



LE MÉCANISME

MAGAZINE



**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PEACE AND
INVESTMENTS IN THE DRC AND THE GREAT
LAKES REGION**



We will promote integration economic and social projects, particularly through the creation of free zones at our borders (Mr. Félix Antoine TSHISEKEDI Program's during the december 2018 election campaign).



Good governance

Pillar 1.

Pacify the country

Pillar 2.

Promote reconciliation

Pillar 3.

Consolidate democracy

Pillar 4.

Restore the rule of law and its authority

Pillar 5.

Rehabilitate and restore the image of diplomacy

Pillar 6.

Fight against corruption and economic crime

Pillar 7.

Consolidate macroeconomic stability, consolidate public finances and reform the financial system



Sustainable economic growth

Pillar 12.

Improve the business climate and promote entrepreneurship

Pillar 13.

Fight against climate change

Pillar 14.

Meeting the challenge of access to electricity and water

Pillar 15.

Develop the territory, develop and modernize infrastructures

Pillar 16.

Develop agriculture and agribusiness

Pillar 17.

Diversify the economy and develop trade, industry and SMIEs/SMEs

Pillar 18.

Make the mining and hydrocarbon sector attractive and performers

Pillar 19.

Develop tourism, culture and arts

4 AXES STRATÉGIQUES

The Man

Pillar 8.

Make education the key to change and the main social lift

Pillar 9.

Put in place universal health coverage

Pillar 10.

Promote employment and continuing vocational training

Pillar 11.

Empowering women and promoting youth



Solidarity Society

Pillar 20.
Fighty poverty, exclusion and vulnerability



PROGRAM OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC



E d i t o

INVESTING FOR PEACE

For a quarter of a century, the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) has suffered from the harmful effects of the production of armed violence in and ex situ. It is plagued by the activism of armed groups whose proliferation is motivated not only by considerations of individual and community survival instinct following the long absence of State authority but also by the plundering of the country's natural resources. Indeed, the subsoil of the eastern part of the DRC is full of useful and strategic resources such as tin, tantalum and tungsten, which are found in cassiterite, coltan and wolframite.

It is possible to do good business without supporting in any way the sustainability of armed violence, particularly against millions of children and women. It is thus essential for human consciousness to develop emotional intelligence for a methodical search for the solution that projects usefully on the future.

Therefore, rather than focusing on what did not work yesterday, it is better to focus on the future to be built in the trajectory of the fight against negative emotions in order to capitalize on the opportunities

for success that exist for the benefit of peace throughout the African Great Lakes Region. Indeed, peace is fundamentally a state of mind that pushes us to break the boundaries of the impossible and to overcome the obstacles that suggest inaction or pessimism. It motivates people to climb higher to invent new realities that thwart the inevitability of failures and tragedies.

of political prisoners, the closure of dungeons, the humanisation of intelligence services, the peaceful return of exiles and political refugees, the reopening of the political opposition media, the broadcasting of the political opposition's activities on the Congolese national radio and television (RTNC) - the public television channel, the promotion of good governance in the management of the republica, etc.

of the \$1 billion that the World Bank has pledged to allocate to the region's key development priorities, \$500 million will be allocated to projects in the hydropower sector, and \$350 million to initiatives to develop cross-border links

Looking closely, the current political context in the DRC lends itself well to this. It stimulates the dynamics of peace throughout the national territory and in the Region. Because rather than displaying revengeful postures, the President of the Republic, His Excellency Felix-Antoine TSHISEKEDI TSHILOMBO, advocates national reconciliation to anchor national cohesion.

He ensures the relaxation of the political climate through the release

In addition, the Head of State has broken the clichés by resolutely meeting his counterparts in neighbouring countries and inviting them to restore the confidence necessary for regional stability and mutually beneficial cooperation. He has strengthened the DRC's position within the pan-African institution, as evidenced by his election as the second vice-president of the African Union. He has re-launched cooperation between the DRC and world powers and international

financial institutions. His official visits to the United States of America, the International Monetary Fund, Japan, Belgium, the European Union, and prospects at the World Bank, France, Russia, Israel, China, etc.

He has fostered, in the country, the dynamics of positive change in public attitudes and practices, the reconstruction of the pillars of the State with a view to securing people and property, the promotion of the independence of the judiciary, the fight against corruption and impunity, the fight to improve the business climate, etc. Proof, if necessary, that the first democratic and peaceful alternation in the country's history gives hope for peace for the benefit of the Region.

Clearly, there is a new momentum in the DRC for investments for peace, for which responsibility is shared among several actors and at different levels of action. This concerns in particular the public authorities of the DRC and the countries of the Region, Congolese citizens and citizens of the countries of the Region, intergovernmental organizations of which the DRC and the countries of the Region are members, bodies and agencies of the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations and private economic operators.

Private economic operators may, if they so wish, join the public-private partnership, which is also governed by a Law. They have a strong capacity to support peace efforts by creating jobs and, in this way, the best conditions for the psychological demobilization of ex-combatants for the reintegration into a society of effectively active workers. In return, private economic operators in the DRC and the Region have a good margin of profitability to guarantee the growth of the chain of their activities.

Economic potential to be developed, largely lucrative projects

do exist, and can be jointly beneficial for the DRC and neighbouring countries, including Burundi, Uganda and Rwanda. It is therefore possible to open a new paradigm in the fight against insecurity in the East of the country through the launch of development projects to overcome poverty, which rhymes quite well, literally and figuratively, with insecurity.

For its part, the will and determination of the new leadership in the DRC are undoubtedly essential for the creation of the structural conditions for the comprehensive and lasting pacification of the East of the country. The support of countries of the Region as well as international partners is significant for a synchronization of actions to this end.

It is in this regard that the National Mechanism for the Follow-up of the Addis Ababa Framework Agreement (MNS) is organizing, on 27 September 2019 in New York (USA), the International Conference on Peace and Cross-Border Investment in the DRC and the Great Lakes Region.

Given the complexity of the security problem in the east of the country, it is useful for the DRC and regional and international partners to define a common strategic vision for the pacification of the east of the country. This requires, among other things, the implementation of community development and regional integration projects.

This approach is in line with the commitment to peace financing advocated jointly by the UN and the World Bank after the signing of the Addis Ababa Framework Agreement. Indeed, at the 7011th meeting of the UN Security Council in New York on 25 July 2013, the former President of the World Bank Group, Mr Jim Yong Kim, announced that «of the \$1 billion that the World Bank has pledged to allocate to the region's key development priorities, \$500 million will be

allocated to projects in the hydro-power sector, and \$350 million to initiatives to develop cross-border links» (<https://www.un.org/press/fr/2013/CS11078.doc.htm>). This is sufficient proof of the importance of investments for peacebuilding.

I would like to pay tribute to all the individuals and legal entities that have supported the organizational success of this Conference, whose ambition is far from being a «talk-show» but rather to promote pragmatism in a «deal» based on win-win cooperation. I would like to express my deep gratitude to His Excellency the President of the Republic, Head of State, His Excellency Felix-Antoine TSHISEKEDI TSHILOMBO, for the special attention he is giving to this activity under his high patronage.

I am deeply grateful to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) for their unwavering commitment in supporting the organization of the Conference.

Finally, I would like to thank Colonel Andrew NYAMUMBA, Chief of Military Intelligence of Rwanda, for his tremendous contribution and strategic guidance.

Together, if we are willing, we can invest for peace in the DRC and the Great Lakes Region 🇷🇺

Claude IBALANKY EKOLOMBA
Coordinator of the National
Monitoring Mechanism

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PRESENTATION OF THE NATIONAL MONITORING MECHANISM (NMM)

The National Monitoring and Oversight Mechanism for the implementation of the commitments undertaken under the Framework Agreement for Peace, Security and Cooperation for the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Region, abbreviated as the «National Monitoring Mechanism» (NMM), is a political and technical structure under the authority of the President of the Republic. Ordinance No. 13/020 of 13 May 2013, which also determines its organization and functioning, established this mechanism.

It consists in providing support and supervision for the implementation of the national commitments entered into by the President of the Republic on 24 February 2013 in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) under the «Framework Agreement for Peace, Security and Cooperation for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Region», the objective of which is to promote a lasting resolution of the root causes of armed violence cycles in the eastern part of the DRC and in the Great Lakes Region. The NMM comprises three bodies, namely: the Steering Committee, the Executive Committee and the Advisory Council.

The Steering Committee is the political body that provides impetus, decision-making and guidance. Its tasks are to:

- Give an overview of the obligations to be fulfilled and set the objectives to be achieved;
- Provide guidance on the implementation plan and essential deadlines;
- Adopt the implementation plan;

- Make regular evaluations and make any necessary adjustments.

The President of the Republic chairs the Committee. It also includes the following personalities:

- Vice-president: the Prime Minister;
- Rapporteur and spokesperson: the Minister in charge of Foreign Affairs, International and Regional Cooperation;
- Members: Ministers in charge of National Defence, Interior and Security, Justice, Budget, Finance.

The Coordinator of the Executive Committee attends the meetings of the Steering Committee and acts as its Secretariat.

The President of the Republic may invite to the meetings of the Steering Committee any person likely to enlighten it on an item on its agenda or to make a specific but decisive contribution to the implementation of the Republic's commitments under the Framework Agreement. The Executive Committee is the implementing body whose tasks are as follows:

- Develop the implementation plan for the commitments undertaken and submit it to the Steering Committee for approval;
- Monitor the implementation of the plan;
- Ensure appropriate communication on the implementation of reforms resulting from the Framework Agreement.

