



**Sanctions program:** Kongo: Verordnung vom 22. Juni 2005 über Massnahmen gegenüber der Demokratischen Republik Kongo (SR 946.231.12), Anhang **Origin:** UN **Sanctions:** Art. 2 Abs. 1 (Finanzsanktionen) und Art. 4 Abs. 1 (Ein- und Durchreiseverbot)

**Sanctions program:** Congo: Ordonnance du 22 juin 2005 instituant des mesures à l'encontre de la République démocratique du Congo (RS 946.231.12), annexe **Origin:** UN **Sanctions:** art. 2, al. 1 (Sanctions financières) et art. 4, al. 1 (Interdiction de séjour et de transit)

**Sanctions program:** Congo: Ordinanza del 22 giugno 2005 che istituisce provvedimenti nei confronti della Repubblica democratica del Congo (RS 946.231.12), allegato **Origin:** UN **Sanctions:** art. 2 cpv. 1 (Sanzioni finanziarie) e art. 4 cpv. 1 (Divieto di entrata e di transito)

## Amended

### Individuals

**SSID:** 100-3099 **Name:** Bwambale Frank Kakolele

**Good quality a.k.a.:** a) Frank Kakorere b) Frank Kakorere Bwambale **Nationality:** Congo DR

**Justification:** FARDC General, without posting as of June 2011. Left the CNDP in January 2008. As of June 2011, resides in Kinshasa. Since 2010, Kakolele has been involved in activities apparently on behalf of the DRC government's Programme de Stabilisation et Reconstruction des Zones Sortant des Conflits Armés (STAREC), including participation in a STAREC mission to Goma and Beni in March 2011. Former RCD-ML leader, exercising influence over policies and maintaining command and control over the activities of RCD-ML forces, one of the armed groups and militias referred to in paragraph 20 of Res. 1493 (2003), responsible for trafficking of arms, in violation of the arms embargo. **Other information:** FARDC General, without posting as of June 2011. Left the CNDP in January 2008. As of June 2011, resides in Kinshasa. Since 2010, Kakolele has been involved in activities apparently on behalf of the DRC government's Programme de Stabilisation et Reconstruction des Zones Sortant des Conflits Armés (STAREC), including participation in a STAREC mission to Goma and Beni in March 2011. **Modifications:** Amended on 8 May 2013

**SSID:** 100-3131 **Name:** Katanga Germain

**Nationality:** Congo DR

**Justification:** FRPI chief. Involved in weapons transfers, in violation of the arms embargo. According to the Office of the SRSG on Children and Armed Conflict, he was responsible for recruitment and use of children in Ituri from 2002 to 2003. **Other information:** Appointed General in the FARDC in December 2004. Handed over by the Government of the DRC to the International Criminal Court on 18 October 2007. His trial began in November 2009.

**Modifications:** Amended on 8 May 2013

**SSID:** 100-3136 **Name:** Lubanga Thomas

**POB:** Ituri **Nationality:** Congo DR

**Justification:** President of the UPC/L, one of the armed groups and militias referred to in paragraph 20 of Res.1493 (2003), involved in the trafficking of arms, in violation of the arms embargo. According to the Office of the SRSG on Children and Armed Conflict, he was responsible for recruitment and use of children in Ituri from 2002 to 2003. **Other information:** Arrested in Kinshasa in March 2005 for UPC/L involvement in human rights abuses violations. Transferred to the ICC by the DRC authorities on 17 March 2006. His trial began in January 2009 and is due to close in ~~2011~~2011. Convicted by the ICC in Mar 2012 and sentenced to 14 years in prison. Has appealed the court's ruling. **Modifications:** Amended on 8 May 2013

**SSID:** 100-3150 **Name:** Mandro Khawa Panga

**DOB:** 20 Aug 1973 **POB:** Bunia **Good quality a.k.a.:** a) Kawa Panga b) Kawa Panga Mandro c) Kawa Mandro d) Yves Andoul Karim e) Mandro Panga Kahwa f) Yves Khawa Panga Mandro g) Chief Kahwa h) Kawa **Nationality:** Congo DR

