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IPIS

IPIS LATEST REPORTS

The impact of the global financial crisis on mining in Katanga.

(14/07/2009 – IPIS)

<http://www.ipisresearch.be/natural-resources.php>

This report examines the impact of the global financial crisis on the mining sector in Katanga, the southeast province of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. As far as the industrial mining sector is concerned, it is shown that the crisis exacerbated the uncertainty of mining companies that were waiting for the results of the review of the mining contracts and that were often in the middle of starting up or expanding their activities in Katanga. Nevertheless, IPIS remains convinced that the renegotiation of the mining contracts is of vital importance for the long-term development of the Congolese mining industry. As far as the artisanal mining sector is concerned, it is pointed out that, due to the sharp decline in mineral prices, large numbers of artisanal miners have left the mines. While some of them appear to have found a new source of income in agriculture, there are disturbing reports that others may have chosen to engage in criminal activities in order to stay afloat.

Given the importance of the mining sector as a source of revenue for the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the development of a sound policy for crisis management is of vital importance to protect the health of the Congolese Treasury and to keep intact the possibility of stepping up government efforts in terms of poverty reduction and infrastructure development once the global economy starts to recover. This report shows that both the central government in Kinshasa and the provincial government in Lubumbashi have taken a number of measures to cope with the consequences of the global financial crisis.

Unfortunately, there are indications that the ongoing decentralisation process tends to complicate the cooperation between the two governments. Moreover, as a result of the exaggerated attention for the so-called 'rétrocession' issue in the Congolese press, there is a real risk that the anti-crisis measures of the Congolese authorities are not examined in a critical manner.

Zimbabwe - Arms and Corruption: fuelling human rights abuse.

(July 2009 – IPIS)

<http://www.ipisresearch.be/arms-trade.php>

The following examples of irresponsible arms transfers involving Zimbabwe and other actors should be of great concern to the international community. The examples cited below are intended to illustrate further the need to ensure that the proposed international Arms Trade Treaty is as comprehensive as possible, and fully reflects the obligations of States to prevent arms transfers which pose a substantial risk of being used in serious violations of international human rights law. It is perhaps not a coincidence that these examples involve, amongst others, China and the U.S.A. – both of whose governments have been amongst the 'doubters' in the ongoing United Nations General Assembly deliberations on the ATT since 2006. Hopefully, as the new Obama Administration reviews the U.S. approach to the control of conventional arms, the U.S. position will become more constructive.

Culprits or scapegoats? Revisiting the role of Belgian mineral traders in eastern DRC.

(13/05/2009 – IPIS)

<http://www.ipisresearch.be/natural-resources.php>

Ever since the eruption of the second Congo war in August 1998, the mining sector in eastern DRC has been under the scrutiny of UN Sanctions Committees, academics, NGOs, and local and international media, who have been worried and disturbed by the links between natural resource exploitation and armed conflict in the region. Both state and non-state armed actors are deriving benefit from the local mining business by levying taxes on mineral exports, by selling minerals for their own profit, and by trading mining rights for financial and military support.

The present report aims to clarify the position and responsibility of Belgian mineral traders in the area. Our purpose is not only to shed more light on the activities of Trademet and Traxys, the two companies featuring in the latest UN report, but also to discuss the activities of two other companies that have received less attention so far, namely Services and Trading International (STI) and Société pour le Développement et l'Expansion d'Entreprises (SDE).

An analysis of Finexpo's and Ducroire/Nationale Delcrederediens's support practices in comparison to the EURODAD principles on responsible financing.

(29/04/2009 – IPIS)

<http://www.ipisresearch.be/corporate-social-responsibility.php>

In 2007, Belgian exports generated 89,3% of Belgium's gross domestic product. The exports created employment as well as fiscal and para-fiscal revenues. Because of the importance that exporting holds in the Belgian economy, Belgium has several public instruments in place to encourage and support the export of goods and services. At the federal level, there are Ducroire/Nationale Delcrederediens (ONDD), FINEXPO and the Belgian International Investment Company (BMI-SBI). At the regional level, the most important are the Agence Wallonne à l'Exportation (AWEX) for Wallonia, Brussels Export for the Brussels region, and Flanders Investment and Trade for the Flanders Region.

This research paper looks specifically at the practices of the two most significant players at the federal level: FINEXPO and Ducroire/Nationale Delcrederediens. FINEXPO provides advice to the Belgian government about five types of support measures: rent stabilisation mechanism, interest relief (with or without grants), pure grants and loans (tied and untied). Ducroire/Nationale Delcrederediens provides insurances and financial guarantees against commercial and political risks. Annex 1 to this report lists and explains the various types of support. The paper will discuss the financial terms, legal terms and conditions in place when FINEXPO and Ducroire/Nationale Delcrederediens provide support for Belgian exports.

The paper also looks into what extent FINEXPO's and Ducroire/Nationale Delcrederediens's practices match the financial terms, legal terms and conditions which are set out in the EURODAD Charter on Responsible Financing. The principles in the Charter outline the essential components of a reasonable loan. Given that only FINEXPO provides loans, the principles in the Charter are only directly applicable to the provision of loans by FINEXPO. Despite this fact, the principles are still useful in determining whether the financial and insurance practices of all support measures by FINEXPO and those by Ducroire/Nationale Delcrederediens are responsible support measures or not. EURODAD's principles represent a general framework for a tough but fair policy.

Mapping Conflict Motives: Central African Republic.

(20/02/2009 – IPIS)

www.ipisresearch.be/mapping_car.php

IPIS has published 'Mapping Conflict Motives: Central African Republic'. It is the third study in the IPIS mapping series and it deals with the presence, behaviour and motivation of the armed groups that operated in the Central African Republic in 2008. Also the French version of the report is now online.

Rechercher la problématique des ressources naturelles dans la RDC.

(12/02/2009 – IPIS)

<http://www.ipisresearch.be/natural-resources.php>

This syllabus has been created by IPIS for its project 'Renforcement de capacité d'ONG congolaises qui travaillent autour les ressources naturelles : méthodologies de recherche et rédaction de dossiers de haute qualité servant de base aux activités de campagne et de lobbying'. The project aims to reinforce the capacity of Congolese NGOs to produce reports and articles of high quality.

Mapping Conflict Motives: Katanga Update: May- September 2008.

(6/01/2009 – IPIS)

<http://www.ipisresearch.be/updates-katanga.php>

This report is the third (and for the moment the last) in a series of updates following an initial report on conflict motives in the Congolese province of Katanga. It analyses the most important security developments from May 2008 until September 2008.

IPIS would like to highlight the following issues dealt with in the report:

Security problems in Katanga have stopped figuring in the news. To a certain extent this is justified because the overall humanitarian situation in Katanga has improved and in general the number of human rights violations has decreased.

However, with MONUC gradually retreating from the province the international presence diminishes and with it the number of eyes and ears of observers in the field. Nonetheless, for the future several security hazards remain.

