

GREAT ECHOES LAKES

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► EDITORIAL Elections in Rwanda: more free and fairer then elsewhere ?

When EurAC decided to work more intensively on the subject of Rwanda, I went there to gauge the socio-political climate in the period leading up to the presidential elections on 9th August 2010. Even though the election campaign will only officially get going in the weeks before leading up to the elections, the FPR seems to be well on its way to ensuring that, not only will it win by a percentage it feels is worthy of its ambitions, but equally that the other parties in the election race will face every possible difficulty in getting easy access to the population. [The different intimidations undergone by different candidats for the presidential elections seem a very worrying sign to me, among others.](#)

In a country where everyone is still wounded (both physically and psychologically), and where the majority of the population has been traumatised, people live in fear and feel like prisoners of a government that has honed its weapons to make sure its control reaches to the core. Fear of being labelled a *génocidaire* or a divisionist is very present and, in my opinion, it threatens to push some of the population into continuing to tow the official government line in their discourse.

In this context, the unconditional support given to the government by sections of the international community for the last fifteen years is very hard to understand. The European Union Member States' lack of unity towards the Rwandan government is striking, but what makes the majority of the population despair is that the international community could say that economic developments (which EurAc also acknowledge to a certain extent) justify a hard and repressive government in a country where memory and history are being rewritten.

Most of the population had really hoped for a change towards a more democratic regime following the decision by Sweden and the Netherlands to "freeze" their budgetary support: they hoped that the consequences of this decision would ease the repression and control. Seeing that quite the opposite is true is rather disappointing. It is for this reason that we are worried by the fact that we see no signs the EU is preparing an observation mission to the next elections. as if these elections are more likely to be free and fair then in Burundi or Congo. EurAc expressed its astonishment and asked, in a release, the EU to deploy an observation mission to Rwanda, especially because we are aware that the final report of the 2008 mission, even if the report was made less explicit than the earlier versions, had a number of elements and recommendations' which justify a serious follow up.

Donatella Rostagno
Policy Officer at EurAc

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

► Great Lakes

► Experts focus on the long-term management of Lake Kivu

About fifty experts from Rwanda, DRC, Europe and America met in Gisenyi (Rwanda), between 13th and 17th January 2010, at a seminar on the long-term [management of Lake Kivu](#). The seminar, organised by the American University of Rochester, in partnership with the Rwandan Ministry for Infrastructure, focused on 3 subjects: managing the lake's volcanism and seismic activity, extracting methane gas and monitoring the ecological balance in the lake. According to the Director General of the Goma Volcano Observatory Centre (OVG), Kacho Karume, participants recommended involving the Rwandan and Congolese governments in this project, which some donors are already poised to finance. On a more technical level, they recommended more detailed studies on the volcanology, seismology and ecosystems of Lake Kivu, which would allow plans to extract methane gas without upsetting the lake's ecological balance to be created. These studies will need to take during 2010. For Kacho Karume, "extraction for the short term means extraction on a small scale". (jn)

► EAC's direction for 2010

In a speech to the Secretariat of Eastern African Community (EAC) Member states, its Secretary General, Juma Mwapachu, laid out the EAC's major priorities for 2010. He insisted that defence will be the cornerstone of political unity within the organisation, followed by the resumption of negotiations with the European Union on the Economic Partnership Agreements (EPA). Other points are preparation for the first EAC summit on food security and climate change. He highlighted that the efforts made the previous year, such joint military exercises by the partner counties' defence forces and the first conference on peace and security, held in Kampala, paved the way for greater cooperation. According to Juma Mwapachu, implementation of the protocol by July 2010 is on track, considering that the heads of the EAC states have promised to ratify the protocol in May this year. He added that the agreement to cooperate on the questions of defence will be transformed into a protocol which will form legal bond between each State. This will be achieved during a special forum held next month in Kampala, Uganda. On the other hand, the offices of the Civil Aviation Safety and Security Supervision Agency, an EAC institution, will be transferred from Arusha to Entebbe, Uganda, in 2010. All these statements were made by the EAC Secretary General during the opening ceremony of their annual assembly. (jn)

