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EDITORIAL The LRA scourge

t the beginning of April 2010 we received a [memorandum](http://www.eurac-network.org/web/uploads/documents/20100430_12754.pdf) sent by civil society organisations in Niangara to the Administrateur Chef du Territoire. It “expressed its disappointment with the

Kinshasa government publicly defending the Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA) which was accused of massacres of the civilian population in convincing reports published in the international press following visits to Niangara Territory.” Several delegations guided by local people, traditional chiefs and escapees visited the locations of the incidents. They recorded the testimonies of savage massacres including mutilation of victims, sexual slavery, kidnap, looting and setting fire to property. A few weeks later civil society organisations in Bambesa Territory wrote to the political and-administrative authorities to demand that MONUC’s presence be maintained in Dingala to ensure the safety of the local people, partly because the humanitarian organisations can only be present if MONUC is there. A letter was addressed to Alan Doss, the Special Representative of the Secretary General of the UN and in charge of MONUC, by the Archbishop of Kisangani, Monseigneur Marcel Utembi Tapa and the head of programmes at IKV-Pax Christi/Netherlands (who is also EurAc administrator). This demands that, in view of the fact that the LRA is destabilising four countries in Africa, an international contact group be established consisting of the four countries in question, the UN, the AU, the EU and probably some members of the Security Council to decide on the common strategies needed in order to bring about lasting peace in the region. They refer to the commitment by the [religious leaders](http://www.eurac-network.org/web/uploads/documents/20100209_12408.pdf) to mobilise all their efforts for the voluntary disarmament of LRA fighters in Haut-Uélé and Bas- Uélé. As a means to this end they demand that a DDR structure should be created which would provide reassurance to enable fighters to hand in their arms.

Since military operations began in 2008 the LRA has spread itself in the DRC, South Sudan and the Central African Republic where small groups live off the back of the local population by means of every imaginable and unimaginable atrocity, taking advantage of the incapacity of the national armies and the limitations of the UN forces in controlling the border areas and protecting the inhabitants. Small but very mobile groups attack villages to provide themselves with clothes and food and to kidnap children to enroll in their militias. Killing and mutilation are part of their strategy (with the massacres of Makombo, Tapili and Kpanga of December 2009 and February 2010 as the worst recent slaughters): they have to discourage collaboration with the national armies. It is very difficult to know the exact location of the LRA or know exactly how many fighters it has. Some of those involved, especially the Congolese government, are not committed at all and deny even the problem. The LRA will continue to spread terror as long as (a) the national and multinational military efforts do not join together in a coherent approach; (b) the military plan does not form part of a much wider strategy which uses every means, including civil society, to stimulate voluntary disarmament; and (c) the causes of the conflict in the LRA’s home region are not addressed: the political and economic marginalisation of northern Uganda.

Kris Berwouts, Director

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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 April

 **Great Lakes**

project proposed by any of the other nine states. In this trial of strength Egypt bases its argument on two agreements concluded with Britain in 1929 and with Sudan in 1959 which fixed the current quota of water from the river. This is what is contested by the nine other countries which are claiming a fairer share and are objecting to the power of veto claimed by Cairo.

Reminder: the NBI includes Burundi, the DRC, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda. (dr)

**USA-AU strategic partnership**

Three days of dialogue began on 21 April 2010 between the [Obama administration and the African Union](http://www.eurac-network.org/web/uploads/documents/20100510_12804.doc). Led by the President of the AC Commission, Jean Ping, the African delegation was composed of three members of the Commission plus the AU ambassadors to the USA and to the UN. The group met several American officials including Treasury Secretary Timothy Geithner, the Minister of Justice, Eric Holder, Representative of Commerce, Ron Kirk, as well as officials concerned with defense, the CIA, health, foreign affairs and the National Security Council. The US State Department communiqué described the AU as *«the institution towards which the United States turns more and more to help solve some of Africa’s most sensitive problems»* but also those of a transnational nature such as the struggle against climate change, drug and arms trafficking. Washington wants to deepen and widen its relationship with the AU and to establish the principle of regular meetings as *«the only legitimately chosen voice which speaks in the name of the whole continent is the Commission of the AU »*. In return the AU stated that it *«welcomes warmly the new American approach of dialogue with the rest of the world and it appreciates the United States’ important contribution to African development»*. This meeting, the first of its kind, should, it was agreed, be repeated every two years, alternately in the United States and in Addis Ababa, headquarters of the AU. (dr)