The destiny of the NMM Executive Committee is currently chaired by Mr Claude IBALANKY EKOLOMBA by virtue of Ordinance No. 19/022 of

8 March 2019 of the President of the Republic appointing him Coordinator. The Executive Committee is currently structured as follows:

- A Coordinator
- A Deputy Coordinator;
- Experts organized in thematic units;
- A Technical Secretariat. The Consultative Council, which is not yet operational, is supposed to provide a forum for dialogue and exchange with the Nation's Living Forces on the implementation of the Framework Agreement. The Executive Committee is composed of seven units, namely:
 - Security Sector Reform Unit;
 - Unit in charge of issues relating to the consolidation of the State Authority;
 - Unit in charge of decentralization issues;
 - Unit in charge of national reconciliation, tolerance and democratization;
 - Unit in charge of promoting economic and social development;
 - Unit in charge of structural reforms of State institutions and Finance;
 - Unit for the fight against impunity for serious crimes and the administration of justice. A Technical Secretariat serves as a support service to the Executive Committee

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DEVELOPMENT DRC-GREAT LAKES: FÉLIX ANTOINE TSHISEKEDI TSHILOMBO ACCEPTS THE CHALLENGE



Le 5ème Président de la RDC, Félix Antoine TSHISEKEDI arborant un sourire rassurant

The year 2019 heralded a new era in the Democratic Republic of Congo, with the arrival of His Excellency Felix Antoine TSHISEKEDI TSHILOMBO as President of the Republic, at the end of an electoral process that indelibly marked the entire history of this jewel of Africa thanks to the first real changeover at the top of the State. Determined to change things and further restore the image of the former Belgian colony, the 5th President of the DRC embarked, without delay, on a series of Herculean works carried out simultaneously. Development, diplomacy and social issues, including pacification, are the sectors in which the Congolese President has deployed himself with abnegation since the beginning of his mandate.

The return of 100,000 Congolese from the diaspora

Only a few weeks after his installation as President of the DRC, Felix TSHISEKEDI made a trip to Nairobi, Kenya, a mission to consolidate the

ties between the two brother countries, which also allowed him to meet with the Congolese people there. A beautiful exchange during which the father of the Congolese Nation launched a vibrant appeal to all Congolese in the diaspora, asking them to come back

and contribute to the reconstruction of their country. Unimaginable for many and yet to date, the General Directorate of Migration (DGM) has recorded to date more than 100,000 Congolese returns to the national territory.





Côte à côte, Son Excellence Félix Antoine TSHISEKEDI et son prédécesseur J. KABILA

The release of political prisoners and prisoners of conscience!

Rebuilding the country, succeeding in its development challenge also means relying on all Congolese without taking into account their political orientations. President TSHISEKEDI had solemnly promised during the speech presenting his Emergency Programme, the release of political prisoners and prisoners of conscience, but also the return of political exiles. While many considered this a communication coup, the Congolese President wrong-footed his detractors. Franck DIONGO, DIOMI NDONGALA, CARBONE BENI, Firmin YANGAMBI, political prisoners who saw their prison stay end by decision of the Head of State, before the dismembered provinces of the former Katanga welcomed Moïse KATUMBI CHAPWE on Katangese soil.

Restoring the relationship with Belgium

It took a democratic political alternation, a valid interlocutor for the Schengen House to reopen its doors 13 months after closing them following a breakdown in communication with Congo. On 22 February 2019, François BEYA, special envoy of President Félix TSHISEKEDI and the Chargé d'Affaires of the Belgian Embassy in the

DRC, Philippe BRONCHAIN, signed an agreement sealing the new clauses of the relationship between Congo and the Schengen area. The unease has therefore passed, and the partnership with Europe can continue to the great satisfaction of the depressed Congolese following the consular procedures that were beginning to border on humiliation. The TSHISEKEDI formula is convincing and reassuring.

Major reconstruction work

With the help of Congolese experts in infrastructure and land use planning, President Felix TSHISEKEDI realized that the Congo, of which he is in charge, is a vast expanse in desperate need of infrastructure worthy of his rank. He decided to open construction sites throughout the country, from north to south, from west to east, in order to provide his country with roads and other communication routes that meet international standards. To achieve this, there is no need for foreign labour when national expertise can be proven. The Office des Routes and the Office des Voiries et Drainage (OVD) have put their hearts into the work to bring out some projects that arouse curiosity, contemplation and admiration.

From Kinshasa to Kisangani in the Tshopo province and Kasai, giant structures have been noted. Next December is supposed to mark the end of traffic jams in the Congolese capital thanks to the multiple grade separations under construction in the 4 corners of Kinshasa. It is appropriate to complete the list of achievements in Kinshasa by building many roads such as Luambo Makiadi ex Bokasa in the Commune of Kinshasa, Saio in the Commune of Kasa-Vubu, Sablière in N'djili and University crossing the Communes of Limete, Kalamu, Makala, Ngaba, Lemba and Mont-Ngafula. Joining Maniema Province through Kisangani is no longer a pipe dream since last April; two majestic bridges have been built on the Lubunga and Wanyekurula rivers. President Felix TSHISEKEDI, aware of the contribution of communication channels to fight against poverty, has fully invested himself in the reconstruction process in order to optimize food self-sufficiency.

Combating illicit enrichment

In the Democratic Republic of Congo, the name TSHISEKEDI is closely linked to the fight against anti-values in society.



And the President of the DRC is not ready to change that. Since his arrival at the head of the country, many investigations have been carried out against public persons, even those in office whose names are mentioned in mafia cases of embezzlement of public funds or illicit enrichment. The latest case concerns a former Minister of Health suspected of voluntarily curtailing the response against Ebola following a misallocation of resources made available by the Government. A determination to rid the country of political tares in order to provide it with respectable and honest leaders is another driving force of the new leadership. In addition to these achievements presented as part of the emergency programme of the President of the DRC, Félix TSHISEKEDI, there are many others in the fields of diplomacy, pacification, health and social affairs.

Diplomacy-Pacification

Elected 2nd Vice-President at the last African Union Summit in Addis Ababa, Félix TSHISEKEDI quickly understood his mission on the continental scene and, it is by arm's length that he is getting involved in African diplomacy. Officially installed President of the DRC on 25 January 2019, he did not wait long to understand the workings of diplomacy in Central Africa and particularly in the so-called Great Lakes Region (...). In turn, he met with his Kenyan, Angolan, Ugandan, Burundian and Ugandan counterparts and Dean Denis Sassou NGESSOU,

his closest neighbour in Brazzaville.

Of all the meetings, those with the President of Rwanda, Paul KAGAME, were the most sensational. At the African Union summit last February, the two men stayed face-to-face for many minutes before meeting again last May in Kinshasa during a tripartite meeting in which Angolan President LOURENÇO also took part. In his drive to pacify the Great Lakes sub-region, Félix TSHISEKEDI expressed his desire to create an African force to fight growing terrorism in Africa. The Congolese President has always made peace his main concern, and he does not skimp on the means to achieve this, because he believes that the continent will not be able to take off in its

development in an atmosphere of instability.

Development

The DRC held, for the first time in its history, a forum on Electricity. By organizing this meeting, President TSHISEKEDI wanted to bring all the country's vital forces, electricity experts, engineers, donors and investors around a table so that their innovative ideas would transform the Congolese dream of becoming an electric giant into a reality. Just as peace is essential for sustainable development, so is electricity, says the President of the DRC, convinced that this is a prerequisite for economic recovery in Congo. This is what justifies all these discoveries

in the world on facilitating access to electricity. An approach that becomes at the heart of all economic, social and environmental issues. Opening the doors of this forum, President Félix TSHISEKEDI deplored the pain caused to several families, all these women and children, who travel hundreds of kilometres every day to seek firewood. A gloomy picture causing an annual loss of at least 600,000 people due to charcoal intoxication.

It should be noted that, totally crossed by the majestic Congo River, second in Africa after the Nile, the DRC took the opportunity to build the Inga hydroelectric dam in the 1970s. A vast project whose implementation is scheduled in three phases, Inga 1, 2 and 3 should

thus make the Lumumba country the largest electricity reserve on the Continent. In this perspective, Félix TSHISEKEDI has set up an entire Ministry of Electricity to build a bridge between yesterday's energies and the so-called stable and high quality renewable energies in order to open the door to numerous investments in all sectors of life. Extremely rich in fauna (world reserve of rare animal species), flora (equatorial forest, second largest oxygen supplier in the world after Amazonia) and especially its minerals as rare as they are exceptional (Coltan, copper, cobalt, manganese, diamond, gold, oil, uranium, etc.), the Democratic Republic of Congo is not far from becoming this terrestrial paradise that the investment world is constantly talking about. For President TSHISEKEDI, the blockage is caused by the lack of processing industries, a big thorn in the side of the Congolese economy, long maintained by electricity concerns, which are being removed by the determination of the Congolese Head of State. The development of the DRC is also by sea. The vast project to erect the Banana Deep-water Port in Central Kongo Province is already considered the future major food source of the DRC. Because large ships cannot dock at the ports of Matadi and Boma, the DRC has always been pumped by Pointe Noire (Congo Brazzaville) and Dar-Es-Salaam (Tanzania) whose seaports



Aux côtés de ses homologues, Son Excellence
Félix Antoine TSHISEKEDI porte la RDC



are more competitive.

A better electricity supply will therefore accelerate the transformation of this great Congolese dream into a shattering reality. With this maritime feat, the DRC wants to open up to the world of business, an opening that is also intended to be national. The Congolese populations are also peasant. Many Congolese live off the products of their agro-pastoral activities on both a small and large scale.

DRC is a significant force that fits perfectly into the blessed nature of the Congolese soil, subsoil, rivers, flora and fauna. However, this contrasts with the lives of Congolese people who are unable to achieve food self-sufficiency.

The problem, since there is one, Congo, a country 2,345,410 km² in size, does not have the means of communication that would make it possible to transport goods by road or rail. To overcome this, hammers, graders and other mechanical devices have been on the scene for several months now across the Republic in order to link the provinces together, relieve congestion in major centres such as the capital Kinshasa, where erecting grade separations attract the attention of passers-by, Lubumbashi and Kisangani, and facilitate trade between Congolese and potential customers from the nine countries bordering the DRC, including those in the Great Lakes countries.

Social sector



Le Président Félix Antoine TSHISEKEDI scelle l'effectivité de la gratuité de l'enseignement

The Democratic Republic of Congo has a population of nearly 80 million inhabitants, more than half of which is the most vulnerable segment of society. This is an almost scandalous situation for this country, one of the richest in Africa and the world. The Congolese have always lived in the very lack of the bare minimum, no effective social mechanism has been put in place to relieve the suffering of these people living on a daily basis, a bit like a ship-owner sailing on sight. For great evils, great remedies are said to be available. After careful study and consultation with stakeholders, some significant progress has been made:

■ Free primary education (basic education): At one time in the history of the DRC, education was free at all levels. Expenses amortized by the State budget alone are more than enough to afford this feat that some Western countries did not think they would dream of. But for generations born after the 1970s, it was only an epic tale until 20 August 2019 when a decision by the President of the Republic made primary education free for the 2019-2020 school year and for posterity.

