



PROFILE OF INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT : REPUBLIC OF CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)

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PROFILE SUMMARY

After two years of peace, insecurity prevails amid massive rehabilitation needs

Civil conflict hit the Republic of Congo intermittently in the decade after 1992, the year of the first democratic elections. Most of the around 800,000 people who were displaced at the peak of the fighting in 1998 had either returned or settled down in their areas of displacement when hostilities broke out again in March 2002. The renewed fighting sent between 100,000 and 150,000 people, mainly Lari from the hard-hit Pool region surrounding the capital Brazzaville, fleeing from their homes. A ceasefire in March 2003 was still holding as of April 2005, but a decisive political solution had not been found. The government closed all camps for internally displaced people (IDPs) in Brazzaville by the end of April 2004 following a small-scale voluntary return exercise. An unknown number of the IDPs from the 2002-2003 conflict who were not part of this official return exercise are staying with host families or have in other ways integrated in their areas of displacement. This makes it next to impossible to estimate the current total number of IDPs.

Humanitarian actors have concentrated their programmes in the Pool region, the home area to most of the IDPs. The fighting between Lari rebels and the government in this region resulted in massive organised looting, the burning of houses, and destruction of the rural economy and infrastructure, as well as devastating the social fabric of the Lari people. Former rebels, or bandits claiming to be rebels, continue to roam parts of the region uncontrolled, creating insecurity and reducing mobility for civilians and humanitarian actors alike. International humanitarian organisations have experienced security incidents forcing some of them to pull out temporarily of the region which is still faced with vast reconstruction and rehabilitation needs. The repeated fighting and massive human rights violations in the Pool region have left many people, including an unknown number of IDPs and returnees, deeply traumatised and impoverished, and largely neglected by the international community.

Background and main causes of displacement

Civil conflicts hit the Republic of Congo intermittently between 1992, the year of its first democratic elections, and March 2003 when a ceasefire was signed between the National Resistance Council, representing the "Ninja" rebel group, and the government. Some analysts have interpreted the fighting as a struggle between rival factions within the country's elite for control of Congo's rich oil resources (Engleberdt, 31 December 2003) The conflicts have also involved government troops and rebel groups from neighbouring countries. The most recent episode of civil strife began with presidential elections in March 2002, when President Denis Sassou Nguesso won a landslide victory. His main rivals, Pascal Lissouba and Bernard Kolélas, had been declared ineligible to run under a revised constitution. The two were in exile abroad after being convicted in absentia for crimes allegedly committed during the civil conflicts in the 1990s. Soon afterwards, government forces claimed that military positions in the Pool region were attacked by "Ninja" militias. These fighters, who take their name from the masked assassins of feudal-era Japan, originate from the Lari people loyal to Kolélas. By early April, tensions between the two sides had escalated into heavy fighting in Pool, the area around Brazzaville, and by June in the capital itself, causing renewed displacement. The fighting resulted in massive organised looting, random killings, rapes, the burning of houses, and the destruction of the rural economy and infrastructure in the Pool region as well as devastating the social fabric of the Lari people (Caritas, 30 November 2004, p.7) It went on until a ceasefire was signed in March 2003. As of April 2005 the agreement was still holding, although a decisive political solution had not been found.

No commonly-accepted IDP figures available

Estimates of the number of IDPs who fled the upsurge of fighting between March 2002 and March 2003 range from around 100,000 to 150,000, mainly Lari people from Pool. While the UN counted 100,000 IDPs in its Consolidated Appeal of November 2004, an NGO report of the same month said the number remained unknown as many people who had to flee the fighting were either staying with host families, had returned spontaneously or integrated in their area of displacement. This makes it next to impossible to estimate the current number of IDPs (OCHA, 11 November 2004, p.1; Caritas, 30 November 2004, p.13-14). There are no more IDP sites or camps assisted by humanitarian actors in Brazzaville or in other parts of Congo, as they were closed by the government following a small-scale return exercise that ended in April 2004 (IRIN, 4 May 2004).

Most of the up to 800,000 people who had been displaced during previous rounds of fighting in the 1990s had either returned or settled down in their areas of displacement, particularly in Bacongo and Makelekélé neighbourhoods in the capital, when hostilities broke out again in March 2002 (UNDP, 6 March 2003; OCHA, 27 January 2004, 10 January 2003).

Vast reconstruction needs in the Pool region

Two years after the ceasefire agreement of March 2003, there are still vast reconstruction and rehabilitation needs in the Pool region. The UN depicts the situation as a neglected humanitarian crisis with a catastrophic health situation and alarming nutritional deficiencies (OCHA, 11 November 2004, 10 January 2005). A joint Caritas-Catholic Relief Services report of November 2004 describes a continuing crisis in the Pool region with vast unmet needs in the water and sanitation, education, agricultural and health sectors (Caritas, 30 November 2004). Moreover, in January 2005 the UN identified a causal relationship between the lack of access to health services, insecurity and increased mortality, morbidity and malnutrition (OCHA, 10 January 2005, p.23). However, only around a month later, in February 2005, some international NGOs called for a change of the current humanitarian intervention strategy towards more development-oriented programmes, thereby signalling that the crisis was over or that it had entered a transitional phase (IRIN, 21 February 2005).

Insecurity in parts of the Pool region and Brazzaville

The unresolved political issues have created a volatile security situation in the Pool region, which is characterised by occasional clashes between government forces and rebels, or bandits disguised as rebels, and the uncontrolled roaming of rebels or bandits in the region.

In March 2005 some minor armed confrontations between the "Ninja" rebels and government forces took place in Brazzaville, reportedly because of criminal activity by some rebels or their sympathisers (Congopage, 11 March 2005, 24 October 2004). The incidents took place in the neighbourhoods of Brazzaville where a majority of the residents are Lari people who fled fighting in the Pool region during 1998-1999. These neighbourhoods have been off-limits for some international NGOs following various incidents of shooting and instability.

The security situation varies greatly within the Pool region. Some humanitarian organisations operating in and around Boko in the south have for instance not experienced any security incidents since the ceasefire of March 2003. In Kindamba, a village around 140 km north-west of the capital, government troops and rebels have agreed not to carry arms, and visitors can move freely. In Kinkala and Mindouli frequent harassment and shooting by rebels or bandits forced the humanitarian organisations to pull out in December 2004. But improved security allowed for resumption of activities the following month. Some of the rebels have engaged in ordinary criminal activities and looted trains on the only railway line connecting the capital Brazzaville with the main harbour in Pointe Noire (Les Depeches de Brazzaville, 27 October 2004; Congopage, 11 October 2004).

Representatives of the National Resistance Council in Kindamba say that they will resume fighting unless the government allows opposition leaders to enter the country and includes them in a government of national unity, withdraws its troops from the Pool region and increases steps to integrate rebels into civilian life or into the police force and army. The government rejected the rebels' demands in March 2004, claiming the March 2003 agreement did not contain any provisions for a government of national unity and the return of exiled politicians (NRC, 24 May 2004; IRIN, 8 March 2004; USIP, 29 December 1999). The volatile security situation and accompanying access problems for humanitarian organisations are likely to prevail unless these unresolved political issues are addressed adequately (MAR, 17 December 2004).

Return movements and national and international response

In 2000, the government created a Ministry for Humanitarian Activities and put it in charge of addressing the internal displacement situation. However, the Ministry's response has been utterly inadequate. For instance, no budget had been adopted for the devastated Pool region as of early 2005 and the local authorities represented by the *sous-prefets* of Mbandza Ndounga and Kindamba claimed to be without any means to address the returned or resident populations' needs. According to some Representatives of the National Resistance Council, the inadequate government response amounts to a deliberate attempt to deprive the IDPs, returned IDPs and resident population alike from access to cultural and economic gain as part of a broader strategy to shatter the entire structure of the Lari people (Caritas, 5 January 2005; NRC, 24 May 2004).

Some localities have lost up to 75 per cent of their pre-war (1996) population and entire villages have been abandoned (Caritas, 30 November 2004, p.15). Four wars have been waged in the Pool region since the 1992 elections, and "home" might have lost its appeal once it is associated with the looting of houses, the rape of women and killings. It may also be hard to establish a difference between those who had to flee the fighting and a normal rural exodus to urban areas. Without prospects of triggering large-scale return movements, humanitarian actors have therefore opted to focus their scarce resources on relief efforts within the Pool region where the most urgent needs are. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and some other international NGOs have focused their activities on road rehabilitation and the water and sanitation sector. Other international NGOs funded by the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO) have dedicated most of their assistance to the health sector, particularly support to hospitals and health centres and mobile clinics, as well as reconstruction of health centres and houses along the Brazzaville-Pointe-Noire railway line (E-mail, 18 March 2005; ECHO, 20 July 2004).

There is a UN unit supporting the UN Resident Coordinator's efforts to improve the coordination of IDP activities among the various NGOs and UN agencies and donors. The unit is headed by the OCHA Humanitarian Adviser who has organised three fact-finding missions to the Pool region with sister UN agencies, donors and NGOs during 2004 (OCHA, 10 January 2005). OCHA has also decided to open a field office in Mindouli and UNDP will do the same in the region's administrative capital, Kinkala before the end of April 2005. Efforts to address the unmet needs of IDPs, returnees and the resident population in the Pool region may also receive a fresh boost from the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the African Development Bank and the Paris Club which all resumed their cooperation with the government in December 2004. However, it remains to be seen whether economic incentives will be sufficient to overcome political obstacles to the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the devastated Pool region (Updated April 2005).

CAUSES AND BACKGROUND

Background

The political and administrative organisation of Congo-Brazzaville

- RoC governed by presidential transitional constitution endorsed by referendum 20 January 2002
- The constitution establishes three independent and distinct powers; executive, judiciary and legislative branches
- There are ten administrative regions, 76 sous-préfectures and 7 urban municipalities

"Le Congo est une République régie par une Constitution adoptée par référendum le 20 janvier 2002 au terme d'une période de transition de quatre ans et trois mois (24 octobre 1997 - 20 janvier 2002) instaurée au lendemain de la guerre civile de 1997.

Cette Constitution est de type présidentiel. Elle établit trois pouvoirs distincts et indépendants :

- Le pouvoir exécutif, qui est assuré par le Président de la République et le gouvernement.
- Le pouvoir législatif, qui est confié à un parlement composé de deux chambres : Assemblée nationale et Sénat.
- Le pouvoir judiciaire qui est constitué autour de la Cour suprême, de la Haute cour de justice et du Conseil supérieur de la magistrature.

Les partis politiques et les syndicats sont libres. Les libertés fondamentales sont reconnues, en particulier la liberté de la presse et la liberté d'association.

Dix régions administratives composent le territoire congolais qui compte, par ailleurs, 76 sous-préfectures et 7 communes urbaines.

- Les régions sont, du nord au sud, la Likouala (chef-lieu Impfondo), la Sangha (Ouessou), la Cuvette Ouest (Ewo), la Cuvette (Owando), les Plateaux (Djambala), le Pool (Kinkala), la Bouenza (Madingou), la Lékoumou (Sibiti), le Niari (Dolisie) et le Kouilou (Pointe-Noire).
- Les communes urbaines sont Brazzaville, Pointe-Noire, Dolisie, Nkayi, Mossendjo, Ouesso et Owando.

Le Congo est membre de l'Organisation des Nations Unies depuis le 20 septembre 1960. Il participe à toutes les institutions spécialisées de l'ONU : UNESCO, PNUD, UNICEF, OMS, FAO... Il est également membre des institutions économiques et financières internationales : Fonds monétaire international, Banque mondiale, Organisation mondiale du commerce, ASECNA... Il fait partie des pays ACP (Afrique-Caraïbes-Pacifique) liés à l'Union européenne par des accords de coopération.

Sur le plan régional, le Congo fait partie de l'Organisation de l'unité africaine (OUA). Il appartient également aux institutions spécialisées telles que la Banque africaine de développement (BAD), le Conseil africain et malgache de l'enseignement supérieur (CAMES), l'Union panafricaine pour la science et la technologie (UPST).

Au plan de l'Afrique centrale, le Congo est membre fondateur de l'Union douanière et économique des Etats de l'Afrique centrale (UDEAC), de la Communauté économique et monétaire de l'Afrique centrale (CEMAC) et de la Communauté économique des Etats de l'Afrique centrale (CEEAC).

Brazzaville est le siège régional de l'Organisation mondiale de la santé (OMS) pour l'Afrique, de l'Association des pays producteurs de pétrole d'Afrique (APPA), de la Banque de développement des Etats de l'Afrique centrale (BDEAC). La capitale du Congo abrite le Festival panafricain de musique (FESPAM) qui s'y déroule tous les deux ans."(Les Depeches de Brazzaville, 21 Mars 2005)

Greed for petroleum rents a major motivation for the wars

- In late 1999, petroleum rents helped a victorious militia led by Congo strongman Denis Sassou-Nguesso re-create an autocratic, but relatively stable, neo-patrimonial regime
- Sassou reinserted elites from rival militias into their former public sector jobs driving a wedge between them and their militia followers
- After their 1999 defeat, they re-discovered "class solidarity" with Sassou's followers and neglected their ethno-regional ties to junior militia colleagues

"Following an ill-fated attempt at democratization, Congo-Brazzaville endured four rounds of brutal militia fighting in 1993, 1997, 1998-99, and 2002. Three main militias, loosely affiliated with each of Congo's broad ethno-regional groupings, directly killed at least 12,000 persons, cumulatively displaced 860,000, systematically looted civilians, and raped hundreds, if not thousands, of women. In 1998, up to 35% of Congo's 2.5 million people were internally displaced due to the fighting. Our informants uniformly believe that greed for petroleum rents in a new and uncertain political context was a major motivation for the war, as political leaders, drawn chiefly from Congo's governing class, struggled for control over the country's oil wealth. Provided that the uncertainty generated by elections is taken into account, therefore,

Congo's experiences appear to confirm the link between rebellion and resource abundance. Upon closer scrutiny, however, the impact of Congo's substantial oil wealth seems more ambiguous. In late 1999, petroleum rents helped a victorious militia led by Congo strongman Denis Sassou-Nguesso re-create an autocratic, but relatively stable, neo-patrimonial regime. Sassou reinserted elites from rival militias into their former public sector jobs, driving a wedge between them and their militia followers. These coopted elites had been members of Congo's state bourgeoisie in the pre-war era, and after their 1999 defeat, they re-discovered "class solidarity" with Sassou's followers and neglected their ethno-regional ties to junior militia colleagues. Congo's massive oil reserves, in other words, helped elevate class interests over ethnic solidarity, permitting neo-patrimonial logic to trump ethno-regional secessionism or warlordism. Congo's primary commodities had provided incentives for civil war, but later helped the victor consolidate a new neo-patrimonial regime. We also discovered that the protected enclave nature of Congo-Brazzaville's oil limited the civil war's duration and diffusion. Congo's oil is located entirely offshore and remains unrivalled as a source of revenue; petroleum royalties, however, accrue only to Congo's internationally recognized sovereign. Following the instability created by democratization, the oil fields' legal and geographic configuration created incentives for militias to struggle for control over Brazzaville, the capital, but to eschew protracted rural warfare. Unlike other commodity-induced wars, Congo's countryside has no diamonds or coltan, and limited quantities of timber. When the fighting did finally spread to remote rural areas in 1998, moreover, it was remarkably short-lived. Once Sassou had demonstrated his ability to defend Brazzaville against all challengers, most rebel leaders preferred to surrender in return for their old public sector jobs. Congo-Brazzaville was thus spared the spatially and temporally protracted wars witnessed in resource-rich countries such as Burma, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Congo-Kinshasa, Angola, Colombia, and Afghanistan."(Englebert, 31 December 2003)

Tenuous calm reigns in the Pool region after four major wars between 1992 and 2003 (November 2004)

- The country has been ravaged by four civil wars since transition to democracy in 1991

- Analysts have pointed to struggle over country's natural resources as reason for the civil wars
- Conflict in 1997 pitted three politicians against one another: Pascal Lissouba and the Cocoye or Zulu militia; Denis Sassou Nguesso and the Cobra militia; Bernar Kolélas and the Ninja militia
- Despite reconciliatory efforts, violence flared again in late 1998, 1999 and 2002
- Republic of Congo continually destabilised during 1990s by situation in neighbouring Congo-Kinshasa

"Since embarking on the transition to democracy in 1991, the Republic of Congo (or Congo/Brazzaville) has been racked by no less than four periods of civil upheaval.³ The 1999 Cessation of Hostilities Accord and 2001 National Reconciliation Dialogue after the 1998-1999 conflict heralded new optimism for sustainable peace. Renewed fighting, however, erupted in late March 2002 following democratic elections that secured the presidency of Denis Sassou-Nguesso. As government forces sought to rout the last pockets of Ninja rebel militias from their remote bases in the Department of Pool⁴ west of Brazzaville, hopes for nationwide peace once again disintegrated.

Although fighting and looting reduced thousands of homes to rubble in Brazzaville's southern neighborhoods during the 1998-1999 conflict, most of the combat took place in Pool and *Grand Niari* region (Niari, Bouenza, and Lekoumou Departments) farther west. During this conflict, an estimated 350,000 - 400,000 people were displaced throughout the southern part of the country.

Unresolved issues from 1998-1999 contributed to the 2002-2003 conflict. While the December 1999 accords and subsequent DDR (disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration) programs effectively dismantled the 'Cocoyes' rebel movement operating in the *Grand Niari*, results among Pool's Ninja fighters were far less encouraging. Ninja participation in demobilization programs led by the UN and other government structures between 2001-2002 was timid. Following the breakdown of negotiations for the disarmament in March 2002, the Ninjas once again took up arms and re-asserted control over key towns in Pool's western districts.

After nearly a year of conflict, both sides reaffirmed their commitments to the 1999 Peace Accords on March 17, 2003. Despite the end to open hostilities, true peace has yet to return. The current landscape is characterized both by pockets of sporadic unrest and insecurity and pockets of calm and stability. The presence of armed ex-combatants and the nature of relations with their former enemies determine the nature of this "Peace without Peace," as one government official described the current situation. In places such as Mayama, Ninja militia members and government troops "cohabitate" peacefully, respecting locally brokered agreements not to publicly carry weapons. In most areas however, government soldiers and former Ninja militia fighters still openly carry arms. In the Ninja strongholds in western Pool, the government military and political presence is mostly symbolic. The predominance of Ninja in such zones has led to increased lawlessness, particularly along the railway, where banditry is still a regular phenomenon. Large-scale resettlement in Pool has occurred since the March accords. Without a long-term resolution to the conflict, however, the "Peace without Peace" remains fragile at best. [...]

While a tenuous calm now holds in Pool, true peace remains elusive. The return of the majority of the population misleadingly conveys a sense of stability and normality. Indeed, in some districts, there is comparative stability and the timid resumption of productive activities. In others, high concentrations of armed militiamen and government troops darken the hopes for any meaningful restoration of normal life. As both groups become increasingly frustrated at the lack of progress to end the present stalemate, tensions can only rise.

Brazzaville has re-asserted political and military 'control' of all districts of Pool. In some districts however, this control is little more than a cosmetic presence. A Government-appointed Prefect heads the Department of Pool, and government sub-prefects now run the 13 districts — including the most remote areas of Pool, such as Vindza and Kimba. (See Annex A: *Map of the different districts in Pool*). Units of the *Forces Armées Congolaises* (FAC) or national army are also present throughout Pool, although at differing levels of force and authority. In some cases, government forces and Ninjas are present in the same villages. In others, they split up the terrain, choosing to occupy neighboring villages instead of living in the same vicinity.

(Caritas, 30 November 2004, p. 5, 7)

"The Republic of Congo (ROC) recently suffered two wars, from June to October 1997 and beginning again in September 1998. War spread to the capital, Brazzaville, in December 1998." (UN November 1999)

"About 10,000 people are reported to have been killed and about 80,000 displaced during a civil war in the Republic of Congo (Congo Brazzaville) that lasted from June to October 1997. After the war had stopped, clashes continued to occur, until an additional cease-fire was reached in November 2000, which brought back stability to the country. Since then, Congo Brazzaville, both its government and NGOs has been engaged in trying to recover the huge material and societal damage resulting from the war.

[...]

Analysts have interpreted the turmoil in the Republic of Congo as a civil war fuelled by the struggle for control over the country's rich oil resources. According to this analysis rival factions within the country's elite have tried to grab the financial revenues for themselves and their dependents. The conflict has pitted three politicians, each with their own militia, against one another. These are: Pascal Lissouba, who has his stronghold in the south and exerts military and political pressure through his Cocoye, or Zulu, militia; Denis Sassou Nguesso, who has his stronghold in the north and depends on his Cobra militia; and Bernard Kolélas, whose power-base lies in the capital, Brazzaville, and who relies on the Ninja militia. The regional divisions coincide with different ethnic loyalties, giving the conflict an ethnic dimension.

[...]

Apart from being a new phase in the struggle for access to oil resources, the civil war that broke out in Congo Brazzaville in June 1997 also represented a new phase in the turbulent process of democratisation that had started in 1990. The introduction of a multiparty system and the reshuffle of power resulting from the 1992 elections increased tension among rival factions within the country's political elite. Due to mutual mistrust between the major political factions and their inability to form strong coalition governments the democratic mechanisms installed in 1992 never functioned properly.

The three major factions began to form their own militias. In late 1993, clashes occurred between Lissouba's Cocoye and Koléla's Ninjas causing the death of between 1,000 and 5,000 people. In 1994 President Lissouba and the two opposition leaders – Sassou Nguesso and Kolélas – signed an agreement providing for the disarmament of the militias and the formation of a coalition government. This reconciliatory process failed as Sassou Nguesso's political alliance refused to participate in the government. A similar pact signed in 1995 failed as Sassou Nguesso hindered the dissolution of his militia.

The civil war of June-October 1997 broke out despite the signing of a tentative cease-fire agreement on July 14, brokered by the International Mediation Committee headed by the President of Gabon, Omar Bongo, and the joint UN/OAU Special Envoy for the Great Lakes region, Mohammad Sahnoun. The war came weeks before a new round of elections scheduled for July 27 but which, due to the violence, never took place. In October 1997 Sassou Nguesso's forces, assisted by Angolan government troops, won control of Brazzaville and the country's seaport city, Pointe Noire. Subsequently, Sassou Nguesso ousted Lissouba and was declared president.

[...]

After his military victory and inauguration as president, Sassou Nguesso installed a transitional government in November 1997. He declared himself committed to national reconciliation and revealed plans to secure peace and stability. In January 1998 he convened a forum consisting of 1,420 delegates representing most political parties, although Lissouba's political party (ERDDUN) refused to participate. The Forum approved the beginning of a three-year transition period, which should end in presidential and legislative elections in 2001. During this transition period, a new constitution should be written. A 75-member transitional council, elected by members of the Forum from lists compiled by the Forum and the government, would act as the transitional parliament.

The first stages of the plan seem to have been completed on schedule. In November 1998 President Sassou Nguesso inaugurated a constitutional commission charged with the preparation of a draft version of a new

constitution. The final version was scheduled to be submitted to voters in a national referendum in 1999. However, the schedule extended over time, partly due to continued fighting. In August 2000, president Sassou-Nguesso announced plans to submit a draft constitution to the interim parliament by March 2001. Presidential and legislative elections seemed to have been postponed until after 2001.

In spite of reconciliatory efforts after the 1997 civil war, violence continued to erupt in Brazzaville and elsewhere in the country. During the autumn of 1998, Lissouba's and Kolélas' militias carried out guerrilla style sabotage attacks in southern Congo, mostly against civilians who were thought to be Sassou Nguesso loyalists from the north. Sassou Nguesso's security forces, for their part, carried out mopping-up operations in an effort to eliminate Lissouba loyalists. These actions reportedly lead to large-scale human rights violations. Human rights abuses led several international donors, including the European Union, to suspend all non-humanitarian aid in 1998.

Violence flared up again in December 1998 and early 1999, when the Cocoye militia of Lissouba seized control over the Moukoulou hydroelectric dam, cutting off power to Pointe-Noire. In the summer of 1999, when electricity supply to most regions had been recovered, the fighting concentrated on control of the railway connection between Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire. Clashes in Brazzaville lead to heavy artillery attacks by the national army against militiamen and citizens supposedly loyal to Kolélas in the southern districts of the city and in the Pool region. Thousands of people were killed in these attacks, which were described by foreign observers as 'ethnic cleansing'.

Sassou Nguesso' security forces were reportedly assisted in carrying out the counter- attacks by Angolan and Chadian troops. Sassou Nguesso was also said to rely on members of the former Hutu-dominated army of Rwanda, who fled to Congo Brazzaville after 1996. These Hutu-militiamen are being paid as mercenaries. The Ninjas of Kolélas and the militia under control of Lissouba were said to enjoy active support of the Angolan rebel movement, UNITA. In fact, the conflict in Congo Brazzaville has a significant regional dimension, as other states in the region have their eyes on the oil-rich enclave of Cabinda. Sassou Nguesso continues to be supported by the Angolan government, which not only backed him in the war of 1997, but still had troops deployed in the country in the spring of 2000.

