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# DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

OBSERVATORY FOR THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS  
ANNUAL REPORT 2010

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## Political context

The “Kimia II” Operation – launched in the provinces of north and south Kivu in February 2009 by the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Congo (*Forces armées de la République démocratique du Congo* – FARDC), and supported by the United Nations Mission in the DRC (MONUC) to neutralise the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (*Forces démocratiques pour la libération du Rwanda* – FDLR) and other rebel groups – ended on December 31, 2009. It took a very high toll on civilian populations and the UN Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial, Summary or Arbitrary Executions described the results in terms of human rights as “catastrophic” following his visit conducted in October 2009. Humanitarian workers were also targeted several times while trying to help people affected by the conflict<sup>1</sup>. On August 23, 2009, Mr. Bruno Koko Chirambiza, a journalist from *Radio Star*, was assassinated by a group of eight armed men 150 metres from a police station in Bukavu, south Kivu, bringing the number of journalists killed in this city to three since 2007<sup>2</sup>. In the eastern province on the border with Uganda, operations by the FARDC and MONUC forces against the Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA), particularly since March 2009 as part of “Rudi II” Operation, also resulted in serious violations of human rights and humanitarian law, and reprisals against civilians by the LRA<sup>3</sup>. Furthermore, in order to avoid critical reporting on the security situation and the role of the army in the east, the Minister of Communication and Media warned journalists in February 2009 not to broadcast any information that would demoralise the FARDC. It is in this context that the contract of broadcasting of *Radio France internationale*, deemed too critical, was terminated on July 26, 2009 first in Bukavu and Bunia and then in the rest of the country<sup>4</sup>.

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1/ See UN Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial, Summary or Arbitrary Executions, October 15, 2009.

2/ See Committee for the Protection of Journalists (CPJ) Press Release, August 24, 2009.

3/ *Idem*.

4/ See Journalists In Danger (*Journalistes en danger* - JED) Annual Report 2009, *Liberté de la presse au quotidien : entre la peur et la survie, l'état de la liberté de la presse en Afrique centrale*, December 15, 2009.

Following reports from international humanitarian and human rights organisations, the MONUC publicly announced that it would halt all cooperation with the offensives of the FARDC, accused of committing serious human rights violations. Its mandate, which was renewed by the Security Council in December 2009, now emphasises the role of the MONUC in the protection of civilians, including human rights defenders.

In March 2009, seven UN Special Procedures<sup>5</sup> recommended the Congolese authorities to fight impunity and strengthen the areas of law and order and justice, to reform the security sector, to prevent re-recruitment of children by armed groups, to protect the rights of women and ensure gender equality in law and society, to deal with underlying economic causes of human rights violations, to protect the rights of internally displaced peoples and minorities, and to ensure access to health care<sup>6</sup>.

Furthermore, impunity generally prevailed. For instance, General Bosco Ntaganda, who has an arrest warrant issued against him by the International Criminal Court (ICC), continued to operate among the FARDC and the authorities refused to transfer him to the ICC. During the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of the UN Human Rights Council, the DRC authorities also rejected all recommendations to fight against impunity in the FARDC, to establish a monitoring mechanism to exclude known perpetrators of serious human rights violations and put an end to intimidation, threats and arrests of human rights defenders and journalists, and to release the remaining political prisoners<sup>7</sup>. Meanwhile, January 26, 2009 marked the beginning of the ICC trial of Mr. Thomas Lubanga, which represents a milestone in the fight against impunity<sup>8</sup>. Indeed, this is the first case before an international court for which the use of child soldiers is being considered as a war crime. The trial of Messrs. Germain Katanga

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5/ The Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women, its Causes and Consequences, the Secretary-General Representative for Human Rights of Indigenous People, the Special Rapporteur on the Independence of Judges and Lawyers, the Special Rapporteur on the Right of Everyone to the Highest Attainable Standard of Physical and Mental Health, the Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights Defenders, the Special Rapporteur on the Question of Human Rights and Transnational Corporations and Other Businesses and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict.

