

**Towards Sustainable Peace in the DRC:
Local and Regional Strategies in Response to the Security Crisis
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Context

This Webinar must be consistent with three events of diplomatic significance to end the war and stop the serious violations by armed groups in the DRC.

(1) the “49th session of the Francophone Parliamentary Assembly from July 5 to 10, 2024 in Canada, including “a resolution signed by 34 member countries condemning Rwanda”.

Indeed, during the 49th session of the Francophone Parliamentary Assembly, a major turning point occurred with the adoption of a resolution condemning the presence of the Rwandan army on Congolese soil. More than 34 member countries of this organization have united their voices to demand the immediate withdrawal of Rwandan troops from eastern DR Congo.

I repeat in full the Declaration, in a video, of Ms. Louise Mushikiwabo: *“As SG of the Francophonie, I wish for peace. I wish that Congolese brothers and sisters, since I am their neighbor, can live in peace, and that for this, the decisions that are taken through the various mediations must be able to be applied by everyone.”*

(2) The final report of the United Nations Group of Experts on the DRC

The conclusion of the final report of the UN Group of Experts highlights the seriousness of human rights violations and abuses and violations of international humanitarian law committed in Eastern DRC, as well as the continued deterioration of the situation safe.

(3) A two-week humanitarian truce announced by Washington for the eastern DRC from July 5, 2024 at midnight. According to the American press release, this measure commits **“the parties to the conflict”** (DRC Armed Forces on one side and the M23 rebels supported by Rwanda on the other) “to silence their weapons, to enable the voluntary return of displaced persons, and to provide humanitarian personnel with unhindered access to vulnerable populations. “The truce covers the zones of hostilities which most affect the civilian populations”,

The governments of the DRC and Rwanda have expressed their support for this two-week humanitarian truce aimed at alleviating the suffering of vulnerable populations and **creating conditions for a broader de-escalation of tensions in eastern DRC.**

Local and national security strategies for sustainable peace in the DRC (EurAc & PCI joint team to lead this advocacy)

Boost and support Congolese leadership by stimulating close collaboration with the Religious Confessions of DRC (Christians and Muslims) and especially Cardinal Fridolin Ambongo to awaken and strengthen, among Congolese leaders, national consciousness and accountability to the nation (Never betray the Congo, ban impunity, illicit enrichment and nepotism).

Regional security strategies to stem the crisis in the DRC

1) Request the extension of the 2-week truce announced by Washington for the effectiveness of a broader de-escalation of tensions in Eastern DRC. (From today)

2) In connection with the “49th session of the Francophone Parliamentary Assembly in Canada”, propose measures to implement the decisions taken to restore lasting peace in the EAST of the DRC through the immediate withdrawal of Rwandan troops and with their weaponry.

3) Create a commission responsible for speaking with the Congolese and Rwandan authorities, the General Secretariat of the OIF, the AU, the EU and the UN Security Council on the peacekeeping forces to monitor the withdrawal of Rwandan troops from the DRC.

4) Consider the management of M23 in accordance with the Nairobi and Luanda agreements to promote lasting peace in the DRC

5) Identify the perpetrators of all crimes and bring them before international justice

6) Repatriation of Rwandan refugees (civilians by HCR and FDLR by MONUSCO or SADC)

7) Repatriation of Congolese refugees (civilians by HCR and M23 by MONUSCO or SADC)

8) Demand an International Tribunal on the crimes and genocide committed in the DRC from 1996 to 2024 documented in the mapping report and the white papers in our possession.

9) Lasting peace in the DRC presupposes lasting peace in neighboring Rwanda, hence recommend an inter-Rwandan dialogue. The 1994 genocide was committed in Rwanda and not in the DRC.

10) Propose legal action against the multinational APPLE and others for purchasing blood minerals in Rwanda.

This is my contribution to the EurAc&PCI Webinar dedicated to the Democratic Republic of Congo, my country.

In the current context of security turbulence in the DRC, it is difficult to assess the results and impact of press releases. There is no proof that interested decision-makers analyze them carefully: My proposal to EurAc-PCI would be to create commissions to meet interested decision-makers, whether at the UN, EU, AU, in Rwanda, in the DRC etc. These physical contacts or advocacy lobbying have the chance to achieve good results with a certain impact.

Thank you

Done in Goma, July 16, 2024

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Points of intervention

1- How effective are non-violent movements and strategies in the DRC? What successes and limitations have these movements encountered?

Their effectiveness is the capacity for persuasion and voluntary adherence to commitments made as well as the preservation of moral values and a climate of peace between people.

2- Success of nonviolent movements and strategies = *Understanding, concord and harmony between members of the community and neighboring countries.*

3- Limitations of non-violent movements and strategies: no power of coercion and no sanctions.

4- Role of local and national initiatives in promoting non-violent approaches?

Their role is to participate in the process of restoring lasting peace in the community.