Beyond free education, the entire education sector is undergoing significant changes with the construction of schools throughout the Republic, including the jewel that came out of the ground at the Tshatshi military camp, next to the official residence of the Head of State;

■ Health for all: yesterday, the DRC was listed as the country at the

origin of the Ebola virus disease, since mid-August 2019, this same country has become the country at the origin of the molecules that completely eliminate Ebola. Many healings followed the discovery of these molecules by the Congolese virologist MUYEMBE TANFUM, who expressed his gratitude to President TSHISEKEDI whose personal involvement and support was a real trigger in the discovery of the miracle vaccine. In the same month, the Congolese Head of State inaugurated the first middle-class hospital centre in the Commune of Limete in Kinshasa, a medical complex equipped with the latest technology. A few months earlier, military medical centres had been completely refurbished and refurbished after a visit by the President of the Republic;

■ Social housing: aware of the precariousness and promiscuity in which many Congolese live, President Félix TSHISEKEDI has lifted the option of overcoming this misery to offer an acceptable HLM-type living environment in France, for the average Congolese. It is with this in mind that a thousand prefabricated houses have been ordered. This first batch will be implemented in Kinshasa before this process extends to the 25 other provinces of the Republic.

In less than a year at the head of the Democratic Republic of Congo, President Felix TSHISEKEDI has initiated major political, social and economic activities. Efforts that give a fairly clear idea of his «People First» vision, consolidated by a four (4) axis program: Good governance, People, Sustainable economic growth and a Socially responsible society. This makes him a valuable interlocutor and a high-profile partner for the development of the whole of Africa in general and the Great Lakes Sub-region in particular

Claude IBALANKY

Investing in the DRC, the Land of rarities



La verdure du bassin du Congo dans toute sa splendeur

2,345,410 Km², 80 million inhabitants, four linguistic groups, hundreds of ethnic groups and dialects, these are statistics that are presented to people who discover the Democratic Republic of Congo, this majestic country whose surface area 4 times larger than France and 80 times Belgium makes it the second largest state in Africa after Algeria. Also one of the densest alongside Nigeria and Egypt,

whose Lagos conurbations 12,090,000 and Cairo 9,500,000 inhabitants titillate the Congolese capital Kinshasa and its 12 million inhabitants.

A country in the heart of Africa located on the equator; the DRC with its 9,165 km common borders is surrounded by 9 neighbouring countries (The Central African Republic, Sudan, Angola, Zambia, Republic of Congo, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and Tanzania). Long

before its official discovery by Henry Morton Stanley, Congo fascinated many myths, fantasies and dreams of exploration from the old European continent. Crossed from north to south and from east to west by the majestic Congo River, the second largest river in Africa after the Nile in Egypt and the equatorial forest, the second largest carbon reserve in the world after the Amazon, Congo is considered one of the paradises on earth. Due to

its vegetation blessed by invaluable natural greenery and its favourable climate, two seasons (dry and rainy) make life in the DRC admirable. Near the equator, in the province of North Kivu, there is the third highest peak in Africa (Mount Stanley) covered with eternal snow: the Pic Marguerite of the Ruwenzori massif, which rises to 5,119



metres (just behind Kilimanjaro and Mount Kenya). With a wealth of soil and subsoil undervalued at hundreds of billions of US dollars, the DRC may want to be demanding in terms of the nature of the investments it faces. The DRC is also a geological scandal, with incomparable mineral contents among the most precious in the world. Diamonds in the Kasai and Bandundu provinces, 6% of Africa's oil reserves, including the 5,992 km² coastal basin in the Central Kongo, gold in the

Northeast, the capital of copper, cobalt and uranium (the provinces of the former Katanga dismembered into Tanganyika, Lualaba, Haut-Katanga and Haut-Lomami) and coltan in the East make the DRC a better place to visit and explore. The DRC also has 7 national parks and 57 reserves with the presence of 4 endemic species including mountain gorillas, okapis, bonobos and Congolese peacocks. Another impressive feature: a hydroelectric potential of 100,000 megawatts representing 23% of the world's potential and 37% of Africa's potential; 80 million hectares of irrigable land, of which only nearly 10% is currently being exploited; the DRC's hydraulic network, which covers approximately 77,810 km², consists of a number of lakes and rivers, including the famous Great Lakes (Victoria, Tanganyika, Kivu, etc.) straddling neighbouring countries in the East, and which also have records at the African and world level. In a few lines, enter further into the intimacy of the Great Congo through some of its particularities.

Robot-rolling Circulating in Congo and particularly in Kinshasa is not without curiosity and astonishment. The main attraction at intersections is undoubtedly the presence of these automatons committed to the regulation of road traffic. There are traffic lights, traffic controllers and robots to ensure the flow of traffic. A world first invented by a Congolese engineer, a graduate of the Institut Supérieur des Techniques Appliquées (ISTA) in Kinshasa. A coveted invention adopted by other African countries, which



express pride in using innovative technology derived from African intelligence.

The country of rarities

In 1925, the first animal park on the African continent was inaugurated in



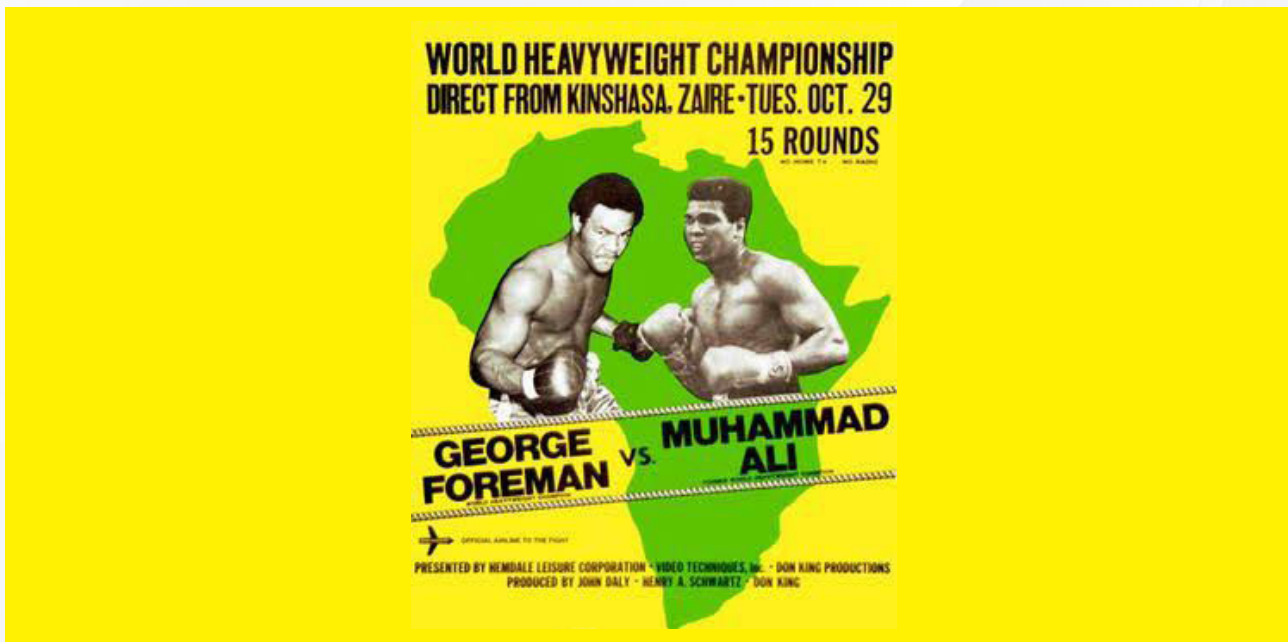
Congo, in its eastern part, supplanting neighbouring Rwanda and Uganda. It is the Virunga, once known as Albert Park. A huge animal park, a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1976, renowned for its exceptional biodiversity, rare species such as the Mountain Gorillas and the Okapi are admired. There is also Garamba Park in the provinces of Bas and Haut-Uélé, a few miles from the border with southern Sudan. UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1980, it is the domain of white rhinos, giraffes and buffaloes.

A passion for Sports in the field of sports and particularly football, the DRC is a page of history. First black African country to take part in the World Cup. In 1974, the Leopards of Zaire (DRC's former name), led by Yugoslav coach Vidinic, won the African Cup of Nations for the second time and qualified for the World Cup in Germany the same year. In the same group as Scotland, Yugoslavia and Brazil, the Congolese left the competition in the first round with 0-9 inflicted by the Yugoslavs. Inexperience, unprofessional, sports critics said, without this undermining the Leopards' exploit of qualifying for this great world



celebration. Decades later, Congolese football remains among the best ranked in Africa, thanks in particular to its mythical club «le Almighty Mazembe», the first African team to play in the final of the Club World Cup. A fine competition against Samuel Eto'o's Inter Milan. Some names attached to the DRC: MUTOMBO DIKEMBE (former glory of the NBA),





SHABANI NONDA (top scorer in the league1 in 2004 with Monaco), ROMELU LUKAKU (bronze medal in the world Russia 2018 with Belgium), Claude MAKELELE, Junior ILUNGA MAKABU (boxing champion category - WBC), etc.

The African Capital of Music

Recent generations still talk about the music of Papa WEMBA, KOFFI OLOMIDE, the Wenge or the younger ones, Fally and Ferré. However, the greatest Congolese musician remains undoubtedly Pascal TABU LEY nicknamed Rochereau, a merit attributed to him by his discography and his prowess on stage. There is doubt about the accuracy of the number of titles signed by him, but specialists speak of a discotheque ranging from 500 to 1,000 songs or more. A record far from being equalled to date, five years after his death. The youngsters know Rochereau through his son, another great international artist, Youssoupha, the French naturalized rapper and lyricist. It is impossible to speak about TABU LEY without mentioning the Olympia in Paris. At the end of 1970, Bruno COQUATRIX, owner of the Olympia, wanted to reopen the doors of this mythical French venue, which he had closed a few months earlier for work. In his fervour, Bruno COQUATRIX made the trip from Kinshasa to sign a contract with Rochereau. Thus, on De-

cember 12, 1970, TABU LEY and his foals, including the happy SESKAIN MOLENGA (the man who imposed drums in Congolese and African music), took to the stage at the Olympia to perform 34 shows in 16 days, two of them as stars and the others as opening acts for Julien CLERC and Catherine VALENTA. This tour of Rochereau was called "Congo-Kinshasa National Band" (Fanfare nationale du Congo-Kinshasa).

