

Trial Hearing
WITNESS: UGA-D26-P-0065

(Open Session)

ICC-02/04-01/15

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 Cano
6 Pangalangan
7 Trial Hearing - Courtroom 3
8 Monday, 1 April 2019
9 (The hearing starts in open session at 9.34 a.m.)
10 THE COURT USHER: [9:34:35] All rise.
11 The International Criminal Court is now in session.
12 Please be seated.
13 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:35:00] Good morning, everyone.
14 Could the court officer please call the case.
15 THE COURT OFFICER: [9:35:10] Good morning, Mr President, your Honours.
16 The situation in the Republic of Uganda, in the case of The Prosecutor versus Dominic
17 Ongwen, case reference ICC-02/04-01/15.
18 And for the record, we are in public session.
19 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:35:24] Thank you.
20 I call for the appearance of the parties, Prosecution first, Ms Ndagire.
21 MS NDAGIRE: [9:35:29] Good morning, Mr President, your Honours.
22 The Prosecution is represented this morning by Ben Gumpert, Shkelzen Zeneli,
23 Pubudu Sachithanandan, Grace Goh, Jasmina Suljanovic, Laura de Leeuw,
24 Natasha Barigye, and, myself, Sanyu Ndagire.
25 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:35:47] Thank you, Ms Ndagire.

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1 Ms Massidda for the Representatives of the Victims.

2 MS MASSIDDA: [9:35:53] Good morning, your Honours. With me today, Caroline

3 Walter, Orchlon Narantsetseg, and I am Paolina Massidda.

4 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:35:58] Yes.

5 And the second team, please.

6 MS SEHMI: [9:36:01] Good morning, Mr President, your Honours. On behalf of

7 the victims, Anushka Sehmi and James Mawira.

8 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:36:07] (Microphone not activated)

9 And now for the Defence, Mr Kifudde.

10 MR KIFUDDE: [9:36:10] Good morning, Mr President and your Honours.

11 For the Defence today we have, myself, Gordon Kifudde, assistant to counsel; we

12 have Thomas Obhof, assistant to counsel; we have Chief Charles Taku Achaleke,

13 co-counsel; and Beth Lyons, co-counsel. As well as our client, Dominic Ongwen, is

14 in Court.

15 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:36:29] Thank you very much.

16 And before we start just a short remark on the behalf of the Chamber, that whenever a

17 break is needed the Chamber will be informed, as I understand it, and we have

18 mindful of potential problems, but I think we can be optimistic that we proceed

19 without further delay.

20 We have a witness here in the courtroom, the next witness that is going to be called by

21 the Defence. It's D-65 and he is called Mr Ogaga.

22 Good morning, Mr Ogaga. On behalf of the Chamber I would like to welcome you

23 in the courtroom.

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25 (The witness speaks Lango)

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1 THE WITNESS: Yes.

2 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:37:10] Mr Ogaga, there is a card in front of you
3 with a solemn undertaking. I will read it to you, please listen carefully, and then I
4 will ask you if you agree:

5 I solemnly declare that I will speak the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the
6 truth.

7 Do you understand the undertaking, Mr Ogaga?

8 THE WITNESS: [9:37:34] (Interpretation) I do not know English. If somebody
9 could interpret, this should be interpreted in Luo.

10 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:37:51] Then there seems to be a problem with the
11 interpretation. It might be that it's a wrong channel only, and so it should be the
12 right channel.

13 So, Mr Ogaga, please sit down. It's not a problem. Please have a seat.

14 So when I speak to you, Mr Ogaga, do you get an interpretation? Obviously not.

15 Then this would have to be fixed. And if this cannot be fixed quickly we will have to
16 go to the deliberation room and wait until it is fixed.

17 So we start it again. Mr Ogaga, do you hear - of course you hear me - but do you
18 hear an interpretation so that you can understand me?

19 THE WITNESS: [9:38:54] (Interpretation) Yes, I can hear.

20 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:38:59] Then we start all over again. But it's not a
21 problem. That can happen. There is so much technical here in the courtroom that I
22 wonder every once in a while that not more happens negatively.

23 So, Mr Ogaga, of course not a problem with you, it was simply a problem with
24 interpretation. So we start from scratch, so to speak.

25 I now read to you that the solemn undertaking that every witness has to take who

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1 comes to this courtroom, so please listen carefully:

2 I solemnly declare that I will speak the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the
3 truth.

4 Mr Ogaga, do you understand the undertaking?

5 THE WITNESS: [9:39:45] (Interpretation) Yes, I have heard it.

6 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:39:46] And do you agree with it?

7 THE WITNESS: [9:39:52] (Interpretation) Yes, I do agree.

8 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:39:54] Thank you.

9 So, obviously, now it functions and we are all happy that we can proceed.

10 Before we start with the examination a practical matter, Mr Ogaga:

11 As you have now recognised very well, everything here is written down and
12 interpreted, at least when it functions, and to allow for the interpretation we have to
13 speak at a relatively slow level so that the interpreters can follow.

14 If you have any questions yourself, you want to address the Chamber, you can raise
15 your hand and I will ask you what you want to tell us.

16 We start then now with the examination by the Defence and, Mr Kifudde, you have
17 the floor.

18 QUESTIONED BY MR KIFUDDE:

19 Q. [9:40:52] Good morning, Mr Witness.

20 A. [9:40:53] Good morning.

21 Q. [9:40:55] I will be questioning you on behalf of the Defence. Mr Witness, can
22 you please tell Court your current legal name.

23 A. [9:41:14] My name currently is Ogwang Bosco.

24 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:41:23] So may I shortly. So I have -- when I said
25 "Mr Ogaga", this was wrong simply?

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1 THE WITNESS: [9:41:33] (Interpretation) Yes, I understand it.

2 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:41:36] No, no, no. But of course, out of respect,
3 the Chamber has to address you with your correct name. So is Ogowang would be
4 correctly?

5 THE WITNESS: [9:41:46] (Interpretation) Yes.

6 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:41:48] Okay. Thank you. Then I apologise for
7 that.