► EAC to oversee elections in its member states

On 19th January 2010, as part of its preparations for the [monitoring of elections](#) in its region, the secretariat of the Eastern African Community (EAC) announced that the EAC was developing a protocol on good governance which, once signed, would link all the partner States. This protocol will provide the framework the EAC needs in its efforts to ensure that Community's basic principles such as democracy, state of law, protection of human rights, responsibility, transparency and equality of opportunities are respected. In reference to the situation in Burundi, the secretariat recalled how an electoral support mission, made up of members of electoral committees from four EAC member countries, went to Burundi last October to look into the situation and consider what actions should be taken. According to Beatrice Kiraso, Deputy Secretary General in charge of political federation at the EAC, Burundi "*is of special interest to the other members of the EAC, because it is emerging from a period of conflict and its efforts for peace and stability must be supported*". To achieve its objectives, the EAC proposes sending conventional observational missions to monitor elections. The EAC intends to gather a team of long-term observers for all of the partner states, to ensure harmonisation and standardization of the election process.

It should be noted that Rwanda and Tanzania will hold elections in August and October 2010 respectively, followed by Uganda in 2011, and Kenya in 2012. (jn)

► African Union watching over DRC and Burundi

On 21st January 2010, the African Union (AU) sent an experts' mission to DRC and Burundi for 20 days as part of its assistance to post conflict countries. The mission is made up of high level experts in various domains such as agriculture, natural resources, environment, forestry, sustainable development, governance, army reforms and security. Its objective is to assess what is needed on political, security, humanitarian and financial levels; identify where there is urgent need for assistance and actions to be taken in the short, medium and long term; study the constraints on consolidating the DDR process and on the orderly return of displaced populations to their homes. Following its investigation, the mission will have to formulate appropriate recommendations within a reasonable time frame. This mission resulted from the AU Conference on 8/3/2009. (jn)

► DRC

► Special parliamentary session

This special parliamentary session, convened on 15th January 2010, is set to end on 15th February. Several urgent questions need to be addressed, notably that of the 2010 budget. Both chambers had already voted on this in mid-December, but it was ultimately sent back by the President of the Republic for parliament to review. Joseph Kabila wants the budget to be reviewed by parliament because some commitments undertaken by DRC with the Bretton Wood institutions had not been taken into account.

The Government then made a request for interim credits which was rejected by most of the parliamentary members, both from the majority as well as the opposition. DRC is therefore working without a budget for the time being, since the financial year begins on 1st January and ends on the 31st December.

The special session must also consider the bill on the National Independent Electoral Commission (CENI). The National Assembly and the Senate have to come to an agreement in the same terms so that the President of the Republic can have a combined draft to promulgate.

Several sources, however, have cited the possibility of uniting both chambers in congress, with the aim of a constitutional revision. According to these sources, this scenario would lead to the avoidance of discrepancies between constitutional and regulatory texts on the division of territories, which should split the country into 25 provinces. Up to now, nothing has been done about this question, making the organisation of local, urban and municipal elections impossible. (jsk)

► The situation is still unstable in Equateur province

The violence which shook Sud-Oubangui (a region of Equateur province, northwest Congo) between the end of October and December 2009 caused a serious humanitarian crisis in this already extremely impoverished region. This conflict between local ethnic groups (the Enyele and Munzaya), which began in the Dongo region with a dispute about ponds well stocked with fish, soon escalated to considerable proportions. As well as the dispute over the ponds, the Enyele wanted to express their dissatisfaction with the appointment of non-local representatives to the local administration. The young insurgents, reinforced by Jean-Pierre Bemba's former soldiers, confronted the police and very quickly overwhelmed them. The government in Kinshasa then sent in the national army, with logistical support from Monuc, to end this insurrection, which some sections of the diaspora have tried to label as the beginning of a civil war. According to the authorities in Kinshasa, the death toll of this violence is 297; 187 villagers, 82 insurgents and 28 policemen. The clashes also caused an exodus of about 200,000 refugees to the Central African Republic, Congo-Brazzaville and certain localities in the Equateur Province.