The above-mentioned elements certainly reflect the potential and wealth of the Democratic Republic of Congo, but they cannot overshadow the most beautiful asset

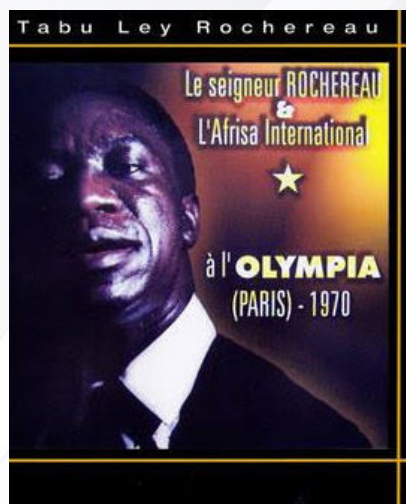
of this country, which is its people. From the four corners of the country, it is a complete packaging that brings a smile, welcome, inventiveness and



hard work to the Congolese people. It is impossible to visit Congo and not fall under the spell of the way of life of its people.

Like a phoenix rising from its ashes, the DRC has survived many tragedies that would have wiped many countries off the map. Today, it is regenerated, alive and ready to contribute to the sustainable development of the whole of Africa and the Great Lakes Sub-region, in particular through the different potentialities and opportunities it presents for investment

Martin ZIAKWAU



DRC- AfDB GROUP

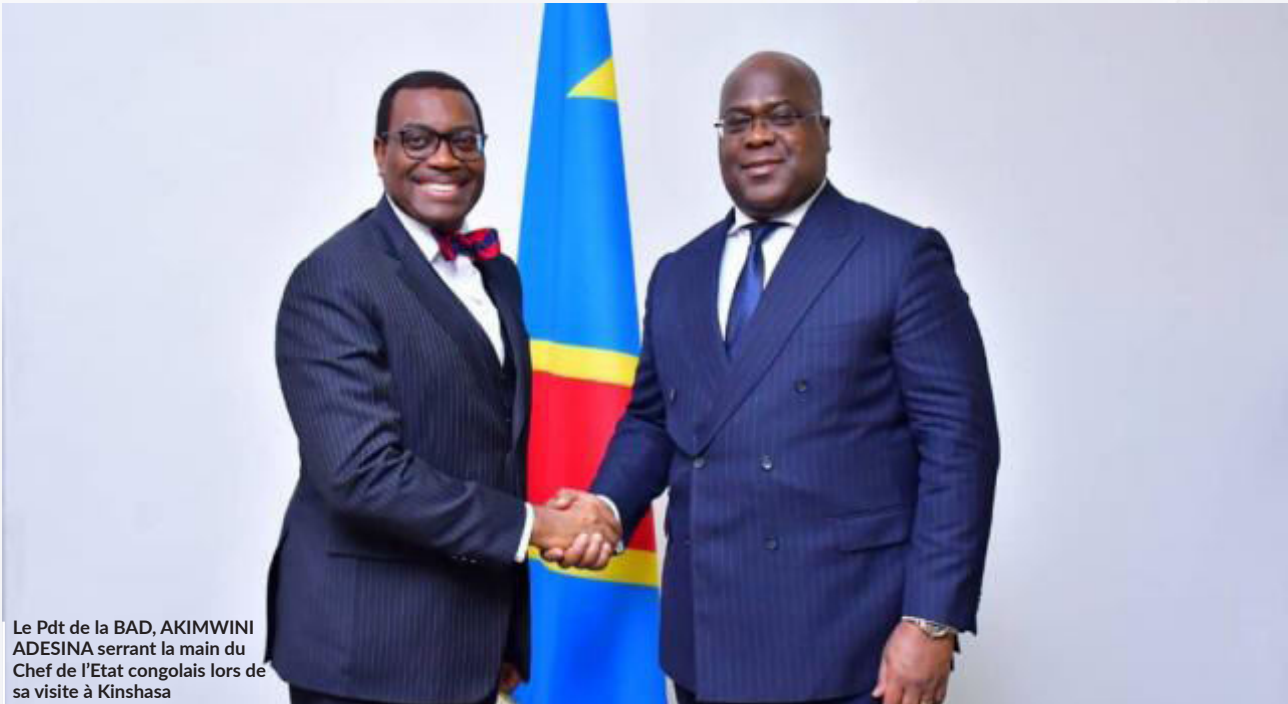
1973-2019: 46 years of a successful Partnership



Au centre le Président de la BAD, entouré des partenaires du Groupe

The development of the Democratic Republic of Congo, like that of several other African countries in general and those of the Great Lakes Region in particular, requires not only the efforts of politicians or peoples, but also the existence of credible and permanent partners. Among the DRC's development partners, the African Development Bank (AfDB) is at the top of the list. The primary objective of the latter is to reduce poverty in African countries by contributing to their sustainable economic development and social progress. To this end, the AfDB mobilizes resources to promote investment in these countries and provides them with technical assistance and advice on economic, social and institutional policies.





Le Pdt de la BAD, AKIMWINI ADESINA serrant la main du Chef de l'Etat congolais lors de sa visite à Kinshasa

Operation and Support

The AfDB Group is composed of three distinct entities: The AfDB itself generally supports the development of States (on market terms); the African Development Fund (ADF), which contributes to promoting the economic and social development of less developed countries by providing them with so-called concessional financing; and finally the Nigeria Special Fund (NTF). The latter two structures form the two arms that provide concessional loans and grants.

The AfDB's capital is 67.7 billion Units of Account (UA), equivalent to US\$ 104 billion, a coquettish envelope made up thanks to contributions from donors and member countries.

It was in 1973, nine years after the creation of the AfDB, that Zaire (formerly known as the DRC), having expressed its desire to lead continental development, joined the AfDB. And since then, the AfDB has always supported the DRC in its progress towards development. To date, the country's percentage of voting rights is 1.279% as of June 30, 2019, making the DRC a key member of this African institution. It should be noted that as at 31 December 2018, the Bank Group's total public sector portfolio in the De-

mocratic Republic of Congo included 31 operations for a cumulative amount of net commitments of 1.UA 020.665 million (MUC) or 25 national operations for a total amount of UA 895.767 million and 6 regional operations for a total amount of UA 124.90 million, including UA 44.4 million approved in 2013 in support of the development of Inga (the vast hydroelectric dam located in Kongo Central province, in the western part of the DRC, whose optimization can serve all of Africa with electricity).

The national portfolio is divided as follows: 79% in the Infrastructure sector (Transport, Energy, Water and Sanitation), 12% in the Agriculture sector, 8% in the Governance sector, 4% in the Extractive sector, 2% in the Social sector, and 1% in the Financial sector.

DRC-AFDB in 2019

In 2019, the AfDB's intervention programme in DR Congo considered the following operations:

- Rehabilitation project of National Road No. 1 Kinshasa/Nd'jili-Batshamba section for UA 50.57 million. This project was approved on June 26, 2019;

- Project to Support the Development of Agricultural Value Chains

in Six Provinces of the DRC (PA-CA-6P), which was approved on 28 May 2019 for UA 20 million;

- Project to support the alternative well-being of children and youth involved in the COBALT supply chain (PABEA-COBALT), approved on 17 April 2019 for a total of UA 60 million;

- Integrated rural economic development support project. It is scheduled for October 2019 in the Council calendar. It will be financed by the resources of the African Development Fund (ADF) or Transition Support Fund (TSF) up to UA 60 million;

- Project for access roads to the road-rail bridge between the Republic of Congo and the Democratic Republic of Congo for UA 40 million, scheduled for consideration by the Bank's Board in November 2019

YVETTE NGANDU

BIOGRAPHY

**Stakeholder / Facilitator of
the Conference**

SETH NIKHIL

Stakeholder



Currently Assistant to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and Executive Director of Unitar, Mr NIKHIL, an Indian national, has more than 35 years of service as a national and international civil servant. He holds a Master's degree in Economics from the University of Delhi, where he also taught economics at Saint Stephan's College, and has extensive experience in leading, supporting and managing complex portfolios and intergovernmental processes, including United Nations summits and conferences in the economic, social and environmental fields.

Mr NIKHIL is also Director of the Sustainable Development Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA). He also served as Head of Office of the General Secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (RIO+20) and supported the follow-up process, including work on the post-2015 development agenda. Its work was recognized at the Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States.

During his career at the United Nations, which began in 1993, Mr

NIKHIL successively held the following positions:

- Director of the Office of Support to the Economic and Social Council and Coordination (2006-2011);

- Secretary of the Economic and Social Council and of the Second Committee of the General Council at the United Nations General Assembly (2004-2006);

- Head of the Policy Coordination Department in the Support and Coordination Division of the Economic and Social Council (2001- 2003);

- Assistant to the Head of Office of the Deputy Secretary General for Economic and Social Affairs (1993- 2001).

Before joining the United Nations, Mr NIKHIL worked for a long time in the diplomatic world of his country, India, since 1980. He was Delegate of the Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations in New York (1990-1993) before travelling to Geneva, Switzerland and the Democratic Republic of Congo 🇨🇩

Claude IBALANKY EKOLOMBA

Stakeholder



He would be considered «Mr Everyone» by the general public, and for so much, the one who is both very active and very effaced is among the men of the Congolese Head of State, Felix Antoine TSHISEKEDI TSHILOMBO. One side of the President's AS Square. At the head of the National Mechanism for the Follow-up of the Addis Ababa Framework Agreement, Claude IBALANKY, as Coordinator, promises «to complete this major sub-regional project and above all to help the Head of State to restore peace».

