A. [9:59:30] The map of Abok, I was given a paper just like the one in front of me
11 to confirm if indeed I was abducted by the rebels. So for me to confirm, I drew this
12 map indicating the -- where I was as Abok centre, also the location of the barracks.
13 The roads, this road junction, which road goes to which place. So I confirm this as
14 evidence.

15 Q. [10:00:26] Mr Witness, you spoke of a set of barracks where the army soldiers
16 were stationed. Could you describe for us where on this map these soldiers were
17 stationed at the time you were there in June of 2004?

18 A. [10:00:47] The barracks, there was a barracks near the river. You leave -- you
19 pass by Ngai road and then there was a big barracks up. On the corner of the road
20 going to Lalogi and Bar-Rio, there was a big barracks there.

21 Q. [10:01:30] And, Mr Witness, when I look at the map from the description
22 you've given, is that the barracks that you labelled barrack number 2?

23 A. [10:01:47] Yes, it is.

24 Q. [10:01:51] And for the record, I forgot to give the ERN of tab number 3. It's
25 UGA-OTP-0261-0244.

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1 Mr Amodo, what about the barrack that's on the lower part of the document. If you
2 look to the lower bottom on your extreme left, you wrote barrack number 1. Were
3 there any soldiers in these barracks on June of 2004?

4 A. [10:02:30] Yes, there were soldiers.

5 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:02:48] Mr Amodo, aside of where you wrote
6 barrack number 1, we are still on the bottom to the left side, there is a big building
7 there, a big house with an X on top. What building is this?

8 THE WITNESS: [10:03:10] (Interpretation) That is -- that was a store. A storage.

9 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:03:28] And could you indicate for us where
10 you were when you were abducted from your house, where your house were?
11 Could you tell us where this was on the drawing?

12 THE WITNESS: [10:03:52] (Interpretation) The house is at the junction from the
13 road from corner Ngai and the roundabout, and then you go down towards Iceme, at
14 that junction. I was in the house that was close to the roundabout from corner Ngai,
15 at the junction there is a roundabout and then going down to Iceme, so my house was
16 around there.

17 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:04:29] Thank you. I think we can follow this
18 relatively good.

19 So, Mrs Ndagire, please continue.

20 MS NDAGIRE: [10:04:36]

21 Q. [10:04:36] And, Mr Witness, towards the bottom of the same document, below
22 the barrack number 1 there is a big mark in bold that looks like an X with an arrow
23 going through it. Do you see that mark?

24 A. [10:05:16] I am looking at it. I'm trying to find it.

25 Q. [10:05:22] It's in the bottom left-hand corner of the map, right at the bottom,

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1 the extreme left of the map. Do you see it now?

2 A. [10:05:42] Yes, I do.

3 Q. [10:05:48] What is that mark and what does it mean?

4 A. [10:06:08] That is the direction where I was, where there is a -- that is where
5 I was. And that's why I made that distinction, to show that that is -- that was where
6 I was.

7 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:06:43] I think there has been a
8 misunderstanding with my last question, the answer to my last question. So you
9 told us, Mr Amodo, that you were abducted from your house, and you said a couple
10 of minutes ago when I asked you that this house was -- I understood it like that; it
11 might be that I misunderstood it -- at the corner a little bit looking down of the road
12 Ngai and Iceme. And you say now that, where the arrow with the X is, there you
13 have been, that would not be the same place. So perhaps you can help us to
14 understand where you had been when you had been abducted from your house.

15 THE WITNESS: [10:07:42] (Interpretation) When you come from Ngai to go to my
16 home, if you look at the direction of Alogi, there is a big store. Next to the store
17 there is a corrugated iron roof house, and when you go down you go towards the
18 quarter guard where the soldiers were based. You leave that place, and that's where
19 you find the corrugated roof, on the left, and that is where, that's where I was. That's
20 where the X is, the place where the -- the place where the X is is a lock-up.

21 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:08:42] You know, I always point out that I'm
22 more analogue in things, but I understand that we could ask the witness to marker it
23 on the screen. Perhaps you can help the witness with that, so he simply, with the red
24 pen, if this is possible, red electronic pen, of course, could indicate that. Would that
25 be possible? I think that is simpler than to guess what is meant. I also think it's of a

1 certain relevance and significance because, when it comes to observations, you always
2 have to know where the people were if they could observe, what they observed, and
3 so on and so forth.

4 Mr Witness, could you please indicate with this pen where you were when you were
5 abducted, where your house was.

6 THE WITNESS: [10:10:04] (Interpretation) I was --

7 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:10:14] So to speak, an amendment of your
8 drawing, of your initial drawing. We don't need it exactly, just that we have an idea
9 where this was. We know this is a drawing and the proportions might be different
10 than in reality, but simply that we have an idea where it was.

11 THE WITNESS: [10:11:02] (Interpretation) There is Ngai; there's Abok centre.

12 I was in that area, in the vicinity of that area. There was a corrugated iron roof house,
13 roofed house. Hold on a second. Here it is. This is where I was.

14 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:11:28] And perhaps you can indicate it with a
15 pen, with the help of madam court usher.

16 THE WITNESS: [10:11:47] (Interpretation) This is it.

17 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:11:52] Feel free to mark it on the screen. A bit
18 complicated, that looks complicated. Or we go back to the copy. A second expert
19 arrives, and I think we will solve it soon. And we are not in a hurry, so it's okay.
20 No problem.

21 THE WITNESS: [10:13:14] (Interpretation) This is it.

22 MR AYENA ODONGO: [10:13:22] Your Honour, maybe I could guide him.

23 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:13:26] Do you have any complaints,
24 Mr Gumpert?

25 MR GUMPERT: [10:13:30] Well, I'm sure my learned friend's intentions are of the

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1 very best. I think the witness can know where he was.

2 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:13:40] I think with guidance we have
3 understood that he did not want to move him to a certain -- we give it a try now,
4 I think. We have two people there. It should be solved. And, if not, we
5 simply -- yes, of course. I thought I had, for once, I had a good digital idea, and now
6 it turns out that we could have referred from the outset to the analogue paper,
7 perhaps. Simply, if we can't solve it very soon, simply, we give a copy of his
8 drawing and then he can mark it, like we always -- like I would do it, for example,
9 with a red pen, and then this can be displayed on the screen.

10 THE WITNESS: [10:14:22] (Interpretation) This is it.

11 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:14:33] We all assume that Mr Ayena would
12 have the best intentions, of course.

13 THE INTERPRETER: [10:14:37] Your Honour, could I just make a suggestion.
14 Please, maybe you could instruct him to write on the screen because he seems to be
15 afraid to do that.

16 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:14:45] Feel free, absolutely free, Mr Amodo, to
17 write on the screen. I know this is unfamiliar, and this would also be
18 unfamiliar -- I think I could speak for all Judges here on the Bench, to do that. But
19 feel free just to write on the screen. That's no problem. And he has to be assisted,
20 and if this does not function, he gets a copy now, now he gets a copy, and he will
21 indicate it like we did it in the old times. And then we have also evidence on the
22 record.

23 Do we have a copy free? Yes. Mr Gumpert is willing to provide a copy. And,
24 Mr Witness, I think we simplify the whole thing. You get a copy, and there you
25 simply, with a red pen, you make an X or whatever you want to show us where you

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1 have been.

2 Obviously, evidence channel 2. Okay. I think we all see; we don't have to confirm
3 further. We all see where there is the difference. There is a red circle in the big X.
4 I think there it is.

5 Thank you very much, Mr Witness. So we have an idea where you have been.

6 This confirms a little bit that people like me should not go into these modern things
7 too much. I would not say that this was a real success, this try.

8 So, Mrs Ndagire, please continue.

9 Thank you, Mr Witness. This is absolutely clear now.

10 MS NDAGIRE: [10:18:06]

11 Q. [10:18:12] Mr Amodo, at page 18 -- page 8 of the transcript this morning, at
12 line 18, you said, "Shortly after that, we heard gunshots in the camp." Where were
13 the gunshots that you heard coming from?

14 A. [10:18:44] The gunshots were coming from, from the direction of, the direction
15 of the road going to the stream, in the direction of Adyelopoo near Abok school.
16 And that's where we heard the gunshots from.

17 Q. [10:19:17] On the same page, page 8 of the transcript at line 23 to 24, you said
18 these soldiers entered your house and you were captured. Which soldiers were you
19 referring to?

20 A. [10:20:09] I was referring to -- I was referring to the LRA soldiers. Not
21 government soldiers.

22 Q. [10:20:20] And could you describe what these LRA soldiers looked like.

23 A. [10:20:39] The reason why I made a distinction between the soldiers was
24 because their fatigues, there was a difference between the army fatigues. With theirs,
25 in my observation their clothes were more ragged and torn. Some of them had shirts,

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1 army shirts, others had army trousers and civilian shirts. Others did not have the
2 whole uniform. Some of them did not have guns. And that was my observation
3 and that was how I managed to make the distinction between the rebels and the
4 government soldiers because their uniforms were more ragged and dirty.

5 Q. [10:21:49] And were they carrying anything when you saw them?

6 A. [10:22:04] When I saw them it was dark, but they did have, they did have guns,
7 they had guns.

8 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:22:31] Mr Amodo, I have also a question for
9 you, on page 9, line 2 following you said:

10 "Then they brought me outside. So when I came out I found the whole place outside
11 was very bright, gunshots were going on, fire was burning all around."

12 These gunshots, have you seen who fired?

13 THE WITNESS: [10:23:13] (Interpretation) When there was gunfire we were all
14 collected and put in one place. There was gunfire coming from all over the place.
15 There was also -- we were all collected and put in one place.

16 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:23:34] So could you tell who was firing?

17 Were the government soldiers firing or were the LRA soldiers firing? Could you say
18 that? Could you tell that?

19 THE WITNESS: [10:23:53] (Interpretation) The gunshots in the camp were coming
20 from different sources, so I do not know who was responsible for firing the guns. I
21 do not know their names because I did not know those people that night, but the
22 people that were -- we were with were the ones who told me who was who, who was
23 in charge of attacking the camp, and that's how I came to know about it.

24 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:24:38] Mr Amodo, I have your former
25 statement in front of me here, I just read you one or two sentences and perhaps you

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1 can tell me if this -- if you recall that then, because there is a little bit of discrepancy
2 here. This is UGA-OTP-0261-0233, we had that already, and it is at 0237,
3 paragraph 20.

4 "It was the rebels who were shooting. The rebels came from the direction of the
5 sunset and moved up through the camp. They were shooting at the people in the
6 camp. There were no government soldiers near us."

7 Today you said also the government soldiers were firing.

8 THE WITNESS: [10:25:42] (Interpretation) I believe I -- there was -- I had forgotten
9 something, because there was an exchange of fire between them, but the soldiers, the
10 government soldiers were outnumbered and they fled.

11 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:26:02] Okay. That is -- I think we keep it at
12 that. That is the reason why we refer to the former statements. And that is a little
13 bit different than that has been said in paragraph 20. Okay.

14 Perhaps when we continue with you saw the -- you said the whole place outside was
15 very bright. Why was it so bright, Mr Amodo?

16 THE WITNESS: [10:26:38] (Interpretation) The reason why I said it was bright was
17 because there was gunfire. The houses, the grass-thatched houses were on fire, they
18 were ablaze, and that's why it was clear, that's why there was -- the place was light,
19 there was light in the place.