Several humanitarian NGOs arrived to help the refugees and displaced populations, who are still afraid to go back home because of the tensions that still remain. This episode in Dongo illustrates the difficulty faced by the Congolese authorities in assuring State authority throughout the Republic's territories. (jsk)

► Tensions at the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC)

While parliament is discussing the bill on the National Independent Electoral Commission (CENI), which must succeed the Independent Elections Commission (IEC), the IEC itself is marked by profound tensions. Four out of the seven constituent members of this national office signed a document released on 26th January 2010. The signatories accuse the president, abbot Malumalu, of personalising the institution's workings and finances, for which reason they are suspending their participation in all of the office's meetings. This situation should be put in parallel with the non-payment employees' wages for about a year, which has led the financial adviser of this institution going on hunger strike since mid-January. The CENI is therefore going to succeed the IEC, and pre election process are going to be ma social crisis. (jsk)

► Counting the suffering

On 20th January 2010, researchers f University in Canada published a stu [*human losses in wars*](#)". In it they c rates during recent decades' wars ha these researchers, not only have tl victims of violence declined, bu of "indirect" victims (due to the col healthcare structures, and supplies) i of the cases developed in this stuc where the humanitarian organization Committee (IRC) has put forward ε deaths, based on variations in the m during the war. The researchers d "exaggerated" arguing that it should the conclusions of this study and in of the methods used by these rese Congoese civil society has expresse Human Security Report's "*fatal a defines as "revisionism", particular caused by the loss of brothers, sis, husbands and wives is still fresh in t, and daughters of this country*" and ε Congoese people are continuing to c

► Burundi

► Resurgence of violence ► Political climate on the eve of elections

In recent times, crimes are being reported almost daily in some provinces of the country. This phenomenon is partly due to the high numbers of weapons circulating amongst the population, posing a threat to security. In Cankuzo province (in the north of the country), crimes were committed with theft as the motive. In Gitega province (in the centre of the country), robbers have killed women and small children. Conflicts over land are behind many crimes committed in Muramvya province (in the centre of the country). Insecurity has appeared in schools where teachers are abused by their pupils. In Ruyigi province (in the east of the country), the population dispenses its own justice in land conflicts, since the legal system is inadequate. Criminal acts are also politically motivated. In Cibitoke province (near Bujumbura), a list in Common Buganda circulating, with the names of FNL party (opposition) members to be eliminated. Cases of intimidation and death threats against members of civil society organisations and journalists have been witnessed. Political violence also reigns in Kirundo province (in the north of the country) where two members of the FNL party were seriously injured by youths from the CNDD-FDD, the Imbonerakure (those who see a long way). In Ngozi province (in the north of the country) and in Bujumbura's town hall, violence is manifest in confrontations between the Imbonerakure youth movement of the party in power and of the members of the FNL which resulted in injuries. (mrh)

► Waves of army arrests

On 29th January 2010, 13 soldiers, including one officer, [were arrested](#) by the Chief of Staff of the Burundian army at about 6pm on a very popular beach at Lake Tanganyika (Bujumbura). They are all accused of making preparations to “*destabilise the institutions*”, an accusation modified by a press release by the Ministry of Defence which sites a “*meeting, which those accused attended, on the organisation of a violent mutiny*”. The following day, three other soldiers, including two officers, were also arrested. These waves of arrests have taken place in a context of persisting tension within the army and police. In December 2009 a series of pamphlets had been released by unknown elements in the army and police. They notably accused the hierarchies of “*favouring officers and making unjustified deductions from the security forces' pay*”. Six officers were arrested and imprisoned and eight others dismissed from the army. Opposition parties and intellectuals do not believe the conspiracy theory. For them, the current leaders of the CNDD-FDD are having “*trouble digesting the electoral failure which is already on the horizon*” and this manoeuvre aims to “*remove certain political leaders from the electoral race*”. (mrh)

