

GREAT **ECHOES** LAKES

● Monthly Publication of the European Network for Central Africa (EURAC) ●

● N° 21 – June 2006 ●

www.eurac-network.org

▶ EDITORIAL

A Fundamental Objective

To give back to each Congolese man and woman his or her confiscated vote, here is the fundamental objective of the coming elections. No more, no less. It is by contributing to this objective that all relevant actors in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), whether they are Congolese or foreigners, can draw some legitimacy.

This intuition is in fact at the heart of the work of the numerous Congolese civil society organisations, including religious organisations. These organisations have worked for a long time in very difficult conditions in order to inform the Congolese men and women of their rights and obligations as citizens and voters. These same organisations are now preparing to hold an independent and rigorous observation of the scrutiny off 30 July across the entire country. Their goal is to warn and, if necessary, denounce any electoral fraud or negligence, whether it will be on the part of political parties or the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC). It is at the request of these organisations that numerous European member organisations of Eurac will send observers.

Do the players of the Congolese political game also have at heart the preservation of this fundamental objective ? Or are they ready to do anything to gain power - even to manipulate or silence the voice of the people? The condemnation by the "High Authority of the Media" of the full of hatred and irresponsible remarks made by presidential candidates has highlighted that the contestants should still learn the language of democracy. As for those who refused to enter the competition, they are multiplying the obstacles to avoid to give back its voice to the people. In light of this deficiency of political elites, it is toward the moral elite that the Congolese should turn. It is up to them to elevate the political debate and recenter it on the questions that really count : how to manage the huge natural resources of the country so that, finally, they can benefit the Congolese ? How to take on the past in truth and justice without compromising the future ? It's also up to them to contribute to a quieter climate where the role of the electoral Commission is not constantly at stake.

The European Union and its member states are currently assuming their role by contributing to the establishment of the security and material conditions so that the Congolese might be able to vote. Would they be able, however, to reassure the numerous Congolese who doubt the good intentions of the international presence ? A strong signal in this direction would be to bring the light on the mining conventions signed by the transitional government with European companies.

Marc-Olivier Herman,
Member of the Political Section of Broederlijk Delen
and of the Board of EURAC

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N.B. : Texts and information sources selected do not necessarily represent the position of members of the Network.

Summary of Events May

► Great Lakes

► The States of the region want to normalise their relationships

Rwanda-DRC: According to an article from Syfia Great Lakes, the Rwandan president Paul Kagame declared during a press conference on 8 May that “*the RDC will no longer support the militia and other negative forces destabilising the region*”. On 10 May, Charles Murigande, the Rwandan minister of foreign affairs declared that “*Rwanda is ready to reopen its embassy in Kinshasa*” after the elections”. These declarations reassure both the Congolese who work in Rwanda as well as the Rwandans who work in the DRC. (The Syfia Great Lakes article may be requested at infosud@infosud.be). In the May 20th edition, the AFP reported that relations between Rwanda and the DRC, 2 neighbouring countries who were either hostile or at war towards each other for the last ten years, have recently improved their relations despite a persistent distrust. According to the Congolese Minister of foreign affairs, Raymond Ramazani Baya, before the July 2006 elections, “*the most important factor is that we should be able to obtain not only neutrality from Rwanda, but also its active cooperation in thwarting all attempts of destabilisation of the electoral process in DRC.*” The same Minister, who spoke of “*détente*” rather than “*warming*” relations between the two countries, also indicated that Kigali and Kinshasa were henceforth “*ready*” to discuss the economic community of the African Great Lakes countries and to develop regional cooperation. But he recognised that difficulties remain on “*certain points*” between the two countries. Kinshasa still hasn’t given its approval to the Rwandan ambassador in DRC, Antoine Munyakazi, whose name was submitted in 2004. Rwanda has not deferred to the jurisdiction of the international court of justice in the Hague on “*massive, flagrant and serious human rights violations*” committed in the DRC and it refuses to hand over Jules Mutebusi, a Congolese from Rwanda, dissident colonel from the DRC army, and Rwandan refugee since 2004. Kigali accuses the DRC of harbouring several suspects among the most sought after in the ongoing pursuit against the perpetrators of genocide.

