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WEEKLY THREAT ASSESSMENT – ALL STAFF VERSION**4 November 2009**

Threat Level	Threat Definition
1	<u>Blue – Threat Level 1.</u> Basic threat including criminal activities. Apply precautionary and standard security measures. Prepare for all other threat levels.
2	<u>Yellow – Threat Level 2.</u> Increased general threat to all staff. Apply general security measures appropriate to the area.
3	<u>Amber – Threat Level 3.</u> Increased specific threat identified. Apply specific security measures appropriate to the threat.
4	<u>Red – Threat Level 4.</u> Serious threat identified. Activities will be curtailed and may only be conducted in line with security advice.
5	<u>Black – Threat Level 5.</u> Extreme or imminent threat identified. Apply all security measures and cease all other activities.

Highlights

In **Kinshasa**, the secretary general of the MPDC (Movement populaire pour le defense du Congo, the political movement pro-Bemba based in Paris), Colonel Joris Nkombe, is pushing for the dismissal of Francois Muamba, Secretary General of the MLC, accusing him mainly of not supporting the case of J.P. Bemba.

In **Bas Congo**, the situation calmed down significantly compared to the previous weeks; however, the humanitarian situation is still dramatic on the borders between Angola and the DRC.

In **Equateur**, the resurgent issue of the Enyele fishing ponds has degenerated into bloodshed. A large number of armed villagers of Enyele took over the town of Dongo (Gemena Territory), killed 40 Policemen and injured 20 civilians. Several villagers fled to Kungu, Libenge and Congo Brazzaville. The insurgent group from Enyele seems to be composed of heavily armed members of the Enyele tribe, ex-combatants and FARDC deserters. The DRC Government has deployed police and soldiers to stamp out this new armed uprising.

In **Province Orientale**, the LRA reportedly raided the towns of Aba (Faradje Territory) and abducted four civilians who later managed to escape. The LRA seem to be mostly active in the Garamba National Park.

In **North Kivu**, the FARDC operations against the FDLR in the Virunga National Park on the Rutshuru – Ishasha axis and in Lubero Territory in the general area of Mashuta have intensified. The FARDC discovered a FDLR (RUD) camp near Malekani (2 km west of Mashuta) which resulted in heavy fights and the camp burnt down. The FDLR fled and attacked the FARDC troops in Mbughavyinywa and Bushekera. 152 houses were burnt in Bushekera and five locals were killed. The situation is extremely tense and the populations are hiding in the bushes. MONUC is patrolling and considering additional protection mechanisms in the area.

The civil society of Lubero demonstrated violently against the deterioration of the security situation in Lubero Territory since the beginning of the Kimia II operations. Some UN staffs were evacuated together with all NGOs, one MONUC car was burnt between Lubero and Mulo and offices of UNHCR and NGOs were destroyed by the angry mob. MONUC is closely monitoring the situation as the populations are planning to demonstrate again in the short term.

Exactions perpetrated by the FARDC continue all over the territory. As a consequence, the UN has decided to suspend its support to the 213th Brigade deployed to Lukweti (Masisi Territory)

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for having deliberately targeted and killed 62 civilians in the period between last May and September during the Kimia operations. The UN is requesting a special FARDC/MONUC investigation on the alleged crimes committed by this Brigade.

An un-controlled and spontaneous return of refugees from Rwanda in areas dominated by ex-CNDP elements seem to be taking place at night, mostly through Rutshuru towards Masisi centre.

In South Kivu, the overall security situation remained tense in FARDC Kimia II operation zones in Fizi Territory and an increase of exactions by the FDLR in Kalehe and Mwenga Territories continue to pose security problems.

Some Mayi Mayi Yakutumba elements exchanged fire with FARDC troops who prevented the combatants from looting civilians in Baraka (Fizi Territory) near a guesthouse accommodating MONUC and UNHCR officials. This incident is a testimony to the fact that Maj. Yakutumba, despite having joined the stabilisation process, is still reluctant to have his group surrender peacefully.

The problem of the payment of the salaries to the FARDC persists. A few protests with FARDC firing in the air were recorded in the province and six soldiers deserted in Kihanda (55 km north west of Uvira).

In North Katanga, an influx of IDPs (estimated at 3,000 people) fleeing the FARDC Kimia II operations and moving from Misisi (South Kivu) towards the Bendera areas was confirmed. However, most of them would have already come back to their villages.

DRC Province	Threat Level	Security Phase ¹
Kinshasa-security perimeter	3	III

The overall security situation was calm during the reporting period in the Capital City.

On the political level, the secretary general of the MPDC (Movement populaire pour le defense du Congo, the political movement pro-Bemba based in Paris), Colonel Joris Nkombe, is requesting the dismissal of Francois Muamba, Secretary General of the MLC, for not supporting the case of J.P. Bemba. He is requesting his replacement by Thomas Luhaka. Should Francois Muamba be evicted from the political party, the MLC will be destabilized, a development that would harm the opposition in general. MONUC closely monitors any development.

Following last week's EU Press release requesting the transfer of Bosco Ntaganda to the ICC, the U.S Government has publicly criticised the DRC attitude towards this case and described it as inexcusable.

A journalist of CCTV in Kinshasa has received death threats this week. The issue of the freedom of the press in DRC continues to be monitored.