6/ See Human Rights Council, *Combined report of seven thematic special procedures on technical assistance to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and urgent examination of the situation in the east of the country*, UN Document A/HRC/10/59, March 5, 2009.

7/ See Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review\* - Democratic Republic of the Congo*, UN Document A/HRC/13/8, January 4, 2010.

8/ See Declaration of the European Union Presidency after the opening of Mr. Thomas Lubanga's trial before the ICC in January 2009, January 28, 2009.

and Mathieu Ngudjolo Chui for “war crimes” and “crimes against humanity” committed in the Ituri district also started on November 24, 2009.

Similarly, during her visit to the DRC from May 21 to June 3, 2009, the UN Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights Defenders noted a “widespread impunity for violations committed against human rights defenders”<sup>9</sup>. Indeed, complaints filed by defenders and those seeking justice due to violations of human rights defenders are rarely subject to a serious investigation, and often the trial does not respect the right to a fair trial. This context of impunity is compounded by the lack of operational mechanisms to ensure the protection of defenders. In south Kivu, the Provincial Assembly was declared incompetent and rejected a proposed edict protecting defenders brought by Deputy Ngongo on February 14, 2009. Moreover, the protection programme for witnesses and human rights defenders in eleven provinces set up by MONUC, with funding from the European Union, does not seem to produce the desired results<sup>10</sup>. In addition, defenders were regularly stigmatised by the authorities and by non-State actors, who presented them as “enemies”, “traitors” or “opponents”, exposing them to serious dangers<sup>11</sup>.

### Harassment of defenders calling for the preservation of democracy

Throughout the year, advocates raising questions about democracy in the DRC were subject to harassment. Thus, on March 24, 2009, Mr. **Davy Shabani**, Head of Communications for the Collective of Youth Organisations Supportive of the Congo (*Collectif des organisations des jeunes solidaires du Congo – COJESKI*), was threatened through an anonymous phone call. On March 13, members of COJESKI had co-signed an Open Letter to the President of the Republic to denounce the forced resignation of Mr. Vital Kamerhe<sup>12</sup>, and on March 24, the COJESKI had published a report on the inter-institutional crisis in the DRC. On March 26, two unidentified gunmen appeared at the home of Mr. Shabani, who was absent, and between April 2 and 5, several people looking like soldiers in plain clothes monitored the premises of COJESKI. Fearing reprisal, Mr. Shabani fled the DRC on April 28, 2009. Neither COJESKI nor the members of the Synergy of Civil Society Organisations in the DRC (*Synergie des organisations de la société civile de la RDC*),

9/ See UN Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights Defenders Press Release, June 3, 2009.

10/ See Human Rights Council, *Combined report of seven thematic special procedures on technical assistance to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and urgent examination of the situation in the east of the country*, UN Document A/HRC/10/59, March 5, 2009.

11/ See UN Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights Defenders Press Release, June 3, 2009.

12/ The President of the National Assembly of the DRC, forced to resign on March 25, 2008 for having criticised Rwanda's participation in an operation against Rwandan Hutu rebels in eastern DRC.

