

**DRC Domestic Broadcasting, 11 October, 2010 (4 October– 10 October, 2009)**

**by Marie Lamensch, MIGS Reporter for the DRC**

**Government-owned Media**

**(The New Times, government-owned Rwandan newspaper, Kigali, article dated 4 October, 2010, in English)**

**“Rwandan editorial says UN report on DR Congo threat to regional security”**

- The New Times describes the UN Mapping exercise report as a “flawed report”; an attempt to rewrite Rwanda’s history and poses a threat to regional security. While the newspaper acknowledges that the language of the report has been toned down, its credibility is still questioned.
- The New Times cites issues of manipulation, contradiction, omissions and flawed methodology. It urges the UN to respond these allegations.
- The Report, however, will not threaten Rwanda’s progress and peace, despite the document’s attempts

**(The New Times, government-owned Rwandan newspaper, Kigali, article dated 10 October, 2010, in English)**

**“Rwandan army chief urges UN military attaches to help "expose" DR Congo report”**

Text of report in English by Robert Mugabe entitled "Gen Kayonga rallies support of UN military attaches against report"

- During a dinner hosted in honour visiting UN military attaches (which included Slovenia, China, France, Czech, Tanzania, Finland, Kenya and Rwanda), Rwandan Chief of Defence Staff (CDS), Lt-Gen Charles Kayonga, described to the UN Mapping report as "fabricated and baseless." The military attaches had spent the day visiting MONUSCO in Walikale, DRC.
- Kayonga said the Rwandan national army had not targeted Hutus. He criticized those who wrote the report for having no military expertise.
- Kayonga said that the conflict in DR Congo was brought about by people who imported the genocide ideology from Rwanda fuelling conflict in region.

**(The New Times, government-owned Rwandan newspaper, Kigali, article dated 7 October, 2010, in English)**

**“SAfrica Rwandan envoy terms as "bankrupt" UN DR Congo probe report”**

**"SA meeting calls UN report 'immoral, failure'"**

- A public conference, organized by the Rwandan community in South Africa, has described the recent UN "Mapping Report" on DRC [as "a moral and intellectual failure as well as an insult to history" and as “deeply flawed and intellectually bankrupt.” He

believes UN processes were manipulated by organizations and individuals for purpose of rewriting history and reignite conflict in the Great Lake region.

- Speakers mentioned the report's omission of the historical context, "especially the immediate and serious threat posed by armed and ideologically charged refugees positioned right at the border of Rwanda and Zaire (present-day DR Congo), as well as the nature of the conflict within Zaire at the time". Combatants continued to receive arms in the camps and conducted military training, using refugee camps run by the UNHCR as bases for attacks. Rwanda therefore had to move quickly to neutralize the threat and solve the refugee problem.
- They also cited flawed methodology.

### **Privately-owned Media**

**(L'Observateur, privately-owned daily, article dated October 4, 2010, in French)**

**“Publication du rapport Mapping sur les violations des droits de l'homme en RDC” by Freddy Longangu**

**“L'Union pour la nation encourage l'Onu d'aller jusqu'au bout”**

- Union for the Nation (Union pour la Nation, an electoral bloc and opposition platform composed of over 50 supporters of Jean-Pierre Bemba, who is facing charges of crimes against humanity) has taken a stand point concerning the UN Mapping report.
- Clément Kanku Bukasa, the bloc's coordinator, urged the government to act and for recommendations to be followed. He asked for a special tribunal for the DRC to be put in place. He also asked for UN to follow the report's recommendations.
- Kanku also addressed the question of CENI and revealed who would represent the Union for the Nation.

**(Radio France Internationale, French state-funded public broadcaster, 0430 gmt, dated 4 October, 2010, in French)**

**“Man jailed for throwing stones at DR Congo leader's car dies”**

- Armand Tungulu Mudiandambu died last week, following his arrest on Wednesday. The Congolese man, who resided in Belgium, threw stones at President Joseph Kabila's car. He was immediately arrested and died in jail on Saturday.
- The Congolese authorities described his death as suicide yet his family does not believe this. A family member said the family was taking steps to establish the truth.
- Family members and human rights activists have planned a protest in front of the Belgian embassy.
- Five other people were also arrested that day and are still being held in Kinshasa.

**(Programme summary of DR Congo Radio Candip news, 4 October, 2010, 1530 gmt)**

- Ituri district commissioner launched a massive programme of reinsertion of about 3,200 former militia fighters. Each beneficiary received four goats, an agricultural kits and bicycle.