**Justification:** Ex-President of PUSIC, one of the armed groups and militias referred to in paragraph 20 of Res. 1493 (2003) involved in arms trafficking, in violation of the arms embargo. According to the Office of the SRSG on Children and Armed Conflict, he was responsible for recruitment and use of children from 2001 to 2002. **Other information:** Placed in prison in Bunia in April 2005 for sabotage of the Ituri peace process. Arrested by Congolese authorities in October 2005, acquitted by the Court of Appeal in Kisangani, subsequently transferred to the judicial authorities in Kinshasa on new charges of crimes against humanity, war crimes, murder, aggravated assault and battery. As of June 2011 detained at ~~makala~~Makala Central Prison, Kinshasa. **Modifications:** Amended on 8 May 2013

**SSID:** 100-3217 **Name:** Mukulu Jamil

**DOB:** a) 1965 b) 1 Jan 1964 **POB:** Ntoke Village, Ntenjeru Sub County, Kayunga District, Uganda **Good quality a.k.a.:** a) Professor Musharaf b) Steven Alirabaki c) David Kyagulanyi d) Musezi Talengelimiro e) Mzee Tutu f) Abdullah Janjuaka Junjuaka g) Alilabaki Kyagulanyi h) Hussein Muhammad i) Nicolas Luumu j) Talengelimiro

**Nationality:** Uganda

**Justification:** According to open-source and official reporting, including the UNSC DRC Sanctions Committee's Group of Experts' reports, Mr. Jamil Mukulu is the military leader of the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF), a foreign armed group operating in the DRC that impedes the disarmament and voluntary repatriation or resettlement of ADF combatants, as described in paragraph 4 (b) of resolution 1857 (2008). The UNSC DRC Sanction Committee's Group of Experts has reported that Mukulu has provided leadership and material support to the ADF, an armed group operating in the territory of the DRC. According to multiple sources including the UNSC DRC Sanctions Committee's Group of Experts' reports, Jamil Mukulu has also continued to exercise influence over the policies, provided financing, and maintained direct command and control over the activities of, ADF forces in the field, including overseeing links with international terrorist networks. **Other information:** Title: Head of the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) Alt.Title: Commander, Allied Democratic Forces **Modifications:** Amended on 8 May 2013

**SSID:** 100-3284 **Name:** Ngudjolo Matthieu Chui

**Good quality a.k.a.:** Cui Ngudjolo

**Justification:** FNI Chief of Staff and former Chief of Staff of the FRPI, exercising influence over policies and maintaining command and control over the activities of FRPI forces, one of

the armed groups and militias referred to in paragraph 20 of Res. 1493 (2003), responsible for trafficking of arms, in violation of the arms embargo. According to the Office of the SRSG on Children and Armed Conflict, he was responsible for recruitment and use of children under 15 years old in Ituri in 2006. **Other information:** Arrested by MONUC in Bunia in October 2003. Surrendered by the Government of the DRC to the International Criminal Court on 7 February ~~2008~~2008. Acquitted of all charges by the ICC in December 2012. After being released from custody, was detained by Dutch authorities, and has filed a claim for asylum in the Netherlands. **Modifications:** Amended on 8 May 2013

**SSID:** 100-3290 **Name:** Njabu Floribert Ngabu

**Good quality a.k.a.:** a) Floribert Njabu b) Floribert Ndjabu c) Floribert Ngabu Ndjabu

**Justification:** President of FNI, one of the armed groups and militias referred to in paragraph 20 of Res. 1493 (2003), involved in the trafficking of arms, in violation of the arms embargo. **Other information:** Under house arrest in Kinshasa since March 2005 for FNI involvement in human rights abuses. Transferred to The Hague on 27 March 2011 to testify in the ICC Germain Katanga and Mathieu Ngudjolo ~~trial~~trials. Applied for asylum in the Netherlands in May 2011. In Oct 2012, a Dutch court denied his asylum claim; the case is currently on appeal. **Modifications:** Amended on 8 May 2013

**SSID:** 100-3344 **Name:** Nzeyimana Stanislas

**DOB:** a) 1 Jan 1966 b) 1967 (approximately) c) 28 Aug 1966 **POB:** Mugusa (Butare), Rwanda **Good quality a.k.a.:** a) Deogratias Bigaruka Izabayo b) Bigaruka c) Bigurura d) Izabayo Deo e) Jules Mateso Mlamba **Nationality:** Rwanda

