

GREAT ECHOES LAKES

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► EDITORIAL Opening up the Burundian political space in view of the 2015 elections

Throughout 2012, EurAc closely monitored the political developments in Burundi. We castigated the Burundian government's lack of commitment towards respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms. In addition, we commented on manoeuvres by the party in power aimed at preventing certain opposition parties from carrying out their political activities. This was clear first of all in the adoption of the new [law on political parties](#) which subjects all parties to requirements that risk being used to remove certain opposition parties from the list of parties. The lack of agreement between the government and the ADC-Ikibiri in the implementation of this law only served to strengthen the mistrust between those in power and the extra-parliamentary opposition. While this law was supposed to normalise their relationship, it was interpreted by many observers as an act of further destabilisation, after the Interior Ministry's manoeuvres aimed at dividing certain political parties. One month after the Geneva conference during which the Burundian government made a commitment to let the opposition pursue its political activities freely, the relationship between ADC-Ikibiri and the party in power has deteriorated, as was shown by the clashes on 4 November 2012, between the police and ADC-Ikibiri militants in Minago. The same thing happened on 18 November 2012 in Gatumba, when the police brutally dispersed members of ADC-Ikibiri using tear gas and beat several of its dignitaries, including Marina Barampama, former 2nd Vic-President of the Republic and Euphrasie Bigirimana former Minister of Trade and Frédéric Bamvuginyumvira, vice-president of the Sahwanya-FRODEBU party, and others. The latest event to date, which leads us to believe that there is a real desire by the party in power to cordon off the political space by denying the opposition its freedoms of association, was the election through the back door of five candidates proposed by the Head of state as members of the new independent national electoral commission (CENI). They were elected on 4 December 2012, and the CENI was given the task of organising the 2015 elections. Thus, the party in power continues to consolidate its base with a view to these elections at the same time as cordoning off the political space to the detriment of the opposition, whose members cannot meet freely, and many of whom are either in exile or in prison. More seriously, members of the youth wing of the party in power continue [to spread terror](#) in the hills. In this context, it is hard to see how the opposition would be capable of preparing for the next elections which risk, in the end, constituting a new reverse in the democratic process in Burundi. EurAc would like to point out that Burundi has a political past that is characterised by great violence. Therefore, it is vital at this historic moment, for recent political developments to not become a reason to take up arms again and destabilise the entire country. For these reasons, EurAc is launching an appeal to Burundi's partners in general, and the European Union in particular, to exert greater pressure on Burundian political players so that each of them may play their role. In particular the government needs to open up the political space and re-establish the freedoms of members of the opposition.

Donatella Rostagno, EurAc Executive Secretary

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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

November

► Great Lakes

► A very hard life for many children in the Great Lakes region

Life is particularly hard for numerous children in the countries of the Great Lakes region. In a recent report, Syfia Great Lakes attracted attention to the issue of the living conditions in which children from poor, impoverished or violent families have to live. In the majority of cases, the difficult conditions in which the children live, force them to leave their homes and villages to go to the cities where they become street kids and learn to get by in order to survive. In **Burundi**, children are denied a normal childhood due to poverty. As soon as their age allows, they are obliged to go and help their parents in the fields and take over the physical work that is far too heavy for them. Not only do they have no time for leisure pursuits, they also do not have time to dedicate to their studies, which in the majority of cases means that they fail at school. In the **DRC**, children from poor families or orphans are faced with living conditions that are very difficult to bear. They find themselves working in mines in Kivu, and they have to work in conditions that are dreadful for health and safety, all for a very low wage (from \$1.5 to \$3 a day). Fear of descending into holes metres underground drives them to consume large quantities of alcohol and drugs. The same sad fate faces children in North Kivu born outside of wedlock. They are stigmatised and hidden by their fathers because society does not accept them. As a result, they do not have a right to inherit, which forces them to live in poverty for the rest of their lives. Whatever the reason for them having to leave their families, all these children end up on the streets. They are then mistreated by older children and adults, are exposed to prostitution, drugs and are condemned to earning a living by stealing. Some of them become “hunting dogs” in the service of armed groups. In **Rwanda**, the same fate befalls children whose parents have died, have remarried or are imprisoned and who, as a result, are unable to feed them, school them and protect them. In all of these cases, the children are forced to find solutions to feed and protect themselves. All these children are forced to leave school since they do not have the means to pay for it. The ordeal of all these children calls out to us. In fact, in the majority of cases, everyone is fully aware that the only solution for having a healthy life would be to go to school and stop being illiterate. This is why several children interviewed by Syfia say that they hope to find a legal or natural person who enables them to leave the streets and go to school, so that they can finally lead the life of a child. (dr)

