

The Networks of Eastern Congo's Two Most Powerful Armed Actors *As of August 2, 2013

	Armed Group	Origin	Leader(s)	Members/ Strength	Reported Past & Present Interactions	Main Enemies	Official Objectives	Notable for	Main Areas of influence
1	ADF/ NALU Allied Democratic Forces/National Army for the Liberation of Uganda	Opposed to Yoweri Museveni's rule in Uganda, Jamil Mukulu founded the group in 1995 in an attempt to establish an Islamic state in Uganda.	Jamil Mukulu	800-1200 men, mostly Nande.	FDLR/RUD, UPCP/FPC, and URDC.	Ugandan government	Establish an Islamic state in Uganda.	One of the oldest but least known groups in eastern Congo. Close to no surrenders. The UN Group of Experts is currently examining potential links with Al-Shabaab.	Northern Beni territory

2	APCLS Alliance des Patriotes pour un Congo Libre et Souverain	Created in 2008 following the Goma peace agreement to confront a perceived threat against the Hunde community at the hands of CNDP rebels.	FARDC deserter “Gen.” Janvier Buingo Karayiri.	Approximately 1,500 men, mostly Hunde. Recruitment increased in response to the Spring 2012 M23 rebellion.	FARDC elements, FDC, FDLR/FOCA , FODP, MAC, MPA, Nyatura, and RUC.	Congolese Tutsi refugee community at large, ex-CNDP now in FARDC, FDC, M23, and Sheka/ND C.	APCLS claims to protect the Hunde community against alleged land grabs by ex-CNDP officers.	Heavy clashes with FARDC units led by ex-CNDP officer Mudahunga in February and March 2013 in Kitchanga, Masisi, North Kivu. However, APCLS has also acted as proxy for other FARDC elements against M23 advance into Masisi. APCLS is reportedly involved in tantalum mining from Kivuye mines in Masisi.	Western Masisi territory
3	COGAI Coalition des Groupes Armés de l’Ituri	Established in May 2012, COGAI is an umbrella organization to unite Ituri militias. The group was recently renamed MRPC.	“Brig. Gen.” Justin Banaloki aka Cobra Matata, Col. Eneko, Col. Hitler, Col. Semire, and Col. Kabu.	About 800 men.	FARDC elements and M23.	FARDC elements	Integration into FARDC at current self-appointed ranks, remain in Ituri, liberation + amnesty of FRPI prisoners.	COGAI has failed to gain the support of the majority of the Hema community.	Orientale Province, Ituri District

4	FDC Forces de Défense Congolaise	<p>From 2010-2012, the Congolese army relied on local guides and porters during its military operations against FDLR rebels. Then military officer Bosco Ntaganda was their main contact person inside the army.</p> <p>When Ntaganda mutinied from the army in April 2012, a faction of the guides and porters fell out with him and created the MAC. The FDC is the group that remained loyal to Ntaganda.</p>	Luanda Butu, who was a captain with the CNDP rebel group.	150-300 men, mostly Nyanga, Hunde and a few Tembo.	FARDC elements, M23, Raïa Mutomboki elements, and Sheka/NDC.	APCLS, FARDC elements, FDLR/FOC A, and MAC.	No official objectives.	Partnered with the Congolese army to confront FDLR rebels.	Southeastern Walikale territory
5	FDIPC Forces des Défense des Intérêts du Peuple Congolais	Formed in April 2013, FDIPC is a loosely structured self-defense group of Hutu youth in Rutshuru.	Spokesman Jackson Baharunye	About 250 members mainly from Rutshuru and Kiwanja Hutu youth.	FARDC elements	M23	Expelling M23 out of Rutshuru territory.	Ambushes against M23 convoys since May 2013.	Central Rutshuru territory