**ADB’s capital increases by 200 %**

A shareholders’ meeting of the African Development Bank (ADB), decided to triple its capital which has therefore been increased to US$100 billion. The ADB will thus be capable of «*responding to the needs of African countries including those with low income* ». (dr)

**Declaration by Central African Electoral Commissions**

The presidents and directors of the electoral commissions and administrations of the francophone and lusophone countries of central Africa met in Kinshasa from 26 to 30 April 2010. Their objective was to «*agree on effective collaboration between bodies involved in developing and strengthening capacity for running elections and to exchange election data with a view to improving regional understanding and solidarity regarding the management of elections* ». At the end of their deliberations they published a [declaration](http://www.eurac-network.org/web/uploads/documents/20100506_12791.doc) affirming their wish to meet each other regularly and to establish ‘a permanent consultation framework’ between the respective electoral administrations as part of the “Network of Electoral Expertise for Central Africa” (RSEAC). They took the decision to create a technical secretariat with the job of preparing the terms of reference for the thematic sessions and designating the focal points in each country to link up with the regional centre for electoral expertise (ACE) based in Kinshasa. Their first commitment is to draw up a regional policy to raise public awareness of what the network has achieved, The next meeting of the electoral commissions and administrations was fixed for September 2010 in Kinshasa. (dr)

**Frontiers open permanently**

At a meeting of those responsible for the immigration service of the DRC, Burundi and Rwanda, members of the Economic Community of the countries of the Great Lakes (CEPGL), a decision was taken to open the frontiers between the three countries permanently with effect from 1 September next. The interim Executive Secretary of the CEPGL, Gabriel Troy, sees this rapprochement as a chance for cross-frontier commercial activities and for the different peoples to come together. An experimental phase has already started on the border between Burundi and Rwanda and this will be evaluated in the next few months. (dr)

**Impasse in the negotiations on sharing the Nile water**

The Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) has reached an impasse due to the failure of negotiations on the sharing of water between the ten countries along the river. In a dispute which has lasted for years Egypt refuses to accept a framework agreement which reduces its share of the water. In the words of its Minister of Water and Irrigation, Mohammed Nasreddin Allam, Egypt demands not only its share of 55.5 billion cubic meters of water per year but also to retain the right of veto over any new irrigation

 DRC

**Decentralisation setback**

**58% of the country faces food crisis**

The problem of food security in the DRC was the main issue at a press conference jointly hosted by representatives of the FAO and WFP on 13 April. Demonstrating estimates of food needs in the country, the FAO and WFP spokespersons revealed that 10% of the country’s population in a total of 58 territories (out of a total of 145) are facing a food crisis. Taking the country as a whole, [the figure rises to 58%.](http://www.eurac-network.org/web/uploads/documents/20100506_12789.doc) Only the two Kivus show a lower level of malnutrition due to the presence of a considerable amount of humanitarian aid. The main causes of food insecurity are armed conflicts, the undermining of means of survival, bad dietary practices and the fact that in mining areas there is insufficient attention given to agriculture. Each in their own field the representatives of the two agencies evaluated and analysed the needs in each territory so as to target the most vulnerable and urgent cases. They recommend to the government and to others concerned with nutrition that a system of nutrition monitoring and rapid alert be established in the course of the next year. They indicated that a shortage of funding remained a major obstacle. Thus in 2010, some six million dollars were allocated to the health sector but according to the Ministry of Health $49 million are needed in the short term and $127 million in the long term. (mrh)

**Five programmes in the East**

In April 2010 the Digitalcongo press agency sent one of its reporters to the east of the country and to North Kivu in particular where he noted that infrastructure projects, the [five programmes](http://www.eurac-network.org/web/uploads/documents/20100506_12784.doc) of the Kabila government, were being implemented at an accelerated pace. Three years after the investiture of the North Kivu provincial government in spite of the years of political instability the governor of the province, Julien Paluku, is at one with the Head of State’s vision. Today he has achievements in five sectors to his credit. In education, 9 institutions were inaugurated between April 2007 and April 2010, and five more are under construction. In the health sector 4 hospital projects have been inaugurated and others are proposed. As for roads. 6 bridges have been built and opened, one is awaiting inauguration, 4 are under construction as well as one section of tarred road. For the water and electricity sector, 3 projects have been completed and inaugurated. As for providing employment, 2.200 Km of roads are being maintained by a system of localised manual labour teams, thus providing work for 2.200 families scattered throughout the whole province along the length of several main road routes. These various completed infrastructure projects have provided employment to doctors, nurses, lab assistants, builders, engineers and teachers. (mrh)