in which COJESKI participates, filed a complaint, discouraged by the lack of follow-up to complaints submitted by defenders. On March 15, 2009, officials of the armed national police and others in plain clothes arrested Mr. **Floribert Chebeya Bahizire**, Executive Director of Voice of the Voiceless (*Voix des sans-voix* – VSV), National Executive Secretary of the National Network of Human Rights NGOs Rights of the DRC (*Réseau national des ONG des droits de l'Homme de la RDC* – RENADHOC) and member of OMCT General Assembly, Mr. **Dolly Ibefo Mbunga**, VSV Deputy Executive Director, Mr. **Donat Tshikaya**, Responsible for Reception at RENADHOC, and Mr. **Coco Tanda**, a cameraman for *Canal numérique télévision* (CNTV). The arrest followed a press conference on the inter-institutional crisis in the DRC that had been held at the headquarters of RENADHOC in Barumbu, and which aimed at announcing a peaceful march and rally outside the Hall of the People on March 16 and submitting a memorandum to the Chairmen of the Senate and National Assembly calling for the preservation of democracy in the DRC. During a raid by police at the headquarters of RENADHOC, computer equipment, office material and a camera belonging to the privately-owned Canal Congo TV were seized. Messrs. Floribert Chebeya Bahizire, Dolly Ibefo Mbunga, Donat Tshikaya and Coco Tanda were held incommunicado at the National Intelligence Agency (*Agence nationale de renseignements* – ANR) in Kinshasa / Gombe before being taken in the evening to solitary confinement at Kin Maziere, headquarters branch for the General Information and Special Services (*Direction des renseignements généraux et des services spéciaux* – DRGS) of police. During their detention, the four men were abused. On March 17, they were released without any charges against them. The Synergy of Civil Society Organisations in the DRC filed a complaint on March 17 with the Attorney General of the Republic, which had not been addressed as of the end of 2009.

### **Reprisals against defenders fighting against impunity for serious crimes**

In 2009, all security and police forces, the ANR, the Republican guard, the DRGS and the Military Detection of Anti-Patriotism (*Détection militaire des activités anti-patrie* – DEMIAP) continued to seek to silence anyone denouncing the abuses they commit, and these acts generally went unpunished<sup>13</sup>. For instance, as of the end of 2009, the murder of Messrs. **Serge Maheshe** in 2007 and **Didace Namujimbo** in 2008, journalists of *Radio Okapi*, which plays a key role in the fight against violence, particularly in

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13/ See UN Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial, Summary or Arbitrary Executions Press Release, October 15, 2009.

eastern DRC, remained unpunished<sup>14</sup>. On April 20, 2009, members of the FARDC military base in Muanda Kitona, Bas-Congo, repeatedly threatened to kill Mr. **Willy Iloma Ikilelo**, President of the human rights NGO “Brotherhood of Rights of the Child” (*Fraternité des droits de l’enfant* – FDE), which had denounced the acts of abuse against two women soldiers on *Radio Okapi.net*. In late 2009, no information had been obtained regarding the possible opening of an investigation into those threats. In addition, in Kisangani on September 18, 2009, during a military parade at the Sergeant Ketele military camp and a briefing held the same day at the headquarters of the Ninth Military Region, Brigadier General John Claude Kifwa attacked the report of the Lotus Group (*Groupe Lotus – GL*), entitled *Evaluation de l’implication de l’Etat congolais dans la lutte contre l’impunité des crimes graves et violations massives et flagrantes des droits humains commis en République démocratique du Congo de novembre 2002 à mai 2009*<sup>15</sup>, published in May 2009, as well as its Chairman, Mr. **Dismas Kitenge**, calling him a “lunatic” and “corrupt to blow \$100 for writing false reports and conducting smear campaigns against himself and the Congolese authorities”. Mr Kitenge was accused of “working on behalf of foreign powers seeking to destabilise the Congolese Government”, of “tarnishing the image of the Congolese army”, of having “nothing to contribute to the development of the eastern province” and, finally, of “wanting to disturb the peace in this province as a non-native”. The statements issued at the press briefing aired during two days in the television news and various stations of the Congolese army on *Radio télévision nationale congolaise de Kisangani* as well as several radio and TV stations. In addition, on October 5, 2009, Mr. Dismas Kitenge received an oral ban to leave the city of Kisangani by officials of the Directorate General of Migration (*Direction générale de migration* – DGM) and from the ANR posted at the international airport of Bangboka, Kisangani. The next day, he was finally able to leave the country to The Hague (The Netherlands), where he attended appointments with the ICC<sup>16</sup>.

### **Acts of harassment against women defenders denouncing sexual violence**

Women defenders who denounce sexual violence committed by the army and with impunity were also particularly exposed. For example, during the

14 / After having been postponed several times in 2009, the trial for the murder of Mr. Namujimbo finally began on January 7, 2010 before the Military Tribunal in Bukavu.