Criminal activities mainly carried out by security forces, the Kuluna gangs and Shegues continue

¹ UN Security Phases:

- PHASE I: Precautionary
- PHASE II: Restricted Movement
- PHASE III: Relocation
- PHASE IV: Emergency Operations
- PHASE V: Evacuation Staff travelling to duty stations where any SECURITY PHASE has been declared must obtain SECURITY CLEARANCE from the DESIGNATED OFFICIAL in the country concerned prior to travel.

to affect the overall security situation. All UN staff should remain vigilant and comply with security regulations.

Main potential threats : GR - FARDC – PNC – criminality – demonstrators

Kinshasa Security Advisory and Recommendation:

Due to the current security situation in Kinshasa and the strong anti MONUC feeling amongst the population, planned or spontaneous demonstrations, physical or verbal abuses from individuals are to be feared

Movement

- *Avoid unnecessary movements out of the security perimeter especially at night.*
- *Curfew in enforced: from Monday to Thursday and Sunday, 00h00 to 0545; Friday and Saturday, 0200 to 0545. This timing can be changed on short notice*
- *Avoid walking alone*
- *Avoid driving alone, lock your doors and windows and park your vehicle in a safe area*
- *Drive on the mains roads and make sure that your vehicle is fully serviceable*
- *If stopped by local Security Forces keep your car doors locked and display your ID through the window. Report immediately to SOC or UNDSS security base*
- *As far as possible, vary your itineraries and timing. To be underlined that most incidents take place when people leave or return home at night*

Communication

- *Make sure that you are able to contact SOC by any mean at your disposal and ensure functionality of communication equipment (telephone/radio) and keep them handy.*
- *Make sure that you have all the necessary emergency phone numbers*

Accommodation

- *Make sure that you have the entire security mandatory feature in place in your residence as advised*
- *Make sure that your guards are properly briefed. Report anything you assess as “not normal” even if it looks to be a minor incident (absence, replacement)*
- *Keep your security wardens and/or the security office permanently informed of your location even in case of short field visits, leave, weekends when you are outside.*

Misc

- *Avoid any gathering of locals*
- *Avoid to discuss domestic political issues and in any case remain neutral*
- *Keep in mind that even a minor incident could corroborate others information and feel comfortable to report any kind of unusual fact, or behaviour you might observe.*

Special Security Advisory for Ma-Campagne Area:

Due to recent negative Security Events in the area of Ma Campagne and its immediate environs such as robbery and the killing of prominent Congolese citizens the ISMT has concurred that there should be a very strong cautionary message to all residents and visitors to these locations. Therefore you are strongly advised to limit your movements in and out of Ma Campagne between the hours of 2200 and 0600hrs until further notice. (10 O'clock at night to 06 O'clock in the morning).

Bas-Congo		
Kimvula, & Madimba, Kasangulu, Mbanza-Ngungu	2	III
Matadi, Boma, Muanda, Tshela, Luozi, Songololo, Lukula, Seke-Banza,	3	

The week under review in Bas Congo was still dominated by the expulsions of Congolese citizens from Angola (especially Cabinda), but the situation calmed down significantly compared to the previous weeks. However, the humanitarian situation is still dramatic on the borders between Angola and the DRC. The UN is planning to send humanitarian aid to the expelled from Angola.

However, infiltrations of Angolan soldiers pursuing FLEC on the Congolese soil should be carefully monitored.

A Kongo Diets flyer (number 637) entitled “Luyambula Zoma Mpangi Zeto” (“Stop chasing our brothers away”) was distributed in Matadi during the reporting period. The BDK leader accuses the DGM and the Congolese government for the inhuman expulsions of the Angolans within the last weeks.

Main potential threats: Demobilized soldiers – presence of Angolan troops (both governmental and rebel elements) – expulsions from Angola – criminal groups.

UN staff members should remain particularly vigilant; avoid moving alone or approaching crowds or public gatherings. Staff members are reminded to always carry radio/mobile communication means and report their movements to Security Section. Any movement by road in the interior should abide security procedures. Specific clearance and security advisory must be sought from Security Section before moving to / from Bas-Congo Province by road.

- *Staffs are time to time advised to comply with MOSS and restrict movements from 00:00 hrs - 0545 hrs*
- *All staff members are advised to respond to security radio checks being carried out every evening from 20:00 hrs Monday to Friday.*
- *All MONUC, UN Agencies are advised to restrict their movements after 23:00 hrs, avoid crowded places and remain in security perimeter.*
- *Movement after 23:00 hrs and outside the security perimeter is authorized only for operational duties with security clearance.*
- *Travel for official mission within the mission area is subject to security clearance and planned in advance.*
- *On movement by road, for security reasons it is suggested to travel in pairs, but this is not a mandatory requirement. Vehicles should be MOSS compliant.*

Bandundu		
Bagata, Kwammouth, Mushie, Yumbi, Oshwe, Gungu, Kiri, Kutu, Feshi, Kenge, Bulungu & Masi-Manimba	1	II
Kikwit, Bandundu, Idiofa, Kahemba, Bolobo, Inongo, Kasongo-Lunda, Popokabaka	2	

The presence of expelled Congolese from Angola in Bandundu province is still a matter of concern from a humanitarian point of view because of the abuses they underwent during the expulsions as well as the pressure they put on the local communities. It is estimated that small groups are still being expelled and that since 2003, more than 8,700 Congolese were expelled from Angola.