► Declaration by COSOC-GL (Civil Society Coalition for the Great lakes Region) regarding security in the Great Lakes region

Representatives of civil society organisations of the Great Lakes Region of Africa, gathering within the Civil Society Coalition for the Great Lakes Region (COSOC-GL) against the illegal exploitation of natural resources, met in a training workshop held in Bujumbura from 5 to 7 November 2012 regarding the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (ITIE). In their [final declaration](#), while they acknowledged the efforts made by the ICGLR, AU, SADC and the UN in seeking consolidation of peace in the region, these associations condemned “*the persistence of conflicts and the resumption of violence in the east of the DRC, as well as all the huge violations of the human rights of peaceful citizens*”. The signatories demanded an immediate end to hostilities in the east of the DRC and the return of displaced people and refugees to their places of origin. They advised the ICGLR, among others, to make efforts to achieve peace in the region, to make an investment to resolve conflict in the east of the DRC and “*support the implementation of national, regional and international legal instruments relating to the reform of the mining sector in the east of the DRC*”. They advised the international community to support the ICGLR’s efforts and “*stop substantial and appropriate measures against perpetrators of war crimes, genocide crimes, economic crimes and violations of Humanitarian International Law*”. (dr)

► Gala evening for peace in the Great Lakes

On 3 November 2012, the International Network of Women for Democracy and Peace (RiFDP) organised a [gala evening](#) for peace in the Great Lakes Region of Africa. More than one hundred people took part. Three speakers spoke about the current situation in Burundi, in the DRC and in Rwanda respectively on the topics “[Is Burundi peaceful and democratic?](#)”, “[Insecurity and massacres in the east of the DRC](#)”, “[In the opinion of young people, what will the Rwanda of tomorrow be like?](#)”. In summary, Burundi is neither peaceful nor democratic; violence in the DRC is planned within a logic of balkanisation, and young Rwandans used to come from a democratic Rwanda, which is not the case nowadays. The participants observed a long minute’s silence in communion with Victoire Ingabire, the founder member of the RiFDP, who was recently sentenced unfairly to eight years in prison. (dr)

► DRC

► Taking of the city of Goma by M23

On 20 November, M23 rebel troops, rechristened the Armée révolutionnaire congolaise (ARC), took control of the airport, city centre and neighbourhoods of the city of Goma, the regional capital of North Kivu, without meeting any resistance from either the Congolese army or MONUSCO. According to a letter dated 26 November by the [coordinator](#) of the UN's group of experts on the DRC, Goma was seized with the support of the Rwandan and Ugandan armies. In fact, this document states that *"the government of Rwanda, with the support of allies within the Ugandan government, created, equipped, trained, advised, reinforced and directly led the M23 rebellion (...). When the M23 started its offensive on Goma, it benefitted from the direct support of the Rwandan army"*, particularly in battles on the outskirts of Kibumba village, on 17 November. About 1000 Rwandan soldiers, who entered the DRC by the Kabuhanga border-post, assisted the M23 in its attack. Also according to this document, [during the offensive on Goma](#), the M23's equipment was partly of Rwandan origin, such as the 120 millimetre mortars that Colonel Makenga obtained thanks to networks in Rwanda and Uganda. In addition, the command of the offensive itself was led by Colonel Makenga (M23) and the Rwandan General Emmanuel Ruvusha, following orders given high up by generals Kabarebe, Nziza and Kayonga from Kigali. As normal, the Rwandan authorities have firmly denied any support for the M23 rebellion but without convincing anyone. Also, as always and according to Doctors Without Borders (Médecins Sans Frontières - MSF) testimonies, the new battles within the Goma region caused significant population movements and particular the displacement of entire camps of refugees looked after by it, which, for two months, contained more than 60,000 displaced people. In a few days, before the advance of rebels, these displaced people all fled in a panic and have recreated an even larger camp in western Goma with more than 100,000 displaced people who have found themselves without any shelter, without access to water, and without food, while some of them are carriers of cholera. (jn)