► Rwanda

Seven months away from the presidential elections on 9th August 2010, five political parties have already announced that they will be participating in these elections: the Rwandan Patriotic Front (FPR), the Green Party (Democratic Green Party of Rwanda), the Imberakuri social party (PSI), Democratic Alliance for Rwanda (RUIA), Force Démocratiques Unifiées-Inkingi (FDU-Inkingi) and the Banyarwanda party (PB). The first three are in the country; the other two are outside the country. The president of the FDU, Mrs Victoire Ingabire Umuhoya, came back to Rwanda on 16th January. On 29th January 2010, the president of the Rwandan national Electoral Commission, Chrysologue Karangwa, announced his resignation of the higher offices of his party (FPR) in order to “*fulfill his important responsibilities*”. Although the [victory of the FPR's candidate](#), Paul Kagame, is already assured, he is leading a very aggressive campaign against his internal as well as external rivals. As a result, the PSI has been accused of “*tribalist insinuations*” and spreading “*divisionist and revisionist ideology*”, while the Green party had its meetings disrupted, resulting in some serious injuries, by men they identify as members of the FPR. For her part, since her return to Rwanda, Mrs Victoire Ingabire has suffered [a media lynching](#) by the governmental media or those close to power. She and a member of her team were even [physically lynched](#) on 3rd February 2010 within the public administration, as she attended at the invitation of the representative for this sector to pick up some documents. (jn)

► Report on President Habyarimana's assassination

In January 2010 the Rwandan authorities published a [report](#), dated 20th April 2009, by an Investigation committee on President Juvénal Habyarimana's assassination. This report, entitled Mutsinzi, the name of the investigation committee's co-ordinator, concludes that President Habyarimana was assassinated by Hutu extremists, and therefore takes the opposite stance to French judge Jean-Louis Bruguière, who has implicated the FPR. Professor Filip Reyntjens from the University of Antwerp and Colonel Luc Marchall, former commander of the Belgian Blue Helmets in Kigali at the time the events, each made a critical analysis of this report. For [Professor Reyntjens](#), “*throughout the whole report, the inquiry goes only follows one course, that of the Hutu extremists, whilst data implicating the FPR is systematically ignored*”. For [Luc Marchall](#), “*throughout the 186 page document, we see a long one-dimensional indictment the sole purpose of which is to demonstrate the complete innocence of the FPR and the Machiavellian guilt of the Hutu extremists*”. (jn)

ADVOCACY ISSUES

► Mechanism for supervising illicit trafficking

Jason Stearns and Steve Hege have just published a document for the Center on International Cooperation titled "[Independent oversight for mining in the Eastern Congo](#)". In it they call for the installation of a supervisory mechanism which would focus, as an independent entity, on the link between ore trafficking and armed agents in the east of Congo. The mechanism would be supplementary to other instruments used in the struggle against the illicit exploitation of natural resources, such as certification, strengthening local institutions and creating an international regulatory framework. The team responsible would be made up of about fifteen Congolese and international experts mandated by the Congolese government and the UN Security Council. Its mission would be to establish norms defining the notion of illicit trafficking and to select an institution to punish individuals who violate these norms, including government officials and army officers. The mechanism would cover the three Kivu provinces and would complete a *Memorandum of Understanding* with neighbouring countries, notably Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda. (kb)

► DRC : Civil society reports the consequences of military operations in the east

Civil society in Béni, in its assessment of 2009, made a sad appraisal of the situation in North Kivu. Repeated assassinations, rapes, kidnapping, pillaging and murders, as well as many other forms of violence, form the daily plight of the populations. On the other hand, the network of human rights associations of South Kivu (Radhoski) condemns the abuses made outside of military operations. "Kimya II", "Umoja wetu", "Amani Leo" had a common goal of tracking down the FDLR and making eastern Congo secure. These operations also had making the local populations pay a heavy price in common. Along side the displacements and humanitarian difficulties that followed the conflicts, acts of violence are also directed against civilians. As an illustration, the network condemns abuses committed in Rubuga in the Bafuliru group and Mikenge in Masisi. These acts of violence are still mostly unpunished, even when their perpetrators are FARDC soldiers. Civil society demonstrates once again that impunity is one of the main causes of the humanitarian crisis in eastern DRC. (jsk)