For one, the impact of the economic crisis on Katanga is enormous. Virtually all mining companies have significantly reduced or stopped their activities. The social consequences are dire for a province that economically relies heavily on mining. Secondly, in August a law was promulgated providing for the creation of 25 Congolese provinces instead of the 10 current ones. In this scenario Katanga will be cut into 4 new provinces. Feelings about the issue are mixed. The possible impact is difficult to estimate. Finally, the human rights situation in the North of the province remains disquieting, with persistent violations committed by state agents.

The information for the updates is drawn from desktop research by IPIS and permanent field research carried out by four Katangese partner organisations based in different parts of Katanga.

Towards a Sustainable Cocoa Chain: Power and possibilities within the cocoa and chocolate sector.

(December 2008 – Oxfam - IPIS)

<http://www.ipisresearch.be/natural-resources.php>

IPIS drafted this report for Oxfam. It contributes in various ways to the debate on a sustainable cocoa economy. A sustainable cocoa economy is where each person investing time or money into the supply chain would be able to earn a decent income for themselves and their family, work in good conditions, and in a manner which did not harm the environment. It provides an overview of the various stakeholders in the cocoa and the wider chocolate supply chain. It identifies the concentration and purchasing power of companies as well as the trends in the supply chain. Finally, it makes a series of recommendations to the various stakeholders in the supply chain.

Fatal Transaction's second submission on EIB Statements.

(November 2008 – IPIS)

<http://www.ipisresearch.be/corporate-social-responsibility.php>

The European Investment Bank launched in March 2008 a public consultation on its draft revised "EIB Statement of Environmental and Social Principles and Standards". The EIB adopted its first Environmental Statement in 1996, which was revised in 2002 and again in 2004. The Statement describes the Bank's environmental and social requirements for projects that it finances.

The EIB invited organizations and individuals to comment on its 2008 draft Statement. The Bank also organised two rounds of public consultations. Fatal Transactions and IPIS now also commented on the second draft Statement of the Bank.

From conflict resources to sustainable development: Memorandum by Fatal Transactions on the European Union's contribution to natural resource management in Africa

(July 2008 – Fatal Transactions - IPIS)

<http://www.ipisresearch.be/corporate-social-responsibility.php>

IPIS drafted this publication for Fatal Transactions. The Memorandum looks specifically at the European Commission's contribution to a sustainable exploitation of natural resources in Africa and a sustainable supply chain. It also assesses its approach on conflict resources. The paper provides an analysis of the Commission's trade policy, development cooperation, foreign and security policy, cooperation under bilateral and multilateral agreements, humanitarian aid and financial assistance. It also takes a look at the Commission's view on integrating and implementing external actions in its internal policies (e.g. energy and environment) in order to promote a sustainable management of natural resources abroad.

Activity Report 2007

(IPIS)

Jaarverslag 2007

(IPIS)

<http://www.ipisresearch.be/natural-resources.php>

Natural resources in the Great Lakes Region

Natural Resources Boom a Blessing or a Curse to African Integration?

(24/07/2009 – Institute for Security Studies)

http://www.issafrica.org/index.php?link_id=5&slink_id=7895&link_type=12&slink_type=12&tmpl_id=3

Establishing a common framework on the management and exploitation of natural resources could speed up and sustain African integration because it is good politics and could be a bulwark to some negative aspects of globalization. A common position on exploitation and management of natural resources might produce political incentives and functional spillovers for eventual deep integration in Africa.

Scramble for natural resources.

(23/07/2009 – Sunday Herald - AfricaFiles)

<http://www.africafiles.org/article.asp?ID=21371>

Governments and corporations from the USA, France, Britain, and China are competing to profit from oil, iron ore, timber, gold, diamonds, and other natural resources in Africa. AFRICOM is a measure of how determined the USA is to compete there.

Energy companies urged to refocus on Africa as oil reserves diminish.

(24/07/2009 – Mining Weekly)

<http://www.miningweekly.com/article/focus-could-turn-to-africa-as-world-oil-reserves-diminish-2009-07-24>

With the world's oil reserves diminishing, energy companies around the world will need to focus their attention on countries that can unlock hidden value, including those in Africa, says commodities investment company Beresford Investments CEO Luswazi Vokwana.

African Mining Initiative challenges government.

(22/07/2009 – myjoyonline.com)

<http://news.myjoyonline.com/business/200907/33007.asp>

Thirty-two members of the Africa Initiative on Mining, Environment and Society (AIMES) have called on African governments to adopt alternative mining regime that will optimize the net benefit of mining, and also protect the sector from being used as channels for international crises, such as the commodity and credit collapses, which occurred in late 2008.

La RDC et l'Ouganda appelés à veiller à la transparence dans l'exploitation du pétrole du Lac Albert.

(23/07/2009 – Le Phare – Digitalcongo.net)

<http://www.digitalcongo.net/article/59748>

The NGO Afiego is calling the DRC and Uganda to adhere to transparency in their exploitation of the Lake Albert oil.

Congo-Kinshasa: Gaz méthane du lac Kivu - kinshasa et kigali d'accord pour la production de l'électricité.

(25/07/2009 – Le Potentiel – allAfrica)

<http://fr.allafrica.com/stories/200907270634.html>

La RDC et le Rwanda conviennent de produire en commun de l'électricité à partir du gaz méthane du Lac Kivu.

(24/07/2009 – ACP – Digitalcongo.net)

<http://www.digitalcongo.net/article/59788>

Kigali and Kinshasa agreed to jointly exploit the methane gas reserves at the bottom of Lake Kivu.

Poisonous gas from African lake poses threat to millions.

(26/07/2009 – Guardian)

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2009/jul/26/africa-lake-kivu-co2-gas>

Trapped methane and carbon dioxide could be set loose by a quake or landslide, say scientists. More than two million people living on the banks of Lake Kivu in central Africa are thus at risk of being asphyxiated by gases building up beneath its surface, scientists have warned.

DRC

British firms linked to DRC's illicit mineral trade.

(22/07/2009 – Mail&Guardian)

<http://www.mg.co.za/article/2009-07-22-british-firms-linked-to-drcs-illicit-mineral-trade>

Global Witness dénonce l'exploitation des civils par les groupes armés.

(22/07/2009 – Digitalcongo.net)

<http://www.digitalcongo.net/article/59727>

Global Witness : haro sur le baudet!

(24/07/2009 – Digitalcongo.net)

<http://www.digitalcongo.net/article/59770>

The continuing violence in the DRC is being fuelled by Western companies who are buying the country's minerals without properly checking their origins, a new report alleges on Wednesday.

Global Witness answers company over DRC report.

(24/07/2009 – Global Witness)

http://www.globalwitness.org/media_library_detail.php/790/en/global_witness_answers_company_over_drc_report

Three days after the launch of its major report on the militarization of mining in the DRC, Faced with a gun, what can you do?, campaign group Global Witness has answered media reports of one company's response. British company Amalgamated Metals Corporation (AMC) is named in the report as the owner of tin smelting company THAISARCO, which has been buying minerals from a supplier whose middlemen have been trading with armed groups. AMC has been quoted in the media as saying that it is "disappointed with the number of inaccuracies and omissions in the report."