20 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:27:03] Did you see how the houses, the huts
21 were set on fire?

22 THE WITNESS: [10:27:21] (Interpretation) I did not directly see anybody hold fire
23 or set the houses, strike a match and set the houses on fire. I just saw the houses
24 ablaze.

25 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:27:37] Thank you.

1 Mrs Ndagire.

2 MS NDAGIRE: [10:27:45]

3 Q. [10:27:48] Mr Witness, I'll just take you back to the moment when the rebels
4 came into your house and captured you. How many rebels came into your house?

5 A. [10:28:10] There were, there were approximately two soldiers that came into
6 the house.

7 Q. [10:28:22] And I would like you to describe for us what happened when -- the
8 moment when they entered your house and before they captured you, what did they
9 do?

10 A. [10:28:35] Prior to my abduction, before they sent me outside, they took my
11 clothes, they scattered my -- the clothes that were inside the house, my wife's clothes
12 as well. They were smart clothings. There were children's clothes as well. And
13 that's what they were doing, those are some of the things they took as well.

14 Q. [10:29:26] And when you were taken outside of the house, what could you see
15 happening? You spoke of seeing the houses on fire, but other than the houses what
16 could you see the moment you were taken outside of your house?

17 A. [10:30:04] I saw when we -- when I came outside I saw a lot of civilians. I saw
18 a lot of civilians mixed together with the soldiers, people who were armed, that's
19 what I saw. They were all mixed up.

20 Q. [10:30:30] Do you recall any of the names of the civilians who you saw?

21 A. [10:30:47] I did not understand that.

22 Q. [10:30:52] You said you saw a lot of civilians outside and my question is do
23 you know any of their names?

24 A. [10:31:14] In front of the door -- when I was abducted I was taken outside my
25 door. I did not see anybody at that instant, but when we were moving then I saw

1 other people, some civilians who were also abducted from the area.

2 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:31:42] Perhaps you could tell us their names.

3 THE WITNESS: [10:31:52] (Interpretation) Of those people with whom I was
4 abducted and we continued with them to the bush were Oper Robson, I was with him
5 that same night. The second person was Akello Evalyn. The third person
6 Akite Gwerina. There were many. I do not recall others now.

7 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:32:35] That's absolutely understandable that
8 you do not recall everybody, but you provided us with some of the names. And you
9 finished your narration when we started the questioning I think when you were about
10 to -- when you had something to carry and when you were about to leave the camp.

11 Perhaps you can continue what happened then, so to give us that we are sitting here a
12 picture that we can have in our minds when we come to a decision later on.

13 THE WITNESS: [10:33:24] (Interpretation) Thank you.

14 So our journey from the camp to the bush. Let me try and go back a bit. I said
15 I was taken from my house, I was taken out and I was given luggage to carry. But
16 the bag in which the item I was given to carry was weak and it broke and the item
17 poured in front of the house. Then from in front of that house they now put me
18 amongst the group, the soldiers that came, together with the other people who were
19 also there and were captured. We left that house and went to Abok centre and then
20 we came out from the barracks. We left the barracks, the barrack was close to
21 Dwaliro. We left Dwaliro and went towards Lalogi. When we entered Lalogi we
22 went deep inside the bush.

23 Now, some of the places in the bush I do not know very well because I had not been
24 there before, so I wouldn't know many of the places. We continued moving in the
25 bushes. Then in the morning we continued, we continued moving. And as we

1 were moving, the government soldiers -- the government soldiers came and attacked
2 our group and there were exchange of fire, and at that time, as they were fighting, I
3 do not know how other people escaped, but I escaped at that moment, when there
4 was that exchange with the government soldiers.

5 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:36:10] Thank you, Mr Amodo.

6 When you say you escaped -- perhaps we stop here for a moment -- we come later
7 back to that.

8 Could you describe to us what happened along the way when you went through the
9 road and then later on in the bushes, was there something that you would like to tell
10 us what happened there, what you observed?

11 THE WITNESS: [10:36:41] (Interpretation) What, what I saw mostly were basically
12 luggage, which was quite a lot of luggage; there was beating, there was a lot of
13 beating, beating along the way. Because people were also scared and they were
14 telling people to move quickly. That's what I saw crossing big water bodies, and
15 people like -- because people like me who were short, it was difficult to cross. And
16 this is -- and also goats, goats that were picked from the -- were also moved along
17 with. So I was, of course, forced to carry some of these things, things which was
18 I was not supposed to carry, carrying a goat on my back. These were things that I
19 wouldn't do, but I had to do it.

20 This is what I still recall that I experienced.

21 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:38:08] Thank you.

22 I think, Mrs Ndagire, you want to follow up a little bit on what happened during that
23 journey, so to speak.

24 MS NDAGIRE: [10:38:20]

25 Q. [10:38:20] Mr Witness, at page 22 of the transcript, lines 22 to 25, you

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1 mentioned a name of a person with whom you were abducted, Akite Gwerina.

2 Could you tell us what, if anything, happened to her while you were moving in the
3 bush?

4 A. [10:38:44] What happened to Akite Gwerina was that -- people were moving at
5 different speeds. And there were very much people, so the group in which she was
6 exactly, I do not know, because at some point we were split. So I do not know which
7 group she was in until we -- and I did not meet her from there until my return.

8 MS NDAGIRE: [10:39:29] Your Honour, I would like to --

9 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:39:31] Yes, of course.

10 MS NDAGIRE: [10:39:34]

11 Q. [10:39:35] Mr Witness, in your statement, that's UGA-OTP-0261-0233, at
12 page 0238 in paragraph 25 you stated this:

13 "Just after crossing Akello-Alyek swamp, Akite Gwerina was beaten by the rebels."

14 Is this the truth, Mr witness?

15 A. [10:40:06] Yes, she was beaten.

16 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:40:08] Did you see it yourself, Mr Amodo?

17 THE WITNESS: [10:40:21] (Interpretation) A beating happened in Akello-Alyek.
18 That happened from behind because we were in front.

19 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:40:29] And how did you come to know that
20 she was beaten if you were up front?

21 THE WITNESS: [10:40:46] (Interpretation) Because that movement was a kind of
22 movement where people would move back and forth. You just -- you would not
23 move and then go straight away. It was like back and forth movement.

24 MS NDAGIRE: [10:41:04]

25 Q. [10:41:06] Did you see the beating yourself, Mr Witness?

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1 A. [10:41:18] I did not see her being beaten, but the person with whom I was
2 moving, who came from the camp, was the one who told me.

3 Q. [10:41:31] Why was she beaten?

4 A. [10:41:40] She was weak. As an elderly person, she was weak. She had
5 leprosy and so she could not move quickly.

6 Q. [10:41:59] And what happened to Gwerina after that?

7 A. [10:42:09] If I do recall, in addition to her beating, she was weak and she was
8 left behind. We had already gone ahead and because of the weakness and the
9 beating she remained behind.

10 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:42:48] Were other people also beaten? Did
11 you see that?

12 THE WITNESS: [10:42:58] (Interpretation) The other people who were beaten,
13 apart from that one, no any other person I saw.

14 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:43:10] Were yourself being beaten or hurt?

15 THE WITNESS: [10:43:21] (Interpretation) I was beaten. I got a lot of pain from
16 the beating and also carrying luggage. These are the things I went through.

17 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:43:46] Paragraph 27.

18 MS NDAGIRE: [10:43:48]

19 Q. [10:43:49] Mr Witness, at page 0238 of your statement, paragraph 27, you said:
20 "A rebel hit me on the side of the head with a bayonet because I was moving too
21 slowly."

22 Is this the truth?

23 A. [10:44:12] Yes, it's true.

24 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:44:16] And did anybody order this rebel to hit
25 you?

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1 THE WITNESS: [10:44:32] (Interpretation) No. No order was given, but from
2 what I saw I think it was, it was his own. It was his own decision to beat me.

3 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:44:45] And perhaps even 28. Then we
4 continue with 28.

5 MS NDAGIRE: [10:44:52] Yes, your Honour.

6 Q. [10:44:54] And on paragraph 28 on the same page, 0238 of tab 1, Mr Witness,
7 you said the following: "Oper Robson was also beaten by the rebels." And in the
8 second last line you said, "They beat him on his shoulders and back."

9 Do you confirm that this is the truth?

10 A. [10:45:21] Yes, that happened.

11 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:45:26] And you did see that with your own
12 eyes?

13 THE WITNESS: [10:45:41] (Interpretation) In our -- during when we were moving,
14 that's when he told me that he is in a lot of pain as a result of the beating.

15 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:45:55] He told you, I understand. Do you
16 know what --

17 THE WITNESS: [10:46:00] (Interpretation) That was Robson.

18 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:46:02] Do you know what Robson had to
19 carry?

20 THE WITNESS: [10:46:15] (Interpretation) That same night Robson carried
21 someone who was shot.

22 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:46:23] Could you explain perhaps a little bit?

23 THE WITNESS: [10:46:34] (Interpretation) Oper Robson, they were given to carry
24 someone who was shot. They were given something, a stretcher, a stretcher-like
25 thing, and this person was sitting on it and they were supposed to carry this person

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1 who was injured so that the person would not feel pain.

2 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:47:07] Were you involved in carrying this
3 wounded soldier?

4 THE WITNESS: [10:47:18] (Interpretation) I was not amongst them because I was
5 short. I was a bit shorter, and they only selected the tall ones who would be able to
6 carry at the same level, because for me, I was short.

7 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:47:35] Please continue.

8 MS NDAGIRE: [10:47:37]

9 Q. [10:47:38] Mr Witness, you mentioned another person who was abducted with
10 you, Akello Evalyn. What happened to her while you were in the bush?

11 A. [10:47:51] When we were in the bush we went -- we were moving with
12 Akello Evalyn until at some point, up to the time where I returned, I never saw her,
13 but she was killed in the bush. But by the time she was killed, by the time she was
14 killed, we had already separated. She was in another group and I was in another
15 group.

16 Q. [10:48:35] How did you come to know that she had been killed?

17 A. [10:48:48] I knew of her death because I had returned from the bush. The
18 people with whom we returned were the ones telling me that they saw with their own
19 eyes that Akello Evalyn was killed.

20 Q. [10:49:19] Mr Amodo, when did you leave the LRA?

21 A. [10:49:37] In the attack on the camp, I did not recall the date which I returned,
22 but since my abduction and up to the time I was -- up to the time I escaped I did not
23 take a long time. I will not take a very long time and I escaped.

24 Q. [10:50:09] And did you return to your home after that?

25 A. [10:50:19] Upon my return I did not immediately go back home. I went to

1 barracks at Min Jaa. And the government soldiers took me from Min Jaa to Opit
2 barracks. Then from Opit barracks I was taken to get some medication from
3 Ter-Boke, and this was also the place where they were keeping or taking care of
4 people who had returned from abduction, they were given food and other support.
5 So that is where I spent about three months after my return from the bush.

6 Q. [10:51:26] Mr Witness, prior to being taken to the Min Jaa barracks do you
7 recall an incident involving bees?

8 A. [10:51:51] Yes, I do recall. After the exchange of fire between the government
9 soldiers and the rebels, that's when I escaped. After, after my escape I kept on
10 moving in the bush until I reached a certain point where I thought I should first hide
11 a bit. Then I got a certain anthill and when I stepped on that anthill there were bees
12 inside that small anthill and then the bees started stinging me and I started trying
13 to -- I sat there for a few minutes and that's what happened before I reached Min Jaa.

