

## UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW

### 3<sup>RD</sup> PHASE

Alternative report from the coalition of 120 Congolese Civil Society Organization's on the implementation of the 2019 recommendations for the Democratic Republic of Congo of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR)

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

1. This alternative report is produced by 120 Congolese Civil Society <sup>1</sup> with the support of JUST FUTURE program in the Democratic Republic Congo (DRC)
2. The data collected relates to four themes, bringing together several recommendations for implementation by the Congolese government as part of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of the 33<sup>rd</sup> plenary session held on 7<sup>th</sup> May, 2019 and the 42<sup>nd</sup> session held from 9<sup>th</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup> September, 2019 ( A/HRC/42/5) by the United Nations Council for Human Rights. The topics included:
  - i) Opening of Civil space, state of human rights and protection of human rights defenders ;
  - ii) Peace process and assistance to internally displaced persons:
  - iii) Involvement of women and youth in peace processes, elections and institutional reforms;
  - iv) Mechanisms of Transitional justice(TJ), the fight against impunity and corruption.

## **2.0 METHODOLOGY**

3. The preparation of this report was made possible thanks to at least four consultations with Civil Society organizations in the provinces of North Kivu, South Kivu, Ituri and Kinshasa.
4. Each consultation workshop lasted three days and brought together at least thirty organizations with experience in access to justice, protection of human rights of women, involvement in peace process as well as the issue of internally displaced persons. The data collected was subsequently discussed, compiled and enriched\* during the face to face online sessions.
5. Finally, an Adhoc Committee made up of five experts was formed to compile the collected data and produce a report and submit it to the United Nations Council for Human Rights.

## **3.0 NATIONAL CONTEXT OF THE UPR IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO**

6. The DRC is on its third phase of the UPR after its previous reviews in the 2009 phase, 2014 phase and 2019.
7. On the 15<sup>th</sup> of January 2019, in order to help the review of the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Council for Human Rights formed the following group of rapporteurs (troika): Cameroun, Croatia and Qatar. (A/HRC/42/5) which passed 239 recommendations (89.5%) and noted 28 or 10.5% of them.\*
8. By removing obstacles and challenges to the implementation of the commitments made in the area of human rights following the deteriorating insecurity and conflicts in some regions, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo represented by the Minister of Human Rights made a commitment to improve and closely monitor the implementation of the recommendations made.

9. To facilitate the implementation of the recommendations, the Democratic Republic of Congo has put in place a technical body known as Interministerial Human Rights Committee (IHRC) whose responsibility is to ensure the implementation of accepted recommendations through an implementation plan made for this purpose.
10. For their part, Civil Society organizations ensure control of citizens through permanent monitoring of the way in which the recommendations are implemented, sharing related challenges with the government and preparing alternative reports which may be submitted to the Council for Human Rights as well as to other organs of the treaty.

#### **4.0 LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION OF 3<sup>RD</sup> PHASE RECOMMENDATIONS BY THEME**

##### **1<sup>st</sup> Theme: opening of Civic space, status of human rights and protection of human rights defenders**

11. This concerns recommendations: 119.90; 119.89;119.91, 119.92;119.27; 119.36; 119.41; 119.43; 119.63; 119.67, 119.70; 119.83; 119.97; 119.98; 119.100; 119.101; 119.102; 119.108; 119.114; 119.125; 119.126; 119.134; 119.135, 119.137; 119.138; 119.140, and 119.141 for guaranteeing the opening of Civic space and the protection of human rights defenders.

Among the progress noted is the promulgation of Edict No. 001/2019 of 30<sup>th</sup> November 2019, regarding the protection of human rights defenders ( HRDs) in the Province of North Kivu, Order Law No. 23/009 of 13<sup>th</sup> March 2023 establishing the terms of the exercise of freedom of press , information and broadcasting by radio and television, the written press, or any other means of communication in the Democratic Republic of Congo, as well as Law No.23/007 of 15<sup>th</sup> June 2023 concerning the protection and responsibility of the human rights defenders in the DRC.