The situation in Congo Brazzaville was further destabilised by the situation in neighbouring Congo DR (Congo-Kinshasa). Rebels who used to have their base in Congo-Kinshasa were forced to leave that country after the Kabila take-over, adding to the tension and increasing the number of armed people in Congo Brazzaville. Moreover, Rwandan and Ugandan troops were also said to be present in Kinshasa in June 1997, shortly after the Kabila take-over, and some of these troops reportedly joined the fighting in Brazzaville when clashes broke out there. The regional involvement, therefore, follows the logic of economic interests, as well as of political manoeuvring on the international level. Rwandan forces were said to be intent on reducing French influence in Central Africa, resulting in a Rwandan tendency to support those rebel forces in Congo Brazzaville that were seen as anti-French. Informal alliances developed between certain governments and rebel groups in the region. As a consequence, a shift in the balance of power in neighbouring countries could have significant effect on events in Congo Brazzaville. For instance, Angola's support to Sassou Nguesso has been jeopardised by the weakening of the Angolan government's position following the escalation in the civil war against UNITA." (EPCPT November 2000)

For more information see November 2000 report of the European Platform for Conflict Prevention and Transformation (EPCPT) entitled Congo Brazzaville: A Democratisation Process Scourged by Violence [\[External link\]](#).

Republic of Congo stands as one of the poorest countries in Africa (2000)

- Despite oil reserves, Congo is considered one of world's least developed countries

- With Human Development Index of 0.553, it ranks 135th out of 174 countries listed in UNDP report of 1999
- Congolese national debt reported at US\$6 billion

"With its 2.8 million inhabitants (1998) and despite its oil reserves, the Republic of the Congo is considered as one of the world's least developed countries and is classified as a low-income, food-deficit country (LIFDC). With a Human Development Index of 0.553, it ranks 135th out of the 174 countries listed in the UNDP Human Development Report for 1999. On 31 March 2000, the World Bank put the Congolese national debt at US\$6 billion. The high level of debt has forced the Government to adopt a series of austerity measures over the past decade, with dramatic consequences on the living conditions of the population.

[...]

The Republic of Congo is characterized by a high rate of urbanization. More than 70 percent of the population lives on just 30 percent of the land in the south of the country, while 60 percent of Congolese dwell in the main centres (Brazzaville, Pointe Noire, Dolisie and Nkayi). Agriculture employs less than 35 percent of the active population, involves a mere 2 percent of arable land and contributes to just 13 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP)." (WFP 19 September 2000)

Republic of Congo experienced increased stability between 2000-2002

- Fragile peace held in Congo in 2001
- The government conducted a 'national dialogue' to draft a new constitution
- Congo River reopened to traffic in May 2001 after three years of closure
- Continuing instability centred around refugees from DRC
- Efforts to demobilise militia fighters began with signing of peace agreement in late 1999
- Hundreds of weapons have been handed over, and the government announced a reintegration programme for former militia members
- Some groups have refused to demobilize

"Congo-Brazzaville's fragile peace continued to hold during the first nine months of 2001. 'Peace has been restored in villages where war once prevailed,' President Sassou-Nguesso stated in September [2001].

The government conducted a 'national dialogue' to draft a new constitution. Groups opposed to the president refused to participate. The national parliament adopted the new constitution in September. Citizens are scheduled to vote in a referendum on the new constitution in late 2001. The government announced plans to form a panel to investigate disappearances that occurred during the violence of the 1990s. Efforts to clear landmines continued in the capital, Brazzaville.

The country's economically important Congo River reopened to commercial traffic in May after regional violence forced its closure for nearly three years." (USCR 2 October 2001).

"A measure of stability returned to the country after cease-fire agreements between warring militia were signed at the end of 1999. Around half those militia were estimated to have been demobilized during 2000, with many being reintegrated into the army. However, a proposed national dialogue involving all sides to the conflict did not take place. Although most of those who had been internally displaced by the fighting were able to return to their homes, the country was hit by a new refugee crisis in the north as tens of thousands of civilians fled the war in neighbouring Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)." (AI 2001)

Process of demobilizing some 25,000 militia fighters has been on-going since late 1999:

"Following the signing of two cease-fire agreements in November and December 1999, the process of demobilizing an estimated total of 25,000 militia fighters began. These included members of the *Cocoyes* (loyal to former President Pascal Lissouba), the *Cobras* (loyal to President Dennis Sassou Nguesso), and the *Ninjas* (loyal to former Prime Minister Bernard Kolélas). All those who surrendered and handed in their weapons were guaranteed an amnesty by the government, including those responsible for serious human rights abuses during the armed conflict.

In April [2000] in the northern town of Owando, 700 weapons were reportedly handed in by the militia known as the *Faucons* (Falcons), loyal to former Prime Minister Joachim Yhombi Opango. In July, 800 members of the *Cocoyes* were reportedly demobilized in the western town of Mossendjo. In December, the follow-up committee responsible for overseeing the implementation of the cease-fire announced that 13,000 weapons had been handed in and that 12,000 militia fighters had been demobilized during 2000.

However, some groups reportedly refused to demobilize, including militia in the Niari region, traditionally a stronghold of the *Cocoyes*. Many of those who had been demobilized found themselves homeless and without the means to support themselves properly. In October, the government announced a reintegration program, part-funded by the UN, aimed at reintegrating 5,000 former militia members into civil society." (AI 2001 Annual report)

Most of the decision-making authority is vested directly in the President and his administration

- Denis Sassou-Nguesso was elected President in March 2002, and, in May and June 2002, legislative elections were held for the Senate and the National Assembly in all jurisdictions, except for the Pool region
- The President's Congolese Workers' Party (PCT) won the legislative elections and controlled 129 seats in the 137-seat National Assembly
- The judiciary remained corrupt, overburdened, underfinanced, and subject to political influence
- The functional distinction between the police, the Gendarmerie, and the armed forces not always clear

"The Republic of Congo is ruled by a government in which most of the decision-making authority is vested directly in the President and his administration. Denis Sassou-Nguesso was elected President in March 2002, and, in May and June 2002, legislative elections were held for the Senate and the National Assembly in all jurisdictions, except for the Pool region where an insurgency was most active. The President's Congolese Workers' Party (PCT) won the legislative elections and controlled 129 seats in the 137-seat National Assembly. Both the presidential and legislative elections were determined "not to contradict the will of the people" by independent monitors; however, there were some flaws and irregularities in the administration of the elections, which caused lingering credibility questions about the Government by opposition members and some persons in the international and local nongovernmental organization (NGO) communities. Because of security problems, elections in some jurisdictions in the Pool region had not yet been held. Until March, antigovernment Nsiloulou Ninja militiamen operated principally in the northern and central Pool regions and the conflict intensified. On March 17, the Government and the Ninjas signed a peace accord in which the Ninjas would have political representation in the southern Pool region and begin a disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) program. At year's end the DDR program had not begun. There were some improvements in the rule of law and parliamentary oversight during the year; however, the judiciary remained corrupt, overburdened, underfinanced, and subject to political influence.

The security forces include the police, the Gendarmerie, and the armed forces; however, the functional distinction between these forces is not always clear. In theory, the police respond first to security incidents, with gendarmes and army units intervening later if necessary; however, in practice overlapping operations were common. At times, the Government did not have full control over some members or units of the security forces. The Angolan armed forces, under a bilateral agreement to provide security, had departed by year's end. Some members of the security forces committed serious human rights abuses." (US DOS, 25 February 2004)

Parliamentary elections marred by hostilities and irregularities (May 2002)

- Re-runs necessary in several constituencies because of irregularities and hostility by angry voters
- Government estimates that only 20 percent of the electorate turned out to vote
- Second round of legislative elections scheduled to take place on 23 June

"Hostilities and irregularities marred the first round of legislative elections held on Sunday in the Republic of Congo, the government said.

'Overall, things did not go as smoothly as the Ministry of the Interior would have liked,' a government on Monday (sic), adding that in the nation's capital, Brazzaville, 'a number of irregularities that could compromise the chances of this round of voting being validated were observed in several districts.'

Fresh polling will take place in four constituencies in Brazzaville's northern suburb of Talangai, where angry voters, alleging fraud, ransacked polling stations and made off with ballot boxes on Sunday, AFP reported. There will also be a re-run in a constituency in Ouenze, another district in the north of Brazzaville, where people were unable to cast their votes because the logos of some candidates were missing from ballot papers.

In the port city of Pointe Noire and elsewhere, polling was delayed by organisational problems as people could not find their names on the voters' list or did not have a voter's card, Reuters reported. In the southern Pool region, where the government has been battling anti-government militias, voting was postponed in eight of 14 electoral districts.

The turbulence had a serious impact on voter turnout, with government estimates citing 'no more than 20 percent' of the eligible electorate having voted. However, it did highlight the fact that 300 women were among the 1,200 total candidates competing for 137 seats in the national assembly.

Since 1998, the ROC has had a National Transitional Council consisting of 75 non-elected members. The council was created to replace the bicameral parliament existing prior to the 1997 civil war. The bicameral parliament chosen in this election will replace the council.

The International Foundation for Election Systems says there are 1.6 million registered voters of an estimated population of three million in the ROC. Results are due to announced on Tuesday. A second round of legislative elections is due to take place on 23 June, concurrent with local and municipal elections." (IRIN, 28 May 2002)

Key events since the return to power of Sassou Nguesso (1997-2002)

"The return to power in 1997 of Congolese president Denis Sassou Nguesso in a bloody coup marked the start of a long process towards democracy, which approaches its final phases on Sunday with legislative elections.

Sassou Nguesso, president from 1979 to 1992, saw his 10,000-strong 'Cobra' militia, backed by Angolan forces, overthrow his predecessor, Pascal Lissouba, in October 1997.

But civil unrest continued for more than a year afterwards, officially coming to an end with the signature of a ceasefire at the end of 1999.

The country was plagued by civil war for much of the 1990s. Between June 1993 and February 1994, the Congo was torn apart by factional fighting after Nguesso's opposition United Democratic Forces refused to recognize the results of 1993 legislative elections. An estimated 2,000 people died in the clashes.

Nguesso legitimised his military seizure of power when he was elected president in March this year, garnering nearly 90 percent of the vote.

Following is a chronology of key events since Sassou Nguesso proclaimed himself head of state for the second time in 1997.

1997

Oct 15: Sassou Nguesso seizes power after the victory of his forces, backed by Angola, over those loyal to Pascal Lissouba. The ousted president and his prime minister, Bernard Kolelas, flee the country. Between 4,000 and 10,000 people are estimated to have died in the capital, Brazzaville, in the ensuing fighting.

Oct 25: Sassou Nguesso proclaims himself head of State.

1998

Jan 5-14: A unity and reconciliation committee lays out a 'flexible' three-year timetable for the transition period before general elections are held.

Dec: New clashes break out in Brazzaville and spread to other regions. The army and Sassou Nguesso's Cobra militia, supported again by the Angolans, are pitted against the Cocoyes and Ninjas, forces loyal to Lissouba and Kolelas.

1999

June 17: The International Federation for Human Rights accuses troops loyal to the government of massacring between 5,000 and 6,000 people on the grounds of political allegiance, ethnic or regional backgrounds.

Dec 16: Amnesty announced for all rebels who lay down their arms. The exemption does not extend to Lissouba and Kolelas.

A ceasefire is signed between the army and militia leaders, officially ending fighting which cost thousands of lives in a year.

2000

May: Kolelas sentenced in absentia to death on charges of torture and illegal imprisonment in the Ninja militia's private jails.

Dec 1: Around 13,000 weapons confiscated and 12,000 militiamen demobilised since the end of the fighting, according to the ceasefire supervision committee.

2001

March 17-April 14: A period of national dialogue culminates in a proposal for a new constitution and a "Convention for peace and reconstruction".

Aug 31: Parliament orders a committee of inquiry to probe reports of people disappearing during the country's civil wars.

Sept 2: After adding a series of amendments, the interim parliament approves the new constitution, providing for a presidential regime which confers significant power on the president.

Dec 28: Lissouba is sentenced in his absence to 30 years' forced labour for "high treason". It is the second such judgement against him, following a 1999 conviction of 20 years' imprisonment for a plot to kill Nguesso.

2002

Jan 15: Non-governmental organisations in Congo urge the international community not to support the country's electoral process, which they allege is rife with fraud.

Jan 20: A referendum on the constitution --- the first step towards holding democratic elections -- wins the support of 84.5 percent of voters, but the opposition says the poll was riddled with irregularities.

March 9: All the major opposition candidates have either pulled out of the presidential vote, just one day away, citing electoral fraud, or have been prevented from standing.

March 13: Sassou Nguesso is elected president, with 89.41 percent of the vote.

April 7: Factional fighting since the end of March in the Pool region near Brazzaville raises concern that upcoming legislative and local elections may be derailed. The UN says the fighting has forced at least 15,000 people to flee their homes.

May 10: A coalition of some 10 opposition parties announces it will contest the legislative elections, the first round of which is due May 26.

May 15: The Congolese Movement for Democracy and Integral Development (MCDDI) calls for the vote to be delayed in Pool, still riven by fighting between government forces and a local militia." (AFP, 22 May 2002)

August 14

“Denis Sassou-Nguesso was sworn in on Wednesday in the Republic of the Congo (ROC) capital, Brazzaville, as president of the ROC, following his election on 10 March with reportedly more than 85 percent of the national vote.

This was the first time Sassou-Nguesso has been elected to the presidency - an office he first seized in 1979 and held until 1992, and then seized again in 1997 and held until the present day.” (IRIN 14 August 2002)

Congo chronology for 2002

“20 January - A referendum is held on a new constitution, which, if adopted, would do away with parliament and the post of prime minister.

11 February - The World Health Organisation says that as at 5 February, 69 cases of the Ebola infection were confirmed in the Republic of the Congo (ROC) and neighbouring Gabon. By 1 February, 20 confirmed cases, including 12 deaths, reported in the ROC.

26 February - UN High Commissioner for Refugees Ruud Lubbers meets government officials and visits refugees in remote northern areas of the Oubangui river, in the northeast of the country. Some 84,000 people, mainly from the Democratic Republic of the Congo's (DRC) north-western Equateur Province, seek refuge along an 800-km stretch of the river to escape renewed fighting between government forces and the Mouvement de liberation du Congo.

10 March - Denis Sassou-Nguesso is elected president of the for the next seven years, having garnered over 89 percent of the vote. This is the first time Sassou-Nguesso has been elected to the presidency, an office he first seized in 1979 and held until 1992, and then seized again in 1997.

26 March - Swedish diplomats say their government has agreed to provide eight million kronor (US \$773,320) to UN agencies to support the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the ROC.

28 March - The US government gives \$65,000 to the director of health services of the ROC armed forces in support of HIV/AIDS prevention education within the military.

30 March - Fighting erupts between Ninja rebels (named after the Ninja warriors of medieval Japan) and government forces in the locales of Intsini, Kindamba, Kingoyi, Louloubou and Mayama, all in the Pool region, northwest of the capital, Brazzaville. Three days later, Ninjas attack a train along the line from Pointe Noire to Brazzaville. The Ninja are loyal to the Rev Frederic Bitsangou (alias Pasteur Ntoumi).

11 April - At least 15,000 people remain displaced in Pool region and perhaps 50,000 in Brazzaville, as a result of panic provoked by continued fighting in the Pool region, and the Kinsoundi suburb of Brazzaville. Pool becomes inaccessible.

2 May - The World Bank's board approves \$40 million for the emergency reconstruction, rehabilitation of roads, drains, school facilities and living conditions improvement projects in the country.

20 May - The office of the UN Resident Humanitarian Coordinator in the country reports that at least 5,000 people have been trapped since 31 March in the town of Kindamba, in Pool. The government still refuses to grant the international community access to the area to assess humanitarian needs of the population.

28 May - In a statement released in Geneva, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Mary Robinson accuses government forces and rebels of showing "blatant disregard" for the safety and human rights of the civilians trapped by fighting in Pool.

2 June - A UN-chartered aircraft lands in Kindamba, in Pool, with 7.7 mt of food and non-food items, bringing the first relief aid to the beleaguered town since fighting erupted in March between government troops and the Ninjas.

4 June - Interior Minister Pierre Oba announces that 51 of 137 available National Assembly seats have been determined in the first round of legislative elections. President Sassou-Nguesso's Parti congolais du travail (the Congolese Labour Party) wins 29 of the 51 seats.

5 June - A direct telephone line is reinstalled between the DRC and neighbouring ROC after a 15-year hiatus due to aged equipment that was too expensive to replace.

11 June - UN agencies say at least 20,000 people in urgent need of humanitarian aid remain in inaccessible areas of Pool. The UN only has access the towns of Djamballa, Kinkala, Madzia, Kibouende, the east part of the railway line (on the south side only), Kindamba and Bouenza region, west of Pool.

14 June - Armed men, believed to be Bitsangou's men, attack Brazzaville's Maya Maya airport. Some 10,000 people flee the city. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) evacuates dead and wounded without hindrance.

23 June - Calm prevails in Brazzaville as voters go to the polls in the second round of nationwide legislative elections. Voter turnout is low in several districts.

25 July - After a one-month postponement due to a series of political elections, the year's nationwide campaign to vaccinate 682,640 children aged five years and under against polio gets under way, with government assurances of access to all districts in Pool.

29 July - The UN country team puts the number of people displaced in Pool at 66,000 since fighting broke out in March.

8 August - WHO donates 1,000 insecticide-treated mosquito nets to three Brazzaville hospitals. The recipients are Talangai Hospital in the north of the city, Blanche Gomez in the centre and Makelekele Hospital in the south. The contribution is part of the global "Roll Back Malaria" campaign [<http://mosquito.who.int>].

14 August - Denis Sassou-Nguesso is sworn in as president.

18 August - Sassou-Nguesso announces his new government. Twelve members of the newly appointed government retain their portfolios from the transitional government or assume new duties, while 12 others are dropped.

11 September - Rwandan genocide suspect Jean Nsengiyumva , alias Jean-Baptiste Gatete, is arrested in the village of Ngombe, north Brazzaville. The International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda in Arusha, Tanzania, wanted him put on trial for genocide and other crimes against humanity committed in 1994.

23 September - The EC announces it will allocate 50.4 million euros (\$49,447,440) to ROC for 2002-2007 in support of efforts to fight poverty and reinforce democracy.

24 October - Belgian State Secretary Eddy Boutmans announces that his government is to donate almost \$5 million towards the demobilisation and reintegration of soldiers and armed groups in seven African countries, among them Burundi, the DRC, the ROC, the Central African Republic, and Rwanda.

18 November - The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs says the UN is assisting at least 8,000 people on the outskirts of Brazzaville who were displaced in October by fighting in Pool.

18 November - President Sassou-Nguesso give rebels fighting in the Pool region until 18 December to surrender.

29 November - Heavy rains backed by gusting winds displaced some 5,000 people in Loukolela and Mossaka in the central region of Cuvette, Makotipoko in the south-central Plateaux region, and the riparian communities in Sangha and Ngoko, in the northwest, the prefect of Sangha region, Fulgence Milandou says.

16 December - Angola's remaining 1,500 troops backing Sassou-Nguesso begin to pull out, ending a five-year presence in the country.

31 December - The ICRC announces that two of its employees, Thierry Baudina, 41, and Congolese Guy Alain Ngoualer, 37, kidnapped on 4 December by rebels in the Bouenza region in the southwest of the country, have been released." (IRIN, 17 Jan 03)

Massive presence of weapons in Brazzaville neighbourhood occupied by displaced from the Pool region (March 2005)

- Two days of intermittent shooting and confrontations between government forces and rebels in Bacongo and Makélékélé neighbourhood of Brazzaville
- Hundreds of followers of rebel leaders have kept arms and use them for criminal purposes
- Both government and rebels leaders have demanded the instigators of the shooting to give up occupied houses

"Pour une fois, le gouvernement congolais et le CNR de Frédéric Bitsangou alias pasteur Ntumi sont d'accord. Lors d'une réunion qui s'est tenue lundi à Brazzaville, les deux parties ont « unanimement » condamnés les évènements survenus les 3 et 4 mars 2005 dans certains quartiers de la capitale congolaise dont Bacongo et Makélékélé. Des tirs nourris d'armes automatiques avaient été entendus pendant plusieurs heures.

Les accrochages avaient opposé les forces de sécurité aux miliciens du pasteur Ntumi à la suite de l'arrestation d'un membre des milices Ninja pour une banale affaire de trafic de chanvre.

Lundi le Premier ministre, Isidore Mvouba a réuni les membres du gouvernement et une forte délégation du CNR conduite par le commissaire Sylvain Bintsamou.

Selon le communiqué final publié mercredi, les participant ont « unanimement condamnés les comportements inciviques observés pendant ces deux journées. Ils ont donné mandat à la force publique de traduire les auteurs de ces actes en justice ».

Les participants ont, selon le communiqué, décidé de poursuivre le processus de paix enclenché par le démarrage dès le 8 mars 2005 des travaux des commissions DDR.

Le gouvernement et les représentants du pasteur Ntumi ont exigé des miliciens qu'ils libèrent sans condition des maisons anarchiquement occupées autour de la résidence de Frédéric Bitsangou (une résidence rénovée et mise à la disposition de Ntumi mais qu'il n'occupe toujours pas, ndlr).

Enfin les autorités de Brazzaville se sont engagées à poursuivre et à accélérer le programme de démobilisation des ex-combattants.

Plusieurs centaines d'anciens miliciens fidèles au pasteur Ntumi ont conservé des armes qu'ils utilisent au gré des opportunités liées à la petite délinquance.

La priorité pour les autorités congolaises est donc d'effectuer un désarmement total et de mettre en œuvre une politique de réinsertion des ex-miliciens.

La présence massive d'armes de guerre à Brazzaville est une menace sérieuse pour la stabilité de la capitale."(Congopage, 9 March 2005)

"Ce lundi 7 mars 2005, s'est tenue de 12h00 à 16h00 sous la haute autorité du Premier Ministre, Son Excellence Isidore Mvouba, une réunion regroupant des membres du Gouvernement, du Comité ad hoc des accords du 16 et 17 mars 2003, et une forte délégation du CNR du pasteur Ntumi, conduite par le commissaire Sylvain Bitsangou.

Un seul point était inscrit à l'ordre du jour : l'analyse des événements survenus les 3 et 4 mars 2005 dans les quartiers sud de Brazzaville. Les participants ont :

- Unaniment condamné les comportements inciviques observés pendant les deux journées qui ont perturbé l'ordre public, la paix et la tranquillité des populations,
- Donné mandat à la Force publique de traduire les auteurs de ces actes en justice ;
- Décidé de poursuivre le processus de paix enclenché par le démarrage, dès le mardi 8 mars 2005, des commissions DDR et questions spécifiques du Comité ad hoc ;
- Exigé la libération sans condition des maisons anarchiquement occupées par les ex-combattants autour de la résidence de Ntumi ;
- Convenu de la prise en compte de ces ex-combattants auto-démobilisés dans le cadre de l'exécution du DDR d'urgence financé par le Gouvernement.

Fait à Brazzaville, le 7 mars 2005."(Congopage, 7 March 2005)

Causes of displacement

Residents fled after a night of shooting in Brazzaville (December 2003)

- People fearing more fighting were moving out of the volatile Bacongo and Makelekele districts
- Rumours everywhere in Bacongo and Makelekele that there's going to be fighting between government troops and the Ninja and Nsiloulou militias
- Shots from automatic rifles and rocket launchers woke up the two troubled districts
- A conflict broke out between Ninjas and Nsiloulous over the sharing out of food and financial resources
- A spokesman for the former rebel groups said that the groups had been provoked

"Government security forces stepped up their presence in parts of the south of Republic of Congo's capital while residents fled after a night of shooting blamed on youth militias, witnesses said.

People fearing more fighting were moving out of the volatile Bacongo and Makelekele districts, where troops and police reinforcements had strengthened their positions.

"There are rumours everywhere in Bacongo and Makelekele that there's going to be fighting between government troops and the Ninja and Nsiloulou militias," said one witness reached by telephone.

"People are running everywhere, but nobody knows where the rumour came from."

The militia forces, which served in the 1990s as the private armies of the central African country's political parties, have been due to disarm under a general peace pact reached in March to end years of unrest.

During the night, shots from automatic rifles and rocket launchers woke up the two troubled districts, where many Ninja and Nsiloulou militia members who had backed rebel priest Frederic Bitsangou, alias Ntumi, have moved in.

There were no immediate reports of casualties, and witnesses had earlier said that shops and markets had opened as usual after daybreak.

"I've heard no shots," a local radio journalist who had interviewed a mayor of one of the districts in the southern areas of the capital told AFP.

"But I saw widespread panic in Bacongo and Makelekele as people have started to flee. Near the French cultural centre, the security forces have been reinforced."

"Police asked us to leave Bacongo and Makelekele quickly because they wanted to restore order," the journalist added, without giving further details.

