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INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

**CASE CONCERNING ARMED ACTIVITIES ON THE TERRITORY OF THE CONGO
(DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO v. UGANDA)**

**SECOND PHASE
QUESTION OF REPARATION**

**MEMORIAL
OF THE
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO**

VOLUMES 4 AND 5

(Annexes 4.1 to 4.7)

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[Translation by the Registry]

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ANNEX 4.1

Loss of human life in Kisangani

[Relevant extracts only]

Loss of human life in Kisangani

[Translation]

The damage resulting from the incidents between August 1998 and the end of May 1999

Damage recorded in the Kisangani Lotus Group report of 15 October 1998:

[List of 10 names]

And as a result of the bombing of 10 January 1999:

(according to the Groupe Justice et Libération report of 23 May 1999)

[List of 10 names]

(and a similar list in the COJESKI report of October 1999)

[List of 12 names]

Partial conclusion for this period:

Deaths: 10 + 10 + (12 - 6 on two lists) = 26.

The damage resulting from the clashes between the UPDF and the APR from 7 to 17 August 1999

Damage reported by the Groupe Justice et Libération in “La guerre des alliés en R.D.C. et le droit à l’autodétermination du peuple congolais”, 31 August 1999, para. 9, and the Lotus Group in *The Consequences of Rivalries within the Rebel Alliances and Factions in North-Eastern Congo. The Kisangani War*, September 1999 (Section III).

Congolese victims

(a) Soldiers

[List follows]

(b) Civilians

[List follows]

Partial conclusion for this period:

Deaths: 35 listed, but the Lotus Group notes that 650 soldiers and around 100 civilians were killed.

The damage resulting from the clashes between the UPDF and the APR of May 2000

The list below is taken from the Lotus Group report *Conflict between Uganda and Rwanda in Kisangani*, Ann. 4.19.

20 killed as a direct result of the clashes

[List follows]

Indirect deaths: 2

[List follows]

See also Groupe Justice et Libération, “La guerre des Alliés à Kisangani (du 5 mai au 10 juin 2000) et le droit à la paix”, Appendix 1A, “Deaths in the battle of 5 May 2000”; Ann. 4.10d.

[Appendix 1A, “Deaths in the battle of 5 May 2000” follows]

Partial conclusion for this period:

Deaths: around 30 recorded.

The damage resulting from the clashes between the UPDF and the APR of June 2000 (the six-day war)

The list below is taken from the Lotus Group report *Rapport sur la guerre de six jours à Kisangani*.

[List follows]

See also Groupe Justice et Libération, “La guerre des Alliés à Kisangani (du 5 mai au 10 juin 2000) et le droit à la paix”, Appendix 1B, “Deaths in the battle from 5 to 10 June 2000, provisional list”; Ann. 4.10d.

[Appendix 1B, “Deaths in the battle from 5 to 10 June 2000, provisional list” follows]

Partial conclusion for this period:

Deaths: 229 recorded on the battlefield.

As well as the NGOs’ surveys of deaths on the battlefield, it is possible to rely on the assessments of international organizations: MONUC: 150 civilian deaths; the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the DRC, Roberto Garretón: 1,000 Congolese died; the inter-agency assessment mission: between 760 and 1,000 civilians were killed. It will be assumed that 760 people were killed.

If the injuries suffered over the course of those two dreadful years are added together, the following approximate total is reached for **the whole of the period from 1998 to 2000**:

Loss of human life: $26 + 100 + 30 + 760 + 4 = 920$.

As well as the totals given above, two non-exhaustive lists are available, which can help to calculate the number of deaths as accurately as possible:

1. The list drawn up in 2008 entitled “Identification of victims and assessment of damage: *persons killed*” identifies a total of 922 persons who were killed. Where the records indicate a date of death it is the year 2000. Of the 922 names, 611 are recorded as having died

during 2000. 311 records do not include a date. No records give the date of death as 1998 or 1999. (See Ann. 4.5a.)

2. According to the “List of the victims of the various Kisangani wars (14-17 August 1999, 5 May 2000 and 5-10 June 2000)”, the total number of people killed during this period was 701. (See Ann. 4.6.)