In an interview with Marie-France Cros in La Libre Belgique on 14 April, Jean Omasombo (researcher at Tervuren Museum and Professor at the University of Kinshasa) described the current situation regarding [decentralisation](http://www.eurac-network.org/web/uploads/documents/20100420_12714.doc) in the DRC. Decentralisation should be an important element in the Third Republic but Prof. Omasombo notes that it is not working well at the present time: « *First because the winners of the elections at national level, the ‘presidential majority’ are a mishmash, not a coherent group; secondly because the provincial level copies the national. The provincial deputies are 80 % new men without political experience... For the past three years the provinces have never functioned autonomously or managed themselves in their own interest - apart from Katanga where a dynamic business sector has enabled the province to advance*. ». He emphasised too that this is not a new phenomenon: « *The Congo as a nation has never been the priority of the élite. We have gone back to the starting point: our leaders are more concerned with power than developing the country. At all levels*. » Omasombo does not accuse President Kabila of being the main culprit, though he has not helped much: « *his responsibility is that he has not taken advantage of the political calm of the last three years to strengthen society’s roots. Events in Mbandaka reveal the weakness of the state, the power vacuum, the lack of an army. None of the structures have roots: no seeds have been sown*. » (kb)

**Intensified military operations**

On Monday 3 May, the Presidential Advisor Séraphin Ngwej informed Reuters that the DRC is to intensify its military operations against rebel groups in the country. The Deputy Secretary General of the United Nations, John Holmes, expressed concern about the new offensives given their humanitarian consequences and the abuses which occurred during recent operations. In the meantime soldiers deployed at Kanyola in South Kivu in the Amani Leo operation are complaining that they have not received their pay or food rations for four months. There is thus a risk that they will harass the local people and take over their fields so as to harvest what they need to eat. This led the women of Kanyola to appeal to a MONUC mixed prevention force which was passing through to ask the national authorities to train and regulate the troops so as to spare the civilian population from every kind of exaction by hungry soldiers with no real motivation. (kb)

**Burundi** **Rwanda**

**Human rights in 2009** **Going to university is a waste of time**

In April 2010, the Burundian human rights league « Iteka » presented its [report](http://www.eurac-network.org/web/uploads/documents/20100430_12762.doc) on human rights in Burundi in the year 2009. According to this report, in spite of some improvements, Iteka listed 269 cases of murder, the causes of which include armed banditry, conflicts over land, political motives, instant justice and conjugal violence. Some 158 persons were wounded in various attacks, 109 of which by grenades. Agents of the state were equally to blame for blunders affecting the population, as in the case of the police officers who on the morning of 21 May fired at 26 schoolchildren, scouts who were involved in the ceremony of choosing totems. Other policemen and soldiers were involved in acts of rape and some caused loss of life. The figures given to the director general of the prison service show a prison population of 10,908 whereas prison capacity is 4,050. Only 4,056, that is 37.2% of the prison population were sentenced. The consequence of this is strikes and repeated attempts to escape. Civil society was not spared from violence. For example the vice president of OLUCOME, Ernest Manirumva, was murdered and the perpetrators of this crime are still free. (jn)

**Reports on civil and political rights and the enrolment of voters**

In February 2010, the Episcopal Justice and Peace Commission (CEJP) of the Burundi Catholic Churcha published two reports devoted respectively to *«Monitoring of the situation* [*of civil and political rights*](http://www.eurac-network.org/web/uploads/documents/20100427_12733.pdf) *in November-December 2009 »* and to *«Observation of* [*enrolment of electors*](http://www.eurac-network.org/web/uploads/documents/20100421_12731.doc) *for the 2010 elections. ».* According to the CEJP, ethnic, regional and other factors have always been at stake in Burundian elections. These issues are never headlined in the proposals presented by the political parties but clearly the election period is a sensitive time for the politicians are ready to use every means, however dirty, to promote their ideologies. The present period is no exception, with considerable tension appearing in what appears to be unfair competition.