12. Also noted is the announcement by President Felix Tshisekedi to remove dungeons of the National intelligence Agency ( NIA), to train the security forces on defense and security on the monitoring of public demonstrations etc. In 2019, there was improvement in public freedom, in general, and peaceful demonstrations ,in particular, following the alternation at the top of the State. In his speeches, the President of the Republic has insisted on several occasions that he did not want to see any Congolese citizen imprisoned for their opinions. A decision was made to release all detainees of crimes of opinion committed especially during peaceful demonstrations.<sup>5</sup> In this same wave of preventive measures, some political exiles returned to the country without fear.<sup>6</sup> The implementation of these recommendations was satisfactorily made during 2019 when the current president had just come to power.
13. However, despite some progress on the legal level, certain provisions of the law relating to protection and accountability of HRDs remain contradictory to the protection of human

rights. For example, the HRDs are required to be identified before asserting their status, \* and the criminal provisions of Articles 26, 27, and 28 of the Law No. 23/027; of 15<sup>th</sup> June 2023 are contrary to the International standards and therefore constitute a threat of restriction of civil space. Also, repression of some peaceful demonstrations resumed during the same year resulting in the death of a protester.<sup>7</sup> In an investigation report, the National Commission on Human Rights (NCHR) deplored police violence during peaceful demonstrations of 15<sup>th</sup> December 2021.<sup>8</sup>

14. There is lack of will in implementing the laws mentioned above, because despite their existence, violations of relative rights persist. The organizations of human rights defense and protection networks have recorded several cases of arrest and conviction of journalists and human rights defenders, repression of peaceful demonstrations, harassment of the media, restrictions of fundamental rights and freedom, targeted assassinations; massive fraud during elections, embezzlement and persistent impunity of the perpetrators of serious violations of human rights.
15. In the Provinces of North Kivu and Ituri, the State of Siege in force since 6<sup>th</sup> May 2012 and established through Order No.21/016 of 3<sup>rd</sup> May 2021 relating to the measures of implementation in parts of the Congolese territory , has restricted Civic space and freedom of expression. Appointed military authorities use the power conferred on them by this State of Siege to systematically restrict fundamental rights and freedoms.<sup>9</sup> To illustrate this, on 30<sup>th</sup> August 2023, more than 100 peaceful demonstrators became victims of violent repression in Goma, the headquarters of North Kivu ,leading to loss of numerous lives. Also, a civic activist, Mwamissio Ndungo King, a member of the Citizen Movement Struggle for Change (LUCHA) was sentenced to five years of imprisonment by the Military Court of Goma Garrison on 9<sup>th</sup> December 2022,<sup>10</sup> following a tweet from LUCHA that denounced the misappropriation of aid meant for victims of the Nyiragongo volcano eruption of 22<sup>nd</sup> May 2021..

In addition, five defenders of land rights and members of the committee of former workers from Kitshanga in North Kivu were sentenced to 20 years of imprisonment by the Military Court; the repression of anti-MONUSCO demonstrators in Goma and Beni in North Kivu from 29<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> August 2022, but also in Uvira in South Kivu on 29<sup>th</sup> July 2022.

16. Other violations of human rights against certain HRDs and opponents policies were recorded namely:
  - On 25<sup>th</sup> May 2023, in addition to Moise Katumbi, the police prevented opposition candidates of the presidential election ; Martin Fayulu, Delly Sesanga, Matata Ponyo, and their supporters to gather in front of the headquarters of the independent National Electoral Commission (NEC). The authorities had previously ordered them not to hold their planned sit-in to protest against the electoral process which they described as chaotic.
  - Cherubin Okende, a 61-year old MP and spokesperson for Moise Katumbi's political party was found shot dead in his car in Kinshasa on 13<sup>th</sup> July. The Congolese