8 Please, Mr Kifudde, proceed.

9 MR KIFUDDE: [9:41:53]

10 Q. [9:41:53] Have you ever been known by any other nicknames or aliases?

11 A. [9:42:05] Are you asking about another name?

12 Q. [09:42:10] Exactly.

13 A. [09:42:10] The name ...

14 Q. [9:42:21] Have you ever been known by any other names apart from Ogowang
15 Bosco?

16 A. [9:42:31] No.

17 Q. [9:42:35] Okay. Let me put it this way: Have you ever been known by the
18 name Ogaga George?

19 A. [9:42:48] Yes, that was the name I was known by during work, but my name
20 from birth is Ogowang Bosco.

21 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:43:03] So I think now we have also the reason for
22 the misunderstanding in the beginning, but I think he's "Mr Ogowang" and we can
23 simply proceed from that. Perhaps his age, I think, I'm not sure if we have
24 addressed that.

25 MR KIFUDDE: [9:43:18]

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1 Q. [9:43:20] Mr Witness, when and where were you born?

2 A. [9:43:25] I was born in 1972 in Kole district.

3 Q. [9:43:41] What is your nationality, ethnic origin and place of residence?

4 A. [9:43:55] I am a Ugandan. I purchased a piece of land in Abok sub-county in
5 Oyam.

6 Q. [9:44:12] And what is your ethnic origin? Your tribe.

7 A. [9:44:21] I am of Ogora origin.

8 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:44:30] Perhaps for the record, we have now our
9 lead counsel, Mr Ayena Odongo also in the courtroom.

10 Good morning, Mr Odongo.

11 MR AYENA ODONGO: [9:44:39] (Overlapping speakers) must apologise,

12 Mr President --

13 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:44:42] You don't have to apologise.

14 MR AYENA ODONGO: [9:44:43] With the badge, they disabled it; so I had to run
15 around. I didn't know so --

16 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:44:44] Yes, sometimes, but perhaps --

17 MR AYENA ODONGO: [9:44:45] Yes.

18 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:44:45] -- this might sooth you, that even
19 sometimes happens to Judges; so that might help perhaps to come over it.

20 MR AYENA ODONGO: [9:44:54] Thank you.

21 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:44:56] Please proceed, Mr Kifudde.

22 MR KIFUDDE: [9:44:59]

23 Q. [9:45:01] Mr Witness, what do you do for a living?

24 A. [9:45:11] I am a peasant farmer.

25 Q. [9:45:14] What is your level of education?

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1 A. [9:45:21] I stopped in primary 4.

2 Q. [9:45:26] Mr Witness, while growing up, how was life like in the 1980s?

3 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honour, could the witness move closer to the
4 microphone.

5 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:45:41] Mr Ogwang, could you please move a little
6 bit closer to the microphone so that the interpreters can hear you better. Perhaps
7 you can move a little bit forward. I don't know if it is possible. Yes? Perhaps you
8 can be helped by ...

9 Thank you very much.

10 Mr Kifudde -- the question was, which is very general, how life was in the 1980s. So,
11 yes, but I would not object to it.

12 Mr Ogwang, how do you remember your life in the 1980s, but perhaps in more
13 general matters -- terms?

14 THE WITNESS: [9:46:44] (Interpretation) I should have continued with my
15 education, but LRA rebels killed my father and my mother. There was no one who
16 could pay for my tuition; then I resorted to farming.

17 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:47:05] (Overlapping speakers) When did that
18 happen, do you recall it?

19 THE WITNESS: [9:47:13] (Interpretation) Are you talking about the year it happened?
20 I do not recall the year that my father was killed. I later joined the army in 1991
21 because there was no one who was taking care of my education. I worked as a
22 soldier. I would buy goats to rear while working as a soldier.

23 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:47:46] Thank you.

24 THE WITNESS: [9:47:48] (Interpretation) The goats multiplied slowly and later I
25 started buying cows. Sometime back, you know, as a soldier you are bound to be

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1 transferred. We left and I was transferred to Abok. While at Abok, we were given
2 work at Abok camp. When we were assigned, the LRA abducted two children.
3 The children were from Atura. They found the children were swimming in a swamp
4 near the road; they fled naked.

5 MR KIFUDDE:

6 Q [9:49:04] Now, Mr Witness --

7 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:49:05] Just a remark, but this, Mr Kifudde,
8 happens sometimes. If you ask and it was me, you started it and I took over, when
9 you put open questions, the narrative becomes relatively -- but it's not bad. So it
10 simply foreshadows also some of your later questions I would assume that have been
11 already asked. But I understand that you now interrupt, so please proceed.

12 MR KIFUDDE: [9:49:31]

13 Q. [9:49:32] Mr Witness, you mentioned that you joined the army in 1991. Which
14 army did you join? Was it the NRA or some other paramilitary institution?

15 A. [9:49:49] It was the LDU.

16 Q. [9:49:56] And why did you decide to join the LDU?

17 A. [9:50:05] Because the LRA was disturbing the communities, they were abducting
18 our children forcibly, and also sleeping with them forcefully. Others have not
19 returned up to now. They were abducted from their homes. That is the reason
20 why I joined. Even my sister was abducted and taken to the bush from St Mary's.
21 She's not returned up to now.

22 Q. [9:50:39] Now upon joining the LDU, did you undergo any form of military
23 training?

24 A. [9:50:52] Yes, we were trained. We were trained in Logore training wing.

25 Q. [9:51:01] In what aspects were you trained?

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1 A. [9:51:14] We were trained about security of the civilians, warfare and some of
2 the rules to follow. If you are with a weapon, you should not arrest the civilians; if
3 you want something, you should ask politely.

4 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:51:42] Which weapons were you taught to handle,
5 Mr Ogwang?