Congo-Kinshasa: Militarisation des zones minières au Kivu - Le gouvernement réagit sur le rapport de Global Witness.

(23/07/2009 – Le Potentiel – allAfrica)

<http://fr.allafrica.com/stories/200907230532.html>

Lambert Mende : « Le conflit à l'Est est une guerre économique ».

(22/07/2009 – Radio Okapi)

<http://www.radiookapi.net/index.php?i=53&a=24048>

Governmental spokesman Lambert Mende reacts on the latest Global Witness report, he states that the DRC is victim of an economic war and that the report is nothing new but stating the obvious.

Rwanda: Government Dispels Mineral Report on Congo.

(24/07/2009 – The New Times – allAfrica)

<http://allafrica.com/stories/200907270027.html>

Government has trashed a recent report of Global Witness regarding the state of the mining sector in the war-ravaged Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo. The report, not different from the usual UN reports implicated Rwanda as the main transit route for the minerals produced in North and South Kivu.

DRC: Charcoal profits fuel war in east.

(28/07/2009 – IRIN)

<http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?ReportId=85462>

Charcoal profits are helping to fuel the conflict in eastern DRC, where militia groups and some segments of the national army control the production of and trade in the commodity, say officials. All the armed groups are said to be involved, including the FDLR and even the CNDP rebels, furthermore also some individuals in the army are implicated in the traffic of charcoal.

Lubumbashi: les autorités rejettent les allégations de l'Asadho d'exploitation artisanale à la mine uranifère de Shinkolobwe.

(23/07/2009 – Radio Okapi)

<http://www.radiookapi.net/index.php?i=53&a=24062>

Lubumbashi : 2 membres de l'Asadho détenus à l'ANR.

(25/07/2009 – Radio Okapi)

<http://www.radiookapi.net/index.php?i=53&a=24076>

Katangese provincial authorities have rejected the Asadho allegations of illicit artisanal uranium mining in Shinkolobwe. Furthermore two Asadho members have been arrested.

Affaire Shinkolobwe: des ONG locales confirment l'exploitation illégale des minerais radioactifs.

(27/07/2009 – Radio Okapi)

<http://www.radiookapi.net/index.php?i=53&a=24098>

Next to Asadho, four other local NGOs are now confirming the fact that illegal uranium exploitation occurs in Shinkolobwe. These NGOs are thus demanding the release of the arrested Asadho members.

Etude sur la gestion des ressources naturelles en RDC: Cas de la province de Sud-Kivu.

(January 2009 – CEDAC)

For consultation at request.

Extensive report on the management of the Congolese mining sector, including a case-study on the South Kivu province.

DR Congo: The impact of the global financial crisis on mining in Katanga.

(14/07/2009 – IPIS - Reliefweb)

<http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900sid/ASAZ-7UDHZH?OpenDocument&rc=1&cc=cod>

Reliefweb picked up the latest IPIS report on the impact of the global financial crisis on the mining sector in Katanga.

Katanga : les mines envahissent les aires protégées.

(25/07/2009 – Le Potentiel – Digitalcongo.net)

<http://www.digitalcongo.net/article/59823>

Mining activities in the Katanga province are extending to protected areas, and as such affecting among other things forests, agricultural land and human health.

L'exploitation anarchique des ressources détruit l'environnement.

(28/07/2009 – IPS)

<http://ipsinternational.org/fr/ note.asp?idnews=5422>

Another article on the civil society's criticism on the devastating consequences of the ill-managed mining sector in Katanga and East Kasai.

La Miba regorge encore des réserves pour son redemarrage, selon un directeur de la Banque mondiale.

(23/07/2009 – ACP – Digitalcongo.net)

<http://www.digitalcongo.net/article/59758>

Paulo Desa, a World Bank director, believes in the relaunch of MIBA as the state diamond miner still possesses huge reserves.

Congo-Kinshasa: Cinéma - «Katanga Business» interdit de projection à Kisangani.

(22/07/2009 – Le Potentiel – allAfrica)

<http://fr.allafrica.com/stories/200907220507.html>

Thierry Michel's film "Katanga Business" has been interdicted in Kisangani.

Congo-Kinshasa: Revisitation, anguille sous roche.

(22/07/2009 – Le Potentiel – allAfrica)

<http://fr.allafrica.com/stories/200907220210.html>

Critical article casting some reflections on the Congolese mining sector and the revisitation of the mining contracts.

Exploitation du pétrole dans la province de l'Equateur : les études confiées à une entreprise italienne.

(27/07/2009 – L'Avenir – Africatime.com)

http://www.africatime.com/rdC/nouvelle.asp?no_nouvelle=471056&no_categorie=3

The Congolese minister for hydrocarbons René Isekemanga Nkeka affirmed the feasibility study for oil in the Equator Province is contracted out to an Italian enterprise.

Congo-Kinshasa: Protection des forêts - Le CARPE et la gestion durable du bassin du Congo.

(25/07/2009 – Le Potentiel – allAfrica)

<http://fr.allafrica.com/stories/200907270633.html>

Kinshasa : la déforestation en Afrique centrale inquiète.

(24/07/2009 – Radio Okapi)

<http://www.radiookapi.net/index.php?i=53&a=24066>

Article on USAID's programme, established to create a sustainable management of the Congo basin forests as these are threatened by uncontrolled deforestation.

Exploitation forestière en RDC : Green peace demande des clarifications au gouvernement.

(28/07/2009 – Radio Okapi)

<http://www.radiookapi.net/index.php?i=53&a=24102>

In an open letter, the international NGO Greenpeace is accusing the DRC government of masking the anarchy prevailing in the Congolese forestry sector.

UGANDA

Uganda: Government Shops for an Oil Investor.

(22/07/2009 – The Monitor – allAfrica)

<http://allafrica.com/stories/200907220597.html>

The government is looking for investors to construct an oil refinery in the country estimated at \$2 billion (about Shs4 trillion). This follows the discovery of two billion barrels of oil in a third of the area Tullow oil has explored in the Albertine region.

Oil find 'enough for Uganda'.

(27/07/2009 – Guardian)

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/katine/2009/jul/27/uganda-news-roundup-oil>

The 700 million barrels of oil discovered in Uganda will be enough to provide for the country's needs, but there could be plenty more under Lake Albert, the vice-president of Tullow Oil Group claimed last week.

Uganda: Should Oil Producing Areas Get Special Treatment?

(21/07/2009 – New Vision – allAfrica)

<http://allafrica.com/stories/200907220022.html>

Since the existence of commercial quantity oil reserves was confirmed in 2006, the excitement caused by the prospect of huge revenues associated with oil exports has been narrowed by the fear of what many call the 'oil curse.'

Be smart on oil, Uganda advised.

(28/07/2009 – New Vision)

<http://www.newvision.co.ug/D/8/13/689479>

Uganda has been advised to ensure transparency and accountability in its oil resource exploration to avoid the pitfalls other African states have suffered. Addressing the press on Monday, the spokesperson of the Smart Partnership Dialogue, Thomas Harvey, said the participants shared views how to manage resources like oil in a smart way so as to benefit the general public.