Overnight, one group of armed militiamen headed out of the districts to a junction known as PK4 on the key railway line linking the capital with Pointe Noire on the Atlantic coast more than 500 kilometres (300 miles) distant.

"These armed youths held up a goods train coming through PK4 from Pointe Noire," a resident of the western Mfilou district told AFP. In the afternoon, it was impossible to obtain more news of the train.

The two militia groups fought government troops and their Cobra militia allies in 1998, during the last of a series of civil wars to wrack the central African country where different political parties had their own private armies.

Government spokesman Alain Akouala said he understood that a conflict broke out during the night between Ninjas and Nsiloulous over the sharing out of food and financial resources.

"The disament process must be speeded up," he said, adding that the government wanted "Ntumi to come back to Brazzaville to begin disarming the youths."

But a police officer who asked not to be identified said that a spokesman for the former rebel groups said that the groups had been provoked, without saying by whom. One militia member also spoke of "armed provocation".

Last weekend, unidentified gunmen opened fire on a residence being readied for Ntumi in Makelekele.

Ntumi is still based in the forests of the Pool region southwest of the capital, where much fighting took place during the civil wars and even after peace had been restored in the rest of Congo."(AFP, 18 December 2003)

Recurrent civil war during 1990s forced hundreds of thousands from their homes (2000-2001)

- From 1993, country suffered three civil wars in six years
- By 1999, violence had forced as many as 800,000 persons from their homes
- June-October 1997 civil war resulted in the displacement of approximately 500,000 persons

"Ethnic-based political violence has destabilized Congo-Brazzaville for almost a decade.

Following disputed elections in 1993, the country suffered three civil wars in six years. In 1997, President Sassou-Nguesso, a northerner, overthrew the country's democratically elected leader, Pascal Lissouba, a southerner, sparking another deadly cycle of north-south violence. The conflict featured a wide array of armed combatants: Angolan government troops; Angolan rebel forces; exiled soldiers from Rwanda, Congo-Kinshasa, and Central African Republic; alleged international mercenaries ; and myriad militia groups allied with warring politicians.

By 1999, violence had claimed an estimated 20,000 lives and displaced as many as 800,000 people - nearly one-third of the country's 2.7 million population. The capital was in ruins, and what remained of the country's infrastructure was severely damaged." (USCR 2001, p. 66)

"The people of Congo Brazzaville suffered severely from the devastating consequences of the civil war. The fierce fighting in the streets of Brazzaville, including indiscriminate bombing of crowded neighbourhoods, caused massive population displacements. During the June-October 1997 civil war, approximately 500,000 out of the 858,000 inhabitants of Brazzaville fled their homes. Humanitarian sources said clashes in January 1999 led to 30,000 displaced people in Brazzaville alone." (EPCPT November 2000)

Thousands of civilians flee new fighting between the army and Ninja militia (April 2002)

- Fighting breaks out between the army and 'Ninja' militia at the end of March 2002, following the alleged discovery of government plans to arrest the Ninja leader
- Police search areas of Brazzaville for illegal weapons and former Ninjas, creating panic among residents
- Ensuing fighting in parts of Brazzaville and in the Pool region displace an estimated 65,000 people, most of them out of reach of humanitarian organization
- Many of the newly displaced find refuge within their extended families, already struggling to survive on the bare minimum

"At least 15,000 people remained displaced in Pool region and perhaps 50,000 in Brazzaville, capital of the Republic of Congo (ROC) on Wednesday as a result of panic provoked by continued fighting in various localities of the interior of Pool region and the Kinsoundi neighbourhood of Brazzaville, UN agencies reported on Thursday. They cautioned, however, that as most displacement sites cannot be reached due to insecurity, these numbers may be higher.

'Despite high-level liaison by the UN, it has remained very difficult to obtain reliable information in particular on security conditions and secure access to populations in need of humanitarian assistance,' UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator William Paton told IRIN.

In Brazzaville, tens of thousands fled the southern parts of the city (Bacongo, Kinsoundi, Makelekele) on Wednesday night following low-grade bombing in Kinsoundi during the afternoon. Although people were reported to be returning in large numbers on Thursday, the population in Kinsoundi remained trapped, according to humanitarian sources, because the army is restricting movement in and out of the area.

'While the displaced are currently finding refuge within their extended families, this is creating a significant burden on populations already living, for the most part, with the bare minimum,' Paton stated. 'It is a concern that families may not be able to absorb the displaced for a prolonged period of time.'

Petrol is reportedly available in the capital, but in very limited quantities, with long queues at the city's fuel stations. Prices of local produce (fruits, manioc, vegetables) have increased, in some cases almost doubling. Numerous incidents of looting have been reported, and check points were set up throughout Brazzaville on Wednesday night by army, police, special forces and militias.

Although Paton noted that 'considerable efforts have been made by authorities to assure people that the situation is under control,' the UN security management team has recommended that all missions to Brazzaville be suspended until further notice.

Humanitarian groups, meanwhile, expressed concern that the Congolese government has adopted an aggressive approach to the current situation, favouring vigorous pursuit of military solutions rather than negotiations; the arrival of a special unit of Angolan soldiers in Pool region and Brazzaville has caused further concern among some of these organisations.

[...]

Hostilities erupted in ROC at the end of March, when several government military positions in Pool region were reportedly attacked by so-called 'Ninja' militias, according to official sources. Ninja representatives have countered that the clashes were provoked when they discovered government plans to arrest their leader, the Rev Frederic Bitsangou (alias Ntoumi).

The ROC government claims that the Kingouari section of Makelekele is an area with a high concentration of former Ninja militiamen who were demobilised following the peace agreements of 1999, which effectively brought years of repeated civil wars to a conclusion.

During the afternoon of Tuesday 9 April, Brazzaville police launched a sweep of these southern neighbourhoods in search of illegal arms and former Ninjas, whom they feared could be awaiting a signal from Ntoumi to launch an offensive in the capital. Shots were at some point fired by the police – 'harmless warning shots', according to officials - which led to widespread panic among an urban population already unnerved by reports of extensive rebel activity in interior regions west and northwest of the capital.

Last month, Col Michel Ngakala, the High Commissioner for the Reintegration of Ex-Combatants in ROC, accused Ntoumi of opposing the demobilisation of his men and thereby constituting a threat to peace. Although Ntoumi has expressed willingness to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) for his men to be reintegrated, negotiations between him and the government have thus far been unsuccessful." (IRIN, 11 April 2002)

Fighting in Brazzaville between the army and "Ninja" rebels caused new displacement (June 2002)

- In June 2002, Brazzaville was the scene of two military attacks in the northeastern outskirts of the town
- The fighting between Ninja militias and government forces displaced tens of thousands of people

"Details about the conflict were still sketchy by midday, but diplomats said were considering two theories: First, that Ninja militias sought to attack government military installations and equipment at Mayama. "Government tanks lined up and fired in the area, and light arms were fired as well," a diplomat in Brazzaville told IRIN. "The military often retaliates this way - with heavy and light arms - to scare and deter the Ninjas."

Fighting erupted in ROC in late March when so-called Ninja militias attacked several government military positions in Pool region, north and west of Brazzaville, government said. However, Ninja representatives have said that the clashes were provoked when they discovered government plans to arrest their leader, the Rev Frederic Bitsangou, alias Pasteur Ntoui.

A second explanation put forth was that this was an attempted coup d'etat, or perhaps the result of internal problems between the Congolese and Angolan forces, whose troops are present to support President Denis Sassou-Nguesso." (IRIN 14 June 2002)

"[...] people have fled Brazzaville, capital of the Republic of Congo, following two days of fighting between government forces and Ninja militias that began on Friday, the United Nations Humanitarian Coordination Office in the country reported.

On Friday, it said, Brazzaville endured two sustained military attacks in the northeastern outskirts of the town. The first was against the military based near the international airport at Maya Maya, and the second targeted a police school and a station of the gendarmerie in the neighbourhood of Moukondo. Hundreds of rounds of rockets, mortars, and heavy-calibre machine-gun fire were directed on both areas, the UN reported. The Ninja tried repeatedly, in vain, to destroy the government military helicopters at the airport." (IRIN 17 June 2002)

New wave of displacement caused by fighting, banditry and attacks on villages (2002-2003)

- In October 2002, Ninja atrocities force thousands of people from their homes in the district of Mbandza Ndounga
- Displaced head for Brazzaville and are harassed on their way
- In December 2002, attacks by armed bandits on villages in northern Pool force residents to flee, mostly to Brazzaville
- Displacement caused by clashes between government troops and Ninja rebels continue into 2003

"Atrocities by "Ninja" militiamen headed by pastor Frederick Bitsangou, alias Ntumi and harassment by Congolese government forces have forced the displaced persons to leave their homes in Mbandza-Ndounga, Goma Tse-Tse and Boko districts.

According to witnesses, the Ninja militiamen have been forcing the population to leave the areas so that they can take control of villages." (PANA 31 October 2002)

"Displaced people arrived in large numbers in the south of Brazzaville on the 19 and 20 October [2002], others are still arriving. Most of them come from the district of Mbandza Ndounga or from localities on the road between Brazzaville and Kimpanzou (second road to Kinkala). The people report they were attacked by bandits and forced to move towards the capital. They were racketed along their way, are now very poor and tired from their long walk and stay in churches or abandoned schools. More than 1700 people have been registered in three places beyond the bridge of Djoué on the 23rd October. The UN has started humanitarian assistance for these IDP's. Those who entered the capital and those who stay in families in the surroundings, they will be registered and provided with assistance." (UN RC 24 October 2002)

“Armed bandits attacked villages close to Inga (100km from Brazzaville) in the north of Pool region during the night from 16 to 17 December hitting areas that were not concerned by the conflict until now. Those attacks, threats looting and burning of houses made people flee to the main road connecting Brazzaville to Oyo (RN2) between Imvouba and Odziba. Some villagers stayed there, others came down to Brazzaville and integrated host families in the northern areas of Brazzaville.

During the night of 22 to 23 December, several villages were attacked in the area of Nganga-Lingolo (20km from Brazzaville). People left their villages and walked to Brazzaville, they entered the city and joined host families in the southern areas of the capital.

The humanitarian community is preparing strategies to respond to new influx of IDPs. The most limiting factor is the lack of resources, therefore UN is considering mobilizing donors interest through the promotion of the UN Plan for 2003-2004.

The humanitarian community is worried by the duration of the conflict. At the moment no signs of improvement are perceived, meaning that the return of the IDPs in their region can not be foreseen.” (UN Resident Coordinator, 31 Dec 02)

“Ten people died when ‘Ninja’ militiamen attacked a town in Congo Republic, the latest in a string of clashes between insurgents and forces loyal to the president of the oil-rich nation, police said on Tuesday. Police sources said the dawn raid happened on Monday in a town called Yamba, some 250 kms (150 miles) southwest of the central African nation's capital Brazzaville. They said Yamba's police commissioner was killed in the attack.

The so-called Ninja fighters, who take their name from an ancient band of Japanese warriors made popular by Hollywood movies, hide out in the forests of the Pool region and are led by renegade Pastor Frederik Ntoui.

They have launched a series of attacks from their southern strongholds since President Denis Sassou Nguesso won an election landslide in March last year, a poll from which his main rivals were excluded.” (Reuters, 11 Feb 03)

Peace efforts

Amnesty bill excluded opposition leaders (September 2003)

- Amnesty bill is not sufficiently inclusive and could, therefore, prove an obstacle to genuine national reconciliation
- The Amnesty bill excluded opposition politicians currently in exile
- The bill, which speaks primarily of Ninjas, would also be applicable to government forces, as well as allied militias and mercenaries
- A national reconciliation conference like the DRC's inter-Congolese dialogue that would facilitate the return of exiles

"A national human rights NGO in the Republic of Congo has said that an amnesty bill for Ninja militants who fought government forces in the Pool region in the south of the country is not sufficiently inclusive and could, therefore, prove an obstacle to genuine national reconciliation.

In a commentary published on Thursday in its newsletter, *Lumiere*, the Congolese Human Rights Observatory (Observatoire congolais des droits de l'homme - Ocdh) called the amnesty "selective", saying it excluded opposition politicians currently in exile.

"Reconciliation should first of all involve the protagonists of conflict in the Congo, namely current President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, his predecessor, Pascal Lissouba, and Lissouba's former prime ministers, Yhombi Opango and Bernard Kolelas, and others," Ocdh said. "It was due to them that war erupted, it is through them that we must put it behind us."

On 30 August, the Congolese National Assembly approved the amnesty bill for the period from 15 January 2000 until the date the bill is ultimately signed into law by Sassou-Nguesso. The bill was approved unanimously by the Senate.

Ocdh said that the bill, which speaks primarily of Ninjas, would also be applicable to government forces, as well as allied militias and mercenaries. Furthermore, it would allow the most serious war crimes and crimes against humanity to go unpunished.

Last week during a general meeting, opposition political parties called on the government to follow the example of neighbouring Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) by organising a national reconciliation conference like the DRC's inter-Congolese dialogue that would facilitate the return of exiles. They also said that they would propose a new amnesty law that would include exiles, particularly those who the state had found guilty of wrongdoing." (UN OCHA, 12 September 2003)

Amnesty for Ninja militants who fought government forces (September 2003)

- The government said the amnesty would cover the period from 15 January 2000 until the date the bill is ultimately signed into law
- Under the terms of the amnesty, the Ninja militants will not be prosecuted for their actions
- In 1999, the former transitional government approved an amnesty for combatants in the civil wars of 1993, 1997 and 1998

"The National Assembly of the Republic of Congo approved on Thursday a bill on amnesty for Ninja militants who fought government forces in the Department of Pool in the south of the country.

In a communiqué, the government said the amnesty would cover the period from 15 January 2000 until the date the bill is ultimately signed into law by Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso.

Under the terms of the amnesty, the Ninja militants will not be prosecuted for their actions.

In 1999, the former transitional government approved an amnesty for combatants in the civil wars of 1993, 1997 and 1998. That law expired in January 2000.

In March 2002, a new round of fighting erupted in Pool between government forces and Ninja militias loyal to the Rev Frederic Bitsangou, alias Pasteur Ntoumi. However, a peace agreement was signed on 17 March 2003 between the government and Ntoumi's Ninjas, ending a year of hostilities during which tens of thousands of people fled the region, while fighting trapped many more.

The amnesty bill is one of the measures of the peace agreement, which aims to restore peace in Pool, guarantee free circulation of persons and goods, and to restore state authority in the region."(UN OCHA, September 2003)

The ceasefire agreement of 17 March 2003

"1) Les engagements du « pasteur Ntoumi » « Je soussigné Révérend pasteur Ntoumi, président du Conseil national de résistance(CNR), confirme par cette présente les dispositions de l'accord de cesser le feu et de cessation des hostilités signés le 16 novembre à Pointe-Noire et le 29 décembre 1999 à Brazzaville. [See:"[Accord de cessation des hostilités en République du Congo 16 Novembre 29 Decembre 1999](#)"]

De ce fait, je m'engage à arrêter les hostilités, à ramasser les armes détenues par les ex-combattants pour les remettre à la commission habilitée et à ne créer aucune entrave à la réhabilitation de l'autorité de l'Etat dans le département du Pool, à la libre circulation des personnes et des biens dans le département du Pool, au redéploiement de la force publique dans le département du Pool et à l'achèvement du processus électoral dans le département du Pool.

Je m'engage en outre à contribuer à la consolidation de la paix et de la sécurité dans le département du Pool, notamment en mettant à la disposition du comité de suivi des informations utiles à cet effet.

En contrepartie, le gouvernement s'engage à garantir : les dispositions de la loi d'amnistie n° 21/99 du 20 décembre 1999, portant amnistie des faits de guerre découlant des guerres civiles de 1993-1994, 1997-1998 et étendus à ceux des événements du 29 mars 2002 ;

la sécurité et la réinsertion professionnelle, socio-économique des ex-combattants, en particulier par le recrutement dans la force publique, dans les limites des disponibilités et le respect des critères, des militaires de carrière étant remis à la disposition de leurs corps d'origine respectifs avec possibilité d'affectation dans la zone de défense n° 8 ;

l'intégration des représentants des ex-combattants par le comité de suivi de la Convention pour la paix et la reconstruction du Congo, autour duquel seront créées les cinq commissions spécialisées pour la paix dans le Pool, pour assurer l'exécution des dispositions des accords ci-dessus cités conformément à la structuration du dit comité. » Fait à Brazzaville, le 16 mars 2003. Pour le révérend pasteur Ntoumi et par ordre : Daniel Mahoulouba, représentant de la délégation à Brazzaville, et le Docteur Gozardio, représentant personnel. »

2) Les engagements du gouvernement « Je soussigné Isidore Mvouba, ministre d'Etat, ministre des transports et des privatisations, chargé de la coordination de l'action gouvernementale, agissant au nom et pour le compte du gouvernement et de son chef, le président Denis Sassou Nguesso, conformément aux dispositions des accords de cessez-le-feu et de cessation des hostilités signés le 16 novembre 1999 à Pointe-Noire et le 29 décembre 1999 à Brazzaville, ainsi que la loi d'amnistie n° 21/1999 du 20 décembre 1999 portant amnistie des faits de guerre découlant des guerres civiles, de 1993-1994, 1997-1998, et étendus à ceux des événements du 29 mars 2002.

De ce fait, je m'engage au nom du président de la république à garantir la sécurité et la réinsertion professionnelle, sociale et économique des ex-combattants et accepte, à compter de ce jour, d'arrêter les hostilités et de remettre les armes à la commission habilitée.

Je m'engage, à partir d'aujourd'hui, à recruter dans la force publique les ex-combattants dans les limites des disponibilités dégagées par le gouvernement et dans le respect des critères, les militaires de carrière étant remis à la disposition de leurs corps d'origine respectifs avec possibilité d'affectation dans la zone de défense n° 8.

Je m'engage, enfin, à intégrer les représentants des ex-combattants dans le comité de suivi de la Convention pour la paix et la reconstruction du Congo au sein duquel il sera créé une commission spécialisée pour la paix dans le Pool afin de garantir une bonne fin d'exécution des dispositions des accords ci-dessus cités, conformément à la structuration du dit comité.

En contrepartie, les ex-combattants s'engagent à ne créer aucune entrave à la réhabilitation de l'autorité de l'Etat dans le département du Pool, à la libre circulation des personnes et des biens dans le département du Pool, au redéploiement de la force publique dans le département du Pool, à l'achèvement du processus électoral dans le département du Pool, conformément à l'esprit de la lettre des accords ci-dessus cités qu'il confirme reconnaître et respecter. »

Fait à Brazzaville le 17 mars 2003 : Isidore Mvouba. »" (Congopage.com, 19 March 2003).

Rebel demands rejected by the government (March 2004)

- Rebels demand government of national unity, agreement on the numbers of rebels to be integrated in the army, the police and the gendarmerie and return of exiled politicians
- The government claims rebel demands are not included in the peace agreement of March 2003
- The peace agreement stipulates a disarmament, reinsertation and demobilisation programme, free movement of people and goods in the Pool region, the restoration of the State services in the Pool region and designation of a rebel leader at the High Commission for reinsertation of ex-combattants
- The government claims it has honored 90 percent of the agreement and that the state can not be challenged indefinitely

"Le ministre d'Etat des transports et des privatisations, chargé de la coordination de l'action gouvernementale en République du Congo, Isidore Mvouba, a rejeté dimanche, à Brazzaville la capitale, certaines exigences politiques du chef des miliciens Ninja, le pasteur Frédéric Bitsangou alias Ntumi, estimant qu'elles ne figurent pas dans les accords de paix.

Le pasteur Ntumi avait conditionné son retour à Brazzaville, en janvier dernier, par la mise en place d'un gouvernement de large union nationale, le retour des anciens dirigeants exilés, la définition de son statut et un accord avec le gouvernement sur le nombre de ses miliciens à intégrer dans l'armée, la police et la gendarmerie.

"Dans les engagements croisés pour la paix dans le Pool signés par le gouvernement et les représentants du pasteur Ntumi, il n'y a pas de formation de gouvernement de large union nationale et de retour des exilés. Nous demandons au pasteur Ntumi de revenir à ses engagements," a affirmé à la presse M. Mvouba.

Ces engagements pris le 17 mars 2003 sur la base des accords de cessez-le-feu et de cessation des hostilités de décembre 1999 entre les troupes gouvernementales et des groupes armés, avaient permis de restaurer une paix relative dans le Pool.

Aux termes de ces engagements de mars, le gouvernement congolais et le pasteur Ntumi s'étaient accordés pour organiser le désarmement, la démobilisation et la réinsertion de ses hommes, de favoriser la libre circulation des personnes et des biens dans le Pool, d'y restaurer l'autorité de l'Etat et de désigner un représentant du chef rebelle au haut commissariat chargé de la réinsertion des ex-combattants.

Pour favoriser le retour du pasteur Ntumi à Brazzaville, le gouvernement avait réhabilité un vieil immeuble dans le quartier de Bacongo au sud de la ville devant servir de résidence officielle.

M. Mvouba estime que le gouvernement a tenu ses engagements à 90%. "Les 10% restant concernent la réinsertion qui ne dépend pas de nous seulement," a-t-il dit.

Le gouvernement et des représentants du pasteur venaient, par ailleurs, de mettre en place deux groupes de travail chargés de la démobilisation, du désarmement et de la réinsertion des rebelles et de réfléchir au statut du pasteur, a-t-il ajouté.

"Le fait que le pasteur Ntumi soit toujours à Loukouo [à environ 200 km à l'ouest de Brazzaville, dans le département du Pool] avec des hommes armés, est une menace potentielle pour la paix", a souligné M. Mvouba.

"Une remise en cause des engagements pour la paix risque de créer une situation inexplicable qui n'est pas de nature à raffermir la paix," a encore affirmé M. Mvouba qui a exclu la reprise des violences dans le Pool.

"Ce sont des Etats faibles qui utilisent la violence contre la violence. Nous privilégions la paix et nous nous conformons aux engagements pour la paix", a dit M. Mvouba pour qui "le Congo a trop souffert pour permettre une énième guerre civile".

"L'Etat n'est pas à défier indéfiniment. Ceux qui ont tenté de le faire l'ont regretté. L'Etat aussi a une patience qui a des limites," a-t-il encore déclaré." (IRIN 8 March 2004)

Congo president asked Ninjas to surrender, but residents of Pool proposed own peace plan (November 2002)

- Sassou-Nguesso urged the Ninjas to surrender and offered a safe passage, giving them a month to act on this
- A peace committee formed by Pool residents stressed that their peace plan was more realistic
- This plan, drawn up in October 2002 called for an end to the fighting, the opening of talks, the creation of safe corridors to get humanitarian aid to displaced people, an end to the shelling and bombing by the government, and also introduced a new amnesty

"President Denis Sassou-Nguesso has urged a rebel militia force active in the Pool region bordering on Brazzaville to surrender in exchange for a guarantee of "safe passage" from the army.

However, a peace committee formed by residents of the densely forested area said on Tuesday that Sassou-Nguesso's call would fall on deaf ears and considered that a plan they have drawn up was far more likely to work.

[...]

Sassou-Nguesso told a public meeting on Monday, attended by more than 1 000 people from the Pool, that he was giving the militiamen known as the Ninjas a month to leave their bases.

"From 18 November to 18 December, we have ordered forces of law and order - the army, the gendarmerie and the police - to open corridors in all parts of the Pool, to let the young armed men to come out and come to Brazzaville.

"As president of the republic, I guarantee the safety of the young men and their leaders who surrender to the Brazzaville authorities," said the former military ruler.

The Ninjas, led by Reverend Frederic Bitsangou, better known as Ntumi, have refused to lay down their arms since General Sassou-Nguesso, a former military ruler, seized back power at the end of a four-month civil war in October 1997.

The president, who won an election in March and saw his supporters win a parliamentary majority three months later, said that an amnesty proposed in 1999 was still valid.

The presidential appeal was dismissed as propaganda by Bonaventura Mbaya, spokesman for a peace committee set up by politicians and people from the Pool, who submitted their own peace plan to the government on November 7.

"This is pretty much propaganda. The Ninjas can't surrender after a simple appeal, they can only surrender if there is dialogue," Mbaya said after the head of state's announcement.

"The peace plan we put to President Sassou-Nguesso is the only way of definitively bringing peace back to the Pool," he said.

The plan, drawn up in October at meetings of about 250 people from all political backgrounds, calls for an end to the fighting between government troops and the Ninjas, the opening of talks and the creation of safe corridors to get humanitarian aid to displaced people.

The conflict has driven thousands of villagers either to Brazzaville or the neighbouring Bouenza region.

Many have fled their homes for deeper in the forest, and such relief agencies as have managed to get access to them have described their conditions as appalling.

[...]