14 Q. [10:53:03] Were you still with the rebels at this time when the bees were
15 stinging you?

16 A. [10:53:21] I had already separated with them. We had already separated.
17 I -- at that time when the bees were stinging me I was now moving alone in the bush.
18 I was alone trying to find my location and direction to home because I was just in the
19 bush like animals. I was also very hungry. There was no food to eat apart from
20 mangos which were up in the trees, ready. This is what happened.

21 Q. [10:54:12] During the exchange of fire between the government soldiers and
22 the rebels, do you recall seeing or hearing a helicopter?

23 A. [10:54:31] Yes. I would hear a helicopter, helicopter hovering, I would hear
24 the sound. But of course as the exchanges were going on I was a bit confused, I did
25 not know what to do. So after the helicopter came, I would hear people talking, but I

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1 did not know whether they were government soldiers or they were rebels. It was
2 difficult for me to make that distinction. So I just continued hiding alone.

3 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:55:19] When did this exactly happen? You
4 know, you said you were abducted during the attack on Abok and then you walked
5 awhile along the road to Lalogi and then you went into the bush and then these
6 beatings happened that you described to us, and from then on when did you escape?
7 When was this attack by the government soldiers and also the helicopter?

8 THE WITNESS: [10:55:55] (Interpretation) That was on Tuesday. That Tuesday
9 we walked, we never slept. The next day in the morning, on Wednesday, that's
10 when the gunshots started. I think it was around 3 -- around 9, around 9 a.m., that's
11 when the gunshots started. That was Wednesday.

12 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:56:28] So that I think we understand that it
13 was simply the next day, that also what other witnesses have mentioned, that some
14 were rescued the next day. But obviously it took this witness a while till he came
15 back.

16 Do you know other abductees that when these fighting with the government soldiers
17 in the morning took place could also escape?

18 THE WITNESS: [10:57:06] (Interpretation) Shortly after, to know of the people
19 who escaped, I knew about that escape or rescue from the Ter-Boke centre when I
20 returned.

21 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:57:20] Okay. Thank you.

22 MS NDAGIRE: [10:57:22]

23 Q. [10:57:24] Mr Witness, at page 19 and 20 of the transcript today you said the
24 following, I'll read it out:

25 "The gunshots in the camp were coming from different sources, so I do not know who

1 was responsible for firing the guns. I do not know their names because I did not
2 know those people that night, but the people that were -- we were with were the ones
3 who told me who was in charge of attacking the camp, and that's how I came to know
4 about it."

5 And my question is: If I mention a name Oringa James, does this ring a bell?

6 A. [10:58:15] I do recall Oringa James.

7 Q. [10:58:19] How do you know Oringa James?

8 A. [10:58:25] I knew Oringa James in the morning at around 11 when I had
9 reached barracks, Min Jaa barracks. He actually found me in the barracks when
10 I was already in the barracks at Min Jaa. I saw when the soldiers were bringing him
11 he was actually alone. That's when I started knowing him from there.

12 Q. [10:59:04] And did he speak to you?

13 A. [10:59:11] Yes, he spoke to me.

14 Q. [10:59:14] What did he say?

15 A. [10:59:18] When he spoke to me he told me certain things which I would not
16 have known. He told me that he is one person who has spent some time in the bush
17 with the rebels, and that in the group in which he was they, they were -- they were
18 104 soldiers in that group. That's what he told me, that they had about 104 soldiers
19 in that group. That he comes from Gulu. That's what he told me while we were at
20 the barracks at Min Jaa.

21 Q. [11:00:27] Mr Amodo, do you know whether Oringa James was part of the
22 rebels that came to Abok?

23 A. [11:00:54] When we were at the barracks in Min Jaa, that's when I knew that he
24 is among the rebels.

25 Q. [11:01:06] And did he tell you in whose group he was at the time they came to

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1 Abok?

2 A. [11:01:21] The group in which he was which he confirmed to me was that he
3 said he was in Dominic's group.

4 Q. [11:01:43] Did he mention any other name to you?

5 A. [11:01:51] In all I can remember, what I can recall Oringa James told me is
6 what I have already stated.

7 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [11:02:10] I think you would want perhaps to
8 finish the questioning of the witness in this session, because I would not think that we
9 have so many questions anymore, so we finish the questioning of the Prosecution,
10 then have the break, and afterwards the LRVs if they want.

11 MS NDAGIRE: [11:02:29] I just have one more question.

12 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [11:02:33] Yeah, I assume that.

13 MS NDAGIRE: [11:02:36] And I would like to refer to paragraph 44 of the
14 witness's statement.

15 Q. [11:02:40] Mr Witness, in your statement at page 0241, paragraph 44 you said
16 the following:

17 "Oringa James had also told me while we were still in the bush that Okello Kalalang
18 was the one responsible for attacking Abok."

19 Is this the truth, Mr Witness?

20 A. [11:03:09] I had said that what could -- what I could recall was what Oringa
21 James told me, but that is something which happened in the past.

22 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [11:03:25] Perhaps you simply continue until the
23 end of this paragraph because that might trigger the memory of the witness, and also
24 I think for matters of completeness, I think it would be advisable.

25 MS NDAGIRE: [11:03:38] Yes.

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- 1 Q. [11:03:39] You also said in the same paragraph that:
2 "Oringa had been in the bush for around a year in Okello Kalalang's group and that is
3 how he knew."
4 Is this the truth as well?
5 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [11:03:52] And the rest.
6 And "I never saw Okello Kalalang while I was in the bush."
7 THE WITNESS: [11:04:04] (Interpretation) Yes, that is it.
8 MS NDAGIRE: [11:04:16]
9 Q. [11:04:16] Just so we understand clearly, Mr Witness, is this what Oringa
10 James told you?
11 A. [11:04:27] Yes, Oringa James told me that.
12 MS NDAGIRE: [11:04:30] That brings me to the end of my questions. Thank you
13 very much, Mr Witness.
14 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [11:04:35] (Overlapping speakers) Mrs Ndagire.
15 For the Legal Representatives, Mrs Hirst, I would assume.
16 And how long would it take? That would of course be the question.
17 MS HIRST: [11:04:48] I estimate probably no more than 15- 20 minutes.
18 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [11:04:53] But then I think we have now a coffee
19 break until a -- to not make it too complicated for everybody, a quarter to 12.
20 THE COURT USHER: [11:05:02] All rise.
21 (Recess taken at 11.05 a.m.)
22 (Upon resuming in open session at 11.46 a.m.)
23 THE COURT USHER: [11:46:31] All rise.
24 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [11:46:45] So Mrs Hirst has the floor.
25 MS HIRST: [11:46:53] Thank you, Mr President.

1 QUESTIONED BY MS HIRST:

2 Q. [11:46:59] Good morning, Mr Amodo.

3 A. [11:47:01] Good morning.

4 Q. [11:47:04] Mr Amodo, I represent together with my colleagues victims who are
5 participating in this case, and we have some questions for you. We are not like the
6 Prosecution, we are not going to ask you about everything that happened. We want
7 to focus on asking you some questions about the harm that you suffered as a result of
8 your experiences.

9 You mentioned this morning while the Prosecution was questioning you that you
10 were first abducted in 2002.

11 And for the record, your Honours, the transcript reference is page 7, line 9 and page 7,
12 line 11 of the realtime transcript.

13 Mr Amodo, during that first abduction you experienced in 2002, did you suffer any
14 harm as a consequence of that?

15 A. [11:48:15] Thank you for the question. When I was abducted in 2002 the
16 problems that I experienced was walking barefooted. I sustained injuries from
17 walking barefooted because we were walking in the grass and we had luggage as well.
18 I was carrying luggage, heavy luggage. And those were the injuries that I sustained.
19 I was beaten, I was beaten as well during that time.

20 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [11:49:06] And of course we -- I think also the
21 Defence will have in mind, we will have in mind, that this might not have been the
22 same group that was later on involved perhaps in a later attack. So I think we
23 should focus on 2004.

24 MS HIRST: [11:49:25]

25 Q. [11:49:26] Mr Amodo, having been abducted previously, in 2004 were you

1 fearful of being abducted by rebel groups again?

2 A. [11:49:49] Yes, I was. I was fearful because I was afraid that it would happen
3 again, that I would be abducted again and taken to the bush.

4 Q. [11:50:08] Thank you, Mr Amodo. Now, I want to ask you a few questions
5 about your life in the Abok IDP camp. Can you tell us in general what was life like
6 in the camp? Was it comfortable or not?

7 A. [11:50:37] When I came back from the bush, I did not spend a lot of time in the
8 camp because, in my opinion, life in the camp was very hard; we were hungry,
9 because we did not have any food; secondly, there was problems with the welfare,
10 medical welfare. We did not have hospitals there. Education as well, that was a
11 problem. There were no schools in the area. And due to the upheavals and the
12 disturbances, there was no proper education at that time.

13 Q. [11:51:22] Thank you. Can I take you back to what you said about food. If
14 there was no food in the camps, how did you feed yourself and your family?

15 A. [11:51:43] When I was abducted I was, I was in the hands of the -- of the rebels
16 and when I came back I was with the doctors, but it was very difficult for me to find
17 things -- food to feed my family with.

18 Q. [11:52:10] What about water in the camp, was there water available for
19 drinking?

20 A. [11:52:22] There was not sufficient -- water was not sufficient. We used to go
21 and get water from the wells or from the streams, that's what we used. That's what
22 people used to drink.

23 Q. [11:52:40] Did you have facilities for sanitation, toilets or latrines in the camp?

24 A. [11:52:58] There was poor sanitation in the camp. We did not have -- initially
25 there was very poor sanitation, but eventually they dug a hole for rubbish. World

1 Food started supplying us with food and we eventually received water as well.

2 Q. [11:53:23] Thank you. And one last issue about the conditions in the camps,
3 was there crime in the camps?

4 A. [11:53:41] Yeah, yes, there were crimes in the camp. And sometimes people
5 would look at something that they did not have and covet that. If they see, for
6 example, somebody had Wellington boots, they would take this. So if the person did
7 not have those things, then they would take it, they would take somebody's else
8 things. Those are some of the things that were happening.

9 Q. [11:54:12] Was there any authority in the camp who was responsible for
10 dealing with crime and preventing it?

11 A. [11:54:31] Yes, we had camp leaders, but people did not listen. There are
12 some people who do not listen, there are some people who -- there are some bad
13 elements in the camp.

14 Q. [11:54:46] And earlier I believe you mentioned that there were soldiers at the
15 camp. Do you recall approximately how many soldiers from the UPDF were at the
16 camp?

17 A. [11:55:04] I do not know the exact numbers, I cannot recall the exact number
18 but, yeah, there were soldiers. Even when these crimes were being committed, yes,
19 there were soldiers present at the camp.

20 Q. [11:55:22] Mr Amodo, it's perfectly understandable that you can't remember
21 the number, so if you really can't remember that's fine, are you able to give any kind
22 of guess? Was it tens of soldiers or was it hundreds of soldiers, for example?

23 A. [11:55:50] To my estimation, there were about 10 and over, perhaps 10 over,
24 or 20 and above. That's my estimation.

25 Q. [11:56:11] Thank you very much. That's very helpful. In terms of what

1 these soldiers did while they were in the camp, did they impose any restrictions on
2 your movements?