6 THE WITNESS: [9:51:55] (Interpretation) We were trained in handling RPG, G2,
7 LMG, AK-47, mortar and coilless.

8 MR KIFUDDE: [9:52:19]

9 Q. [9:52:20] When you talk about LMG, what do you mean?

10 A. [9:52:30] It is a submachine gun; LMG is a submachine gun.

11 Q. [9:52:37] Now, who did the LDU belong to? Did it belong to the government
12 or the rebels?

13 A. [9:52:52] It belonged to the government.

14 Q. [9:52:57] So would I be right to say it was the government which was recruiting
15 the LDUs?

16 A. [9:53:07] Yes.

17 Q. [9:53:13] And for how long were you trained as LDUs?

18 A. [9:53:20] It was six months.

19 Q. [9:53:26] (Microphone not activated) while being trained --

20 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:53:32] Mr Obhof is now -- you know what I'm
21 referring to because Mr Kifudde was responsible for Mr Ayena's microphone and
22 now I declare, so to speak, Mr Obhof being responsible for -- it's more difficult I see.
23 I see from -- logistically, so to speak, but nevertheless.

24 MR KIFUDDE: [9:53:51]

25 Q. [9:53:52] Mr Witness, while being trained at Logore, approximately how many

1 were you who were being trained?

2 A. [9:54:02] There were many people being trained. It can be up to 10,000 people
3 and people would be split into coys, into different coys into different platoons.

4 There would be A coy, B coy and D coy and so on and so forth. After the training
5 and after being passed, after the six-months' training, we were put into detachés.

6 Q. [9:54:49] Now before being put into detachés, I have another follow-up question,
7 can you tell the approximate age of the people who were being trained at the time?

8 A. [9:55:11] The people who went for training ranged from the age of 15 upwards.

9 Q. [9:55:26] Now, the people who went for training, was it voluntary or some were
10 forced?

11 A. [9:55:44] It was voluntary. There was no one who was forced. It is the LRA
12 who forces people. But this one is voluntary.

13 Q. [9:55:57] After the training, were you given any sort of ammunitions?

14 A. [9:56:09] After the training, we were given weapons. Every detach was given a
15 mortar or one RPG or two; then they would give one or two G2. The rest were given
16 AK-47s and SMG.

17 Q. [9:56:37] Apart from the weapons, were you given any special type of clothing?

18 A. [9:56:58] Let me respond to that. In regard to clothing, they gave us some form
19 of clothing and the LRA would be wearing the same uniform that we were given.

20 We wondered how they were getting the clothing. There's -- there is some clothing
21 which was -- which was maroon, reddish in colour. Whenever they give it to us,
22 they would also have it. And then the -- another form of uniform, which was
23 camouflage; whenever they gave it to us they would also be having it.

24 Q. [9:57:49] Now, after being passed out as members of the LDU, what were your
25 terms of engagement?

1 A. [9:58:07] They gave us rules. When we were sent out and deployed in different
2 detachés, you were not supposed to harass civilians with your gun. If you wanted
3 something from a civilian, you should go and request for it so that you are given.

4 When you get your salary, you would pay for the thing you have got. That was one
5 of the rules we were given. You are not supposed to steal people's things.

6 Q. [9:58:51] Now, to act as members of the LDU, were you being remunerated in
7 form of being paid salaries?

8 A. [9:59:09] Yes. They started paying us. We were being paid 10,000 shillings.
9 Afterwards, from 10,000, they would also give us flour every week. Then they
10 started paying us 40,000. Later on it was raised to 60,000. And then, after some
11 time, it was raised to a hundred thousand, and that is where it stopped.

12 Q. [9:59:59] (Microphone not activated) It was monthly, on monthly basis?

13 A. [10:00:09] Sometimes we would miss some months. After two or three months
14 they would pay us in arrears.

15 Q. [10:00:21] Now, after being passed out as members of the LDU, who were you
16 told were your commanders?

17 A. [10:00:39] On our side, when we were deployed we heard someone called
18 Mugabe; he was not from our local area. He had two stars as a rank.

19 Q. [10:01:07] Now, after being passed out shortly before you -- okay, before you
20 were posted to Abok, which other areas were you deployed at?

21 A. [10:01:27] I recall that I was sent to Abok. They initially sent me to Minakulu,
22 and then from Minakulu they took me to Jambia. From Jambia, I was taken to Iceme.
23 From Iceme, I was taken to Pala Bii. From Pala Bii they took me to Panyjok I. From
24 Panyjok I to Panyjok II. Panyjok II they took me back to Amwa. From Amwa I was
25 taken to Omel-Apem. From Omel-Apem I was taken to Loyo Ajonga. From

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1 Loyo Ajonga I was taken to Koch Goma, from Koch Goma to Aleka, from Aleka to
2 Ojwii, from Ojwii to Alito, from Alito to Abongo Dero.

3 Q. [10:02:56] Now, Mr Witness, how long were you spending in most of those areas
4 before being transferred?

5 A. [10:03:17] Perhaps -- you know, the places that I was being transferred to were
6 places that the LRA frequented. Sometimes I would stay there for three weeks and
7 then I would be re-assigned. I wouldn't stay there for longer than a month. It was
8 only for very short periods. All those places that I listed, I was only assigned there
9 for very short pieces. The longest I stayed was a week.

10 Q. [10:03:47] Okay. In what area did you stay longest?

11 A. [10:04:08] My longest deployment was at Abongo Dero. I stayed there and
12 there was a place where they were -- I was protecting the girls who had been
13 abducted from Abongo Dero. And while we were there I was able to get a little bit
14 of rest.

15 Q. [10:04:39] And in most of those areas who were your immediate bosses? Was it
16 UPDF, as you earlier alluded to?

17 A. [10:05:02] No. The other person was at Abok, because when you are assigned
18 to a new place where you are deployed you find another commander in charge of that
19 place. So there are always different commanders, not the same one.

20 Q. [10:05:24] But are the commanders all from UPDF?

21 A. [10:05:34] Yes, they are. Some of them are cadet officers and they have one star.
22 And while they are there they are assigned, some of them have two stars.

23 Q. [10:05:55] Now, in the execution of your work, how were you coordinating with
24 the UPDF? Were you part of the UPDF or you were acting separately from the
25 UPDF?

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1 A. [10:06:27] As I stated, there was a worktop. If there is a place that is under
2 severe attack or that is frequently being attacked, they take the UPDF, they take the 31,
3 the 27 and they come and stay with us, they will take us with them to the bush.
4 Their commanders are usually from the UPDF.