6	FDLR /Mandevu	The group split from FDLR/FOCA in 2010.	"Col." Mandevu	40-50 men, Hutu.	Reportedly integrated into M23.	FARDC elements	No official objectives.	Protected and helped M23's former leader Bosco Ntaganda cross the Virunga National Park in May 2012.	Southeastern Rutshuru territory
7	FDLR/ FOCA Forces Démocratiques pour la Libération du Rwanda/ Forces Combattantes Abacunguzi	Hutu militia; some of its leaders participated in the genocide in Rwanda in 1994.	Maj. Gen. Sylvestre Mudacumura, Col. Omega and Col. Serge.	Disagreements persist, with estimates ranging from 1,500 – 5,000 men. The 2013 leaked interim report of the UN Group of Experts speaks of 1,500 men.	APCLS, FARDC elements, FDN, FODP, M26, MAC, MPA, Nyatura, and RUC. Non-Aggression Acts with FDLR/RUD, FDLR/SOKI, and MAC.	FARDC elements, FDC, M23, Raïa Mutomboki, Rwandan military, and Sheka/ND C.	Return to Rwanda and greater political presentation in Rwanda. Disagreements persist as to whether FDLR/FOCA is still trying to overthrow the Rwandan government.	Horrendous human rights violations and involvement in illicit exploitation of natural resources. The 2013 UN Group of Experts interim report says "FDLR suffers from internal divisions and a weak hierarchy that lacks the capability to command and control the organization's entire operations."	Western Rutshuru territory

8	FDLR/RUD Forces Démocratiques pour la Libération du Rwanda/Rassemblement Uni pour la Démocratie	The group split up from FDLR/FOCA in 2005 over leadership disputes.	Brigadier Gen. Jean Damascène Ntibabagije aka Musare	400-600, mostly Hutu with a few Tutsi.	ADF/NALU . Non-aggression pacts with FDLR/FOCA + FDLR/SOKI, UPCP/FPC. Tolerating M23.	No specific enemy.	Political space in Rwanda.	Notable for involvement in minerals, timber and coal trade, illegal taxation, and poaching. More moderate than FDLR/FOCA.	South Lubero territory with extended positions in north-eastern Rutshuru territory
9	FDLR/SOKI	The group split from FDLR/FOCA in 2006 to reportedly gain greater autonomy.	Col. Soki (Killed by M23 in July 2013)	60-100 men, mostly Hutu.	Non-aggression pact with FDLR/FOCA + FDLR/RUD.	M23	No official objectives.	Notable for banditry in northern Rutshuru territory.	Northern Rutshuru territory
10	FDN Forces de Défense Nationale	Former members of the national army that defected in 2010, lamenting about perceived marginalization.	Col. Akilimali Luendo alias Akilo, and Col. Jeremie.	160 men, mostly Nyanga and a few Tembo.	FDLR/FOCA	No specific enemy.	No official objectives.	Group is gradually declining as some leaders have turned themselves over to the army.	Eastern Walikale territory

11	FODP Forces Organisées pour la Défense du Peuple	FODP is a faction of the Nyatura rebel group created in 2012 to counter M23.	Col. Freddy Muchoma. Lushuri under Col. Safari Kainamua. Nyanamo under Maj. Tegamaso Kamanzi. Matovu under Col. Kabulembo.	200 men, typically Hutu.	APCLS, FARDC elements, FDLR/FOC A, M26, MAC, and MPA.	M23, ex-CNDP	The group claims to protect Hutu interests against ex-CNDP officers and M23.	A frequent proxy of elements of the Congolese army.	Eastern Masisi territory
12	FPD Mai-Mai Shetani aka Forces Populaires pour la Démocratie	Created in 2008 in Rutshuru territory.	Col. Shetani Muhima	80-100 men, mostly Nande from Rutshuru territory.	FARDC elements	M23	No official objectives.	Notable for kidnapping and killing Hutu elites in north-eastern Rutshuru territory.	Nnortheastern Rutshuru territory
13	Kahasha Group	Leader Kahasha defected in early 2012 from the army, grieving over perceived favoritism of Tutsi officers.	Ex-FARDC Col. Albert Kahasha aka Foka Mike.	±350 fighters, mainly recruits from Nande in Beni, Shi from his tribe in South Kivu and a few FARDC elements.	M23	FARDC elements	Kahasha reportedly tried to extend M23's clout in South Kivu.	Notable for having facilitated defection of ex-CNDP officers to join M23. Kahasha reportedly chairs the Raïa Mukombozi coalition.	Walungu territory in South Kivu Province