- Mrs Margot Wallstrom, the UN representative in charge of the fight against violence on women, arrived in Ituri District where she will spent three days meeting several rape victims and visiting hospitals where victims are being taken care of.

**(AFPm French news agency, Paris, 5 October, 2010, 1507 gmt, in French)**

**France "deeply concerned" at death in custody of DR Congo protester**

- The French Quai d'Orsay said it is "deeply concerned" at the death in custody of a Congolese opposition figure, Armand Tungulu, arrested and jailed for throwing stones at president Joseph Kabila's car on Wednesday.
- France's Foreign Ministry spokesman, Bernard Valero, said "all light must be shed on the circumstances"
- Principal secretary of the DRC prosecutor-general said the man had committed suicide.
- NGOs have come forward to condemn "all the vile actions carried out" against Tungulu and called for an impartial commission of enquiry to determine the circumstance of Tungulu's death.
- The French Foreign Ministry also declared it was concerned at the situation of members of the 'Toges Noires' NGO who were arrested the same day and are still being held.

[Passage omitted: DR Congo often criticized for human rights violations]

**(Le Potentiel, privately-owned daily, article dated 5 October, 2010, in French)**

**« TPI/RDC, irréversible »**

- The Minister of Justice and Human Rights state its position concerning the UN's Mapping report concerning human rights violence in the DRC committed between March 1993 and June 2003. Luzolo Bambi Lessa reminded that in 2003 President Joseph Kabila had called for the creation of an International Tribunal for the DRC in order to prosecute those responsible for these crimes. At the time, the UN ignored the President's call but the circumstances have changed and everything seems to be ready for the creation of such a tribunal. The report itself calls for justice to be made.
- The report also states a number of steps meant to help the Congolese government in the creation of a transitional justice system, which would allow for truth, justice, reparations and reform.
- According to the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights only highly grave incidents were mentioned in the report. In order to prosecute criminals, the government should create special Chambers within the Congolese judicial system, which would deal with international crimes.
- The main problem might be the government' and judiciary's capability to respect international standards of justice. An International Tribunal for the DRC should therefore be put in place.

**(Le Potentiel, privately-owned daily, article dated 5 October, 2010, in French)**

**« Violations des droits de l'homme en RDC. HRW exhorte la communauté internationale à traduire les auteurs des crimes en justice » by Louis-Paul Eyenga Sana**

- Following the publication of the Mapping exercise report, Human Rights Watch urged the UN to launch an investigation into grave human rights violations committed in the DRC and to prosecute those responsible for these crimes. Kenneth Roth said the crimes could not be kept silent and regional and international action should now take place in order to put an end to impunity.
- In 1997 and 1998, UN tried to investigate several crimes described in the report yet was blocked by the Congolese government, then headed by Laurent-Désiré Kabila. Roth believes the international community and individual countries now have the responsibility to make sure justice is carried out.
- One of the most controversial passages in the report concerns the possible use of the term “genocide” to describe crimes committed by Rwandan soldiers. Kenneth Roth said the question of terminology was important but should not prevent or overshadow the necessity to act concerning all crimes mentioned in the report.
- The report is supported by the Congolese civil society. Indeed, 220 Congolese organizations have signed a declaration praising the report and calling for the creation of justice mechanisms.

**(Radio Candip, community radio broadcasting funded by Belgian NGO, Bunia, 1530 gmt, October 5, 2010, in French)**

- According to military sources, three militia fighters were killed by the DRC’s armed forces near Baluma village, about 50 km south of Bunia town.

**(Radio France Internationale, French state-funded public broadcaster, 0530 gmt, dated 6 October, 2010, in French)**

**“Rebel militia leader captured in eastern DR Congo”**

- A Mi-Mai militia leader, Colonel Mayele, was arrested in North Kivu and is accused of having launched attacks against thirteen villages between the end of July and the beginning of August. Some 500 people were raped during the attacks. He was captured in Walikale territory and was handed over MONUSCO and the military police.

**(Le Potentiel, privately-owned daily, article dated 6 October, 2010, in French)**

**« Mapping report : la communauté internationale comprend désormais Kinshasa »  
by Bienvenu Maire Bakumanya**

- The Mapping report is seen as an opportunity for the DRC.
- Navanethem Pillay, the High Commissioner for Human Rights said the report reflected the UN’s determination to help the government of the DRC in its efforts to eradicate the culture of impunity that allowed for sexual violence and other grave human rights violations to occur.
- The government welcomed the report. The UN Congolese ambassador, Christian Ileka Atoki, described the report as “credible,” adding that the Congolese government was appalled by the horror and extent of the crimes endured by the Congolese people.