3 A. [11:56:38] Yes, there was a curfew. So if -- you could leave the camp at a
4 particular time and go outside of the camp, and there was also a particular time that
5 you were supposed to come back into the camp. In the morning you are able to
6 leave the camp, exit from the camp, at approximately 8 a.m. to 9 a.m., that's to exit the
7 camp in the morning. But in the evening, the curfew, after you've done whatever it
8 is that you're doing outside the camp, you've tended to your fields, then by 7 p.m.
9 you should be back in the camp.

10 Q. [11:57:26] What would be the consequence if you broke the curfew, for
11 example, if you came back after 7 p.m. to the camp?

12 A. [11:57:52] There are two or three things that could possibly happen to you if
13 you breach those rules and break the curfew. Firstly, the -- if you go to the soldiers
14 and plead and ask for mercy, then they would forgive you.

15 Secondly, if they stop you and tell you that you're in breach of the curfew rules and
16 you try to argue with them, then they would also mishandle you because you're
17 arguing with them, they would possibly take you to the camp leader and hand you
18 over to the camp leader.

19 Thirdly, they would have to determine who you are. Are you a visitor from outside
20 the camp, or are you an inhabitant of the camp? Because if you are an inhabitant of
21 the camp, then you should be aware of rules, but if you're a visitor, then you're
22 possibly not aware of the rules.

23 So those are some of the things that used to happen. I've forgotten some of the rules
24 or some of the things that they used to do.

25 Q. [11:59:20] Were people who lived in the camp fearful about breaking the

1 curfew?

2 A. [11:59:38] Yes, yes they were because there was -- within the camp you had a
3 block leader that was selected for a particular block and that person was responsible
4 for the people living in their area. And the people respected their block leader. So
5 if you are in breach of the rules and you belong to a particular block, then the block
6 leader would treat you according to the rules of that block.

7 Q. [12:00:16] Mr Amodo, thank you very much for those answers about life in the
8 camp. I now want to move to a different topic which is your second abduction
9 in 2004. You've already answered a lot of questions on this, so I'm not going to
10 repeat the things that the Prosecution or the Presiding Judge have asked you, just a
11 few additional points.

12 You mentioned, and the transcript reference for the Court is page 23, lines 5, page 31,
13 line 17, that you walked -- you mentioned, Mr Amodo, that you walked for a very
14 long time and into the following morning. During this time, were you able to rest at
15 all?

16 A. [12:01:11] We did rest, but we did not have a lot of rest. There were not that
17 many breaks. We mostly walked, but on -- occasionally we did have some short
18 breaks. I did not know the areas that we were moving in. And one of the reasons
19 why I did not take breaks was because I was afraid, I did not know the areas, I was
20 afraid for myself, I was also afraid that I might encounter some wild animals, that's
21 why I kept on walking and I only took very short breaks. I possibly rested for
22 about 15 to 20 minutes only.

23 Q. [12:02:00] During this time while you were walking, were you restrained in
24 any way?

25 A. [12:02:07] When we were walking, I was bound by a rope. It wasn't a new

1 rope, it was an old rope that they used for tying cattle. I do not know how old that
2 rope was, but the rope was stained with blood. I don't know whose blood it was.
3 But it was something that they had. And when I got to Min Jaa the soldiers took that
4 from me, they took that off me.

5 Q. [12:02:56] You say you were bound by the rope. What was connected to the
6 other end of that rope?

7 A. [12:03:19] The rope was used to tie other people. And there were people by
8 my side. I do not know how some of the people managed to slip out of the rope, but
9 then I realised eventually that I was on my own on that rope.

10 Q. [12:03:46] And which part of your body was bound by the rope?

11 A. [12:03:57] I was bound at my -- on the waist. But it was on my waist.
12 Because most of the people were tied around the waist.

13 Q. [12:04:20] The area that you were walking through, what was the terrain like,
14 was it an area where it was easy to walk, or what difficulties were there?

15 A. [12:04:45] When I was walking I did not have shoes, I was barefooted at the
16 time. I did not have a shirt. I was feeling cold. I did not have anything to eat.
17 I was walking. I was hungry at the time. Those are some of the experiences I went
18 through.

19 Q. [12:05:14] You mentioned that you didn't have any food. What about water?
20 Were you able to drink during this period that you were abducted?

21 A. [12:05:38] With regard to water we -- when you are in the bushes there were
22 some boreholes that were not working so it was very difficult to get water. When I
23 got to Min Jaa, that's when I got some water. I asked some people who were tending
24 to their field and they gave me some water to drink.

25 Q. [12:06:08] By the time you got to Min Jaa, did you have any physical injuries?

1 A. [12:06:24] When I got to Min Jaa, I was very weak, I was unable to run or walk.
2 But luckily I came across these two people who were in their field and then they
3 directed me to where the soldiers were and I went to the barracks. I was unable to
4 walk because my feet were extremely sore.

5 Q. [12:06:56] And I've asked you some questions about your physical state at that
6 time. How about your mental state while you were being abducted by the rebels,
7 what was your state of mind like?

8 A. [12:07:24] I felt a lot of pain and I just wanted the injuries that I had sustained
9 to be healed so that I could, I could mend properly. Secondly, I was hoping that that
10 was the last time that such a thing would happen to me. I did not want anything
11 like that to happen again. And those were my prayers and those were my thoughts
12 at the time.

13 Q. [12:08:07] After you escaped from the abduction the second time and returned
14 from the bush, were you able to find your family again?

15 A. [12:08:31] When I came back from the bush I did not meet my family
16 immediately. There were two or three people who came and saw me, but I did not
17 immediately meet with my family because I was taken to the rehabilitation centre
18 where they were keeping returnees, and that is in Ter-Boke, and my family came and
19 visited me while I was in Ter-Boke.

20 Q. [12:09:06] When you saw your family again, what did you learn about how
21 they had been affected by the attack?

22 A. [12:09:28] When I was in Ter-Boke I was -- there were a lot of people who came,
23 they -- some of them came and told me everything, there are some people who did
24 not tell me everything, but there was somebody who came and told me that Abok
25 camp was attacked, the houses were burnt, and some of your relatives were killed as

1 well, some of your friends were also killed. And that's what happened at home. So
2 for you guys who are still here at the rehabilitation centre, be strong so that when you
3 go home you know what you're going to find.

4 Q. [12:10:22] And what did you find when you eventually went home?

5 A. [12:10:43] I found that there were a lot of changes. It was changes for the
6 worse. People did not have clothes and I did not know how I was going to be able to
7 obtain clothing immediately because those were some of -- those are actually some of
8 the things that I saw when I went back home.

9 Q. [12:11:18] Aside from clothing, had you lost anything else in the attack?

10 A. [12:11:35] The other things were relevant to the whole camp as a whole. I did
11 not ask every single individual what they lost, but I know some people lost goats,
12 some people lost chickens, other people also lost clothing. There are so many things
13 that people, people lost during the attack.

14 Q. [12:12:06] And what about injuries? Did you see anybody in your family or
15 your friends who had been injured in the attack?

16 A. [12:12:26] My, my friend, my family, my relatives, my children as well.

17 Q. [12:12:39] Were there any members of your family who were killed in the
18 attack?

19 A. [12:12:56] Not from the camp. Yes, I did lose some close family members.
20 The ones that I remember are Adonya Barikia and Anyim Hatari, Obwoto Opiyo
21 Dano as well. Those are the ones I recall. Those are the ones that lost their lives.

22 Q. [12:13:41] Do you feel that the attack on the Abok IDP camp and your
23 abduction still have an impact on your life today?

24 A. [12:14:07] Mostly it's in the hands of God. There are a lot of people who came
25 and met me and counselled me. My friends also talked to me. I received advice

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1 and counselling and right now I do not have or I do not really think about what
2 happened in the past that much.

3 Q. [12:14:38] Thank you, Mr Amodo. That's all the questions I have for you.

4 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:14:44] Thank you, Mrs Hirst.

5 And I turn now to the Defence questioning and I would be so bold to suggest that the
6 Defence can also finish today, I would say, in light of the evidence that has been given
7 and also the issues that you might be interested in. Mrs Bridgman.

8 MS BRIDGMAN: [12:15:03] That's correct, Mr President. We shall be able to
9 finish today.

10 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:15:08] I give you the floor. I don't assume
11 that Mr Narantsetseg wants to question the witness.

12 MR NARANTSETSEG: [12:15:13] No, your Honour.

13 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:15:16] So this was -- I foresaw that, so to speak,
14 so I give you the floor. But take your time to arrange your things.

15 And just shortly, I think we have the normal break then at 1 o'clock and then we
16 continue in the afternoon at 2.30.

17 QUESTIONED BY MS BRIDGMAN:

18 Q. [12:16:13] Good afternoon, Mr Amodo.

19 A. [12:16:15] Thank you.

20 Q. [12:16:18] This morning you told the Court that you were initially abducted
21 in 2002 by the Bojokech. At this time were you still living in your village in
22 Adyelopoo?

23 A. [12:16:38] Yes, I was still living at Adyelopoo.

24 Q. [12:16:59] How did you get to learn that this group was called the Bojokech?

25 A. [12:17:13] At that time the group Bookec would just come to a particular area

1 briefly, so I would hear from the older people when they called the name of the group,
2 Bookec, Bookec. They would come to an area, but they wouldn't take a long time,
3 they would just move briefly and go forward.

4 Q. [12:17:45] What was their reputation within your area?

5 A. [12:18:06] This group, mostly the youth who were captured by them would
6 escape from them. So I would hear from them when they return, they would tell us
7 that these people, that group would say for them they do not eat bojo, they should
8 only eat good food like meat, chicken, but not bojo, which is the vegetable.

9 Q. [12:18:45] You said earlier that this was an LRA group. Was this also
10 information you got from your friends who had been previously with them?

11 A. [12:19:08] Could you say the question again?

12 Q. [12:19:12] This name, the Bojokech, earlier you said that it was part of the LRA
13 rebels. How did you know their particular name?

14 A. [12:19:37] In those days children would hear something and they would not
15 easily forget. So it was something that was commonly said that any group that
16 comes which is different from the government soldiers were always referred to by
17 children as Bojokech. So this is how we also came to know of this name.

18 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:20:04] I think we can put that into perspective.
19 I think you can move on.

20 MS BRIDGMAN: [12:20:15]

21 Q. [12:20:16] Do you remember some of the names of those friends who had been
22 previously abducted by the Bojokech?

23 A. [12:20:34] Some of the people who were captured by Bookec, it has now taken
24 a long time. I'm sure some of them are now deceased, some have died. The ones
25 that maybe I could have remembered are now no longer living. I do not know if

1 I can mention their names.

2 Q. [12:21:07] Yes, Mr Amodo, go ahead.

3 A. [12:21:11] The ones I can recall their names who have since died, I do recall
4 Odoch Geoffrey, who is now deceased. The second person is Lala Alfred, who is
5 also now deceased. These are the people that I can recall. But the others I think
6 now I can't recall.

7 Q. [12:21:51] Now I would like to take you back to the discussion you had earlier
8 regarding the period in which -- the duration of the period you stayed with this group.
9 Can you estimate if it was one week, one month, three months before you came back
10 home?

11 A. [12:22:35] The Bookec group who abducted me was, this was actually in the
12 third time we did not take a long time with them. They released us at a certain
13 stream. In Acholi I do not know the name of that stream. We were seven people
14 captured, but five of us were released. Only two remained with them.