The SMI and DDR team demobilized 200 Navy and 168 soldiers of the Military Justice in Bandundu since 21 September. 171 infantry soldiers who already underwent the DDR process by CONADER in 2006 claimed, not to have been paid. UEPNDDR agreed to conduct a second DDR program for these infantry soldiers. They received their certificates and are waiting for their benefits.

The implementation of the new provincial ‘découpage’ is a long-term threat because the population of Kwilu District opposes the attachment of Bagata Territory to the future Mai-Ndombe Province.

Main potential threats: Demobilized soldiers – youth groups – inter-ethnic violence - Angolan troops – border disputes.

All UN staff is advised to be MOSS compliant and road movement inside the province should follow security procedures. The Kikwit communes Malawi, Vevo, Latin (commune Lukolela), Ville Basse and Pont Gaby are flashpoints, as there are quite a number of youth gangs operating in

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these areas. Staff members are, therefore, advised to avoid these areas especially at night. In Bandundu town, the situation remains generally calm, although staff members are advised to avoid the Bois Rouge and Air Congo areas.

Equateur		III
Bikoro, Ingende, Lukolela, Makanza, Bomongo, Bolomba, Bongandanga, Djolu, & Monkoto	1	
Basankusu, Boende, Bumba, Zongo, Libenge & Befale, Bosobolo	2	
Lisala, Gbadolite, Mbandaka, Gemena	3	

The resurgent issue of the Enyele fishing ponds has degenerated into bloodshed. A large number of armed villagers of Enyele took over the town of Dongo (Gemena Territory), killed 40 Policemen and injured 20 civilians. Several villagers fled to Kungu, Libenge and Congo Brazzaville. Reports that the insurgent group from Enyele is composed of heavily armed members of the Enyele tribe, ex-combatants and FARDC deserters and that they are planning to attack other towns in the area, including Kungu, are not confirmed and should be carefully assessed. However, the DRC Government has deployed police and soldiers to stamp out this new armed uprising. On Monday, Information Minister Lambert Mende said that "they will suppress anyone found with a weapon. They will arrest those who murdered our policemen. The operations have started". MONUC is closely monitoring any development.

On the political level, the Appeal Court of Mbandaka rejected the request of the MLC to suspend the candidatures of Vincent Mokako as Vice Governor of the Province and the one of Gabriel Bolenge and Michel Bongongo as Governor of the province. The MLC is arguing that the two candidates were not mandated by their parties to be proposed for those positions.

The 475 refugees of the Ngbandi tribe who had fled from CAR into the DRC due to ethnic clashes in CAR are not willing to return if no measures are taken to guarantee their safety. It has to be noted that on the Congolese side clashes between these two tribes as well are historically at odds as well. The majority of the refugees are accommodated by hosting families.

The situation in Equateur prisons is still tense and MONUC keeps advocating for better conditions. It should be addressed seriously by local authorities.

Main potential threats: FARDC – PNC – demobilized soldiers – demonstrators – refugees (CAR).

UN Staff members are advised to comply with MOSS and restrict their movement from 00h00 to 05h45 from Sunday to Thursday and from 02h00 to 05h45 on Friday and Saturday.

Kasai Occidental		II
Kazumba	1	
Dimbelenge, Tshimbulu, Dekese, Demba, Ilebo, Dibaya, Mweka, Luebo	2	
Luiza, Kananga Tshikapa, Kamonia	3	

During the reporting period, the security situation in the province remained relatively calm. However, crime continues to be rampant in most of the major cities, including Kananga.

The provincial assembly commission of Kasai Oriental in charge of border conflicts makes continued efforts to solve land disputes with neighboring Kasai Occidental Province. A planned peace conference, if successful, could improve the security situation in these troubled areas.

Tensions in Luandanda village, a township in Lukonga city of Kananga over customary powers could degenerate. The two leaders fighting over the power are supported by two different fringe groups of the population who could resort to violence. MONUC monitors the situation.

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The students of CIDEP “Centre Interdisciplinaire pour le Développement et l’Education Permanente” in Kananga are upset about the significant increase of tuition fees and could take the streets to make their voices heard.

The critical humanitarian situation persists for the numerous expelled Congolese from Angola to the DRC. This week, 53 Congolese were expelled from Angola through the border station of Musalala 2/Tshikapa (Tshikapa Territory).

Two news cases of prisoners escape from Kananga Central Prison were recorded.

Main potential threats: demobilized soldiers – demonstrations - criminal activities (“suicidaires”) - land conflicts.

All MONUC, UN Agencies and International NGOs staff should restrict their movement after 23:00, avoid crowded places and remain in the security perimeter. Movement after 23:00 and outside the security perimeter is authorized only for operational duty with due security clearance. The curfew time for MONUC staff remains unchanged from 00:00 to 05:45 during the week and from 02:00 to 05:45 on Fridays and Saturdays. Staff members are also reminded to stay out of the “out of bounds” areas.