Rwanda-Uganda: Relations between Rwanda and Uganda are similarly heating back up. According to the recently released (19 May) Panapress citing the English language daily ‘New Times’ in Kigali, the Ugandan minister of internal affairs, Mr. Ruhakana Rugunda, Kampala admitted having issued false passports to leaders of the rebel Rwandan Hutu movement, the FDLR. The two countries are looking into how to resolve this dispute with a “*diplomatic, brotherly voice*” and Uganda will never permit Rwandan dissidents to enjoy the rights of asylum having access to papers that would facilitate their movement. On the other side, the 12 May Pana agency reports, that the mayors of Kampala and Kigali are considering giving a new impetus to the cooperation between

the two capitals. The mayor of Kampala has in this way invited his Kigali counterpart to participate in his swearing in ceremony, 15 May. The mayor of Kampala has equally assured that there will no longer be any “*harassment towards Rwandan nationals as there have been in the past*”.

Rwanda-Burundi: Relations will equally improve between Burundi and Rwanda. According to the 10 May IRIN, Burundi and Rwandan authorities agreed to settle by the month of June differences of opinion regarding land property, which put the village communities living along the border of the two countries in opposition. According to the terms of a two-day reunion in Bujumbura, the commission decided to meet again in Kigali, before the end of June to sign an agreement concerning the demarcation of the border. Experts from the two countries will use maps to resolve this disagreement between the two communities living along the border, particularly in Ngozi and Kirundo, in the provinces in northern Burundi, and in Muyinga in the northeast. The Bujumbura meeting was the sixth session of the Rwanda-Burundi joint commission charged to regulate this conflict. To recall, the origin of this conflict was a diversion of the flow of a river, which formed the border between Burundi and Rwanda.

► Support for the smallest soldiers

For decades, groups from the rebel forces snatch children from their families, villages, schools, or refugee camps in the Central African Republic, DRC, Angola, Burundi, and Uganda during raids which, what’s more, often made them orphans. Street children, already vulnerable and with no protection are easy prey. Children have learned how to become soldiers, how to handle a weapon and how to kill. Some children have been trained to learn how to spy, others are used as porters, cooks or sex slaves. In order to help these children, the World Bank has set up [a team](#) in charge of providing support for special projects of the multi-country Program for demobilisation and reintegration (MDRP), targeting children soldiers in DRC, in order to reintegrate them into civilian life. There are an estimated 400,000 child soldiers in the Great Lakes region. According to team member De Burca, in DRC, protection groups for children estimate the number of ex-soldier children as high as 30,000. Approximately 18,000 among them receive support by means of special projects. The Bank also participates in formulating measures to take action and in debates concerning programs focused on children in general and it subscribes to Principles of the Cape, which defines the concept of child soldier.

► RDC

► The electoral process

In a [communiqué](#) published the 26 May, the CIAT «*deplores recent manoeuvres of intimidation of some armed branches of security services vis-à-vis several electoral candidates for the presidential elections and some political personalities linked to the demonstrations of 24 May*». The CIAT denounced as well “*the political exploitation created by the so-called coup d’Etat attempt*“, after the May 23rd arrest of 32 foreigners in Kinshasa (Americans, South-Africans and Nigerians) presented by authorities as “*mercenaries*” whose objective was to “*overthrow the existing institutions and to upset the current electoral process*”.

Titled “*Between insults and defamation, the DRC electoral campaign is off to a rough start*,” the AFP of 19 May affirms that the political players treat each other like “*thieves*” or “*foreigners*” and denounce conspiracies and manipulation. The High authority of media (HAM) has on its part denounced a pre-campaign of hatred and suspended the political shows of three private television stations for “*unethical disrespect*.” According to them, “*via intervening media, the principal political players, in particular, those who aspire to the supreme office, accuse, insult, and demonise each other without any sense of ethic or social responsibility, through their lieutenants, acting as spokespersons on different television stations*”. HAM primarily accused the president and his four vice-presidents of being at the root of the “*defamations*” and “*blunders*” which resulted in “*compromising the entire electoral process*.” But HAM is violently called into question for a “*drift into totalitarianism*” by 13 presidential candidates. Alongside deterioration of the political climate, aggressions and threats against journalists have increased and are driving the UN to require to the Congolese authorities the guarantees for media protection during the election. Finally in a memorandum, eleven presidential candidates called for the resignation of the president of the IEC, Fr Apollinaire Malu Malu. The UDPS set the tone in placing doubt on the credibility of the IEC. Since then, not one day goes by without laying into the IEC tooth and nail, and their president in particular.

