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WEEKLY THREAT ASSESSMENT – ALL STAFF VERSION
28 October 2009

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

Highlights

The relationships between Kinshasa and Luanda have to be closely monitored due to the growing tensions that recently emerged over the case of the reciprocal expulsions of Angolan and Congolese citizens, as well as the ongoing disputes over the control of natural resources (petrol and diamond) in Bas Congo.

In Bas Congo, expulsions of Congolese citizens from Angola (especially Cabinda) slowed down after the decision to stop mutual expulsions by both governments. However, infiltrations of Angolan soldiers pursuing FLEC on the Congolese soil are still a source of destabilization. The population of Kikuanga-Mbemba and Kitembo-Maduda in the Lubolo sector (Tsela territory) fled their villages after being harassed and suspected of harboring members of FLEC.

In Province Orientale, the rotation of the 93rd Brigade to replace the Republican Guards has the potential to considerably affect the overall security situation in the whole Territory. 1,600 soldiers (composed of ex-CNDP elements) have arrived in Dungu. They seem to have little logistic means, to be undisciplined and to move on foot to their areas of deployment.

In Ituri, militiamen have still a capacity of nuisance and some isolated militia attacks were reported during the reporting period (in Sezaba and a clash with the FARDC in Masumbea).

In North Kivu, the overall security situation has deteriorated in the FARDC operation zone of Rutshuru while the situation recorded last week in the Muhangi area (Lubero Territories) seem to calm down, although still extremely volatile.

The non-payment of the FARDC salaries continues to cause indiscipline. In Lubero Territory, an increase of harassments against the local population is recorded in several towns around Kanyabayonga. In Kasugho, the 112th FARDC Brigade completely looted the town.

In South Kivu, the surrendering of Mayi Mayi leader Yakutumba alongwith 57 of his elements after months of negotiations and unrealistic demands of the armed group leader, is a great step towards the pacification of the province.

The FARDC continues to carry operations in Fizi Territory, provoking movements of FDLR, collateral damages and movements of populations. Thousands of IDPs would have recently moved towards Kilembwe and are in need of humanitarian assistance. Some FDLR elements would have fled from Kilembwe to Itombwe and Wamaza (Maniema). The ongoing spill over and movements of FDLR and IDPs towards Maniema Territory and further south to North Katanga is likely to continue at a slow pace as the FDLR are evading confrontation with the FARDC.

It is becoming clear that some small FDLR-groups are reorganising in order to pull back into their old positions in Kalehe and Mwenga territories. There is a risk that more combatants will come from North Kivu, where operations are going on, to further destabilize Kalehe Territory. The FARDC continue to harass the local population and the situation is not likely to change until they receive their salaries.

In North Katanga, the risk of a massive influx of FDLR fleeing Kimia II operation could have a serious security and humanitarian fallout for Northern Katanga. The reinforcement of the FARDC presence in the area 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.

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

The week under review was relatively calm in Kinshasa. However, the relationships between Kinshasa and Luanda have to be closely monitored due to tensions that emerged over the case of the reciprocal expulsions of Angolan and Congolese citizens, as well as the on going disputes over the control of natural resources (petrol and diamond) in Bas Congo. It cannot be ruled out that the Angolan interests or citizens might be targeted in Kinshasa, if the political context deteriorates.

Hewa Bora, the DRC airline company, has been forced to stop flying to Brussels due to security reasons. The company is blacklisted in Europe. It should be recalled that the company has registered one of its plane in Sao Tome in order to be able to fly to Brussels, after the rupture of its partnership with RAK airways. This development could endanger the future of the company and its president has asked J. Kabila not to let the company drawn.

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

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.

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 after the decision to stop mutual expulsions by both governments.

In Angola the humanitarian situation of the returnees from the DRC is still worrisome. The provincial government in Cabinda set up a mobile clinic to welcome and to vaccinate Angolans expelled from the DRC.