Good policies, value-addition can save us from the oil curse.

(23/07/2009 – New Vision)

<http://www.newvision.co.ug/D/8/459/688882>

This article argues that building a refinery can mitigate some of the negative aspects of the oil curse by adding value to the oil, that such action would lead to the creation of downstream industries that can contribute to the country's general macro-economic development. On the other hand, if crude oil is exported, Uganda would not be using oil for sustainable development, which would increase the possibilities of the "oil curse" devastating Uganda.

Museveni renforce la sécurité.

(22/07/2009 – Africa Energy Intelligence)

For consultation at request, or at IPIS library.

Ugandan president Museveni keeps his police troops standing to secure the oil districts near Lake Albert: Hoima, Buliisa and Kibaale, as there were warnings for the possibility of attacks on the oil companies.

New 250-MW Uganda hydropower plant to be operational mid-2011.

(28/07/2009 – Engineering News)

<http://www.engineeringnews.co.za/article/new-250-mw-uganda-hydropower-plant-to-be-operational-mid-2011-2009-07-28>

Uganda Says First Unit of Bujagali Hydro Project Ready in 2011.

(28/07/2009 – Bloomberg)

<http://www.bloomberg.com/apps/news?pid=newsarchive&sid=aOld1FRBakWk>

A 250-MW hydropower plant being constructed in Uganda, Bujagali, was expected to support economic growth and reduce poverty in the country, while also reducing tariffs and tariff subsidies being paid by the Ugandan government.

International mining companies in the Great Lakes Region

DRC

Recommendations of the Congolese Civil Society Organisations Working in the Natural Resource Sector for the Finalisation of Freeport|Tenke Fungurume and First Quantum|KMT Mining Contracts.

(21/07/2009 – Southern Africa Resource Watch)

<http://www.sarwatch.org/mining-contract-revisions/dr-congo/186-dr-congo/572-report.html>

SARW, together with a group of Congolese civil society organisations, calls in its latest report on Freeport and First Quantum to renegotiate their mining contracts with the Congolese government in good faith in order to restore justice in the share of mining benefits with the Congolese people. The two companies are resisting calls from the Congolese government to change the terms of their contracts. This deadlock is threatening the entire renegotiation process. Faced with the refusal to negotiate these two contracts, the Congolese government is unable to conclude the renegotiation process. There is a risk of other companies, which have already renegotiated their contracts, to not honour commitments they have already made. This situation shows the weak position of the Congolese. The Congolese government finds itself unable to deal with the resistance of the investors in the two partnerships.

KMT et Frontier Sprl, une nouvelle façon de faire les mines en RDC.

(28/07/2009 – Le Potentiel)

http://www.lepotentiel.com/afficher_supplement.php?id_article=84099&id_supplement=7&id_edition=4742

Article on First Quantum's ambitions in the DRC. The Canadian company is not considering to pull back facing the contract renegotiations.

Randgold moves ahead in Moto bid stakes for world class DRC gold project.

(28/07/2009 – Mineweb)

<http://www.mineweb.com/mineweb/view/mineweb/en/page34?oid=86784&sn=Detail>

Moto says Randgold/AngloGold offer 'superior' to Red Back deal.

(27/07/2009 – Mining Weekly)

<http://www.miningweekly.com/article/moto-says-randgoldanglogold-offer-superior-to-red-back-plan-2009-07-27>

Two Marks team up to outbid rival for prospective DRC gold asset.

(24/07/2009 – Mining Weekly)

<http://www.miningweekly.com/article/two-marks-team-up-to-outbid-rival-for-prospective-drc-gold-asset-2009-07-24>

Moto Goldmines reckons the Randgold Resources takeover offer, which is backed by AngloGold Ashanti finance, is superior to that from Canada's Red Back.

Randgold Resources continues to shine.

(28/07/2009 – Miningmx)

http://www.miningmx.com/news/gold_and_silver/rangold-resources-continues-to-shine.htm

Higher gold output and profits for Randgold while new gold projects forge ahead.

(28/07/2009 – Mineweb)

<http://www.mineweb.com/mineweb/view/mineweb/en/page34?oid=86783&sn=Detail>

Randgold selling 5m new shares, profit 45% up for quarter.

(28/07/2009 – Mining Weekly)

<http://www.miningweekly.com/article/global-offer-of-5m-new-randgold-resources-shares-2009-07-28>

Acquisitions like Moto should help Randgold shine.

(28/07/2009 – Telegraph)

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/finance/markets/questor/5926572/Acquisitions-like-Moto-should-help-Randgold-shine.html>

Tier 2 gold miner Randgold Resources gave an upbeat assessment of where it is going with its West African developments today as it released much higher quarter on quarter profits – while the pending bid for Moto plus other developments holds promise for future growth.

Randgold Says Share Sale to Cover Moto Development.

(28/07/2009 – Bloomberg)

<http://www.bloomberg.com/apps/news?pid=20601087&sid=aXQYwGeXTcrM>

Randgold selling 5m new shares, profit 45% up for quarter.

(28/07/2009 – Mining Weekly)

<http://www.miningweekly.com/article/global-offer-of-5m-new-randgold-resources-shares-2009-07-28>

Randgold Resources Ltd., the company that this month bid for Moto Goldmines Ltd., said its planned \$300 million share sale will cover development of Moto's gold project in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Moto Goldmines Limited: Drill Results Demonstrate Mineral Resource Quality.

(23/07/2009 – Marketwire)

http://www.marketwirecanada.com/mw/rel_ca.jsp?id=1020983&sourceType=3

Moto Goldmines Limited is pleased to report that the contiguous Durba / Chauffeur / Karagba ("KCD") deposit, located within the Moto Gold Project (the "Project") in the Democratic Republic of Congo, continues to demonstrate potential for further growth in high grade Mineral Resources on the basis of results of a recent diamond drilling programme.

Dan Gertler dans le collimateur.

(22/07/2009 – Africa Energy Intelligence)

For consultation at request, or at IPIS library.

The Israeli police is running an investigation against the Israeli businessman active in the Congolese mining sector for paying commissions to the Lieberman, minister of foreign affairs.

Katanga Announces Signing of Finalised Joint Venture Agreement.

(27/07/2009 – Marketwire)

<http://www.marketwire.com/press-release/Katanga-Mining-Limited-TSX-KAT-1022251.html>

Katanga : Gécamines et Katanga Mining créent une nouvelle entreprise minière.

(29/07/2009 – Radio Okapi)

<http://www.radiookapi.net/index.php?i=53&a=24088>

Further to the press release dated March 31, 2009, Katanga Mining Limited today announces the signing on July 25, 2009 of the amended Kamoto Copper Company ("KCC") Joint Venture Agreement (the "AJVA") with Gecamines to release the Dikuluwe and Mashamba West Deposits; merge the DRC Copper and Cobalt Project and KCC joint ventures; and address requirements of the Government of the DRC resulting from the review of mining partnerships with Gecamines. KCC will be the continuing joint venture company and 75% of the share capital in the Merged JV Company will continue to be allocated to Katanga's wholly owned subsidiaries and 25% to Gecamines. Gecamines' interest is non-dilutable.