The president made no reference in his address to the plan drawn up by war-weary people of the Pool, which also urged the government to stop shelling the area and bombing it from the air, as well as introducing a fresh amnesty." (AFP 19 November 2002)

Congo's Pool region between war and peace, one year after accord (March 2004)

- In March 2003 government forces and Ninja rebels reaffirm an earlier ceasefire agreement of December 1999
- A year after the commitments, we have a situation in the Pool that is halfway between peace and war
- Sporadic fighting in the Pool since the peace pact was signed March 2003
- Sassou Nguesso's government feels it has held to "90 percent of its commitments" under the pact
- The rebel leader, Bisangou, has said that demobilisation of his fighters and his eventual return to Brazzaville are part of a separate pact with the government
- With the war now seemingly at an end in March 2003, Bisangou said he wanted 'a true national dialogue', because that so far organised by the government was merely 'a monologue'

- Bitsangou and his militia began their rebellion in December 1998 to 2000, then again in May 2002 before fleeing into the forests in the south of the country

"The Congo Republic, which was rocked by a succession of civil wars in the 1990s, marked the first anniversary Wednesday [17 March 2004] of the signing of a peace pact for the Pool region, the last area where rebels were still fighting the government.

On March 17 last year, the government of President Denis Sassou Nguesso signed a peace pact with representatives of diehard rebel groups and militias, the Ninjas and Nsiloulous, who had obstinately continued to fight the Brazzaville regime and laid waste to the southern Pool region.

"A year after the commitments, we have a situation in the Pool that is halfway between peace and war," Isidore Mvouba, in charge of coordinating the government's side in the peace process, told reporters.

"We have no choice but to continue the peace process in the face of the martyrdom that the people of the Pool region have had to endure," Mvouba said.

He asked Ninja leader Frederic Bitsangou, also known as Ntumi, to abide by the accord signed last year and to do his utmost to ensure that the rebels disarm and are demobilised.

Most of the militia groups that fought in the 1990s civil wars on the side of rival political groups were demobilised and rejoined civilian life after a peace accord was signed in 1999.

But the Ninjas and Nsiloulous continued to fight the government, with clashes breaking out anew in March 2002, when the diehard rebels said they had learned of a plan to kidnap Ntumi.

The fighting is said to have displaced tens of thousands of people in the heavily forested Pool region, but the true figures are unclear. Many survived in atrocious conditions, inaccessible to food aid and medical teams.

The fighting also prevented voters in six of the Pool's 14 districts from casting their ballots in legislative elections in July 2002.

Sporadic fighting in the Pool since the peace pact was signed last March has severely disrupted traffic on the country's key rail link between the inland capital Brazzaville and Pointe Noire, an oil city and port on the Atlantic coast.

Under the peace pact signed last year, both sides agreed to ensure free movement of people and goods throughout the Pool, the redeployment of the army in the province, the re-establishment of the government's authority, and to disarm former rebel leaders and fighters and help them to rejoin civilian life.

Some former rebels will be recruited into the police force and army, according to the pact.

Sassou Nguesso's government feels it has held to "90 percent of its commitments" under the pact, including the renovation of a house in a southern neighbourhood of Brazzaville for Ntumi and the creation of a security detail for the Ninja leader.

"The remaining 10 percent represents the demobilisation, disarmament and reinsertion campaign for ex-combatants," said Mvouba.

The campaign to get the rebels to lay down their arms and return to civilian life was launched in January in Loukouo, but has not effectively taken hold across the entire province.

The European Union has helped finance the operation.

Ntumi has said that demobilisation of his fighters and his eventual return to Brazzaville are part of a separate pact with the government which sets out the number of former Ninjas who will be recruited to the security forces and calls for the creation of a government of national union that includes members of the rebels' executive.

But Sassou Nguesso's government has rejected some of his demands, including bringing the Ninjas and Nsiloulous into a unity government." (AFP, 17 March 2004)

“Congoles militia leader Frederic Bitsangou, alias Pasteur Ntumi, left his forest hideout in the Pool Region [in May 2003] from where he had been leading a guerrilla war campaign against the government since 1998.

‘Peace is the work of God. At the end of the day it is the people who are the winners,’ he said at an event marking his emergence from the forest at Vindza, 150 km northwest of Brazzaville, capital of the Republic of Congo.

Present at the ceremony was Col Casimir Ombere, a member of the Peace Convention and of Reconstruction Follow-up Committee set up to consolidate the 17 March peace accord between the government and Bitsangou's Conseil national de la résistance movement. Bitsangou's return to the national fold seals this deal.

Bitsangou's militia, know as the Ninja, has been waging a guerrilla campaign against the government in Pool from where hundreds of thousands of people have fled. The Ninjas had first signed a cessation of hostilities accord with the government in December 1999.

With the war now seemingly at an end, Bisangou said he wanted ‘a true national dialogue’, because that so far organised by the government was merely ‘a monologue’. However, government spokesman Alain Akoualat said on Wednesday the dialogue had been a success and that former President Pascal Lissouba and former Prime Minister Bernard Kolela were free to return home from exile.

Moreover, Ombere said the government would respect the accords signed and support of measures aimed at peace. He asked the former rebels ‘not to dig up the hatchet of war’, and called on the media not to ‘not throw oil into the fire’.

Bitsangou and his militia began their rebellion in December 1998 to 2000, then again in May 2002 before fleeing into the forests in the south of the country.” (IRIN, 21 May 03)

POPULATION PROFILE AND FIGURES

Global figures

Unsuccessful attempts to estimate number of IDPs (November 2004)

- Estimates range from 100,000 to 147,000 IDPs at the height of the 2002-2003 crisis
- The displacement crisis during the 2002-2003 conflict was most likely far worse than initially estimated
- Close to 100% of families in six of the ten Pool districts were displaced during the 2002-2003 conflict
- The exact number of people still living with host families is unknown

"Displacement

The findings confirm that the level of displacement and the period of displacement during the 2002-2003 conflict was far worse than initially estimated. Though 94% of families reported being displaced during the previous conflict, virtually every family (99.8%) was displaced in the recent conflict. More than half said they were displaced for more than 12 months.

This report considers the best estimates of population displacement figures during the conflict to be well below the actual numbers. During the conflict, when the entire Department of Pool was inaccessible, UN-OCHA estimated 100,000 displaced people within Pool and Brazzaville. Yet this study shows that close to 100% of families in six of the ten Pool districts were displaced. Based on the 1996 census, approximately 124,000 were displaced in these six districts alone. Adjusting for population growth (2.8% growth per year), the displacement figure in 2002 is closer to 147,000 people, representing just half of Pool's population. Though these areas were the worst affected by the conflict with almost 100% displacement, all other districts also had displaced populations. The study thus concludes that the official UN OCHA estimate of the number of IDPs made at the time of the conflict is likely to be at least 50% below actual numbers [...]

Due to the absence of data, attempts to estimate the number of IDPs remaining in Brazzaville and other districts were unsuccessful. All IDP camps in Brazzaville were officially closed in March 2004, though many IDPs stayed on in Brazzaville. Follow-up focus group discussions with displaced families in Brazzaville corroborate the reasons cited above for not returning, but also revealed families' desire to return home. Insecurity, whether perceived or real, is the major deterrent to displaced people resettling in Pool." (Caritas, 30 november 2004, pp. 13-14)

[Accumulated number of people who have fled the Pool region, not accounting for urban migration and local integration of IDPs]

Districts in the Pool	Coverage	Population before the conflicts	Population after the conflicts	% Decrease
Kinkala	Centre	15,000	9,000	40%
	Entire district	33,000	30,000	10%
Mindouli	Centre	24,000	11,153	54%
	Entire	70,000	49,276	30%

	district			
Mayama	Centre	4,000	700	82 %
	Entire district	8,230	4,100	50%
Kindamba	Centre	16,000	6,000	63 %
	Entire district	28,000	11,000	61 %

(UNOCHA, 11 November 2004)

"[...]available numbers of IDPs are held to be out-dated by local humanitarian actors and there are as of May 2004 no reliable assessments of humanitarian conditions and numbers of internally displaced persons available." (NRC, 24 May 2004)

"The Humanitarian Affairs adviser in the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Philippe Chichereau, said there were 12,000 people living in sites in Brazzaville in mid-2002 and 6,700 at the end of 2003, of whom about 4,000 could be considered as vulnerable. People living with host families in areas surrounding Brazzaville were 28,735 in mid-2002.

"The exact number of people still living with host families is unknown at present but it should not be more than 20 percent of the initial group," Chichereau said.

"On the other hand, the number of displaced people within Pool could be around 50,000 living with friends, in makeshift shelters, and in the forest," he added.

Some 100,000 people fled fighting in 2002 between government troops and Ninja militia loyal to Frederic Bitsangou, alias Pasteur Ntumi. These people found refuge in the departments neighbouring Pool asuch as Plateau, Bouenza and Lekoumou and suburbs south of Brazzaville." (IRIN, 27 January 2004)

"Populations were on the move in the Republic of Congo's Pool region in November and December of 2002 due to bombing, fighting, banditry and attacks on villages. In mid-December, attacks on villages near Inga and and Nganga-Lingolo caused people to flee their homes to seek shelter with host families in the capital, Brazzaville. This was in addition to displacement caused by aerial bombing in Yangui by the military in mid-November. The UN estimates that at least 84,000 people have fled the fighting between the Ninja rebels and Government troops, which began at the end of March 2002. Many others have not been identified as internally displaced persons because they have not been registered or are staying with relatives. The exact number of people displaced within the Pool region remains unknown because humanitarian aid workers have been denied access to this region while military operations were underway. Their best estimate is 60,000." (UN OCHA, 10 Jan 03)

Since fighting erupted in March 2002, a total of 75,000 people have been displaced (July-November 2002)

- In the two months from the end of March 2002, humanitarian organizations estimated that at least 45,000 people became displaced, with more than 20,000 of them remaining inaccessible in the conflict zone
- 15,000 IDPs were estimated to have reached Brazzaville, where they were living with family members

- More than 4,000 IDPs were reported to be living in sites in Bouenza region, neighbouring the Pool region
- In November 2002, the IDPs still did not return home, although the possibility was very real
- The total number was estimated at some 75,000 displaced by November 2002

"At least 45,000 displaced: Since 27 March 2002, when fighting began in the Pool region of Republic of Congo, at least 45,000 civilians have been displaced. Informal surveys conducted by UN agencies and international NGOs indicate that a number of these have been able to flee to safer ground during the past month. However, more than 20,000 still remain in the zone of conflict, unable to protect themselves or receive assistance.

15,000 have reached Brazzaville, where they live with family members. They have received assistance in the form of non-food items. Measures are being put in place by UN agencies to register new arrivals, ensure access to free health care, and monitor the nutritional status of the population.

In neighbouring Bouenza region, over 4,000 live in sites along the border with Pool. An inter-agency mission has recently taken place to assess the needs of those populations. They are in a precarious nutritional state and do not have access to health care. The UN is starting assistance to this region in the upcoming days.

Conditions unknown: Conditions for most of those remaining inside the most affected area are unknown and cause for mounting concern. Numerous witnesses have reached Brazzaville and testified to rapes and deaths. Many report growing hunger in some areas due to lack of access to their crops." (UN RC/HC, 24 May 2002)

"About 66,000 people are currently displaced in the Pool region, just northwest of Brazzaville, capital of the Republic of Congo, since fighting broke out in late March [2002], the UN country team reported on Monday.

It said the UN and partner agencies had registered and helped the one-third of this number, who was now living in Brazzaville and the surrounding districts. The remaining two-thirds, the team reported, were "most probably" living in Pool.

"We are receiving very sporadic and limited information which indicates that most are residing in the forests near their destroyed homes, and preparing their fields for the upcoming planting season," Laura Linkenbach, head of the UN coordination unit in the country, said.

Fighting erupted when so-called Ninja militias attacked several government military positions in Pool, the government said. However, Ninja representatives said the clashes were provoked when they discovered government plans to arrest their leader, the Reverend Frederic Bitsangou, alias Pasteur Ntoumi." (IRIN 30 July 2002)

November 2002

"The United Nations country team considers that the return of persons from the Pool region, who are currently displaced, to their homes is a very probable scenario. The United Nations considers it a priority to be ready to respond to needs associated with this return in case the Government makes such an appeal. In this scenario, an estimated 66,000 persons would require direct assistance through support in nutrition and agriculture (in a number of cases they missed two farming seasons), assistance in matters of health and non-food items, and aiding the host communities to rehabilitate damaged infrastructures." (UN CT 19 November 2002)

To this 66,000, the latest group of displaced has to be added which fled violence southwest of Brazzaville in October 2002

“Atrocities by "Ninja" militiamen headed by pastor Frederick Bitsangou, alias Ntumi and harassment by Congolese government forces have forced the displaced persons to leave their homes in Mbandza-Ndounga, Goma Tse-Tse and Boko districts.” (PANA 31 October 2002)

“Presently (15/11/02) more than 8600 displaced people have been registered in 7 sites south of Djoué bridge in Brazzaville suburbs, others entered the city.” (Email from UN Coordination Unit Brazzaville to NRC Geneva 15 November 2002)

Prior to new displacements in 2002, estimates of remaining IDPs ranged from 0 to 150,000 (2001-2002)

- U.S. State Department reports that all IDPs have returned home
- Amnesty International reports that almost all IDPs have returned home
- USCR reports in October 2001 that 150,000 persons remain internally displaced in Congo

"According to U.N. estimates, the 1998-1999 conflict displaced approximately 800,000 civilians; all IDPs returned to their homes during the year [2000]." (USDOS February 2001).

"Almost all of the estimated 800,000 people who were internally displaced by the armed conflicts of 1997 and 1998 were reported to have returned to their homes by the end of 2000. Many were in poor health after being forced to live in forests where food was scarce and medical care virtually non-existent. The homes of many had been looted in their absence." (AI 2001)

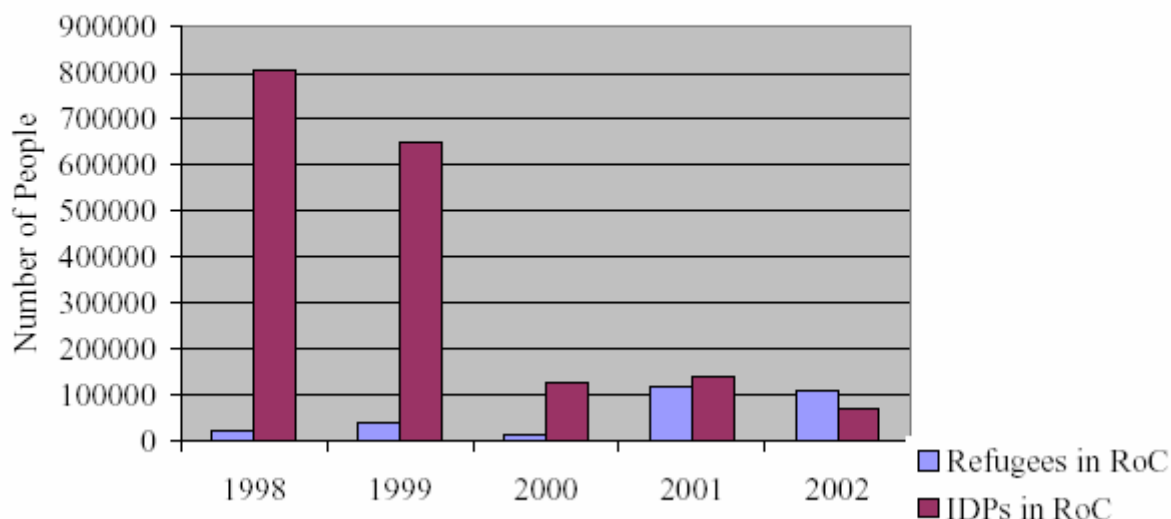
"Humanitarian agencies ended most emergency relief programs in early 2001 and switched to rehabilitation and development assistance. An estimated 150,000 internally displaced Congolese were able to support themselves and no longer required special emergency aid, relief agencies concluded." (USCR 2 October 2001)

November 2002:

“The residual IDP population from 1998-1999 war is very difficult to estimate given that the people are now absorbed in the local population.” (Email from UN Coordination Unit Brazzaville to NRC Geneva 15 November 2002)

Some 800,000 persons internally displaced at height of crisis in 1998

Figure 1. Displaced People in the RoC: 1998-2002



"(UNDP, 6 March 2003, p.10)

"Of the 810,000 persons who were displaced since December 1998, 580,000 remain internally displaced, the majority in forested and other rural areas." (UN November 1999)

"A series of skirmishes between militias loyal to the former government and forces of the Government in power since the previous war erupted into a new conflict in December 1998. The fighting proved more devastating than any before, causing the mass destruction of infrastructure and the loss of a huge number of lives. Again, vast numbers of people – an estimated 810,000, or 30 percent of the population – were displaced internally and externally. According to UNHCR some 20,000 people fled over the borders into neighbouring countries." (WFP 19 September 2000)

"By the end of the war a third of the population - 800,000 people were displaced from Brazzaville, the Pool, Niari, Bouenza and Lekoumou regions." (ICRC 2001)

Geographical distribution

Tables of national IDP figure and geographical distribution (31 July 2002)

TOTAL NUMBERS OF IDPs

Registered and assisted	22,277
Non-assisted	44,004
Total IDPs	66,281

IDPs Registered And Assisted

LOCATION	FIGURES
Brazzaville	11,264

Plateau (Djambala)	248
Lekoumou (Zanaga)	1,030
Bouenza (Kingue, Yamba, Mfoati)	9,735
Total	22,277

Breakdown of IDPs by Place of Origin

LOCATION	TOTAL POPULATION	PERCENTAGE	IDPs
Kinkala (commune)	16,801	30%	5,040
Boko (commune)	2,784		0
Mindouli (commune)	20,930	30%	6,279
Kibouende	6,495		0
Kinkala (district)	34,514	30%	10,354
Boko (district)	17,310		0
Mindouli (district)	53,906	30%	16,172
Kindamba	21,030	50%	10,515
Ngoma Tse-Tse	34,598	20%	6,920
Mayama	9,313	50%	4,657
Ngabe	24,506		0
Mbaza-Ndounga	14,162		0
Louingui	12,872		0
Loumo	7,036		0
Igne ex PK rouge	19,957		0
Vinza	12,690	50%	0
Total	308,904	21.5%	66,281

(UN OCHA 31 July 2002)

Major population displacements from Brazzaville and the southern provinces during 1998-1999 war (1999-2000)

- 230,000 inhabitants of neighbourhoods of Brazzaville (including 200,000 from Bacongo and Makelekele) were displaced towards the North of the town
- 150,000 persons from Brazzaville went into hiding in the forests of the Pool region
- Towns of Dolisie (80,000) and Nkayi (60,000) were entirely emptied of their populations
- Most affected areas were Pool, Bouenza, Lekoumou and Niari

"Over the past few months, combatants on both sides have raped women and deliberately wounded civilians. As many as 40,000 of civilians living in the Bakongo and Makélé-kélé districts of the capital, Brazzaville, have fled their homes, and 150,000 more have gone into hiding in the forests in the Pool region. Others have sought refuge in the neighbouring Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)." (AI 25 March 1999)

"Some 230,000 inhabitants of neighbourhoods of the capital city (including 200,000 from Bacongo and Makelekele), were displaced towards the North of the town, into the interior of Pool region, and into neighbouring DR Congo. Several towns, including Dolisie (80,000), and Nkayi (60,000) – the third and fourth largest in the country – were entirely emptied of their population, and completely looted and considered damaged. Four southern regions – Pool, Bouenza, Lekoumou and Niari – were most affected, together comprising most of the southern half of the country. The coastal region was largely exempt,

except for the region's capital – Pointe Noire – which experienced an influx of at least 100,000 internally displaced persons." (UN November 1999).

PATTERNS OF DISPLACEMENT

General

MSF survey reveals details about flight of families in 1998-1999 (November 2000)

- Of 191 displaced families surveyed by MSF in Brazzaville, 150 had been displaced from Brazzaville itself
- 41 families originated from Pool
- Median duration of flight was eight months

"A survey of mothers of malnourished children carried out in October 1999 in the MSF feeding centres in Brazzaville enabled us to retrace the movements of 191 displaced families, including 1033 people. Among these families, 150 (79%) had been displaced from Brazzaville since December 1998 when the fighting restarted. 41 (21%) originated from Pool and had sought shelter in Brazzaville because of the poor living conditions in Pool.

The median duration of flight was 8 months. 89 families (47%) returned to Brazzaville because of health problems (malnutrition and illness) and 60 (31%) after hearing that the situation in the capital had improved. 109 (57%) of the 191 families reported having been held in the region of Pool against their will, and 124 (65%) said that they had been robbed. In total, 92 (48%) families reported the death of at least one family member since December 1998. 139 people had died (13.5% of initial sample) of which 48 (35%) were children aged under 5 years. The main cause of death was malnutrition." (MSF 18 November 2000)

Many IDPs were forced to find refuge in the forests during height of crisis (November 2004)

- During the 2002-2003 conflict, 57% of IDPs fled into the forest or stayed in another village
- Nearly one-third went to another department
- 10% fled to Brazzaville
- Residents maintain makeshift shelters in the forest in the event of future insecurity or conflict

"More than half of the households[in Caritas survey on 2002-2003 conflict] were displaced for longer than a year, incurring a significant cost to people's lives. An additional 36% were displaced for longer than six months. Comparatively, in 1998-1999 less than a third were displaced for longer than a year, and 28% were displaced for six months or less. During the 2002-2003 conflict, 57% fled into the forest or stayed in another village. Nearly one-third went to another department and 10% fled to Brazzaville.

The effects of displacement are still visible and are captured in the results of the household surveys. Respondents reported a considerable number of family members who had not yet returned to Pool, representing upwards of 20% of the population. Families explained that the main reasons other members had not returned included insecurity, children continuing school in Brazzaville, poor access to health services, families members traumatized by the events, and fear of conflict restarting. Fifty-five families (6%) identified themselves as still being displaced because of the conflict. Another 16% said they were hosting other IDPs.

Due to the absence of data, attempts to estimate the number of IDPs remaining in Brazzaville and other districts were unsuccessful. All IDP camps in Brazzaville were officially closed in March 2004, though many IDPs stayed on in Brazzaville. Follow-up focus group discussions with displaced families in Brazzaville corroborate the reasons cited above for not returning, but also revealed families' desire to return home. Insecurity, whether perceived or real, is the major deterrent to displaced people resettling in Pool[...]

Repeated displacement during the conflicts in 2002-2003 and 1998-1999 have etched fear into many inhabitants of Pool. Tens of thousands of families lived in the forest for long periods of time to seek refuge from the fighting in the towns and villages.

Villagers surveyed for this report openly discussed their continued fear of internal displacement. In a number of villages, residents revealed that they are maintaining makeshift shelters in the forest in the event of future insecurity or conflict.

Farmers traditionally build rudimentary huts near their fields for protection during the rains and as a living space during the busy planting and harvest seasons. These shelters, however, are now being built with the express purpose of providing refuge during times of trouble and conflict. Families reported that they keep stocks of food and leave valuable items there as a precaution in case instability increases.(Caritas, 30 November 2004, pp. 13-15)

"This year, it [UNDP] said, UNagencies in the ROC were able to deliver food when epidemics arose or when IDPs emerged from the forest after years of hiding." (IRIN 25 October 2001)

"At the height of the emergencies, 70% of the internally displaced persons (mainly children, women and aged persons coming out from the forests) were reported to be severely malnourished." (UNICEF 12 October 2000)

PHYSICAL SECURITY & FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT

General

Both sides have committed abuses against civilians (February 2004)

- Abuses committed by all parties to the conflict include killings, 'disappearances' and abductions, torture, including rape, and other forms of ill-treatment
- Throughout 2002 unarmed civilians were forcibly displaced, and some were reportedly then attacked, killed or injured by government forces using helicopter gunships
- Press reports that government forces killed civilians in the Pool region prior to the March signing of the Peace Accord
- During the Government's attempts to fight the rebels between March 2002 and March 2003, particularly when using air power, civilians were killed in the crossfire
- Since the signing of the Peace Accord, there were reports that either uncontrolled security forces or Ninja elements committed unlawful killings against civilians in the Pool region
- UN High Commissioner for Human Rights expresses concern at reports of indiscriminate military attacks on civilian populations, the rape of women, abduction of young men from IDP camps and at the humanitarian situation in the besieged town on Kindamba
- The High Commissioner calls on the warring parties to grant free and unconditional access to humanitarian organizations to reach all those in need of assistance in the Pool region

"There were no reports of political killings; however, there were press reports that government forces killed civilians in the Pool region prior to the March signing of the Peace Accord between the Government and anti-government Ninja rebels. These reports indicated, that during the Government's attempts to fight the rebels, particularly when using air power, civilians were killed in the crossfire. Since the signing of the Peace Accord, there were reports that either uncontrolled security forces or Ninja elements committed unlawful killings against civilians in the Pool region. In October, five civilians died in a clash between government soldiers and Ninja rebels. In December, "uncontrolled" Government military forces launched an attack against Ntumi's Ninja elements in the BaCongo area of Brazzaville, killing six Ninjas. Also, a pro-government militia member, who was arrested because of his reported involvement in the December attacks against Ninjas members in Brazzaville, died while in the hospital in the presence of the General Prosecutor. According to the Government, he reportedly died of injuries sustained when he resisted arrest.