► DRC : Mrs Venantie Bisimwa Nabintu awarded honorary doctorate

On 2nd February 2010, Mrs Venantie Bisimwa Nabintu, executive Secretary of the Women's Network Justice and Peace in the Democratic republic of the Congo accepted

the title of [Honorary Doctor](#) at the Catholic University of Louvain (UCL). She was awarded this title for her commitment to uncovering and denouncing sexual abuses suffered by more than a thousand women. Her organization strives to "continue the work of men and women who would preserve the preservation of the

► DRC: Gold mine, no hope ?

On 25th January 2010, the Marks Foundation Concertation (C) [opportunity or](#) environmental a new gold mine mining giant Ar population of questions of the mining project v by bloody conflict made battles more present, which c *spite of years of meet the key re demonstrated t considerable so mine will have c of problems re expected*". However consent of the p areas for the m report clearly i AGA and the population that c "the populatio implications of doorstep" (mrh)

► human DRC and

On 20th January 2010, the National Council for the Defence of Democracy - Forces for the Defence of democracy (CNDD-FDD) were implicated. Their targets

were supporters of the FNL and other opposition parties, especially the Front for democracy in Burundi (Frodebu)". Progress made in the peace process does not seem to have succeeded in putting an end to these acts of violence, with each party trying to dominate the political field in view of the general election planned for 2010. In the [Democratic Republic of Congo](#), "2009 was marked by an increase in violence and violent human rights abuses. Two military campaigns led by the Congolese army in the east and in the north of the country brought about an increase in violence towards civilians by rebel and governmental forces". At least 2,500 civilians were slaughtered, more than 7,000 women and girls were raped, and more than a million people were forced to flee their homes. The total number of displaced persons exceeded 2 million, with most of them having limited or nonexistent access to humanitarian assistance, encouraging them to go back into danger zones to find food. Impunity, which was already manifest, was reinforced through Bosco Ntaganda's promotion to the rank of general, in spite of the arrest warrant issued against him by the International Criminal Court (ICC). In [Rwanda](#), the country "was a theatre not only of government restrictions on the political sphere and individual freedom, but also of an increasing intolerance towards critics of state policies and of refusal of any debate on ethnic inclusion". Human rights groups and several international donors fear that suppression will be intensified. Preparations for the presidential elections in 2010 revived concerns about threats and violence in local communities and led to the arrest of individuals supporting the formation of new political parties. "Corruption and the undue influence of local authorities and of other noted members of the community tainted the actions of Gacaca courts, undermining the confidence of victims and defendants" (jn)

► Burundi: 10th anniversary of OAG

The Observatory for Government Action (OAG) celebrated the [10th anniversary](#) of its creation, between 18th and 23rd January 2010, on the topic "working towards a culture of transparency and responsibility in State management". Created in September 1999 and agreed in 2001, the OAG took on the mission to make leaders consider the concerns of the population and to be accountable for their actions by developing the citizens' sense of objective criticism and requirement. The OAG has already completed several studies and analyses on various topics, such as education, health, government policies and programmes, public finances, running institutions, justice, repatriation, problems of land ownership, the environment and evaluating the application of the Arusha accord. (jn)

► Burundi: Women preparing themselves for the election 2010

According to Syfia Grands Lakes / Burundi (14/01/10), for almost a month, Burundians are going to take out their identity cards en masse, to be able to vote during to vote during the next elections which begin in May of this year. According to the partial data of the Ministry

for the Interior, 80 % of applicants for the identity card are women. They did not wait for the awareness raising campaign led by the administration and women's associations before they took action. In the capital, where they have small businesses, they pass on information about the continuation of delays. In the countryside, radios and the administration that try to reach people. Indeed, some people still do not know. It is not easy to get an identity card. Many women wait in interminable queues, in front of public offices, because, says one of them, "If you relinquish your card, you relinquish your nationality and all the rights that grants you... especially the right to vote". Speaking about her choices during the elections, one woman trader says: "We are many and we only have one political party, a single ethnic group: the trade that feeds our children. We will vote for the candidates who officially promise to create better conditions for us to perform our activities". (jn)

► Rwanda: What are the challenges as the elections approach ?