However, infiltrations of Angolan soldiers pursuing FLEC on the Congolese soil are still a source of destabilization. The population of Kikuanga-Mbemba and Kisembo-Maduda in the Lubolo sector (Tsela territory) fled their villages after being harassed and suspected of harboring members of FLEC.

Ne Mwanda Semi has published another Kongo Diets flyer (number 638) entitled “La Honte de SADC”. The BDK leader accuses the DGM and the Congolese government for the inhuman expulsions of the Angolans within the last weeks. He also denounces the membership of SADEC but supports the CEMAC (Communauté Economique des Pays de l’Afrique Centrale).

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

Five candidatures have been introduced for the election of the provincial governor. Two have been rejected, because of not being independent. The election among the three candidates will be held on 13 November.

Due to ethnic clashes in CAR, 475 refugees of the Ngbandi tribe fled from CAR into the DRC. The refugees, who are fleeing ethnic clashes with the Ngbugbu are not willing to return if no measures are being taken to guarantee their safety. It has to be noted that on the Congolese side clashes these two tribes as well are historically at odds as well. This week MONUC, UNHCR and NGOs were providing relief packages for emergency assistance. 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 is urgent that the issue of the dire living conditions in the Equateur province is 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.

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Kasai Occidental		II
Kazumba	1	
Dimbelenge, Tshimbulu, Dekese, Demba, Ilebo, Dibaya, Mweka, Luebo	2	
Luiza, Kananga Tshikapa, Kamonia	3	
<p><i>In the week under review the security situation in the province was relatively calm.</i></p> <p><i>However, crime continues to be rampant in most of the major cities, including Kananga. All UN staff should be vigilant.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>The students of CIDEP “Centre Interdisciplinaire pour le Développement et l’Education Permanente” in Kananga have submitted a complaint due to the significant increase of tuition fee. Students from Llebo territory are affected by the raise of the expenses and might take the streets to make their voices heard.</i></p> <p><i>The critical humanitarian situation persists for the numerous expelled Congolese from Angola to the DRC.</i></p> <p><i>A political delegation from Kinshasa arrived to facilitate the resolution of the crisis within the UDPS leadership but the provincial president refused to collaborate with them.</i></p> <p><u>Main potential threats:</u> demobilized soldiers – demonstrations - criminal activities (“suicidaires”) - land conflicts.</p> <p>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.</p>		
Kasai 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	
<p><i>The security situation seems to have improved in the province, and especially in Mbuji Mayi town thanks to regular PNC patrols.</i></p> <p><i>The governor invited the members of the provincial government to develop strategies to fight corruption in the administration. The director of the BMR (Brigade de Mobilisation de Recettes) and two of his collaborators were also taken to the court for embezzlement of public funds.</i></p>		

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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.

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.

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.

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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 with the exception of several LRA attacks reported by Radio Okapi in the vicinity of Bili town (Ango territory), a gold mining area.

On a positive note, the Radio Okapi broadcasting in Dungu has already showed positive effects as some surrendered LRA elements stated that they went to the DDRRR after hearing messages through the radio. This positive development could lead to the surrendering of a number of isolated combatants who seem to be cut from the LRA structure of command.

Meanwhile, the LRA continues to pose a threat in the Central Africa Republic (CAR). Several population displacements (evaluated to more than 4,500 people in the Obo area, CAR) show the scale of violence that is taking place in the neighboring country. A spill over to Bondo and Ango territories cannot be ruled out.

The rotation of the 93rd Brigade to replace the Republican Guards has continued during the reporting period and 1,600 soldiers have arrived in Dungu. The FARDC are misbehaving against the local population in Dungu Territory and their relationship has been worsening considerably over the past months. The situation was extremely tense in Bangadi (125 km north west of Dungu, Dungu Territory) and further reports suggest a dramatic number of exactions committed in the last months.