**Justification:** Deputy Commander of the FOCA (an FDLR armed branch). Military leader of a foreign armed group operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, impeding the disarmament and the voluntary repatriation and resettlement of combatants, per Security Council resolution 1857 (2008) OP 4 (b). In evidence collated by the UNSC DRC Sanctions Committee Group of Experts, detailed in its report of 13 February 2008, girls recovered from FDLR-FOCA had previously been abducted and sexually abused. Since mid-2007, FDLR-FOCA, which previously recruited boys in their mid to late teens, has been forcefully recruiting youth from the age of 10 years. The youngest are then used as escorts, and older children are deployed as soldiers on the frontline, per Security Council resolution 1857 (2008) OP4 (d) and (e). **Other information:** ~~Rwandan~~ Deputy commander of the FDLR-FOCA. As of June 2011, based at Mukoberwa, North Kivu. **Modifications:** Amended on 8 May 2013

**SSID:** 100-3382 **Name:** ~~Taganda~~Ntaganda Bosco

**DOB:** a) 1973 b) 1974 **POB:** Bigogwe, Rwanda **Good quality a.k.a.:** a) Bosco Ntaganda b) Bosco Ntagenda c) General Taganda d) Lydia e) Terminator f) Tango Romeo g) Tango h) Major **Nationality:** Congo DR

**Justification:** UPC/L military commander, exercising influence over policies and maintaining command and control over the activities of UPC/L, one of the armed groups and militias referred to in paragraph 20 of Res. 1493 (2003), involved in the trafficking of arms, in violation of the arms embargo. He was appointed General in the FARDC in December 2004 but refused to accept the promotion, therefore remaining outside of the FARDC. According to the Office of the SRSG on Children and Armed Conflict, he was responsible for recruitment and use of children in Ituri in 2002 and 2003, and 155 cases of direct and/or command responsibility for recruitment and use of children in North Kivu from 2002 to 2009. As CNDP Chief of Staff, had direct and command responsibility for the massacre at Kiwanja

(November 2008). **Other information: a)** Born in Rwanda, he moved to Nyamitaba, Masisi territory, North Kivu, when he was a child. As of June 2011, he resides in Goma and owns large farms in Ngungu area, Masisi territory, North Kivu. Nominated FARDC Brigadier-General by Presidential Decree on 11 December 2004, following Ituri peace agreements. Formerly Chief of Staff in CNDP military commander since the arrest of Laurent Nkunda in January 2009. Since January 2009, de facto Deputy Commander of consecutive anti-FDLR operations «Umoja Wetu», «Kimia II» and «Amani Leo» in North and South Kivu. **b) Entered Rwanda in Mar 2013 and voluntarily surrendered to ICC officials in Kigali on Mar 22. Transferred to the ICC in The Hague, where he was read the charges against him in an initial appearance hearing on Mar 26.** **Modifications:** Amended on 8 May 2013

**SSID:** 100-3400 **Name:** Zimurinda Innocent

**DOB:** **a)** 1 Sep 1975 **b)** 1975 **c)** 16 Mar 1972 **POB:** **a)** Ngungu, Masisi Territory, North Kivu Province, Congo DR **b)** Masisi, Congo DR **Good quality a.k.a.:** Zimulinda **Address:** Mudende, Rubavu, Rwanda (Current address) **Nationality:** Congo DR