► Anger and incomprehension about the government's behaviour

Since the fall of Goma, the population and Congolese soldiers [have remained angry](#) with President Joseph Kabila and the high command of the Congolese army. In fact, the city of Goma fell under the control of M23 rebels, almost without fighting. The rebels did not meet any resistance either from the Congolese army or MONUSCO. Why? According to the soldiers that were at the front, while they broke through enemy lines, they had been given orders to stop fighting and withdraw, thus leaving their positions to the M23. The spokesperson of the army and that of the government spoke about a "strategic withdrawal to regroup", but the soldiers speak of [treason](#). In addition, the soldiers realised that the enemy was informed about their movements. Faced with this situation, the population

organised demonstrations that were immediately banned by the government since they were against the government and MONUSCO. As for the soldiers, they were largely demoralised and sickened, and many chose to flee, while some engaged in acts of violence and pillaging for their own personal ends. On 3 December 2012, although the Congolese Defence Minister had to deny in front of the Senate that no order had been given for a truce or withdrawal, he was hardly convincing.

Following a great deal of international and regional pressure, but without doubt also following promises of which we will probably never know the contents, M23 soldiers withdrew from the cities of Goma and Sake that they had taken, but not without having first emptied all the banks and ores of the City of Goma and appointed individuals close to them to various administrations in the city. Those in power in Kinshasa quickly had to begin direct talks in Kampala with the M23 to find a political solution to the crisis. The head of the M23 also warned that his army would return to Goma if the negotiations failed. In the meantime, Goma [has welcomed the return](#) of the Congolese army which is only a shadow of its former self. (jn)

► Suspension of the land army chief of staff

On 22 November 2012, President Joseph Kabila suspended the land army chief of staff, general Amisi Isidore, from his duties. He is cited in a [UN report](#) being involved in the trafficking of minerals by various armed groups. Kabila ordered an *investigation to determine the responsibility and criminal trafficking*". In fact, according to the report, Amisi is not the only general in the Congolese armed forces continue to be involved in networks which enable superior officers to hold influence over natural resource goods, particular the ivory trade. Which groups are active in the east of the country? How are they punished? It is not so certain, since the judge who asked to remain anonymous. The justice does not have any judges with the rank of major-general like the suspended general. Who will replace him, President Kabila, appointed Amisi with the task of raising moral among the soldiers. More than one observer doubts that the Congolese land army will be successful in solving too many problems. These problems include the ineffectiveness of its command, the climate of blunders characterised by insufficient ammunition, a lack of irrefusable misappropriation of funds and provocation at the front, to name but a few. (jn)