UGANDA

Uganda: Canadians Want to Build Karuma Dam.

(27/07/2009 – New Vision – allAfrica)

<http://allafrica.com/stories/200907280088.html>

Lonsdale, a Canadian company, is interested in developing Karuma Power Project. President Yoweri Museveni on Saturday held a meeting with a delegation from the company.

BURUNDI

Dwyka to fast-track Minerva's Ethiopian projects.

(22/07/2009 – Mining Weekly)

<http://www.miningweekly.com/article/dwyka-to-fast-track-minervas-ethiopian-projects-2009-07-22>

ASX-listed gold and nickel explorer Dwyka Resources said on Wednesday that it had replaced the board of Minerva Resources with Dwyka directors. Dwyka noted in a statement that it would now use its cash reserves to fast-track the development of the Ethiopian assets, while also progressing its existing portfolio asset, the Muremera nickel project, in Burundi.

China in the Great Lakes Region

Congo-Kinshasa: Evariste Boshab sollicite la construction à Kinshasa du plus grand barrage hydro électrique du monde.

(22/07/2009 – La Prospérité – allAfrica)

<http://fr.allafrica.com/stories/200907220715.html>

To strengthen the relationship between China and the DRC, Beijing invited the Congolese National Assembly President Evariste Boshab for an official visit the Asian country.

China's boom hits Congo.

(27/07/2009 – The Seattle Times)

http://seattletimes.nwsourc.com/html/nationworld/2009543572_congochina27.html

Here in one of the richest mineral belts in the world, where copper and cobalt almost seem to burst from the rugged earth, the people have grown accustomed to foreign opportunists. Anger is mounting, however, at some of the newest arrivals: businessmen from China.

Arms trade / Security in the Great Lakes Region

Rwanda: Cabinet Approves DRC Envoy.

(22/07/2009 – The New Times – allAfrica)

<http://allafrica.com/stories/200907230035.html>

Congo-Kinshasa: Diplomatie - Kigali accepte le nouvel ambassadeur de la RDC Nkulu Kilombo.

(25/07/2009 – Le Potentiel – allAfrica)

<http://fr.allafrica.com/stories/200907270632.html>

A Cabinet Meeting held yesterday at Urugwiro Village approved the appointment of Norbert Nkulu Kilombo Mitumba as the Ambassador of the DRC to Rwanda. The confirmation comes shortly after the DRC approved the appointment of Amandin Rugira as Rwanda's envoy to Kinshasa as the two countries move to fully restore diplomatic relations that had been strained for many years.

DRC

Bunia: poursuite des combats entre FARDC et miliciens du FPJC.

(24/07/2009 – Radio Okapi)

<http://www.radiookapi.net/index.php?i=53&a=24070>

Les Fardc frappent les milices résiduelles encore actives en Ituri.

(27/07/2009 – Le Potentiel – Digitalcongo.net)

<http://www.digitalcongo.net/article/59853>

Bunia : les FARDC conquièrent 3 nouveaux villages, 12 miliciens FPJC tués.

(28/07/2009 – Radio okapi)

<http://www.radiookapi.net/index.php?i=53&a=24105>

Supported by the MONUC, the FARDC has launched a military operation last week against the militias active in Ituri, being the FRPI and the FPJC.

Bunia: les miliciens de FPJC encerclent plusieurs villages de Walendu Bindi.

(22/07/2009 – Radio okapi)

<http://www.radiookapi.net/index.php?i=53&a=24052>

The FPJC rebels have surrounded Getty village, 80 kilometres south of Bunia. The rebel movement controls yet 7 other villages near Getty.

Masisi: 4 civils tués et plus de 10 maisons incendiées lors des affrontements entre FARDC et combattants de l'APCLS.

(27/07/2009 – Radio Okapi)

<http://www.radiookapi.net/index.php?i=53&a=24090>

Calm has returned on Monday in Lwibo, North Kivu, after violent confrontations occurred between APCLS rebels and the Congolese national army during the weekend.

Goma: intégration au sein des FARDC, l'APCLS se dit prête à donner ses troupes.

(28/07/2009 – Radio Okapi)

<http://www.radiookapi.net/index.php?i=53&a=24107>

The APCLS rebel movement declared it is prepared to integrate into the Congolese regular army.

Congo-Kinshasa: Congo Needs Foreign Intruders to Leave, Says Church Head.

(21/07/2009 – Ecumenical News International - allAfrica)

<http://allafrica.com/stories/200907220786.html>

Foreign armed groups in the Democratic Republic of Congo must leave if the country is to lift itself from its current quagmire, a church leader in the mineral-rich central African nation has said.

Kinshasa: Malumalu invite les ex-groupes armés à parachever leur transformation en partis politiques.

(28/07/2009 – Radio Okapi)

<http://www.radiookapi.net/index.php?i=53&a=24111>

Apollinaire Malumalu appeals to leaders of the former rebel movements to complete the transformation of their movements into political parties.

Congo-Kinshasa: Nord-Kivu - Une guerre sans fin?

(23/07/2009 – Le Potentiel – allAfrica)

<http://fr.allafrica.com/stories/200907230497.html>

Congo-Kinshasa: Retrait du CNDP du Comité de suivi - Le spectre de la guerre au Kivu.

(22/07/2009 – Le Potentiel - allAfrica)

<http://fr.allafrica.com/stories/200907220504.html>

The CNDP threatens to withdraw from its commitments made in March, as it states the government is no longer fulfilling its side of the agreement.

Congo-Kinshasa: Lambert Mende : « Le CNDP a démenti l'information d'avoir quitté le processus de paix de Goma ».

(23/07/2009 – Le Potentiel – allAfrica)

<http://fr.allafrica.com/stories/200907230137.html>

Governmental spokesperson Lambert Mende, in his reaction on the CNDP's alleged withdrawal from the Goma peace process, stated that high CNDP authorities denied this information.

Le Cndp fidèle au processus de paix de Goma.

(24/07/2009 – L'Avenir – Digitalcongo.net)

<http://www.digitalcongo.net/article/59790>

M. Kabasu Ngevi, CNDP's secretary general, declared the CNDP is not planning to retreat from the Goma peace process, but he did ask the government to revitalize the process.

Congo-Kinshasa: Mwayila Tshiyembe - « Le Congo doit avoir un partenaire militaire stratégique ».

(22/07/2009 – Le Potentiel – allAfrica)

<http://fr.allafrica.com/stories/200907220326.html>

Article on the interview with Congolese professor Mwayila Tshiyembe. The professor is convinced that the restructuring of the FARDC needs to be accompanied by a strategic partnership with a military power like the USA.