15 Q. [12:23:18] Mr Amodo, would I be correct to say that you have been abducted
16 two times in your entire life?

17 A. [12:24:02] Correct. That would be correct.

18 Q. [12:24:07] And is it your testimony that you were released from the Bojokech,
19 not that you escaped from them?

20 A. [12:24:32] The Bookec released us. I did not escape.

21 Q. [12:24:59] At paragraph 12 of your statement - the ERN number is already on
22 the record - you said, while discussing your abduction with Bookec, you said:
23 "I did not stay in the bush for long because we escaped and we met government
24 soldiers from Min Ajara."

25 Can you explain this, why it says that you escaped from Min Ajara.

1 A. [12:25:41] Well, let's say that was the second time of the Abok camp. Let's
2 put it that that escape was as a result of some exchange and I said this was at some
3 point when I was stung by bees, and that's how I escaped and then came to Min Jaa.
4 So I came to Min Jaa after going through that experience of gun -- of fighting and also
5 the bee incidents.

6 Q. [12:26:31] Would you be kind to clarify if Min Jaa and Min Ajara is the same
7 place?

8 A. [12:26:43] Min Jaa, maybe there's a difference in pronunciation and writing, it
9 is Min Jaa. It's close to Opit.

10 Q. [12:26:59] Thank you. I appreciate that.
11 Now, do you remember the first time that you were approached by the people from
12 the Prosecution before you gave your formal interview?

13 A. [12:27:19] Yes, I do recall, but not everything.

14 MS BRIDGMAN: [12:27:29] Your Honours, this is at tab 5. It's a screening note.
15 UGA-OTP-0247-1230 at page 1232.

16 Q. [12:27:48] Mr Amodo, in this note it states as you having said that you and
17 other abductees would be sent to get cassava from people's gardens. You remained
18 in the bush for one month and was rescued by the UPDF.

19 Now do you remember having this discussion about a cassava garden with the
20 Prosecution during your statement, when they were taking your statement?

21 MR GUMPERT: [12:28:26] Forgive me, this is not the taking of the statement.

22 That's exactly the point. This is the screening rather than the taking of the statement.

23 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:28:33] Yes, indeed. But of course the issue,
24 I think we can agree upon that the issue can be addressed because there -- in the
25 screening note there is something that does not appear in the statement. So you

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1 would have to rephrase it, Mrs Bridgman, in a way that reconciles this. But of course
2 you can address the issue. I also would be interested how it came to this screening
3 note, so to speak.

4 So it would be, the problem would be if the witness recalls, if you tried it, what he
5 told the Prosecution investigators before the statement was taken.

6 MS BRIDGMAN: [12:29:12] And I apologise, because apparently my question was
7 not clear. This same issue was covered in his statement, so I was asking if he
8 remembers clarifying this with the Prosecution during the time his statement was
9 taken.

10 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:29:27] Yes, I understand. But perhaps it
11 would be advisable first to try it with the screening note and then, you know,
12 step by step.

13 MS BRIDGMAN: [12:29:36] Okay.

14 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:29:38] I simply think we would come further
15 with that.

16 MS BRIDGMAN: [12:29:41] I appreciate it.

17 Q. [12:29:45] So, Mr Amodo, do you remember anything about getting cassava
18 from people's gardens?

19 A. [12:30:09] I remember that was in 2002, but that was during the first capture.
20 But I do not know now which particular -- how that statement was taken, but that
21 was in 2002 during the first time when I was captured. Because that was a question
22 but I did not know exactly how it was put, in which particular writing.

23 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:30:33] I think that would clarify it, I would say,
24 because indeed you prepared, so to speak, because you first focussed on the first
25 abduction, but we know that this group from -- which abducted him the first time

1 was the Bojokech. I think we know that.

2 MS BRIDGMAN: [12:30:57]

3 Q. [12:30:57] So, Mr Amodo, would I be then correct to say that you spent at least
4 one month with the Bojokech?

5 A. [12:31:09] Well, as I said, I think how the statement was written, maybe it was
6 not properly put down. But as I said, it did not take long. It didn't last a long time.
7 Maybe when they were taking the statement it was mixed with the information that
8 happened for -- in 2004.

9 Q. [12:31:51] Let's talk about the June 2004 attack. Do you remember the people
10 you were living with in your house?

11 A. [12:32:13] Yes, I do recall, I do recall those with whom I was. It was myself,
12 Amodo, with my wife Hilda Akello and Ocere Moses, then Gloria Acan and
13 Angwech Martha. The other one was still in the womb so I cannot mention.

14 Q. [12:33:06] That night of the attack, were these people you have mentioned the
15 only people in your household that night?

16 A. [12:33:30] Apart from my children, there were no other people in that house.

17 Q. [12:33:37] You talked about Akello Evalyn who was killed in the bush. Were
18 you related to her in any manner?

19 A. [12:33:59] I call Akello Evalyn my sister, because her father is a brother to my
20 father and we are all living within the same area of Adyelopoo. She was already
21 married. She was living at her marital home in Dwaliro.

22 Q. [12:34:26] You also talked about Akite Gwerina. Are you related to her in
23 any way?

24 A. [12:34:44] Akite Gwerina is also married in the same clan. She is my co –
25 *she is my stepmother.

1 Q. [12:35:01] Were you living close to each other? Were you neighbours in the
2 camp?

3 A. [12:35:20] The camp is not very far away. You know, the houses in the camp
4 were very close to each other. So it was close, not very far away.

5 Q. [12:36:07] Were you also living with a child called Ebong at the time of the
6 attack?

7 A. [12:36:21] Could you say the question again?

8 Q. [12:36:31] Were you living with someone called Ebong at the time of the
9 attack?

10 A. [12:36:46] Maybe it was not written correctly, but the person who was there
11 was called Ekut Ronald. He was the one who was shot in the arm. It was not
12 Ebong, maybe it was not written correctly or it was an oversight.

13 Q. [12:37:10] Now, just a few minutes ago you were discussing with the victims'
14 representative about the conditions in the camp. I would like to read for you a small
15 portion from your statement and this is at paragraph 14. You said:

16 "There was a lot of theft. If you arrived back to the camp from the villages a bit late
17 and had no money then the soldiers would beat you."

18 Can you elaborate a little more on this?

19 A. [12:38:02] I mentioned earlier that there was curfew. And time was very clear
20 for getting out of the camp and coming back into the camp. So you should not
21 return later beyond the time. So it was a rule in terms of managing time. So
22 sometimes if you do not come back within the time, you will have violated that rule
23 and, because now you want to plead, to plead or to avoid being beaten, then you have
24 to give money. So if there was no money, then they will beat you, or if not, you have
25 to give some money so that you are not beaten or you have to talk with them, you

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1 have to really plead and talk with them well so that they may allow you to go.

2 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:39:16] I think that's clear enough, I would say.

3 So obviously when people were too late, then they sometimes had to give money to
4 the soldiers to let them in and not to be beaten.

5 THE WITNESS: [12:39:54] (Interpretation) Yes, it was actually a clear instruction
6 which was issued. The commander of the barracks had sat down with the camp
7 leader, and people were gathered, and this was passed to everyone as a by-law that
8 when you are coming from -- when you are coming back late the people living in the
9 camp were also in agreement with it because it was also helping to protect their life in
10 so many different ways. So even the community in the camp agreed to this and it
11 was put to use and it was actually observed by everyone.

12 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:40:44] Okay.

13 Please continue.

14 MS BRIDGMAN: [12:40:49]

15 Q. [12:40:50] Just to go back to the person you mentioned Ekut Ronald, do you
16 remember if he was also abducted that night in June?

17 A. [12:41:07] I do recall -- if I can recall what happened in the past, about
18 Ekut Ronald, to see his injury or if he was shot, I did not see that night, but when
19 I was now in Ter-Boke, that's when we got the report that when you were leaving
20 Ekut Ronald was shot in the arm. So it's not very clear whether the bullets remained
21 inside or not. So he was taken to the hospital. But this report I got it later. This is
22 what I can recall.

23 Q. [12:42:13] How are you related to Ekut Ronald?

24 A. [12:42:25] The relationship between me and him, he's a son to my sister, my
25 elder sister, the one who follow -- who is first sister, the first born. She's married in

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1 Bar-Rio.

2 Q. [12:42:57] How old is this Ekut Ronald?

3 A. [12:43:09] I do not recall his date of birth, but I think at this time he's now
4 19 to 20 years old.

5 Q. [12:43:27] Sorry, just to clarify, are you saying today or at the time of the
6 attack?

7 A. [12:43:44] Now. Now I think he is 19 or 20 years old.

8 Q. [12:43:51] Now, I'm going to read to you a portion of your statement at
9 paragraph 23. You were talking about the people who were abducted and you
10 said --

11 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:44:15] The second from the bottom, I would
12 say. Second phrase from the bottom.

13 MS BRIDGMAN: [12:44:22] Yeah, there is also (Overlapping speakers)

14 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:44:24] I don't -- just stepping a little bit
15 forward.

16 MS BRIDGMAN: [12:44:29] Sorry.

17 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:44:30] No, no.

18 MS BRIDGMAN: [12:44:30] I'm thinking out aloud.

19 Q. [12:44:32] Okay. You said:

20 "The youngest were Oper and Ekut Ronald who were younger than me and could
21 have been around 17 to 18 years old."

22 Is this another Ekut Ronald you're talking about in this statement who was abducted?

23 A. [12:45:00] Ekut Ronald was -- at that time, I think -- that was at that time,
24 I think, I'm only trying to guess his age, but that was Ekut Ronald. He's the same
25 person.

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1 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:45:14] So he was not -- how old was he then?

2 We have now heard in your statement that Madam Bridgman has read to you you say
3 he was 17, 18. And a couple of minutes ago you said he might now be 19, 20. That
4 would have made him at the time of the Abok attack 5 or 6 years old I would say. So
5 do you recall how old he might have been? Of course you would not know the exact
6 age, but can you make an assessment?

7 THE WITNESS: [12:46:01] (Interpretation) At the time while we were in the camp,
8 if I do recall, it's been a long time though, but if I do recall, he was approximately 8
9 to 9 years old. Ekut Ronald that -- was approximately 8 to 9 years old.

10 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:46:35] Thank you.

11 MS BRIDGMAN: [12:46:42]

12 Q. [12:46:43] Now, again, when you see what I read to you in the statement,
13 would I be correct to say that he was the same age range with Oper or that's not
14 correct?

15 A. [12:47:07] Ronald -- there is a difference between Ronald and Oper's ages
16 because Ronald was younger and Robson was older. But the way it has been written
17 is wrong. Perhaps at the time I was just guessing, I was just guessing his age.

18 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:47:32] Well, that's why we are here in the
19 courtroom and do not refer only to statements that have been taken in the past.

20 (Counsel confer)

21 MS BRIDGMAN: [12:48:25]

22 Q. [12:48:28] Now, Mr Amodo, how would you describe the civilian relationship
23 with the government soldiers in the camp?

24 A. [12:48:56] In my observation, it's very difficult to describe, but the relationship
25 between the soldiers and civilians was that soldiers -- the soldiers would mix together

1 with the civilians. So when the soldiers are in the barracks, for example, they would
2 come to the civilians, to the civilian residential area. The -- so there was a
3 relationship between soldiers and civilians. If, for example, there is a problem, if
4 there are rumours that the rebels in the area, the civilian leader and the army leader
5 would meet and go and surveil the area. If they do not find any new reports to
6 confirm those rumours, then they would come back and speak to the civilians. So
7 there was a relationship with the civilians generally and with the leaders. So that's,
8 that's what I can say.