**Justification:** According to multiple sources, Lt Col Innocent Zimurinda, in his capacity as one of the commanders of the FARDC 231st Brigade, gave orders that resulted in the massacre of over 100 Rwandan refugees, mostly women and children, during an April 2009 military operation in the Shalio area. The UNSC DRC Sanctions Committee's Group of Experts reported that Lt Col Innocent Zimurinda was witnessed first hand refusing to release three children from his command in Kalehe, on August 29, 2009. According to multiple sources, Lt Col Innocent Zimurinda, prior to the CNDP's integration into FARDC, participated in a November 2008 CNDP operation that resulted in the massacre of 89 civilians, including women and children, in the region of Kiwanja. In March 2010, 51 human rights groups working in eastern DRC alleged that Zimurinda was responsible for multiple human rights abuses involving the murder of numerous civilians, including women and children, between February 2007 and August 2007. Zimurinda was accused in the same complaint of responsibility for the rape of a large number of women and girls. According to a May 21, 2010, statement by the Special Representative of the Secretary General for Children and Armed Conflict, Innocent Zimurinda has been involved in the arbitrary execution of child soldiers, including during operation Kimia II. According to the same statement, he denied access by the UN Mission in the DRC (MONUC) to screen troops for minors. According to the UNSC DRC Sanctions Committee's Group of Experts, Lt Col Zimurinda holds direct and command responsibility for child recruitment and for maintaining children within troops under his command. **Other information: a)** Colonel in the FARDC. Integrated in the FARDC in 2009 as a Lieutenant Colonel, brigade commander in FARDC Kimia II Ops, based in Ngungu area. In July 2009, Zimurinda was promoted to full Colonel and became FARDC Sector commander in Ngungu and subsequently in Kitchanga in FARDC Kimia II and Amani Leo Operations. Whereas Zimurinda did not appear in the 31 December 2010 DRC Presidential ordinance nominating high FARDC officers, Zimurinda de facto maintained his command position of FARDC 22nd sector in Kitchanga and wears the newly issued FARDC rank and uniform. He remains loyal to Bosco Ntaganda. In December 2010, recruitment activities carried out by elements under the command of Zimurinda were denounced in open source reports. **b)** M23 Bde Comd; Rank: Colonel **c)** Entered the Republic of Rwanda on 16 Mar 2013, at Gasizi/Rubavu **Modifications:** Amended on 8 May 2013

**SSID:** 100-23709 **Name:** Ngaruye Wa Myamuro Baudoin

**DOB:** **a)** 1978 **b)** 1 Apr 1978 **POB:** **a)** Lusamambo, Lubero territory, Congo DR **b)** Bibwe,

Congo DR Good quality a.k.a.: Colonel Baudoin Ngaruye **Address:** Mudende, Rubavu, Rwanda (Current address) **Identification document:** Other No. 1-78-09-44621-80, Congo (FARDC ID)

**Justification:** In April 2012, Ngaruye commanded the ex-CNDP mutiny, known as the Mouvement du 23 Mars (M23), under the orders of General Ntaganda. He is currently the third highest ranking military commander within the M23. The Group of experts on the DRC previously recommended him for designation in 2008 and 2009. He is responsible for and has committed severe violations of human rights and international law. He recruited and trained hundreds of children between 2008 and 2009 and then towards the end of 2010 for the M23. He has committed killing, maiming and abductions, often targeting women. He is responsible for executions and torture of deserters within the M23. In 2009 within the FARDC, he gave the orders to kill all men in Shalio village of Walikale. He also provided weapons, munitions and salaries in Masisi and Walikale under the direct orders from Ntaganda. In 2010 he orchestrated the forced displacement and expropriation of populations in the area of Lukopfu. He has also been extensively involved in criminal networks within the FARDC deriving profits from the mineral trade which led to tensions and violence with Colonel Innocent Zimurinda in 2011. **Other information:** **a)** Military leader of the Mouvement du 23 Mars (M23). **b) Rank:** Bde Gen **c) Entered the Republic of Rwanda on 16 Mar 2013 at Gasizi/Rubavu.** **Modifications:** Listed on 19 Dec 2012, amended on 8 May 2013

**SSID:** 100-23793 **Name:** Runiga Jean-Marie Lugerero

**DOB:** **a)** 1960 (approximately) **b) 9 Sep 1966** **POB:** Bukavu, Congo DR Good quality a.k.a.: Jean-Marie Rugerero **Address:** Mudende, Rubavu, Rwanda (Current address)