Security Sector Reform in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

(28/07/2009 – Institute for Security Studies)

http://www.issafrica.org/index.php?link_id=5&slink_id=7926&link_type=12&slink_type=12&tmpl_id=3

Since the start of the first Security Sector Reform (SSR) initiative in the DRC by Belgium in December 2003 different initiatives were launched, both bi-lateral and multi-lateral. The result, 6 years down the line, is disappointing. Various reasons could be given for this slow progress, including the ongoing violence in Eastern DRC, the non-completion of the DDR process, the lack of political will on the part of the Congolese government and competition between donor countries.

Congo-Kinshasa: Renforcement des troupes de la Monuc - Le Conseil de sécurité approuve un budget de 1,3 milliard USD.

(22/07/2009 – Le Potentiel – allAfrica)

<http://fr.allafrica.com/stories/200907220219.html>

The UN Security Council has approved the US\$1,3 billion support for the reinforcement of the MONUC in eastern DRC.

Congo-Kinshasa: Protection des civils - La Monuc satisfaite du travail de ses équipes conjointes.

(22/07/2009 – Le Potentiel – allAfrica)

<http://fr.allafrica.com/stories/200907220325.html>

In a recent report the MONUC has published some information on the working of the Joint Protection Teams. Furthermore the MONUC expressed its satisfaction of the Team's capacity to protect civilians.

MONUC press conference of 22 July 2009.

(22/07/2009 – MONUC)

<http://monuc.unmissions.org/Default.aspx?tabid=932&ctl=Details&mid=1096&ItemID=4844> (English)

<http://monuc.unmissions.org/Default.aspx?tabid=1069&ctl=Details&mid=1143&ItemID=4839> (French)

A summary of the activities of MONUC's civilian sections presented by MONUC Spokesperson Madnodje Mounoubai, at its weekly press conference, among other things: the execution of the Stabilisation Programme for eastern DRC and DDR activities.

Rebuilding the lives of Congo's child soldiers.

(16/07/2009 – Telegraph)

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/africaandindianocean/congo/5836759/Rebuilding-the-lives-of-Congos-child-soldiers.html>

For Congo's child soldiers, brutalised and forced to kill, rehabilitation is a long journey. Yet in war-ravaged eastern Congo one transitional centre is slowly helping them rebuild their lives. Mary Riddell sees it at work, and talks to Congo's president, Joseph Kabila.

Combating Sexual Violence in the DRC: Towards a Comprehensive Approach?

(July 2009 – NUPI Norwegian Institute of International Affairs)

http://www.nupi.no/publikasjoner/boeker_rapporter/2009/combating_sexual_violence_in_the_drc_towards_a_comprehensive_approach

This report focuses on two UN Security Council Resolutions: S/RES/1325 (2000) on women, peace and security, and S/RES/1820 (2008) on sexual violence in war and conflict. Sexual violence has been a part of the warfare in the eastern DRC for more than a decade. Much of the focus of the international community has therefore been on measures to address this issue. This report offers a critical discussion of current protection and prevention efforts within the Comprehensive Strategy on Combating Sexual Violence in the DRC framework. The empirical scope is narrowed down to the most affected region: North Kivu. The findings are based on two weeks of fieldwork in March 2009 and a review of key policy documents.

Equateur: MONUC Deputy Force Commander calls on FARDC to respect discipline and human dignity.

(27/07/2009 – MONUC)

<http://monuc.unmissions.org/Default.aspx?tabid=932&ctl=Details&mid=1096&ItemID=4905> (English)

<http://monuc.unmissions.org/Default.aspx?tabid=1069&ctl=Details&mid=1143&ItemID=4903> (French)

On an inspection visit to Mbandaka at the weekend, the MONUC Deputy Force Commander Major General Adrian Foster appealed to the DRC Armed Forces (FARDC) for military discipline and respect for human dignity.

UN team looking into alleged sexual misconduct by blue helmets in DR Congo.

(24/07/2009 – UN News Centre)

<http://www0.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=31574&Cr=monuc&Cr1=> (English)

<http://www.un.org/apps/newsFr/storyF.asp?NewsID=19695&Cr=MONUC&Cr1=abus> (French)

MONUC reinforces preventive measures against sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA).

(23/07/2009 – MONUC)

<http://monuc.unmissions.org/Default.aspx?tabid=932&ctl=Details&mid=1096&ItemID=4856> (English)

<http://monuc.unmissions.org/Default.aspx?tabid=1069&ctl=Details&mid=1143&ItemID=4857> (French)

Congo-Kinshasa: La Monuc renforce les mesures préventives contre les abus sexuels dans l'Est du pays.

(25/07/2009 – Le Potentiel – allAfrica)

<http://fr.allafrica.com/stories/200907270631.html>

Des casques bleus seraient impliqués dans les abus sexuels à l'Est de la Rdc.

(25/07/2009 – L'Avenir – Digitalcongo.net)

<http://www.digitalcongo.net/article/59818>

A fact-finding team has been dispatched by the United Nations peacekeeping mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) to investigate rumours of sexual misconduct surrounding some blue helmets stationed in the country's far east.

Problématique de la protection de la population civile et de la pacification du Haut et Bas-Uélé dans la Province Orientale.

(June 2009 – Groupe Lotus)

For consultation at request.

Evaluation de l'implication de l'Etat congolais dans la lutte contre l'impunité des crimes graves et violations massives et flagrantes des droits humains commis en RDCongo.

(May 2009 – Groupe Lotus)

For consultation at request.

Communiqué de presse: Conférence des Gouverneurs de province à Kisangani: Pas de recommandations claires et concrètes pour la protection des populations civiles du Kivu et de la Province Orientale, victimes permanentes des exactions continues des groupes armés nationaux et étrangers.

(July 2009 – Groupe Lotus)

For consultation at request.

Two reports and a Press Communiqué from Groupe Lotus, an NGO working on human rights and development, concerning the security situation in eastern DRC.

Bukavu : les déplacés de Mwenga et de Shabunda dans la rue pour dénoncer l'indifférence de l'autorité provinciale.

(26/07/2009 – Radio Okapi)

<http://www.radiookapi.net/index.php?i=53&a=24084>

IDPs in Bukavu, that fled fighting between FDLR and FARDC in Mwenga and Shabunda, on Saturday protested against the provincial government for leaving them without any assistance.

Kivu : le nombre de déplacés s'accroît, les FDLR à la base du déferlement.

(25/07/2009 – Radio Okapi)

<http://www.radiookapi.net/index.php?i=53&a=24072>

According to UNHCR 1,8 million people are displaced for the moment in the Kivu provinces, their needs are immense.

RD Congo : Action humanitaire en province du Katanga - Rapport hebdomadaire du 15 au 21 juillet 2009.

(22/07/2009 – OCHA – Reliefweb)

<http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900SID/NSPR-7U8HUA?OpenDocument&RSS20=22-P>

DR Congo : Action humanitaire au Sud-Kivu - Rapport hebdomadaire du 15 au 21 juillet 2009.

(22/07/2009 – OCHA – Reliefweb)

<http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900SID/NSPR-7U8HS4?OpenDocument&RSS20=22-P>

RD Congo : Action humanitaire au Sud-Kivu - Rapport de situation No 5 du 27 juillet 2009.