Faced with the danger of a blunder, the Special Representative of the E.U. for the African Great Lakes region, Aldo Ajello, has launched an appeal to the UN, the EU, the AU, the ECCAS (Economic Community of the Central African States), and the neighbouring countries of the DRC urging them to get involved so that the electoral process can get underway “*in a transparent manner and without violence*.” Pierre-André Wiltzer, high representative for the security and prevention of conflicts at the EU warned, “*The EU will immediately deal with any blunders*” and “*will not accept the slightest block*.”

As for the church, the president of the national Episcopal Conference of Congo, CENCO, His Grace Monsengwo, [criticizes](#) the IEC of having unilaterally settled on the final electoral timetable beyond 30 June. In his May 2006 article “[Movement for transition](#)”, the Catholic Church denounces the deployment of military divisions to spread distress in the population and notes that “*disastrous strategies are employed to exacerbate ethnic and regionalistic resentment*.”

Currently, preparations are well under way. On 9 May, 215 tonnes of electoral kits arrived in Kinshasa, including polling booths, ballot boxes, torches, indelible ink, results sheets for the transcription of the findings, tamper proof envelopes, voter registration forms, etc. This first shipment from South Africa makes up an order of 2,500 tons of electoral kits paid for by the IEC. 38 tons of electoral kits have also been received by MONUC in Kisangani and will be distributed to the offices representing the IEC in the Eastern provinces of the country and the Equatorial province as well. In a press conference in New York, 18 May, Ross Mountain, deputy special representative to the general Secretary in DRC, presented the first global analysis of the cost of the elections to be estimated at 430 million dollars. The EU is actively preparing the deployment of 2,500 [EUFOR-DRC](#) troops, including 850 French, 800 German, and 130 Polish soldiers. Germany will undertake command from its headquarters near Potsdam and France will take the operational command in Kinshasa. Roughly 500 to 600 soldiers will be deployed to Kinshasa and 1,100 to Gabon. The rest will be pre-positioned in Europe. During a meeting of European Defence ministers, many EU countries offered to contribute to this force and to fill in certain gaps, notably aerial means. Belgium will provide tents to shelter the contingents in the capital (500 people) and airplanes without pilots. Greece offered a transport airplane C 130, and also a medical team, as did Portugal who offered a similar plane and special forces. Spain intends to supply more than 100 troops.

► Humanitarian situation

During this time, the humanitarian situation is still catastrophic with 1,200 people dying every day. According to the last OCHA [report](#), the month of April 2006 was dominated by insecurity caused by various clashes between armed groups, making accessibility more difficult and even impossible in certain areas, and causing massive displacements of thousands of people. None of the eastern provinces were spared, causing dramatic humanitarian consequences such as epidemics of all kinds, sexual violence and malnutrition everywhere. In Katanga, insecurity continues to prevent 165,000 displaced people from returning home.

► Burundi

► Various reports on human rights violations

The [Iteka](#) league, the governmental observatory of action ([OAG](#)) and [Amnesty International](#) (AI) have each published reports alleging serious human rights violations in Burundi in 2005 and 2006, involving arrests, arbitrary imprisonments, rapes and extra-judicial executions. “In most overcrowded prisons, children were subjected to conditions of deplorable detention. Some among them reported sexual violence; many suffered from malnutrition and no longer had contact with their families.” The most recent violation, which has been highly covered by the media, relates to the arrest and imprisonment since 15 May of Terence Nahimana, president and legal representative of CIVIC (Circle Initiatives for a Common Vision). In a [letter](#) addressed to the president of the Republic, 5 May, followed by a press conference, he expressed the questions and fears of the Burundi people, faced with the government’s unwillingness to start negotiations with Palipehutu-FNL, the last rebel movement still at war. In this letter, Terence Nahimana wonders notably if, “*the Government might have a hidden agenda with Rwanda and Uganda, the later possibly planning to form a coalition for the return to the East of the DRC in passing by Burundi. This plan will fall by the wayside once PALIPEHUTU–FNL is no longer a pretext for the Burundi government.*”

This matter has raised protests among national and international opinions, including Human Rights Watch. The Government finally agreed to negotiate with the FNL, as of 29 May, in Tanzania, thanks to the mediation of South Africa.