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

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

However, militiamen have still a capacity of nuisance. An isolated militia attack was reported

in Sezaba (near Marabo, a former militia stronghold) while a clash with the FARDC occurred in Masumbea village (60 km south of Bunia, Irumu Territory). However and on a worrisome note, the number of self-defense groups seems to be growing in the Nyakunde area (48 km south of Bunia, Irumu Territory) due to the non presence of the FARDC and the fear of reprisals by militiamen. It cannot be ruled out that such groups might generate security incidents in the near future.

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

Around 100 families would have moved from South Kivu to Tshabi (south of Boga, Irumu Territory) and would be looking for arable lands. They do not want to be considered as IDPs, but their presence could lead to land conflicts with the local population. The situation should be closely monitored.

Insecurity in Bunia remains a matter of concern despite the joint PNC/FARDC efforts to track down criminals and recover illegal weapons in the city. Armed robberies were still reported and a bandit's attack on a vehicle on the Bunia-Oicha road calls for caution from all UN staff.

The situation in Ituri prisons continues to be worrisome. Several massive escapes took place over the past weeks while 7 inmates died in October. The dire-living conditions in these jails are likely to generate further escapes or mutinies.

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 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	

During the week under review, the overall security situation has deteriorated in the FARDC operation zone of Rutshuru while the situation recorded last week in the Muhangi area (Lubero Territories) seem to calm down, although still extremely volatile. .

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Renewed FDLR activities were indeed recorded along the Rutshuru / Nyamilima / Ishasha axis. Over the week end, the FDLR attacked a FARDC camp in Kiseguru (20 km north of Rutshuru) as well as a truck in Katwiguru (25 km east of Rutshuru) where five civilians were killed. Additional FDLR attacks targeted Nyamilima (some shots were heard near the Nyamilima COB) and Ngwenda while several other trucks were looted. As a consequence of this upsurge of FDLR activities, several FARDC operations were launched in different areas of Nyamilima which are likely to further destabilize the zone.

In the Grand Nord, the FARDC operations in the Muhangi area (40 km west of Butembo) seem to have lowered in intensity. MONUC has established a TOB in Kivuha (28 km south west of Butembo) and is closely monitoring any development. The FARDC operations had led several families to take the road last week.

Meanwhile, a large number of exactions, such as looting, were perpetrated by the FARDC and the FDLR especially in Walikale territory but also in Rutshuru and Masisi territories.

At the same time, the non-payment of the FARDC salaries continues to cause several problems of indiscipline. In Lubero Territory, an increase of harassments towards the local population is recorded in several towns around Kanyabayonga. In Kasugho, the 112th FARDC Brigade completely looted the town and fired in the air a whole night long. It should be recalled that a captain had embezzled the salaries of the brigade and disappeared.

On the political side, more and more dissensions are emerging among the armed groups integrated into the FARDC. The CNDP has released a letter allegedly written by Laurent Nkunda before his arrest on 19 January, as well as a proclamation warning of a possible return to conflict. They warned President Joseph Kabila and his Rwandan counterpart Paul Kagame over the "undisciplined" Congolese troops, adding that they risked faltering the peace agreement. Other armed groups have similarly commented on the brassage, as well as on the irregular payment of the troops and the disagreements over ranks attributed to the integrated ex-combatants.

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

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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

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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 week under review was marked by the surrendering of Mayi Mayi leader Yakutumba with ten officers, three warrant officers and 44 soldiers. After months of negotiations and limited hopes emerging due to the unrealistic demands of the armed group leader, General Yakutumba surrendered peacefully, a great step towards the pacification of the province.

However, an incident took place at the same time in Lubishako between some of Yakutumba's elements and the FARDC 82nd Brigade. Banyamulenge farmers had reached an agreement with locals to let 80 of their cattle go through their fields. While they moved with over 200 cattle, the Mayi Mayi protested as the Banyamulenge did not respect the agreement. The deployment of FARDC on site to protect the Banyamulenge provoked a reaction from the Mayi Mayi combatants who fired at the FARDC and three FARDC were killed.