There was no action taken against security forces who reportedly summarily executed several soldiers for killing an entire family in 2002.

No action was taken, nor is any likely to be taken, against members of the security forces responsible for the 2001 killing of a suspected thief and the 2001 killing of a person believed to have threatened the security of a government minister.

From March 2002 until March, prior to the signing of the Peace Accords, Ninja forces reportedly killed many civilians during raids against villages in the Pool Region. In February, Ninjas attacked a freight train between Brazzaville and Pointe Noire. Also in February, Ninjas killed 10 civilians and a police commissioner in an attack on a police station in Yambu, Bouenza Province. Ninjas under Pasteur Ntumi

also were reportedly responsible for robbery, intimidation, and looting villages from September until the year's end. [...]

There were no developments in the 2002 alleged kidnapping and killing of a French priest by Ninja rebel militia members." (US DOS, 25 february 2004)

"In January and February 2002 Amnesty International delegates set out to look into on-going human rights concerns in the Republic of Congo. At the end of the visit to the capital, Brazzaville, the delegates found that the violent past continued to haunt the Republic of Congo, despite official protests to the contrary.

[...]

Successive Congolese governments have attempted to hold on to power and to build political stability on a foundation weakened by a history of impunity and against a background of grave human rights abuses by their forces and those of their armed opponents. The current government hoped that by winning a Constitutional referendum in January 2002, a presidential election in March and a parliamentary election in June it would eliminate all armed opposition. A month after the referendum, armed conflict erupted in the Pool region, south of Brazzaville. Indeed the general election which was initially scheduled for March 2002 had to be postponed. As fighting between government forces and armed government opponents escalated after the elections, all parties to the armed conflict carried out widespread serious human rights abuses, including unlawful and indiscriminate killings, 'disappearances' and abductions, torture, including rape, and other forms of ill-treatment. Other abuses which continued to be reported throughout 2002 included forced displacement of local unarmed civilian populations, some of which were reportedly attacked, killed or injured by government forces using helicopter gunships." (AI, 9 Apr 03)

"United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights Mary Robinson issued the following statement today:

I am deeply concerned at the deteriorating situation in the Republic of Congo, in particular in the Pool region, where both parties to the ongoing conflict are showing blatant disregard for the safety and human rights of the civilian population.

Serious fighting has been reported in and around the towns of Kinkala, Kindamba, Ngoma Tsé-Tsé and Vindza. According to witnesses, government forces have launched air-attacks by helicopter against inhabited villages in the Pool region, and an unknown number of civilians have been killed and injured as a result of indiscriminate rocket and machinegun fire. Widespread destruction of houses and other property is also reported. Dozens of women have allegedly been raped by men in uniform. A number of young men are reported to have been abducted from camps for internally displaced persons. Their fate and whereabouts are unknown.

Since 27 March 2002, when fighting began, some 45,000 civilians have been displaced in the Pool region, and humanitarian access to the most affected parts of the region has been denied for the last two months. The situation in the besieged town of Kindamba is reported to be particularly critical, with food and medical supplies running low. At the same time, the civilian population of Kindamba continues to suffer from armed attacks by the so-called Ninja rebels.

I appeal to the Government of the Republic of Congo to take immediate steps to ensure the safety and integrity of the civilian population. I urge the warring parties to grant humanitarian agencies free and unconditional access reach all those in need of assistance in the region of Pool'." (UNHCHR, 28 May 2002)

Insecurity prevails in the Pool region (January 2005)

- Proliferation of small arms contributes to increased number of security incidents
- Trains between Pointe-Noire and Brazzaville are regularly looted

- Protection of IDPs and other war-affected people made difficult by poor road conditions and insecurity

"Au niveau de la sécurité, plusieurs facteurs contribuent à la dégradation générale de la situation régionale. Principalement, on note la paralysie du processus de réconciliation, depuis plusieurs mois. De plus, la prolifération des armes légères et lourde au sein de la population, ainsi que la circulation des armes parmi les jeunes, représentent un facteur potentiel de conflit. Finalement, l'instabilité persistante dans le Département, due aux hostilités intermittentes opposant l'armée aux éléments armés, contribue à l'atmosphère volatile qui persiste.

De ces postes de contrôle, plusieurs incidents de sécurité ont été récemment rapportés, et dont les acteurs humanitaires ont notamment été victimes au cours des mois de juillet, août et décembre 2004. Le transport ferroviaire souffre également des effets de l'insécurité, les marchandises étant régulièrement sujettes à des pillages systématiques et les passagers à des opérations de rançonnage. De plus, la combinaison des facteurs sécurité et accessibilité influent grandement sur l'accès aux populations démunies par les humanitaires, le mouvement de retour des déplacés et des réfugiés vers leur communauté d'origine, ainsi que sur leur capacité reprendre leurs activités économiques. Ces facteurs laissent des populations entières isolés et dans un état de vulnérabilité extrême, amplifié par tous les manques socio-sanitaires laissés par les conflits. La protection de la population civile demeure un défi à relever."(UNOCHA, 30 January 2005, p. 12)

More than 27,000 women raped during ten years of conflict (January 2003)

- At the beginning of 2003, rape continues to be common in conflict zones like the Pool Region
- NGOs have often highlighted rape and other human rights abuses committed by the former 'Cobra' militia group loyal to President Sassou-Nguesso

"More than 27,000 women and girls were raped during or after the decade-long conflict in Congo, newspapers reported in Brazzaville Thursday, quoting a UNICEF report.

Rapes are still common in conflict zones like Pool region, where fighting has been going on since March 2002 between government forces and 'Ninja' militiamen headed by Pastor Frederic Bitsangou, alias Ntumi.

Other women and girls were also raped during the violence, which occurred in major urban centres like Brazzaville, Pointe-Noire, Dolisie, Nkayi in the south, Owando and Gamboma in northern Congo.

However, this high figure does not reflect the true picture of how many people were raped in Congo because some of the victims are sometimes ashamed of reporting to NGOs.

NGOs have on many occasions accused government troops, a majority of whom once belonged to President Denis Sassou-Nguesso former 'Cobras' militia group of raping women and girls, or violating human rights.

Congo's Justice Minister Jean Martin Mbemba said that he was informed about cases of rape, arbitrary arrest, torture and other atrocities that were being committed in various police stations.

Violence has persisted between government forces and various militiamen since 1993 when these were created by the three top Congolese politicians -- President Denis Sassou Nguesso, his deposed predecessor Pascal Lissouba and the exiled former Prime Minister Bernard Kolelas." (PANA, 23 Jan 03)

Displaced faced harassment and threats before, during and after displacement (October 2002)

- During October 2002, people were displaced from Mbandza Ndounga by Ninja atrocities
- The displaced were racketed on their way to the capital Brazzaville
- Once arrived, the displaced have reportedly been living in fear of abductions by certain Congolese police officers

“Displaced people arrived in large numbers in the south of Brazzaville on the 19 and 20 October [2002], others are still arriving. Most of them come from the district of Mbandza Ndounga or from localities on the road between Brazzaville and Kimpanzou (second road to Kinkala). The people report they were attacked by bandits and forced to move towards the capital. They were racketed along their way, are now very poor and tired from their long walk and stay in churches or abandoned schools.” (UN RC 24 October 2002)

“Atrocities by "Ninja" militiamen headed by pastor Frederick Bitsangou, alias Ntumi and harassment by Congolese government forces have forced the displaced persons to leave their homes in Mbandza-Ndounga, Goma Tse-Tse and Boko districts.

According to witnesses, the Ninja militiamen have been forcing the population to leave the areas so that they can take control of villages.

The Ninja rebels killed several villagers who tried to oppose their installation in their areas.

The displaced villagers had to walk for two to three days to reach Brazzaville. They are temporarily living in [...] makeshift shelters at the Rural Development Institute (IDR) and in the parishes of the Evangelical Church in Loua and Mansimou.

Relatives in Brazzaville are hosting others because living conditions in the camps are very precarious.

The World Health Organisation (WHO), Action Secours d'Urgence (an NGO belonging to the Evangelical Church) and UNICEF have been providing basic drugs to the displaced persons.

Meanwhile, the displaced are reportedly living in fear of abductions by certain Congolese police officers.

The displaced, whose number is steadily rising, have called on the Congolese government to rapidly end hostilities so that they could return to their respective villages.

About 100,000 people have been forced to leave the Pool region since fighting between Ninja militiamen and the Congolese army Started in March 2002. These have fled to the neighbouring regions of Bouenza, Plateaux and Brazzaville.” (PANA 31 October 2002)

Helicopter gunship attacks on villages caused unknown number of civilian casualties (June 2002)

- Witnesses report helicopter attacks on civilians in at least 10 villages
- Although Ninja guerillas are the presumed target of the attacks, indiscriminate heavy firing has been reported

"The systematic use of helicopters to attack villages in the Pool region of the Republic of Congo shows 'a wanton disregard for civilian lives', Bill Paton, the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator in Brazzaville, has said.

'We have first hand testimonies from several villages of helicopter attacks on civilians. We have the names of ten villages we are sure of,' he said on Tuesday.

The military uses MI-24 helicopters armed with bombs or rockets, and always with heavy machine guns capable of firing 3,000 rounds of 23 mm ammunition a minute. No one can yet estimate the casualties the helicopter raids have caused. One casualty of the attacks, now lying in a Brazzaville hospital, his back lacerated by shell shrapnel, told IRIN how helicopters attacked his village repeatedly.

The wounded man, Mayala Fidele, from the village of Zandu in Pool, said he heard bombing at Matoumbou, a village about 10 km away at midday on 11 May. 'We hid in the long grass around the village,' he said. 'We saw the helicopters circle us twice, dropping bombs in the village and shooting at houses and into the forest.'

He was wounded when the helicopters returned on Wednesday and strafed the area. Mayala and his family said they never saw the Ninja guerrillas, the presumed target of the attack on Zandu." (IRIN, 3 June 2002)

SUBSISTENCE NEEDS

Food

Growing number of Congolese IDPs need food aid (January 2003)

- By January 2003 the number of IDPs needing WFP food increases 100 percent since fighting resumed in October 2002, to a total of about 30,000
- Newly displaced people are encamping in churches and abandoned buildings, and are reliant on relief food for survival
- WFP also extremely concerned about the estimated 60,000 IDPs inaccessible in the forests of Pool
- WFP complains that food stocks are inadequate to meet the needs

“WFP is concerned about growing numbers of people who need food aid after being displaced by fighting in the Republic of Congo.

Last December, over 1,800 newly displaced people escaped from RoC's conflict area near the capital Brazzaville, seeking safety and assistance at [WFP] camps.

With more victims arriving every day, the number of IDPs needing WFP food has increased 100 percent since fighting resumed in October 2002.

To cope with the sudden influx, over the next six months the agency urgently needs an estimated 4,000 metric tons of food aid.

WFP currently provides relief food for some 30,000 victims of the continuing conflict between government forces and rebels in the Pool region.

CAMPED OUT

The newly displaced population is encamped in churches and abandoned buildings in Brazzaville, Bouenza Plateaux and Niari.

‘The living conditions of these people are very precarious,’ said Sory Ouane, WFP's Country Director for RoC.

‘They fled fighting bringing absolutely nothing with them. Their survival depends on the provision of relief food.’

‘We already have cases of malnutrition among children and elderly people,’ [Ouane added] ‘Their lives are at stake if we are forced to suspend operations for lack of funds.’

Most of the displaced people walked for several days in the forest to avoid armed men before they found refuge in the camps.

In the rush to escape, people lost everything. Some families were separated, creating female-headed households and unaccompanied children.

DWINDLING STOCKS

Without urgent new donations, WFP fears that by March 2003 food rations will be reduced from the standard level of 2,167 kilocalories per person per day to 1,500 kcal.

Further cuts will be imposed until all stocks are exhausted, at which point the programme will be suspended.

OUT OF REACH

WFP is also concerned with another estimated 60,000 people trapped in the forest and off limits to aid workers.

Since the conflict began last March, thousands of people who fled the fighting hid in the forest, unable to find safe passage to peaceful areas.

So far, all efforts to negotiate humanitarian access to the Pool region have failed.

'We are extremely concerned about the fate of these people,' Ouane said. 'We don't know their condition, but we fear the worst.'

'Even if we eventually gain access to them, our lack of funds might prevent us from giving them the help they need.' ” (WFP, 14 Jan 03)

General

Grave humanitarian situation (September 2003)

- Essential social services such as clean drinking water, adequate sanitation facilities and basic healthcare services are seriously lacking
- Schools were seriously damaged and looted
- Infrastructure has been completely destroyed
- Children in particular are dying of acute malnutrition
- Immediate needs for non-food items such as shelter material and blankets

“With the signing of a peace agreement between the government and Ninja, on 17 March 2003, there are increased signs for the return of peace and stability in the Pool region, south-east of the country. In recent months, several inter-agency assessment missions were conducted in the region in cooperation with the government. These missions revealed grave humanitarian situation, particularly in the districts of Boko, Mbandza-Ndouna, Loumou, Louingue, Mindouli, Mayama, Goma Tse-tse, Kimba, Kindamba, Kinkala, and Vindza. Essential social services such as clean drinking water, adequate sanitation facilities and basic healthcare services are seriously lacking, thereby resulting in increased incidences of diseases and deaths. Schools were seriously damaged and looted. The lack of essential non-food items, looted during armed conflict, makes the return of normal life extremely difficult for the internally displaced persons (IDPs).” (UNICEF, 18 September 2003)

“The Republic of Congo has been experiencing several armed conflicts for the past decade. While peace has been restored in the country, the Pool region is still suffering from the ravages of war. Recently the

Pool region has been affected by fierce fighting between government forces and the Ninja rebels as well as large-scale looting from March 2002 to March 2003. The area remains under UN Security Phase IV.

2. According to the Ministry of Social Affairs, Solidarity and Humanitarian Action, the number of IDPs is estimated as up to 100,000. This number is expected to increase as the population has fled into the forest and is returning to their villages, only to find that their homes have been destroyed and their crops devastated. Further, reconstruction remains a challenge for the population as due to large scale looting, many are without working tools such as hoes, machetes, axes etc.

3. The health situation is also a major concern. NGOs on the ground report diseases such as measles, skin diseases, tuberculosis, and malaria. The death rate has increased significantly especially in Kindamba and Kimba. In other areas, the population must walk over 60km to reach NGO health centres.

Immediate Needs

4. OCHA facilitated several inter-agency humanitarian assessment missions to the Pool region with the cooperation of the government between May and August 2003. These missions revealed that the Pool region may be out of political crisis, but remains in acute humanitarian crisis. Infrastructure has been completely destroyed, sanitation is seriously lacking, the health and nutritional situation is of grave concern and children in particular are dying of acute malnutrition. There are immediate needs for non-food items such as shelter material and blankets, as well as for drinking water and sanitation facilities and food for the affected population."(UN OCHA 2 September 2003)

Health

Mortality is significantly elevated in the south of the Pool Region (April 2004)

- The Pool region in a state of complex emergencies for the past decade
- Malaria is the most commonly diagnosed disease
- Crude mortality rate of 2.9 deaths / 1,000 people / month (95% CI 1.8–3.9), significantly more than the baseline of 1.3 reported for sub-Saharan Africa as a whole
- Disease, rather than direct violence, is the principal cause of death
- Immunization coverage is extremely low
- Nutritional status for children under 5 is concerning

"Pool region is located in the south-east of the Republic of Congo, near the capital Brazzaville. A series of violent confrontations between the government and "Ninja" rebels started in 1997, destroying optimism created in the early 1990's about the recent transition to multi-party democracy. Kinkala-Boko District is in southern Pool; it borders Brazzaville in the North and the Congo River in the East.

The District has been considered to be in a state of complex emergencies for the past decade due to military activity, massive population displacements, destruction of key infrastructure, and extreme poverty. Malaria is the most commonly diagnosed disease at health facilities, representing 34 % of new visits in the southern half of the health district."[...]

"Since 1997, civil war has wrecked the infrastructure and caused massive population displacement in the Pool Region of the Republic of Congo. The International Rescue Committee (IRC) carried out a mortality survey in November and December 2003 to document the scale of the humanitarian crisis in Pool. The survey also included assessments of immunization and nutritional status for children under five years of age. The survey was carried out in the catchment areas of seven health centers supported by the IRC, representing the southern half of Kinkala-Boko Health District in Pool Region. Thirty clusters were selected, using systematic, proportional-to-size random sampling, and ten households were interviewed in each cluster for mortality. A further five households in each cluster –for a total of fifteen households per cluster– had a child assessed for the nutrition survey.

The main findings are:

- Mortality is significantly elevated in the south of the Pool Region. The survey documents a crude mortality rate of 2.9 deaths / 1,000 people / month (95% CI 1.8–3.9), significantly more than the baseline of 1.3 reported for sub-Saharan Africa as a whole. The crude mortality for children under five years of age is also elevated, at 4.1 deaths / 1,000 children / month (95% CI 0.7-7.5), but the sample size was not adequate to determine if this increase is statistically significant.
- Disease, rather than direct violence, is the principal cause of death. Violence represented 9% of all deaths, in contrast to 17% for neonatal deaths (more than 60% of all child deaths), 13% for respiratory infections, and 11% for malaria. At least 1 in 3 deaths is caused by preventable infectious diseases.
- Immunization coverage is extremely low, with only 27% (95% CI 19%-35%) of children being completed immunized against the six major vaccine-preventable diseases before their first birthday. The majority of children did not have evidence of any vaccination contact at all.
- Nutritional status for children under 5 is concerning, with 23% (95% CI, 18%-28%) of children under 5 years of age having a weight-for-age z-score of less than –2. Malnutrition is likely to contribute to a significant proportion of child deaths in the part of Pool Region. Peak incidence of malnutrition appears to be between 6 and 23 months, suggesting that weaning and diarrheal disease are likely to be important causes of malnutrition."(IRC, 30 April 2004)

Main morbidities are malaria and respiratory infections (September 2003)

- Nutritional situation appeared precarious with one in ten children under five suffering from malnutrition
- Food and medicines are available in small quantities in the market but only to those with enough money.

"The nutritional situation appeared precarious with one in ten children under five suffering from malnutrition. Food and medicines are available in small quantities in the market but only to those with enough money. MSF ran two days of mobile clinics and saw over 250 children. As the local expression goes, this was only the 'ears of the hippopotamus' and below the surface bigger problems lurk," said Harris.

MSF hopes to start hospital support, set up a therapeutic feeding centre (TFC) in the town and start mobile clinic activities in the surrounding areas before the end of this month.

Since mid-May, MSF has been supporting all departments of Kinkala Hospital including surgery and maternity. The main morbidities here are malaria and respiratory infections. In total, 643 patients have been admitted to the hospital since the start of the programme." (MSF, 16 September 2003)

Main part of health assistance in the Pool region dedicated to support hospitals, health centres and mobile clinics (November 2004)

- 29 out of 42 health centres reported to be open in the Pool region
- Medicine procurement and management remain significant problem
- Most of the health centres are almost exclusively reliant on international organisations such as MSF, ICRC and the World Health Organization

"Of 42 health centers in Pool, 29 are reported to be open, though most of them were damaged during the 2002-2003 conflict. Seven of the 14 health facilities surveyed by the research team had buildings that were partially or totally destroyed. Another five sustained partial damage during the conflict of 2002-2003. Of the 12 health facilities that were damaged in the conflicts, eight had undergone some NGO managed rehabilitation or reconstruction.

Drug Procurement

Medicine procurement and management remains a significant problem. Among the 14 centers surveyed, only six have pharmacies. The others have only episodic access to medicines, if they can access them at all. Those that have access to medicines are almost exclusively reliant on international organizations such as MSF, ICRC and the World Health Organization (WHO). Generally, where there is no external assistance, there is no reliable source of medicines.

Drugs provided by international NGOs are available to patients free of charge, because NGOs' analysis reveals that the emergency post-conflict situation has increased poverty to such a degree that cost recovery schemes are not yet feasible. Some local NGOs involved in health center management do implement cost recovery schemes, but they vary widely in design and application. Some work with the community health committees to set user fees and to manage the acquired income while others set user fees themselves and use the revenue to pay their staff.

[...] In fact, 17 out of 42, or 40%, were closed before the 2002-2003 conflict. Some health facilities, such as Kindamba Ngouedi, Kimanika, Kimbedi, Kilembe-Moussaka and Missamvi dispensaries, which were closed before the conflict are now open thanks to the intervention of NGOs."(Caritas, 30 November 2004, p. 27)

Shelter and non-food items

Massive destruction of houses in 2002-2003 conflict (November 2004)

- High level of destruction of villages, including infrastructure, health centres, schools, seeds and agricultural tools
- Stolen metal roofing most common damage to houses
- Villages situated along the railway line were the most severely damaged
- 94% of families lost belongings they had left in their houses
- Most of the items lost were kitchen utensils, followed by bed linen, clothes, agricultural tools, and tables and chairs.

"Homes were razed in helicopter bombardments or heavy weapons attacks, burned, or looted for their roofs, windows and doors. The most common damage was stolen metal roofing (26%), which left part or all of the

roof uncovered. Another 26% of the houses had damage to one or more walls, and many houses had windows and doors stolen. Only 15% of the damage could be fully or partially attributed to weather or neglect.

Mindouli district was particularly badly affected during the 2002-2003 conflict. An evaluation of humanitarian conditions undertaken by Atlas Logistique in September-October 2003 identified the villages of Kingoyi, Kinkembo, Luolombo, and Kimbedi, situated along the railway line, as the most severely damaged. While the walls of some of the houses in these villages were still standing, soldiers had systematically looted metal and wood roofing structures, windows and doors. Villages northeast and south of Mindouli also experienced extensive looting and destruction. The study found that approximately half of Mindouli district's houses were destroyed; 25% have no roof; and only 25% remain intact. East of Mindouli, along the railway line, lie the villages of Missafou and Massembo Loubaki. The latter was completely destroyed. At the time of the evaluation, Massembo Loubaki was deserted. Missafou was sheltering a number of displaced people from nearby settlements. A mere 13% of houses along the railway line are still standing.

Looting during the 2002-2003 conflict was particularly widespread: 94% of families lost belongings they had left in their houses while they were displaced. Most of the items lost were kitchen utensils, followed by bed linen, clothes, agricultural tools, and tables and chairs. Sixteen percent of the households reported stolen food stocks. Lost agricultural seeds or tools, hunting equipment, building materials, sewing machines, or commercial stock accounted for 30% of looted items. The loss of these essential possessions not only undermines households' ability to prepare food and restart economic activity, it sustains unacceptably low living standards and deteriorates the ability to maintain human dignity. "(Caritas, 30 November 2004, p. 16)

"Sans répéter le contenu de ce rapport, [ATLAS evaluation report] nous voulons rappeler en conclusion que, selon nous, le problème qui se pose avant tout autre, est celui de la réhabilitation de l'habitat individuel. Il s'agit là d'actions qui doivent être envisagées en urgence, sans tarder, même et surtout si la saison des pluies s'annonce. Ensuite viennent les problèmes liés aux écoles, aux Centres de Santé, aux voies de communications, qui tous participent de la précarité et du sentiment d'insécurité et de peur très forte que connaissent les habitants du Pool, et qui est un frein non négligeable à leur retour au village. Le travail de MSF sur l'accès gratuit aux soins et aux médicaments dans l'ensemble du district est crucial, et il doit être renforcé par l'action d'autres acteurs intervenant dans les domaines que nous avons cités. Enfin, nous n'avons pas parlé ici du manque crucial de semences agricoles et d'outils, mais, sans que nous abordions le sujet, il n'est pas un village où l'on ne nous ait pas soulevé cette question." (ATLAS, 4 October 2003).

Water and sanitation

56 percent of households in the devastated Pool region lack proper access to water and sanitation (November 2004)

- Only 8% of households in the Pool region collect water from a tap
- The majority (63%) reported a natural spring as their primary water source
- A third of the surveyed households have to walk over a kilometer to their water source

"Only 8% of households [from survey on humanitarian conditions in the Pool region] collect water from a tap. The majority (63%) reported a natural spring as their primary water source. A third of households have to walk over a kilometer to their water source, some walking as far as 7km.

According to Sphere Project minimum standards, each household should have two water collection vessels of 1-20 liters, plus water storage vessels of 20 liters. In Pool, 56% of respondents fall below Sphere

standards, with access to two or fewer recipients per household. 21 Sphere standards also indicate that each person should have access to 15L of water per day. The average household size in Pool is 4.8 people, meaning that 72L of water should be collected daily. However, more than half (54%) of households have a water storage capacity of 25 liters or less. It is likely that families have a limited store of water or are making repeated trips to collect water each day.