5 Q. [10:07:01] Mr Witness, when were you deployed to guard Abok IDP camp?

6 A. [10:07:16] I was sent to Abok in 2004.

7 Q. [10:07:30] Could you be remembering the month when you were deployed at
8 Abok?

9 A. [10:07:41] Yes, I do recall.

10 Q. [10:07:43] What month was it?

11 A. [10:07:52] I went to Abok in June. In June, on the 8th. And that was when the
12 LRA came and -- when the LRA came and attacked Abok on 8 June I was already
13 there.

14 Q. [10:08:22] Now, for how long were you at Abok before the attack in June?

15 A. [10:08:37] I had been in Abok -- I had only been deployed to Abok for a month,
16 I had only been there for a month. Because Abok was attacked on the 8th and I was
17 only deployed there on 1 June. I hadn't been there for that long. I had been taken
18 from Koch Goma.

19 Q. [10:09:19] What was your major job at Abok camp?

20 A. [10:09:34] My major job at Abok camp, as I stated -- well, I stated earlier that
21 I was a farmer.

22 Q. [10:09:51] What was your major task or major role at Abok while as an LDU?

23 A. [10:10:17] All right. At Abok I was only there guarding civilians. I wasn't
24 doing anything other than guarding the civilians.

25 Q. [10:10:32] Approximately how many people were staying in Abok IDP camp, if

1 you could remember?

2 A. [10:10:47] Are you asking about civilians?

3 Q. [10:10:51] Yes.

4 A. [10:10:54] Well, Abok was really big, possibly from 3,000 upwards, because the
5 camp was big.

6 Q. [10:11:16] And how many LDUs were deployed to guard the IDP camp?

7 A. [10:11:30] Those of us who were -- when we were taken to protect the camp, the
8 LRA came and they crossed the road. The OC called us. Civilians ran to the
9 barracks and informed us that these people have arrived. When these people came, I
10 cycled, I cycled really fast and followed their tracks. After cycling, just cycling a
11 little bit I found them; some of them were in the bushes still eating mangos. When I
12 cycled I turned back and returned.

13 I went to another barracks in Bar-Rio. I found them assigning people and I reported.
14 There are some people who were sent to place an ambush, some people had already
15 set the ambush along the road. Some people had already gone towards Iceme parish.
16 These people were apparently already close by. I turned, went back at around 2.
17 They abducted the two kids that I mentioned earlier. They started shooting. They
18 started firing at these people and that's when they started fighting. They were using
19 some kind of a gun known as a J2 and that's what they were using to attack the camp.

20 Q. [10:13:05] Mr Witness, we shall come to that later. Now, to take you back, I
21 was seeking to know how many members of the LDU were deployed to guard the
22 IDP camp in June 2004, before the attack.

23 A. [10:13:32] All right, I see. There were not many people, about 20 people, about
24 *27. Because there are some people who stayed behind in the barracks to protect the
25 barracks, some people would go and set up an ambush. So there were

1 approximately 20 people.

2 Q. [10:13:59] Now, was the 20 or 70 inclusive of the UPDF, members of the UPDF?

3 A. [10:14:15] No. It was only the LDU. There were no UPDFs in that -- at that
4 location at that time.

5 Q. [10:14:24] And who was the commanding officer in respect of the LDUs at Abok
6 IDP camp?

7 A. [10:14:37] It was Mugabe. It was Mugabe. He was from the west.

8 Q. [10:14:44] And Mugabe belonged to which army? Which army did Mugabe
9 belong to?

10 A. [10:14:52] Mugabe was a member of the UPDF.

11 Q. [10:14:57] Now, Mr Witness, what was the positioning of the barracks vis-à-vis
12 the camp?

13 A. [10:15:23] There was only -- it was only about 50 metres away from the camp.

14 Q. [10:15:33] Would you guard the IDP camp even during day, daytime?

15 A. [10:15:51] No. We would only guard the camp at night because nothing
16 happens during the day.

17 Q. [10:15:59] And at what time would you be deployed to guard the camp?

18 A. [10:16:09] From 12 p.m.

19 THE INTERPRETER: Interpreter corrects: 6 p.m.

20 MR KIFUDDE: [10:16:27]

21 Q. [10:16:28] And at what time would you retreat back to the barracks?

22 A. [10:16:36] Seven a.m.

23 Q. [10:16:40] And how many LDU members would be deployed each night to
24 guard the IDP camp?

25 A. [10:17:00] Twenty, 20 and above. If it's relatively safe, if there is no insecurity,

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1 then they would leave 20 people behind in the barracks and 40 would go to the camp.

2 Q. [10:17:16] And what would be the spacing between the soldiers guarding the
3 IDP camp?

4 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:17:46] Mr Witness, do you want to have a break?

5 Oh, he wants to show.

6 No, it's fine. It's very good, it's very good to see that, yes. Please be seated and I
7 ask you something then. That's very good.

8 Mr Ogwang, you wanted to show us the distance where the people are sitting here,
9 was this correct?

10 THE WITNESS: [10:18:49] (Interpretation) It's where the Judges are sitting, is a bit
11 further, but just here at the edge of where the legal officers are sitting.

12 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:18:58] That's absolutely perfect.

13 MR KIFUDDE: [10:19:00] For the record, it's approximately 9 metres.

14 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:19:05] Yes, I think this is -- I think we had this
15 already during the Prosecution case. It's common knowledge the dimensions of this
16 courtroom here.

17 Mr Kifudde, please proceed.

18 MR KIFUDDE: [10:19:18]

19 Q. [10:19:19] Mr Witness, what type of weapons were you assigned while guarding
20 the IDP camp, Abok IDP camp?

21 A. [10:19:29] There was an RPG and a J2, as well as a mortar, one mortar. And
22 that's what -- those are the heavy ammunition that we were given to protect the camp
23 with.

24 Q. [10:19:49] Mr Witness, you stated that around 20 to 30 LDU members would be
25 deployed to guard the camp. Where would the rest of the LDUs remain?

1 A. [10:20:14] The rest of the LDU would have been sent somewhere else, deployed
2 somewhere else, because if there is insecurity in a particular area where the LRA is
3 disturbing people, then they would be moved and taken to that particular area.