- Government quickly made two arrests, denounced the “assassination” and announced a serious investigation that was to involve the services of intelligence Agencies from friendly countries to ensure transparency.
- On 18<sup>th</sup> March 2024, Stanis Bujakera Tshiamala, a journalist and deputy Director of the “ [Actualité.cd](#)” website and a reporter for “Jeune Afrique “ magazine, was sentenced to six months of penal servitude and a fine of 400USD after a period of detention, to cover the sentence.\*
  - In North Kivu 10 pro-democracy activists and/or HRDs were arrested for having denounced the coinage\* and quality of the voter cards for the elections of December 2023 issued by CENI
  - More than 500 attacks against the press were recorded by “Journaliste en danger ( JED) (Journalists in danger) from 2019 to 2023; 85 cases in 2019; 116 cases in 2020; 110 cases in 2021; 124 cases in 2022; 88 cases in 2023; that included the five cases of killing journalists: the case of Heritier Magayane, a journalist at RTNC Rutshuru in North Kivu, who was killed on 8<sup>th</sup> August 2021, by stabbing by unidentified persons and no investigation has been instituted; the case of Barthelemy Kabana Bandu; a journalist at Kitshanga Community radio, still in North Kivu, who was killed on 9<sup>th</sup> May 2021; the case of Joel Mumbere a journalist at Babombi Community radio in Biakatu, who was killed on 14<sup>th</sup> August 2021 by unidentified armed persons in civilian clothes; the case of Bwira Bwalite ; a Director at Bukumbole Community radio in Kalembe, who was killed on 16<sup>th</sup> June 2020.
  - Other cases of assassination of HRDs were also recorded such as the case of Obadi Muhindo, of LUCHA, who was killed on 23<sup>rd</sup> November 2019 in Beni, North Kivu during a peaceful demonstration.
  - Freddy Marcus Kambale of LUCHA in Beni, North Kivu, was killed on 21<sup>st</sup> May 2020 during a peaceful demonstration.
  - Shako Patrick , president of Civil Society in Djugu, Huri, was reported missing on 22<sup>nd</sup> May 2020.
  - Cabral Yombo, president of the Hombo Civil Society died on 31<sup>st</sup> October 2021 in Bukavu in South Kivu following the attack and torture he suffered in Hombo in Walkable territory in North Kivu.
  - Mumbere Ushindi Katsura of LUCHA in Beni, North Kivu was killed on 24<sup>th</sup> January 2022 during a peaceful demonstration.
  - Muhindo Samson, president of the core Civil Society of the Mbuli group in the Lubero territory in North Kivu, was killed in Kavali on 16<sup>th</sup> November 2022 .
  - From 1<sup>st</sup> January to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2023, the United Nations Joint Office for Human Rights (UNJHRO) recorded 116 violations of human rights and fundamental freedom linked to restrictions on democratic space throughout the Congolese territory with at least 30 incidents linked to elections (...) which caused at least 80 victims, of which 15 victims of summary and extrajudicial executions and 60 victims of violations and attacks on the rights to physical integrity.<sup>13</sup>

- Kiranga Ntibabaza, president of the Civil Society of Rugarama/Busanza in the territory of Rutshuru in North Kivu was assassinated on 15<sup>th</sup> May 2023.
- Obedi Karafulu, a defender of land rights, was shot dead on 19<sup>th</sup> July 2023 at Bishusa in the Province of North Kivu.
- Omer from an NGO, CODEPEF, was killed at Mambassa in Ituri Province on 12<sup>th</sup> August 2023.
- The appalling prison conditions in almost all prisons, dungeons and amigo whose statistics indicate prison congestion exceeding 1000% and several cases of death due to torture, inhumane and degrading treatment, lack of food and medical care supplies, poor sanitation facilities and collection of illegal fees.<sup>14</sup>
- The decision of the Congolese Government through Circular instruction No. 002/MME/ CAB/ ME/MIN/ J&GS/2024 issued on 13<sup>th</sup> March 2024 concerning the lifting of the moratorium on the execution of the death penalty, constitutes a regression in sacredness of life. The latter violates Article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; Article 6 of the International Treaty on Civil and Political Rights ; Article 4 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples rights; sections 16 and 61 of the Constitution of the DRC of 18<sup>th</sup> February 2006 and amended to date.