15 / *Evaluation of the involvement of the Congolese in the fight against impunity for serious crimes and mass and flagrant human rights violations committed in the Democratic Republic of Congo from November 2002 to May 2009*.

16 / See GL Press Release, October 6, 2009.

night of October 1, 2009, eight men broke into the home of Ms. **Rebecca Agamile**, Treasurer of the Women's Association for Solidarity, Peace and Integral Development (*Solidarité féminine pour la paix et le développement intégral* – SOFEPADI) in Bunia. The men accused her of blaming men belonging to armed groups for human rights violations. They threatened to rape and kill her and her daughter, and robbed her of her personal belongings, including her mobile phone. On October 7, relatives of Ms. Agamile received a call from the mobile phone stolen by the attackers. The caller again made threats against Ms. Agamile, who complained. As of late 2009, no investigation had been opened<sup>17</sup>. Likewise, the assaults in 2008 of defenders because of their activities for the disclosure of sexual violence went unpunished in 2009, like the assassination of Ms. **Wabihu Kasubi**, in charge of monitoring within the organisation Voice of Those with no Voice nor Freedom (*Voix des sans voix ni liberté* – VOVOLIB) and Counsellor at the listening house for victims of sexual violence in Panzi, who was killed on May 18, 2008 in south Kivu, and the attack in November 2008 against Ms. **Noella Usumange Aliswa**, SOFEPADI Coordinator in the town of Bunia<sup>18</sup>.

### Harassment of defenders of economic and social rights

In 2009, defenders of economic and social rights were subjected to numerous acts of harassment because of the sensitivity of the issues raised in the context of their activities. Faced with this situation, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights adopted a recommendation on the protection of human rights defenders in the DRC<sup>19</sup>.

#### Obstacles and acts of judicial harassment against defenders denouncing poor working conditions

Those who denounced poor working conditions suffered retaliation in 2009. For example, on August 31, 2009, Mr. **Robert Ilunga Numbi**, National President of Friends of Nelson Mandela in the Defence of Human Rights (*Amis de Nelson Mandela pour la défense des droits humains* – ANMDH) in the province of Bas-Congo, Ms. **Marie-Thérèse Kalonda**, in charge of the programme “Woman and Family” within the ANMDH, Mr. **Jean-Paul Itupa**, Public Relations Officer in the Kalamu branch of ANMDH, and Mr. **Ndumba Toutou**, a member of the ANMDH, were

17/ See League of Electors (*Ligue des électeurs*).

18/ Although the Military Prosecutor took Ms. Usumange Aliswa's case, three suspects arrested were subsequently released one after the next.

19/ See Committee for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, *Final Observations of the Committee for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights - Democratic Republic of the Congo*, UN Document E/C.12/COD/CO/4, December 16, 2009.

arrested without a warrant at their workplace in Matonge by two ANR agents. The arrest came two weeks after the publication by the ANMDH of a press release denouncing the working conditions of workers in the General Industrial Society (*Société générale industrielle* – SGI), and following a press conference on August 24, 2009 in Kinshasa on the same subject. While Ms. Kalonda, Mr. Itupa and Mr. Toutou were all released later that evening, Mr. Ilunga Numbi was held in custody on the premises of the ANR in Kinshasa/Gombe for nine days instead of the 48 hours prescribed by law, without the reasons for his arrest communicated to him and without access to his lawyer. He was referred to the Prosecutor of Kinshasa on September 8, when he was formally charged with “defamation”, “incitement to rebellion” and “incitement to civil disobedience to the public authorities”, and taken to the central Kinshasa prison. On September 28, the High Criminal Court (*Tribunal de grande instance* – TGI) in Gombe ordered Mr. Ilunga Numbi’s provisional release, after having paid a bail of 20,000 Congolese francs and one thousand dollars (equivalent to a total of approximately 700 euros). However, the conditions of his release, including the fact that the court did not want to set a record for the decision, prevents him from freely exercising his activities. As of the end of 2009, he remained sued for libel. Furthermore, Messrs. Chebeya and Ibefo Mbfunga, who had planned a peaceful demonstration in support of Mr. Ilunga Numbi at the Summit of the South African Development Community (SADC), which was held in Kinshasa on September 7 and 8, had to cancel the event after being threatened with arrest.