Kasaï Oriental		III
Lubao, Kole, Lomela, Lubefu, Kamiji, Luilu, Ngandajika, Katako-Kombe, Lupatapata, Miabi	1	
Kabeya	2	
Mbuji-Mayi, Lodja, Kabinda, Mwene-Ditu, Lusambo, Katanda, Tshilenge	3	

The security situation seems to have improved in the province, and especially in Mbuji Mayi town thanks to regular PNC patrols. However, UN staff should be precautionary and respect security rules. A CTB (Cooperation Technique Belge) staff was harassed by uniformed men who destroyed his car.

The land conflicts in Tshilenge territory (30 km south-east of Mbuji-Mayi) and between the Bena Nomba and Bena Nshimba groupment needs to be closely monitored as could easily degenerate.

Radio Okapi reported that the Chief of the Bakwa Katulai groupment (Dimbelenge Territory) was arrested on 26 October for having captured 20 people working in the Mabaya farm (60 km of Mbuji Mayi, Dimbelenge Territory). The situation is relatively calm to normal between the communities of the two Kasai in that part of the Territory. MONUC is monitoring any development.

The presence of 8,000 Congolese nationals expelled from Angola to Wikong and Kanintshin (Mwene Ditu Territory) is being monitored and assessed because the humanitarian situation has dramatically deteriorated in the last months following two waves of returns. A lack of food and food insecurity remain the main issues.

Main potential threats: demonstrators – informal miners – demobilized soldiers – armed robbers – intercommunity clashes over land issues – political unrest, recently deployed security forces.

All intended visits to and/or from the sector should be communicated to the Area Security Coordination, for an accurate update of the security situation.

Staff members are also reminded to avoid public gatherings especially at night.

The Caritas, Mtshia, N’Ganda (SKOL), Maman Yemo, Bakwandianga and Simis markets (From 5pm to 6am), Commune de Muya, Quartier Dipumba, Mama Kulutu, Hamburger Bar and Avenue Tshilomba (alias De la Mort) from 6pm to 6am are off-limits to all MONUC personnel, military and FPU.

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Staff members are advised to observe as much as practicable, the 2x2 policy (travel in peers and/or in groups) either by foot or in a car. For out of town trips, a minimum of two cars are required.

Staffs are further advised to observe curfew timings as follows;

Sunday to Thursday – 2359 hours – 0545 hours

Friday and Saturday – 0200 hours – 0545 hours

Staffs are reminded to report all security incidents including minor traffic accidents to security.

Staffs are required to observe as follows:

- Movement at night should be restricted to essential duties only;
- All vehicle users should ensure that the doors are locked all the time;
- Exercise extreme caution while driving as you know that any type of accident will definitely go against MONUC;
- Avoid crowds, demonstrations or suspicious public gatherings, and inform Security or SEN FPU Operation Room of any such incident;
- If challenged and/or encounter with the soldiers or police officers, staff members should behave politely;
- Do not indulge in political discussions with unknown non-MONUC persons;

For security related help, please dial 7833 through MONUC office phone line or 0818907833, to reach Mbuji-Mayi Security Duty Officer. You can also call the SENFPU Operations Room by dialing 0818903536.

Province Orientale		
Wamba & Basoko	1	
Banalia, Yahuma, Aketi, Opala, Poko, Bondo, Isangi, Rungu, Buta, Bambesa & Ubundu	2	III
Kisangani City, Niangara, Watsa, Dungu, Faradje, Ango, Bafwasende, Bafwasende Town	3	

The overall security situation remained relatively calm in the province during the week under review.

Small groups of LRA continue to pose a threat but the continuous pressure by the UPDF/FARDC together with Radio Okapi broadcasting is pushing some LRA to surrender or escape. A total of 15 elements would have surrendered in October, some of them because of hunger. However, it seems that the LRA is active in the Garamba National Park at the border with Sudan. Reportedly, the LRA raided the town of Aba (Faradje Territory) and abducted four locals who later managed to escape.

An alleged LRA attack on camp of Darfur IDPs in Western Bahr-el-Ghazal State of South Sudan and an increase of IDP activity in the Central Africa Republic continue to be persistent with previous assessment that the larger groups of LRA reside currently outside DRC and that they still have a capacity of nuisance.

The rotation of the 93 Brigade is still ongoing, its delay being related to logistic difficulties. However, the FARDC are misbehaving against the local population in Dungu Territory and their relationship has been worsening considerably over the past months. UNHCR together with MONUC and other UN agencies will train the new arrivals on 'protection of civilians' issues.

A demonstration by 320 Congolese workers against INGO Mercy Corps in Dungu to protest against the reduction of the INGO's strength of workers should be closely monitored. There is a risk that the workers that locals continue to ask for grievances and jobs from humanitarian organisations.

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Main potential threats: *GR – Mayi-Mayi awaiting or refusing brassage – non brassaged FARDC – escaped prisoners – criminal activities – Bana groups – students – demonstrations by civil servants and workers from the private sector.*

Extra precaution is required for the UN staff during movement on the Banalia – Bafwasende road. Movement on Bangboka road after 20:00 should be done with two vehicles together due to the presence of the Presidential Guard en route. Any movement on these roads must be coordinated with the Security Intervention Centre or the Military Duty Room. UN Staff are also advised to be careful while operating in the Territories of Faradje, Dungu, Ango and Bafwasende. Curfew time for MONUC staff and a vehicle is between 00:00 and 05:45, Sundays through Thursdays and between 02h00 and 05h45 on Fridays and Saturdays.