14	LDF Local Defense Forces Busumba	Erasto Ntibaturama, an influential Hutu figure in northern Masisi, established the group in 2005 to have a group of personal bodyguards.	Erasto Ntibaturama	Over 50 men, mostly Hutu	M23	FARDC elements	No official objective. Erasto reportedly helps ex-CNDP combatants grab land and expand M23's influence to Masisi.	According to the 2012 UN Group of Experts report, Erasto Ntibaturama, sent his own son to support M23. The Rwandan army allegedly provided Ntibaturama a residence in Rwanda in turn for his support to M23.	Northeastern Masisi territory
15	LRA Lord's Resistance Army	Launched in Northern Uganda in 1987 to advance the rights of the marginalized Acholi tribe. The group entered DRC in 2005. In 2006, the Ugandan army forced the group out of Uganda. It has since been operating in the Central African Republic, South Sudan and Northern DRC.	Joseph Kony	± 300 men.	Unknown.	Uganda's army.	Stated goal is to topple the Ugandan government.	Notorious for widespread human rights violations. Invisible Children's Kony 2012 campaign.	In DRC: Northern Oriental Province

16	M23 Mouvement du 23 mars 2009	Pursuant to a 2009 peace agreement with the Government, CNDP rebels integrated into the army. Three years later, in April 2012, some of the rebels mutinied in the face of Kinshasa's perceived unwillingness to implement the 2009 agreement.	"Brid. Gen." Sultani Makenga	Approximately 1,500 men mostly Tutsi, Hutu and a few Shi, Rega, Hunde and Nande.	COGAI, FDC, FDLR/ Mandevu, FDLR/RUD, FPLC, FRPI, Kahasha Group, LDF Nyatura/ Noheri, Raïa Mutomboki elements, Sheka/NDC, Maï-Maï Simba, UPCP/FPC, and URDC.	APCLS, FARDC elements, FDIPC, FDLR/FOC A, FDLR/SOK I, FODP, FPD, MAC, MPA, Nyatura, and RUC.	Officially, M23 wants better governance, security, democratization and development of the country. Lately, they publicly demanded amnesty, military as well as political reintegration.	M23 occupied the provincial capital of Goma in November 2012.	Southern Rutshuru territory
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17	<p>MAC</p> <p>Mouvement d'Action pour le Changement</p>	<p>From 2010-2012, the Congolese army relied on local guides and porters during its military operations against FDLR rebels. Then military officer Bosco Ntaganda was their main contact person inside the army.</p> <p>When Ntaganda mutinied from the army in April 2012, a faction of the guides and porters fell out with him and created the MAC. The faction that remained loyal to Ntaganda is known as FDC.</p>	<p>Lt. Col. Bwira, a former FARDC commander from the Hunde community.</p>	<p>80-300 men, mostly Hunde and Nyanga.</p>	<p>APCLS, FARDC elements, FDLR/FOCA, FODP, MPA, Nyatura, and RUC.</p>	<p>FARDC elements, FDC, and M23.</p>	<p>Countering the advance of M23 into Masisi territory.</p>	<p>In 2012, MAC started to collaborate with its former enemy FDLR/FOCA.</p>	<p>Northwestern Masisi territory</p>
18	<p>Mai-Mai Luc</p>	<p>In 2012, a faction led by Paul Sadala broke away from the Mai-Mai Lumumba rebel group in Orientale Province and created Mai-Mai Luc. Reasons provided include the faction's disapproval of Lumumba's human rights record.</p>	<p>"Col." Jean-Luc Yabili</p>	<p>100-150 men, mostly Nande, including many FARDC deserters.</p>	<p>FARDC elements</p>	<p>No specific enemies.</p>	<p>No official objective. Group is notable for controlling mining sites including Angumu and Elonga.</p>	<p>In summer 2012, Mai-Mai Luc elements arrested leader Paul Sadala threatening to turn him over to the army if they are not paid a ransom of \$10,000.</p>	<p>Bafwasende territory in Orientale Province.</p>