### **The fight against corruption: a high-risk activity**

In 2009, defenders fighting against corruption were regularly subjected to harassment. Thus, on January 19, 2009, Mr. **Nginamau Malaba**, President of the Union Committee at the Ministry of National Economy and Commerce, was arrested by five officers of the ANR while he was preparing to submit a memorandum denouncing the embezzlement of public funds by the Minister of National Economy and Foreign Trade and demanding the surrender of revenue made via bonus and incentive payments to Ministry officials. Mr. **Richard Kambale Ndayango** and Mr. **Israël Kanumbaya Yambasa**, two other union signatories of the memorandum submitted by Mr. Malaba, were arrested on January 11 and 16, 2009. On February 19, Mr. Malaba went before the Instructing Magistrate at the Bokango Office of the Prosecutor General of Gombe in Kinshasa after a complaint was lodged by the Minister of National Economy and Foreign Trade. At the hearing, the Bokango magistrate refused to consider the complaint lodged by Mr. Malaba on his arrest and arbitrary detention by the ANR, nor the torture he underwent during that time. On February 23, Messrs. Malaba, Ndayango and Yambasa were transferred to

the Penitentiary and Re-education Centre in Kinshasa (*Centre pénitentiaire et de rééducation de Kinshasa* – CPRK). On February 26, the Court of Peace of Kinshasa/Gombe ordered their release pending trial, but they were detained following an appeal by the prosecution. On March 19, the TGI of Kinshasa/Gombe ordered bail on appeal. On March 23, Messrs. Nginamau Malaba, Richard Kambale Ndayango and Israël Kanumbaya Yambasa were released after having paid a bail of 150 dollars per person (equivalent to approximately 110 euros). As of the end of 2009, they remained within the scope of a complaint lodged by the Minister of National Economy and Foreign Trade, which alleges that “officers of [its] Ministry” made a false travel order, in which names of the three defenders would appear at any time. All three were abused during their detention. Yet, in late 2009, no investigation into the acts of abuse had been opened, although the Bokango magistrate did inform their lawyer that the Prosecutor’s Office in Kinshasa/Gombe would forward the matter to court.

### **Sensitive issues in the management of natural resources**

Defenders of economic and social rights denouncing the Congolese and foreign mining companies that develop their activities outside of the national legal framework and international instruments, particularly in the provinces of Katanga and Equateur, and the environmental consequences of these activities, continued to be exposed to threats and obstacles in the course of their work. In addition, local authorities, which enjoy a certain freedom from the central Government, were regularly accused of collusion with some of these companies by the defenders and lawyers in the region, which caused them to be the target of these same authorities. The harassment suffered by Mr. **Golden Misabiko**, President of the Katanga branch of the African Association for the Defence of Human Rights (*Association africaine pour la défense des droits de l’Homme* – ASADHO/Katanga), is particularly emblematic of this situation. On July 24, 2009, Mr. Misabiko was arrested by the ANR/Katanga following the publication by ASADHO/Katanga of a report alerting readers to the dangers of artisanal mining of uranium in violation of Shinkolobwe Presidential Decree No. 04/17 of January 27, 2004. When the judge sat to consider the request for continued detention made by the prosecution, the Minister of Communication and Media, Mr. Mende Omalanga, held a press briefing in Kinshasa, during which he attacked the activities of the FIDH and its member organisations in the DRC and expressed the Government’s desire to prosecute Mr. Misabiko. Mr. Misabiko was remanded into custody until August 20, before being released on bail for medical reasons. On September 21, the Court of Peace of Lubumbashi sentenced Mr. Golden Misabiko to a one year suspended sentence following a trial marred by numerous irregularities. Lawyers for Mr. Misabiko appealed that deci-