Special Advisor to Felix Antoine TSHISEKEDI, then President of the Union for Democracy and Social Progress (UDPS), he succeeded in creating an honorary image within the UDPS party, where the majority of militants consider him as «the leader's ear»; a status that makes him today an essential figure in the fight against insecurity and the promotion of the development of the Democratic Republic of Congo, the main priority of President Felix Antoine TSHISEKEDI TSHILOMBO.

When he took office as Coordinator of the NMM, he quickly understood that this structure, at the head of which he is placed, is of extreme importance. Contrary to the image of an empty shell spread by people unaware of the Addis Ababa Agreement, the National Monitoring Mechanism has a multidimensional role as it deals with branches relating to diplomacy, security, defence and peace, but also and above all with the development of the entire Great Lakes region. Participating in the dynamics of development, this new name of Peace, such is Claude IBALANKY EKOLOMBA's credo.

A mission that is the right size at the feet of Claude IBALANKY whose university and professional background causes only admiration. Claude IBALANKY EKOLOMBA holds a Master's degree (Bac+6) in Applied Economics with a specialization in International Marketing from the University of Pretoria (South Africa) and a Bachelor's degree in Industrial Engineering with a specialization in Production and Operations Management from the University of Johannesburg also in South Africa. He has 20 years' professional experience.

Former Senior Executive with the Multinationals, he was notably:

- Africa Director at Hewlett-Packard (HP);
- Sales manager at IBM and Director for Africa at Sun Microsystems.

Claude IBALANKY EKOLOMBA has also been the recipient of numerous awards in Chicago, United States of America, Johannesburg and elsewhere. This is therefore an academic, professional and political journey that makes the Coordinator of the National Monitoring Mechanism the reason for raising the flag of the Democratic Republic of Congo's development in the Great Lakes Region 🇨🇩

MBUYAMU I. MATUNGULU

Stakeholder



Born in the Democratic Republic of Congo in 1955, MATUNGULU MBUYAMU is a Congolese economist. He obtained his degree in Economics, with an option in International and Monetary Economics in 1977.

In 1980, he received a scholarship from the American government and flew to the United States, where he obtained a degree in English and economics at the University of Colorado, another in 1981 at the State University of New York in Buffalo and another in international economics at the Fletcher School of the Tufts University near Boston.

Between 1986 and 1992, he was special advisor to the Deputy Governor of the Central Bank of Zaire, several times advisor to the Ministries of Budget, Planning, Foreign Trade and Transport. In 1992, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in Washington hired him as an economist. He deployed all his qualities as a hard worker and perfectionist until 1998 when he was appointed IMF Resident Representative in Cameroon.

During his term of office, he will provide Cameroon with external debt relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative.

In 2001, he was part of the government of Honorary President Joseph KABILA, as Minister of Economy, Finance and Budget. It is in this capacity that he is responsible for overseeing the implementation of a major reform of the Congolese economy. It has thus controlled hyperinflation, making growth possible again after decades of economic contraction.

It is during the exercise of my Mr MATUNGULU as Minister of Economy, Finance and Budget that the relationship between the DRC and the Bretton Woods Institutions, IMF and World Bank is re-established. A relationship that was seriously tarnished under Mobutu and Laurent-Désiré KABILA's regimes.

On 17 February 2003, Minister MATUNGULU resigned from his post following his government's position on economic governance issues and returned to the International Monetary Fund. From 2003 to 2014, as IMF Country Representative, Mr Matungulu was responsible for monitoring economic reform programs in several countries, including Africa and the Caribbean.

In December 2014, Mr MATUNGULU obtained an early retirement from the IMF in order to return to his home country, the DRC, where he participated in the last presidential election on December 30, 2018.

MATUNGULU ILANKIR joined the African Development Bank (AfDB) Council in August 2019.

He is currently the Executive Director for the Central African region (Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Republic of Congo and Democratic Republic of Congo) 🇸🇩

Leila ZERROUGUI

Stakeholder



The Democratic Republic of Congo has hosted for two decades the largest UN mission in the world, the United Nations Organization Mission for Stabilization in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUSCO), formerly the United Nations Organization Mission in Congo (MONUC).

Several international personalities led the mission to the DRC as Special Representative of the UN Secretary General, all renowned senior officials. Since January 2018, it is Mrs Leila ZERROUGUI who is heading the said mission as Special Representative of the Secretary General of the United Nations, Antonio GUTERRES. A wise choice in favour of a person who knows the DRC well for having been accredited here since 2008.

In a few words:

Leila ZERROUGUI is an international senior civil servant of Algerian nationality. She was born in 1956 in Souk-Ahras, Algeria. Both Magistrate and Diplomat, Mrs ZERROUGUI is a proven legal expert in human rights and administration of justice. Graduated from the National School of Administration in Algiers in 1980, she had a career in the judiciary of her country, successively as a judge of the court of first instance from 1980 to 1986, then as a judge of the court of appeal in Algiers and Blida until 1997.


After a stint in the office of the Minister of Justice from 1998, she was appointed in 2000 as a councillor to the Supreme Court and at the same time served as a consultant to the President of the Republic until 2008 and was a member of the National Commission on Judicial Reform. Leila ZERROUGUI is a former member of working

groups and committees of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights.

In 2001, she became a member of the working group on arbitrary detention within this body (remanded by the United Nations Human Rights Council in 2006), of which she was president and rapporteur from 2003 to May 2008. From 2000 to 2004, she was an expert and special rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights. It carries out several UN missions to China and Tibet in 2004 and to Guantánamo Bay in 2005.

In May 2008, she was appointed Deputy Special Representative for the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Deputy Head of the United Nations Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC) and then United Nations Organization for Stabilization in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUSCO) mission.

On 13 July 2012, she was appointed Special Representative of the UN Secretary General for Children and Armed Conflict. On 27 December 2017, she was appointed by the Secretary General of the United Nations, Antonio GUTERRES, as his Special Representative for the Democratic Republic of Congo and as Head of MONUSCO. She officially took office in January 2018.

Far from her offices in MONUSCO, Mrs ZERROUGUI collaborates in specialized magazines dealing with human rights or the Administration of Justice. She is also an associate professor at the Algerian Higher School of Magistracy and a member of the Arab Human Rights Fund 

Alexandre KAYEMBE

Stakeholder



In a new political and economic era since January 2019 with the first democratic changeover, the DRC needs, more than ever, the competent people for its management and take-off. Among these lucky elected officials, there is Alexandre KAYEMBE, Special Advisor to the President of the Republic, Felix Antoine TSHISEKE-DI TSHILOMBO, in charge of Infrastructures.

Prior to his appointment in March 2019 as Special Advisor, he was previously Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and President of the Petroafrica Group, a company based in Angola along with other Oil and Gas Consultants in 2014.

In its early days, his company specialized mainly in consulting before expanding its portfolio of activities by engaging in procurement, equipment supply, engineering services, consulting and training.

Petroafrica Group works with Total, Chevron, BP, ENI, SONANGOL, ESSO, etc. and collaborates with subsidiaries in the Republic of Congo, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Mozambique, Equatorial Guinea, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, thus planning to establish itself in Ghana.

He holds a Bachelor's degree in Accounting and Finance from the University of London and a Master's degree in Leadership and Sustainability from the University of Cumbria in the United Kingdom.

He also holds an SAP FICO Certificate and is a Business Consultant (Intelligent Business), applying all his knowledge to solutions in the oil, gas, automotive and air transport sectors.

Alexandre KAYEMBE has worked as a consultant for many years for various firms such as HP, Greenness, Air France, International Business Machines IBM business solutions, for the Total Project called UNISUP (SAP) undertaken in four countries (Angola, Congo, Nigeria, and Gabon).

He has also been an advisor to several African Ministers responsible for oil on a permanent basis, as well as in the context of knowledge sharing. His expertise, his availability, he also put them on offer for social associations, churches and NGOs. It is in this context that he has been Vice-President of As Tshikunku, a Congolese professional football club, since 2006 🇬🇦

Huang XIA

Stakeholder



Born in January 1962 in Zhu County near Hebei City in China, Mr XIA has 30 years of diplomatic experience around the world, including in Africa, having held several senior positions. He was Chinese Ambassador to Niger (2009-2012), Senegal (2012-2015) and Congo (2015-2018). Most recently, he was Ambassador Itinerant of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China.

Previously, he worked at the Chinese Embassy in Gabon, the Chinese Embassy in France, and as Deputy Mayor of the Jiamusi People's Government in Heilongjiang Province, China. Since January 2019, HUANG XIA has been Special Envoy of the UN Secretary General, Antonio GUTERRES, for the Great Lakes Region 🇰🇪

Jean-Claude TCHATCHOUANG

Stakeholder



Jean-Claude TCHATCHOUANG is a Cameroonian citizen currently Executive Director on the Executive Board of the World Bank Group representing Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, the Republic of Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, the Republic of Guinea, the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Niger, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal and the Republic of Togo.

Before taking up this position, Mr Tchatchouang served at the Bank as Deputy Executive Director (2017-2018), Senior Advisor to the Executive Director in the same constituency from 2003 to 2016 and Country Economist a few years earlier (1996-1998). In his progression, Mr TCHATCHOUANG has held several

positions, among others:

- Senior Financial Analyst, Fannie Mae, Washington, DC (2002-2003);
- Controller, The Mitchell Group, Washington, DC (1988-2000);
- Economist at the IMF in Washington, DC (1992-1995);
- Head of Division at the Central Bank of Central African States, Yaoundé, Cameroon (1982-1992).

Mr TCHATCHOUANG is a certified public accountant and holds an International Master's degree in Economics and Finance from the American University of Brandeis (1998). He also holds a Master's degree in Economics from the University of Yaoundé and is also a statistical genius that studied at the Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics in Yaoundé, Cameroon (1980) 🇨🇲

Clémence BANDUNGILA TSHIBAMBA

Stakeholder



Born on June 05, 1976 in Kananga in the current Central Kai Province, Clémence BANDUNGILA TSHIBAMBA has distinguished herself as a Senior Civil Servant among the few female executives in the hydrocarbon sector in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Holder of a Law degree from the first class of the Protestant University in Congo, this strong woman has been in contact with the oil sector since 1997 as part of her research and academic internships. She continued her studies as a Master 2 student on the public contract at the University of Lorraine-Epinal in France.