► Future Government- ONUB collaboration

According to a [press communiqué](#) from the ONUB, 24 May, closing the visit of the delegation guided by Monsieur Gilbert Fossoun Houngho, under-secretary General of the PNUD and Director of its Regional Office for Africa, the Burundi authorities and their counterparts from the UN co-signed a document formalising resolutions from consultations that they had over four days. The UN has committed itself to help the Burundi government in five essential areas: (i) Peace and Democratic Governance; (ii) the Pursuit of Reform in the Sector of Security and Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR), as well as that of Disarmament of the Civilian Population; (iii) Human Rights and the Pursuit of Reform in the Judiciary Sector and Penitentiary, and the Implementation of Mechanisms of Transitional Justice; (iv) Information and Communication; and (v) Socio-economic Reconstruction and Development.

► Rwanda

► The Gacaca courts contested

According to an article from Syfia Great Lakes (13/05/06), “*Today, many Rwandans request the Gacaca system to be corrected, as it hardly satisfies anyone. The National Commission of Unity and Reconciliation shares the same concern. In its 2005 report, the Commission states that throughout the process, there were abusive arrests, settling of scores tainted with jealousy, power struggle between different groups.*” For its part the Hirondelle Foundation agency estimates that a document issued by the Vatican’s Secretary of State to the German Embassy, considers that the gacaca structure, “*is not serving the purposes for which it was created*” and that in the process, “*the presumption of innocence does not exist.*” (The article may be requested at infosud@infosud.be)

► Questions on land reform

According to a document from the organisation Swiss Peace entitled “[A thousand Hills for 9 Million People Land reform in Rwanda: restoration of Feudal Order or Genuine Transformation?](#)”. Rwanda, more than eleven years after the genocide, is far from being united and many factors threaten the fragile social balance. The question on land reform is one of them. The increasing shortage of land, due to the deterioration of soil, the demographic pressure, an unequal distribution of land, as well as a lack of revenue-producing alternatives to agriculture, promises a dark future for the national economy. A broad land reform and a new land property policy are being considered in order to remedy this preoccupying situation. The primary focus of this reform is on privatisation and commercialisation of land property. However, persistent discrimination in the distribution of land, rising concentration of large farms in the hands of political leaders, as well as a tendency towards historical revisionism raises doubts when considering the real intentions of the government. The documents do not offer sufficient guarantees with regard to the needs and interests of large sections of the rural population. Representatives from local NGOs fear a more pronounced marginalisation from groups already discriminated against and/or the establishment of a system similar to the feudal structures from the pre-colonial period.

According to the Panapress news agency (Paris, 15/05/06) the National Institute of Statistics in Rwanda (INSR), proceeded, as of 14 May, to launch an official statistical survey to better target the economic development policies and the poverty level from now to the year 2010. It is estimated that 60.29 % of the population live below the poverty level with annual revenue of roughly 110 US dollars. Existing surveys show that precisely 41.6 % of the population suffer from an insufficient diet, while 65.7% are affected by malnutrition.