- Congolese people must also remember that Joseph Kabila had pleaded for the creation of an International tribunal for the DRC in 2003 but that his demand had fallen on deaf ears. Joseph Kabila had then made sure the DRC adhered to the ICC and agreed for the Mapping Report to be elaborated.
- The goal of the Mapping Report is show the extent of the crimes committed and to call for the creation of justice mechanisms.
- Burundi has rejected the report, arguing that it was meant to destabilize the region.
- Rwanda has been particularly criticized and the reelection of Paul Kagame has done nothing to improve the country's image. This is justified.

**(Le Potentiel, privately-owned daily, article dated 6 October, 2010, in French)**

**« Malgré le « Mapping » onusien. La NSCC tient à la création d'un Tribunal pénal international pour la RDC »**

- The Nouvelle société civile congolaise (NSCC) called for the creation of an International Tribunal for the DRC in order for justice to be achieved. Considering the influence of politicians on the judiciary, the organization's coordinator, Jonas Tshiombela Kabiena, said he was worried about the effectiveness of special chambers within the DRC judicial system. He also wonders why the report makes not mentioned of the role of European and Asian multinationals in the exploitation of the country's resources.
- The NSCC urged all political parties to act and said the report would allow for sustainable peace.
- The NSCC had previously condemned the international community for failing to investigate the crimes when Joseph Kabila called for the creation of an international tribunal in 2003.

**(La Conscience, weekly independent newspaper, article dated 6 October 2010, in French)**

**“RDC : Pourquoi tant de dossiers sales “ by Rombaut Ot.**

- Since last June, the DRC's human rights record has declined.
- In early June, a human rights activists and head of Voix des sans voix pour les droits de l'homme (VSV) was found dead in his car, leading to national and international criticism. The death of Floribert Chebeya was also followed by the arrest of several of the organization's members. One of them was never found again.
- Now the death of Armand Tungulu has led to new criticism. The newspaper qualifies his death as suspicious but also questions his actions and motivations.
- Faustin Munene, a former vice minister for public order, has been missing for several days. His house has been looted by the military police.
- The newspaper calls for an end to such actions, which tarnish the image of country.

**(L'Observateur, privately-owned daily, article dated October 6, 2010, in French)**

**“Afrin de sécuriser le mond. eDes Congolais appellent à une justice equitable” by Nelson Mbwilango**

- Congolese people all over the country are calling for justice, especially in areas where people's fundamental rights are still being ignored.
- The country's main problem is the lack of a fair justice system, a system based on the survival of the strongest. The police are often the main perpetrators of human rights violations, especially in remote areas, where the local population has no knowledge of the law. Arbitrary arrests are not rare.
- Police forces also regularly come to the house of Badimbukila Matondo Mamy, Benjamin Olangi former companion (Olangi was arrested in 2010 along with Eric Kikundda and Firmin Yangambi and charged with trying to organize a rebel movement against Joseph Kabila. Olangi was sentenced to 20 years in prison). NGOs have condemned these actions.
- After the death by drowning of a small boy in one of the country's rivers, the police arrested all the children present at the scene and parents were made to pay 10.000 FC.
- The newspaper calls for police forces to be cleansed of its bad elements.

**(Le Potentiel, privately-owned daily, article dated 7 October, 2010, in French)**

**“Trois personnes ont été tuées et 60 maisons brûlées ... ”**

- Three people were killed and 60 houses set on fire during fighting between villagers of Bukanga Nzadi and Mbaya in Masimanimba Territory (Bandidudu Province). Residents of Baya apparently attacked residents of Bukanga Nazadi after a verdict was given by Masimanimba's peace tribunal concerning conflict between the two localities.
- According the national deputy Tryphon Kin Kiey Mulumba some fifty people are hiding in the woods. He called for the government for help.

**(Le Potentiel, privately-owned daily, article dated 7 October, 2010, in French)**

**“Droits de l'Homme : l'Onu note des cas de graves violations à Masisi” by Louis-Paul Eyenga Sana**

- Human Rights violations in North Kivu are frequent, not only in Walikale. According to a report by the Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights, Congolese authorities have also committed violations in Masisi.
- An enquiry was launched in four villages in the Masisi area in order to document and verify allegation of human rights violations committed between 11 August and 10 September 2010. In one area, three cases of rape and three cases of arbitrary executions have been confirmed. Houses were looted and then set on fire by the authorities. In Bitongi, two cases of arbitrary executions and cruel and inhumane treatment by an armed group have been recorded
- The body is also looking into the death of Tungulu and the arrest of two lawyers and human rights activists from the NGO “Toges Noir.” According to Monusco one of the lawyers is still being held captive by local authorities.
- Monusco also mentioned the publication last September of a report on mass rape in Walikale. At least 303 civilians were raped, among which 235 women, 13 men, 52 girls and 3 boys. However, numbers could rise as some of the victims fear to come forward. 116 civilians have been abducted and are being subjected to forced labor.