She began her career in the Hydrocarbon Administration in 1999, while over time, she rose to the position of Head of the Legal Division in charge of contracts, conventions, memoranda of understanding and agreements in the oil sector, assuming the position of Permanent Secretary of the Project Management and Public Procurement Unit, an unprecedented in her department.

Mrs BANDUNGILA Possesses a technical character of diversified

training in fields related to the Hydrocarbons sector with a professional background with several training courses including at the French Institute of Petroleum and Fair Links on petroleum geology for non-geologists, Taxation and Contracts in Exploration-Production, Oil Chain Economics, Oil Markets, Governance and Public Control of Operations in the Hydrocarbon Sector as well as the African Legal Support Facility (ALSF) initiative created by the AfDB for capacity building on the preparation of government negotiators in Africa.

With twenty years of experience in the oil sector, in 2010, she held various positions as Legal Studies Officer at the Ministry of Planning and, subsequently, as Assistant for the Climate, Administrative and Legal Affairs of the Principal Delegate of the Unit in charge of Improving the Business Climate in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Nowadays, she contributes her expertise at the highest level of the State as assistant to the Deputy Chief of Staff of the Head of State in charge of the Hydrocarbons sector 🇨🇩

José MULENDA ZANGELA NGONGO

Stakeholder



Born on July 28, 1959 at the Mennonite Mission in Mukedi, José MULENDA is an independent researcher and writer. He holds a Bachelor's degree (Bac+5) in Human and Social Sciences and another degree in Law from the University Jean Monnet de Saint-Etienne in France; he graduated from the Training School for Judicial Personnel in 1982 in Zaire (now DRC) and is a Justice Officer. He has

completed training in several areas including:

- Prevention, mediation and conflict management at the Educators' School in Saint-Etienne France;
- Decentralized cooperation and international solidarity in 2005 at RE-SACOOP in Lyon-France;
- Criminal justice at the African Institute for Crime Prevention and Studies in 1993 in Cairo, Egypt;
- American judicial system and court administration in the United States of America in 1990.

José MULENDA was Coordinator and Expert of the GET (Transport Study Group) at N'djili International Airport (2001), Coordinator of the Vice Brigade in Kinshasa (1998-2001), Head of Protocol and member of the State Protocol from 1988 to 1997. Coordinator of development projects, Mr MULENDA is president of associations and founder of the support and advocacy committee for a «Marshall Plan» for the African Great Lakes Region. As such, he is the initiator of an Economic Recovery Plan for this region, called «SULA YA AMANI» which means the face of peace.

Very active and free thinker, Mr MULENDA is the author of many articles and books: *The political struggle in the Democratic Republic of Congo*, published in 2013 by Edilivre in Paris, *Congo- Kinshasa is an Eldorado, who does he benefit?* Published in 2010 by Editions l'Harmattan in Paris

Yvette NGANDU KAPINGA

Facilitator

coordinated all aspects of conflict prevention and good offices missions of members of the Panel of the Wise, such as the post-electoral mediation conducted by Kofi Annan in 2008, the 2009 pre-electoral period in South Africa; the Arab spring that shook Tunisia and Egypt from 2011 to 2013; the facilitation and good offices mission undertaken by EDEM KODJO in the DRC from 2016 to 2018; in Senegal to support the mediation led by former Nigerian President OBASANJO to avoid electoral conflicts in Ghana in 2013, Sierra Leone in 2013 and Togo in a support and mediation mission supported by the Catholic Church.

In 2016, she went to Burkina Faso on a mediation mission led by EDEM KODJO to restore institutional order and the resumption of citizens' activities. In addition, Ms Yvette NGANDU coordinated the launch of thematic studies and reflections that led to the formulation of three major continental policies adopted at the Summit of Heads of State: «Preventing conflicts related to the 2008 elections»; «Combating impunity, promoting justice and national reconciliation in Africa in 2009»; «Eliminating sexual violence against women and children in armed conflict in 2010».

It should also be noted that from 2003 to 2008, Ms NGANDU previously worked as Senior Program Officer for the International Peace Institute (IPI) based in New York. And well before joining IPI, she worked at the National Endowment for Democracy (NED) and the Voice of America in Washington D.C.

Since 2003, she holds a Master's degree in Public Administration and International Relations from Bowling Green State in Ohio, United States of America.

His recent publications and professional articles include:

1 «The role of the Panel of the Wise

in Preventing the outbreak of violent conflicts in Africa», published in the United Nations Chronicles, Vol. LIV No. 3 2017 October 2017 ;

2. «The African Union Panel of the Wise: A Brief History». The African Centre for Constructive Conflict Resolution (ACCORD) 2015, co-author with Professor Joao Gomes Porto;

3. «Peaceful resolution of border disputes: Lessons from the Bakassi Affair and the Greentree Agreement». International Peace Academy/Institute; co-author with Mashood Issaka;

4. «Evaluation of efforts to improve conflict management in West Africa». International Institute for Peace, co-author with Dorina BEKOE and Marilyn ANIWA. Has been Editor-in-Chief of the African Union Panel of the Wise for the following publications:

5. «Strengthening relations through similar regional mechanisms», Report of the Panel of the Wise published during the high-flying retreat held from 4 to 5 June 2012 in Ouagadougou, ACCORD, Durban, 2013;

6. «Political violence and election-related conflicts: Strengthening the role of the African Union in conflict prevention, management and resolution», Report of the Panel of the Wise (International Institute for Peace, African Union, New York, 2010);

7. «Peace, justice and reconciliation in Africa: Opportunities and challenges in the fight against impunity», Report of the African Union Panel of the Wise (International Institute for Peace, African Union, 2013);

8. Security and Peace Council of the African Union and the Panel of the Wise: «Expert Report on the Elimination of Vulnerabilities of Women and Children in Armed Conflict», Addis Ababa, 2014;

9. «Political Strengthening of Governance for Peace, Security and Stability in Africa», Final Report, Addis Ababa, 2012

Ms Yvette KAPINGA NGANDU joined the Executive Committee of the National Monitoring Mechanism of the Addis Ababa Framework Agreement for Peace, Security and Cooperation in the DRC and the Great Lakes Region in April 2019, as Diplomatic Advisor. Prior to that, from 2008 to 2019, she served for 12 years as Coordinator of two simultaneous and complementary projects in the Department of Peace and Security of the African Commission.

She then joined the Secretariat of the Panel of the Wise (the highest structure for the prevention of continental conflicts) and the United Nations Mediation Project and the African Union, both established in 2008.

As Coordinator of these two projects, Ms NGANDU was in charge of the preventive diplomatic management and mediation of African Union operations, especially the Panel of the Wise. Within the African Union, she



Nous comptons apporter une innovation dans le cadre de projets communs en coopérant avec tous les pays de la région, en commençant par nos voisins. (Discours d'investiture du Président de la République Félix Antoine TSHISEKEDI TSHILOMBO en janvier 2019).

DISCOVERY

The Great Lakes Region, potentially the richest region on the African continent in terms of potential, continues to attract investors and donors. Through this document, the National Monitoring Mechanism intends to facilitate the dissemination and ownership of some projects that are important for the development of the DRC and the entire Great Lakes Region. Some of these projects are to be discovered in the following pages:

- | | | |
|----|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. | RWANDA METHANE GAS PROJECT AND THE DRC (M.N.S); | (Page 30) |
| 2. | PROJECT CHAMBERS FEDERATION IN SOUTH KIVU (M.N.S); | (Page 31) |
| 3. | HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT RUZIZI III - 145 MEGAWATTS (M.N.S); | (Page 32) |
| 4. | SULA YA AMANI» NAVIGABLE RIFT BORDER CANAL PROJECT; | (Page 33) |
| 5. | PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OF A CROSS-BORDER OIL MARKET; | (Page 34) |
| 6. | DRC INTEGRATED INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT. | (Page 35) |

CHAMBERS FEDERATION IN SOUTH KIVU, DRC, MINING COOPERATIVE PROJECT



Brief overview of the Project

The Chambers Federation mining cooperative project in South Kivu targets the mining and iron ore sectors by engaging target communities (women, youth, ex-combatants, refugees).

Cooperation structures have already been established and five offices built in each major gold-producing region in the area (Bukavu, Kaziba, Shabunda, Fizi, Misasi and Minembwe).

An American company with experience in cooperative management is present in the region and creates a fair trade market for cooperative products such as gold, diamonds, copper, coltan, and many other materials. The third phase, which requires additional investment, implements a low cost of modern extraction equipment to significantly increase cooperative production.

Advantages

In order to comply with the logic of social or societal responsibility, the American firm is involved in the life of the population.

In particular, it manages cooperatives in addition to its other activities of providing security, processing ore and exporting it to the international market. The profits generated by all these activities are shared with the cooperatives. A portion of the company's profits is also reinvested in the community through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and some diversified for-profit companies. Cooperatives exceed 200,000 miners, so the scalability and impact is considerable.

Investment opportunities

Mining, processing, aggregation, enrichment and export constitute the

types of project development of a cooperative mining project.

Duration of the Project

3 to 6 months for the implementation of the 3rd phase. Project Cost is US\$5 million that cannot be exceeded, over two years.

Financing

To be determined.

Funding gap

700,000 US dollars for phase 3, remaining phase 4 and beyond. However, this will not exceed the US\$5 million required for this project.

For more information: Address: 17, Avenue de la Justice Kinshasa / Gombe (DRC). Telephone contact: (+243) 89 63 53 840.

E-mail: mission-cdo@mns-suivi.com

Exploitation of Lake Kivu Methane Gas

The Democratic Republic of Congo, blessed by its natural resources and biodiversity, is also blessed by its rivers. The Congo River is the second on the continent after the Nile, but also its lakes, including Kivu. Thus, a good exploitation of Lake Kivu, whose properties and other natural benefits are shared with the countries of the Great Lakes sub-region, is therefore one of the potential drivers of development in the entire sub-region.



To date, of the 4 gas concessions on Lake Kivu, only GOMA is awarded to Engineering Procurement & Project Management (EPPM), a Tunisian company that is in the final stages of the project's study phase.