19	Mai-Mai Morgan	A native of the Bombo community, Sadala has been poaching elephants since at least 2005.	Paul Sadala aka Morgan	± 250 men--Nande, Ndaka, Bakumu, Bapiri, and FARDC deserters.	FARDC elements & deserters, Mai-Mai Simba, and URDC.	FARDC elements	No official objectives.	The 2013 UN Group of Experts interim report argues that in 2012 Sadala “has increasingly sustained his group by stealing and selling gold, as well as by pillaging the property of local populations.”	Mambasa + Bafwasende districts in Orientale Province.
20	Mai-Mai Simba	Mai-Mai Simba also known as “Armée Populaire de Libération Nationale Congolaise-Lumumba,” or APLNC/Lumumba, is the oldest Congolese armed group, with its origins dating back to the Mulele secessionist movement from 1964.	“Gen.” Mando Mazero and “Gen.” Lucien Simba. Political leader Ubandako Petro William.	Approximately 150-200 men, mostly Rega, Tetela, Mbuba and Kumu communities and ex-Mulelists.	FARDC elements, Mai-Mai Morgan, Raia Mutomboki , and Sheka/NDC elements.	No specific enemies.	Remodeling Congo according to Patrice Lubumba’s political views of unification.	Notable for its history and mining activities.	Orientale province and Maniema provinces: Maiko Park. Kasese, and Epulu. North Kivu province, Walikale territory: Osokari-Ndjingala.
21	MPA Mouvement Populaire d’Autodéfense	Defected from the Congolese army in 2011 over perceived marginalization by ex-CNDP officers, the group means to protect the Hutu community.	Col. Ndagijimana Basabose	500 men, typically Hutu.	APCLS, FARDC elements, FDLR/FOCA, FODP, M26, MAC Nyatura, , and RUC.	M23, ex-CNDP	The group claims to protect Hutu interests against ex-CNDP officers and M23.	A frequent proxy of elements of the Congolese army.	Northern Rutshuru territory

22	NDC, Mai-Mai Sheka aka Nduma Defense of Congo	Long-time minerals business man Sheka formed the group in 2009.	Ntabo Ntaberi Sheka	150-180 men-- army deserters and young people, mostly Nyanga.	FDC, M23, Mai-Mai Simba, Raia Mutomboki elements.	APCLS, FARDC elements and allies, and FDLR/FOCA A.	Protecting their communities against FDLR/FOCA rebels.	Alleged mass rape of an estimated 387 women and girls in Walikale, North Kivu in 2010. The alleged killing of Army Col. Chuma Balumisa and Col. Kamatimba Pilipili in Spring 2012. Notorious for illicit mining.	Eastern Walikale territory
23	Nyatura	Combatants of the PARECO rebel group integrated in 2009 into the national army. In 2010 and 2011, they deserted from the army in the face of perceived marginalization by another rebel group that integrated into the army, namely the CNDP. Upon desertion from the army, they created Nyatura.	Bigembe, Col. Kapopi, Col. Dusabe aka Delta, Col. Magara, Col. Kasongo, Lt. Col. Ndume Lt. Col. Yusto, and Col. Jean Marie.	550-700 men, mostly Hutu. Nyatura has many factions, including Nyatura Kipema, Nyatura Ngwiti, M26, etc.	APCLS, FARDC elements, FDLR/FOCA, M26, MAC, and MPA.	Ex-CNDP, M23, and Raia Mutomboki factions.	The group claims to protect Hutu interests against ex-CNDP officers and M23.	Commander of the Congolese army, Gen. Gabriel Amisi, reportedly supported Nyatura in fighting the Raia Mutomboki rebel group in Masisi in Fall 2012. Amisi is currently suspended from the army.	North Kivu province, Masisi territory. South Kivu province, Kalehe territory.
24	Nyatura/ Noheri	Splintered from Nyatura in late Spring 2013.	"Col." Noheri	About 150, mostly Hutu.	M23	FARDC elements	No official objective.	Clashes between Nyatura Noheri & rival groups in May 2013 resulted in looting, and human rights violations.	Northern Masisi territory.