ADVOCACY ISSUES

► Activities of the secretariat

Part of the month of May was devoted to the preparation of notably logistical support for the seminar and assembly. During these meetings, our members have generated numerous contacts both formal and informal, which are highly promising for the life of the network. The journey to Berlin gave us, together with ÖNZ, the opportunity to present our Benchmarking document to the German Minister of Foreign Affairs and to discuss EUFor's deployment. Back in Brussels, this document was also presented to the "Europe" unit of the General Direction of Belgian Cooperation. The 22nd, at the invitation of Cotonou Working Group of Concord, we were the first to hear the presentation of the new European Commission's initiative regarding Governance and its subsequent public consultation that will be initiated. This consultation process could end up being the backbone of European activities in its relations with the ACP countries in the coming years and consequently in the 10th EDF. The last week of the month, meetings succeeded to each other. We had the opportunity to attend the presentation of a [report](#) by International Alert on the actions of the EU in peace building in the Great Lakes region; a debate within the AG of CONCORD; a debriefing of the recent trip of journalist, Colette Braeckman (of *Le Soir*, daily Belgian newspaper) in Kinshasa; a meeting on the MDRP at the World Bank; and to participate to a round table at the Peace Initiatives Exhibition in Paris.

► News from the General Assembly

The EurAC Spring General Assembly (GA) is the meeting that pronounces itself on the reports of activities of the secretary and of the board of management and which examines (and approves) the budget and the financial balance sheets from the year's expenses. It is firstly an opportunity for members to meet, to share information, and news from their partnerships, to combine their analyses, and to reflect on common advocacy strategies for the Great Lakes region. Three workshops allowed us to refine the priorities of advocacy for the months to come on the following subjects : elections in the DRC, benchmarking, and rural development in Rwanda as well as in Burundi. The assembly asked the secretariat to prioritise the preparation of a memorandum which will enable us to update every six months our priorities for advocacy, in line with the European Presidencies. Review of the content of the network's position paper remains important but is more of a long-term nature. The board of directors received a mandate to regulate the pending question of the networks institutional status. The accounts and the balance sheet have been approved unanimously. The assembly also approved the proposal of modifying the Statutes relating to the constitution of a board of management. Turn out and satisfaction rates after these two days of meetings were particularly encouraging for the team.

► Echoes from the May 15 seminar

We have organised together with ÖNZ (the German ecumenical network of Central Africa) a seminar dedicated to the possible influence of the 2007 German Presidency. It is impossible to reproduce here all the content of the rich exchanges and contributions. The panel, led by Jo Jung of *Bread for the World*, was addressing about 50 participants, half of which were from network organisations. Niels Breyer, chief of the Central Africa Cooperation Department of the German Ministry, presented what should be the main items of the German Presidency, even though the agenda is far from being stopped; taking into consideration current processes such as the election in DRC. Nicolas Begar (European Peace Liaison Office) has questioned both European organisations and German officials on the opportunities and challenges of the rotating presidency. Representatives of the Congolese civil society (Father Minani, of *Jeremia's Group*, and Floribert Chebeya, of *la Voix des Sans Voix* and *RENADHOC*) described the expectations from the civil society for this Presidency and the period to come, with particular focus on the elections. The last contributor, Dominic Johnson, gave his opinion on the priority issues for the electoral process. An intense debate followed the presentations and showed the sharpness of the analyses of the people attending. The [report](#) is available on our website.

► Welcome to NiZA, our 44th member !

Another important decision made at the network's GA relates to the approval of a new member. NiZA (Netherlands Institute for Southern Africa) became our 44th member after an unanimous vote of attending members. NiZA is a Dutch organisation with strong expertise in Southern Africa and which has widened its field of activities to the DRC for the last several years. NiZA is particularly involved in questions of economic strengthening (and in particular the exploitation of natural resources), NiZA supports a number of partners in the media sector and is currently setting up a support program for human rights and peace building.

► Welcome to our new colleague at the Secretariat !

Diane Sheinberg has joined our team as Policy Officer, she replaces Laura Hucks. Diane is reachable at the following number: +32(0)2.213.04.00 and by e-mail at diane.sheinberg@eurac-network.org