On 15th December 2009, the African group of the French-speaking Belgian Justice and Peace Commission published a memo titled "[Rwanda: What are the challenges as the elections approach?](#)" The memo introduces the actual situation in the country, the parties entered in the lists for the next elections, as well as the attitude of the International Community towards Rwanda after the genocide. In relation to the latter of these issues, the group finds that the International Community is divided in its approach towards Rwanda. Some diplomatic representatives consider Rwanda to be a new country, where everything has to be rebuilt. They believe that the current situation is much better than that which predominated in 1994. Others, on the other hand, think that "the voluntary erasing of ethnic groups is not a good thing" and that sooner or later Rwanda will have to open up to democracy, what is not the case today. According to the authors, "with the elections in Rwanda approaching, and if internal conditions do not change by then (August 2010), the only question by how much will President Kagame win the elections? Indeed, as long as regime does not open up democratically (...), the elections will have no real challenges. Finally, it is perhaps from the inside, from within the FPR's own ranks that president Kagame's regime has most to fear politically speaking"(jn)

Documents on the Great Lakes region

□ January 2010

This list represents a selection of key documents received by EURAC over the last month. The list is by no means complete. The content of the documents binds only their authors and does not reflect the opinion of EurAC or its members. All the documents now have a hyperlink and can thus be downloaded from the electronic version of this bulletin. The links take you to our website or to the website of the organisations which originally published them. If you face problems downloading them or if you would prefer a hard copy, we will be happy to forward any documents to you. Please send any requests to secretariat@eurac-network.org

► Regional perspectives

[Déclaration finale des leaders religieux sur la problématique de la LRA](#)

CENCO et autres, Kisangani, 04/02/10, 5 p.

[Gisenyi : Des experts se penchent sur la gestion durable du Lac Kivu](#)

Radio Okapi, Gisenyi, 15/10/01, 2 p.

[Recommandations aux Chefs d'Etat et de Gouvernement à l'occasion du 14^{ème} Sommet de l'UA](#)

FIDH, Addis Abeba, 25/01/10, 13 p.

[Banque mondiale : Reprise à haut risque pour le continent africain](#)

JA, Paris, 21/01/10, 2 p.

[L'EAC va superviser les élections dans les pays membres](#)

Pana, Dar es Salaam, 19/01/10, 2 p.

[African Conflicts and U.S. Diplomacy: Roles and Choices](#)

CSIS, Washington, 15/01/10, 19 p.

[Rapport sur la situation des droits de l'Homme dans la région des Grands Lacs en décembre 2009](#)

LDGL, Kigali, 15/01/10, 7 p.

[Les élections en Afrique : A quoi servent les observateurs ?](#)

JA, Paris, 14/01/10, 3 p.

► DRC: Conflicts in Kivu

[L'imbroglia FDLR et la tragédie du Kivu](#)
Luigi Elongui, Paris, 01/02/2010, 2 p.

[Au-delà des groupes armés, conflits locaux et connexions régionales : L'exemple de Fizi et Uvira](#)

Arche d'Alliance et autres, Bukavu, 15/01/10, 15 p.

A demander au secrétariat EurAc

[The mystery of Dongo](#)

Congo Siasa, Kinshasa, 06/01/10, 2 p.

[Réflexion sur la MONUC en forme de bilan](#)

Guy De Boeck, Bruxelles, 11/01/10, 7 p.

► DRC: Cooperation

[Comment les pays créanciers décident en RDC](#)

CADTM, Paris, 28/11/09, 2 p.