MAKELELE, LWANDJOFU and IDJWI are awaiting the launch of the call for tenders for the exploitation of methane gas. The judicious use of these gases would not only be a factor in wealth creation and therefore development, but also a means of considerably reducing the toxicity of Lake Kivu's waters and preventing an accumulation of gases that could cause natural disasters such as those observed elsewhere on the continent.

bility of DRC legislation to encourage national and international economic operators wishing to cooperate with the D.R. Congo in the exploitation of methane gas from Lake Kivu are all factors that could encourage them to do so.

The DRC is relying on this project to develop its transport and communication infrastructure and promote the employment of its many young people.

This project is divided into the following 4 stages:

- 1) The installation of an offshore gas platform for gas extraction and processing;
- 2) Construction of the gas pipeline to transport the treated gas;
- 3) Installation of the onshore thermal power plant for electricity production;
- 4) The installation of the electric power transmission line

Overview of the situation

Lake Kivu covers an area of 2,430 km² of which 55% belongs to the D.R. Congo. It is a unique lake in the world because of its technical and physical specificities and its renewable exploitable gas reserves estimated at 66 billion Nm³ of methane representing a potential energy capacity of nearly 750 MW exploitable for a minimum period of 50 years.



Expectations and benefits

The Lake Kivu project will undoubtedly benefit not only the D.R. Congo, but the entire Great Lakes sub-region.

The size of the reserves highlighted to date, the existence of a huge national and regional market and the flexi-

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NAVIGABLE RIFT BORDER CANAL (CEFRAN) PROJECT «SULA YA AMANI (FACE OF PEACE)»

The African Great Lakes Region is supposed to be the hub of the African and global sub-regional economy. The Democratic Republic of Congo, which alone has four of its Great Lakes on its south-eastern border, is therefore the driving force behind the networking of this economy, considering its agricultural, energy, hydrographic, floristic, wildlife, semi-normal and tourist potential...

On the strength of the vision of the Congolese Head of State, Mr Felix-Antoine TSHISEKEDI TSHILOMBO, making regional integration his main focus to guarantee peace and development in the east of the Democratic Republic of Congo and throughout the sub-region, Mr José MULENDA ZANGELA NGONGO, President and Rector of the Support and Advocacy Committee for the African Great Lakes Region, initiator of the SULA YA AMANI project in Swahili, which means the "Face of Peace", joins the Congolese Head of State in this ideal.

Mr José MULENDA ZANGELA has been advocating for a few years now, through the SULA YA AMANI project, the creation of the African Navigable Rift Cross-border Canal, CFRAN, which will effectively change the «regional face» by bringing a smile and peace to its people.

To achieve this, it is necessary to connect the various lakes: Victoria, Albert, Edouard, Kivu, Tanganyika and Malawi to the Indian Ocean, as is done in the Great Lakes region of Canada, the St. Lawrence River Canal, and in Europe, the Rhine-Main-Danube Canal. The latter canal connects Europe from west to east, thus connecting the North Sea to the Black Sea. Designed to open a 2000 km navigable corridor by linking the lakes mentioned above, and to open up Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Zambia and Malawi, while



connecting Kenya, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Tanzania and Mozambique to the Indian Ocean, the canal is designed as a tool to consolidate peace, create development and enable the economic emergence of the region and Africa.

With a maximum width of one kilometre on either side of national borders, the committee plans to build a wide-gauge canal. It will be able to accommodate boats of various sizes, ranging from private yachts to large commercial vessels.

At this point, the canal meets the wish of the President of the Democratic Republic of Congo, His Excellency Felix-Antoine TSHISEKEDI TSHILOMBO, expressed in his statement of 17 August 2019 at the 39th SADC Summit in Dar Es Salaam: "My wish is to see very quickly all the populations of our sub-region move freely from the Indian Ocean to the Atlantic Ocean, from Dar Es Salaam to Lobito, from Mombassa to Banana, from Aru to Durban."

It is worth recalling, rightly so, that our country is the centre of connection between the Mediterranean, the Indian Ocean and the Atlantic Ocean.

The African Navigable Rift Canal is an infrastructure project, an economic recovery plan, welcomed in Europe.

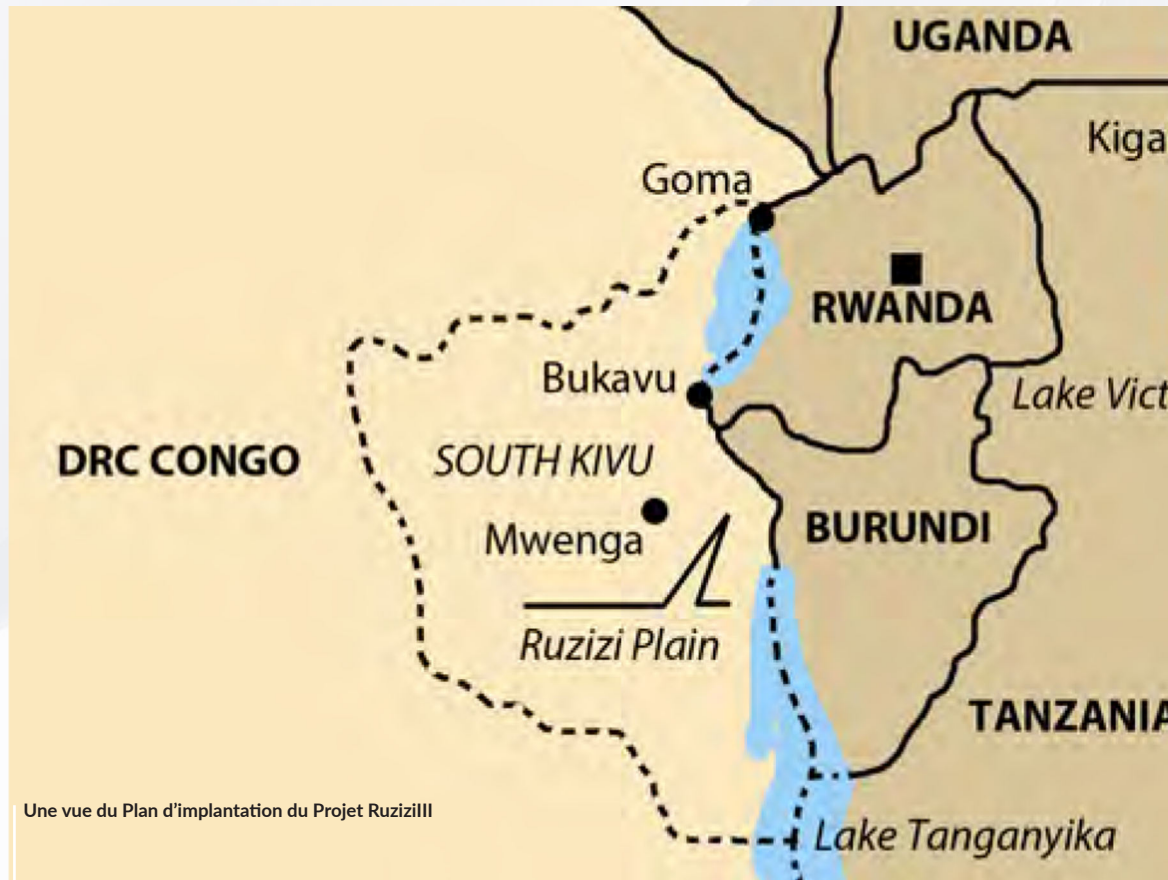
It is one of 81 projects worldwide that can achieve sustainable development and transcontinental balance.

It has three main objectives, dear to Mr Claude IBALANKY EKOLOMBA, the High Representative of the Head of State to the Technical Support Committee of the Regional Monitoring Mechanism of the Addis Ababa Framework Agreement, which spares no effort for the benefit of Peace, Security and Development on our country's border, namely:

- Promoting regional economic integration;
- Restoring the essential prerequisite of peace and security;
- Promote efficient economic policies. Ultimately, the African Navigable Rift Canal would secure the border, create more than 2,000,000 jobs and produce nearly US\$25 billion per year and promote the peaceful coexistence of States

Mrs Naya MANKUNI Permanent Secretary CSP-RE- GLA/ RDC E-mail: cspre gla@yahoo.com Tel. 0817980357

RUZIZI III HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT



Brief overview of the Project

The Ruzizi III 145 MW project aims to provide electricity in equal proportions to Rwanda, Burundi and the two provinces of Kivu (North and South) in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). It is located on the border between Rwanda and the DRC and in the international trans-boundary basin Kivu-Ruzizi.

Expectations and Impacts

The project is expected to provide cheap electricity to the three countries of the East African Community and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa. The Ruzizi III hydroelectric power plant has a capacity of 145 Megawatts and will be built on the border between Rwanda and

the DRC. It is of the «diversion» type, which will make it possible to control the water level in the river basin. The Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (CEPGL) will be involved in the implementation of this renewable energy project. Some important information

- Investment opportunity:** The construction of the Ruzizi III hydroelectric power plant will create numerous employment opportunities in the fields of design, engineering and concession, which will be independent of energy production.
- Project Phase:** The project is ready to go, as the entire feasibility study has been completed. A view of the Ruzizi III Project Implementation Plan.
- Type of Project:** Energy, PPP.
- Duration of the Project:** Approximately 36 months to be completed.

- Project cost:** USD 210 million.
- Financing Available:** World Bank guarantee for USD 210 million pending.
- Funding gap:** to be determined. Plan.
- Type of Project:** Energy, PPP.
- Duration of the Project:** Approximately 36 months to be completed.
- Project cost:** USD 210 million.
- Financing Available:** World Bank guarantee for USD 210 million pending.
- Funding gap:** to be determined.

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Expansion of the oil market in the Great Lakes sub-region

Geological scandal, some believe that this statement about the Democratic Republic of Congo is an exaggeration.

And yet, in-depth and up-to-date scientific studies on Congolese soil all fall back on the first statement. Not often mentioned when the many Congolese riches are mentioned, oil is nevertheless one of the reasons for a detour to Central Africa. A real source of development for the entire continent and particularly for the Great Lakes sub-region. Hence the importance of this vast project on the «expansion of the oil market in the Great Lakes sub-region».