- Moreover, some of the population still lives in the woods as they fear new attacks.
- A Mai-Mai militia leader involved in these attacks has been arrested.

**(Le Potentiel, privately-owned daily, article dated 7 October, 2010, in French)**

**« Violences sexuelles en RDC. Margot Wallström salue l’arrestation du lieutenant-colonel Mayele » by Albert tshiambi**

- Margot Wallström, UN expert for sexual violence in conflict, welcomed the arrest of Sadoke Kikonda Mayele, a lieutenant-colonel in the Mai Mai Cheka militia group. He has been transferred to Goma. He said his leader, Ntabo Ntambui Cheka, was responsible for the rape of 154 women in Walikale. An investigation has been opened.
- Colonel Mayele has been accused by Monusco of heading a coalition of at least 200 Mai Mai and FDLR combatants. This coalition is seen as responsible for the rape of 500 people in 13 villages of Walikale territory.
- Wallström said this was a victory for justice, especially for women who suffer as a result of rape and other forms of sexual violence. She said this arrest should serve as a signal to perpetrators that their acts will not go unpunished. During her visit to the DRC last week, Wallström had already emphasized the need to end impunity.

**(Radio France Internationale, French state-funded public broadcaster, 1230 gmt, dated 7 October, 2010, in French)**

**“UN special envoy on sexual violence urges DR Congo authorities to end mass rapes”**

- Margot Wallstrom, the UN special representative on sexual violence during conflict, urged Congolese people to lobby the authorities to get involved in the fight against rape. She said wanted to see the government get more involved as victims are asking to be heard.

**(Programme summary of DR Congo Radio Candip news, 7 October, 2010, 1530 gmt)**

- Military sources from the office of the operational zone of the Armed Forces of DRC reported that a militia fighter of the Popular Resistance Front in Ituri surrendered himself
- Administrative sources in Irumu Territory, Ituri District, announced that Popular Front for Justice in Congo militia fighters attacked Kanjoka and its surrounding.

**(Programme summary of DR Congo Radio Candip news, 8 October, 2010, 1530 gmt)**

- In Kisangani town victims of war demonstrated as they are seeking compensation from the Ugandan government following the destruction caused by the Ugandan People’s Defence Forces and Rwanda’s Patriotic Front in 2002.

**(L’Observateur, privately-owned daily, article dated October 8, 2010, in French)**

**“Réaction de L’Honorable Puela Albert Frabrice face au décès du compatriote Armand Tungulu”**

- Maître Puela Albert-Fabrice, Député National, heavily criticizes the death of Armand Tungulu, who died in custody.
- Puela condemns excessive repression and violence used by the authorities in order to silence dissent. If Tulungu committed suicide, what circumstances and conditions led him to do so? Puela wonders if “physical elimination” is becoming a routine in the DRC and the “Zero Tolerance” concept seems to only apply to a certain category of people.
- The deputy also questions the suicide argument brought forward by the authorities.
- Congolese people are frustrated and want justice. An autopsy and enquiry should be launched yet such investigations are often flawed.
- Puela deplors the fact that Congolese people are not safe in their own country. He calls for change and for the advent of a State founded on republican principles and the respect of human rights. Congolese must be careful to elect to right leaders at all levels of society. “Let’s banish fear and stand up as one man” (Transl. of: “Pour que ça change, bannissons la peur et levons-nous comme un seul homme.”)

**(Radio France Internationale, French state-funded public broadcaster, 1230 gmt, dated 9 October, 2010, in French)**

**“UN calls for inquiry into death in custody of DR Congo protester”**

- Monusco, the UN Mission for the Stabilization of DRC, has called for an “impartial and transparent investigation” into the death of Armand Tungulu, arrested after throwing stones at President Joseph Kabila’ car.
- According to the DRC public prosecutor's office, he committed suicide but human right organizations said that the man was violently beaten by the president's bodyguards during his arrest.
- Monusco reminded Congolese authorities of their obligation to ensure the rights of detainees, including his right to contact his family or lawyer, and the right to physical integrity and dignity.