Orientale - Ituri		IV III (Bunia only)
Mambasa	2	
Aru, Bunia & Mahagi	3	
Djugu, Irumu	4	

The security situation in Ituri was relatively calm during the reporting period.

Radio Okapi reported an attack on Lakpa village (35 km south of Bunia, Irumu Territory) by a group of 11 militiamen, as well as the killing of some civilians in Bamugara (50 km south of Bunia, Irumu Territory). Meanwhile, suspected FRPI militiamen were reportedly spotted near Geti (60 km south west of Muchanga, Irumu Territory) and Marabo. The humanitarian situation in Geti is still worrying and MONUC is considering creating a MOB in the town. The MONUC Ituri Brigade is also considering closing its base in Kwandroma (Djugu Territory) to redeploy its troops to Irumu Territory.

It seems that groups of self defense in Ariwara and Nyakunde (48 km south of Bunia, Irumu Territory) are growing and are harassing the local population. This issue should be addressed as soon as possible in order to prevent them from becoming insurgent armed groups.

In Djugu Territory, the FARDC are continuously harassing the local populations on the Fataki-Linga axis which adds to the general climate of insecurity.

Ituri prisons continue to be a matter of concern. Aru prison has been closed following the massive escape of 23 prisoners on 18-19 October. The dire-living conditions in Ituri jails in general are likely to generate further escapes or mutinies, as seen in the last months.

Main potential threats: *Splinter factions of Armed Groups FRPI/FPJC – FARDC – UPDF – demobilized groups - escaped prisoners – ethnic tensions – MONUC daily workers in Bunia.*

Avoid all unnecessary movement, except for operational reasons. Movement restrictions during the night on the main axes from/to the airport, Ndromo camp and Yambi area is from 18h30. Restriction of movement during the night, from Sunday to Monday is from 23h00 to 05h45. For Bunia, the restriction of movement during the night, from Sunday to Thursday is from 00h00 to 05h45 and Friday and Saturday is from 01h00 to 05h45. Avoid walking alone at night even between HQ and MONUC House. Stay within the security perimeter and on the main roads and axes. If stopped by local security elements keep your car doors locked and display your identification through the window. Do not drive alone and keep the doors locked and windows closed. Staff members deployed at Aru, Mahagi, Kpandroma and Mongbwalu Sub-Offices are urged to follow all recommendations, strict advices and security measures given by the Security Officer and/or Security Assistant. Staff members must report their location and/or movements by radio channel to the designated Security Duty Room at each MONUC deployment location to determine current conditions before any movement. Keep your security wardens and/or the security office always informed of your location whether on short field visits, leave, weekends or outside Ituri District. Always carry your flak jacket and helmet and your means of communication

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fully charged (radio handset and mobile with credits units) and have your “Go Bag” for at least 48hrs ready in case of emergency.

North Kivu		III
Beni, Beni ville, Butembo, Nyiragongo, Masisi, Rutshuru, Goma	3	IV : only for Masisi and Rutshuru
Walikale, Lubero	4	

The week under review was marked by the intensification of the FARDC operations against the FDLR in the Virunga National Park on the Rutshuru – Ishasha axis and in Lubero Territory in the general area of Mashuta, but also by a violent protest by the civil society in Lubero town. Human rights abuses by men in uniform are widely reported all over the province and the FDLR continue to pose a threat to peace and security.

During the week end, the civil society of Lubero demonstrated violently against the deterioration of the security situation in Lubero Territory since the beginning of the Kimia II operations. They presented several grievances, including urgent action to be taken against perpetrators of human rights abuses, the extrication of the FARDC from Lubero town, a stronger MONUC presence in the backing of the FARDC operations and the removal of all NGOs (claiming they want security instead of food). Some UN staffs were evacuated together with all NGOs, one MONUC car was burnt between Lubero and Mulo and offices of UNHCR and NGOs were destroyed by the angry mob. MONUC is closely monitoring the situation as the populations are planning to demonstrate again in the short term. It is essential that discussions are held with the civil society to explain the role of the NGOs and MONUC’s mandate in the protection of civilians.

The FARDC operations are under progress in Lubero Territory in the areas of Mashuta, Kalehe and Luhanga (north west of Kanyabayonga). The FARDC reportedly took over Ndwali and Tshanika (north east of Kanyabayonga) but also discovered a FDLR (RUD) camp near Malekani (2 km west of Mashuta) that would have hosted 50-60 combatants. Eleven FDLR were killed, the rest of the combatants fled westward and attacked the FARDC troops in Mbughavyinywa and Bushekera in retaliation. 152 houses were burnt in Bushekera and five locals died in the firefight. The situation is extremely tense as the population has fled to the bush. MONUC is patrolling and considering additional protection mechanisms in the area.

The overall security situation in Masisi is tense. Operations against the APCLS took place in Lwibo (9 km north of Nyabiondo) and two journalists had to be evacuated by MONUC from the area after their car broke down. Most worryingly, FARDC deserters led by an ex-PARECO Captain would have gathered near Kaniro (30 km south of Masisi) and Musua and Lukopfu (17 km south east of Masisi). It is assessed that they comprised of over 30 cadres. In addition, the situation in Masisi could deteriorate as FDLR from Walikale Territory could well move towards Masisi to escape the FARDC operations on the Ntoto-Ngora axis.