9 Q. [12:50:27] Were the camp residents receiving any food or supplies from the
10 government before the attack?

11 A. [12:50:59] Before they brought -- most of the people who lived around the
12 camps were able to go and get food, so they would go to the fields and collect food or
13 they would go to their homes.
14 But there are also, there are some people who had fields but whose fields were further
15 away, and the fields were constantly being attacked by rebels, those would not go to
16 their homes. But the people who lived closer to the camps would go to their homes,
17 people who were from places like corner Ngai or other areas where the situation was
18 not very unsettled would go and collect food and come and share it with some of the
19 others who were not able to go and collect food from their fields.

20 Q. [12:51:56] Do you remember, do you remember if some organisations would
21 come and bring food rations to the camp dwellers?

22 A. [12:52:12] I do recall, yes, I do recall that. There was an organisation, the
23 World Food Programme, that would provide people with food, maize, maize flour,
24 cooking oil, as well as beans. Those are the things that they would bring to people,
25 to the camp inhabitants from time to time. I do not know the names of the other

1 groups that provided people with, with things, because they would give us machetes.

2 They would give us lamps, because it was dark in the camps, so the lamps would
3 help us in the camp.

4 Q. [12:53:15] Do you remember if such organisations like World Food
5 Programme had just distributed food just before the attack in June 2004?

6 A. [12:53:41] The World Food Programme had provided -- used to provide food,
7 but there are other things that came after that.

8 Q. [12:54:03] Just to be clear, had they distributed food just before the attack?

9 A. [12:54:24] The camp was attacked first and then we received food. When the
10 food was brought there was nothing to cook the food with, because the saucepans, the
11 jerrycans and all the other things had been burnt in the houses. So relatives brought
12 people saucepans, they brought people cooking utensils, jerrycans for collecting water,
13 basins, because all those things had been destroyed when the camp was attacked and
14 things were burnt in the houses.

15 Q. [12:55:08] You said that when you came back home from Ter-Boke you found
16 that things had changed for the worse. Do you remember if the government came
17 and gave assistance to the camp dwellers to rebuild themselves after the attack?

18 A. [12:55:55] After that, after the things were destroyed, it was people started
19 rebuilding their lives very slowly, very slowly, like a child beginning to walk, it was
20 like baby steps again. There was one organisation would bring things and then
21 another organisation would bring things. Things kept on coming slowly and slowly
22 until people started rebuilding their lives again.

23 Q. [12:56:32] Do you remember if the government conducted an investigation?
24 For instance, did anybody ever talk to you from the government, for instance, the
25 police, about what you saw during the night of that attack?

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1 A. [12:57:08] On that night there was no police force in that area other than the
2 army. The security forces, other than the LCs, were soldiers. But most of the
3 people were on the run. Each person was taking care of themselves. Everybody
4 was on the run.

5 Q. [12:57:56] So when you came back home after your escape from the LRA,
6 nobody talked to you about your experiences from the government; is that correct?

7 A. [12:58:09] That's correct.

8 MS BRIDGMAN: [12:58:15] Your Honours, this is a good place to stop.

9 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:58:19] Indeed. So we'll have now the lunch
10 break until 2.30. Thank you.

11 THE COURT USHER: [12:58:24] All rise.

12 (Recess taken at 12.58 p.m.)

13 (Upon resuming in open session at 2.31 p.m.)

14 THE COURT USHER: [14:31:27] All rise.

15 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [14:31:55] Mrs Bridgman, you have the floor.

16 MS BRIDGMAN: [14:31:58]

17 Q. [14:32:09] Mr Amodo, good afternoon.

18 A. [14:32:15] Thank you. Thank you.

19 Q. [14:32:19] Earlier, we were talking about the relationship between the
20 government soldiers and the civilians, and you mentioned camp leaders. Can you
21 please tell us the names of your camp leaders during the 2004 period?

22 A. [14:32:50] We had the camp leaders, they were two. There was Ayoo CP, then
23 Obwor Richard.

24 Q. [14:33:23] Were they sharing the position or one was an assistant of the other?

25 A. [14:33:35] Both of them were actually camp leaders. They worked in that

1 position.

2 Q. [14:33:50] In your statement you said that when the LRA rebels came into your
3 house, they mistook you for being an Amuka. Do you know why they mistook you
4 for that?

5 A. [14:34:14] In my understanding they took me for the way I shaved my head, and
6 also I was very healthy; I was looking very healthy, so I think that made them to think
7 that I am an Amuka.

8 Q. [14:34:39] Now, were the Amuka soldiers staying in the camp with the civilians
9 or they were staying in the barracks?

10 A. [14:34:55] The Abok camp and the civilian population was not very far, so
11 anytime they would be within the camp.

12 Q. [14:35:10] When you were making annotation on the map you drew, there was
13 that indication of barracks 1 and barracks 2, and your house appeared to be close to
14 the barracks 1. Can you estimate how close it was between your house and the
15 barracks?

16 A. [14:35:50] The distance from my house and to the barracks 1 is not very, is not
17 very -- is not very far. It's probably about 10 yards, 10 yards to the barracks.

18 Q. [14:36:17] If you use this courtroom to estimate, would you say it is from where
19 you are sitting to where the Judges are sitting, or from the other side where
20 the Prosecution is sitting to the end of my side?

21 A. [14:36:44] It could be from, from -- it is little, it is little more than the size of this
22 room. It could be double this room in length.

23 Q. [14:37:05] Between your house and the barracks were there other homes or were
24 you the person on the very edge of the camp?

25 A. [14:37:23] The house I was in was very close to the barracks but there were a few

1 other houses in between me and the barracks, just a few smaller houses, because the
2 soldiers would sit under the tree, which is -- under a mango tree, which is very
3 close by.

4 Q. [14:37:50] Again, if you can use this courtroom to estimate, and if you remember
5 the closest house to the barracks, can you please estimate for us the distance?

6 A. [14:38:11] Not very far. Because there was no clearly marked demarcation, so it
7 may be the width of this room, from this side to the other side.

8 Q. [14:38:31] And just to be clear, between the last house and the barracks there
9 was no boundary, for instance, a fence or any demarcation; is that correct?

10 A. [14:38:56] There was no clear boundary. There was no boundary separating.
11 Only that they usually put some kind of a gate which is -- but the main gate, but the
12 main gate was the one opposite the road, the main road, but the one on the side of the
13 civilian, there was no very clear physical mark that would separate the civilian area
14 from the barracks areas.

15 Q. [14:39:33] Now, that was in regard to the barracks number 1 close to your house.
16 What about barracks number 2? Were there soldiers in that barracks as well?

17 A. [14:39:48] The second barracks had some soldiers and there were a few soldiers
18 who were also in that barracks.

19 Q. [14:40:10] If you remember, was it closer to the civilian camp or was it located
20 a little further away?

21 A. [14:40:32] Even that one was a little bit further, but not very. The first one was
22 the one which was more close to the civilian. But this other one, the second one, was
23 a little further. But the point which was furthest was the dog adaki which they had
24 dug. It was the one which was a little further away. So to get away -- to move from
25 the second barracks to the dog adaki was a little further away because the adaki were

1 the ones that surrounded the camp, so you leave the camp, you leave the barracks to
2 go to the adaki, so they were a little further at the edge.

3 Q. [14:41:29] Now since you lived very close to the first barracks, do you remember
4 how many soldiers were just at that particular barracks, not the entire camp?

5 A. [14:41:51] I do not quite recall to know the number of those who were in the first
6 barracks. It has now taken some time.

7 Q. [14:42:06] Do you remember seeing guns located at that barracks?

8 A. [14:42:16] Yes, that barracks in Abok, there were guns there. Because
9 a barracks cannot stay without guns.

10 Q. [14:42:42] Now, you mentioned the dog adaki, but do you remember how the
11 soldiers used to protect the camp?

12 A. [14:42:58] I recall.

13 Q. [14:43:05] Can you please tell the Court.

14 A. [14:43:13] From my point of view, I would see in the evening when they are
15 positioning the soldiers, they would be distributed all around the camp. And in
16 addition to that, they had also erected their huts, small hutments, all in front of the
17 camp, and in front of these hutments there would be the trenches. So very late in the
18 night they would leave those hutments and go into those trenches, which they now
19 use as their defensive points. So this is how, for me, I would see and I would take
20 that as a way of protecting the camp.

21 Q. [14:44:23] When you say that they were distributing the soldiers all around the
22 camp, do you mean inside of the camp, outside of the camp, or both inside and
23 outside?

24 A. [14:44:46] The way I would see them do the distribution, I do not know whether
25 they are distributed at the edge of the camps or they stay within their trenches or the

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1 adaki or they stay outside of the camp. But I do not know how -- if they were inside.

2 I do not know if they were inside, but mostly I would see them at the edge of the
3 camp in the adaki areas.

4 Q. [14:45:25] Do you remember if there were other military barracks around Abok
5 or close to Abok? You mentioned Lalogi, but do you remember other places that
6 were close by?

7 A. [14:45:49] The nearest barracks to Abok, apart from the others, was the nearest,
8 was in Lalogi. It was a main barracks in Lalogi, which was close to Abok. That's
9 the only one that I recall.

10 Q. [14:46:19] How far is Lalogi from Abok, if you know?

11 A. [14:46:35] Well, it's difficult to estimate, because there are now -- there are roads
12 which have been newly created, and so I -- it makes me -- it makes it difficult for me
13 to get to know the exact distance.

14 Q. [14:47:06] What about Opit? Do you know if there was a barracks at Opit?

15 A. [14:47:19] Opit, in my estimation, in my estimation could be about 7 miles.
16 That's only when I have guessed.

17 Q. [14:47:41] That's okay. Do you remember if there was a barracks at Ngai?

18 A. [14:47:50] I recall, I do recall.

19 Q. [14:47:55] And do you recall if there was a barracks at Tee-Okic?

20 A. [14:48:22] There was a barracks at Tee-Okic, but I did not go to the point where
21 the soldiers were.

22 Q. [14:48:40] Now you have given us an estimate of Opit from Abok. Would you
23 say compared to Ngai or Lalogi or Tee-Okic which one is closer?

24 A. [14:49:05] The nearest is Lalogi, is the most closest. Lalogi is the closest.

25 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [14:49:11] Mrs Bridgman, I think we should not

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1 concentrate too much on geographical details with witnesses because this is all about
2 assessment estimations and they would not have measured it themselves. There are,
3 I think, as I always like to put it, there might be objective sources where we can verify
4 this. So I think we have had had enough information now where which village
5 a barracks may have been, I would say.

6 MS BRIDGMAN: [14:49:47] I'll move on, Mr President.

7 Q. [14:49:50] You mentioned that there were rumours about the presence of rebels
8 around the camp. Do you know if this was reported to the soldiers?

9 A. [14:50:14] Most times when there are rumours it becomes obvious that the
10 report has to reach the army.

11 Q. [14:50:47] Do you recall approximately the time when you heard that first
12 gunshot when the rebels started the attack?

13 A. [14:51:08] If I can estimate, it was around 8; it was around 8 p.m.

14 Q. [14:51:25] I know this was a stressful period, but do you recall approximately
15 how long the attack lasted, between the time you heard that first gunshot and when
16 you started moving out of the camp?