Though 72% of respondents have access to a latrine, 59% share with 5 or more people, and 18% share with 10 or more."(Caritas, 30 November 2004, pp. 20-21)

ACCESS TO EDUCATION

General

Vast majority of children in the Pool region do not attend school, 1999-March 2005

- More than half of schools in the Pool region remain closed as of March 2005
- Schools have been looted
- Teachers have fled the area
- National authorities do not respond to the education crisis
-

"Since 1999, the vast majority of all the children in the Pool stopped going to school. The professionals have left the region, the schools have been looted and destroyed and the national government institutions, which would be responsible for reconstruction, do not react to the situation, OCHA said. Only one book is available for 20 school children, and only one chair for six. Currently, more than half of all schools remain closed."(IRIN, 7 March 2005)

"As the beginning of the 2004-2005 school year gets under way, a number of schools are still closed. Those that are open function in makeshift buildings with little or no equipment or teaching materials. There is also a teacher shortage, demonstrated by the fact that some local communities have hired "voluntary" teachers, whose salary is paid by parents. Unfortunately, this means that parents who have not yet recovered from the consequences of displacement and interrupted livelihoods are required to pay higher than normal fees for their children's education. The Ministry of Education has recently tried to address the added hardships in Pool by lowering school fees. With the cost of additional teachers, most parents pay even higher fees, which contribute to higher drop out rates when parents can no longer pay.

National Education Structure

Pre-school is optional for children between the ages of three and five. Primary school starts at age six. In year six, when children are twelve years old, they take the Certificat d'Etudes Primaires Elémentaires²² (CEPE), which permits them to continue on to secondary school.

Secondary education is accessible in technical centers or general, technical or professional education schools. Secondary education can take six or seven years and is divided into two cycles, the first for children aged 13-16, and the second for children aged 17-19. At the end of the first cycle, pupils take the Brevet d'Etudes du Premier Cycle²³ (BEPC) or the Brevet d'Etudes Techniques (BET). The second cycle ends with the Baccalauréat or a professional diploma. Higher education is available at Marien Nguabi University in Brazzaville.

School Attendance

The household surveys suggest that, on average, one in four school-age children in Pool are not attending school. School attendance is even lower in the more isolated northern districts. In Mayama, 67% of all school age children in the three villages surveyed do not go to school, and in the three villages surveyed in Vindza, 72% of children do not go to school.

More than half of these families no longer had the financial means to send their children to school. Another 12% reported that the school was closed, and 12% reported having children who were not going to school because they were beyond the normal age. Only four households out of the entire sample reported that they were sending children above the normal age to school (see tables and charts below for a summary of comparable school attendance and enrollment figures).

The number of functioning schools fell during the academic years of 1998-1999 and 2002-2003. The number of active teachers shows a similar pattern, reaching a high of 459 in 1999-2000 and a low of 71 in 2002-2003. Even between 2000 and 2002, the number of teachers was still extremely low, with an average of less than one teacher per school." (Caritas, 30 November 2004, pp. 21-22)

"A local NGO in the Republic of Congo has launched an urgent appeal for an increase in primary school teachers in the war-weary southern department of Pool, where a year of fighting caused tens of thousands of people to flee the region, while fighting trapped many more.

Efforts are underway on the part of the government, UN agencies and NGOs to facilitate the return of Pool displaced to their homes.

The president of the Convention for the Renaissance and Reconstruction of Pool (Convention pour la renaissance et la reconstruction du Pool - CRRP), Roland Malonga, told IRIN on Friday that the organisation was trying to recruit 250 teachers for the 2003-2004 school year, due to begin on 1 October. He said there was a deficit of some 1,297 teachers, which is why the organisation had launched the appeal.

"The cost of this initiative will be about 200 million francs CFA (US \$364,199), and we are daring to hope that we can pull this together," he added. "As education is the foundation for the development of a country and for improved living conditions for the population, we are hoping that all Congolese concerned about the future of the country will lend their support."

The NGO says for the 314 primary schools in the 15 regions of Pool, a total of 2,004 teachers is desirable. However, there are only 593 for a student population of 42,966 - a ratio of 70 students per teacher. As one of the worst cases in the department, the NGO cited the example of the Kimba school zone, where there is one teacher for 1,172 students in 19 schools.

The CRRP was created following a peace agreement signed on 17 March between the government and "Ninja" rebels of Rev Frederic Bitsangou, alias Pasteur Ntoumi, which ended a year of hostilities.

Fighting in the region forced many teachers to flee, exacerbating an already severe deficit of teachers in rural zones, and resulting in overcrowded classes or the closing of schools.

According to a 1999 report by the UN Children's Fund and the African Student Parents' Association, school enrolment rate in the Congo - one of the few African countries where it used to be 100 percent - had dropped to 78.9 percent in 1998. Conflict and its aftermath also increased the illiteracy rate, to 24.9 percent. Literacy for men was estimated at 83 percent, while for women the rate was 67 percent. The average school dropout rate was 7 percent, the study said.

Presently, less than 50 percent of primary school students complete five years of schooling, according to the Congolese government."(UN OCHA, 24 September 2003).

ISSUES OF SELF-RELIANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Issues of self-reliance

Agricultural activity in return areas is far below pre-conflict levels (November 2004)

- 33% of returnees have not harvested since they came back to their villages
- Years of insecurity and displacement have depleted seed stocks
- Only 25% of the households surveyed had used their own stock for planting
- All farming households had access to at least one type of agricultural tool
- Looting has depleted the returnees productive capacity

"Agricultural Production

Agricultural activity is still far below pre-conflict levels. Despite the central subsistence role of agriculture, 33% of respondents had not harvested since they came back to their villages. Results were relatively consistent across districts, ranging from 26% of households in Mayama district to 40% in Mbanza Ndounga district that had not yet harvested. Of those households, 16% say that it will be more than six months before they harvest. Furthermore, families who reported that their previous harvests were stolen were less likely to have harvested or planted. For a population dependent on small subsistence farming, the unavailability of produce presents a pressing problem in the short-term.

The years of insecurity and displacement have depleted seed stocks. Though small-scale farmers generally rely on their own harvest to produce a seed store for the following season, only 25% of the households surveyed had used their own stock for recent planting activity (March/April for staple crops). Sixteen percent supplemented their own stock with seeds that were bought, borrowed, or given, and 25% had no seed, relying entirely on seed being given by NGOs, friends or family. More than a quarter of households bought all their seeds during the last planting season (40% purchased seeds in their own village; 36% purchased in Brazzaville; 18% 24% bought seeds from other villages in Pool or the neighboring region). Having to buy seed is an additional financial burden on households recovering from long periods of conflict and displacement. Some families did not plant staple crops in March/April because they were not able to procure seeds at all.

Although the majority of people have started to plant, harvest is still distant for some. This is likely due to a heavy reliance on manioc, the primary crop for 85% of families, which requires more than eight months to mature. Of the returned families who harvested, only 28% had harvested manioc. Over 70% had harvested shorter-cycle maize, peanut and vegetable crops.

In comparison to seed stocks, a higher number of families had access to agricultural tools. Donations supplied 37% of rural families with essential agricultural tools, representing a larger percentage than families who had been donated seeds. The level of donations is largely attributed to NGO tool distribution as part of return kit programs reaching a wider beneficiary group than the agriculture programs giving seed. All farming households had access to at least one type of agricultural tool, and 71% possessed both a machete and a hoe. Most of the families consumed their last harvest. Of the 87% who said they ate all or part of their last harvest, 27% consumed all their harvest and 39% sold a portion. A considerable amount of produce was stolen from families' last harvest: 10% claimed that all their harvest was stolen, and 6% said that part of their produce had been stolen. Only 16% of families stored any of their last harvest (9% ate some and stored the rest, 7% ate, sold and stored their harvest). This low number helps to explain the shortage of seeds.

Looting has resulted in a prolonged challenge to farmers' productive capacity. Families who had all or part of their previous harvest stolen are particularly vulnerable. Although these families constituted just 16% of the total sample, they represented 49% of the families who were yet to harvest. In this subgroup, not a single household had stored any seeds for the next planting season."(Caritas, 30 November 2004, p. 18)

IDPs in Brazzaville no longer reside in camps; still, many reportedly remain there without work (2001)

- Four remaining IDP camps in Brazzaville were closed in April 2001
- IDPs still in Brazzaville no longer require life-sustaining assistance
- Still, many are from rural areas and are without work

"...; while the numbers of displaced requiring life-sustaining assistance have fallen dramatically, tens if not hundreds of thousands are not living where they lived before. The forced flight and looting caused people to lose savings, assets, tools – in short, their capacity to withstand shocks and respond to changing circumstances. At least one study shows that significant numbers displaced from rural areas remain in Brazzaville without work (formal or informal), and are anxious to have work, credit and training. Many displaced suffer from trauma. There are many more female-headed households." (UNICEF 2001)

"In April [2000], the last of four sites for internally displaced persons in the capital closed and the last refugees from Congo-Brazzaville remaining in Congo-Kinshasa returned home with assistance from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)." (USCR 2001)

"In the beginning of 2000, the ICRC (in cooperation with the Congolese Red Cross) still gave assistance to IDPs in camps in Brazzaville. Due to the return of [most of the] IDPs, these camps were closed in April 2000..." (ICRC 21 November 2001)

Public Participation

Creation of a committee to prepare for local and national elections in the war-weary Pool region (September 2003)

- The commission would most likely comprise representatives from the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralisation (Le Ministère de l'Administration du Territoire et de la Décentralisation), headed by Francois Ibovi
- Pool elections would enable the Congolese Parliament to fill a void of some dozen seats for the region

"The creation of a committee to prepare for local and national elections in the war-weary Pool region of southern Republic of Congo was announced on Friday by the government of the Republic of Congo, with actual elections to be held "soon".

The move comes a year after similar elections were held nationwide.

The improved situation in Pool follows a peace agreement signed on 17 March between the government and "Ninja" rebels of Rev Frederic Bitsangou, alias Pasteur Ntoumi, which ended a year of hostilities. Tens of thousands of people fled the region, while fighting trapped many more. Efforts are underway on the part of the government, UN agencies and NGOs to facilitate the return of Pool displaced to their homes.

The government said that although members had not yet been named to the commission, it would most likely comprise representatives from the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralisation (Le Ministère de l'Administration du Territoire et de la Décentralisation), headed by François Ibovi.

It reported that the Pool elections would enable the Congolese Parliament to fill a void of some dozen seats for the region that have been vacant in the National Assembly and in the Senate.

The government also suggested that Ntoumi could be a candidate in the elections."(IRIN, 22 September 2003)

People displaced after June fighting were reluctant to vote (June 2002)

- Displaced were traumatised and unwilling to vote in the second round of the parliamentary elections
- The first round took place on 26 May 2002 and was marred by fighting in the Pool region
- All elections in the affected districts of Pool have been postponed until the return of stability and an estimated 20,000 IDPs

"Would-be voters in Congo's parliamentary elections who have been displaced by heavy fighting between rebels and government forces appear reluctant to venture out to the polls on Sunday, candidates said.

"I just spoke to my voters who were displaced by fighting last week. They are all traumatized and do not seem ready to vote on Sunday," said Thierry Mougala, a candidate from a western Brazzaville district, Mfilou, where fighting took place between government forces and rebels last Wednesday.

The fighting sparked by an attack by "Ninja" rebels on the international airport west of the Congolese capital also affected western Brazzaville's La Base and Moukondo districts.

Residents fled their homes to take refuge in neighboring districts or church shelters.

[...]

Most residents of western Brazzaville, who fled when the fighting broke out, had returned home on Wednesday, an AFP reporter said. However several thousand living in the vicinity of the airport were still staying away.

Mougala, a member of the opposition Union for Democracy and the Republic (UDR), said: "The voters of Mfilou told me they wanted to go home. They are traumatized because their homes were looted by men in uniform who prevented them from going home."

On Wednesday the party applied to the electoral commission and interior ministry for a postponement of the vote in Mfilou and in one Mougali constituency.

It will be the second round in the central African country's first legislative elections in a decade. The first round, which took place May 26 [2002], was marred by fighting in the Pool region southwest of Brazzaville, where the army is hunting down Ninjas.

Voters in eight of 14 voting districts in the southern region of Pool were unable to cast their ballots in the first round because of the unrest.

Independent Mfilou candidate Stanislas Ebata-Mongo said he had suggested that the displaced voters from his constituency be lodged in a high school so that they could vote despite their displacement. "They were reluctant for security reasons," he said." (AFP 20 June 2002)

"All elections in the affected districts of Pool have been postponed until the return of stability and an estimated 20,000 internally displaced residents." (IRIN 24 June 2002)

PATTERNS OF RETURN AND RESETTLEMENT

General

All sites for internally displaced people (IDPs) closed in Brazzaville (May 2004)

- In January 2004 the government began to assist the voluntary return of thousands of IDPs in Kinkala
- In all, 2,414 people have returned to their villages since the programme was launched
- IDPs who could not stand the poor living conditions at the sites returned home without government support
- Return home has been possible because of the relative calm in the country

"The government of the Republic of the Congo has closed all sites for internally displaced people (IDPs) of the Pool Department, the Ministry for Solidarity and Humanitarian Action said on Monday.

In a communiqué, it said all seven sites were closed on Saturday. In January the government began to assist the voluntary return of thousands of IDPs in Kinkala, a town 50 km west of the capital, Brazzaville, to their home villages in the Pool. In April, IDPs were also taken from the districts of Mbanza-Ndouna, Ngoma Tse Tse and Kibossi back to the Pool.

In all, 2,414 people have returned to their villages since the programme was launched. Other IDPs who could not stand the poor living conditions at the sites returned home without government support. Their return home has been possible because of the relative calm in the country since an agreement was reached on 17 March 2003 between rebel leader the Reverend Frederic Bitsangou and the government to honour a 1999 ceasefire accord.

In October 2002, the government had authorised the establishment of seven IDP sites in the south of Brazzaville, which catered for 12,000 people, the ministry said. That measure was in response to the exodus of some 100,000 people who fled the Pool to the capital and to the departments of Bouenza, Lekoumou, Niari, Plateau, Kouilou; because of fighting between the government and Bitsangou's rebel group, known as Ninjas.

The government said the UN Development Programme, European and national NGOs, the church, China, Egypt, France, Italy and the United States had all supported the return of the IDPs."(IRIN, 4 May 2004)

About 131,000 IDPs have returned to a completely destroyed Pool region (August 2004)

"The internally displaced people that were residing in the sites in Brazzaville have returned to their homes of origin. However, they still have to reconstruct their livelihood. The socio-sanitary infrastructure is not rebuilt yet, thus resulting to a delayed normalization of the situation. About 131,000 persons have returned to a completely destroyed Pool region. Some of them have received seeds and tools to restart with agricultural activities, but a major part of them cannot do agriculture activities because of insecurity."(WFP, 1 August 2004)

Devastated infrastructure and insecurity impedes return movements (November 2004)

- Returnees face armed men at numerous roadblocks which hamper access and movement
- Parallel problem of poor access and insecurity another obstacles to return movements

"In addition to security considerations, several access-related factors impact humanitarian activities in the region: lack of basic social services, destroyed physical infrastructures, and the un-addressed effects of years of looting and neglect. These factors affect the return of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and refugees to their community of origin. Indeed, returnees must face armed men at numerous roadblocks, which hamper access and movement. There has been an increase in security incidents at these checkpoints, with several cases reported by humanitarian actors in the months of July and August.

Poor to no planning for the upkeep of transport infrastructure has cut off access for entire populations. Much of the population affected by the crisis is isolated; access by public services and humanitarian agencies is problematic. Rail and road traffic is not reliable and lacks security. In times of tensions and hostility - as in August of 2004 - access to affected zones must be done by air through adjoining regions, thus increasing operational costs for humanitarian actors. This cannot be sustained in the long term.

Poor access and insecurity are related, worsening the humanitarian situation and rendering inaccessible regions like the Cuvette where highly communicable diseases like Ebola incubate, or by rendering difficult the development of a logic and the logistics for the return of IDPs and repatriation of refugees in regions like the Pool."(UNOCHA, 11 November 2004)

Villages abandoned in the Pool region (November 2004)

- Eight villages and two neighborhoods in Pool have been abandoned
- Many people who return find their houses looted or burnt and many are missing relatives
- Some inhabitants live in the surrounding bush too afraid to return

"The disappearance of villages constitutes an alarming development that will substantially impede the renewal of livelihoods for returning families. Insecurity and the widespread destruction of homes and infrastructure are the main factors that have led to desertion by the local population. This study identified eight villages and two neighborhoods in Pool that have been abandoned and, effectively, no longer exist: Sha Sha and Mouvimba in Kinkala district, Oualala in Mindouli district, Fia near Mayama, Moyen and Diolo in Vindza, Garé and N'kou to the north of Brazzaville, Kinkembo neighborhood in Mindouli district, and the center of Insini in Vindza district."(Caritas, 30 November 2004, p. 15)

"It is obvious people have suffered a lot, many people who return find their houses looted or burnt and many are missing relatives. On paper the war may have ended in March, but on the ground the two sides don't talk, villages are empty and their habitants live in the surrounding bush too afraid to return," said Dr Steve Harris, of the MSF Mobile Clinic Pool Emergency Programme." (MSF, 16 September 2003)

Displaced were forced to return home, just before parliamentary elections (June 2002)

- The Congolese authorities decided two days before the elections to forcibly send home people displaced during the June 2002 violence
- Most of the displaced moved to host families in town when they were asked to leave the camps
- Many of them did not return to their homes until 15 August 2002, the day after the announcement of the end of the transition government

“At least 10,000 people have fled Brazzaville, capital of the Republic of Congo, following two days of fighting between government forces and Ninja militias that began on Friday, the United Nations Humanitarian Coordination Office in the country reported.” (IRIN 17 June 2002)

“Congolese authorities decided on Friday, two days before the second round of the country's parliamentary elections, to forcibly send home people who had sought refuge in churches during the recent fighting in the western part of Brazzaville.

The second ballot will be held on Sunday to enable voters to fill the remaining seats at the national assembly.

Clashes took place on 14 June between government troops and Ninja militiamen led by Father Frederik Bitsangou aka Ntumi in the areas of Mfilou, La Base and Moukondo, near Brazzaville airport.

The fighting drove thousands of civilians to neighbouring areas. Most of the displaced stayed in churches and private homes.

On Thursday, Congolese communication minister Francois Ibovi said at a news conference that attacks by "terrorist gangs" could not put into question the electoral process.

However, opposition candidates called on the government to postpone the elections by a week in areas affected by the fighting, to enable people to recover from the trauma caused by the clashes.

[...]

In the second round, voters will elect another 78 MPs. There will be no elections in eight constituencies in the southern Pool region, where clashes are going on between government troops and Ninja militiamen.” (PANA 22 June 2002)

Many did not return until 15 August 2002:

“In June 2002 the IDPs [...] were asked to return to their homes. Most of the people who were in sites moved to host families in town when they were asked to leave the sites. Many of them did not return to their homes until 15th of August (day after announcement End of transition government).” (Email from UN Coordination Unit Brazzaville to NRC Geneva 15 November 2002)

Mass return of IDPs took place during 2000 (2000-2001)

- Between 500,000 and 600,000 IDPs returned home in 2000
- Return happened with unprecedented speed and momentum
- Remaining four IDP camps in Brazzaville closed in April 2000
- 60% of returnees went back to their homes in urban centres
- Return took place in difficult conditions given large-scale destruction of socio-economic infrastructure

"Some 500,000 internally displaced Congolese also returned home [in 2000].

[...]

Humanitarian access dramatically improved. Hundreds of thousands of displaced persons had returned home by mid-year. In June [2000], the UN noted that 'the speed and momentum of these events is impressive. The year 2000 has become a tremendous opportunity – a chance to begin rebuilding a durable peace.'

[...]

The vast majority [of IDPs] returned home en masse in the first four months of year." (USCR 2001)

"In the beginning of 2000, the ICRC (in cooperation with the Congolese Red Cross) still gave assistance to IDPs in camps in Brazzaville. Due to the return of the IDPs, these camps were closed in April 2000 and the humanitarian needs evolved from emergency to rehabilitation; direct emergency assistance (food distributions and feeding centers, mainly in Brazzaville and the Pool region) was replaced by rehabilitation programs such as seed and tools distributions, rehabilitation of health centers and the protection of water sources." (ICRC 21 November 2001)

"The cease-fire reached in November 1999 and the factions' compliance with during 2000 gave hope for recovery and reconciliation in Congo Brazzaville. More than 600,000 of 800,000 people displaced by the war had returned home by August 2000." (EPCPT November 2000)

"UNICEF assistance is now directed towards rehabilitation and development activities to support returned displaced persons. Humanitarian access has now been secured to all interior areas of the five southern war-affected regions (Brazzaville, Bouenza, Lekoumou, Niari and Pool), resulting in the return of over 700,000 (out of 810,000) displaced persons and refugees to their original home settlements. At this stage of this massive return, continued extension of humanitarian assistance is essential for their immediate resettlement and return to normal life." (UNICEF 12 October 2000)

"Many [IDPs and refugees] began to return after the signature of peace agreements in December 1999. On 30 April 2000 some 600,000 people were estimated to have returned to their home areas, most of them in urban centres (60 percent). Their resettlement is taking place in difficult conditions, however, given large-scale destruction of socio-economic infrastructure and looting of private property. But returnees are having to cope with food insecurity caused by the loss of their stocks and the absence of any agricultural production for two successive seasons. Attempts to revive food production in the affected regions are currently complicated by a lack of seeds, tools and other agricultural inputs.

With improved security in the country, United Nations agencies, NGOs and the Ministry for Humanitarian Activities have intensified joint missions in the newly accessible regions (70 percent of affected regions). What emerges from those evaluations is that more than 40 percent of returnees over the regions as a whole have lost their former socio-economic equilibrium. The level of vulnerability of these civilian victims of conflict calls for sustained humanitarian assistance in several sectors, including: health, nutrition, support to renewed food production, rehabilitation of basic infrastructure and the social reintegration of young people." (WFP 19 September 2000)

Disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration programme have stalled (November 2004)

- In April 2003, 2,300 ex-Ninjas surrendered weapons voluntarily following the signature of peace accords
- Not one rebel soldier from the Pool region has been demobilized since then
- The number of young fighters in Pool Department ranges from 17,000 to 50,000
- The same uncertainty applies to the quantity of firearms in circulation on the country

"The end of the 2002-2003 conflict was accompanied by great expectations for Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reinsertion (DDR) programs to help rid the Republic of Congo of the continued threat of small arms and youth militias. In April 2003, 2,300 ex-Ninjas surrendered weapons voluntarily following the signature of peace accords. Since then, formal disarmament programs have stalled. In fact, despite multiple programs promising money for weapons, there has not been a single success: not one Ninja soldier has been demobilized in over 16 months.

In July 2000, after the 1998-1999 conflict, the Congolese Government, together with the UN Development Program (UNDP) and International Organization for Migration (IOM), had initiated a disarmament, demobilization and reinsertion (DDR) program in response to the considerable number of small arms and militia groups remaining in the country after the successive civil conflicts of the 1990's. IOM reported that 11,114 weapons were collected, and 8,009 militia members reintegrated.

In 2001, the Congolese Government also created its own High Commission for the Reintegration of Ex-Combatants (HCRFF). Government Colonel Michel Ngakala leads the Commission with representation from the Government and the CNR. The World Bank issued a \$5 million credit to the HCRFF. With the intention of reintegrating ex-combatants into productive life, the commission financed 2,417 micro projects proposed by 6,658 ex-militia men from all over the country.

In Pool, however, only 1,130 ex-combatants participated in these programs and were disarmed. The vast majority of Ninja remained in Pool with the arms that they have retained since the 1998-1999 conflict. The UN reports that an additional 16,000 Ninjas were signed up for reintegration into civilian life, but were never incorporated into DDR programs for lack of funds. When hostilities resumed in 2002, they were easily re-recruited. While there are no numbers disaggregated for Pool, in early 2004, Colonel Ngakala estimated that there were no less than 42,000 small arms in circulation in the country. After the first disarmament in April 2003, the CNR reported that they had 14,000 men enrolled in their militia. The Congolese Defence Minister, Jacques Yvon Ndolou, has estimated the Ninjas at 17,000. Ntoumi himself speaks of as many as 50,000.

Recognizing the urgent need to disarm Ninja ex-combatants, the European Union agreed to finance an emergency UNDP project to disarm 1,000 Ninjas for a cost of €730,000 (US\$ 900,000). The objective was to finance micro-projects in exchange for arms surrendered to the UN. After months of negotiations between the Ninjas and the Government in mid-2003, the process stalled. In January 2004, the program was officially launched with Ntoumi's symbolic presentation to the Government of a rusty 14.5 mm cannon. But in a speech at the ceremony, Ntoumi imposed new conditions on the disarmament of his troops. In March 2004, the Government issued statements officially rejecting Ntoumi's new demands and, after nearly 12 months without progress, the European Union withdrew its funding.