Moreover, exactions perpetrated by the FARDC continue all over the territory. As a consequence, the UN has decided to suspend its support to the 213th Brigade deployed to Lukweti (Masisi Territory) for having deliberately targeted and killed 62 civilians in the period between last May and September during the Kimia operations. The UN is requesting a special FARDC/MONUC investigation on the alleged crimes committed by this Brigade.

On a worrying note, an un-controlled and spontaneous return of refugees from Rwanda in areas dominated by ex-CNDP elements seem to be taking place at night, mostly through Rutshuru towards Masisi centre. The refugees claim a lack of humanitarian assistance in the refugee camps in Rwanda (Byumba, Kibuye and Ngarama) which could push several more refugees to clandestinely return back to North Kivu. MONUC closely monitors any development.

In Walikale Territory, it seems that the FDLR have moved out of Ntoto to Mpofi and that few elements have moved towards Masisi. The situation is tense in Ntoto town due to health issues

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and the lack of rations given to the FARDC. Looting and harassment of the population are to be expected.

Additional reports continue to confirm that Mayi Mayi PARECO are recruiting in the general area of Maboya (28 km south of Beni).

Main potential threats: *Nkunda loyalists and rogue CNDP-groups – disenfranchised Mayi-Mayi – PARECO – FDLR – ill-disciplined FARDC – incidents of ethnic violence.*

Special security advisories for Goma: Phase III Threat Level III - Only Essential Staff

All mission/visits to in Goma strictly subject to duties and on case by case for transit - Workshop/Seminars to be restrained for Goma NK -

1. operation's support and requirements for area operations
2. All mission to be approved - grant SC by UNDSS office for approving area -
3. Mode of travel - Air - UN Agencies recommended to used as much as possible UN MONUC, Echo flight, AirServ, UNHAS, rather than commercial airlines.
4. Mode of travel - Road - in/to Goma via Kigali/Bujumbura must be closely monitored by concerned ASC area and subject to approval by Goma ASC - UNDSS - as In Country Travel "Local" being at the border. Plan Itinerary must be given prior departure at the starting point as subject to approved SC for road portion within the concerned Country/area (RDA/Kigali-Gisenyi)
5. Exceptions to the above may be entertained and/or approved by the DO - DDO and on his behalf designated ASC for NK Goma.

Security recommendations in Goma City and outside:

All UN Staff are strongly recommended to restrain their movements to essential duties within residential perimeter and approved Daily Operational Area - Mugunga Barrier and Kibati - All movements to be reported to concerned offices Agencies/MONUC for tracking purpose and security response -

Restriction of movements - UN Staff - during night hours from Monday to Thursday (00h00/05h45) from Friday to Sunday (02h00/05h45) Several quarters in Goma city must be avoid during night hours : HIMBI 1 and 2, KATINDO, KESHERO.

Out of Bounds areas within Goma City : Quarters between Petit and Grande Barrier - Ndosho quarter/areas - Katindo areas - Bars/Nights Clubs; Sun City, Dallas, Virunga Bar all others places in popular quarters areas within Goma city.

Daily radio Checks are conducted by both UNDSS and MONUC Duty Room - one/day - and coordinated radio/calls checks with MONUC NK deployed troops TOB MOB COB outside main cities - DOA area/perimeter -

Field Mission - Road movements -

All mission to be fully MOSS compliant - apply all security measures for road movements and recommendations - Main road/axes are classified on weekly basis in coordination with military inputs assessment and Security risks analysis and recommendations:

On road portion stage colour GREEN - escort not recommended - convoy must be under two (2) cars - one fully MOSS compliant - report to security before departure and conduct regular radio calls checks with Security and along the route report when necessary and mandatory to UN military presence TOB MOB COB to update on ground security situation access and road conditions.

On road portion stage colour - YELLOW - escort not mandatory - escort might be recommended and/or required if axe considered as secondary route - as situation may change at any time due to current situation and/or reports events at reporting points military deployment may recommend

convoy to be escort therefore UN staff convoy to comply with field arrangements and measures taken for the movements.

On road portion stage colour - RED - escort mandatory - mission to be planned and coordinated with military support. Assessment to be provided on daily basis with security recommendations. Report to security before departure for briefing and reminders on specifics measures taken within area under high level of risks. Strictly comply with enhanced MOSS when applicable and measures taken for the field. Report before departure time to Security UNDSS/MONUC as mission/movements can be postponed and/or cancelled due to the situation.

All missions/movements with overnight, locations/sites/accommodations should at least match minimum security UN standards requirements: Security Watch Guards, perimeter, Safe Haven/Room within the accommodations/buildings, emergency electrical power light supply, early warning alert system with NK MONUC troops deployed TOB/MOB/COB and/or SCD and when necessary/required with Locals Forces/Police for security response and emergency.