(27/07/2009 – OCHA – Reliefweb)

<http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900SID/STRI-7UDPLT?OpenDocument&RSS20=22-P>

RD Congo: Action humanitaire en Province Orientale - Rapport hebdomadaire du 14 au 20 juillet 2009.

(20/07/2009 – OCHA – Reliefweb)

<http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900SID/NSPR-7U8HM8?OpenDocument&RSS20=22-P>

Briefing humanitaire en RDC, 18 au 24 juillet 2009.

(24/07/2009 – OCHA – Reliefweb)

<http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900SID/STRI-7U9QAS?OpenDocument&RSS20=22-P>

OCHA reports on the humanitarian situation and humanitarian assistance in the Congolese provinces of Orientale, South Kivu and Katanga.

Senior UN peacekeeping official assesses DR Congo's prisons.

(22/07/2009 – UN News Centre)

<http://www0.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=31553&Cr=monuc&Cr1=>

Un haut responsable de l'ONU évalue le système pénitentiaire en RDC.

(23/07/2009 – MONUC)

<http://monuc.unmissions.org/Default.aspx?tabid=1069&ctl=Details&mid=1143&ItemID=4850>

Congo-Kinshasa: Séjour du sous-secrétaire général de l'Onu - Dimitri Titov vient jauger le système pénitencier.

(23/07/2009 – Le Potentiel – allAfrica)

<http://fr.allafrica.com/stories/200907230531.html>

A senior United Nations peacekeeping official continued his tour today of the war-ravaged eastern DRC, where he is evaluating the state of the country's troubled prison system.

Mr. Titov: The challenges are enormous for the rule of law in the DRC.

(27/07/2009 – MONUC)

<http://monuc.unmissions.org/Default.aspx?tabid=932&ctl=Details&mid=1096&ItemID=4888> (English)

<http://monuc.unmissions.org/Default.aspx?tabid=1069&ctl=Details&mid=1143&ItemID=4901> (French)

Congo's east dire, Goma prison Africa's worst: UN.

(25/07/2009 – Reuters)

<http://af.reuters.com/article/topNews/idAFJQE56O05C20090725?feedType=RSS&feedName=topNews>

Congo-Kinshasa: Sous-secrétaire général de l'Onu - Dmitri Titov : « Malgré les progrès enregistrés, la situation sécuritaire reste fragile en RDC ».

(27/07/2009 – Le Potentiel – allAfrica)

<http://fr.allafrica.com/stories/200907270275.html>

Dimitri Titov félicite le gouvernement congolais pour ses efforts de pacification de l'Est du pays.

(25/07/2009 – Le Potentiel – Digitalcongo.net)

<http://www.digitalcongo.net/article/59816>

Dmitri Titov, Assistant Secretary-General for the Rule of Law and Security Institutions at the Department of UN Peacekeeping Operations in New York, visited the DRC from 19-24 July 2009, to evaluate the rule of law and justice sector and the prison system in particular. Last Friday he gave a press conference in Kinshasa where he assessed the DRC's rule of law sector and the enormous challenges that lie ahead.

NGO appeal to Swedish EU Presidency for stronger action in conflict eastern DRC.

(27/07/2009 – Fatal Transactions)

<http://www.fataltransactions.org/News/2009/NGO-appeal-to-Swedish-EU-Presidency-for-stronger-action-in-conflict-eastern-DRC>

Successive peace agreements in the DRC are failing mainly due to the fact that the EU governments have not tackled the main driving force of rebel movements and the Congolese army: making huge financial profits through the exploitation and trade in gold, coltan and tin from the Kivu region. In an open letter to the current Swedish EU Presidency, Fatal Transactions and many other NGOs ask the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Carl Bildt, to take the lead in initiating stronger international action to tackle the ongoing violent conflict in the east of the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Congo Actualité.

(25/07/2009 – Réseau Paix pour le Congo)

For consultation at request.

Some compiled articles from Réseau Paix pour le Congo, includes among other things articles on the security situation in the Kivus and an assessment of strategies to curtail the FDLR rebels.

Congo-Kinshasa: Concern Over Anonymous Witnesses.

(22/07/2009 – Institute for war and peace reporting – allAfrica)

<http://allafrica.com/stories/200907230374.html>

Villagers in Ituri province in north-eastern Democratic Republic of Congo, DRC, which has suffered years of ethnic fighting, have voiced concerns about the use of anonymous witnesses in the trial of Thomas Lubanga at the International Criminal Court, ICC.

FDLR

UN mission condemns deadly attacks by rebels in eastern DR Congo.

(23/07/2009 – UN News Centre)

<http://www0.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=31565&Cr=MONUC&Cr1=>

Congo rebel attack kills at least 24: UN.

(24/07/2009 – Reuters)

<http://af.reuters.com/article/topNews/idAFJOE56N01O20090724?feedType=RSS&feedName=topNews>

The MONUC has deplored an attack this week by Rwandan rebels on Congolese armed forces in the DRC's far east that has left at least 16 civilians dead. Three members of the FARDC and five FDLR rebels were also killed during the fighting, which began late on Monday night and lasted around seven hours. The attack took place in the village of Hombo, which straddles the border between North Kivu and South Kivu provinces.

Thousands uprooted by fresh fighting in eastern DR Congo – UN.

(24/07/2009 – UN News Centre)

<http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=31572&Cr=Kivu&Cr1=> (English)

<http://www.un.org/apps/newsFr/storyF.asp?NewsID=19690&Cr=RDC&Cr1=HCR> (French)

The latest outbreak of fighting in the troubled South Kivu province in the far east of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), pitting Government forces against Rwandan rebels, has forced 35,000 people from their homes, the United Nations refugee agency reported today.

Rwanda: DRC Forces Overrun FDLR Stronghold.

(23/07/2009 – The New Times – allAfrica)

<http://allafrica.com/stories/200907240002.html>

Les Fardc mettent les Fdlr en déroute au Sud-Kivu.

(22/07/2009 – Digitalcongo.net)

<http://www.digitalcongo.net/article/59723>

Congolese troops backed by air and artillery fire captured the headquarters of FDLR in Lubero, North Kivu after two days of intense fighting, while more villagers have fled their homes, Congolese military officials said. FARDC announced Wednesday that the fiercest battle so far ended with the capture of the Fatuwa garrison. Also seized, were agricultural and mining fields, which the rebels exploited.

Ruzizi : affrontements entre FARDC et FDLR, 2 rebelles capturés.

(28/07/2009 – Radio Okapi)

<http://www.radiookapi.net/index.php?i=53&a=24104>

Following some fierce fighting the FARDC managed to capture two FDLR rebels in Ruzizi.

Congo-Kinshasa: Situation sécuritaire dans l'Est - Les opérations «Kimia II» marquent des points dans les Kivu.

(23/07/2009 – Le Potentiel – allAfrica)

<http://fr.allafrica.com/stories/200907230530.html>

Les Fdlr défient en vain les opérations « Kimia II » à Kabare au Sud-Kivu.