The UNDP has recently launched a second program that offers the Ninjas a new opportunity to disarm. "Disarmament for Development" is a national program that aims to reduce the number of illegal small arms not just in Pool, but also throughout the country while assisting communities with high concentrations of ex-combatants and arms to receive development assistance. The program targets not only the ex-combatants, but also offers incentives to entire communities to surrender arms. In exchange for the returned weapons, communities will be rewarded with assistance funds to support activities such as school rehabilitation or purchase of a grain mill. The collected arms will be destroyed in a public ceremony. It is hoped that the program, worth €2 million (approximately US\$2.4 million), which started in August 2004, can impel Ninjas to give up their weapons for good."(Caritas, 30 November 2004, p. 7-8)

"[...] at least 16,000 former Ninjas who had signed up for reintegration into civilian life are still waiting, because the programme is underfunded. As result, many of them were re-recruited and rearmed by the Ninjas when they made an incursion into Brazzaville's western suburbs in June 2002.

The number of young fighters in Pool Department remains unidentified to this day. A former Ninja commander, Aime Malanda, also known as Gourbas, said he did not to know their exact number. Defence Minister Jacques Yvon Ndolou estimates them to number 17,000. The same uncertainty applies to the

quantity of firearms in circulation. What is certain, however, is that the Ninjas were regularly rearmed between 1998 and 2003. One retired Ninja officer said the weapons were either stolen from the barracks or brought in by groups from Rwanda, or the neighbouring Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Other fighters are in northern ROC, an area virtually untouched by the war. Militiamen loyal to former President Denis Sassou-Nguesso used to go to the departments regarded as his fiefdom. They went mainly to bases in Gamboma, and Owando, respectively about 400 km and 600 km north of Brazzaville.

Having visited the area, notably Impfondo and Djambala, Col Andre Bongouende, an IOM consultant on arms collection, estimated civilians there were holding more than 30,000 illegal weapons. Moreover, Bongouende said, "Nearly 20,000 automatic weapons are circulating Brazzaville, where there has also been fresh recruitment." (IRIN, 2 February 2004)

HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

General

Train access to the Pool region (May 2004)

- Train services between the Republic of Congo capital, Brazzaville, and the recently troubled Pool Department resumed
- Revival of services would help the formerly internally displaced people, who now live in villages close to the railway, to rebuild their lives
- The 250-km Brazzaville-Loutete railway line was often attacked by Ninja militiamen
- Security of the train is in the hands of the Ninja and elements of the national gendarmerie

"Train services between the Republic of Congo capital, Brazzaville, and the recently troubled Pool Department resumed on Tuesday after a six-year suspension, the director-general of the Congo-Ocean Railway Company (or the CFCO), Jacky Trimardeau, said.

The resumption of the service follows the gradual return to peace to Pool, in the southwest of the country.

"The train is 100 percent owned by CFCO. It was rebuilt in 35 days in our workshops and comprises five coaches four of which are second class and the other first class. Three other wagons are for freight," he said.

The chairman of the Association of the Pool Youth (Association des jeunes ressortissants du pool), Clotaire Boutsindi, said that the revival of services would help the formerly internally displaced people, who now live in villages close to the railway, to rebuild their lives. It would also spur the public to resume farming because they could now get their produce to markets more easily.

"With four train departures weekly, Brazzaville residents will be supplied with more food," Sylviane Donga, a banana seller along the railway line, said. "Economic activity will resume after a long suspension. It will be easier to care for our families."

The railway company's infrastructure was destroyed in Brazzaville and in the departments of Pool, Kouilou, Lekoumou and Bouenza during the conflict between the government and rebel groups. Rehabilitation of these infrastructure cost the government around \$11.3 million.

The 250-km Brazzaville-Loutete railway line was often attacked by Ninja militiamen loyal to the Rev Frederic Bitsangou, while government troops in charge of security frequently robbed travellers. However, now that the political climate has improved, security of the train is in the hands of the Ninja and elements of the national gendarmerie, who signed an agreement with the railway authorities.

"All the rail stations will soon be open with the arrival of the Air Pool train," Emilienne Raoul, the minister for solidarity and humanitarian action, said recently." (IRIN, 4 May 2004)

Poor road conditions and insecurity reduce accessibility (November 2004)

- Only five out of the 26 villages in the Pool region have a truck stopping or passing through during the week
- Average speed for a car is 10 km/h because of the poor road conditions
- Delivery of humanitarian assistance was interrupted for several weeks in December 2004
- Manufactured goods are in short supply as a result of resettled families' low purchasing power and the lack of commercial transportation
- Bribes paid at roadblocks between Kinkala and Brazzaville can cost an additional \$20 for a single trip

"Le manque d'accès et l'insécurité sont deux facteurs liés et dont les effets contribuent à l'aggravation de la situation humanitaire, en rendant inaccessible les zones où les urgences sont les plus grandes. Au niveau de l'accès, le manque de planification de l'entretien des infrastructures rend extrêmement difficile l'accès à l'ensemble du territoire du Pool. La Route Nationale N°1 est dans un état lui permettant difficilement de mériter son titre de « nationale », la vitesse moyenne d'un trajet, à bord d'un véhicule à 4 roues motrices, est en moyenne moins de 10 km/h. Le chemin de fer reste une alternative plus ou moins fiable, principalement pour le transport commercial. En effet, mis à part les irrégularités et les retards fréquents, le trafic ferroviaire est régulièrement perturbé par les attaques et les pillages de marchandises, qui menacent également les passagers du CFCCO. De plus, en saison des pluies, le trafic peut être perturbé par des éboulements, des inondations ou autre désastre naturel, comme en décembre 2004, où l'interruption a paralysé la livraison de marchandises pour plusieurs semaines. La troisième alternative, au niveau de l'accès à la zone, demeure le transport aérien. Cette solution est toutefois peu pratique, étant donné son coût élevé et le peu de zones accessibles par avion. En effet, il n'existe qu'une seule piste d'atterrissage pour tout le Département, soit Kindamba. Alternativement, les localités de Mouyondzi et de Nkayi, toutes deux hors du Département, demeurent également des alternatives. Toutefois, pour atteindre Mindouli, un trajet de plus de 80 km sur une route secondaire est requis à partir de Mouyondzi, ou un trajet de plus de 140 km sur la route nationale, à partir de Nkayi. L'interruption et l'augmentation du coût de transport impliquent que la pauvreté continue d'affecter les régions du Pool, autrefois à vocation agricole. Aujourd'hui, les populations ne peuvent prétendre qu'à une agriculture de subsistance."(UNOCHA, 30 January 2005)

"Road conditions in Pool, however, are so bad, and armed militias manning roadblocks and demanding money so frequent, that few commercial transporters venture into the region. Only five out of the 26 villages included in the survey have a truck stopping or passing through during the week. Prior to the conflict, 10 villages had trucks stopping or passing through at least once a week. Eight of the villages in the study are located along the railway line, with upwards of than five trains passing through a week. It is not clear whether villagers along the railway have better market access than the other villages.

Villagers explained that the trucks did not come more regularly because of the poor condition of the roads (45%), insecurity (25%) and roadblocks erected by armed groups (20%). Manufactured goods are in short supply as a result of resettled families' low purchasing power and the lack of commercial transportation. Even essential household items such as soap are absent from local markets and households. Sixty-four percent of families reported that they do not have soap in their home. Though soap can serve as an indicator of hygiene and sanitation, it is also a strong indicator that markets and dispensable income have yet to be revitalized in Pool. Prices have increased due to limited availability, and in some cases soap cannot be bought.

Insecurity and poor infrastructure are increasing commercial transportation costs to excessive levels. The cost of renting a truck roundtrip from Kinkala to Brazzaville is about between US\$800-1000. Bribes paid at roadblocks between Kinkala and Brazzaville can cost an additional \$20 for a single trip. Prior to the conflict, the same trip cost between US\$600-700; this 25% increase is resulting in fewer traders and higher costs passed on to the population."(Caritas, 30 November 2004, p. 20)

UN missions are denied access into the Pool region (January 2004)

- The security remains in phase IV and all UN missions are denied access into the area
- A few NGOs, like MSF/France and Holland have decided to resume their activities in the two districts of Kinkala and Minduli (Pool Region)
- Two staff members of the international Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) who had been held since 4 December 2002 were released the same month

"The security incidents and gun battles that erupted in southern Brazzaville around the end of December 2003, contributed to the continuous insecurity in the Pool region. The security remains in phase IV and all UN missions are denied access into the area. Nevertheless, a few NGOs, like MSF/France and Holland have decided to resume their activities in the two districts of Kinkala and Minduli (Pool Region) where their mobile clinics are operating in the remote areas of these districts" (WFP, 16 January 2004)

"Two staff members of the international Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) who had been held since 4 December [2002] were released yesterday in the Bouenza region, in southwestern Congo.

Both men, a Frenchman aged 41 and a Congolese aged 37, were in good health when they were reunited with their ICRC colleagues.

The ICRC is relieved to see them return and gratified that reason has prevailed. It warmly thanks all those who have helped bring about a happy resolution to a difficult situation.

The men disappeared while assessing the needs of displaced people in the Bouenza region." (ICRC, 29 December 2002)

Humanitarian access to the Pool region continued to be limited (August-October 2002)

- In August 2002, the UN requested access to four towns, but was allowed to go only to Kindamba and Kinkala
- In October 2002, the UN continued the negotiations to gain access to the Pool region, but the security situation was deteriorating

August 2002:

"Still in close contact with government officials, the UN continues to negotiate and coordinate humanitarian access to the most affected zones in the Pool region. The UN has requested humanitarian access to four towns (Kindamba, Mayama, Kimpello and Kinkala) in the Pool district, but for the moment, the UN has only been granted humanitarian access to two key towns - Kinkala by road and Kindamba by air. The newly appointed government has expressed willingness and openness to discussing security concerns and humanitarian access to the Pool region." (UN RC 24 August 2002)

October 2002:

"Still in close contact with the government officials, the UN continues to negotiate humanitarian access to the Pool. On the 26th of September 2002, the UN requested humanitarian access to the area of Kindamba and to the district of Mindouli in the Pool Region. Access to the Pool by road or rail has been denied by the authorities until now for security reasons. No road access to the Pool region has been given since end of June. The last humanitarian UN mission in the Pool took place in the beginning of August in Madzia where food distribution was completed.

The security situation in the Pool region is not improving. Repeated attacks on trains and trucks have been reported.” (UN RC 24 October 2002)

See our map section for a [map on the humanitarian access to the Pool and surrounding regions](#) (map of 24 August 2002)

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL RESPONSES

National response

Humanitarian convoy to the Pool region (December 2003)

- Humanitarian goods convoy to Mayama district in the troubled Pool region of southeastern Republic of Congo, the government reported
- The cargo included 1,000 plastic sheets, 2,000 mats, 2,380 insecticide-treated mosquito nets, 4,000 blankets, as well as some 10 mt of seeds, including corn, groundnuts, beans and shallots.

"Brazzaville authorities [...] sent a French-funded humanitarian goods convoy to Mayama district in the troubled Pool region of southeastern Republic of Congo, the government reported, to be distributed by Caritas, a Christian NGO.

Among other items, the cargo included 1,000 plastic sheets, 2,000 mats, 2,380 insecticide-treated mosquito nets, 4,000 blankets, as well as some 10 mt of seeds, including corn, groundnuts, beans and shallots.

"A few months ago, I called upon the diplomatic community to lend us their support. The French embassy has responded with this contribution," Emilienne Raoul, minister of social affairs and humanitarian action, told an audience that had gathered in the capital, Brazzaville, to see the convoy off.

In an effort to guarantee transparency and ensure that the supplies reached those most in need, the government said that distribution would be done according to lists drawn up by local authorities, with priority having been given to pregnant women, children and the elderly.

Until March, the Pool region of Congo was wracked by violence between government forces and 'Ninja' fighters loyal to rebel leader "Pastor" Frederic Bitsangou, alias Ntoumi. Despite a peace agreement signed on 17 March 2003, however, the area has remained unstable. Two of the few international relief organizations active in the region, Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), recently reduced their activities pending a re-evaluation of the security situation."(IRIN, 26 December 2003)

The government has shown little interest in improving conditions in the IDPs' home areas (January 2005)

- More misery in the IDPs' home areas since the ceasefire of March 2003
- The state has not adopted any budget for the devastated Pool region, home to most of the displaced
- A national road connecting the national capital, Brazzaville with the IDPs home area is practically destroyed

"L'accord de paix du 17 mars 2003 entre le gouvernement et les miliciens «ninjas» n'a fait que geler une situation d'insécurité et de violence latente.

Depuis lors, le département s'est enfoncé dans la misère. L'Etat n'a voté aucun budget pour le Pool. La route nationale 1 qui relie le chef lieu du Pool, Kinkala, à Brazzaville est impraticable depuis des années: les 80 km se parcourent au mieux en 6h, et ne permettent plus d'acheminer la production agricole vers la capitale. De nombreux villages ont été rayés de la carte. Selon l'enquête, 46% des logements ont été détruits totalement ou partiellement. 92% des habitants n'ont pas accès à l'eau potable de proximité. L'administration ne fonctionne quasiment plus, les fonctionnaires résidant pour la plupart à Brazzaville. Les infrastructures scolaires et de santé sont dans un état déplorable, un tiers des centres de santé étant fermés ou détruits. Un livre pour 15 élèves en moyenne dans les écoles primaires. Les ex-rebelles côtoient les militaires, créant une insécurité permanente. La police et la justice ont déserté. Le désarmement des miliciens est resté très partiel et n'est manifestement plus à l'ordre du jour. Malgré la fermeture il y a quelques mois des camps de Brazzaville où ils s'étaient réfugiés, peu de déplacés sont rentrés chez eux.

La paix reste à construire. Le relèvement de la situation du Pool est aujourd'hui un véritable enjeu national. Il serait le test de la bonne foi du gouvernement congolais et de sa volonté politique de reconstruire une nation déchirée par la violence et les guerres. Laisser lentement pourrir le Pool ne peut que développer un abcès qui éclatera un jour ou l'autre et relancera une nouvelle guerre civile."(Caritas, 5 January 2005)

Government creates Ministry for Humanitarian Activities, responsible for IDPs (2000-2002)

- Government drew up Interim Post-Conflict Programme (PIPC) covering period 2000-2002 (2000)
- Government created a Ministry for Humanitarian Activities (2000)
- Agriculture Minister launched 2.5 billion CFA franc (1 US dollar = 700 FCFA) food security programme (2001)
- Government formulated poverty eradication strategy for examination by IMF (2001)

Interim Post-Conflict Programme and Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs:

In response to the country's current crisis, the Government has drawn up an 'Interim Post-Conflict Programme' (PIPC) covering the period 2000-2002. The three-year programme aims to move out of the current situation of crisis management into a phase of rehabilitation and reconstruction. Accent is placed on profound economic reform, the re-establishment of basic social services and the reduction of poverty. Given its limited financial resources, however, the Government is finding difficulty in implementing the programme. Aware of the gravity of the situation, it has appealed to the international community to help in the achievement of socio-economic recovery.

As part of its crisis management efforts, the Government has created a Ministry for Humanitarian Activities which is working closely with humanitarian organizations in registering displaced persons and settling them on provisional sites. The Ministry is also promoting the return of refugee populations and their socio-economic reintegration into their home districts. It made a huge contribution to targeting beneficiaries for WFP assistance and to the monitoring and evaluation of food distributed in the various sites." (WFP 19 September 2000)

International funding

Emergency phase over in the Pool region (February 2005)

- Humanitarian crisis is over and development agencies should take over in the devastated Pool region
- Major international NGOs urge donors to change strategy from emergency to development
- MSF France withdraws from the Pool region

"Representatives of humanitarian NGOs in the Republic of Congo (ROC) have urged the international donor community to provide more financial aid for the development of the Department of Pool, a war-torn region in the central African nation.

They made the appeal on Friday in Brazzaville, the ROC capital, during a workshop organised by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

The plea was directed at the European Union, in particular.

"We need to review the humanitarian intervention strategy in the Pool in order to work towards development," Sergio Vezzola, the country director of the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development, a French NGO, said. "The principal providers of funds also need to take action in this direction."

He said the NGOs should force the EU to provide development funds even if security problems persisted in the Pool.

The Pool is emerging from a series of civil wars that took place between 1998 and 2002, and were marked by a wide range of atrocities. The conflict destroyed the social and economic structure of this region, once considered the country's granary.

Despite a ceasefire agreement signed in March 2003 between the government and a former rebel group operating from the Pool, thousands of displaced people still live in neighbouring departments and are unable to return to their homes, despite their proximity to Brazzaville.

The few displaced people who were able to return are assisted by several NGOs, including Caritas-Congo, Doctors Without Borders and the French Medical Aid Committee.

"If nothing is done for the Pool, then this region will again fall back into a very difficult situation," NGOs said in their plea.

They highlighted the continued need for the support of primary health care and basic assistance to new returnees.

"The donors presently don't respond to ensure the continued presence and work of the NGOs," Mohamud Hashi, the OCHA humanitarian adviser in Brazzaville, said."(IRIN, 21 February 2005)

"Au cours d'un atelier organisé le 18 février au Centre d'information des Nations unies (CINU) de Brazzaville par le Bureau de coordination des affaires humanitaires (OCHA), les ONG humanitaires basées au Congo et intervenant dans le département du Pool (Sud) où elles assistent les populations, ont demandé aux donateurs internationaux, l'Union européenne (UE) en particulier, de mobiliser des financements afin de lancer le processus de développement dans cette partie du pays.

Ces ONG ont affirmé que la phase d'urgence était terminée dans le Pool. «Il nous faut revoir la stratégie d'intervention humanitaire dans le Pool, afin d'entrer dans une approche de développement. Dans ce cas, les principaux bailleurs de fonds doivent prendre acte de cette volonté», a indiqué Sergio Vezzola, le coordinateur général de l'Agence d'aide à la coopération technique et au développement (ACTED) de l'UE.

Les populations qui se sont réinstallées dans le Pool sont assistées par des ONG humanitaires au nombre desquelles Caritas Congo, Médecins sans frontières (France et Hollande), Atlas Logistique (France), le Comité d'aide médicale de France (CAM) et l'Action de secours d'urgence et de développement humain (ASUDH), qui regroupe les églises évangéliques du Congo, de Norvège et de Suède.

La reprise des activités d'assistance et de développement dans le Pool, au cours de cette année et des années à venir, est conditionnée à la mobilisation des financements des partenaires. Cette mobilisation devra amener les ONG à faire un large plaidoyer auprès des donateurs.

Présente au Congo depuis l'an 2000, l'équipe de MSF-France a décidé de se retirer du Pool en juillet prochain. L'ONG a développé dans cette zone des cliniques mobiles. «Nous quitterons le Pool, non pas parce qu'il n'y a plus de besoins, mais parce que notre programme s'inscrivait dans une phase d'urgence», a signifié Frédéric Sanchez, chef de mission MSF-France.

Dans un document intitulé «Appel consolidé pour la République du Congo 2005» produit par le PNUD et compilé par OCHA sur la base d'informations provenant des différentes organisations requérantes, les agences des Nations unies et les partenaires lancent un appel de fonds de 21 960 437 dollars US pour répondre à l'urgence née de la crise humanitaire dans le Pool.

Une bonne partie de ces fonds (6 446 161 dollars US) servira à assurer les vivres. Ces fonds contribueront également à la réhabilitation économique et aux infrastructures, à l'eau et à l'assainissement, à la protection des droits humains et à l'Etat de droit."(MAC, 21 February 2005))

Bretton Woods institutions have resumed support to the country (December 2004)

- The people of the Republic of Congo has become increasingly poor following repeated conflicts in the last decade
- The World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the African Development bank resumed support to the country in December 2004
- The country disposes important resources of diamonds, wood and oil

"Il y a quelques décennies, la République du Congo était comptée au nombre des pays à revenu intermédiaire. Ce classement a connu un changement négatif ces dernières années. La dernière décennie en République du Congo a été marquée par la violence, et le pays a enregistré une baisse considérable de son revenu par habitant. En quinze ans (de 1984 à 2000), le PIB par habitant du Congo a baissé d'environ vingt pourcent.

Cette baisse est accompagnée d'une détérioration des secteurs sociaux de base. À l'heure actuelle, plus de 70% de la population vit au-dessus du seuil de la pauvreté, et les indicateurs sociaux (taux de mortalité, espérance de vie, etc.) se sont détériorés de façon dramatique. En effet, les guerres civiles de 1997 et 1998 ont résulté en un déplacement massif des populations, estimé à plus de 800 000 personnes.

Un premier cessez le feu conclu en décembre 1999 a contribué au rétablissement d'un certain ordre. Au même moment, une nouvelle constitution se dessine en parallèle à l'organisation des élections de mars 2002. De nouveaux affrontements viennent toutefois briser les espoirs de paix, lorsque les forces

gouvernementales tentent de maintenir leur assise face à des forces rebelles. Ce n'est qu'à la signature, le 17 mars 2003, d'un accord réaffirmant les accords de cessez-le-feu et de cessation des hostilités que la situation semble se résorber. Depuis, l'ensemble du pays se mobilise pour reconstruire ce que les conflits ont détruits.

Signe d'espoir, mais aussi du retour d'une certaine stabilité, décembre 2004 marque l'appui des institutions internationales (FMI, Banque Mondiale, Banque Africaine de Développement, Club de Paris) dans la gestion de la dette extérieure du pays. Le pays possède également des ressources naturelles importantes, tel le pétrole, le diamant et le bois, qui pourraient jouer un levier au niveau de l'économie du pays. Toutefois, même si aujourd'hui le Congo semble se remettre des conflits passés, le Département du Pool fait toujours face à une situation humanitaire déplorable. En effet, les effets du conflit ont persisté dans le Département du Pool, qui entoure Brazzaville, la capitale. Théâtre de dernières crises en 2002 et en 2003, la région subit encore aujourd'hui les conséquences de ces bouleversements. Les derniers combats dans le département du Pool (mars-avril 2002, octobre 2002 et mars 2003) ont été aussi dévastateurs que le conflit de 1997-1998. Ce n'est qu'en mai 2003 qu'un couloir humanitaire a pu être ouvert dans la région, pour permettre le travail d'évaluation et d'assistance humanitaire aux populations.

Dans cette région, les milices *Ninja* bien armées, sous la direction du Pasteur Ntoumi, ont continué les hostilités. Certaines zones subissent encore les exactions commises par des jeunes hommes en armes, incontrôlés mais opérant sous le couvert des *Ninja*. La paix et la sécurité du département, malgré les efforts fournis, aussi bien au niveau national que local, restent précaires."(UNOCHA, 30 January 2005)

EC grants Euro 2 million to reconstruction and rehabilitation in the Pool region (July 2004)

- Main objectives to improve living conditions of war-affected people and to facilitate reintegration of IDPs

Justification for the assistance to the IDPs' area of origin;

"Le 17 mars 2003, la réaffirmation des accords de paix du 29 décembre 1999, est signée entre les rebelles « Ninjas » et le gouvernement. La situation générale devient alors propice au retour de la population dans leurs lieux d'origine. Depuis lors, la situation politico-militaire a peu évolué, ni le désarmement des milices, ni les programmes de démobilisation/réintégration n'ont été mis en œuvre, tandis que la population retrouve le chemin du retour (80 000 personnes seraient rentrées au Pool depuis octobre 2003, source OCHA, 04.04). Cependant, la plupart du personnel des services sociaux hésite encore à reprendre leur travail dans le Pool, avec pour conséquences un accès très limité aux services de santé et scolaire de bases. Cette population rendue vulnérable par le traumatisme de la fuite, la perte de leurs biens et les conditions de vie difficiles pendant leurs déplacements, est dans une situation de grande précarité socio-économique, sans moyens suffisants pour sa réinstallation. L'appui à la réinstallation de la population du Pool est un élément nécessaire à la stabilisation politique et socio-économique de cette région, afin d'éviter une paupérisation généralisée, source de tensions pouvant conduire à la reprise des hostilités."(ECHO, 20 July 2004)

"Le bureau de l'office d'aide humanitaire de la commission européenne (ECHO) a décidé de débloquer deux millions d'euros (2.5 millions de dollars US) au profit de victimes du conflit armé dans la région du Pool à l'ouest de la République du Congo, a annoncé vendredi un communiqué d'ECHO.

Ces fonds "vont aider à améliorer les conditions de vie d'environ 200.000 personnes vulnérables (ce qui correspond à une moyenne de 10 € [13 dollars US] par personne vivant dans le Pool) affectées par le conflit, à augmenter l'accès aux services de santé et à assister la réinstallation des populations déplacées," a indiqué le communiqué.

Les récentes améliorations de la situation sécuritaire, a expliqué ECHO, permettent en effet un meilleur accès des acteurs humanitaires aux populations vulnérables." (IRIN, 12 January 2004)

UN urgently seeks funds to bring essential aid to IDPs (January 2003)

- UN appeals for some US\$ 60 million at the beginning of 2003 for peace-building in the country
- Part of the funding would be used to provide emergency assistance to the estimated 150,000 IDPs displaced by fighting in Pool
- In November 2002, the UN country team warns that agencies lack the necessary resources to assist the growing number of people in need, especially those newly displaced by the ongoing fighting in Pool

“United Nations aid agencies on Monday appealed to donors to provide some 60 million dollars (56 million euros) to help build a lasting peace in the war-torn Republic of Congo.

