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Fråga-svar

Demokratiska Republiken Kongo. Personer som arbetat nära president Mobutu Sese Seke och oppositionella i allmänhet

Fråga

Hur ser situationen ut för personer som arbetat nära den tidigare presidenten Mobutu Sese Seko? Förekommer trakasserier av personer tillhörande eller som haft samröre med tidigare presidenter?

Svar

Sammanställning av information gällande samröre med tidigare president Mobutu och politiskt oppositionella i allmänhet. Vad gäller personer som haft samröre med sittande presidentens Joseph Kabilas far, Laurent Kabila, och huruvida trakasserier förekommer mot dem, hittas ingen information.

Utrikespolitiska Institutet, Landguiden (2014):

Under Mobutus diktatur 1965–1997 dominerades landet helt av Revolutionära folkrörelsen (Mouvement populaire de la révolution, MPR). Efter Mobutus fall 1997 splittrades partiet.

Landinfo (2007):

4.6 Mouvement Populaire de la Revolution (MPR) VSV oplyste, at medlemmer og ledere af Mouvement Populaire de la Revolution (MPR) ikke er udsat for reaktioner fra myndighedernes side. MPR er et mindre politisk parti, som fortsat er aktivt. Lederen af MPR,

Catherine Nzuzi Wambombo, var minister i overgangsregeringen. Wambombo er i dag ejer af den congolesiske TV-station GlobalTV.

Ngonde Funsu bekræftede VSV's oplysninger om, at medlemmer af MPR på ingen måde er i myndighedernes søgelys. MPR er et lille parti, og det har ingen aktiv græsrodsbevægelse. Tidligere var lederen af MPR anholdt, men i de sidste to år er der ingen medlemmer eller ledere af MPR, der har været anholdt. Myndighederne anser ikke, at MPR udgør en trussel mod regeringen. (s. 22)

Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRIN) (2013):

FARDC has also been plagued by ethnic divisions, with some troops still loyal to militia groups.

"The so-called Congolese army is a patchwork of fighters with various backgrounds - former Mobutu military personnel, militiamen from the MLC [Mouvement de liberation du Congo] of Jean-Pierre Bemba, Mai Mai, AFDL [Alliance des forces démocratiques pour la libération du Congo] fighters, etc. And there was not a process to unite these groups, and some of them managed to stay in their territories of origin - CNDP [Congrès national pour la défense du peuple]/M23 in North Kivu," noted Vircoulon.

"Therefore, ethnic and past affiliations remain and are stronger than the military discipline and command. The Congolese army is not an institution; it is a patchwork of undisciplined and untrained groups of fighters."

Home Office (november 2012):

In some cases it makes a difference if a person has a different ethnic background. People who come from Equateur are associated with Mobutu and Jean-Pierre Bemba, those from Kasai with Tshikendi. Both ethnic groups are ill-treated – even if the person has ID - for example people from Kasai can be identified by their name – they are automatically tabled as being members of Tshikendi's party – or as one of his family members. (s. 38)

The profile of those FAS and other returnees who are detained or ill-treated is to be perceived as a political opponent or provenance, for instance Equateur province or Kasai or being a former military official or being close to people who used to be in the Mobutu regime. (s. 41)

APARECO people are also on the black list, they will be mistreated. If someone is a member of APARECO there are problems since it is an opposition group and the government cannot accept this. The No.1 of APARECO was the No.1 of security services under Mobutu and has a lot of information about this country and those who run it. APARECO is on Facebook and so is very public. (s. 42)

Home Office (maj 2012):

The risk for those associated with the Mobutu regime has considerably lessened. It is clear from the background evidence that close relatives of Mobutu have returned to the DRC from exile: CIPU report paragraph 6.110-2. It is reported that those not suspected of collaboration with the rebels would no longer be at risk and affiliation to the MPR would not normally involve the risk of political persecution. No repression has been organized against PDSC members since the death of Laurent Kabila. (s. 9)

Home Office (mars 2012):

“The National Intelligence Agency (Agence Nationale de Renseignement: ANR), which is thought to be the most professional of the different security services. Many of its personnel were recruited and trained under the Mobutu government. It is divided between branches responsible for internal and external security. (s. 57)

Amnesty International (2015):

The main targets of repression were political opponents, members of civil society organizations and journalists. Some were arrested and ill-treated, some imprisoned after unfair trials on trumped-up charges.

Office Français de Protection des Réfugiés et Apatrides (OFPRA) (2014):

Les personnalités politiques de l'opposition, qui sont « visibles » et représentent donc, pour les autorités, un risque pour la stabilité du régime, peuvent faire l'objet d'un acharnement de la part des autorités. (s. 11)

US Department of State (2014):

Other major human rights problems included: severe and life-threatening conditions in prison and detention facilities; prolonged pretrial detention; arbitrary interference with privacy, family, and home; abuse and obstruction of and threats against journalists, human rights advocates, and members of the political opposition by state security force (SSF) members; abuse [...]

(s. 1)

Although political parties were able to operate most of the time without restriction or outside interference, opposition members were sometimes arbitrarily arrested, harassed, and prevented from holding public rallies. (s. 21)

Human Rights Watch (2015):

Political tensions increased with protests across the country against proposals to change Congo's constitution and allow President Joseph Kabila to run for a third term. On several occasions, authorities blocked the activities of Vital Kamerhe, president of one of Congo's main opposition parties, the Union for the Congolese Nation (UNC). During an opposition rally in Bukavu in February, at least 25 civilians were injured when police beat protesters and fired teargas and live bullets at the crowd. In September, six demonstrators and several student bystanders were injured when police fired teargas and beat opposition supporters during a march in Goma.

Freedom House (2014):

There were cases of politically motivated arrests of opposition leaders in 2013. Eugène Diomi Ndongala, the president of the Christian Democrats opposition party and a Tshisekedi supporter, was detained in April on charges supporters say were politically motivated, and was still in custody at year's end as his trial continued. In August, lawmaker Muhindo Nzangi of the Social Movement for Renewal (MSR) was sentenced to three years in jail on the charge of threatening national security after making comments on the radio critical of the government. As a result, the MSR suspended its participation in the ruling coalition and boycotted September's national unity conference.

Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada har sammanställt information om hur politiskt oppositionella behandlas i Demokratiska Republiken Kongo.

Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, *Republic of the Congo: Treatment by the authorities of political opponents, including of militants and members of the Pan-African Union for Social Democracy (Union panafricaine pour la démocratie sociale, UPADS) (2009-April 2014)*, 2014-05-13

http://www.ecoi.net/local_link/277404/393656_en.html

Denna sammanställning av information/länkar är baserad på informationssökningar gjorda under en begränsad tid. Den är sammanställd utifrån noggrant utvalda och allmänt tillgängliga informationskällor. Alla använda källor refereras. All information som presenteras, med undantag av obestridda/uppenbara fakta, har dubbelkontrollerats om inget annat anges. Sammanställningen gör inte anspråk på att vara uttömmande och bör inte tillmätas exklusivt bevisvärde i samband med avgörandet av ett enskilt ärende. Informationen i sammanställningen återspeglar inte nödvändigtvis Migrationsverkets officiella ståndpunkt i en viss fråga och det finns ingen avsikt att genom sammanställningen göra politiska ställningstaganden. Refererade dokument bör läsas i sitt sammanhang.

Källförteckning

(Länkar hämtade 2015-03-12)

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