#### **Suggested recommendations**

- a) Withdraw the decision which reinstated the execution of death penalty in the DRC to comply with Article 61 of the Constitution which stipulates that under no circumstances , even when the state of siege is declared, should there be an infringement, particularly, on the right to life (...)
- b) Ensure effective implementation of Laws and other instruments that guarantee the opening of civil space, protection of HRDs/journalists, freedom of the press and peaceful demonstrations, decongestion of prisons and improvement of conditions in prisons.
- c) Guarantee the protection of human rights defenders while ensuring that Articles 3, 11, 26, 27 and 28 of Law No. 23/027 Of 15<sup>th</sup> June 2023 concerning the criminal and administrative sanctions are revised so as not to further restrict the work of those involved in Congolese Civil Society and civil space.
- d) Ensure the successful completion of the process of adoption and promulgation of the proposed law relating to information structure: for peaceful demonstrations ( SESANGA LAW) proposed since 2018 by the Congolese Parliament.

#### **2<sup>nd</sup> theme: Peace process and assistance to internally displaced persons**

17. Uganda, Senegal and Chad , through recommendations 119.24, 119.25 And 119.26 had suggested to the DRC to guarantee the peace process and internally displaced persons. Since then, some efforts have been made including the ratification of the African Union convention known as the Kampala Convention on the protection and assistance to

internally displaced persons in Africa through the promulgation of Law No. 14/025 of 2014. The law authorizing ratification was submitted to the African Union on 23<sup>rd</sup> February 2022.<sup>15</sup> Also tabling of a bill concerning the protection and assistance to internally displaced persons in DRC was tabled in the National Assembly on 20<sup>th</sup> September 2023 by the parliamentarian Hon. Bertin Mubonzi.

18. However, the process of adoption and promulgation of this aforementioned law was not successful. According to the report from the High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), from the beginning of the year 2024, nearly six million people have been internally displaced in the Provinces of Ituri, North Kivu, south Kivu and Tanganyika.<sup>17</sup>
19. In addition, statistics from the International Organization of Migration (IOM) show that nearly 5.96 million were displaced in October 2023 in the Provinces of South Kivu, North Kivu, Tanganyika and Ituri. This situation is a consequence of the hostilities caused by the March 23<sup>rd</sup> movement (M23)
20. In April 2023, Doctors without Borders (MSF) reported having treated more than 670 cases of victims of rape among displaced people in an interval of one week.<sup>18</sup> These survivors live in six camps of displaced people located around Goma in the Province of North Kivu. These are camps of Bulego, Lushagala, Kanyaruchinya, Elohim Munigi and Rusayo.<sup>19</sup>
21. The crisis caused by M23 in North Kivu had a disastrous impact on women, girls, children, the elderly, people with disabilities and the indigenous pygmies. The various clashes between the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Congo (FARDC) and the M23 rebels continue to show massive and involuntary displacement of population including in the Province of North Kivu, where up to a million people have been displaced due to this conflict with the M23 rebels group. More than two thirds of the internally displaced persons live in host families.<sup>20</sup>

### **Suggested Recommendations**

- a) Invest more in the peace process and in the security sector reform and defense to provide the DRC with defense systems that are capable of securing the borders; restoring and preserving State authority in all entities occupied by rebels as a prerequisite for the voluntary return of internally displaced persons in a planned, coordinated and secure manner.
- b) The DRC should accelerate the process of adoption and promulgation of the Law concerning the protection of internally displaced persons that ensures the provision for a response fund for humanitarian crises and natural disasters
- c) Systematically consult Civil Society and take its recommendations into account on the effective participation of women, the youth, internally displaced persons, marginalized groups and customary institutions in preparing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating peace processes at all levels.

### **3<sup>rd</sup> Theme: Participation of women and youth in peace processes and elections as well as institutional reforms.**

22. At the forty second session of the United Nations Human Rights Council, the reviewing countries pointed out the importance of the following recommendations to the DRC: Nos. 119.39; 119.185; 119.186; 119.187; 119.190; 119.200; 119.201; 119.202; 119.203; 119.207; 119.215; 119.216; 119.217; 119.218; 119.219, 119.220; 119.221; 119.222; 119.223; 119.224; 119.225; 119.226; 119.227; 119.228; 119.229; 119.230; 119.231;119.232 in guaranteeing the participation of women and youth in the peace process and in elections, the participation in public life and ensuring institutional reforms.