► **Observation of the Elections**

With the Congolese elections scheduled in less than 8 weeks, preparations concerning the set-up of independent civil observation mechanisms are well under way. EurAC's GA has in fact confirmed its willingness to provide support for the Congolese civil society for this crucial event after years of struggle for democracy. The GA allowed everyone to review the quality of information and to share strategic concerns. In some countries preparations are well under way. The list of observers is finalised, air tickets are booked, a training day is scheduled, deployment areas are almost all identified... In other countries, one tends to doubt the occurrence of elections, and one hesitates still, whether, and with what strength, to participate in the European approach. It will be difficult for us to respond to the CDCE request to supply them with 290 observers, but we hope to be able to honour their request for the supervision of the 64 foreseen liaison offices necessary to tally votes, according to the IEC. The secretariat had a meeting, this 29 May, with General Morillon, member of European parliament and head of the EU Election Observation Mission. We have informed him of our initiative and agreed to share information on deployments plans in order to maximise the coverage of polling stations and counting centers. The EU anticipates to field up to 250 observers and should also try to ensure the coordination of the various missions of observation sent by the "French Speaking Communities", the AWEPA, the SADC, and the AU... One of our members has even foreseen to set up a monitoring station specifically for the activities of the media. The hatred climate which already surrounds the campaign, even though it hasn't yet been formally opened, indicates the urgency of this matter. Specific updates will be sent regularly to members and observers directly by the secretariat.

► **Testimonial video of Congolese Human Rights activists**

The European office of International Peace Brigades has just put on-line a video document filmed in May 2006. It shows the testimonies of activists and defenders of human rights, and describe their fears and difficulties at the dawn of the anxiously awaited elections. Watch it at http://www.protectionline.org/article.php?id_article=478

► **Burundi : Call for EIDHR Projects**

The European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights launched a call for proposals for micro-projects for the period 2005-2006 with 2 main components. The first is intended to encourage a human rights culture, while the second is centred more on the promotion of equality, tolerance, and peace. This appeal is directed to Non-State Actors (local NGOs, foundations...) who have their headquarters in Burundi. The subvention will be between 10,000 € minimum and 100,000 € maximum and will cover between 50 and 90 % of the costs of the submitted proposal. Deadline for submission : 21 August. Further details can be obtained from our new colleague : diane.sheinberg@eurac-network.org.

► **4th international edition for the Peace University in Africa**

For its 4th edition, the Peace University in Africa – a Peace project, conceived and initiated by [APTE](#) and its partners – will be held in Bujumbura in Burundi, 20 November to 08 December 2006. According to its organisers, the active and peaceful resolution of conflicts which have ripped apart the Great Lake regions for decades cannot be achieved by a simple conventional political diplomatic resolution, and certainly not by new wars and violence. It must be accomplished by changing attitudes and habits at the heart of the society itself. For this 4th edition, the organisers propose “3 pillars” in “6 modules,” namely: (1) personal transformation with modules “*biography*” and “*the positive potential*”; (2) the original look with modules: “*Public space*” and “*Immersion*”; (3) tools of societal change with modules. “*Conflict management*” and “*Successful communication*”

For more information write to: upa@apte-net.de

► **Broederlijk Delen, 11.11.11 and RAID summoned to court**

Businessman Georges Forrest claimed 300,000 € in interest and damages from non-governmental organisations Broederlijk Delen, 11.11.11 and RAID (Rights and Accountability in Development). This complaint follows a report on good governance and transparency in the Congolese mining sector, submitted last February to the Belgian minister of foreign affairs, Karel De Gucht, by said organisations. They deplore the attitude of Mr. Forrest and reaffirm their mobilisation in favour of equitable management of the immense natural resources in Congo. Next 15 June, the 3 organisations are called to appear in court for the first proceedings in Brussels. Georges Forrest accuses them of having spread erroneous defamatory information. At the source of the litigation, a memorandum of targeted organisations by the charges, which confirms suspicions of unsound management and a lack of transparency in the Congolese mining sector. This memorandum analyses two joint-venture contracts signed between the Congolese state firm *Gécamines* and private partners, including a firm belonging to Forrest's group. [Broederlijk Delen, 11.11.11](#) and RAID deplore the reaction of the Belgian businessman and remind that their commitment to favouring fair trade of Congo's natural resources is based on rigorous investigation. It is not directed against one company in particular and only has the objective of contributing to what the inestimable riches of the country can provide to get the population out of its situation of extreme poverty in which it has fallen. The incriminating memorandum called on Belgium, the Congolese government and other international players to take responsibility in this regard. The three organisations are determined to pursue their policy for the advent of a democratic Congo, capable of placing the exploitation of its natural resources in the service of its development.