This does not call into question the figure of **920**. That figure will therefore be used as a basis for the DRC’s reparation claim for this category of damage in the present proceedings.

ANNEX 4.2

Persons injured in Kisangani

[Relevant extracts only]

Persons injured in Kisangani

[Translation]

The damage resulting from the incidents between August 1998 and the end of May 1999

(according to the Kisangani Lotus Group report of 15 October 1998; Ann. 4.15)

Only one case is recorded prior to 1 September 1998:

[Name]

Injured as a result of the bombing of 10 January 1999:

(according to Groupe Justice et Libération, “La guerre des alliés à Kisangani et le droit international humanitaire”, dated 23 May 1999; Ann. 4.10b)

[List follows]

(and a similar list in the COJESKI report of October 1999)

[List follows]

Partial conclusion for this period:

The two lists are added together, except for four persons who appear on both lists, giving a total of $1 + 26 + (14 - 4) = 37$ injured.

The damage resulting from the clashes between the UPDF and the APR from 7 to 17 August 1999

Principal sources:

Lotus Group, *The Consequences of Rivalries within the Rebel Alliances and Factions in North-Eastern Congo. The Kisangani War*, September 1999; Ann. 4.18; and

COJESKI, *Events in the occupied provinces of the DRC — large-scale violations of human rights and international humanitarian law reaching fever pitch, Six-monthly report covering the period from 1 April to 30 September 1999*, October 1999, para. III.1.7, pp. 53-54, MDRC Ann. 91; Ann. 4.17.

Soldiers injured (nationality unknown):

[List follows]

Around a hundred civilians were injured:

[List follows]

Rapes

[Five cases]

Partial conclusion for this period:

Although the local NGOs identified 11 soldiers and 22 civilians who were injured and 5 cases of rape, it is nevertheless possible to rely on the figure of 100, which is put forward in the Group Justice et Libération and Lotus Group reports, and even in the *Mapping Report*.

The damage resulting from the clashes between the UPDF and the APR of May 2000

The list below is taken from the Lotus Group report *Conflict between Uganda and Rwanda in Kisangani*, Ann. 4.19.

[List follows]

See also Groupe Justice et Libération, “La guerre des Alliés à Kisangani (du 5 mai au 10 juin 2000) et le droit à la paix”, Appendix 1C, “Persons injured in the battle of 5 May 2000”; Ann. 4.10d.

[Appendix 1C, “Persons injured in the battle of 5 May 2000” follows]

Partial conclusion for this period:

80 people were injured according to the Lotus Group report and 32 according to the report of the Groupe Justice et Libération. Given that some duplication is likely, the number of victims can be assumed to be at least 100.

The damage resulting from the clashes between the UPDF and the APR of June 2000 (the six-day war)

The list below is taken from the Lotus Group report *Rapport sur la guerre de six jours à Kisangani*.

As well as estimating that a total of 1,065 people were wounded, the group gives the following names:

[List follows]

See also Groupe Justice et Libération, “La guerre des Alliés à Kisangani (du 5 mai au 10 juin 2000) et le droit à la paix”, Appendix 1D: “Given that such a large number of people were injured (over 3,000), we refrain from listing them by name”.

Partial conclusion for this period:

The few names of the injured which are reported by the Lotus Group are purely illustrative. The *Third report of the Secretary-General on MONUC* mentions “more than 1,000 casualties”; according to the Special Rapporteur, Roberto Garretón, there were “thousands [of] wounded”; according to the United Nations inter-agency mission, there were “an estimated 1,700 wounded”; the Lotus Group put the figure at 1,065; in the words of the Groupe Justice et Libération, “[g]iven that such a large number of people were injured (over 3,000), we refrain from listing them by name”. The DRC will assume that 1,700 persons were injured during this period.

Overall conclusion for all the periods

37 + 100 + 100 + 1,700 = a minimum of 1,937 injured.

The Government's list from 2008, which comprises 527 names, including 13 cases of rape and five of torture (see Ann. 4.5b) and the list of the victims of the three wars between 1999 and 2000, which contains 493 names (see Ann. 4.6), which were established a considerable time after the events, probably only include the most serious casualties, who were still suffering the after-effects of their injuries. The digitized lists (Ann. 4.7) and the individual records in the summary tables (Ann. 4.8) serve purely as examples of the forms used to claim particular amounts of compensation.