4 Q. [10:20:39] What was the manner in which you the LDUs were guarding the IDP
5 camp of Abok?

6 A. [10:20:50] We used to take good care of Abok camp, we would guard it well.
7 But on the day that they tell people that, please, collect all your rubbish, people would
8 collect the rubbish and dig a rubbish heap and take all the rubbish to that rubbish
9 heap. If there is a problem, we would tell people what to do. If you are sent to the
10 camp, then you are there to help people, to assign people duties that they are
11 supposed to do. Those of you who stay back in the barracks also do what you have
12 been left to do at the barracks.

13 Q. [10:21:52] Mr Witness, while not on duty, would you be allowed to go to the
14 camp and freely mix up with the civilian population?

15 A. [10:22:13] Yes, you were able to do that.

16 Q. [10:22:18] And in the process of interacting with the civilian population --

17 A. [10:22:28] You need to ask for permission first before going. You do not get up
18 and just go, you have to ask for permission, because at least there have to be some
19 people staying behind in the barracks, you cannot leave the barracks empty. So it's
20 extremely important that you ask for permission and only go there if you need to do
21 something, for example, you have to go and buy something from there.

22 Q. [10:22:58] While at Abok did you still have the same uniform, army uniform that
23 were given to you after, you know, after being passed out?

24 A. [10:23:27] No. When we were passed, I had a different uniform. I recall that
25 when we were taken there we were given new uniforms, we were given plain

1 uniforms, and we were also assigned some camouflage uniform.

2 Q. [10:23:47] While at Abok who supplied the LDUs with food?

3 A. [10:24:01] It was the quartermaster. I do not recall his name at the moment, but
4 he was the one who would supply us with food. It's very difficult to recall
5 some -- the names, some of the names from people from the western part of Uganda,
6 but I do recall Mugabe's name, it was easier than the rest of the other names, and
7 Mugabe used to spend time with us.

8 Q. [10:24:28] And how often was the food supplied to you?

9 A. [10:24:42] There are times when they would take time, sometimes two weeks,
10 sometimes they would bring food relatively fast, sometimes they would take their
11 time. In two weeks, every fortnight, they would bring perhaps 16 bags of flour,
12 10/12 cups of flour and maybe 12 cups of beans.

13 Q. [10:25:12] Now, was the food that was supplied to you enough?

14 A. [10:25:23] Yeah, they would bring enough food for people.

15 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:25:31] For people, this means for you as part of
16 the LDU; is that correct?

17 THE WITNESS: [10:25:44] (Interpretation) Yes.

18 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:25:45] And did you observe how the situation
19 was for the civilians in the camp?

20 THE WITNESS: [10:26:05] (Interpretation) The food that was given to civilians were
21 provided by the NGOs; they were given food in the camps, they were given
22 saucepans, they were given blankets and plates. If, for example, you as a person do
23 not feel like eating maize meal, you go and you ask them for cassava. You take your
24 maize meal and you take it to them and exchange it with the cassava. That's what
25 we used to do. That's what the LDUs and the civilians used to do, would barter for

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1 our food.

2 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:26:50] Was food for the civilians enough?

3 THE WITNESS: [10:27:03] (Interpretation) The food that was given to civilians is
4 difficult for me to say because I did not know what they had in their houses. What
5 we had was enough for us. But whatever was given to every single individual
6 civilian I do not know, because I had no right to go into their houses and check and
7 see what they had in there.

8 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:27:27] Fair enough.

9 Mr Kifudde.

10 MR KIFUDDE: [10:27:29]

11 Q. [10:27:30] But were you allowed to go and get food from the civilians?

12 A. [10:27:41] No, we were not allowed to. Because we were also given our own
13 food, so we were not allowed. You know, when I -- what I stated earlier is that if
14 you want something from a civilian, you have an understanding with them, you go,
15 you ask them and you barter, you change; because it's very difficult to eat maize meal
16 every single day, so you barter, you exchange.

17 Q. [10:28:11] You earlier told Court that among the rules that you were given was
18 that you were not allowed to go and steal food from the civilians. Were there no
19 incidents when some of your colleagues would rob or torture civilians or rob, you
20 know, food meant for civilians?

21 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:28:46] Mr Kifudde, better would be on direct to
22 say, for example, did everyone observe this rule, but I let it pass. It was quite
23 suggestive, so to speak, yes.

24 MR KIFUDDE: [10:29:00] Much obliged.

25 THE WITNESS: [10:29:06] (Interpretation) Do you want me to respond?

1 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:29:08] Please.

2 THE WITNESS: [10:29:11] (Interpretation) Okay. There was one soldier who did
3 that, he went and uprooted civilian's cassava. The civilian was watching this soldier,
4 and I know the name of the person. The civilian came and reported the matter to the
5 barracks. They waited for him to come back and he was called and asked. They
6 asked him "Where have you been?" Then they went into his house, they found that
7 they had cassava in the house. They went, they brought some sticks. They beat
8 him. They beat him while the owner of the cassava was standing there watching,
9 and it did not happen again. They gave the owner of the cassava, they gave him
10 back the cassava. And that's what I saw. That's the one incident where I saw
11 somebody go and take something, appropriate something that was not rightfully
12 theirs.

13 Q. [10:30:23] Mr Witness, how were the living conditions in the IDP camp? Abok
14 IDP camp, for that matter.

15 A. [10:30:36] Life was generally good. It was the LRA that went and messed up
16 the camp.

17 Q. [10:31:00] You also mentioned earlier that you, you LDUs would, you know,
18 freely mix up with the civilian population in the IDP camp. In the process of mixing
19 up, would you still be dressed in uniform and would you still be wielding guns?

20 A. [10:31:31] For us, we would be holding our guns. It was unpredictable then.
21 You could not leave your weapon in the barracks. When the civilians go to their
22 farms, for us, we do not go to the farms. They came and give us reports that the
23 LRA is on this side or that side, so we would hurry to dress up, and in our shoes also,
24 and run there. And if indeed they were there, we would go and get them and
25 engage with them.