As regards the appeal by the Independent Electoral Commission (CENI) to all those of voting age to go and register for the elections due next May, the CEJP has observed two facts which deserve to be emphasised. These are that CENI has been slow in distributing the materials needed for the registration of electors; and also the poor level of awareness-raising about the registration process by the authorities. The major fact to underline is «a certain distaste for elections », since those who are elected will not change the precarious living conditions of the people. This has certainly been seen in the case of the present régime which quickly forgot its fine promises. (jn)

According to the Syfia Grands Lacs press agency on 1 April 2010, Rwandan members of parliament have just published a 270-page report on higher education in Rwanda in which they reveal that *« universities do not train students* » since they *«waste their time there».* The report questions the all too frequent educational reforms, in particular the abrupt changeover from French to English as the language of instruction. As of today school leavers know neither French nor English well. Without suitable books and documents teachers do the best they can. A teacher in Kigali explains, «*Some teach in a mixture of bits of English, French and Kinyarwanda, with the result that the students do not master any language, let alone the subject being taught* ». Despite this the educational institutions go on pouring graduates on to the job market. Thus since 2002 more than 9,400 candidates obtained degrees. In 2008, however, out of 1,000 candidates who undertook an employment test only 18% succeeded. Conclusion: «*Thousands are still unemployed, some of them expect to get jobs through nepotism although they have no intellectual capacity (…). And there is no way to persuade parents of the importance of sending children to university which has become a great waste of time "*. (jn)

**The rich grab aid destined for the destitute**

The Syfia Grands Lacs/Rwanda press agency reports (22/04/10), *«the destitute have become the goose that lays golden eggs for some leaders of associations in Rwanda. These people do not hesitate to put the names of imaginary individuals or their relatives on lists of aid beneficiaries* ». At the start of the school year 2010, pupils at Muhanga (in the south of the country) who have received help for three years have had to leave school because they have been removed from the list in favour of the children of the head of the association which was looking after them. The agency reports that there are numerous tricks for diverting these funds such as putting on the list *«one child under three different names with a different father or mother »*. This is why the Fund to aid genocide survivors (FARG) is making strict controls over pupils for whom it has taken responsibility since 2006 after having noted that some directors were putting pupils that did not exist on the lists, also obtaining the documents of survivors or destitute children with the complicity of some local authorities. Even children whose parents have high positions in the administration have been found having certificates showing them as destitute.. (jn)

To read these articles, check the site

[www.syfia-grands-lacs/info](http://www.syfia-grands-lacs/info).

## ADVOCACY ISSUES

* **Round table meeting on violence against women in conflict**

In April 2010, the coalition « Violence Against Women in Conflict – (VAWIC) organised a Round Table on the theme: «*Access to justice for victims of sexual violence based on gender».* There were three speakers. Sara De La Peña from UNIFEM covered the general picture of what is prescribed, focussing on the existing UN resolutions on the subject including resolutions 1325, 1612, 1820, 1888 and 1889 just to mention those. Karolina Stasiak from the European Commission presented the role of the EU as regards access to justice in conflict and post-conflict situations. Geraldine Mattioli-Zeltner of Human Rights Watch spoke of the challenges faced by women victims of sexual violence in conflict or post- conflict situations. Discussion focussed specially on the necessity of evaluation programmes for the EU projects which could build on what has already been done; the importance for the international community to show the political will to find a basis of understanding so as not to appear divided. The speakers also recognised the role that the Special Representative of the Secretary General of the UN could play in relation to sexual violence in conflict situations and the need for her to be well supported by the EU. This meeting took place within the framework of a series of encounters that VAWIC organises regularly with representatives of the European institutions in order to draw attention to this dramatic situation and to make recommendations concerning the suffering of women who are victims of violence in conflicts. VAWIC brings together representatives of NGOs and United Nations agencies working in this field and EurAc is included. (dr)

* **Director of EurAc visits London and The Hague**

Kris Berwouts, Director of EurAc, visited London from 21 to 23 April, and The Hague from 24 to 26 April 2010. In London he took part, with Shuna Keen, Chairperson of the Board of EurAc, in a coordination meeting of British NGOs. working in central Africa. Kris and Shuna had meetings with Global Witness and Oxfam International with a view to preparing a joint lobbying document in which the three organisations will make an appeal for a regional approach to the problems of these countries. They also had conversations with Foreign Office officials responsible for Central Africa, and with Amnesty International. In addition they met the coordinator of the All Party Parliamentary Group (APPG). In The Hague, Kris had been invited for an Africa day organised by the social democratic party, Partij Van De Arbeid, on Saturday 24 April. In the morning he helped lead a workshop on the DRC and in the afternoon he took part in a debate about the elections in Rwanda.