**Justification:** **a)** A July 9, 2012 document signed by M23 leader Sultani Makenga named Runiga as the coordinator of the political wing of M23. According to the document, Runiga's appointment was prompted by the need to ensure the visibility of the M23 cause. **b)** Runiga is named as the "President" of the M23 in postings on the group's website. His leadership role is corroborated by the November 2012 Group of Experts report, which refers to Runiga as the "leader of the M23". **c)** According to a December 13, 2012 Associated Press article, Runiga showed the Associated Press a list of demands that he said will be presented to the Congolese government. Included in the demands are the resignation of Kabila and the dissolution of the national assembly. Runiga indicated that if given the opportunity, M23 could retake Goma. "And at this time we will not retreat," Runiga told the Associated Press. He also indicated that M23's political branch should resume its control of Goma as a precondition to negotiations. "I think our members who are in Kampala represent us. In due time I will be there, too. I am waiting for things to be organized and when Kabila will be there, I will go, too," Runiga said. **d)** According to a November 26, 2012 Le Figaro article, Runiga met with DRC President Kabila on November 24, 2012 to begin discussions. Separately, in an interview with Le Figaro, Runiga stated, "M23 is composed primarily of former FARDC military members who defected to protest the non-respect of the March 23, 2009 accords." He added, "M23's soldiers are deserters from the army who left with their arms in hand. Recently, we recovered a lot of equipment from a military base in Bunagana. For the moment, this allows us to regain territory each day and to repel all the attacks from the FARDC...FARDC. Our revolution is Congolese, led by the Congolese, for the Congolese people." **e)** According to a November 22, 2012 Reuters article, Runiga stated that M23 had the capacity to hang on to Goma after M23's forces were bolstered by mutinying Congolese soldiers from the FARDC: "Firstly we have a disciplined army, and also we have the FARDC

soldiers who've joined us. They're our brothers, they'll be retrained and recycled then we'll work with them." **f)** According to a November 27, 2012 article published in The Guardian, Runiga indicated that M23 would refuse to obey a call by regional leaders of the International Conference of the Great Lakes to leave Goma in order to pave the way for peace talks. Instead, Runiga stated that M23's withdrawal from Goma would be the result, not a precondition, of negotiation. **g)** According to the 15 November 2012 Final Report of the Group of Experts, Runiga led a delegation that travelled to Kampala, Uganda on July 29, 2012 and finalized the M23 movement's 21-point agenda ahead of anticipated negotiations at the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region. **h)** According to a November 23, 2012 BBC article, M23 was formed when former members of the CNDP who had been integrated into the FARDC began to protest against bad conditions and pay, and lack of full implementation of the March 23, 2009 peace deal between the CNDP and the DRC that led to the CNDP's integration into the FARDC. **i)** M23 has been engaged in active military operations in order to take control of territory in eastern DRC, according to the November 2012 IPIS report. M23 and FARDC fought over control of several towns and villages in eastern DRC on July 24 and July 25, 2012; M23 attacked the FARDC in Rumangabo on July 26, 2012; M23 drove FARDC from Kibumba on November 17, 2012; and M23 took control of Goma on November 20, 2012. **j)** According to the November 2012 Group of Experts report, several ex-M23 combatants claim that M23 leaders summarily executed dozens of children who attempted to escape after being recruited as M23 child soldiers. **k)** According to a September 11, 2012 report by Human Rights Watch (HRW), a Rwandan man, 18, who escaped after being forcibly recruited in Rwanda told HRW that he witnessed the execution of a 16-year old boy from his M23 unit who had tried to flee in June. The boy was captured and beaten to death by M23 fighters in front of the other recruits. An M23 commander who ordered his killing then allegedly told the other recruits "[h]e wanted to abandon us," as an explanation for why the boy had been killed. The report also states that witnesses claimed that at least 33 new recruits and other M23 fighters were summarily executed when they attempted to flee. Some were tied up and shot in front of other recruits as an example of the punishment they could receive. One young recruits told HRW, "[w]hen we were with M23, they said [we had a choice] and could stay with them or we could die. Lots of people tried to escape. Some were found and then that was immediately their death. **Other information: a) M23 President b) Entered the Republic of Rwanda on 16 Mar 2013, at Gasizi/Rubavu.** **Modifications:** Listed on 5 Feb 2013, amended on 8 May 2013