sion but, as of the end of 2009, the appeal had not yet occurred. In addition, on August 6, 2009, a peaceful demonstration that a group of 17 civil society organisations held in support of Mr. Golden Misabiko to demand his immediate release was banned by the Mayor of Lubumbashi. The show of support was finally held on August 7, after having informed the authorities, and resulted in the arrest of Messrs. Dismas Kitenge, Floribert Chebeya, **Timotheé Mbuya**, Vice-President of the Katanga branch of ASADHO, **Jean-Marie Kabanga**, a member of the Evangelical Non-Violent Action Group (*Groupe d'action non violente évangélique*), and **Elie Kadima**, member of the Movement for Human Rights and Reconciliation (*Mouvement pour les droits de l'Homme et la réconciliation*). All were released without charge several hours later. Finally, in September 2009 in Lubumbashi, many defenders who had supported the report of ASADHO/Katanga were threatened with reprisals. Thus, on September 16, 17, 18 and 21, 2009, Mr. **Emmanuel Umpula**, Executive Director of Action Against Impunity for Human Rights (*Action contre l'impunité pour les droits humains – ACIDH*), Mr. Timothy Mbuya, Mr. **Grégoire Mulamba**, member of the Centre for Human Rights and Humanitarian Law (*Centre pour les droits de l'Homme et le droit humanitaire*), and Ms. **Dominique Munongo**, member of the Centre for Development for Women (*Centre de développement pour la femme – CDF*), received threats from the same phone number. On September 17, 2009, Mr. Umpula, Mr. Mbuya, Mr. Mulamba and Ms. Munongo complained to the Prosecutor but, as of the end of 2009, no serious investigation had been conducted. On September 28, Messrs. Umpula and Mbuya, fearing for their lives, left Lubumbashi until November, but continued to receive threatening messages, which prevented them from fully resuming their activities. Ms. Munongo had to leave Lubumbashi from September 29 to October 3. She received new threats following an interview on *Radio Okapi* on October 14, 2009. Furthermore, on October 18, 2009, Mr. Mulamba was kidnapped by two men while returning home by taxi. These men threatened him with a firearm after having blindfolded him and dropped him off at night in the cemetery of Gecamines, near Lubumbashi. Mr. Mulamba complained to the Prosecutor of Lubumbashi in December 2009.

### Urgent Interventions issued by The Observatory in 2009

Names	Violations / Follow-up	Reference	Date of Issuance
Mr. Paul Henry Mundela and Mr. François Toussaint Kalonda Omanyana	Arbitrary detention / Risk of torture	Urgent Appeal COD 001/0109/OBS 011	January 21, 2009
Mr. Nginamau Malaba	Arbitrary detention / Risk of torture	Urgent Appeal COD 002/0209/OBS 026	February 17, 2009