On 26 April, he met the Dutch think tank, Clingendael to see how the expertise of EurAc and of Clingendael could be mutually beneficial. In the afternoon he joined a delegation of Dutch NGO members of EurAc (IKV/ Pax Christi, ICCO) and non-members (Novib, Care, Amnesty International,…) which met all the special envoys for the Great Lakes region (from the EU, the AU, the CIRGL, USA, UK, France, Angola, Norway, South Africa, Sweden, Canada, Belgium). They had come together to prepare the meeting of the Contact Group which was due take place later in the week. The meeting was not only an ideal moment to discuss NGO recommendations on various issues such as the LRA, the FDLR, Congolese debt and good governance. It was also a chance to share what Kris learned during his last visit to Rwanda as described in his report «[*Cracks in the mirror*](http://www.eurac-network.org/web/uploads/documents/20100329_12645.doc) *».*(kb)

* **EurAc supports DRC civil society’s call for elections**

On 6 April 2010, the Consultation Framework for the Observation of Elections (CDCE) launched an [appeal](http://www.eurac-network.org/web/uploads/documents/20100420_12715.doc) in which it *« expresses the wish to see all the citizens of the DRC and the partners of the DRC commit themselves to the democratic organisation of local, municipal, presidential, national and provincial legislative elections not later than 6 December 2011 ».* It concluded that it *«is working for these elections to be just and transparent*». Ten days later (16/04/10), EurAc put out a [communiqué](http://www.eurac-network.org/web/uploads/documents/20100420_12713.doc) in which it affirms its support of this appeal. Part of this reads: *«EurAc remains convinced that the DRC will never recover unless the Congolese state is strengthened and given the means to establish itself as a constitutional state with good governance. Holding national and provincial elections at all levels: local, municipal, presidential and legislative is therefore essential so as to guarantee the legitimacy of the state.. Along with the CDCE, the members of EurAc are committed to contribute to freedom and transparency in the various votes and in particular to send an election observation mission and to supporting grass roots civic education »*. (mrh)

* **Press freedom under pressure**

**The organisation *Journaliste en danger*** *(****JED)* published on 15 April 2010 a** [communiqué](http://www.eurac-network.org/web/uploads/documents/20100510_12805.doc) **in which it expressed its concern at the number of journalists who have faced questioning in Kinshasa and in some provinces of the DRC. JED has noted that in the space of one week at least two journalists have been arrested and imprisoned** in Kinshasa and at Boma (Bas-Congo Province); four others were questioned and interrogated at length by the National Information Agency in Kinshasa and a Radio-

Television channel had its premises surrounded by police and its broadcast signal interrupted. This is not to forget the recent killing of a **reporter cameraman at Beni, in the province of North Kivu.** JED points out that this sudden worsening of the situation regarding press freedom came only a few days after the declaration by the Head of State’s special security advisor affirming the commitment of the President of the Republic to freedom of the press and the protection of journalists. **JED asks the security services and judicial authorities to show moderation and not to add to a climate of press freedom which is already tense. It asks Pre**sident Kabila to accede to the demands of thousands of Congolese who have signed a petition for the reopening of the FM signal of Radio France International (mrh)

# DRC: CAFOD quizzes AngloGold Ashanti

The Catholic agency, CAFOD, published on 29 March 2010 a [communiqué](http://www.eurac-network.org/web/uploads/documents/20100506_12794.doc) in which asks the giant mining company, AngloGold Ashanti to show its contract to the local community in the DRC. The contract between the South African company and the Congo government confirms the creation of a joint venture to exploit one of the largest unexplored gold seams in Africa. This site of 6,000 square kilometers in the contract’s title includes the town of Mongbwalu in Ituri district in the north east of the DRC, a region deeply scarred by war and terribly afflicted by poverty and a high rate of unemployment. A exploitation zone of such a size is bound to have an impact on the local community and on the environment but up to now no information has been divulged by the company regarding the social and environmental impact. According to CAFOD, *«it is vital not only for the contract to be published in full but also that AngloGold Ashanti commit itself to communicating the smallest detail of it to the local people in a form that they can understand* ». For CAFOD, *«the considerable mineral riches of the DRC should have put the country on the road to prosperity whereas it is entrapped in a cycle of violence and poverty. If the people of Mongbwalu are to benefit from this gold mine, transparency of information about the project must be promised.* ». (mrh)