Classification of Area/Zones within Territories:

PETIT NORD

Masisi axis risk MEDIUM/BIHEMBWE/MATANDA/KATALA - NYABIONDO area/RISKS HIGH - KITCHANGA area/RISKS MEDIUM - BWEREMANA area/RISK MEDIUM - NGUNGU/KARUBA/KINIGI areas/RISKS HIGH

RUTSHURU city MEDIUM - KINYANDONI area and towards ISHASHA/RISKS HIGH - KANYABAYONGA area and towards South LUBERO/RISKS HIGH - NYANZALE (KATWE/KATSHIRO/MULINDI/BOKOMBO/MWESO areas/RISKS HIGH - BURAI/JOMBA/BUNAGANA area/RISKS HIGH.

GRAND NORD

Beni city area/risks low- Eringeti area/Risks Medium – Butembo city Risk Medium – Lubero city/area Risks Medium * South Lubero Kirumba /Kayna /Loufu areas/Risk High.

South Kivu		IV III (Bukavu only)
Idjwi	2	
Bukavu, Mwenga, Kabare, Kalehe (Bunyakiri), Walungu, Shabunda	3	
Uvira, Fizi	4	

The overall security situation remained tense in FARDC Kimia II operation zones in Fizi Territory and an increase of exactions by the FDLR in Kalehe and Mwenga Territories continue to pose security problems. However, it seems that several key economic zones are now in the hands of the FARDC and that the FDLR are struggling to find food and make a living.

The increase in FDLR attacks and a possible regain of their old positions in Kalehe and Mwenga Territories is worrying. This trend has been confirmed over the last few weeks and suggests that some FDLR would be moving from North Kivu to Kalehe Territory and that some elements that hid during the FARDC operations are being active again. Several small scale attacks were recorded; the most significant one took place in Nyabalume where six FDLR were reportedly killed, causing mass displacements in the area. MONUC established one TOB in Lukando (9 km west of Bunyakiri) and one TOB in Kibanda (18 km west of Mwenga).

In Fizi Territory, no significant movement and activity of FDLR has been reported. It seems that they are evading decisive confrontation with the FARDC and that they are still hiding in the forests as well as moving towards Maniema and Northern Katanga. However, the FARDC 12 IB is reportedly harassing the local population in the Lweba area (18 km north of Baraka).

On a worrying note, some Mayi Mayi Yakutumba elements exchanged fire with FARDC troops who prevented the combatants from looting civilians in Baraka (Fizi Territory) near a guesthouse accommodating MONUC and UNHCR officials. MONUC had to pressure Yakutumba to cease the firing. This incident is a testimony to the fact that Maj. Yakutumba, despite having joined the stabilisation process, is still reluctant to have his group surrender peacefully.

Continuous reports from civil society over the last month about the exactions committed by the FARDC 33rd Brigade in Fizi and Uvira Territories are worrisome. The FARDC command should urgently sensitize the soldiers and send the perpetrators of the crimes to the ‘Court Militaire’. In addition, the problem of the payment of the salaries to the FARDC persists. A few protests with FARDC firing in the air were recorded in the province and six soldiers deserted in Kihanda (55 km north west of Uvira); it is also worrisome that in the units that have been paid, ex-CNDP integrated elements have received less money than other FARDC soldiers.

Main potential threats: FDLR– FRF & Banyamulenge Armed Groups – PARECO – CNDP – FNL– Mayi-Mayi – Demobilized soldiers – Non-brassaged soldiers – FARDC– GR – Demonstrators.

The curfew timings for MONUC staff members remain at 00:00 to 05:45 from Sunday to Thursday and 02:00 to 05:45 on Friday and Saturday. Staff members are also reminded of the “out of bounds” areas. All visitors are to be escorted into and out of any MONUC premises by the host staff member.

In view of the unforeseeable and unpredictable character of an earthquake, all staff members are advised not to stay, in particular during the night, in buildings at a risk to collapse. Temporary lodging has been arranged at the MONUC Bukavu HQ for staff with pressing needs.

Based on the Security situation in Burundi and in particular the province of Bujumbura Rurale and Bubanza (phase III) and the province of Cibitoke (phase III) the UN Security Management Team Burundi has recommended the following measures:

- No UN road travel between 17h00 to 09h00;
- Missions from DRC will be permitted to travel to Burundi using RN 4 and RN5, they must request through ISECT a Security Clearance from Bujumbura/BINUB/CSA;
- Travel on these roads can be done on the following security conditions :
 - only one vehicle must be escorted by armed escorts
 - 2 vehicles MOSS compliant without escorts
- MONUC cars should be equipped with BINUB VHF security channel 3 in order to announce to the BINUB Radio room USB their entrance/exit on/from the Burundi territory.

Maniema		III
Kindu, Kailo & Kalima, , Kibombo	2	
Kabambare, Kasongo, Pangi, Lubutu, & Punia	3	

The overall security situation remained calm in Maniema, but the risk that some FDLR will continue to flee the Kimia II operations from South Kivu remains high. In Fizi Territory, the FDLR seem to avoid confrontation with the FARDC, and if the pressure intensifies, the risk of a spill over of the operations towards Maniema will grow.

The demobilization camp at Wamaza (Kabambare territory) continues to register ex-combatants. It has been extended until 17 November to allow the remnant Mayi Mayi Rahiya Mutoboki to join the process.

However, recent reports suggesting that the armed group would be divided into two factions over the integration process (one in favour and one against) together with the non-surrendering of Major Symphorien are likely to slow down the process.