This project consists in the development of oil activities from the extraction of crude oil to the supply of petroleum products to the countries of the sub-region. It covers several sub-projects, including the oil assessment of certain sedimentary basins in the D.R. Congo to determine oil and gas reserves for the allocation of oil blocks.

To date, oil potential is estimated at about 4.5 billion barrels of oil.

In addition, in the East African Rift Basin, the potential of the Great Lakes countries for crude oil seems to be fruitful, particularly with the recent announcement of the discovery of oil reserves in Uganda estimated at 6.5 billion barrels.

Taking into account all the potentialities of the sub-region and considering

the strategic position of the D.R. Congo, the latter can raise the oil market of this sub-region, in particular by building a modern refinery as a major regional integration tool not only to minimize the cost of transporting crude oil and petroleum products, but also to solve the supply problem while developing profitable economic activities through the implementation of projects such as the acquisition and establishment of various oil infrastructures.

This project makes it possible to intensify trade exchanges between the countries of the sub-region and to facilitate the implementation of the sub-regional policy on standards and specifications for petroleum products with a view to protecting the environment.

The DRC hopes that, instead of being a factor of conflict, its oil and gas resources will be used, like European coalfields, as a factor of integration and regional cooperation in the context of a win-win partnership.

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THE INTEGRATED INFRASTRUCTURES OF THE DRC Project Sponsor:

Alexandre KAYEMBE DE BAMPENDE



Image des premiers travaux de construction d'infrastructures

The Democratic Republic of Congo, this blessed gift of God, is a country with continental surfaces (Surface area: 2,345,410 km²), and with overflowing geological and natural potentialities:

- +100,000 megawatts of hydroelectric potential;
 - 23% of the world's potential;
 - 37% of Africa's potential;
 - 52% of African reserves.
 - 80 million hectares of arable land and 4 million hectares of irrigable land, of which only 10% are exploited:
 - Potential to have + 40 million heads of cattle;
 - Potential to produce +700,000 tonnes of fish per year;
 - 1.5 billion barrels of oil.
- Thinking about its development undoubtedly means providing it with in-

tegrated infrastructures that meet the present and future needs of the nation and the Great Lakes region. Sharing its 9,165 km wide borders with 9 other countries, the DRC can therefore easily contribute to the emergence of the latter and, in the process, to that of the entire Continent. As the President of the Democratic Republic of Congo, His Excellency Felix Antoine TSHISEKEDI TSHILOMBO, constantly mentions: «... infrastructure, the basis of our development, is necessary to guarantee the recovery of our economy, particularly road infrastructure, ports, airports, access to water and electricity, new technologies in all their forms». To achieve this, it is therefore necessary to:

- Implement a national infrastructure strategy;
- Provide the nation with a

coherent and efficient infrastructure policy;

- Strengthen the regulatory framework for infrastructure;
- Implement multisectoral infrastructure management tools

The agricultural and industrial potential, the population of the territories served, the articulation with other infrastructures constitute a strong asset in the overall development project of the DRC.

However, transforming the efforts of the Congolese agro-pastoral sector into a lived reality remains a challenge for the fighter due to the lack of favourable communication channels. Thus, the Infrastructure Project presented provides for:

- Pave 10,213km of roads, for



Illustration d'un chantier routier à Kinshasa-

a total investment cost of US\$6.3 billion (short term);

- Coating 10,040km for a total cost of US\$5.8 billion (medium term);

- The rest of the RIG network 37,876 km;

- Kananga-Kalamba Mbuji-Lim Border Angola section asphaltting: \$93 million - 220km;

- Rehabilitation and Paving asphalt of the Dilolo - Mutshatsha - Kolwezi section of the RN39: \$185 million - 429 km;

With regard to rail networks:

- Modernize 5,033Km for a total investment cost of US\$17.62 billion;

- 9,756 Km to be built for a total investment cost of US\$ 44.8 billion;

- - Tenke - Kolwezi - Dilolo (possible interconnection with Angola to Lobito/Luanda): 522 km - \$1.8 billion;

- - Bumba - Buta - Isiro - Mungbere - Arua (possible inter-connection to Arua in Uganda and Southern Sudan): 1,217 km - \$4.9 billion.

Crossed by rivers, the DRC is called upon to think development thanks to its waterways. To date, the DRC has 36,000 km of waterways, of which

16,000 km are traditionally navigable. Making all Congolese waterways navigable is a project estimated at US\$7 billion to be used to:

- Modernization and rehabilitation of waterways;

- Construction of locks to ensure the continuity of traffic between the Atlantic Ocean and the Congo River: Kinshasa-Matadi axis at a cost of \$3 billion;
- Construction of locks to ensure the continuity of domestic traffic beyond Kisangani: Kisangani - Ubundu axis: \$450 million.

Airports

US\$ 3 to 5 billion for modernization, rehabilitation and construction in line with international standards:

- 33 aerodromes;

- 4 international airports;

- 16 national airports. Energy;

- Rehabilitation of hydroelectric power plants:

- Production of + 100,000 MW;

- Rehabilitation of low and high voltage lines;

- Expansion of the distribution network in the DRC;

- Connect this Congolese network to international networks to sell our energy to Europe.

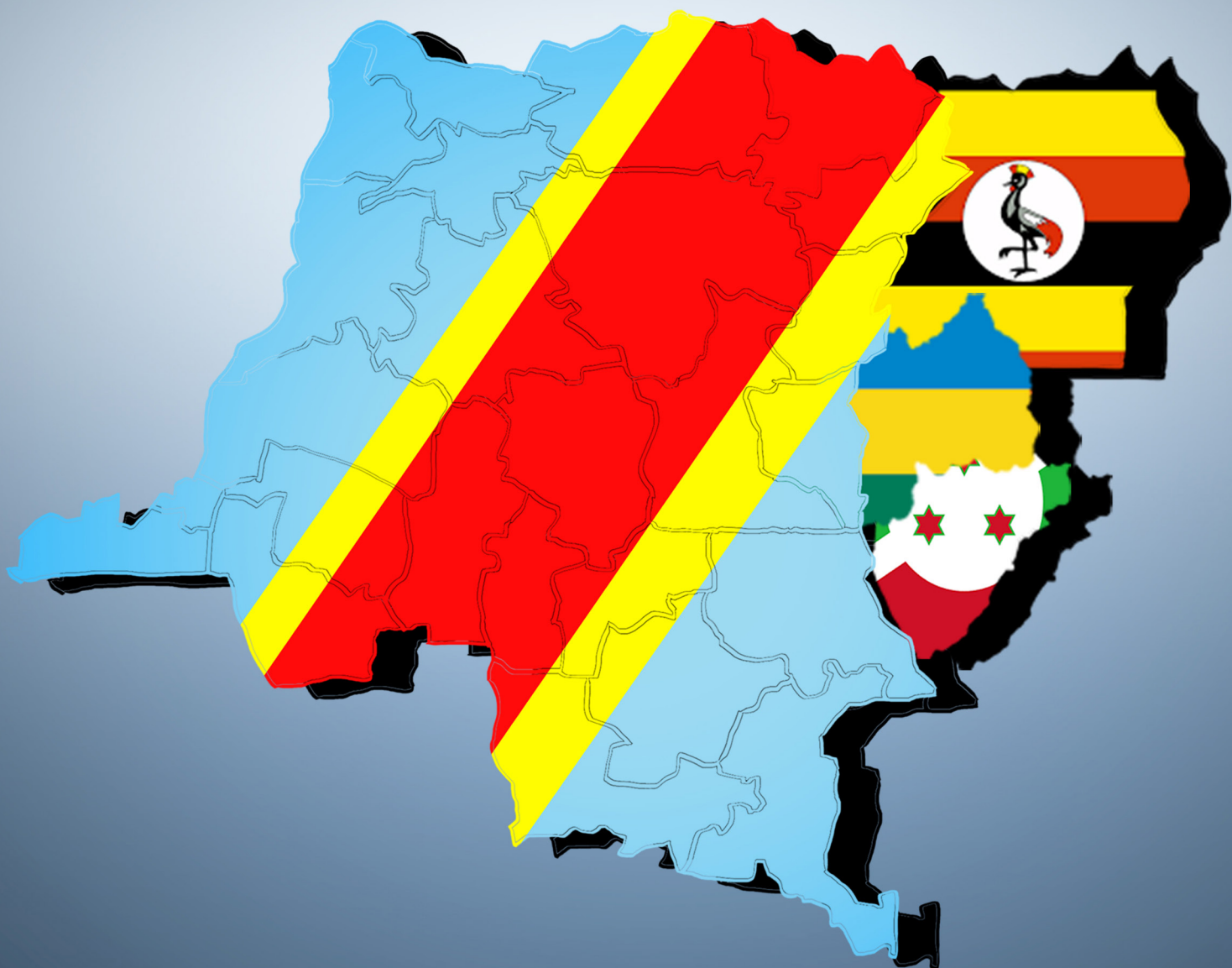
Transportation

The transport sector in the DRC is a real Chinese puzzle and attracts the attention of more than one observer. A big thorn that could be removed with funding of up to US\$2 billion, including building 131.7km of urban lines. Need for US\$200 million to build a 133 km linear for the implementation of an intelligent «High Level Bus Service» (HLD) dedicated transport network. US\$1.3 billion to build 203 km of highways and hyper-structural roads.

Alexandre KAYEMBE DE BAMPENDE
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(DRC's National Anthem)



Rise up, Congolese,

United by fate, united in the effort for independence.

Let us raise our foreheads, long bent
And for good, let us take the most beautiful momentum in peace.

O ardent people, by hard work
We will build a more beautiful country than before in peace.

Citizens, sing the sacred anthem of your solidarity with pride,
Salute the golden emblem of your sovereignty Congo

Blessed gift: Congo!
Of the elders: Congo!
O country: Congo!
Beloved one: Congo!

We will populate your soil and ensure your greatness.
June 30, O sweet sun June 30, June 30
Sacred day, be the witness
Sacred day of the immortal
Oath of freedom that we bequeath to our posterity forever!

«Rise up, Congolese»: the national anthem of the DRC. Written by the Reverend Father Simon-Pierre Boka, composed by Joseph Lutumba and adopted the year of the country's independence in 1960.



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