The figure of **1,937** will therefore be used as a basis for the DRC's reparation claim for this category of damage in the present proceedings.

ANNEX 4.3

Damage to property in Kisangani

[Relevant extracts only]

Damage to property in Kisangani

[Translation]

I. Property of natural persons

A. Natural persons whose property was looted

1. Examples of acts of looting

[List follows]

2. Assessment of the damage caused by acts of looting

The around 25 examples of looting described above are similar to the more numerous acts of mass looting, which took place when residents had to take refuge outside the city and returned to find that their property had vanished. In the absence of quantified claims from those concerned, they will be allocated similar sums to those designated for similar cases in the property assessment report.

B. Property of natural persons which was destroyed by acts of war

1. Examples of acts of destruction

[List follows]

2. Assessment of the damage caused when property was destroyed by acts of war

The above list comprises not only individual buildings, but also rows of houses along certain streets or avenues.

According to the report of the inter-agency assessment mission, which was dispatched to Kisangani pursuant to Security Council resolution 1304 (2000), paragraph 14, during the war of 5-11 June 2000 alone, the damage to housing was as follows:

Table 1

Damage to housing during the war of 5-11 June 2000

<i>Commune</i>	<i>Scale of damage</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>Destroyed</i>	<i>Heavy damage</i>	<i>Light damage</i>	
Lubunga	34	11	24	69
Kisangani	2	0	0	2
Kabondo	1	0	16	17
Mangobo	30	100	195	325
Makiso	59	642	370	1,071
Tshopo	292	618	1,689	2,599
Total	418	1,371	2,294	4,083

The damage caused to private individuals falls into various categories:

- (a) The first is housing which was either destroyed or damaged by the fighting. The following figures have been noted for each confrontation: 100 in August 1999, 100 in May 2000 and 4,083 in June 2000 which, rounded up, gives a total of 4,300 dwellings. That is the figure which will be used by the DRC as a basis for its reparation claim for this category of damage in the present proceedings.
- (b) Next is the property of private individuals which was either looted or destroyed along with their homes. The number of such incidents is likely to be comparable. The figures identified in the subsequent inquiries or obtained by analysing the victims' forms are as follows for partial periods of the respective confrontations: 1,827, 1,352 and 2,698.

II. Property of private legal entities

Damage incurred by private companies

[List follows]

Claims made by private companies

[List follows]

Conclusion for the losses of all categories of private persons

A figure of **3,000** victims of loss of property, including private companies, therefore seems reasonable. That is the figure which will be used by the DRC as a basis for its reparation claim for this category of damage in the present proceedings.

ANNEX 4.4

Public administrations and religious organizations in Kisangani

Public administrations and religious organizations in Kisangani

[Translation]

In this annex, the DRC will consider in turn

- I. Public administrations and state-owned companies
- II. Schools
- III. Medical facilities
- IV. Places of worship

I. Public administrations and state-owned companies

A. Damaged entities

(a) From the end of August 1998 to July 1999

Source: Lotus Group, *Report of the Kisangani Lotus Group*, 15 Oct. 1998; Ann. 4.15.

During the Ugandan invasion, the following public administrations and State-owned companies suffered damage:

- In the week of 24 to 30 August 1998, two giant logging companies, Amexbois and Forestiere, were looted by soldiers. All of their stocks of processed timber and fuel, their vehicles and the dynamos used to power the sawmills were taken away.
- The following items were taken from the road transport office: 2,000 litres of diesel, all the wages of the employees working in the province, and a large number of spare parts both from the road centre and the ferry centre.
- Soldiers broke into the central store, the central cash-desk and the offices of the managing director and the chief accountant of Sorgeri. Livestock belonging to the company's managers were also slaughtered (200 pigs and a number of goats).
- During the night of 16-17 January 1999, several heavily-armed men in uniform besieged the Public Works and Regional Development offices. They removed the corrugated iron cladding from several buildings, making off with some 200 sheets¹.

