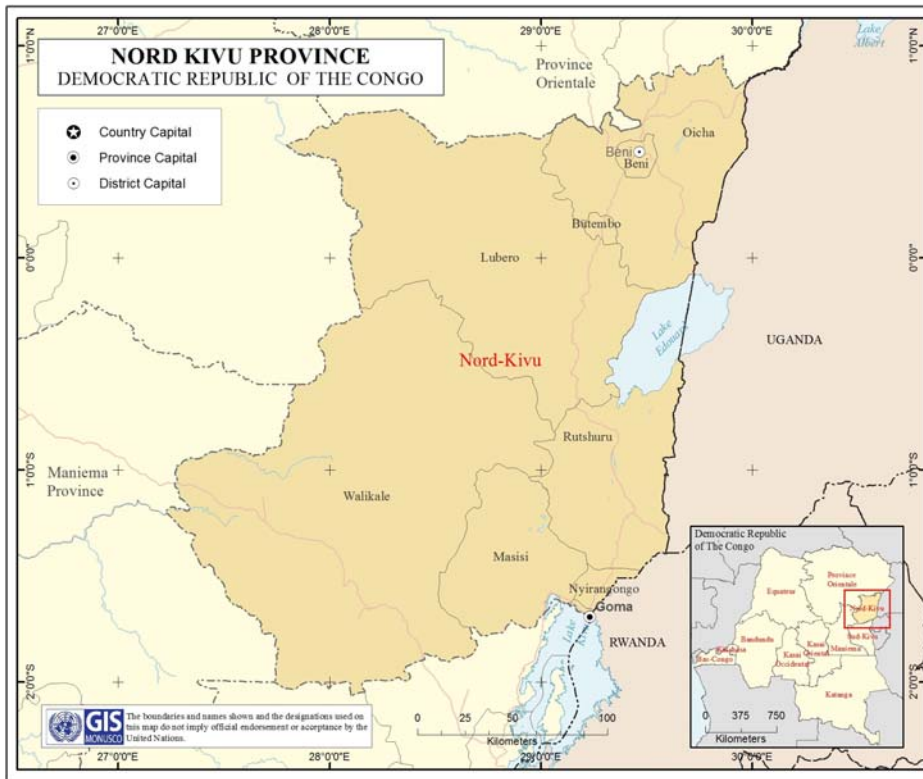


# North Kivu

January 2015



**Capital:** Goma: *major economic centre with an estimated population of 800,000*

**Surface:** 59,483 km<sup>2</sup>  
*~2.5% of the DRC. Almost twice the size of Belgium*

**Population:** 6 Million  
*(~39 people/km<sup>2</sup>), 60% live in rural areas*

**Main Languages:** Swahili and French

**6 Territories:** Masisi, Beni, Lubero, Rutshuru, Walikale, Nyiragongo

**5178 villages**

## Provincial Politics

*Governor: Julien Paluku Kahongya*

*The Provincial Assembly (42 MPs with only 1 female MP) is dominated by the PPRD (9 seats), the RCD/UCP (7 seats) and the MSR (5 seats)*

## National Politics

47 national MPs, 4 Senators and 3 national Ministers are from North Kivu

## Natural Resources

Gold, Diamond, Coltan, Cassiterite, Coltan, Niobium, Wolframite, Iron, Bauxite and Timber

## Nature

UNESCO World Heritage listed Virunga National Park, is home to the mountain gorillas, and two active volcanoes, covers 7,900Km<sup>2</sup> or more than 10% of the province. There are two other national parks, the Kahuzi Biega and Maiko.

## Geography

North Kivu borders Rwanda and Uganda to the east, Maniema to the west, Province Orientale to the north and northwest, and South Kivu to the south. It is also bordering three of the Great Lakes: Lake Kivu to the South, Lake Edward to the east and Lake Albert to the north. The province consists of three main cities: Goma as provincial capital, Beni and Butembo, and 6 territories with 17 collectivities and chiefdoms.

## Political situation

North Kivu is one of the most volatile provinces due to its complex ethnic composition, porous borders with Rwanda and Uganda and the continuing presence of foreign and Congolese armed groups. However, improvement in state authority was noticeable. The M23 militia group was defeated in November 2013. Supported by MONUSCO, the DRC army is in full readiness to launch military operations against Rwandan FDLR by the end of January 2015.

*Peace it!*



**PROTECT**

**STABILIZE**

**CONSOLIDATE PEACE**

**Security Landscape**

Following the fall of the M23 in October 2013, though the security situation improved in certain areas yet the menace of FDLR and ADF/Nalu among others kept the situation deteriorated. FARDC, supported by MONUSCO, has also undertaken further military operations, including against the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) in Beni territory and the Patriots for a Free and Sovereign Congo (APCLS) in Masisi territory. The Operations against the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR) are in an advanced stage of preparation. In general, state security presence is weak or absent from vast areas in Walikale, Lubero and Masisi territories. Inter-community tensions drive insecurity in certain areas especially where communities are linked with armed groups which claim to protect their communities.

**Protection by MONUSCO**

MONUSCO has 71 bases across North Kivu, together with 86 Community Liaison Assistants (CLAs), who act as the civilian interface with local communities. MONUSCO uses additional protection tools such as Community Alert Networks (CAN), Joint Protection Teams (JPTs) and Joint Assessment Missions (JAMs) to improve early warning, analyse protection threats and investigate human rights abuses and the cases of sexual violence. A provincial Protection Task force and a Joint Monitoring Mechanism have been established to strengthen contingency planning for the protection of civilians during military operations as well as monitor the impact of hostilities on the civilian population to improve protection outcome.