1 Q. [10:32:15] Now we are going to talk about the attack on the IDP camp, on Abok
2 IDP camp. You earlier mentioned that it was on 8 June 2004, and you also
3 mentioned that during the day you sighted, you know, rebels moving around. So
4 after sighting the rebels, what did you do as LDUs?

5 A. [10:32:48] The rebels did not pass by at daytime. For us, we start guarding the
6 camp from 6.30 p.m., but the rebels were sighted between 6 p.m. and 7 p.m. and the
7 civilians came and gave us a report. For me, I went to Bar-Rio and reported. The
8 commander came himself and told people to be on standby.

9 About 8 p.m. they killed this child from Atura. One person was shot in the stomach
10 and his intestines were outside, but he ran away.

11 The fighting intensified. There were three sessions of the fight and then there was
12 silence. Then we pushed them again and we came back to the barracks. They came
13 again, and that took three times. We ran out of bullets - I personally had only three
14 bullets to protect myself - and we withdrew. They started shooting at us. Then a
15 Mamba came from Apac about 11 p.m. when these people had already burnt houses
16 in the camp. Some people were being pushed in the fire that was burning; they
17 would be shot and pushed in the fire. Others were being shot from the houses,
18 others were abducted when -- and they took them alive, but they were killed on the
19 way. Others were abducted and taken into the bush and have never returned up to
20 now. There are others who were rescued and were taken to Teboke. We followed
21 them on foot and then they told us to stop and go back because they had already gone
22 past Lalogi.

23 Q. [10:35:10] Now, you said you, as an individual, you reported to Bar-Rio. Who
24 did you report at Bar-Rio detach and what did they do, anyone? And why not to
25 Mugabe, your commanding officer?

1 A. [10:35:35] It was Commander Mugabe who sent me to Bar-Rio and I reported to
2 the commander of Bar-Rio. He also got members of his force and brought him and
3 put an ambush. Mugabe also got a few members of his forces and put an ambush.
4 I was wearing civilian, then I came back and wore my uniform and went to the camp.

5 Q. [10:36:02] Now, you mentioned that there was reinforcement and the Mamba
6 came. What was the reaction of the Mamba upon its arrival at the camp?

7 A. [10:36:19] When the Mamba came, about 11 p.m., it started shooting on some
8 trees. It shot twice and then there was silence. We told them we need to withdraw,
9 because when a Mamba comes it shoots without caring whether you are a
10 government soldier or an LRA. It was indiscriminate shooting. Then it went back.
11 The LRA had left already, the camp had burnt; some people and goats had been burnt
12 in the fire. Then the Mamba went back. In the morning we started to follow these
13 people. Others, we found them, had been hit on the head and have died. We
14 realised that they had gone far, as far as Lalogi, and we could not get them anymore.

15 Q. [10:37:29] Mr Witness, could you be knowing the LRA commander who
16 commanded the attack on Abok IDP camp?

17 A. [10:37:50] The group that came, I cannot actually guess who the commander was.
18 I did not see any commander. I was also protecting myself and the civilians and
19 wondering who was attacking us. We were wondering who was leading them. I
20 cannot tell lies there.

21 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:38:14] That's absolutely correct, Mr Witness, that
22 you only tell us what you really recall and where you really have own knowledge of.
23 You said in your narrative that you retreated to the barracks because you ran out of
24 bullets. Was this the same with all the other LDUs?

25 THE WITNESS: [10:38:48] (Interpretation) I had three magazines with me. You

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1 couldn't even borrow bullets from your colleague. Others also had few bullets, like
2 five or six, so I couldn't borrow. The bullets remaining were still helping us. I did
3 not go back to the barracks. If I had gone to the barracks I would have been shot by
4 those in the barracks.

5 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:39:13] And so where did you retreat to then?

6 THE WITNESS: [10:39:21] (Interpretation) We withdrew together. I wasn't alone.

7 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:39:28] And where to? Where did you retreat to
8 together with the other -- with your colleagues?

9 THE WITNESS: [10:39:34] (Interpretation) We went beside the camp and we move
10 towards Bar-Rio. We did not retreat far. We stopped and camped there.

11 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:39:49] Was your commander, Mr Mugabe, with
12 you?

13 THE WITNESS: [10:39:58] (Interpretation) No. He did not come. For him, he just
14 brought the platoon commander. He went back and he did not participate.

15 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:40:10] So exactly, if you recall, what did he do,
16 Mr Mugabe, during the attack?

17 THE WITNESS: [10:40:19] (Interpretation) He -- when we were in the camp he fled.
18 He actually left the barracks and he was found towards Bobi holding a chicken with
19 him. He ran alone. He fled the scene. He was captured running towards Bobi. I
20 do not know where he was taken.

21 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:40:50] Thank you.

22 Mr Kifudde.

23 MR KIFUDDE: [10:40:53]

24 Q. [10:40:53] Mr Witness, how long did you stay as an LDU after the Abok attack?

25 A. [10:41:08] I stayed there and in 2012 I came back.

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1 Q. [10:41:20] Mr Witness, did you ever hear of Dominic Ongwen's name in respect
2 of the attack on Abok IDP camp?

3 A. [10:41:41] The name Dominic Ongwen, I heard that he was arrested for going to
4 Abok. I do not know if he went. It's difficult to say.

5 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:41:57] No, I think -- I think we can stop this.
6 He has already said he doesn't know who commanded and who was in charge, and
7 I think that that is sufficient an answer. We should not let the witness guess or
8 repeat what he has heard afterwards. I think that does not make sense.

9 MR KIFUDDE: [10:42:18] Mr Witness, counsel has a few more questions.

10 THE WITNESS: [10:42:24] (Interpretation) For me, I am telling you what I saw and
11 personally, what I saw personally. I cannot tell lies. If I am to tell lies, how will I
12 remember the lies? It will not be consistent. Because I have to tell you what I saw
13 personally.

14 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:42:43] That was a very true remark also from the
15 psychological aspect, so to speak.