(b) In August 1999

Source: Lotus Group, *The Consequences of Rivalries within the Rebel Alliances and Factions in North-Eastern Congo. The Kisangani War*, Sep. 1999; Ann. 4.18.

- The Central Bank of Congo: Shells fired from the offices of the airline Planet'Air broke the windows on four floors, including the ground floor. Shell damage is also visible on the façades (to the front and rear). All the offices were damaged, office equipment and apartments ransacked, important official papers destroyed, and movable property stolen. Rwandan

¹COJESKI's six-monthly report of Oct. 1999 relating to the first quarter of 1999, pp. 49-52, MDRC, Ann. 91; Ann. 4.17.

soldiers made off with a sum of 700 million New Zaires, which had been intended for the purchase of office supplies and medicines for the dispensary, and for seasonal workers' wages. At the Central Bank, all the archives were destroyed and any loose cash found was taken away.

- The office of the Société des Chemins de Fer des Uélé.
- The office of the Caisse d'Épargne du Congo (CADECO).
- The large post office (Hôtel des Postes?): several windows broken.
- Access difficulties make it impossible to deal with the damage to Bangboka airport and la Forestière.
- The Union des Banques Congolaises (UBC): damaged in August 1999.

(c) In May 2000

Source: Lotus Group, *Conflict between Uganda and Rwanda in Kisangani*, Kisangani, May 2000, see http://blog.lotusrdc.org/public/Les_rivalites_Ougando-Rwandaïses_a_Kisangani.pdf (E. Violations of the right to property [*sic*]); Ann. 4.19.

- Banque Congolaise du Commerce Extérieur.
- RTNC (Congolese National Radio and Television).
- The post office.
- The SNEL building on boulevard Mobutu: A shell exploded on the ground floor causing the following damage: the office doors and windows were completely demolished; a concrete pylon was damaged; furniture, official papers, office equipment and furniture were destroyed; the walls were also hit in several places.
- The SNEL power station (next to the dam on the River Tshopo): the windows of the step-up substation were broken.
- The Regideso water treatment plant: a decanter used for storing raw (untreated) water was hit by a shell. It is now out of service.

(d) During the six-day war

Source: Lotus Group, *Rapport sur la guerre de six jours à Kisangani*; Ann. 4.20.

- During the six-day war, part of the roof of Regideso's administrative building collapsed. A shell damaged office equipment and supplies.
- The roof of the Meteorology office on avenue Abbé Munyororo was destroyed.
- The walls and windows of the Department of Security and Information office were destroyed by shrapnel.
- At the University of Kisangani, shrapnel landed in the courtyard, shattering the windows of the amphitheatre.

A. Companies which have filed claims to date

1. The Central Bank of Congo

The Central Bank of Congo: Shells broke the windows on four floors, including the ground floor. Shell damage is also visible on the façades (to the front and rear). All the offices were damaged, and office equipment and apartments ransacked. During the hostilities the Central Bank was occupied by Rwandan and Burundian soldiers. All the archives and important official papers were destroyed, and movable property was stolen. Rwandan soldiers made off with a sum of 700 million New Zaires, which had been intended for the purchase of office supplies and medicines for the dispensary, and for seasonal workers' wages. The Central Bank has filed a claim. See the individual digitized forms (Ann. 4.7c [sic]).

2. Société nationale d'électricité (SNEL)

At the SNEL power station (next to the dam on the River Tshopo) the windows of the step-up substation were broken.

In addition, during the six-day war, at Société nationale d'électricité (SNEL), the sides of three transformers/electric motors were damaged causing insulating oil to leak out; the roofs of the power station and the step-up substation were hit in several places, and several supply cables were damaged.

The damage caused by the destruction of the roof of the hydroelectric power plant has been assessed and the shell damage to the roof and management building has been put at US\$489,000.

