

DRC Domestic Broadcasting, 21 February, 2010 (13 February– 20 February, 2011)

by Marie Lamensch, MIGS Reporter for the DRC

Government-owned media

(Radio-Television Nationale Congolaise TV, Kinshasa, 1230 gmt, 16 January, 2011, in French)

- Katanga Province Governor Moise Katumbi Chapwe appealed to all mining operators to put an end to the exploitation of minerals and boost agriculture in the province
- Minister of Interior Adolphe Lumanu met with the UN Secretary General Deputy Special Representative Fidele Sarasoro to talk about the stabilization of eastern Congo programme

(Radio-Television Nationale Congolaise TV, Kinshasa, 1230 gmt, 17 January, 2011, in French)

- Delegates from Rwanda, Burundi and the DRC signed a joint action plan for the implementation of the UNSC Resolution 1325 regarding women's involvement in conflict prevention and economic development.
- Kasai Oriental Province Governor Medard Autshai Asenga urged the population to for the election and pledged to undertake a sensitization campaign in the province.

Privately-owned media

(Radio Candip, community radio broadcasting funded by Belgian NGO, Bunia, 1530 gmt, 13 February, 2010, in French)

- Civil society of Haut Uele District is concerned about the presence of LRA fighters in Faradje and Tadu. They attacked a village mast weak.

(Journaliste En Danger, Kinshasa, 14 February, 2011, in English)

« Ban lifted on DR Congo's Radio du Peuple Oicha »

Text of press release by DR Congo media watchdog Journaliste En Danger (JED) on 14 February

- Radio du Peuple Oicha, a community radio station in Beni, has been allowed to resume its broadcasts after being banned last at the beginning of February by the deputy administrator of Beni. The deputy had complained about a phone-in programme on the security situation in the area.

(L'Observateur, privately-owned daily, article dated 15 February, 2010, in French)

« Mise en œuvre de la résolution 1325 de l'Onu » by Rombaut Ot.

- Women from the DRC, Burundi and Rwanda met on Monday in order to discuss the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security. The DRC has already put in place several measures concerning women's role in peace building and reconstruction, including a grant programme for young girls. The Congolese Minister for Gender, Family and Children, Marie-Ange Lukianan Mufwankolo, reminded the audience that women are a people's memory and vehicles of cultures. Unity and constructive collaboration will lead to sustainable peace between communities. She urged women to contribute to regional integration by harmonizing policies concerning women, peace and security in the three countries. A system of regional coordination and planning should also be put in place.

- The director of Femmes Africa Solidarité stated that resolution 1325 reflects women's will not to be considered as victims but as survivors and actors fighting for change. For her, this resolution is a weapon of peace for women, for their participation and protection. She said violence against women in zones of conflicts are still widespread, if not increasing. Nonetheless, she said women were here to talk about the three countries political will and plans on how to transform words into action.
- The Rwandan Minister for Gender, Dr Jeanne D'Arc Muyawamariya urged women from the three countries to fight violence against women and proposed several measures to improve the prevention of such crimes.
- The UN resolution recognizes that armed conflict have a greater impact on women and young girls, and underlines the importance of women's role in prevention, administration and political and socio-economic reconstruction in post-conflict societies. The resolution urges states to adopt policies and programmes promoting gender equality, integration of women in peace process, security and development.

(L'Observateur, privately-owned daily, article dated 17 February, 2010, in French)

« Province Orientale : Faradje s'oppose à la recrudescence des activités de la LRA » by Dovin Ntelolo Diasonga

- Tired of living with the fear of being attacked by the LRA, the residents of Faradje, Orientale Province, demonstrated against the inability of Monusco to protect them. Demonstrators called on Monusco to provide a more appropriate response to their precarious security situation and increasing attacks.
- Monusco said calm had been restored following the deployment of troops in Faradje, both from Monusco and the FARDC. Several joint military operations were launched in the face of growing attacks. Temporary bases were set up in the Dungu-Faradje area, where vehicles were looted. An intelligence centre was also set up in order to optimize operations.
- In Ituri, Monusco facilitated the reintegration of 14 child soldiers from the Front de résistance patriotique de l'Ituri (FRPI).
- Concerning the problem of child soldiers, the Bureau pour le volontariat au service de l'enfance et la santé (BVES) organized a press conference in collaboration with Monusco, UEPNDDR, the general of Operation Armani Leo, Unicef and other partners on the recruitment of children in armed forces. The goal was to urge all armed group to stop recruiting children and to invest in the future of their communities.
- In northern Katanga, the security situation is relatively calm but fragile due to the presence of the FDLR and Mai Mai militias in the Mitumba Mountains. According to Monusco the capacity of the FARDC has been reinforced and operations are currently taking place.
- In North Kivu, the activity of armed groups is increasing in Rutshuru, Walikale and Lubero. Joint operations between the FARDC and Monusco have continued in order to better protect civilians. Operation "Mapema Mpuya" in Virunga national park is currently in its second phase.
- In South Kivu, several child soldiers were demobilized according to the procedure of the UN mission.

(L'Observateur, privately-owned daily, article dated 18 February, 2010, in French)

« Kikwit: Les « puissances d'argent » et les politiques ont-ils la volonté de soulager la souffrance de la population ? » by Frédéric Ipani

- The newspaper asks whether powerful economic and political actors are ready to put an end to the suffering of the population of Kikwit deeply affected by poverty.

- In 2006, politicians and economic actors entered to political stage pretending to be interested about the suffering population. Today, foundations and organization are being created whose goals are still uncertain.
- There is a need to communicate with civil society in order to know the real problem plaguing the city. Politicians and economic actors each come with promises and projects for the town and residents naively believe these electoral promises.
- Powerful economic actors should invest in industries, firms and agriculture in order to create jobs