16 Mr Ayena, you have some questions.

17 MR AYENA ODONGO: [10:43:02]

18 Q. [10:43:04] Mr Witness, good afternoon. I'm being reminded it is still morning.

19 A. [10:43:14] Thank you. Good morning.

20 Q. [10:43:18] Mr Witness, I am going to ask a few follow-up questions, and in
21 particular I'm sure you know I come from those areas and I want us, the two of us, to
22 help Court to understand especially the geographical connections in this case.
23 Now I want you to help Court to understand the direction from which the rebels
24 attacked, the direction from which the rebels launched the attacks?

25 A. [10:44:27] The rebels came from direction of Lalogi and they came from Atura

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1 side and then they attacked the camp. They crossed the road and we thought they
2 had got to Paddy's home in Okic, but they hid somewhere. They came from the
3 Acholi side. And they were, they were eating mangos. Then about 8 p.m. they
4 attacked the camp.

5 MR AYENA ODONGO: [10:45:08] For purposes of correction, I think he said Itobara,
6 not Atura, for correction.

7 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:45:21] Perhaps we can --

8 THE WITNESS: [10:45:24] (Interpretation) It is not Atura, it is Itobara.

9 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:45:28] Thank you very much. That's helpful.

10 MR AYENA ODONGO: [10:45:30]

11 Q. [10:45:31] Now, Mr Witness, you have told Court that they attacked the barracks,
12 but now you have also said that the distance between the barracks and the camp was
13 approximately 50 metres. And at the same time --

14 A. [10:45:53] It is 50.

15 Q. [10:45:54] Yes. And at the same time there were those who were guarding. I
16 imagine there were trenches around the camp in between the barracks and the camp;
17 am I right?

18 A. [10:46:19] Yes. There were trenches around.

19 Q. [10:46:23] Now, was it easy, therefore, given those distances we have talked
20 about, was it easy for somebody to, with specificity, tell that the LRA or the rebels
21 were actually targeting the camp and not the barracks?

22 A. [10:46:55] They came to the camp and not the barracks.

23 Q. [10:47:07] And, Mr Witness, apart from the incident of the cassava uprooting,
24 the stealing of cassava, were there no other incidents reported of infractions on the
25 civilian population by your colleagues, not necessarily you?

1 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:47:26] I think it is answered, but okay, let us
2 pass it.

3 So was this the only incident that you know of?

4 THE WITNESS: [10:47:41] (Interpretation) That is the only one I know of and that
5 was the last of its kind. He was caned and also they used part of his salary to pay
6 the civilian.

7 MR AYENA ODONGO: [10:47:59]

8 Q. [10:48:00] Thank you very much. Now, let's talk about conditions in the camp.

9 As a born of that area, because remember that you are not an ordinary LDU, but
10 mercifully you were actually deployed in your own, you know, place of origin.

11 Now, can you tell Court how the camp, the camp was established, how it became
12 necessary for it to be established? Did the civilians voluntarily move to the camp or
13 there was an external force compelling them to move to the camp?

14 A. [10:49:03] Let me respond to that. It was not the interest of the civilians to go to
15 the camp, it was not voluntary. The government ordered that since people were
16 already spending their nights in the bush and you would be hunted down using a
17 torch from the bush, and when you are captured they would take you to the LRA
18 there. The more mature people and some of the girls would also be abducted and
19 raped and taken to the bush, but the more older people would be hit on the head. If
20 it rains, for example, they would hit you on the head using a club until your head
21 sinks to the ground. And that is what used to happen.

22 Q. [10:50:10] Now, when people were in the camp were they happy to remain in
23 the camp for the duration of time they were in the camp?

24 A. [10:50:35] No, they were not happy. When they heard that the LRA had left,
25 people started going back to their homesteads and people started scattering from the

1 camp and going to their original villages. There are others who were born of that
2 area, they would stay in the camp area because that is where they lived before people
3 moved to the camp. But those who came from other places went back.

4 Q. [10:51:06] Can you tell Court briefly why they were not happy?

5 A. [10:51:42] The reason why people were not happy, according to what I saw, was
6 because when you want to go to your farm, you are stopped and you are ordered not
7 to leave the camp. The soldiers would stop you and you would stay around the
8 camp and leave at 8 a.m. to go to your farm, and some people were not happy about
9 it.

10 Q. [10:52:11] Let's talk about the hygiene in the camp. Was there sufficient
11 provisions for toilets, water and, you know, things that provide health to the
12 population, and of course medicine, medical supplies?

13 A. [10:52:44] There were no medical supplies and you would find your own way.
14 People had dug pit latrines and temporary shelters and temporary areas to dry
15 utensils. People had also dug their own rubbish pits. That's what I saw.

16 Q. [10:53:10] And the food that was brought to the civilian population, according to
17 your observation, were they regular?

18 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:53:24] I think he has answered that. I have
19 asked him already this question, if the food was enough, and he told us he doesn't
20 really know because he didn't enter the houses. I think we have to ask this -- I think
21 this information is important, but I think we had witnesses and we might have other
22 witnesses who are more knowledgeable in that respect.

23 MR AYENA ODONGO: [10:53:47] I'm guided, your Honour.

24 And with your permission, Mr President and your Honours, I want to canvass a little
25 more on the question of those responsible for commanding the attack. I know he has

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1 answered in general terms because of the manner in which he was asked. And

2 I think the purpose of my coming up for follow-up questions is to --

3 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:54:13] Give it a try, but I would be -- okay. I

4 don't want to foreshadow what I think will happen, but please proceed.

5 MR AYENA ODONGO: [10:54:23] Yes.

6 Q. [10:54:24] Now, Mr Witness, after the attack, did you, as people who

7 participated in trying to rebuff the attack to what you call the *fuata nyayo*, as people

8 who went to follow them up, when you had finally retreated, did you have occasion

9 to discuss some of the things that took place, among yourselves?

10 A. [10:55:12] When we came back, we went to the barracks. While at the barracks

11 some people -- we left with some people and we started to follow these people. We

12 only found dead bodies whose heads have been hit to death. The soldiers in Lalogi

13 tried to pursue from that side, so we came back because we realised if we continued

14 moving we would meet our own force and fight with each other. When we came

15 back, we found some corpses and we tried to help them. In some cases --

16 Q. Excuse me.

17 A. -- up to four people had been killed in the household.

18 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:56:01] Now.