SNEL has also submitted an evaluation dossier for Kisangani power station. These are the headings under which compensation has been requested (Ann. 4.26):

- Evaluation of the power stations' electromagnetic equipment:
- Evaluation of the cost of repairing the step-up substations damaged during the occupation by the Ugandan army:
- Evaluation of the cost of repairing the LV networks damaged during the occupation by the Ugandan army: zero
- Evaluation of the cost of repairing the MV network damaged during the occupation by the Ugandan army:
- Evaluation of the cost of repairing the damage to the LV/MV electric kiosks:
- Evaluation of the cost of repairing the public lighting damaged during the occupation by the Ugandan army:
- Evaluation of the cost of reinstating the building infrastructure of the power stations:
- Evaluation of the damage sustained by the vehicle fleet and others:
- Estimate of the revenue lost by the autonomous centres of isolated hydroelectric sectors:

Total cost of repairs and loss of revenue: (see Ann. 4.26)

3. The Régie des voies aériennes (RVA)

See the presentation of the estimated total cost of the injuries suffered by the Congolese State during the military activities of the Ugandan army, which caused damage to the facilities, equipment and other structures owned by the Régie des voies aériennes, including the following damage to Kisangani/Bangboka airport between 1998 and 2000 (Ann. 4.27).

The damage can be divided into the following categories:

Energy:

(a) G/E 2 x 285 kVA (Deutz) and 3 x 20 kVA ASI (ABC) US\$300,000 (price)

Nav aids:

(a) TVOR RN100 Philips; DME Philips (price)

(b) ILS (price)

(c) NDB (price)

Total:

Telecommunication:

VHF transmitters/receivers 1 x 7070/20 W and 3 x 7070/200 W; HF transmitters/receivers 3 x A0V4/1 kW (air-to-ground, ground-to-ground) (price)

Runway lighting:

(a) ADB bi-directional H.I.-230-type lights along the sides, thresholds and end of the runway; 56 taxiway and turning area lights (price)

(b) Related equipment 06 RCC: PAPI 13 and 31: 08 (price)

Grand total:

4. The Provincial Division of the Public Administration (Employed Persons):

18, avenue du 30 octobre, Makiso commune

Damage: roof, 40 roofing sheets, walls destroyed, archives, 84 panes of glass broken (see Ann. 4.5f).

Around twenty further public administrations which suffered damage during the three Kisangani wars are entitled to file claims for compensation as reparations for acts of war: Amexbois; Forestiere; the Roads Office; Sorgeri; Public Works and Regional Development; the office of the Société des Chemins de Fer des Uélé; the office of the Caisse d'Épargne du Congo; Banque Congolaise du Commerce Extérieur; RTNC (Congolese National Radio and Television); the large post office (Hôtel des Postes?); Union des Banques Congolaises (UBC) — damaged in August 1999; the Regideso water treatment plant; the Meteorology office; the Department of Security and Information office; the University of Kisangani.

II. Schools

According to the report of the inter-agency assessment mission, which was dispatched to Kisangani pursuant to Security Council resolution 1304, paragraph 14², the damage inflicted on schools during the war of 5-11 June 2000 was as follows:

Table 2

Damage to schools during the war of 5-11 June 2000

Commune	No. of students	Scale of damage			Total
		Destroyed	Heavy damage	Light damage	
Lubunga	3,829	0	0	7	7
Kisangani	758	1	1	1	3
Kabondo	4,387	0	3	7	10
Mangobo	5,103	5	4	3	12
Makiso	16,518	2	24	2	28
Tshopo	10,052	1	8	0	9
Total	40,647	9	40	20	69

Source: United Nations country team and NGOs.

[A sentence of the French text has been omitted here, since it explains an error in Table 2 that does not exist in the English version of the table.]

The following are examples of the damage caused:

- Progrès complex, 4th avenue bis, Saïo district, Makiso. Part of the roof, the windows and the door of the toilet block were destroyed. Some shell damage is visible on the façade to the side.
- Saïo institute, Saïo district, Makiso. Shells destroyed the school's roof and damaged the desks and walls.
- Lisanga institute, 17th avenue, Tshopo commune. Parts of the roofs of the primary and secondary schools were damaged. Shell damage is visible on the walls.
- Kisangani institute and its vocational school, Fina avenue, Makiso commune. The roof of one of the secondary school buildings was completely destroyed, windows were broken, and there was shell damage to the walls, including several holes. The primary school buildings suffered shell damage to the windows and ceilings, and the roof was left with several holes.
- Saliboko primary school, 10th avenue, Tshopo commune. A large part of the roof was completely destroyed; there was a large opening in the façade on the left-hand side; the doors, windows and desks were damaged.
- Bercail nursery school, 1, Fataki avenue, Makiso commune. On Tuesday 6 June, a shell damaged a large portion of the roof, panes of glass, doors, windows and electrical facilities.
- Nursery school at the care home on 10th avenue, which runs diagonally across St Joseph's parish, Tshopo commune. The walls were destroyed in several places; the roof, doors, windows and desks were destroyed.