Documents on the Great Lakes region

May 2006

This list is a, necessarily partial, selection of the main documents received at EurAC in the past month. The content of the documents are entirely their authors' responsibilities and does not reflect EurAC's opinions or those of its members. All these documents have hypertext links and can therefore be downloaded via the electronic version of this bulletin. They are cross-referenced to our web site or to the web site of the institutions which published them. If you face difficulties in downloading them or if you have access to a paper version of this bulletin only, we shall be glad to send them to you by electronic mail (in that case, address your order to: secretariat@eurac-network.org)

► Regional perspectives

[Europe-Africa Reconciliation Conference](#)

Pieter Boss, Berlin, 01/12/05, 20 p.

[EU Peacebuilding activities in the Great Lakes Region](#), International Alert, London, 25/05/06, 32 p.

[Saving the smallest soldiers](#)

The World Bank Group, New York, 16/05/06, 4 p.

[Rwanda and Uganda in the Humanitarian tragedy in the DR Congo](#)

Timothy B. Reid, Dublin, 01/05/06, 16 p.

[Table Ronde des Universités des Grands Lacs sur l'utilisation des Technologies de l'Informatique](#)

Libérat Ntibashirakandi, Bruxelles, 02/04/06, 4 p.

[3è rencontre nationale de la Société civile sur la paix dans les Grands Lacs](#), Prefed and others Kinshasa, 2/04/06, 8 p.

► European Union

[Council Conclusions on the Democratic Republic of Congo](#)

Council of the European Union, Brussels, 15/05/06, 3 p.

[EUFOR : une force d'appui à la MONUC](#)

Michel Smitall, MONUC, Kinshasa, 27/04/06, 4 p.

[The UN counts on Europe in the DRC](#) MONUC, Kinshasa, 27/05/06, 3 p.

► DRC: UN

[Report of the secretary-General pursuant to paragraphs 10 and 14 of Security Council resolution 1649 \(2005\)](#)

Kofi Annan, New York, 22/05/06, 21 p.

► DRC: Elections

[Journal du Citoyen, N° 34,](#)

Philippe De Boeck, HAM, Kinshasa, 29/05/06, 4 p.

[Coalition Le Congo veut voter : Observation des élections en RDC](#)

Bruxelles, 01/05/06, 8 p.

[Le Congo veut voter : Appel à candidatures](#)

Marc-Olivier Herman, Bruxelles, 24/04/06, 2 p.

[CDCE : l'observation des élections](#)

Rigobert Minani Bihuzo, Kinsahsa, 01/05/06, 11 p.

[CDCE : Guide pratique de l'observation des élections](#)

Kinshasa, 01/05/06, 36 p.

[Ensemble pour la Transition, n° 26,](#)

CENCO, Kinshasa, 01/05/06, 4 p.

[Le processus électoral en danger de boycott dans certaines localités de Masisi](#)

Nestor Bauma Bahete, CDPH Goma, 22/05/06, 2 p.

[Lettre des évêques de Belgique aux évêques de la RDC](#) Malines, 22/05/06, 3 p.

[Interview de Mgr Monsengwo sur les élections](#) Marie France Cros, La Libre Belgique, Bruxelles, 22/05/06, 4 p.

[Commentaires des journaux sur le point de presse de Mgr Monsengwo du 1^{er} mai 2006,](#) Commission Justice et Paix, Kinshasa, 15/05/06, 2 p.

[Lettre du NEPAD à tous les acteurs politiques congolais](#) Anicet Mungala Sazong, Kinshasa, 02/05/06, 3 p.

[L'élite kasaienne entreprend courageusement de relire son histoire](#) Crispin Kabongo Ntalaja & others, Kinshasa, 10/5/06, 20 p.

[Congo's Elections : Making or breaking the peace,](#) ICG, Brussels/Nairobi, 27/04/06, 4 p.

[Interview avec Emmanuel Rugarabura, président de la Société civile du Sud-Kivu](#) Bukavu, 10/05/06, 5 p.

[Femmes debout N° 6,](#) RODHECIC, Kinshasa, 25/03/06, 3 p.

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