In Fizi Territory, the situation is still tense. The FARDC continues to carry operations provoking movements of FDLR, collateral damages and movements of populations. Thousands of IDPs would have recently moved towards Kilembwe and are in need of humanitarian assistance. Also, some FDLR elements would have fled from Kilembwe to Itombwe and Wamaza (Maniema). The ongoing spill over and movements of FDLR and IDPs towards Maniema Territory and further south to North Katanga is likely to continue at a slow pace as the FDLR are evading confrontation with the FARDC and as the governmental forces are harassing the population.

Meanwhile, the overall security situation in the northern parts of the Province continues to be affected by FDLR attacks, notably Kalehe and Mwenga territories. It becomes clear that some small FDLR-groups are reorganising in order to pull back into their old positions. In this regard, an FDLR attack on Nyamukubi (22 km north of Kalehe) would have been perpetrated by a very large group of combatants. MONUC is in the process of verifying the strength of this group. There is a risk that more combatants will come from North Kivu, where operations are ongoing, to further destabilize Kalehe Territory. Besides, the FARDC continue to harass the local population and the situation is not likely to change until they receive their salaries.

The continuous harassment perpetrated by the FARDC 33rd Brigade in the area of Kamanyola and Luvungi (Uvira Territory) areas is still worrisome. The arrival of elements of the 109th Brigade in the same area can only increase the problem although the deployment of this non-integrated Brigade is generally applauded by the population.

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, but the risk of a massive influx of FDLR fleeing the Kimia II operations in South Kivu continues to grow.

The Mayi-Mayi and FDLR elements have started joint patrols and meetings in Lubutu territory. Other FDLR members were seen among SIMBA Mayi-Mayi led by Col Mando carrying light weapons and machine guns at Kabongola Village. The FARDC deployment to Mungele is considerably affecting the security situation in the Lubutu territory.

The demobilization camp at Wamaza (Kabambare territory) registered 865 ex-combatants. However, the probable influx of FDLR into the province might deter the armed groups from disarming as the latter might be willing to protect their communities. In this regard, it is worth mentioning that the armed group would already be divided into two factions: one in favour for the integration, and the second one opposed. So far, 500 Raya Mutemboki elements arrived at the Wamaza camp.

Two human rights activists were physically assaulted by soldiers in Punia after accusing the “auditoriat militaire” of harassing the population. One activist was able to flee and a second one was beaten up.

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

The overall security situation remained calm but the risk of a massive influx of FDLR fleeing Kimia II operation could have a serious security and humanitarian fallout for Northern Katanga. The reinforcement of the FARDC presence in the area 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.

During the week under review, there was also a threat that the FARDC troops of Maj. Mamadou will demonstrate if Mamadou, who is accused of misbehaviour against civilians, is redeployed.

The Rahyia Mutomboki Mayi-Mayi in Kongolo territory erected a roadblock and the FARDC soldiers harassed the local population in Nyunzu territory.

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.

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 remained calm during the week under review. The political agenda was marked by the visit of President Kabila in Lubumbashi. He was following up the arrest of Col. Floribert Bofade, Commandant of the “Garde Républicaine” who was accused of initiating a Coup d’Etat. Kabila also visited the Kimbeimbe camp to encourage the soldiers who returned from Operations against the LRA in Dungu territory (Oriental Province).

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.

The artisanal miner’s from the Fungurume site (200 km of L’shi) demonstrated against the

UN RESTRICTED

company” Tenke Fungurume Mining” to get a space for small scale mining.

During the reporting time, threats on Human Rights protester continued. An activist closed to Golden Misabiko (ASADHO Katanga) was harassed by unidentified gunmen.

In Mitwaba territory, the cohabitation between demobilized soldiers and local security forces is reportedly difficult and needs to be closely monitored as it might generate security incidents.

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