The Civil Society organizations have noted some progress worth mentioning:

- Slight increase in the number of women in the ranks of the FARDC, National Congolese Police ( NCP) and in public administration , particularly among senior echelons of command and in contingents deployed in conflict zones as well as the number of female magistrates especially those handling cases of sexual violence. Indeed according to AVIFEM, at the beginning of 2023, the representation of women in public administration or politics varied between 26% and 27%.
- The adoption and promulgation of the Electoral Law No. 22/029 of 29<sup>th</sup> June 2022, and the amended and supplementary Law No. 06/006 of 9<sup>th</sup> March 2006 on the organization of presidential , legislative, provincial, urban, municipal and local elections which provides in Article 13 that each list made should take into account representation of women and people living with disabilities . This Article emphasizes that any list that fulfills the required minimum of 50% of women representation in an electoral constituency is exempt from security payments.
- Ordinance Law No. 25/024 of 11<sup>th</sup> September 2023 modified and supplemented the Decree of 06/08/1959 relating to the code of criminal procedures. This law promulgated in the month of September 2023 contains innovations on the protection of women against gender-based violence (GBV) and in particular the problem of domestic violence and other offenses. In terms of progress, Articles 7 and 14, of this Order provides for free assistance for victims of GBV in the courts of law, social investigation and psychosocial support for the victims .
- A slight improvement in the representation of women in Parliament ranging from 10%:to 12% in 2018 and from 12%;to 13% in 2023 in National Assembly.
- 17% to 27% of women appointed in the government of Prime Minister Sama Lukonde while others are in posts in Ministries formerly reserved for men
- A woman was appointed Governor of the Central Bank of Congo.
- A national strategy for political participation and female leadership adopted.<sup>21</sup>

23. Despite this progress, we note that resolutions 1325 and 2250 of the National Action Plan (NAP) continue to have funding challenges from the Congolese Government and therefore for four years the second generation of PAN 1325 has not been effectively implemented . For PAN 2250 which enshrines the rights of the youth to participation, it



has not yet been signed, for more than a year, by the government for unknown reasons. Thus, there was a low record of participation by the youth in public life in that during the 2023 electoral process, the youth/women who wanted to stand for election did not do so due to high financial costs necessary to run a campaign. And those who got the courage to embark on the process , were not declared by CENI for several reasons including the introduction of two thresholds, cases of fraud , corruption and other irregularities which characterized the process. On the other hand, the women and youth were not involved in the Nairobi and Luanda peace process yet they are the victims of such atrocities.

### **Suggested Recommendations**

- a) Ensure strict compliance with legal provisions on gender equity, in particular the adherence to the 50% representation of women on the Electoral lists, creation of special seats in favour of women/ youth and declaration of non-parity electoral lists inadmissible
- b) Encourage the DRC to appoint 50% women in influential public institutions for the empowerment of women and the elimination of stereotypes that hinder the development of women.
- c) Take all the necessary measures for the application of Articles 7 and 14 of the Ordinance Law No. 23/024 of 11<sup>th</sup> September 2023 modifying and supplementing the Decree of 06/08/1959 that established the code of criminal procedures requiring in particular that the social investigation and psychosocial support are tripartite; including the Civil Society, jurisdiction and parties to the proceedings for rehabilitation in favour of victims of gender based violence.
- d) Encourage the Government of DRC to revise the national youth policy of 2009 and make it compliant with the various reforms including the education system and professional orientation.
- e) Allocate a substantial budget for the effective application of PAN 1325 and PAN 2250 by guaranteeing the effective participation of the youth and women in peace processes, public life and the institutional reforms undertaken.