# Preparations for elections in Burundi

Following an invitation from Burundian civil society, EurAc has decided to organise an observer mission during the elections which will be held in Burundi between May and September 2010. The first stop for the European observers was a training weekend which was organised in Brussels on 24 and 25 April. This gave the group of observers a chance to refocus and to form a team spirit which will continue throughout the period of the mission. Through this training EurAc wanted to provide the observers with basic knowledge of the socio-political situation in the country as well as the technical information needed to be better equipped once they are deployed in the polling stations. This information included international texts regulating election observation; the role and code of conduct of observers; the electoral code; communal law; how to

complete the observation report forms on election day. EurAc is grateful to Ruth Beeckmans, Nigel Watt and Hilde Deman for having shared their expertise and knowledge. A further training closer to the actual context in Burundi will take place in Bujumbura just before the day of the vote. This will be run by representatives of the Coalition of Civil Society for the Monitoring of Elections (COSOME), the civil society body which EurAc is supporting in its observation exercise. It will be recalled that COSOME participated actively in 2005 in raising the awareness of citizens in the electoral process. This year, it began with a training programme for civil society observers; and this year COSOME has already sent observers to nearly all the provinces in the country to observe the registration process of electors. In its [final report](http://www.eurac-network.org/web/uploads/documents/20100421_12731.doc) it analyses aspects related to the gaps in the electoral registration and those related to drawing up the voters’ roll. It evaluates the process as «good», which does not prevent it from suggesting a series of recommendations so that the elections themselves can be carried out in the most free and transparent manner possible. (dr)

 **DRC : Democracy breaking down**

The International Crisis Group (ICG) published a [report](http://www.eurac-network.org/web/uploads/documents/20100421_12729.doc) on 8 April 2010 in which it notes that the democratic process in the DRC is breaking down. According to ICG, *«the consolidation of democracy in the DRC is hampered in almost every way and the Congo regime remains fragile* ». Four years after the election of Joseph Kabila the balance of power is almost non-existent as the President’s cabinet has taken over the power of the government, parliament and judiciary. Basic liberties are frequently threatened, and essential institutional reforms including decentralisation and reform of the security sector have made no significant progress. For ICG, it is indispensable that the democratisation project goes ahead so as to ensure stability in the medium and long term. (jn)

 **Rwanda: Let HRW get on with its job**

In a [communiqué](http://www.eurac-network.org/web/uploads/documents/20100427_12748.doc) published on 23 April 2010, Human Rights Watch (HRW) calls on the Rwandan authorities to issue its representative in Kigali, Mlle Carina Tertsakian, a work visa which has recently been taken from her for forgery and the use of forgeries. HRW sees in this decision *«an increased tendency to repress free expression in Rwanda ahead of the presidential elections*». (jn)

## Documents on the Great Lakes region  April 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 Présidents et Gestionnaires des Commissions et Administrations électorales des pays d’Afrique centrale francophone et lusophone](http://www.eurac-network.org/web/uploads/documents/20100506_12791.doc)

A. A. Muholongu Malumalu et autres, Kinshasa, 30/04/10, 3 p.

[LRA : A Regional Strategy beyond Killing Kony](http://www.eurac-network.org/web/uploads/documents/20100510_12801.doc)

ICG, Brussels, 28/04/10, 4 p.

[Obama Expands Military Involvement in Africa](http://www.eurac-network.org/web/uploads/documents/20100427_12740.doc)

IPS, Washington, 02/04/10, 3 p.

[Illicit Financial Flows from Africa: Hidden Resource for Development](http://www.eurac-network.org/web/uploads/documents/20100421_12728.doc)

**Global Financial Integrity, Washington, 26/03/10, 44 p.**

[Soutien aux sociétés civiles émergentes en Afrique](http://www.eurac-network.org/web/uploads/documents/20100430_12769.doc)

Partenaria 2000, Paris, 29/04/10, 50 p.

[Le journal Amani N° 119](http://www.eurac-network.org/web/uploads/documents/20100420_12717.doc)

LDGL, Kigali, 16/04/10, 23 p.

**DRC: Human Rights**

DRC’rape capital of the world’

AFP, Paris, **28/04/10, 2 p.**

[Kinshasa ‘Downplaying » Alleged Massacre](http://www.eurac-network.org/web/uploads/documents/20100427_12750.doc)

IWPR, London, 23/04/10, 3 p.

[Resolution on the Human Rights Situation in Democratic Republic of Congo](http://www.eurac-network.org/web/uploads/documents/20100427_12744.doc)

HRW, Paris, 10/04/10, 4 p.

[Monitoring GADHOP, Décembre 2009-Février 2010](http://www.eurac-network.org/web/uploads/documents/20100420_12708.doc)

GADHOP, Butembo, 08/04/10, 30 p.

[Les FARDC au premier rang des violations des Droits de l’Homme à Lubero et Beni](http://www.eurac-network.org/web/uploads/documents/20100427_12742.doc)

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