²United Nations Security Council, *Report of the inter-agency assessment mission to Kisangani (pursuant to Security Council resolution 1304 (2000), paragraph 14)*, document S/2000/1153, 4 Dec. 2000.

- The primary, secondary and professional schools (EPSP) provincial inspectorate (next to Kisangani institute). Walls, doors, windows and roof suffered heavy damage. Significant material damage was recorded: the files for different schools and final-year pupils together with office supplies and furniture were either destroyed or damaged.

Some educational establishments have filed a reparation claim (see Ann. 4.7d Assessment: loss of property):

ISPL vocational school complex, Makiso: various personal effects: US\$22,000;

Okapi school complex, Makiso: various personal effects: US\$9,610;

Home Feyen school complex, Makiso: various personal effects: US\$9,120;

Institute of Science and Applied Technology, Makiso: various personal effects: US\$4,000;

Likunde educational complex, Lubunga: various personal effects: US\$7,775;

Likunde educational complex, Makiso: US\$15,500;

Odilo school complex, Mangobo: various personal effects: US\$1,630.

The other establishments provide examples of the types of damage represented by the overall claim, which is based on the data relating to schools in the report of the inter-agency assessment mission. The figure of 69 schools may be used, unless there is information to suggest that other schools were damaged prior to the six-day war.

III. Medical facilities

Damage caused to medical facilities

(a) *From the end of August 1998 to July 1999*

Source: Lotus Group, *Report of the Kisangani Lotus Group*, 15 Oct. 1998; Ann. 4.15.

- Rebel soldiers with instructions to guard the military air-base at Simi-Simi overran the area surrounding these two hospitals. There was looting of the hospitals, humanitarian agencies, and stores of foodstuffs and other urgently needed items, and certain medical workers were physically assaulted or threatened.
- On 26 August 1998, Professor Wami Wifonga, the doctor in charge of the university clinic and a teacher at the faculty of medicine was accosted in his office by three Tutsi and two Ugandan rebels. They demanded money and medicines. By threatening him they succeeded in making off with a sum of US\$200 and a large stock of medicine.
- On 19 September 1998, the faculty of medicine's research laboratory and the university clinic's biochemical unit were systematically looted. The following items were taken away:
 - four photospectrometers;
 - six electronic microscopes;
 - a large number of chemical reagents;

- other extremely valuable items of equipment.
- At Kisangani general hospital:
 - wards were occupied by the rebels;
 - furniture was broken up and used as firewood;
 - a telegraph device belonging to the Kisangani branch of the Extended Vaccination Programme (PEV) was seized; the unit's activities were halted.
- At the Kisangani branch of the WHO: The WHO pharmaceutical store was looted.

(b) In August 1999

Source: Lotus Group, *The Consequences of Rivalries within the Rebel Alliances and Factions in North-Eastern Congo. The Kisangani War*, Sep. 1999; Ann. 4.18.

- At the Sotexki medical centre:

Evidence of shelling can be seen in the hospital compound. 18 mattresses, including nine small cot mattresses, were removed from the maternity unit. The three padlocks on the pharmacy failed to withstand the shots fired at them, and all the medicines were taken away.

(c) In May 2000

Source: Lotus Group, *Conflict between Uganda and Rwanda in Kisangani*, Kisangani, May 2000, see http://blog.lotusrdc.org/public/Les_rivalites_Ougando-Rwandaises_a_Kisangani.pdf; Ann. 4.19.