## Entities

**SSID:** 100-3417 **Name:** Congomet Trading House

**Good quality a.k.a.:** ~~Congocom~~ **F.k.a.:** Congocom **Address:** Butembo, North Kivu, Congo DR

**Justification:** Congomet trading House was owned by Kisoni Kambale (deceased on 5 July 2007 and subsequently delisted on 24 April 2008 by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004)). Kambale acquired almost all the gold production in the Mongbwalu district, which was controlled by the FNI. The FNI derived substantial income from taxes imposed on this production. This constitutes «provision of assistance» to illegal armed groups in breach of the arms embargo of resolutions 1493 (2003) and 1596 (2005). **Other information:** No longer exists as a gold trading house in Butembo, North Kivu. **Modifications:** Amended on 8 May 2013

**SSID:** 100-3425 **Name:** Compagnie Aérienne Des Grands Lacs (CAGL)

**Address:** **a)** CAGL, Avenue Président Mobutu, Goma, Congo DR **b)** Gisenyi, Rwanda

**Justification:** CAGL is a company owned by Douglas Mpamo (CAGL Mpamo, an individual already subject to sanctions under resolution 1596 (2005). CAGL was used to transport arms and ammunition in violation of the arms embargo of resolutions 1493 (2003) and 1596 (2005). **Modifications:** Amended on 8 May 2013

**SSID:** 100-3433 **Name:** Great Lakes Business Company (GLBC)

**Address:** **a)** GLBC, P.O.Box 315, Goma, Congo DR **b)** Gisenyi, Rwanda (possibly)

**Justification:** GLBC is a company owned by Douglas Mpamo (Mpamo, an individual already subject to sanctions under resolution 1596 (2005). GLBC was used to transport arms and ammunition in violation of the arms embargo of resolutions 1493 (2003) and 1596 (2005).

**Other information:** As of December 2008, GLBC no longer had any operational aircraft, although several aircraft continued flying in 2008 despite UN sanctions. **Modifications:** Amended on 8 May 2013

**SSID:** 100-3447 **Name:** Tous Pour La Paix Et Le Developpement (TPD NGO)

**Good quality a.k.a.:** TPD **Address:** Goma, North Kivu, Congo DR

**Justification:** Implicated in violation of the arms embargo, by providing assistance to RCD-G, particularly in supplying trucks to transport arms and troops, and also by transporting weapons for distribution to parts of the population in Masisi and Rutshuru, North Kivu, in early 2005. **Other information:** Goma, with provincial committees in South Kivu, Kasai Occidental, Kasai Orientaand Maniema. Officially suspended all activities since 2008. In practice, as of June 2011 TPD offices are open and involved in cases related to returns of IDPs, community reconciliation initiatives, land conflict settlements, etc. The TPD President is Eugene Serufuli and Vice-President is Saverina Karomba. Important members include North Kivu provincial deputies Robert Seninga and Bertin Kirivita **Modifications:** Amended on 8 May 2013

**SSID:** 100-3454 **Name:** Uganda Commercial Impex (UCI) LTD

**Address:** **a)** Kajoka Street, Kisemente, Kampala, Uganda (Tel.: +256 41 533 578/9) **b)** P.O.Box 22709, Kampala, Uganda

**Justification:** UCI bought gold through a regular commercial relationship with traders in the DRC tightly linked to militias. This constitutes «provision of assistance» to illegal armed groups in breach of the arms embargo of resolutions 1493 (2003) and 1596 (2005). **Other information:** Gold export company (Former Directors Mr. J.V. Lodhia – known as «Chuni» – and his son Mr. Kunal Lodhia)). In January 2011, Ugandan authorities notified the Committee that following an exemption on its financial holdings, Emirates Gold repaid UCI's debt to Crane Bank in Kampala, leading to final closure of its accounts. The previous owner of UCI, J.V. Lodhia and his son Kumal Lodhia have remained involved in purchasing gold from eastern DRC. **Modifications:** Amended on 8 May 2013

**SSID:** 100-23799 **Name:** Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda (FDLR)

**Good quality a.k.a.:** ~~a) Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda~~ **b)** FDLR **c)** Force Combattante Abacunguzi **d)** FOCA **e)** Combatant Force for the Liberation of Rwanda

**Justification:** **a)** The Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda (FDLR) is one of the largest foreign armed groups operating in the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). The group was formed in 2000, and, as detailed below, and has committed serious violations of international law involving the targeting of women and children in armed