[La RDC dans l'état du FMI](#)

CADTM, Paris, 14/01/10, 3 p.

► DRC: Human Rights

[World Report 2010: DRC. Events of 2009](#)
HRW, Washington DC, 20/01/10, 4 p.

[The Shrinking Costs of War](#)

HSRP, Oxford, 20/01/10, 13 p.

► DRC: Economy

[Les étangs de la discorde](#)
Afrique-Asie, Paris, 01/02/10, 3 p.

[La stratégie de la relance socio-économique](#)

Jeannot Angongolo Tosomba
Goma, 06/06/09, 4 p.

► DRC: Churches

[Ensemble pour un Etat de Droit N° 31](#)

Commission Episcopale Justice et Paix
Kinshasa, 15/12/09, 4 p.

[Ensemble pour un Etat de Droit N° 32](#)

Commission Episcopale Justice et Paix
Kinshasa, 31/12/09, 4 p.

► DRC: Justice

[Lubanga Trial Coverage: Witness Describes "Terrible" Battle Scenes](#)

IWPR, The Hague, 15/01/10, 2 p.

[Les procès de la CPI victimes de réductions budgétaires](#)

IWPR, La Haye, 09/09/09, 5 p.

► DRC: Politics

[Un semblant d'Etat en état de ruine](#)

Kris Berwouts, EurAc, Bruxelles, 27/01/10, 11 p.

► DRC: Natural Resources

[Lessons Unlearned : How UN and Member States must do more to end Natural Resource Fuelled Conflicts](#)
Global Witness, New York, 27/01/10, 52 p.

[Golden Opportunity or False Hope? AnGoGold Ashanti's proposed gold mine in the DRC](#)
CAFOD, London, 25/01/10, 42 p.

[Des mécanismes pratiques pour combattre la militarisation des ressources naturelles en RDC](#)
CIC, New York, 3/12/09, 4 p.

► DRC: Civil Society

[Une militante pour la Paix : Venantie Bisimwa, Docteur honoris causa](#)
Le Phare, Kinshasa, 01/01/10, 3 p.

► Burundi: Army

[Inquiétudes suite aux vagues d'arrestations de militaires](#)
arib news, Charleroi, 01/02/10, 2 p.

► Burundi: Human Rights

[Déclaration sur le contexte des droits humains et des élections au Burundi](#)
Iteka, Bujumbura, 31/01/10, 2 p.

[World Report 2010 : Burundi. Events of 2009](#)
HRW, Washington DC, 20/01/10, 5 p.

[L'insécurité au quotidien au Burundi : une dizaine de personnes tuées en une semaine.](#)
LDGL, Bujumbura, 19/01/10, 4 p.

► Burundi: Churches

[Le Centre Jeunes Kamenge lance un cri de détresse](#)
Claudio et les 33.200 jeunes du Centre, Bujumbura, 26/01/10, 2 p.

► Burundi: Teaching

[Gratuité de l'enseignement de base : Bilan et perspectives](#)
OAG, Bujumbura, 31/01/10, 9 p.

► Burundi: Politics

[Les élections de 2010 dans toutes les têtes](#)
Julien Nimubona, Bujumbura, 20/12/09, 11 p.

[Elections 2010 : « Calmer le jeu »](#)
Melchior Mbonimpa, Sudbury, 30/01/10, 3 p.

[Début du recensement électoral](#)
BINUB, Bujumbura, 22/01/10, 3 p.

[Déclaration des partis politiques sur la mauvaise distribution de la Carte Nationale d'Identité](#)
CNDD et autres, Bujumbura, 22/01/10, 2 p.

[Intolérance politique : une triste réalité au Burundi](#)
Iteka/Panos Paris, Bujumbura, 23/01/10, 2 p.

[Communication au sujet du Recensement électoral](#)
Pierre Claver Ndayicariye, Bujumbura, 11/01/10, 4 p.

[A qui profitent les indemnités de fin de mandat ?](#)
Pierre Claver Niyonkuru, Québec city, 11/01/10, 4 p.

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