► Burundi

► The party in power's drift towards de facto one-party politics

On 23 November 2012, Syfia Grands Lacs published an article titled *"Numerous forced memberships of the party in power"* which reveals the desire of the Conseil National pour la défense de la démocratie-Forces de défense de la démocratie (CNDD/FDD) to force all Burundians to belong to this party, as in the era of a one-party system. According to a Bujumbura resident quoted by Syfia, *"you do not have a choice, whether you like the CNDD/FDD party or not, you have to join it"*, because joining this party has become unavoidable. In fact, *"in order to be employed for a simple teaching post, they required me to be a member of the party. Luckily, God saved me and I was able to get a job elsewhere without having to be dragged into a system that I do not like"*. Another citizen of the Ngozi region spoke about the case of a Ngozi shopkeeper who was refused a place for his shop because was not a party member. According to other evidence, *"in the hills, people who are not party militants do not feel at ease, since they are always being watched and sometimes denounced for not being members, as though it were a crime"*. Therefore, some residents sign up to the party due to fear of being prosecuted. Even worse, some Burundians belong to the party *"in order to be cleared of their misdemeanours or to protect interests illegally acquired as is testified by a former FNL partisan (National Liberation Front) whose home, which had been built without complying with standards, was going to be demolished"*. Since joining the party, his house has been protected. Likewise, in order to ensure that they have impunity, former war criminals belong to the party in order to be pardoned. (jn)

► Law governing the political opposition

On 14 November 2012, the President of the Republic promulgated the [*Law on the status of the political opposition in Burundi*](#). Made up of 27 articles, this law seems at first very favourable to democracy. In fact, several of its articles grant opposition parties a good number of rights such as the right to express ones political opinions and even benefit from *"protocol considerations during official ceremonies and receptions"*. However, this idyllic situation is matched with the threats set out in article 21, namely: *"Any leader or member of the opposition who is guilty of making comments that are untrue, slanderous or defamatory and likely to disturb the peace and security with an act of violence while exercising the rights guaranteed by this law, shall be punished by a sentence of 30 to 90 days in prison and/or a fine of 100,000 to 500,000 Burundian francs. In the event of a second offence, the sentence shall be doubled. When the prohibited act causes personal harm, or death, provisions relating to the criminal code, shall apply"*. Looking at the treatment inflicted against the ADC-Ikibiri after the promulgation of this law, you can understand that the only opposition accepted by the party in power is that of its satellite. (jn)

► Rwanda

► Violation of human rights

In an [article](#) published on 5 November 2012, the Rwandan Ligue pour la promotion et la défense des Droits de L'Homme (LIPRODHOR) denounced the vicious and massive destruction of banana plantations in Rwanda following *"the policy of consolidating land and the regionalisation of crops"* implemented by the government since 2007. LIPRODHOR illustrates this policy's drift using the ordeal experienced by a resident of the Gisagara unit, Ndora sector, Gisagara district on 11 October 2012. During the community work called Umuganda, the population of 9 villages participated in this work *"they went down to the banana plantation and cut it down completely on the pretext that it was suffering from a disease called kirabiranya, when it wasn't at all"*. According to LIPRODHOR, *"this macabre project of cutting down banana plantations started in July 2012. It started with the gisubi species, but currently all the species are being destroyed"*, in order to plant maize in its place. LIPRODHOR points out that this is *"a flagrant violation of art. 17 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which stipulates that "Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property"*. (jn)

► The strong arm tactics continue between President Kagame and his backers

According to Jeune Afrique (Young Africa), on 23 November 2012, President Kagame descended into a *"frosty rage"* when he learnt that the latest report by the UN's experts directly criticised the Rwandan military hierarchy for its support of Congolese M23 rebels. The Iron Man of Kigali declared: *"We are not a herd of cattle being led along blindly. We are the cattle herders. We are a small country, but we are rich in terms of our intelligence, no one can prevent us from exerting our responsibilities, without fear, without reproach"*. These comments do not seem to have frightened its second ally, after the United States, i.e. the United Kingdom, which is also Rwanda's second bilateral contributor. On 30 November, the UK announced that it was not going to pay Rwanda the next tranche of budgetary aid 21 million pounds (\$33.7 million), due to Rwanda's support of the M23 rebel movement. According to official figures, during the last four years the UK granted a total of 265 million pounds of aid to Rwanda. It should be remembered that (justifiably) following the UN's report, several backers decided to suspend or reduce their amount of aid to Rwanda. As if to taunt them, President Kagame launched *Agaciro Found* to show that his country can do without this aid. (jn)