~~conflict in the DRC conflict~~, including killing and maiming, sexual violence, and forced displacement. **b)** According to a 2010 report from Amnesty International on Human Rights in the DRC ~~International~~, the FDLR were responsible for the killings of ninety-six civilians in Busurguni, Walikali territory. Some of the victims were burned alive in their homes. **c)** According to a 2010 report from Amnesty International on Human Rights in the DRC ~~same source~~, in June 2010, an NGO medical centre reported around sixty cases a month of girls and women who had been raped in the southern Lubero territory, North-Kivu by armed groups including the FDLR. **d)** According to a December 20, 2010 report from Human Rights Watch (HRW), there has been documented evidence of the FDLR actively conducting child recruitment. HRW has identified at least 83 Congolese children under the age of 18, some as young as 14, who have been forcibly recruited by the FDLR. **e)** In January of 2012, HRW reported that FDLR combatants attacked numerous villages in the Masisi territory, killing six civilians, raping two women, and abducting at least 48 ~~people whose whereabouts remain unknown~~ people. According to a June 2012 report from HRW, in May 2012 FDLR fighters attacked civilians in Kamananga and Lumenje, in South Kivu province, as well as in Chambucha, Walikale territory, and villages in the Ufumandu area of Masisi territory, North Kivu province. In these attacks, FDLR fighters with machetes and knives hacked to death dozens of civilians, including numerous children. **f)** According to the June 2012 Group of Experts Report, the FDLR attacked several villages in South Kivu from December 31, 2011 to January 4, 2012. A United Nations investigation confirmed that at least 33 persons, including 9 children and 6 women, had been killed, either burned alive, decapitated or shot during the attack. In addition, one woman and one girl had been raped. **g)** The June 2012 Group of Experts Report also states that a United Nations investigation confirmed that the FDLR massacred at least 14 civilians, including 5 women and 5 children in South Kivu in May 2012. According to the November 2012 Group of Experts report, the UN documented at least 106 incidents of sexual violence committed by the FDLR between December 2011 and September 2012. The November 2012 Group of Experts report notes that, according to a UN investigation, the FDLR raped seven women in the night of 10 March 2012, including a minor, in Kalinganya, Kabare territory. The FDLR attacked the village again on 10 April 2012 and raped three of the women for the second time. The November 2012 Group of Experts report also reports 11 killings by the FDLR in Bushibwambombo, Kalehe on 6 April 2012, and FDLR involvement in 19 further killings in Masisi territory, including five minors and six women, in May. **Other information:** **a)** Location: North and South Kivu, DRC **b)** [fdlr@fmx.de](mailto:fdlr@fmx.de); [fldrse@yahoo.fr](mailto:fldrse@yahoo.fr); [fdlr@gmx.net](mailto:fdlr@gmx.net) **Modifications:** Listed on 5 Feb 2013, amended on 8 May 2013

**SSID:** 100-23811 **Name:** M23

**Justification:** **a)** The Mouvement Du 23 Mars (M23) is an armed group operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) that has been the recipient ~~in the territory of the DRC~~ of arms and related materiel, including advice, training, and assistance related to military activities. Several eyewitness testimonies state that M23 receives general military supplies from the Rwandan Defense Forces (RDF) in the form of weapons and ammunition in addition to materiel support for combat operations. **b)** M23 has been complicit in and responsible for committing serious violations of international law involving the targeting of women and children in situations of armed conflict in the DRC including killing and maiming, sexual violence, abduction, and forced displacement. According to numerous reports, investigations, and testimonies from eyewitnesses, M23 has been responsible for carrying out mass killings of civilians, as well as raping women and children throughout various



regions of the DRC. Several reports indicate that M23 fighters have carried out 46 rapes against women and girls, the youngest of which was 8 years old. In addition to reports of sexual violence, M23 has also carried out extensive forced recruitment campaigns of children into the ranks of the group. It is estimated that M23 has carried out the forced recruitment of 146 young men and boys in the Rutshuru territory alone in eastern DRC since July 2012. Some of the victims have been as young as 15 years old. **c)** The atrocities committed by M23 against the civilian population of the DRC, as well as M23's forced recruitment campaign, and being the recipient of arms and military assistance has dramatically contributed to instability and conflict within the region and in some instances, violated international law. **Modifications:** Listed on 5 Feb 2013, amended on 8 May 2013