17 A. [14:51:52] When the shooting began it took some time. The reason why I say it
18 took some time was because there would be shooting and then it would subside at
19 some point, then again it begins. So it -- so it was difficult to know what time exactly
20 it ended. Maybe after the, after the arrival of the Mamba, that's when it ended,
21 probably that was around 11, maybe it was now 11 p.m. That was the last time
22 when after they had left the camp and then the Mamba came after. The Mamba
23 found when they had already left. So we would only hear gunshots behind.
24 People were already moving. So it makes it difficult for me to know exact time.

25 Q. [14:53:16] Please try to focus on only your time. How long would you say it

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1 lasted between the time you heard the first gunshot and the time you started walking
2 out of the camp?

3 A. [14:53:42] From the time of getting out of the camp, when we got out of the
4 camp, if I can estimate, it was probably, it was probably around 7-something, because
5 people were moving around, people were just moving around. They -- the army left
6 the camp at around, probably around 7-something, that's how I -- what I can estimate.

7 Q. [14:54:34] Mr Witness, I think we have a miscommunication. And I'm going to
8 try one more time. I would like you to focus from the time you heard the first
9 gunshot, you said it was about 8 p.m. Do you think it took one hour for you to start
10 walking away with the rebels from the camp?

11 A. [14:55:09] That's why I am saying it took some time. But because I did not have
12 a watch so I could not know exactly what time people left. To leave the camp it
13 was -- it was 8 p.m., but exactly what time we left the camp and then the shooting
14 stopped, I do not know. That is why I, I was -- I am not able to say, because I didn't
15 have a watch and at that time people were many, and also moving up and down, and
16 then the gunshots and then with the fire burning all around. Even the most
17 intelligent person would get confused, so at that time I was already confused.

18 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [14:55:57] Please move on.

19 MS BRIDGMAN: [14:55:59]

20 Q. [14:56:05] While you were still in the camp, do you recall ever seeing any
21 government soldiers?

22 A. [14:56:22] When the shooting was going on, the government soldiers, I did not
23 see them. I only heard voices when they are calling civilians, that civilians should
24 come out, civilians should come out and run. That's the only voice I heard. But to
25 see them, to see the soldiers that night, I did not see.

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1 Q. [14:57:16] You just told the Court that at some point the shooting continued and
2 the Mamba arrived. Do you remember if any gunfire from the Mamba reached you
3 where you were?

4 A. [14:57:45] When the Mamba arrived, people had left the camp and they had
5 moved some, quite some distance, so Mamba was firing up in the air following
6 people where the direction the people had taken because people had left already so
7 the Mamba was firing up in the air following the group that had left. But at that
8 time people had already moved far and there was no way they could get them.

9 Q. [14:58:41] Earlier today you discussed in detail about the gunfire. I just have
10 one small question. You said that the people who came -- the rebels that came to
11 your house, one of them had a gun. Do you recall seeing that person shoot or return
12 fire to where the government soldiers were shooting from?

13 A. [14:59:23] The one who had a gun and entered the house did not fire his -- did
14 not shoot while he was still inside. He did not even shoot anything from inside.
15 He came out with his gun without shooting anything. He did not fire his gun from
16 inside. That's what I saw.

17 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [14:59:50] Were he and the other soldier, and
18 perhaps other of the soldiers that captured you, were they under fire when they left
19 the house?

20 THE WITNESS: [15:00:04] (Interpretation) When we came out the shooting was
21 going on and all through the camp you would hear gunshot.

22 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [15:00:26] Thank you. I understand. Please
23 continue.

24 MS BRIDGMAN: [15:00:27]

25 Q. [15:00:32] For the period that you were with this group (Overlapping speakers)

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1 THE FRENCH INTERPRETER: (Overlapping speakers)

2 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [15:00:47] So it's nice to hear another voice from
3 time to time but (Overlapping speakers) I mean your voice now. So it's -- but simply
4 I have, I should have the English channel, but I hear your wonderful French now at
5 the moment, so perhaps we should have to fix this first.

6 I think it's okay now. Thank you.

7 So you can continue, Mrs Bridgman.

8 MS BRIDGMAN: [15:01:15] Thank you.

9 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [15:01:17] This came all of a sudden, so really it
10 was -- so if we had been prepared, of course, we would have taken it more lightly,
11 perhaps. Thank you.

12 MS BRIDGMAN: [15:01:28] I might have forgotten my question.

13 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [15:01:37] Absolutely understandable,
14 Mrs Bridgman.

15 MS BRIDGMAN: [15:01:46]

16 Q. [15:01:46] Mr Amodo, for the period that you were with the rebels, do you recall
17 seeing them shooting their guns, the ones that carried guns?

18 A. [15:02:06] Based on my observation they, they abducted me and the next day
19 was in the morning. But I did not see them shooting guns in the night because it was
20 dark. Neither did they fire in the morning. But in the night there was gunfire but I
21 could not tell that this is the person that's shooting that gun, this is the person firing
22 that gun. So I cannot tell you who exactly was firing their guns.

23 Q. [15:02:51] While you were moving out of the camp, do you recall ever seeing
24 toddlers being carried out of the camp as part of the abducted group?

25 A. [15:03:26] There were, there were some toddlers in my neighbour's, my

1 neighbour's home, the house behind my kitchen. People fled and left those children
2 behind. The children were collected and taken into the kitchen next to the house
3 where I was sleeping. But that night they did not abduct any toddlers, I did not see
4 any toddlers taken that night.

5 Q. [15:04:14] Now you told this Court earlier that at some point the abductees were
6 separated into small groups. Did you stay, for instance, did you remain in the same
7 group with Oper?

8 A. [15:04:42] Could you please repeat your question?

9 Q. [15:04:47] When you were separated, do you remember if you stayed in the
10 same group with Oper?

11 A. [15:05:02] Okay, now I understand your question. We did not stay in the same
12 group with Robson Oper. The group that Oper Robson was in was ahead and I was
13 in the group that was behind. That's how we moved.

14 Q. [15:05:34] You talked about Akite Gwerina's beating. Do you remember who
15 told you about her beating?

16 A. [15:05:56] When Gwerina was walking, to my recollection the -- she was a leper
17 and I do remember that she was beaten and she was beaten -- she was beaten on the
18 way. But I came to find out that Gwerina was beaten when I came back home.

19 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [15:06:31] And how did you come to learn that she
20 was beaten when you came back home?

21 THE WITNESS: [15:06:48] (Interpretation) At the time I was -- I was -- she
22 wasn't -- she did not take -- she was not taken for a long distance. She walked only
23 a short distance and they sent her back. But when we came back and we were at
24 Ter-Boke, then we were told, they told us that, "You know, you guys that went ahead,
25 you missed the beating, because Gwerina was beaten along the way", and those

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1 people back home were the ones who informed me about this while we are at

2 Ter-Boke.

3 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [15:07:31] And did you speak with her, with

4 Gwerina?

5 THE WITNESS: [15:07:43] (Interpretation) When I was in the bush, no, I did not talk

6 to Gwerina.

7 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [15:07:47] Later on?

8 THE WITNESS: [15:07:59] (Interpretation) It was, it was later on that I spoke to her.

9 When I came back and I had already received treatment, that's when I had the

10 opportunity to speak to her because our homes are close to each other.

11 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [15:08:14] And did you speak also about the

12 beating?

13 THE WITNESS: [15:08:27] (Interpretation) We, we discussed. We discussed

14 a number of issues. We discussed the attack on the camp, the abductions, how

15 people were beaten, so it was kind of -- she was telling me what happened. We were

16 discussing the things that happened in the camp.

17 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [15:08:53] And especially did she tell you about

18 when she was beaten?

19 THE WITNESS: [15:09:08] (Interpretation) Well, when people are having

20 a discussion or people are having a conversation, they said they abducted her, they

21 took her, but given that she was a weak person -- she was a leper. Her legs were

22 stumped. She was beaten. She was beaten until she was very weak and she does

23 not know -- she lost consciousness. She does not know what time she regained her

24 consciousness.

25 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [15:09:48] Thank you. I think we move on.

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1 MS BRIDGMAN: [15:09:51]

2 Q. [15:10:53] You also discussed the killing of Akello Evalyn. Do you recall who
3 told you about that killing?

4 A. [15:10:15] To my recollection, there was a boy, a boy known as Oringa James; he
5 is the one who told me that if that was your sister, this is what happened to her. She
6 was killed. And that's how I came to find out about this.

7 Q. [15:11:16] And this is the same Oringa that told you about Kalalang and
8 Dominic being responsible for the attack, correct?

9 A. [15:11:30] Yes, it's the same person. It's the same Oringa.

10 Q. [15:11:59] And it's the same Oringa that you met at Min Jaa barracks; is that
11 correct?

12 A. [15:12:07] Yes, that's correct.

13 Q. [15:12:15] Do you remember if Oringa found you at Min Jaa or did you find him
14 there?

15 A. [15:12:31] In the morning while we were at Min Jaa, he found me. But I was
16 the one who went there before him. He followed afterwards and found us at
17 Min Jaa. He was brought by some soldiers.

18 Q. [15:13:25] At Min Jaa, do you remember if you spent the night with Oringa or
19 you spent the night separately, in separate rooms?

20 A. [15:13:47] When we were at Min Jaa, I slept on that evening on my own and
21 Oringa was brought in the morning.

22 Q. [15:14:15] I will read something from your statement.

23 Your Honours, this is paragraph 35.

24 You said: "I spent one night at Min Jaa and then I was taken to Opit barracks in the
25 army vehicle."

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1 Is this correct, Mr Witness?

2 A. [15:14:35] Yes, that's correct. The movement from Min Jaa to Opit barracks, yes,
3 that's correct.

4 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [15:14:40] And it was paragraph 36. It's not
5 so important. I think it was 36.

6 MS BRIDGMAN: [15:14:47] Yes, thank you, I appreciate that.

7 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [15:14:49] For the record. No, it is only, like we
8 always used to say here in the courtroom.

9 MS BRIDGMAN: [15:14:56] Thank you, Mr President.

10 Q. [15:15:06] So at what point did you have these conversations with Oringa?

11 Was it the morning that he was brought in, or was it when you were being taken -- at
12 what point you were being taken away, when did you have a discussion with Oringa?

13 A. [15:15:29] I had the discussion with Oringa from the barracks at Min Jaa to Opit
14 barracks. When we got to Opit barracks we were with Okello Charles Macodwogo.
15 He was in charge of Opit barracks. And it was while we were there that he was
16 asking us. He made a call, a call to Caritas in Ter-Boke and they came and picked us
17 up from Okello Charles Macodwogo at Opit barracks, and that's how Oringa James
18 and I travelled up to Ter-Boke together.

19 Q. [15:16:31] Did Oringa also tell you that he participated in the killing of Evalyn or
20 did he see it himself?

21 A. [15:16:54] The reason why I came to know about Evalyn's death was because I
22 asked. I do not know whether he actually witnessed it. I did not ask in detail about
23 how he came to find out about it.

24 Q. [15:17:46] Thank you, Mr Amodo, for your patience.

25 Your Honours, I have no further questions, but lead counsel might have some

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1 follow-up questions.

2 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [15:17:55] Yes, of course, Mr Ayena, but I thought
3 that Ms Bridgman has covered quite a lot, but let's listen what you are going to
4 explore. Mr Ayena, please.