19 MR AYENA ODONGO: [10:56:05]

20 Q. [10:56:06] Mr Witness, I am talking about review, did you review what took

21 place, the kind of people who came, the people who were killed, and the deficiencies

22 in your own camp, I mean, among the LDUs, and those kind of things, did you

23 review, did you sit and review? Or if you did not review, was there a general talk

24 about what happened?

25 A. [10:56:37] We came back and sat down and we tried to analyse our weaknesses.

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1 The problem was with the OC. The weakness was from the OC. He split up people
2 and during the battle, before even it reached the barracks, why did he flee with the
3 chicken? That's what we were talking about. He wanted us to die alone.

4 Q. [10:57:19] Now, did you by any coincidence or did anybody in the group ever
5 talk about who could have led the attacks? Were there names of some commanders
6 of LRA who may have been mentioned by some of your people, some of your
7 colleagues, or even the civilians around?

8 A. [10:57:52] In regards to that, I cannot, I cannot answer. It's difficult to answer
9 because I may tell lies. How would we know that so and so has led? How would
10 we know it was Dominic Ongwen or another commander who had gone to lead the
11 attack? Was it Kony who came himself? I couldn't say. I would tell lies. I do not
12 know the commander who led the attack.

13 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:58:31] I think we should -- we have to leave it
14 now at that and it's exactly, may I say, what I --

15 MR AYENA ODONGO: [10:58:38] You anticipated.

16 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:58:39] Yes.

17 MR AYENA ODONGO: [10:58:41]

18 Q. [10:58:43] Now, Mr Witness, as a parting shot, I want to put on record that I'm
19 extremely happy for you coming to tell the story of our people from the horse's
20 mouth himself, and I hope you will go back and tell the people that the Court is in full
21 control to deliver justice, as you may have seen.

22 That is the end. Thank you.

23 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:59:14] Thank you very much.

24 Ms Ndagire, do you already know how long your questioning will last? Or let me
25 simply say, I don't assume that it will last a few session -- a full session, not a

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- 1 few -- my God, a few sessions -- a full session.
- 2 MS NDAGIRE: [10:59:36] I agree, your Honour, it won't take a full session.
- 3 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:59:41] Then we have now the break until 11.30.
- 4 THE COURT USHER: [10:59:44] All rise.
- 5 (Recess taken at 10.59 a.m.)
- 6 (Upon resuming in open session at 11.30 a.m.)
- 7 THE COURT USHER: [11:30:29] All rise.
- 8 Please be seated.
- 9 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [11:30:47] Ms Ndagire, you have the floor.
- 10 MS NDAGIRE: [11:30:51] Thank you, your Honour.
- 11 And just for the record, the Prosecution is joined by Ms Adesola Adeboyejo and Beti
- 12 Hohler.
- 13 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [11:30:58] Already recognised.
- 14 QUESTIONED BY MS NDAGIRE:
- 15 Q. [11:31:10] Good morning, Mr Witness.
- 16 A. [11:31:11] Good morning.
- 17 Q. [11:31:12] We met a few days ago during the courtesy meeting. I represent the
- 18 Prosecution and I will be asking you a few questions this morning.
- 19 A. [11:31:27] Okay.
- 20 MS NDAGIRE: [11:31:30] Mr President, for the next 5 to 10 minutes I would like to
- 21 ask the witness a few questions concerning a number of names, names of individuals.
- 22 And depending on the answers he gives, he may be identified with those individuals
- 23 and I request that we go into private session for this part.
- 24 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [11:31:51] So the risk is that he identifies these other
- 25 people?

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1 MS NDAGIRE: [11:31:55] Yes, indeed.

2 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [11:31:58] And we can't, we can't solve that with
3 pseudonyms? No? Too difficult?

4 MS NDAGIRE: [11:32:04] No.

5 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [11:32:06] Okay, then we go -- I don't want to make
6 it more complicated than necessary. We go --

7 MS NDAGIRE: [11:32:10] It won't be very long.

8 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [11:32:12] No, no, we go to private session for 5 to
9 10 minutes.

10 (Private session at 11.32 a.m.)

11 THE COURT OFFICER: [11:32:23] We are in private session, Mr President.

12 (Redacted)

13 (Redacted)

14 (Redacted)

15 (Redacted)

16 (Redacted)

17 (Redacted)

18 (Redacted)

19 (Redacted)

20 (Redacted)

21 (Redacted)

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23 (Redacted)

24 (Redacted)

25 (Redacted)

Trial Hearing
WITNESS: UGA-D26-P-0065

(Private Session)

ICC-02/04-01/15

- 1 (Redacted)
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- 21 (Open session at 11.36 a.m.)
- 22 THE COURT OFFICER: [11:36:49] We are back in open session, Mr President.
- 23 MS NDAGIRE: [11:37:01] I have no further questions, your Honour.
- 24 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [11:37:04] Thank you very much.
- 25 Any questions by the Legal Representatives of the Victims?

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(Open Session)

ICC-02/04-01/15

- 1 MS MASSIDDA: [11:37:10] We don't have any question, your Honour. Thank you
- 2 very much.
- 3 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [11:37:14] Thank you.
- 4 MS SEHMI: [11:37:16] No questions from us, your Honour.
- 5 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [11:37:18] Thank you very much.
- 6 I don't assume that you have further questions either, Defence? No?
- 7 MR AYENA ODONGO: [11:37:24] No.
- 8 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [11:37:26] Thank you very much.
- 9 This concludes your testimony, Mr Ogwang, and on behalf of the Chamber I would
- 10 like to thank you that you have been coming to The Hague, to this courtroom to make
- 11 your testimony and to help us establish the truth.
- 12 We wish you a safe trip back home.
- 13 THE WITNESS: [11:37:49] (Interpretation) Thank you.
- 14 (The witness is excused)
- 15 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [11:37:50] This concludes also the hearing of today.
- 16 We continue tomorrow at 9.30 with Defence Witness 72 I think it is. Yes.
- 17 THE COURT USHER: [11:38:01] All rise.
- 18 (The hearing ends in open session at 11.38 a.m.)