ADVOCACY ISSUES

► New colleague at EurAc

It is with great pleasure and joy that the EurAc team has welcomed Else Boonstra as a new member of this team, in the role of EurAc's Deputy Executive Secretary. She brings to EurAc a wealth of experience in advocacy and in-depth knowledge of EU institutions, as well as a great deal of enthusiasm about strengthening the EurAc team and the network's support work. She is already very well integrated into the team and has already brought a new impetus to the secretariat's work. She can be contacted at the following e-mail address: else.boonstra@eurac-network.org (dr)

► EurAc's general assembly

At the invitation of Dutch members of EurAc, the network's General Assembly (GA) was held on 29 and 30 November in The Hague (Netherlands). During the first day, the members of the Thematic Working Groups (TWG) had the opportunity to meet one another and reflect on the 2013 Strategic Advocacy Plan on EurAc's three key themes: security, democratisation and natural resources. On the 29th, a public seminar was organised around the theme of the role of international and local justice in the fight against impunity in the Great Lakes region. On this occasion, EurAc listened to speeches by Jean Claude Katende, president of the African Association for the Defence of Human Rights (ASADHO), by Laura Davis, a researcher and expert in transitional justice and Jean-Philippe Kot of the NGO Avocats Sans Frontières (ASF). The three speakers provided an in-depth contribution and reflection on the themes that they developed and enabled EurAc's members to reflect on the advocacy requirements on the theme of impunity. The day of 30 November was dedicated to the GA proper, during which Joackim Wohlfeil, of Diakonia (Sweden) was elected as a new member of EurAc's Board. Following their application for membership, the NGOs RCN-Justice et Démocratie and Jesuit European Social Center were admitted as new members of the network. The German NGO ÖNZ, also asked to re-join the EurAc network and was warmly welcomed by the other members. In terms of thematic priorities, EurAc will continue in 2013 to develop its analysis of conflict minerals, reform of the security sector and the democratisation and electoral processes in the countries of the Great Lakes region. (dr)

► EurAc condemns Rwanda and Uganda's support of the M23

On 20 November 2012, EurAc published the [communiqué](#) titled "*The European Union needs to put strong pressure on Rwanda and Uganda so that they stop their support of the M23*" in which the network expresses all of its concerns in relation to the security situation in the eastern

DRC. In fact, following the publication of the report by the UN experts, which confirms the accusations relating to Rwanda's role in the armed conflict in the eastern DRC, EurAc has been able to issue a communiqué of strong condemnation of the armed groups responsible for the security situation in the region. EurAc welcomes the initiative to impose sanctions on those accused of serious human rights violations. ICGLR's efforts to bring about a peaceful settlement in the DRC. EurAc is also disappointed that the UN does not condemn the symbolic acts of violence and therefore demands that the Government of Rwanda, and the Government of Uganda, cooperate and engage in dialogue with the armed groups, also calling upon them to conduct a frank dialogue with the government so that it can protect the people of the country. EurAc also calls for the protection of particularly defenceless civilians from interventions by the UN Security Council. (dr)

► The UN arms embargo in the DRC managed

Nearly six months after the UN arms embargo in the DRC, EurAc revealed that the UN managed to bring an end to the Lord's Resistance Army's support of the M23. EurAc revealed that the UN managed to bring an end to the Lord's Resistance Army's support of the M23. EurAc revealed that the UN managed to bring an end to the Lord's Resistance Army's support of the M23. The report was published by the UN's Security Council in December in New York. The report highlights the faint-heartedness of the governments, the lack of financing of the embargo. It comes at a time when the UN is in the DRC and that the Sudanese government is also in the DRC. These latest developments provide opportunities to the region. The fact that the UN managed to bring an end to the Lord's Resistance Army's support of the M23 with regard to the arms embargo is a great

source of worry. However, the international community has a key role to play in support of efforts by the UN and AU. (dr)