‘A durable peace is really within reach. We’re not talking of a huge amount of money, but it would really help to consolidate the peace. They deserve it,’ said Raymond Janssens of the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF).

‘Democratic institutions have been put into place. It is definitely time to comfort this with international assistance’.

Part of the funding would be used to provide emergency assistance to some 150,000 people displaced by fighting in the Pool region near Brazzaville since March 2002, according to the UN aid coordinator for Congo, Sory Ibrahim Ouane.

The fighting has opposed government troops to a diehard militia that refused to disarm since the decade-long civil war officially ended in 1999.

The UN currently provides aid to some 84,000 displaced people in the region, but a further 60,000 remain out of reach of aid workers because of concerns about security.

Jacques Bandelier, the representative in Congo of the UN Development Programme (UNDP), said there was also a ‘critical need’ of funds to disarm and reintegrate ex-fighters into society.

The UN also hopes to attract funding for projects aimed at fighting poverty, improving the status of women, reinforcing the rule of law, protecting human rights and fighting AIDS.” (AFP, 22 Jan 03)

“In November, the UN country team warned that, as the destruction of crucial social services and a lack of food supplies compound the difficulties of displaced persons, the humanitarian situation in Republic of Congo could become dire. However, agencies do not have enough relief supplies to assist the growing number of people in need and lack the resources to assist newly displaced persons as fighting continues in the Pool region. WFP has only enough food to assist people for the next 4 months while UNICEF and WHO expect that their emergency stocks will last only 1 to 2 and 2.5 months, respectively. Funding shortfalls have been a persistent problem for UN agencies in the Republic of Congo, as the UN Plan 2002 received just 35% of the funding required for humanitarian agencies to meet the needs of tens of thousands people in 2002.

UN agencies in the Republic of Congo are urgently seeking funding for their plan for 2003-2004 to bring life-sustaining aid to internally displaced persons.” (UN OCHA, 10 Jan 03)

See also the Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Great Lakes Region and Central Africa : Mid-Year Review, UN OCHA, May 2003 [Internet]

Selected UN activities

WFP target returnees in the Pool region (August 2004)

- WFP will provide relief food to internally displaced persons who are returning to their communities
- WFP will also assist vulnerable groups with high levels of nutritional problems; to people living with HIV/AIDS and to farmers in recently accessible zones
- In Pool, WFP will also support the rehabilitation of basic socioeconomic infrastructure and the revival of agriculture

"Following the repeated civil wars that took place in the country in the 1990's, WFP re-opened its country office in Brazzaville in 2000 to join the humanitarian community in providing food assistance to needy and war-affected. The Republic of Congo is a net importer of food and the poor and needy (70 percent of population) cannot access imported food due to limited purchasing power. Within the framework of the Government's post-conflict and poverty reduction programme, WFP intends to continue providing food assistance to war victims and targeted vulnerable persons, such as the malnourished and HIV/AIDS victims. It will equally collaborate with partners in the rehabilitation of rural roads, destroyed schools and health centres especially in the Pool region through food for work (FFW); provide support to youth through school feeding; and training in income. All these activities will be executed within the framework of the protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO 10312.0). The targeted beneficiaries will be internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees to the Pool region who are trying to rebuild their livelihoods, the malnourished, especially children, women and the elderly; primary school boys and girls, HIV-infected and affected persons and young people demobilized from fighting forces and being re-integrated into economic life, especially into agricultural production."(WFP, 1 August 2004)

"The UN World Food Programme will continue its operations in the Republic of Congo for another two years, its country representative, Benedict Akem Fultang, told reporters on Friday.

He said some 18,141 mt of food worth US \$13 million would be provided for 177,850 people affected by fighting.

WFP provides food for work and income generating programmes as well as school feeding programmes that will be implemented in war-affected areas of the country. It will also provide relief food to internally displaced persons who are returning to their communities, to vulnerable groups with high levels of nutritional problems; to people living with HIV/AIDS and to farmers in recently accessible zones. Fultang said this intervention was the result of the requests submitted to the WFP administrative council.

Fultang said it was "well known" that Congo, despite its rich deposits of crude oil, was very poor. In 1990, 30 percent of the urban population lived below the poverty line. This situation had worsened in the last few years, he said.

He said, according to the World Bank, 70 percent of the urban population now lived below the poverty line. The country ranked 104 out of 175 on the UN Development Programme's human development scale in 2003.

An evaluation mission led in September 2003 by the WFP Regional Office for East and Central Africa in the Pool and another department of Congo said that armed conflict and economic decline had worsened the nutritional situation of women and children.

The acute malnutrition rate in the Pool is among the highest in the country. Rates range from 10 percent to 15 percent of the population, according to the mission evaluation report.

In Pool, WFP will also support the rehabilitation of basic socioeconomic infrastructure and the revival of agriculture. WFP also plans to extend to a pilot school feeding programme that it started in northern departments of Plateau and Cuvette." (IRIN, 30 April 2004)

Inter-agency humanitarian evaluation mission in Pool aims to facilitate eventual return of IDPs from the region (June 2003)

"The first full-scale humanitarian evaluation of the entire Pool region of the Republic of Congo since the outbreak of civil unrest in March 2002 is currently underway.

The inter-agency mission, comprised of several UN bodies and NGOs, seeks to identify the main humanitarian needs in the domains of health, nutrition, education, and shelter, with the objective of facilitating the eventual return of tens of thousands of internally displaced persons (IDPs) from the region.

According to the Congolese government, at least 77,765 IDPs from the Pool region have been recorded, primarily in and around the national capital, Brazzaville, where 63,344 IDPs are living either with host families (40,960) or at designated sites (12,384). The region of Bouenza, southwest of Pool, is also host to an estimated 20,678 IDPs.

The mission, which began on 29 May, is due to be completed on or around 7 June, depending on road conditions and any other unforeseen complications, at which point findings will be consolidated and analysed by participating agencies." (IRIN, 2 Jun 03)

UN assistance efforts for IDPs constrained by lack of relief supplies (January 2003)

- Aid agencies are unable to assist IDPs in the Pool region due both to lack of access and lack of resources
- Lack of resources has also constrained assistance for recently arrived IDPs in the capital, Brazzaville
- At the end of 2002, agencies warn of a dire humanitarian situation in the country

"Aid agencies in the Republic of Congo (ROC) do not have enough relief supplies to assist the growing number of people displaced as populations in the Pool region have been forced to flee repeated bombings, banditry and attacks on villages, according to the United Nations.

The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) said on 10 January that at least 84,000 people had fled fighting that erupted at the end of March 2002 between Ninja rebels and government troops. The exact number of people displaced within the Pool region remained unknown, because aid workers had been denied access to the region while military operations are under way, OCHA said, although best estimates placed the figure at 60,000.

However, 'even if there was access, the UN would have problems because of the lack of resources', one UN official told IRIN on Monday. Furthermore, many of the most-recently arrived internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the ROC capital, Brazzaville, had neither been registered, nor had they received any assistance because resources were insufficient.

In December, the UN country team warned that the humanitarian situation in the country could become dire. The World Food Programme has only enough food (rice, peas and oil) to assist people for the next four months, and has already stopped all rehabilitation programmes in order to focus on emergency assistance for those deemed most vulnerable. Meanwhile, the UN Children's Fund and the World Health Organisation expect their emergency stocks to last only one to two months and two-and-a-half months, respectively.

As for prospects for the near future, the UN team in the ROC was not optimistic. 'At the moment, no signs of improvement are perceived, meaning that the return of the IDPs in their region cannot be foreseen,' it said in its December assessment." (IRIN, 13 Jan 03)

Selected Red Cross Movement activities

ICRC assists people displaced by fighting in Pool Region (2002-2003)

- Aid operation to help families in the Pool region
- The programme will benefit 10,000 families
- Before starting to distribute supplies, the ICRC had spent three weeks evaluating the situation
- The ICRC will also be supporting five health centres
- Since the outbreak of fighting in 2002, ICRC has been assisting more than 10,000 IDPs living at eight locations south of Brazzaville with shelter, water/ sanitation facilities and non-food items
- In April 2002, ICRC, together with IFRC and the Congolese Red Cross, provided assistance to newly displaced persons sheltering in Kinkala, near Brazzaville
- Assistance focused on medical care and improved sanitary facilities

"On Thursday 9 October, the ICRC launched the first phase of an aid operation to help families in the Pool region. Efforts will focus on the Kinkala district, south of the capital Brazzaville. This first phase will involve 6,000 families, but in total the programme will benefit 10,000 families. All the areas concerned have been affected by fighting, and most of the people have had to flee their villages.

Before starting to distribute supplies, the ICRC had spent three weeks evaluating the situation to obtain a clearer picture of the region's needs. Tools such as hoes and machetes came out top of the list, along with okra, maize and groundnut seed. Further evaluation is planned for the Mindouli district, where the ICRC plans a similar operation. The goods the ICRC is providing will enable these people to regain their self-sufficiency following the next harvest.

The ICRC will also be supporting five health centres, three in the Kinkala region and two in Mindouli district. The organization has already visited the three facilities in Kinkala, delivering supplies to facilitate their work. The ICRC is running this project under an agreement between with the authorities in Brazzaville."(ICRC, 13 October 2003)

"Last Friday, the ICRC completed a further aid distribution programme for displaced persons living at eight locations south of Brazzaville, the capital of the Republic of the Congo.

ICRC teams had spent ten days distributing soap, clothing and children's sandals to some 4,400 families, or almost 10,000 people.

This programme follows other ICRC activities at these locations. Already this year, ICRC water and habitat teams have installed over 100 showers, built or renovated three wells and set up shelters at various sites. In addition, the ICRC has provided four 15,000-litre bladder tanks for drinking water, while four ICRC tanker trucks have supplied 120,000 litres of water per week. Like the provision of soap, all these activities aim at improving health by improving hygiene.

The people the ICRC is helping come from Pool, a region south of the capital, and took refuge in the area following fighting in 2002. The ICRC is planning its assistance using lists maintained by the people responsible for each site and by village chiefs among the displaced persons.” (ICRC, 15 Jul 03)

“On 18 April, the ICRC completed the distribution of emergency supplies to displaced persons living south of Brazzaville.

The supplies consisted of 5,420 blankets, 3,290 sleeping mats, 3,290 mosquito nets, 2,670 cooking pots and 1,870 buckets, and priority was given to people who had missed the October 2002 aid distribution carried out by other organizations. Since that date, the number of people at these locations has doubled to 11,000.

Most of the recipients come from Pool province and had moved to the Brazzaville area because of the fighting. They are living at eight locations near the southern entrance to the capital, and along the main road, *Route Nationale No. 1*. The ICRC delivered supplies to one or two of these locations every day from 10 to 18 April.

Certain categories of person received additional aid. These included those with limited scope for earning an income, widows with dependent children and elderly people with no family to look after them.

At one location occupied by over 3,500 displaced persons, ICRC engineers repaired a well equipped with a hand-pump, disinfected another well and installed 52 showers. At another location, the ICRC set up 30 showers for 2,000 people.” (ICRC, 24 Apr 03)

“Since 6 April, a team of relief workers from the ICRC, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the Congolese Red Cross has been assisting people displaced by armed clashes in the Pool area of the Republic of the Congo who are sheltering in Kinkala, a town south-west of Brazzaville. Following a survey of their needs, the team has provided them with medical care and improved sanitary facilities. The ICRC first opened an office in this city of almost 6,000 people in 1999.

The displaced people have gathered at three main sites: the Moundongo primary school (904 families or 4,520 people), premises provided by the Evangelical Church of the Congo (230 families or 1,150 people) and a Catholic church (60 families or 300 people). Since Kinkala hospital was deserted by its staff, Federation and Congolese Red Cross nurses have been dispensing primary health care in the city. The ICRC also evacuated three wounded civilians from Matoumbou to Kinkala.

The ICRC is currently building new latrines and showers for the displaced. In addition to improving and equipping those that already exist in order to forestall outbreaks of disease caused by poor hygiene. The water-supply is adequate for the moment thanks to 10 wells sunk in Kinkala last year by the ICRC, one in each of the city's neighbourhoods. The wells, outfitted with hand pumps, are in good working order and there is one located near each of the sites sheltering the displaced.

With food supplies beginning to dwindle, the ICRC has asked the United Nations World Food Programme to evaluate the situation. There has been little need for other relief supplies so far, although the ICRC distributed 200 jerrycans at one site.

In view of the steady stream of new arrivals to Brazzaville and the precarious conditions prevailing in the capital's southern section, the ICRC is keeping a close watch on the situation so as to be ready to provide further humanitarian assistance as needed." (ICRC, 11 April 2002)

For more information on the ICRC in the Republic of Congo, [click here](#)

IFRC strategy focuses on disaster response and preparedness, and health care (2002-2003)

- IFRC launches joint appeal for the Democratic Republic of Congo and Republic of Congo (Brazzaville), based on the needs of the national Red Cross societies
- Programmes includes improving the food security of returning IDPs in the Mfilou District in Brazzaville, through increasing agricultural production
- IFRC plans to strengthen the Congolese Red Cross Society's capacity to run a wide range of health care programmes

"In the Republic of Congo (RoC), based on the needs expressed by the national society, the Federation has formulated a country agreement strategy on the basis of the current situation in the RoC and on the premise that this situation will gradually improve. The strategy takes into account the extremely limited capacities of the national society and the scarcity of funds available at present. There is no doubt that structures need to be fully reorganized. Based on the positive experience carried out in DRC, the delegation is working toward the knowledge sharing with the DRCRC in organizational development. With the difficulties the country is currently undergoing, this restructuring process can only be carried out at the grassroots level.

The CRC has been committed to implementing the aims of the African Red Cross Health Initiative (ARCHI) once it has been established and accepted in the local context. The overall strategies with both Congolese national societies aim at developing activities with short-, medium- and long-term effects in the following areas:

Disaster response and preparedness The Federation will support the DRCRC and CRC implement food security programmes and re-launch the disaster response and preparedness programme in the branches located in the vicinity of the operational territories, providing first-aid training or retraining and supplying first-aid kits and other equipment. The Federation will provide assistance to the national societies to forge meaningful partnerships with the WFP and FAO; in RoC improve the food security situation of returning people to Mfilou District in Brazzaville by supporting the increase of agricultural production for 20 vulnerable families by 50 percent to ensure an adequate calorie intake. This activity will encourage the CRC to build on its earlier experiences and to strengthen its disaster preparedness at local, national and regional levels through the development of hazard maps of the high-risk disaster zones, set up an early warning and integrated disaster management structure within the ORSEC to respond, acquire, operate and manage equipment and stocks for rapid action and to participate and promote regionally co-ordinated disaster management activities.

Health care In the province of Bas-Congo in the DRC, the national society will, in the short term, continue supervision and distribution of medicines and medical supplies to 13 dispensaries. Using its strength in the field of first aid, the national society will promote community-based first aid (CBFA) training to target groups within the communities. In the RoC, Federation assistance to the national society will focus on strengthening the capacity of the CRC to run health education exercises on malaria, diarrhoeal diseases,

malnutrition, a special programme to assist victims of sexual abuse, the primary health care rehabilitation programme in Kouilou region, and assist the branches in conducting hygiene and sanitation exercises in selected neighbourhoods.

Both national societies will be supported in activities relating to the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases, HIV/AIDS and support to people living with aids (PLWAs) by scaling up efforts, increasing the knowledge of populations, and prevention through simple preventive measures. Using their solid experiences and networks in the regions, both national societies will be supported to implement activities related to Roll-Back Malaria to inform the population about malaria prevention and to promote and increase the use of impregnated bed nets in the target population.

Together with the UNFPA offices in both countries, the two national societies will be assisted in undertaking reproductive health programs with a view to strengthening the provision of reproductive health services for women victims of sexual violence, supply and support the reproductive health services of the ministry of health to provide quality health assistance to women victims of sexual violence, and to support the participation of Red Cross volunteers in the fight against sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS.

The very successful poliomyelitis campaign in 2001 provided an opening to both national societies to establish fruitful partnerships with other organizations, strengthen the relations with government health ministries and create greater visibility for the two national societies. Having vaccinated over 11 million children under the age of five in DRC and 616,000 representing 20 percent of the total population in RoC, the Red Cross has gained the respect and recognition not only from the communities, their governments and partners but from the 850 volunteers from RoC and 1,120 from DRC who found inspiration and motivation in reducing the incidence of poliomyelitis in children. Using these experiences, the two national societies will again undertake polio campaigns in 2002 and 2003." (IFRC, 1 January 2002)

Selected NGO activities

The International Rescue Committee intervenes in health sector in the Pool region (April 2004)

- The IRC carried out a mortality survey in November and December 2003
- The survey also included assessments of immunization and nutritional status for children under five years of age
- The IRC has intervened in seven health center catchment areas in Kinkala-Boko since September 2003

“The International Rescue Committee (IRC) carried out a mortality survey in November and December 2003 to document the scale of the humanitarian crisis in Pool. The survey also included assessments of immunization and nutritional status for children under five years of age. The survey was carried out in the catchment areas of seven health centers supported by the IRC, representing the southern half of Kinkala-Boko Health District in Pool Region. Thirty clusters were selected, using systematic, proportional-to-size random sampling, and ten households were interviewed in each cluster for mortality. A further five households in each cluster –for a total of fifteen households per cluster– had a child assessed for the nutrition survey.[...]

The IRC has intervened in seven health center catchment areas in Kinkala-Boko since September 2003, covering approximately 36,000 people in the southern half of the Kinkala-Boko Health District. The IRC provides a supply of essential drugs, technical supervision and training for health center staff, as well as

infrastructure improvement for the clinics. The IRC has insured that health services are provided free as the area recovers from the complex emergency” (IRC, 30 April 2004)

International NGOs supporting IDPs' area of origin (November 2004)

"International NGOs working in the Pool include International Rescue Committee (IRC) in Boko and Mbanza Ndounga; Alisei in Mindouli; Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) Holland in Kinkala and Kindamba; MSF France in Mindouli; Comité d'Aide Médicale (CAM) in Ngoma Tsé Tsé and Mayama; the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in Mindouli and Kinkala; L'Agence d'Aide à la Coopération Technique et au Développement (ACTED) in Mindouli and Kinkala; and Atlas Logistique in Mindouli." (Caritas, 30 November 2004, p 12

MSF assesses medical needs in the Pool region (September 2003)

- MSF emergency programme has had substantial growth in its first months
- Main focus of MSF since the opening of the region has been to assess the medical needs of the people and to provide free quality health services and drugs
- Sexual abuse and violence were widespread during the conflict in Congo
- In 2000, MSF set up a programme for victims of sexual violence in Makélékéle hospital, offering medical and psychological consultations as well as free administrative and social assistance
- In 2003, MSF launched a grassroots programme in Brazzaville to raise awareness of the problems of sexual abuse

“The Pool region in Congo-Brazzaville - an area previously inaccessible for humanitarian organisations for over a year - has allowed greater humanitarian aid to reach into the region following a cease fire in April of this year. An MSF facility that started under an MSF emergency programme has had substantial growth in its first months as people gain confidence, and awareness extends into the area.

Last June, at the start of the intervention, the team saw 1,677 patients in Kinkala Referral Hospital in southern Pool - by August the figure had increased to 2,177. [...]

"The main focus of MSF since the opening of the region has been to assess the medical needs of the people and to provide free quality health services and drugs," Dr Steve Harris, of the MSF Mobile Clinic Pool Emergency Programme. "Step by step we discover new areas where no, or hardly any, health care is available. Many people have died here in the past months for reasons that could have easily been prevented had they been able to see a doctor.

"It is obvious people have suffered a lot, many people who return find their houses looted or burnt and many are missing relatives. On paper the war may have ended in March, but on the ground the two sides don't talk, villages are empty and their habitants live in the surrounding bush too afraid to return."

On August 20, 2003, MSF was the first international NGO since the end of the war to reach Kindamba in the north of the Pool region, close to the seat of the Ninja rebels. A once sprawling town of 26,000 people now is an empty shell of wrecked buildings.

The old hospital which once offered surgery, obstetric, medical and laboratory services attempts to function on a skeleton staff.

"The nutritional situation appeared precarious with one in ten children under five suffering from malnutrition. Food and medicines are available in small quantities in the market but only to those with

enough money. MSF ran two days of mobile clinics and saw over 250 children. As the local expression goes, this was only the 'ears of the hippopotamus' and below the surface bigger problems lurk," said Harris.

MSF hopes to start hospital support, set up a therapeutic feeding centre (TFC) in the town and start mobile clinic activities in the surrounding areas before the end of this month.

Since mid-May, MSF has been supporting all departments of Kinkala Hospital including surgery and maternity. The main morbidities here are malaria and respiratory infections. In total, 643 patients have been admitted to the hospital since the start of the programme.

With the number of IDPs returning to Pool increasing over time, also the number of patients MSF is seeing in the hospital has been increasing steadily. The main reasons for admission are malnutrition and deliveries. MSF is also running a TFC in the hospital along with a supplementary feeding programme, and carries out nutritional screening and mobile clinics in the region and along the Pool/Bouenza border.

The mobile-clinic team has visited 11 villages and treated an average of 800 people each month since May 2003. The mobile team provides doctor consultations, systematic de-worming and vitamin A supplementation of children, health education, malaria prophylaxis and anaemia prevention to pregnant women.

It also performs routine vaccinations, with an emphasis on measles vaccinations. A third MSF base in Pool is Mindouli. Here the organization is supporting a hospital as well, and also running a TFC and mobile clinics in the surrounding areas." (MSF, 16 September 2003)

"Today one rape in two involves a minor: children, sometimes even babies. Boys as well as girls are raped. Nor are the elderly, pregnant women, or mothers spared. Every social category is affected.

On International Woman's Day, March 8, MSF in Congo Brazzaville launched a grassroots programme to raise awareness to the problems of sexual abuse.

500 wooden silhouettes of women were installed in the streets of Brazzaville and a Congolose theatre group performed on a truck travelling from one neighbourhood to another. Badges, leaflets, posters with the slogan 'Tika / Bika viol, je dis non!' (Tika / Bika, I say no to rape!) were distributed throughout the city.

Sexual abuse and violence was particularly severe during a year-long flare-up of the civil war beginning in December 1998. Between May 3 and December 31 1999, 1,200 women went to the emergency unit of the Makélékélé hospital declaring they had been victims of rape. The majority of the violence was perpetrated on the road from Kinkala and Brazzaville - a road that became known as 'the corridor of death'.

After this period, the numbers decreased but the problem remains important. MSF started a program in the Makélékélé hospital in March 2000. Between March 2000 and December 2002, 548 victims of sexual violence were helped at this hospital by MSF teams. MSF organises medical and psychological consultations and provides administrative and social assistance that is both free of charge and anonymous." (MSF, 11 Mar 03)

To read more about MSF's work in Congo-Brazzaville, [click here](#)

Local NGO assists return of IDPs to Pool Region (2003)

- In July 2003, Action de secours d'urgence, part of the evangelical church in Congo, launches initiative worth more than US\$ 720,000 to assist return of IDPs to Pool

- Assistance will include food aid, shelter and agricultural equipment for some 2,500 recently returned families

“Action de secours d'urgence (ASU), the humanitarian arm of the evangelical church in the Republic of Congo, has launched a campaign to assist the return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) to the Pool Region, church president Alphonse Mbamba told IRIN on Wednesday in the capital, Brazzaville.

The initiative, valued at 400 million francs CFA (US \$721,449), will include food aid, material for rebuilding homes, construction machinery, cooking utensils, mosquito nets, medicines and farming equipment. It will target some 2,500 families who have recently returned to their villages in the districts of Mbanza Ndounga, Louingui, Boko, Loumo, Kinkala, Ngoma Tse-tse, Kindamba, Mindouli and Vinza.

Mbamba said his group's assistance was only a small contribution to resolving a much larger problem, and that active participation of the government and other NGO partners was imperative.

ASU deputy director Ange Ndandou added that in collaboration with Rev Dominique Ntsibatala of the Congolese army, a peace education and anti-drug programme was being conducted for the rehabilitation of ex-combatants, who would also be provided with basic supplies to support their return to civilian life.

On 4 July, the Congolese government announced that it hoped to have all IDPs from the Pool Region returned to their homes by the end of July.

The improved situation in Pool followed a peace agreement signed on 17 March between the government and ‘Ninja’ rebels of Rev Frederic Bitsangou, alias Pasteur Ntoumi, which ended a year of hostilities. Tens of thousands of people fled the region, while fighting trapped many more.” (IRIN, 10 Jul 03)

References to the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement

Known references to the Guiding Principles (as of August 03)

Reference to the Guiding Principles in national legislation

None

Availability of the Guiding Principles in local languages

None

Training on the Guiding Principles

~~UN OCHA IDP Unit held a two-day workshop on the Guiding Principles in Brazzaville. The objectives were two-fold: the first was to raise awareness of the Guiding Principles among key government actors, UN agencies, international NGOs, and civil society representatives at the national level. The second objective was to identify perceived or potential operational gaps in responding to the problem of displacement, with particular emphasis on the return and resettlement process following recent positive political developments.~~

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