(23/07/2009 – Digitalcongo.net)

<http://www.digitalcongo.net/article/59750>

The MONUC stated on its weekly press conference that although the security situation in the Kivu provinces remains volatile, the military operation Kimia II is quite successful in curtailing the FDLR rebels.

Bukavu: Didier Etumba dresse un bilan positif des opérations Kimia II devant les députés provinciaux.

(27/07/2009 – Radio Okapi)

<http://www.radiookapi.net/index.php?i=53&a=24099>

While the South Kivu provincial deputies asked questions to General Didier Etumba and expressed their concern about Kimia II, Etumba assured the deputies the military operation is realizing good results.

Kabare: les FDLR traqués prennent des civils en otage.

(22/07/2009 – Radio Okapi)

<http://www.radiookapi.net/index.php?i=53&a=24050>

Mwenga: la population Ngando prise en otage par les FDLR.

(27/07/2009 – Radio Okapi)

<http://www.radiookapi.net/index.php?i=53&a=24097>

While the Kimia II military operation against the FDLR rebels continues, the rebels are prohibiting civilians to leave the territories under their control.

Luofu : les FDLR incendient 17 maisons, avant d'être poursuivis par les FARDC et les casques bleus.

(26/07/2009 – Radio Okapi)

<http://www.radiookapi.net/index.php?i=53&a=24082>

New FDLR attacks reported in Luofu.

RD Congo : Les FDLR attaquent une base militaire des FARDC à Mandje.

(27/07/2009 – Le Potentiel – Reliefweb)

<http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900sid/STRI-7UCS88?OpenDocument>

The MONUC revealed that 24 people died during the FDLR attacks on the FARDC military base in Mandje, North Kivu.

Kabare : des FDLR incendient plus de 700 maisons incendiées, provoquant des milliers de déplacés.

(24/07/2009 – Radio Okapi)

<http://www.radiookapi.net/index.php?i=53&a=24067>

Short article trying to look over the FDLR assaults and consequences of the last two months.

Congo-Kinshasa: La paix dans les grands lacs - Drôle de disculpation.

(25/07/2009 – Le Potentiel – allAfrica)

<http://fr.allafrica.com/stories/200907270635.html>

Article on the reaction from the FDLR executive secretary in Paris on the International Crisis Group's latest report on the FDLR rebels.

Rwanda: Kagame, Conservatives Discuss BBC, FDLR.

(24/07/2009 – The New Times – allAfrica)

<http://allafrica.com/stories/200907270031.html>

President Paul Kagame yesterday held discussions with a delegation of visiting British Conservative Party. The meeting among other things discussed the existence of the FDLR rebels in the DRC.

LRA

Uganda: Clerics Criticise Chissano's Stand On LRA Rebels.

(23/07/2009 – The Monitor – allAfrica)

<http://allafrica.com/stories/200907221029.html>

A statement by Mr Joachim Chissano, the outgoing UN Secretary General's envoy for the LRA affected areas, recommending that both the peaceful and military option be pursued to end the conflict in northern Uganda has received round condemnation from a local religious group.

UGANDA: Leaders question Chissano's anti-LRA proposal.

(24/07/2009 – IRIN)

<http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?ReportID=85421>

While the Ugandan government supports the recommendation by Joachim Chissano, the outgoing UN envoy for areas affected by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), to use military as well as peaceful means to deal with the rebels, several leaders in northern Uganda have opposed the proposal, saying the military option would destabilise the region further.

Ouganda: La LRA continue à semer la désolation dans la Province Orientale.

(22/07/2009 – Le Potentiel – allAfrica)

<http://fr.allafrica.com/stories/200907220322.html>

The LRA presence in Orientale province remains a permanent threat for the population, this is illustrated by the persistence of regular attacks by the rebels.

UN aid workers join assessment team in southern Sudan in wake of rebel attacks.

(27/07/2009 – UN News Centre)

<http://www0.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=31599&Cr=lra&Cr1=>

United Nations humanitarian workers have taken part in a joint assessment mission in a border area of southern Sudan where hundreds of people have fled recent attacks by the notorious rebel group known as the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA).

UGANDA

Changing Roles, Shifting Risks: Livelihood Impacts of Disarmament in Karamoja, Uganda.

(July 2009 – Feinstein International Center)

<https://wikis.uit.tufts.edu/confluence/display/FIC/Changing+Roles%2C+Shifting+Risks>

UGANDA: Karamoja disarmament "needs re-think".

(24/07/2009 – IRIN)

<http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?ReportID=85415> (English)

<http://www.irinnews.org/fr/ReportFrench.aspx?ReportId=85453> (French)

Efforts to recover illegal arms in the northeast Uganda region of Karamoja may not succeed unless disarmed communities can protect themselves. The latest report of the Feinstein International Center examines the experiences and perceptions of communities of the present disarmament campaign carried out by the Uganda People's Defence Force and the Government of Uganda. It finds that although individual experiences with disarmament have been largely negative, there is overwhelming support among local communities for an end goal of complete and uniform disarmament as a means of bringing peace and economic development. At the same time, the current policies of disarmament have brought major changes to livelihood roles and responsibilities by gender and generation, and associated shifts in exposure to risk.

East Africa: U.S. Names 'Military' Envoys to Kampala, Dar.

(27/07/2009 – The East African – allAfrica)

<http://allafrica.com/stories/200907271430.html>

The US Senate will likely soon confirm President Barack Obama's choice of two men with strong military ties as the next American ambassadors to Tanzania and Uganda. By nominating an advisor to the US Africa Command (Africom) as Washington's envoy to Kampala and a retired US Army general as envoy to Dar es Salaam, Obama is signalling that security concerns will remain at the top of the US agenda in East Africa, just as they were during the Bush years.

More than 1.4 million internally displaced Ugandans head home since 2006.

(27/07/2009 – UNHCR – Reliefweb)

<http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900SID/EGUA-7UCSHK?OpenDocument&RSS20=18-P>

Since relative peace returned to northern Uganda in 2006 after more than two decades of conflict, some 80 percent of the more than 1.8 people in camps for the internally displaced have returned home.

Rwanda: Refugees in Uganda Given Tight UN Deadline.

(27/07/2009 – The East African – allAfrica)

<http://allafrica.com/stories/200907271405.html>

Rwandan refugees living in selected camps in Western Uganda who fail to meet the July 31 repatriation deadline set by the United Nation High Commission for Refugees will have to look for other means of getting back home. This is because the United Nation will withdraw support for those who remain in the camps in August, according to the Tripartite Agreement between Uganda, Rwanda and the UNHCR.

RWANDA-UGANDA: Refugees fear "xenophobic" attacks.

(28/07/2009 – IRIN)

<http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?ReportID=85456>

Uganda has deployed security forces in the western districts of Masaka, Sembabule and Lyatonde after xenophobic attacks on Rwandan refugees aimed at driving them out of the country, say local leaders.

BURUNDI**Burundi : La population continue à remettre volontairement les armes.**

(25/07/2009 – BINUB – Reliefweb)

<http://reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900sid/SHIG-7UCH6L?OpenDocument>

Article on the continuation of civilian disarmament campaigns in Burundi.

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