► **The man who is healing women**

The Belgian journalist and reporter Colette Braeckman has dedicated her latest [book to Dr Denis Mukwege](#), the gynaecologist who supports raped women in the eastern DRC, and against whom an assassination attempt was carried out on 25 October 2012. In this book, she describes, through Dr Mukwege's testimony, the ordeal of women rape victims in the eastern Congo in the context of recurrent armed conflicts in the region. Colette Braeckman continues to show her commitment in her passion for Central Africa in general, and the DRC in particular. She describes how the multiple causes of conflicts in that country have led to "particularly odious" violence. However, even though you can sense through her writing Dr Mukwege's anger and disgust, like him, she never gives into fatalism. As a reminder, Dr Mukwege who has practiced medicine at his hospital in Panzi (South Kivu) since 1999, specialises in the extensive health and psychological care needed by raped women, while sexual violence and mutilations have become common currency in his country. He has acquired fame as a first-rate expert regarding the issue of healing wounds resulting from this violence. He was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize and has received numerous international prizes. On 25 September 2012, Dr Mukwege gave a very moving speech to the United Nations, in which he denounced the inertia of President Kabila and his government in the fight against impunity for the rapes committed in the DRC. After the assassination attempt against him in Bukavu, he is currently a refugee in Belgium. (eb)

► **Rwanda: Destroying the environment for the sake of construction**

In its issue of 9 November 2012, Syfia Great Lakes published an article titled "*Rwanda: Destroying the environment for the sake of construction*". According to the article, "*in order to cope with the construction boom, farmers are increasingly excavating the hills in order to extract stones and sand as this is more profitable than farming. As a result erosion is increasing, land is taken away, and people are dying each year because, despite the law, very few measures are taken to redevelop the destroyed environment*". By way of example, according to the Ministry in charge of Disasters, the torrential rains that ravaged the country at the end of October 2012 led to the deaths of 23 people, and destroyed nearly 1200 homes and 205 hectares of farmland. Public infrastructures including school buildings, roads and bridges were also damaged. And yet, the law on the protection of the environment requires the rehabilitation of the excavated space. But legal obligations are not always followed; for example some companies deeply excavate the sides of mountains with dynamite and heavy engines in order to extract materials from them, and do not honour their commitments. (jn)

► **Burundi: Hassan Ruvakuki. Already one year behind bars**

In a [communiqué](#) published on 28 November 2012, Reporters Sans Frontières (RSF) denounced the fact that the journalist Hassan Ruvakuki has now spent one year in prison, despite the mobilisation of the Burundian press and international associations defending press freedoms. RSF points out that the *Bonesha FM* journalist and correspondent for the Swahili service of *Radio France Internationale (RFI)* was sentenced at first instance (June 2012) to life in prison for "terrorism". He was falsely accused while only carrying out his duty of providing information. RSF is launching an appeal to continue the mobilisation in his favour and hopes that he will be freed soon. (jn)

► **DRC: Civil Society's positions regarding the Kivu conflict**

Several associations that are members of Congolese civil society have taken up a position against the war that is tearing up the eastern DRC. In a communiqué published on 19 November 2012, [AETA](#) asserts that it is "very concerned" by the resumption of armed conflict that pitted loyalist forces supported by MONUSCO against M23 rebels/aggressors, on the outskirts of the city of Goma. It is "*calling upon all political players, of any persuasion, and social players to overcome the differences that undermine and divide them in favour of the greater interest of the nation, unity and territorial integrity*". For its part, [CAFCO](#) published a communiqué on 21 November 2012 in which it denounced "*the aggression and attack on sovereignty and territorial integrity*" of the DRC by the M23, Rwanda and Uganda in a flagrant violation of the UN's Charter, the AU's founding articles and the Pact regarding the Non-Aggression and Mutual defence Protocol in the Great Lakes Region. For its part, [RODHECIC](#) (National Network of Congolese Human Rights NGOs) published a communiqué, on 26 November 2012 in which it asserted that it was "very angry with the Head of State, government and the political parties of the presidential majority who have not managed to sustainably resolve the issues of security and protection of populations and territory in the DRC". RODHECIC has denounced the failure to apply numerous decisions and resolutions by the United Nations, African Union and ICGLR regarding this conflict. (jn)