### **Fourth Theme: Transitional justice (TJ) mechanisms, fight against impunity and corruption**

24. During the 2019 session of the United Nations Human Rights Council, member states made recommendations 119.33; 119.142; 119.143; 119.144 to guarantee mechanisms of Transitional Justice and fight against corruption and impunity in the DRC.
25. Progress has been recorded such that on 6<sup>th</sup> December 2009, President Felix Antoine Tshisekedi made a statement in which he expressed his commitment to launching a transitional justice process to respond to past and current mass crimes committed across the country. This public announcement reaffirmed the decision already adopted by the Council of Ministers in August 2020 to consider the adoption of instruments governing Transitional Justice in the DRC. These new developments at the official level have come at

a time when more and more initiatives both private and official, were being taken internally and externally , to encourage the implementation of the mapping report of the office of the United Nations High Commission for Human Rights which had recorded more than 617 serious incidents committed in the DRC between March 1993 and June 2003.<sup>22</sup>

26. The adoption and promulgation of Law No.22/065 of 26<sup>th</sup> December 2022, set the fundamental principles relating to the protection and rehabilitation of victims of conflict related to sexual violence and victims of crimes against the peace and security of humanity\*. It's this law which is the basis of the creation of the National Fund for rehabilitation of victims ( FONAREV) as well as Ordinance Law No. 23/024 of 09/11/2023 modifying and supplementing the Decree of 06/08/1959 relating to the code of criminal procedures which entitles victims of GBV to free assistance at all stages of the legal process.<sup>24</sup>
27. For the creation of Transitional justice mechanisms, the fight against impunity of perpetrators of violations of human rights and strengthening cooperation with the International Criminal Court, the Congolese Government through the Ministry of Justice, has embarked on popular consultations, raising awareness and identification of victims and perpetrators of human rights violations.<sup>25</sup> Regarding investigations, to take serious action on all allegations of violations of blatant human rights and crimes of International humanitarian law, involving senior, political, military and police, in May 2023, the Minister of Justice, Rose Mutombo, filed a complaint from DRC against perpetrators of crimes against humanity to the international Criminal Court (ICC)<sup>26</sup> with the aim of breaking the cycle of impunity. It is equally important to mention the complaint of DRC against Rwanda filed before the East African Court of Justice
28. Recruitment of 5,000 new magistrates in response to the effectiveness of the application of national justice reform policy. These new magistrates were selected from more than 26,000 candidates who passed the recruitment test.<sup>27</sup>
29. The DRC has adopted a draft for national Transitional justice policy after consultations in certain provinces of the country and three months of work carried out by a special Commission set up by the government.<sup>28</sup>

### **Suggested Recommendations**

- a) Take severe measures by bringing to justice those responsible for serious violations of human rights, sexual and gender based violence, and institute adequate mechanisms for Transitional justice, guaranteeing truth and reconciliation, the right to justice, rehabilitation and guaranteeing non-repetition for victims.
- b) Ensure that the new magistrates designated to try (preside over) and judge the most serious cases of violations of human rights benefit from the necessary training and expertise particularly in matters of gender and women rights and other imprescriptible crimes.
- c) Encourage the DRC to prioritize the prosecution of international crimes committed in conflict zones and the fight against impunity for violations and abuses of human rights,

violations of international humanitarian law, in particular, through prompt prosecution and conviction of the perpetrators through the creation of specialized mixed Chambers or International Criminal Tribunal for the Congo.

- d) Establish a strategic link between Transitional Justice and development aid. This could result into rehabilitation measures for victims, including targeted investments to benefit affected communities in order to support the sustainability of their rehabilitation and development.