25	Raia Mutomboki	<p>Pastor Jean Musumbu and Congolese army defector Devos established the group in 2005 in Shabunda/South Kivu in response to massacres by the FDLR/FOCA and the failure of the national authorities to protect their communities. The group largely disappeared between 2007 and 2011 but re-emerged in the face of the M23 crisis in 2012.</p>	<p>Southern Shabunda: Jean Musumbu.</p> <p>Northern Shabunda, Bunyakiri and Southern Walikale: Juriste Kikuni.</p> <p>Northeastern Shabunda: "Gen." Sisawa Kindo, Daniel Meshe, et al.</p> <p>Southeastern Walikale and Southern Masisi: "Col." Deplhin Mbaenda.</p> <p>(as of April 2013)</p>	<p>In North Kivu, members are mainly from Tembo, Rega, Kano and Nyanga.</p> <p>In South Kivu, members are mainly from Rega.</p>	<p>Some factions respectively had and/or have interactions with FDC, M23, Mai-Mai Simba, and NDC.</p>	<p>Congolese Hutu, FARDC elements, FDLR/FOCA, and Nyatura.</p>	<p>Expel the FDLR and protect own communities.</p>	<p>Known for its belief in magical powers. Emphasis on protection of the members' communities. The UN accused one faction of having committed "viciously incomprehensible" massacres against Rwandaphones in Fall 2009. Enjoys large public support in certain areas. Loose organizational structures and hierarchy.</p> <p>Jean Musumbu reportedly agreed in late July 2013 to integrate into the army.</p>	<p>North & South Kivu and Maniema provinces</p>
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26	RUC Rassemblement pour l'Unité du Congo	Defected from the Congolese army in 2011 over perceived marginalization by ex-CNDP officers.	Col. Bapfakururi mi	500 men, mostly Hutu and a few Nande.	APCLS, FARDC elements, FDLR/FOCA, M26, MAC, and MPA.	M23, ex-CNDP	The group claims to protect Hutu interests against ex-CNDP officers and M23.	A frequent proxy of elements of the Congolese army.	Western Rutshuru territory
27	UPCP/ FPC Union des Patriotes Congolais pour la Paix	Established in 2012, UPCP is a coalition of Mai-Mai groups and FARDC defectors.	"Gen." Kakule Vasaka Sikulikyolo Lafontaine.	500-600 men, mostly Nande, and a few Bashi, Rega and Tembo.	ADF/NALU, , FDLR/RUD, FEOLC, M23, and URDC.	FARDC elements	Form a broad coalition of armed groups to topple the Congolese government.	The group has helped ex-CNDP officers to defect from the national army. Notorious for mining gold in Southern Lubero along with FDLR/RUD.	Southern Lubero territory
28	URDC Mai-Mai Hilaire aka Union pour la Réhabilitation de la Démocratie du Congo	In 2012, Maj. Hilaire defected from the army, complaining about bad working conditions.	Ex-FARDC Maj. Hilaire Kakule Kombi, "Col." Werrason, "Col." Eric Kenzo, and "Col." Jacques Nyolo.	280 men, mostly from Nande youth and FARDC deserters.	ADF/NALU, M23, Paul "Morgan" Sadala, and UPCP/FPC.	FARDC elements.	Topple the Congolese government.	Attack on the town of Beni in May 2013. The 2013 UN Group of Experts interim report documents that "URDC and other militias primarily finance themselves by exploiting natural resources, especially gold and ivory [...]."	Northern Beni territory