► **DRC: Positions of ASF and RENADHOC regarding Chebeya's trial**

On 13 November 2012, the National Network of Human Rights NGOs ([RENADHOC](#)) published a communiqué in which it announced that it was going to participate in the next hearing in the Chebeya trial, planned for 27 November. On the other hand, following the example of the Voice of the Voiceless, [Avocats Sans Frontières \(ASF\)](#) decided to withdraw from the trial after having acquired "certainty and proof of the subjection of military justice to State power" which guarantees Numbi's impunity. (jn)

Documents on the Great Lakes region

≡ November 2012

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

[Getting Back on Track : Implementing the UN Regional Strategy on the Lord's Resistance Army](#)

ASADHO and others, Kinshasa, 05/12/12, 42 p.

[Bishops of Africa Call for the cessation of the war and the respect of the territorial integrity of the DR Congo Kinshasa](#)

Caritas Africa, Kinshasa, 22/11/12, 5 p.

[The bloody conflict you didn't read about this week is in Congo, and it threatens to redraw the map of Africa](#)

Anjan Sundaram, Washington, 20/11/12, 6 p.

[Déclaration de la COSOC-GL relative à la situation sécuritaire dans la région des Grands Lacs d'Afrique](#)

COSOC-GL, Bujumbura, 07/11/12, 3 p.

[The European Union needs to put strong pressure on Rwanda and Uganda so that they stop their support to the M23](#)

EurAc, Brussels, 20/11/12, 3 p.

[Soirée de gala pour la paix en Afrique centrale](#)

RiFDP, Enghien, 03/11/12, 7 p.

[Participation politique et renforcement du pouvoir économique des femmes dans les pays sortant d'un conflit](#)

International Alert, Londres, 30/07/12, 56 p.

► DRC: UN

[Final report UN's the group of experts on the DRC](#)

Security Council, New York, 12/10/12, 44 p.

► DRC: Army

[Soupçons de trahison après la débacle de l'armée](#)

Le Nouvel Observateur, Paris, 10/12/12, 3 p.

► DRC: Conflicts in Kivu

[Goma: Avoiding a New Regional War](#)

ICG, Brussels, 20/11/12, 2 p.

[From CNDP to M23](#)

Jason Stearns, Nairobi, 01/11/12, 76 p.

[Insécurité à l'Est et causes des massacres des populations](#)

Justine M'poyo Kasa-Vubu, Enghien, 03/11/12, 4 p.

[La chute de Goma](#)

J-C. Willame, Bruxelles, 23/11/12, 2 p.

► DRC: Churches

[Peuple congolais, lève-toi et sauve ta patrie](#)

CENCO, Kinshasa, 05/12/12, 5 p.

[Aider les enfants marginalisés à grandir pour se débrouiller eux-mêmes demain](#)

Caritas Développement, Bukavu, 15/11/12, 4 p.

► DRC: Humanitarian Situation

[Commodities of War. Communities speak out on the true cost of conflict in eastern DRC](#)

Oxfam, Oxford, 20/11/12, 28 p.

[Growing humanitarian needs in Goma](#)

IRIN, Goma, 28/11/12, 4 p.

► DRC: Justice

[ICC Prosecutor examining Alleged M23 Crimes](#)

FH, The Hague, 21/11/12, 1 p.

[Déclaration du Procureur de la CPI sur les crimes du M23](#)

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