- General hospital and faculty of medicine

A shell flew over the military ward and operating theatre, landing on the football pitch in front of the faculty of medicine and causing the following damage:

The impact of the shell shattered the windows in the operating theatre. The theatre doors were blasted open and the equipment inside was removed.

Shrapnel from the same shell flew through ventilation holes into the upper part of the basement of the faculty of medicine, ending up in the corridor wall and breaking panes of glass.

- University clinics

A shell exploded in the courtyard of the hospital, near the medical inspectorate's building, the impact and shrapnel from which damaged the windows at the front of the building, in the department of internal medicine on the ground floor and the gynaecology department on the first floor.

- Canon polyclinic was damaged.

(d) During the six-day war

Source: Lotus Group, *Rapport sur la guerre de six jours à Kisangani*; Ann. 4.20.

- Kisangani general hospital, plateau médical, Makiso commune: Two shells landed in the hospital compound setting fire to a shed made out of bamboo with a straw roof, used for storing drinking water for the patients. The roof of the surgery department was also damaged.
- Simama centre for the physically and mentally disabled, 1, boulevard Lumumba, Makiso commune: A shell landed in the school shop, destroying the roof, doors, windows, furniture, sewing machines, electrical installations and toilets; a second damaged the residential home for the physically handicapped and the surrounding buildings.
- Boyoma medical home, 92, 10th avenue, Tshopo commune: A shell damaged the roof of the operating theatre.
- Kumbakisaka health centre, 14th avenue bis, Tshopo commune: Shell vibrations and shrapnel shattered the windows; Ugandan soldiers made off with pharmaceutical products, healthcare equipment and a sum of 300 Congolese francs.
- Alabul health centre, 47, 10th avenue, Tshopo commune: Soldiers looted the centre, making off with laboratory and healthcare equipment, medicines and electronic equipment.

These institutions provide examples of the types of damage represented by the overall compensation claim, which is based on the data in the report of the inter-agency assessment mission concerning property destroyed by acts of war.

IV. Places of worship

A. Claims filed to date

1. Archdiocese of Kisangani

Dossier based on estimate of 26 July 2000, reproduced in Ann. 4.28.

This non-profit-making association manages the following institutions which suffered damage both between 5 and 10 June 2000 and prior thereto:

- the Cathedral of Our Lady of the Most Holy Rosary;
- the Maele school complex:
 - Maele secondary school,
 - main building,
 - multi-purpose building,
 - third building,
 - primary school,
 - playgrounds;

- the presbytery;
- Sacred Heart;
- Christ the King;
- Comboni:
 - St Joseph's house,
 - Edith Stein,
 - residence of the Comboni missionary sisters,
 - training house for the Comboni missionary sisters,
 - Comboni residence;
- Anuarite church;
- home of the Montfort fathers deo soli:
 - training house,
 - Providence I,
 - Providence II,
 - Providence III,
- Diocesan house for preparatory studies;
- youth chaplaincy;
- centre for the disabled (Simama);
- Witte Bols home;
- St Joseph's parish:
 - church and priests' dwellings,
 - Saliboko I primary school,
 - Saliboko primary school, former church and offices,
 - health centre;
- Sisters of the Immaculate Conception, Pumuzika;
- large seminary;
- Caritas's diocesan office;
- home of the Usuma sisters;

- Sisters of the holy family;
- Mapendano school complex:
 - residence of the Franciscan sisters,
 - Mapendano school office,
 - technical section, cutting and sewing,
 - multi-purpose building,
 - commercial section I,
 - commercial section II,
 - pedagogical section,
 - primary school, buildings I and II.

2. ECC/21st Communauté des Nations du Christ en Afrique, Makiso:

360 3-metre bitumen roofing sheets (BG28) and public address system, 1200 kVA generator, radio set, office furniture (No. 9 in the list of non-profit-making associations); Ann. 4.5f.