<b>Names</b>	<b>Violations / Follow-up</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Date of Issuance</b>
<b>Messrs. Nginamau Malaba, Richard Kambale Ndayango and Israël Kanumbaya Yambasa</b>		Urgent Appeal COD 002/0209/OBS 026.1	February 19, 2009
		Urgent Appeal COD 002/0209/OBS 026.2	February 26, 2009
	Arbitrary detention / Judicial harassment / Torture and ill-treatment	Urgent Appeal COD 002/0209/OBS 026.3	March 12, 2009
	Release / Prosecution / Ill-treatment	Urgent Appeal COD 002/0209/OBS 026.4	March 24, 2009
<b>Messrs. Floribert Chebeya Bahizire, Dolly Ibefo Mbfunga, Donat Tshikaya and Coco Tand</b>	Arbitrary detention / Fear for physical safety / Search	Urgent Appeal COD 003/0309/OBS 049	March 16, 2009
	Release / Inhuman and degrading treatment	Urgent Appeal COD 003/0309/OBS 049.1	March 18, 2009
<b>Messrs. Eric Muvomo, Raymond Badesirwe Namalingo and Peter Kihuha Byagolo / Association Against Malnutrition and for Youth Education (ACMEJ)</b>	Threats	Urgent Appeal COD 004/0309/OBS 050	March 23, 2009
<b>Mr. Fernandez Murhola and Mr. Davy Shabani / Collective of Organisations of Youth Solidarity in Congo-Kinshasa (COJESKI)</b>	Threats / Judicial harassment	Urgent Appeal COD 005/0409/OBS 056	April 1, 2009
<b>Mr. Willy Iloma Ikilelo</b>	Death threats	Urgent Appeal COD 006/0509/OBS 074	May 14, 2009
<b>Mr. Golden Misabiko and Mr. Timothée Mbuya</b>	Arbitrary detention / Release	Urgent Appeal COD 007/0709/OBS 110	July 27, 2009
	Arbitrary detention / Judicial harassment	Press Release	July 30, 2009
		Urgent Appeal COD 007/0709/OBS 110.1	August 5, 2009
	Arbitrary detention / Judicial harassment / Obstacles to freedom of peaceful assembly	Urgent Appeal COD 007/0709/OBS 110.2	August 7, 2009
<b>Messrs. Golden Misabiko, Dismas Kitenge, Floribert Chebeya, Timothée Mbuya, Jean-Marie Kabanga and Elie Kadima</b>	Arrest / Release / Arbitrary detention / Obstacles to freedom of peaceful assembly	Urgent Appeal COD 007/0709/OBS 110.3	August 10, 2009
<b>Mr. Golden Misabiko</b>		Urgent Appeal COD 007/0709/OBS 110.4	August 18, 2009
	Provisional release / Judicial harassment	Urgent Appeal COD 007/0709/OBS 110.5	August 26, 2009
	Judicial harassment	Press Release	September 2, 2009
		Urgent Appeal COD 007/0709/OBS 110.6	September 4, 2009

Names	Violations / Follow-up	Reference	Date of Issuance
		Urgent Appeal COD 007/0709/OBS 110.7	September 15, 2009
	Condemnation	Urgent Appeal COD 007/0709/OBS 110.8	September 22, 2009
		Press Release	November 25, 2009
Mr. Dismas Kitenge	Threats / Harassment	Urgent Appeal COD 008/0709/ OBS 112	July 31, 2009
	Defamation campaign	Urgent Appeal COD 009/0909/OBS 137	September 22, 2009
Committee of Observers of Human Rights (CODHO) and Centre for Studies and Popular Training for Human Rights (CEFOP-DH) / A member of the CEFOP-DH	Aggression / Ill-treatment / Theft / Acts of intimidation	Urgent Appeal COD 009/0809/OBS 115	August 7, 2009
Ms. Marie-Thérèse Kalonda and Messrs. Jean-Paul Itupa, Robert Ilunga Numbi and Ndumba Toutou	Arrest / Arbitrary detention	Urgent Appeal COD 007/0909/OBS 132	September 2, 2009
Mr. Robert Ilunga Numbi	Provisional release / Judicial harassment	Urgent Appeal COD 007/0709/OBS 132.1	October 8, 2009
		Press Release	November 25, 2009
Messrs. Emmanuel Umpula, Timothée Mbuya and Grégoire Mulamba / Action Against Impunity for Human Rights (ACIDH), African Association for the Defence of Human Rights, Katanga branch (ASADHO-Katanga), Centre for the Development of Women (CDF) and Centre for Human Rights and Humanitarian Law (CDH)	Death threats	Urgent Appeal COD 008/0909/OBS 136	September 18, 2009
Messrs. Emmanuel Umpula, Timothée Mbuya, Grégoire Mulamba and Ms. Dominique Munongo	Death threats	Urgent Appeal COD 008/0909/OBS 136.1	September 22, 2009
Defenders of economic, social and cultural rights	Harassment	Note of Situation to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	October 26, 2009
		Press Release	November 25, 2009