**STABILIZE**

**Stabilization Landscape**

In North Kivu, the lack of roads and communication infrastructure, coupled with the presence of armed groups, creates a very difficult operating environment for the state architecture. Weak state authority, provincial government structures and institutions overstretched with limited resources affect overall institutional capacity. With minimal financial resources, only around 30% of civil servants are officially on the payroll with widespread corruption. Formal training to public servants is absent. The militia elements integrated in police and army due to peace accords in 2009 are the major perpetrators of human rights violations across the province.

**Army**

- 24,320 FARDC soldiers
- 132 FARDC vehicles

**Police**

- 10,828 police officers (PNC)
- 3,749 PNC in Goma
- 71 PNC vehicles, of which only 31 are operational, to cover 10 districts with an area of 59,483 km2
- 2 Grand Commissariats at Goma
- 10 Special Units of Police at Goma
- 19 Sub Commissariat for Goma

**Armed Groups**

- 2 foreign armed groups
- 5 main Congolese groups
- 20+ smaller groups
- Around 5000 armed elements

**MONUSCO**

- 6,044 Peacekeepers
- 71 Bases in 7 territories covering 59,483 km2.
- 895 Day patrols per week
- 857 Night patrols per week
- 65 Milobs at 10 locations
- 63 UNPOL at 5 locations

**Provincial Government**

- \$188m budget for 2014
- 50% spent on operations

**State administration**

- 23 local administration buildings in need of repair

**Justice**

- 1 Court of Appeal and 1 Court of 1st instance
- 5 Peace Tribunals
- 1 Children Court in Goma
- 11 Prisons: 6 functional with 1 under construction
- 2449 people in prisons, February 2015

**Education**

- 3590 primary schools
- 1731 secondary schools

**Health**

- 149 hospitals, 521 health centers, 119 dispensaries
- 469 doctors and 4528 nurses

*Peace it!*



**PROTECT**

**STABILIZE**

**CONSOLIDATE PEACE**

**Stabilization by MONUSCO**

MONUSCO in North Kivu is pioneering the Islands of Stability (IoS) concept in areas recently cleared of armed groups. The concept creates an opportunity for action in support of meeting the immediate needs for the restoration of state authority in close collaboration with government and international partners. Three IoS have been designated including the Kiwanja/Rutshuru area liberated from the M23. The IoS projects will provide the foundation for further stabilisation activities through the revised International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy (ISSSS).

**CONSOLIDATION OF PEACE**

**Socio-Economic Overview**

Given that much of North Kivu is experiencing widespread insecurity and conflict, social indicators for the province are generally quite low. There has been some recommencement of commercial activity, however the vast majority of economic activities remains in the informal sector. Unemployment, especially among the youth, remains extremely high. In some localities where the security situation is improving, such as in southern Masisi, progress is being made, with the support of MONUSCO, towards formalising the mining sector and incorporating traceability, which should increase employment opportunities and government revenue.

**Humanitarian Overview**

The humanitarian situation is impacted by the ongoing conflict, high levels of insecurity, displacement, poor sanitary conditions and lack of key infrastructure. As of January 2015, there were 938,000 IDPs in the province. The major cause for internal displacement remains armed conflicts and ongoing operations. Walikale has the highest number of IDPs (27.76%), Masisi (25.97%), Beni (17.34%), Lubero (15.82%), Rutshuru (11.06%) and Goma (2.06%). 78% of IDPs in North Kivu are sheltered with host families and 22% are in IDP camps/sites. There was an upsurge in the alleged massacres by the Ugandan ADF Nalu group against the local population in Beni territory during last six months.

**UNITED NATIONS IN ACTION**

Together with government authorities, UN agencies manage humanitarian assistance and protection for persons affected by conflict, including refugees, returnees and IDPs. UNHCR leads the North Kivu Protection cluster, OCHA and the Provincial Inter Agency Standing Committee for coordination of humanitarian actors within the inter-cluster system.

**MONUSCO**

- 1700 PNC trained
- 25149 FDLR repatriated from 2002 to 31 January 2015
- 15 administrative buildings constructed under ISSSS
- Redeployment of 50% of police to Rutshuru within 20 days after fall of M23

**IoS**

- US\$ 2.2 million for QIPs projects
- 13 civilian IoS staff deployed to the field
- Rehabilitation of 3 police stations, 4 prisons and two judicial structures

**Economy**

- GDP: US\$1.1 million in 2010; agriculture, fisheries, mines livestock account for 31.7%
- Agriculture is 30% of exports
- Food/drink is 70% of imports
- 80% of activity is in the informal economy
- 5209km of roads; 5.6% is asphalted; less than 20% are in good condition
- 3.75% of energy needs met in 2010

**Social Indicators:**

- 32% of people are in extreme education poverty
- Adult literacy rate is 52.2%
- Life expectancy is 55 years
- 28% access to drinking water

**HIV prevalence**

- 2.2% in total
- 7.6% in urban IDP population
- Goma town 3.1%

**Refugees**

- 34,797 refugees in North Kivu
- 23,960 Congolese refugees returned since 2011

**Internally Displaced People (IDP)**

- January 2015: 938,000

**Malnutrition rate**

- 6.7 %

*Peace it!*