3. Anualite school complex; Ann. 4.5f.

B. Below is a list of other places of worship eligible for compensation for property destroyed or damaged by acts of war:

- the priests' monastery at Simi-Simi;
- the central mosque, which was hit;
- Kisangani church;
- the office of the superintendent of religious missions;
- St Laurent (building and extension);
- the Mwangaza training house (for postulant Marist Brothers), where Congolese soldiers from RCD-Goma made off with an organ, a video recorder, a colour television set, a sum of US\$2,150 and other valuable items;
- the Community of Free Pentecostal Churches in Africa (CELPA), Mangobo parish, where shells damaged the roof and several benches;
- the Assembly of Christians "Pepele" church, 64, 13th avenue, Tshopo commune, which was burnt to the ground by an incendiary bomb;
- the Catholic parish of St Joseph the Carpenter, 10th avenue, Tshopo commune, which was hit by shells, damaging the roof and the façades on the left-hand side;

- the Kimbanguist church in Saïo quarter, Makiso commune, the guesthouse roof of which was seriously damaged when shrapnel from several shells landed in the church plot;
 - the church of the Baptist Community of the River Congo in Wagenya quarter, Mangobo commune, which was hit by shells, sustaining damage to the walls and roof of the district office;
 - the church of the Baptist Community of the River Congo in Bombula quarter, Mangobo commune, the side façades of which were damaged.
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ANNEX 4.5

Work of the DRC's Expert Commission set up to identify the victims and assess the damage they suffered as a result of Uganda's unlawful armed activities

[Relevant extracts only]

ANNEX 4.5A

Identification of victims and assessment of damage: persons killed

[Translation]

**Identification of victims and assessment of damage:
persons killed (Kisangani)**

Fixed unit amount of compensation US\$1,500,000

No.	Name, surname and first name	Sex	Place and date of birth	Profession	Civil status	Father	Mother	Circumstances of death	Place and date
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[List of 922 names]

Total:

US\$1,383,000,000

ANNEX 4.5B

**Identification of victims and assessment of damage:
injuries, bodily harm, rape, etc.**

[Translation]

**Identification of victims and assessment of damage:
injuries, bodily harm, rape, etc. (Kisangani)**

Fixed unit amount of compensation US\$30,000

No.	Name, surname and first name	Sex	Place and date of birth	Injuries, bodily harm and rape	Amount of compensation
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[List of 527 names]

Total:

US\$15,810,000

ANNEX 4.5C

Identification of victims and assessment of damage: loss of property

[Translation]

**Identification of victims and assessment of damage:
loss of property (Kisangani)**

Fixed unit amount of compensation US\$80,000

No.	Name, surname and first name	Sex	Address	Property lost	Amount of compensation
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[List of 1,807 names; *please note that, in the original, the first two names in the table have not been numbered*]

Total:

US\$144,560,000

ANNEX 4.5D

Identification of victims and assessment of damage: flight into the forest

[Translation]

**Identification of victims and assessment of damage:
flight into the forest (Kisangani)**

Fixed unit amount of compensation US\$15,000

No.	Name, surname and first name	Sex	Place and date of birth	Address	Number of days spent in the forest	Cause	Consequence	Amount of compensation
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[List of 471 names]

Total:

US\$10,065,000

ANNEX 4.5E

Identification of victims and assessment of damage: businesses and private establishments

[Translation]

**Identification of victims and assessment of damage:
businesses and private establishments (Kisangani)**

No.	Name or designation	Head office	Legal form	NRC or licence	Description of the loss	Date	Estimated value
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[List of nine entities]

Total:

US\$2,104,203

ANNEX 4.5F

Identification of victims and assessment of damage: non-profit-making associations and other entities

[Translation]

Identification of victims and assessment of damage: non-profit-making associations and other entities (Kisangani)

No.	Name or designation	Head office	Legal form	NRC or licence	Description of the loss	Date	Estimated value
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[List of nine religious or educational establishments]

Total:

US\$4,871,213

ANNEX 4.6

**List of the victims of the various Kisangani wars (14-17 August 1999,
5 May 2000 and 5-10 June 2000)**

[Annex not translated]

ANNEX 4.7

Digitized lists for Kisangani

ANNEX 4.7A

Assessment: deaths

[Annex not translated]

ANNEX 4.7B

Assessment: injured

[Annex not translated]

ANNEX 4.7C

Assessment: flight into the forest

[Annex not translated]

ANNEX 4.7D

Assessment: loss of property

[Annex not translated]