On the political level, the Vice Governor who was temporarily dismissed after the motion of defiance requested the population of Maniema to stay calm. The decision of the Appeal Court on

4 November could trigger some violent reactions from his supporters. Demonstrations cannot be ruled out.

Four thousands of displaced people are in Salamabila and hosted in families. The WFP is considering sending some aid although Salamabila is difficult to access by road.

Main potential threats: FDLR – Refugees – demobilized soldiers- Mayi-Mayi awaiting demobilization – FARDC – PNC.

UN Staff members are advised to observe general security precautionary measures as well as restrict their movements from 00:00 to 05:45. Mikelenge, Tokolote and Basoko remain off-limits while Le Soleil Bar & Restaurant are out of bounds.

North Katanga		
Kabalo, Kongolo, Manono, Nyunzu, Kalemie & Moba	3	III

Information of an influx of IDPs (estimated at 3,000 people) fleeing the FARDC Kimia II operations and moving from Misisi (South Kivu) towards the Bendera areas was confirmed. However, most of them would have already come back to their villages. An inter-agency evaluation that took place during the reporting period to Bendera, Lambo Katenga and Musa Kahite (all at the border with South Kivu) will help assessing the situation and the need for further assistance.

No movement of FDLR were recorded during the reporting period. The situation should be closely monitored as the risk of an influx of FDLR could also have a serious security and humanitarian fallout for Northern Katanga and it cannot be ruled out that some FDLR or Mayi Mayi elements are part of arriving IDPs. Meanwhile, the reinforcement of the FARDC presence at the borders with South Kivu and Maniema demonstrates the commitment of the authorities to prevent the spill over of violence into the region. However, the FARDC in Nyunzu are already accused of harassing the population. MONUC has deployed one platoon to Bendera and started the deployment of two platoons to Kongolo. MONUC is intensifying patrols to Bendera and closely monitors the situation. At the same time, MONUC is analysing FARDC requests to set up DDRRR transit camps in Kongolo, Kalemie, Nyunzu, and Kabalo.

Police sources report a violent conflict opposing PNC and ANR elements in Kashambuyi village (90 km of Manono, Manono Territory). All police personel have fled the area and the commander would have travelled to Manono. MONUC is investigating the cause of the conflict.

The political situation remained quite calm but some reports indicated a resurgence of xenophobia against non-natives in Manono territory for which the Provincial deputies are said to be involved.

Main potential threats: - Demonstrations – demobilised soldiers – Mayi-Mayi - Refugees.

All staff members are continued to be reminded to restrict their movements to only essential duties, avoid dark and isolated places as well as crowded areas and to move at least in pairs. Staff members are also advised to be extra careful during the nights and to promptly report any unusual movements/acts to the Security Section. Staff members should be advised: Close monitoring of situation in Kalemie town.

For all field missions, staff members are advised to be MOSS compliant, stick to the weekly escort schedules where applicable and use secure reporting procedures for movements to the field. Before commencement of the mission the S/MS are advised to contact Security Operations Centre (SOC – C/S Sierra Kilo) to seek latest information of the security of the road and mission destination.

UN RESTRICTED

South and Central Katanga		
Sakania, Kapanga, Kabongo, Kaniama, Lubudi, Mutshatsha & Kambove	1	III II (Lubumbashi)
Lubumbashi, Kipushi, Dilolo, Sandoa, Bukama, Kamina, Kasenga & Likasi, Mitwaba	2	
Kolwezi, Pweto, Malemba-Nkulu	3	

Although criminal activities in Lubumbashi continue on a daily basis, the overall security situation in the province remained calm during the week under review. Threats towards Human Rights activists, however, remain high.

In Kolwezi, the GECAMINES ex-workers, Opération de Départ Volontaire (ODV) dropped a memorandum containing their grievances at MONUC Team Office. They are requesting their dues, including three year salary arrears and other benefits to DRC personalities in accordance with the agreement reached between the World Bank and the DRC Government. MONUC is closely monitoring any developpement and there is high risk that the ex-workers will demonstrate in the short term if their demands are not met.


The situation of the long lasting dispute of the Bunda groupment resulted in a displacement of 800 people. A joint mission between MONUC, Provincial Government, Provincial Assembly, Interior Minister and Civil Society tries to find a solution for the ongoing conflict.

Anti-Chinese resentment continues in Katanga. The Chinese are accused of not complying with the Congolese legislation. Several small security incidents took place in the last months, which are creating a general xenophobic climate.

Main potential threats: PNC – GR- FARDC – Mayi-Mayi – demonstrators – informal miners.

UN Staff Members should avoid Kenya and Ruashi Communes in Lubumbashi and Golf area at night. Avoid local taxis and taxi-buses. Central Katanga Province remains volatile and unstable, especially outside the aforementioned territorial capital town; and requires UN Security Clearance prior to any travel to these areas. All UN personnel are reminded to adhere to all Security advisories specially: To observe the rules of curfew; to avoid the city in the evening or in case of demonstrations; to carry the hand radio all the time and to respect radio checks. Section chiefs to reinforce this measure; to report to the Security any unusual or suspicious behaviour in relation to the security; to have the Go-Bag ready all the time.

Red – Increase, Blue – No Change, Green – Decrease


 DDO **MR. ROSS MOUNTAIN**