## References

1. Report of the national coalition on UPR made up of 120 organizations in the DRC , namely  
:
  - 1) FDAPID; Development center for self-promotion of indigent\* and distressed persons
  - 2) SOFEPAD: Female solidarity for Peace and Development
  - 3) FONAH-DRC: Forum for National Humanitarian and Development organizations
  - 4) ADE /DDH: Action for Development
  - 5) Civic Education and the Defense of Human Rights
  - 6) OCP/DRC: Observatory of Congolese Prisons
  - 7) Humanity for All
  - 8) SFVS: Synergy of Women Victims of Sexual Violence
  - 9) Sauti ya Mama Mukongomani
  - 10) VIWINE Network: Victims and Witness Network/ Network for the Protection and Security for Defenders of Human Rights
  - 11) SUWE;; Ukingo Wetu Synergy
  - 12) GRUWA: Ukingo Group wa Watetezi
  - 13)
  - 14)
  - 15)
  - 16) CNRJ: National Circle of Reflection on Youth
  - 17) EDA: Enable the Disabled Action
  - 18) CBT: Skills and Wellness for All
  - 19) PIDP: Integrated Program for the Development of the Pygmy People
  - 20) ARPJ: Action for the Restoration of Peace and Justice
  - 21) DGPA: Dynamics of Indigenous People Group
  - 22)
  - 23)
  - 24)
  - 25) AFFV
  - 26) LIDH
  - 27) HPT
  - 28) IFDP: Innovation and Training for Development and Peace
  - 29) ACVDP
  - 30) MVMTt The Hs Life
  - 31) REPRODEV
  - 32) RPDHVT
  - 33) GADF: Action Group for Women Rights
  - 34)
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  - 36) BVGRN
  - 37) APBL
  - 38) ASPH

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- 40)
- 41)
- 42)
- 43) CAFEM
- 44) AUDF
- 45) SOS IJM
- 46) LUCHA
- 47) Civil Society Youth Component\*
- 48) REPRODHD C. SK
- 49) CZPS
- 50) Caritas Development Bukavu
- 51) ODAPP
- 52) SOFEJA
- 53) AID
- 54) Youth Parliament of South Bukavu
- 55) ASERMMMA
- 56) SOS JUSTICE
- 57) ADEPAE: Indigenous Action for Peace and Development
- 58) COSIC
- 59) RUDE
- 60) JUA DRC
- 61) ICJP
- 62) PPI
- 63) CNDH
- 64) KJN
- 65) VISO
- 66)
- 67)
- 68) LDGL
- 69) FPM
- 70) SIWA
- 71) OCET/ASBL
- 72) LIPADHO
- 73) MIDEFEHOPS
- 74) FAS
- 75) AEFE
- 76)
- 77)
- 78) Civil Society, a Living Force
- 79) APTVDV
- 80) SECHA
- 81) RPDDH
- 82) AHD

- 83) AMCD
- 84) APDEF
- 85) CRDH
- 86) JUSTICE PLUS
- 87) GGF
- 88) OPEN
- 89) CDC/RN
- 90) SOFEPADI
- 91) ACPEJ
- 92) RADHID
- 93) CDHIOCET
- 94) ASSOCITURI
- 95) BEN
- 96) AMDP
- 97) Pelican Center
- 98) CFDDH
- 99) RUPFA
- 100) CPR
- 101)
- 102) ACRDH: Congolese Action for Respect of Human Rights  
ACVDP: Action Against Violations of Vulnerable People's Rights
- 103) ASADO: African Association of Human Rights
- 104) ADHER: Association for Human and Children Rights in DRC
- 105) CAFCO: Permanent consultation Framework for Congolese Women
- 106) CAFEM/ALTB: Carrefour des de l'Action leve-toi Et Brille
- 107) CEHAJ 1325: Center for Studies on Disability, Justice and Resolution\*
- 108) CENADEP: National Center for Support for Development and Popular Participation
- 109) CONAFED: National Committee for women and Development
- 110) CEJP/ CENCO: Episcopal Justice and Peace commission
- 111) DIG: Intergenerational dialogue
- 112) FIFADH: Girls and Women in Action for the Promotion, Protection and Defense of Human Rights
- 113) FODJEC: Forum for the Rights of Youth and Children in Congo
- 114) IYAFP/CGND: International Youth Alliance for Family Planning\*
- 115) LINAPYCO: National League of Association of indigenous Pygmy in Congo
- 116) Mutomboli.net.ASBL
- 117) REGED: Economic and Democratic Governance Network
- 118) RRSSJ: Network for the Reform of the Security and Justice Sectors.
- 119) Usiano Africa

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