5 MR AYENA ODONGO: [15:18:10] Thank you for your permission, Mr President
6 and your Honours.

7 QUESTIONED BY MR AYENA ODONGO:

8 Q. [15:18:19] Mr Amodo, first of all, I want to thank you for being available to tell
9 the story of the problem of our people. As you can see, in this Court we are divided
10 into three different groups. You are privileged to be performing two functions at the
11 same time, as a --

12 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [15:18:53] Mrs Hirst, yes.

13 MS HIRST: [15:18:55] I apologise, your Honour, for interrupting and perhaps
14 anticipating incorrectly what my learned friend is about to say. I am just conscious
15 that the witness's statuses are not both on the public record.

16 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [15:19:12] Okay. And I would have soon also
17 interrupted.

18 Mr Ayena, a question, not a statement, please. Simply put questions to the witness
19 and no statements.

20 MR AYENA ODONGO: [15:19:28] These preambles have been allowed before but --

21 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [15:19:32] Yes, yes, yes, I know.

22 MR AYENA ODONGO: [15:19:36] You know, just to set the programme.

23 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [15:19:38] It's okay. And you did it, and I think
24 now -- but now we can continue with the question.

25 MR AYENA ODONGO: [15:19:43] Yes.

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1 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [15:19:44] And I did not interrupt earlier, but I
2 simply address it now. I think it is also -- I do not intervene normally because it is
3 also a -- that you and your fellow counsel show also respect by that to the witnesses
4 and we appreciate that. But I think we can now ask a question.

5 MR AYENA ODONGO: [15:20:07] No further statement of appreciating him.

6 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [15:20:11] I think he has understood, the witness.

7 MR AYENA ODONGO: [15:20:13] There is one angle I just wanted to put.

8 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [15:20:16] Please do that but then soon come to the
9 first question, please.

10 MR AYENA ODONGO: [15:20:21] Yes. All I wanted to say was that he should
11 appreciate that people don't come here necessarily to accuse anybody or to defend -- I
12 mean, to make sure that somebody is convicted. The role of people here is to come
13 and tell the truth, and I was thanking him for having told the truth. Like in my role.
14 And there is a reason why I am saying this. We -- my Lord, I think I should put it
15 here that there is an outreach programme out there where some of us are actually also
16 in the dock of the public opinion. Because we are defending. So in this case
17 perhaps it is good for a witness like this to know that we come here not for our own
18 sake but to assist Court, just like he is assisting Court, to arrive at the correct decision.
19 And that's all.

20 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [15:21:31] Thank you for this intervention. We
21 appreciate it a lot. And please ask a question now.

22 MR AYENA ODONGO: [15:21:38]

23 Q. [15:21:40] Now, Mr Amodo, you were in the bush for only one night; is that
24 correct? Or did I --

25 A. [15:21:53] That's correct.

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1 Q. [15:21:57] Now, were you told the reason why it was necessary to take you to
2 Ter-Boke after only one night in the bush?

3 A. [15:22:16] Well, the -- I was in the hands of the government soldiers. I was in
4 the --

5 THE INTERPRETER: [15:22:32] Interpreter corrects: I was in the arms of the rebels.
6 And on that one particular night, I went through a lot, I experienced a lot. It wasn't
7 an easy night. I went through pain. I walked long distances barefooted without
8 a shirt and I had to -- if I think about that night, the experiences that I went through
9 that night, then I went through a lot.

10 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [15:23:01] I think you can give it another try. This
11 is quite interesting because he was -- yep.

12 MR AYENA ODONGO: [15:23:07] Yes.

13 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [15:23:08] You could insist perhaps here a little bit.

14 MR AYENA ODONGO: [15:23:11]

15 Q. [15:23:15] Mr Amodo, you see, it was -- it seems to be clear that the reason why
16 people were taken to those rehabilitation centres were to give you rehabilitation, give
17 you psycho support and all that kind of thing. And usually it was for those who had
18 been in the bush for a long time. That's why we are saying in this case were you told
19 the reason why you should be taken there, when you had just been in the bush for
20 only one night?

21 A. [15:24:06] Most -- that is something that I do not know. That decision came
22 from the returnees. People who have been injured, if you have sustained any
23 injuries, if you have undergone any, any hardships during the night, the night that
24 you've been in the hands of the rebels, because I was abducted on the Tuesday and I
25 got to Ter-Boke on Saturday. And that was based on the suffering or the experiences

1 that I went through, the hardships that I went through through the bush. I cannot
2 actually lie. I cannot say I went through this experience when I did not go through
3 it.

4 Q. [15:25:21] Thank you, Mr Amodo. You told Court about this group Bojokech.
5 And you said five of you were abducted. But you say that two of the abductees
6 remained in the bush with the Bojokech. Did they ever return?

7 A. [15:26:06] The two people that were taken by Bojokech, I am not sure, I am not
8 sure whether they came back. I do not know whether they actually returned because
9 they came and they -- for us we went back home. I do not know whether they came
10 back home or whether they are still with Bojokech.

11 Q. [15:26:37] Were these boys also abducted from Abok?

12 A. [15:26:52] Could you please repeat your question?

13 Q. [15:26:57] Yes, Mr Amodo. The two people you were abducted with, were they
14 also boys from Abok, the two boys you were abducted with and they remained in the
15 bush?

16 A. [15:27:20] No, they were not from Abok. They came with that group from the
17 Ngai area. They came from that area.

18 Q. [15:27:35] And you didn't learn their names?

19 A. [15:27:41] No. I did not ask their names.

20 Q. [15:27:50] Now, you talked about the killing of your sister, your cousin's sister,
21 Evalyn, and that you were told about this by this gentleman called Oringa. And if I
22 got you right, Mr Amodo, Evalyn had been separated from you and put in another
23 group. Did you ever talk to people who were in the same group with Evalyn to
24 establish how she was killed?

25 A. [15:28:41] That is something that I did not make any enquiries about

1 immediately regarding the way that they killed Evalyn.

2 Q. [15:28:59] Okay. I want you, Mr Amodo, to help Court to understand the
3 gunshots, about the gunshots that night. You were here now in a group of LRA
4 soldiers who abducted you. Some of them were having guns. You have told Court
5 that you did not know their names and you could not clearly see them. But did you
6 hear the cocking and firing of any gun in that group for the length of time you were
7 still within the camp?

8 A. [15:30:11] Based on my observation, while I was in the house, I told you that
9 they came into my house with guns, but while we were on the outside, the cocking of
10 the gun and the shooting of gun is something that I heard. That was something that
11 was not only next to me, but it was all over the camp. It wasn't just next to me.

12 Q. [15:30:52] Now, one more question: There were two parts, there were two
13 locations of the barracks, one on the western part and the other on the eastern part,
14 the one on the western part was on the way from corner Ngai to Abok, that is near
15 where your house was. And then the other one towards Bar-Rio, that is on the way
16 to Otwal. Can you tell Court whether the soldiers from both barracks fired in when
17 the rebels attacked?

18 A. [15:32:01] Well, I stated that the gunfire, when the gunfire started I was still
19 inside the house. When there was gunfire, I heard gunfire from the first barracks,
20 but it's very difficult to know whether it was from the first barracks or from the
21 second barracks because it was very chaotic, there was a lot of commotion, there was
22 gunfire all over the camp. So it's very difficult to distinguish whether it was coming
23 from the first barracks or from the second barracks?

24 Q. [15:32:55] This might be a bit difficult in the circumstances, under the
25 circumstances you were in, but maybe you could assist Court in case you got to

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1 understand. These guns which were being fired, was it directed towards the soldiers
2 or towards the civilians?

3 A. [15:33:30] Based on my understanding, when these people came from the west,
4 they initially headed towards the barracks, they targeted the barracks because the
5 barracks, it was the barracks number one, so the rebels attacked the soldiers first and
6 then they came to the camp. But they started off attacking the soldiers in the
7 barracks and then they headed towards the camp.

8 Q. [15:34:08] And you may not know whether the soldiers from the new
9 barracks -- the barracks number two, upon hearing gunshots, also came in and started
10 firing from the other side, would you know?

11 A. [15:34:33] Based on my understanding, I did not ask how the soldiers were
12 firing their guns, but I just heard the gunfire, so I do not know how it all started.

13 Q. [15:34:53] And, Mr Amodo, when we talk about the camp as opposed to the
14 barracks, can you help Court to understand exactly what you mean by the IDP camp,
15 which part of Abok trading centre, which part was the -- would you say was the IDP
16 camp?

17 A. [15:35:31] The camp, most of it, most of the camp -- the part of the camp that
18 was mostly inhabited was the one in the direction of Iceme. That was the most
19 populated, the camp that was in the direction of Iceme. But the one towards Lalogi
20 was less populated. The rebels came in from the direction of the camp that is mostly
21 populated.

22 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [15:36:20] I think that's relatively -- we can have it in
23 our mind if we also look at the photo of the camp.

24 MR AYENA ODONGO: [15:36:28] Yes.

25 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [15:36:29] So it would be -- the most populated part

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1 must have been, according to what Mr Witness said, where the old barracks were.

2 MR AYENA ODONGO: [15:36:36] It was the west.

3 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [15:36:37] Yeah.

4 MR AYENA ODONGO: [15:36:38] Yes.

5 Q. [15:36:39] Now, can you tell Court whether at this time, when the rebels
6 attacked, the UPDF and the ancillary forces, the LDUs were all in the barracks, were
7 you aware whether they were all in the barracks or maybe they were not there, they
8 had been sent on some mission somewhere?

9 A. [15:37:17] On that evening, around 2 p.m., around -- in the evening around
10 8 p.m., based on my observations, the soldiers, each soldier would be in their own
11 trenches.

12 Q. [15:37:40] Do you know whether some of them had been sent to lay ambush
13 given that they had been given information that rebel attack was imminent?

14 A. [15:38:08] Well, since there was kind of coordination between the civilian and
15 the soldiers I said earlier that they usually have somebody who coordinates between
16 the civilians and the army. So when such information or rumours come, at least the
17 information will have been known, both within the army and the civilian population.

18 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [15:38:37] I think that does not lead very much, too
19 much, I would assume.

20 MR AYENA ODONGO: [15:38:44] Yes. I think that's about all. Mr Amodo, thank
21 you for being present. Send my regards to people at home. Thank you.

22 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [15:38:54] Thank you, Mr Ayena.

23 Mr Amodo, I would like to address you. That concludes your testimony. On
24 behalf of the Chamber I would like to thank you that you have taken it upon you, this
25 long journey to this Court that is so far away from your home. We also like to thank

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- 1 you that you helped us to establish the truth and we wish you a safe trip back.
- 2 The next witness is --
- 3 THE WITNESS: [15:39:26] (Interpretation) Thank you. Thank you very much.
- 4 And I also pray to God that this Court continues to, to look for justice and bring
- 5 justice.
- 6 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [15:39:40] Thank you very much, Mr Amodo.
- 7 (The witness is excused)
- 8 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: The next witness is P-339. We abate the
- 9 proceedings for today and resume tomorrow at 9.30.
- 10 THE COURT USHER: [15:39:55] All rise.
- 11 (The hearing ends in open session at 3.39 p.m.)
- 12 CORRECTION REPORT
- 13 The language services section has made the following correction in the transcript:
- 14 *Page 43 line 25
- 15 "She's a co to my mother" is corrected by "she is my stepmother"