

Forum for Congolese Refugee Students : « FCRS-Amis de la Paix »

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To: His Excellency, Mr. General Secretary of the United Nations, New- York/ USA

From: Forum for Congolese Refugee Students (FCRS-Amis de la Paix)

Re: CONCERNS OF CONGOLESE REFUGEES ABOUT OUR REPATRIATION ISSUES

Date: Congolese Refugee Camp, 3rd October 2012

Copy of information to:

- His Excellency the President of UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ;
- His Excellency the Prime Minister of BELGIUM;
- His Excellency the President of African Union;
- His Excellency Mr President of UGANDA(Chairman of Great Lakes Region);
- His Excellency Mr. President of DRC;
- His Excellency Mr President of RWANDA;
- His Excellency Mr President of TANZANIA;
- His Excellency the President of Burundi;
- Honorable the president of National Parliament of DR Congo;

- His Excellency the President of European Union;
 - Her Excellency Mrs the President of AFRICAN UNION Commission;
 - His Excellency The General Secretary of East-African community;
 - His Excellency the Chairman of SADEC;
 - His Excellency UN Special Envoy in DR Congo;
 - His Excellency UN Special Envoy co-facilitator Mr OLUSEGUN OBASANJO;
 - His Excellency AU Special Envoy co-facilitator Mr BENJAMIN WILLIAM MKAPA;
 - His Excellency the President of M23;
 - The Representative of Human Right watch;
-

Your Excellency UN Secretary General,

We, Congolese refugees living in Rwanda refugee camps since 1996, hereby wish to express our deep suffering alarm on this issue highlight despite the signature of 2009 Tripartite Agreement between the Republic of Rwanda, UGANDA, BURUNDI and our country, the Democratic Republic of Congo and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR).

Indeed, Mr. General Secretary, we have already spent 16 years in total in a state of refuge and three years since the signature of the above mentioned agreement, but no seeming prospect is defined to attempt our repatriation, the due time of the mentioned agreement application has gone over and remains unimplemented because of DRC Government bad will and exclusion of one component of Congolese of Rwandan expression. Our fellow compatriot refugees in Tanzania dated 1998, repatriated after 5 years in exile. While for us in the meanwhile, our lives in refugee camps become more and more agonizing to the extent that most of us have lost hope and intend to think and propose other ways for our repatriation to the homeland, the DRC.

Your Excellency UN General Secretary,

Neither the DRC nor the UNHCR does not seem concerned about our repatriation problem, the former National Congress for People's Defense, CNDP, today in coalition with disappointed armed groups under the March 23rd Movement, is the only political group that advocates with difficult for our matter by referring to the agreement signed **on March 23rd 2009 in its Article 6**. However the Government of the Republic of Congo strives to redirect the attention of the international community on the real basis of the crisis created for this opportunity to let us remain permanently in a state of refuge. However, the real cause of the crisis remains the refugee repatriation, securing our region of origin and national reconciliation,

Your Excellency UN General Secretary,

At such a high level of the crisis, the military option imposed by the DRC military as a response to the demands of our repatriation pushes away our hope of return back onto our country. That is why we plead for the support of the United Nations to put an end to this critical issue by creating conditions for dialogue between the two warring parties to definitely settle the issue of our return.

Your Excellency General Secretary, could you accept our above ground considerable requests.

Find attached, Your Excellency UN General Secretary, a detailed document on our situation as refugees in different refugee camps.

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CONCERNS OF CONGOLESE REFUGEES ABOUT OUR REPATRIATION ISSUES

1. HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF OUR PROBLEM

What is the Forum for Congolese Refugee Students (FCRS –Amis de la paix)?

Due to the woes increasing day to day based on youth, the children and all refugees in our daily life ;in 2009 as the Congolese refugee student youth who study in secondary schools, colleges and Universities see the law of Rwandan Government allows people to work together as: club, forum and cooperative. The Forum for Congolese Refugee Students (FCRS-Amis de la Paix) was started in 2009 with three main purposes:

- To gather all young Congolese refugee students in order to discuss ways to overcome our daily challenges in camps;
- To promote education, self-empowerment, and encourage the young refugee students to work hard and assist each other as far as their education is concerned;
- To promote human rights in general and specifically refugee rights; reflect on our country and do advocacy for Congolese refugee;

Your Excellency, It is in this regard that we judge well to address you the above letter and give you the following details on our problem as refugees.

Your Excellency, actually the problem of Congolese of Rwandan expression started after the Berlin conference in 1885. Since this period until 1960 at the eve of the so-called independence of DRC, our parents were considered as Congolese, they were even represented in the government for instance RWAKABUBA Shinga Cypiren was a Minister, a Senator etc, BISUKIRO was the Spokesman of the Parliament ,RWIYEREKA Jean Nepomuscene was a Minister of Finance in the Former Province of Kivu, ,RWIYEREKA Emmanuel, GATARIKI etc were the deputies in the Parliament etc

Since 1963, Congolese of Rwandan expression have begun to face problems when Moise Tschombe who was the Prime Minister ordered the killing of Congolese of Rwandan expression especially Tutsis in Katanga, North Kivu especially in Minova and Kiroshi and Goma. These killings were followed by the denial of their rights, tortures and massacres in the war of MULELE (1963-1964) and kanyarwanda war and those who were in Government have been chased away, saying that they are not Congolese.

In 1994 when RPF took power, EX-FAR and Interahamwe having committed genocide in RWANDA, fled to DRC and started killing the Tutsis.

Examples of killings and massacres are highlighted below in the following places:

- ✓ 24.05.1996: MIRANGI in DRC
- ✓ 21.09.1996: NGUNGU in DRC
- ✓ 25-29/06/2004 : BUKAVU in DRC
- ✓ 12/05/1996: MOKOTO in DRC
- ✓ 22/08/1997 : MUDENDE Congolese Refugee Camp (1) more than **150 people perished**
- ✓ 11/12/1997: MUDENDE Congolese Refugee Camp (2) more than **1700 people were killed;**
- ✓ 18/12/1998 : NKAMIRA Congolese Refugee Camp;
- ✓ Killing of more than one hundred and forty (**140 officers**) Tutsi officers in Kamina military training wing in 1998
- ✓ 13-14/08/2004 : GATUMBA Congolese Refugee Camp of Banyamulenge (killed by FNL PALIPEHUTU in conjunction with the government of DRC) in BURUNDI
- ✓ 27/05/2004 : KAREHE AND BUSHAKU in DRC;

Since 1996, there have been many treaties to solve the problem of Eastern Province but none of them has been considered by the Governments of Kinshasa and that is why we find many rebellions in this province claiming their rights but instead of solving the problem of the province, Kabila says that Tutsis are troubling his country in order to divide the people of NORTH KIVU. But here, everyone should ask him/herself if all military troops are led by Tutsis (RAIA MUTOMBOKI, MUDUNDU 40, PARECO, MAI MAI YAKUTUMBA, etc) that is not true, all KABILA and his regime's failures fall in irresponsibility towards their people (basic needs) and turn to blaming other countries to be behind that.

Mr. Secretary General of UN,

In all wars experienced by the Congo, there have been negotiations and global inclusive agreements under guidance of the international community but what is surprising is that the UN role in seeking the solution to these conflicts is only limited to mediation and signature, but it is not involved in the process of implementation of these agreements. What we noticed is that the mission of peacekeeping in Congo MONUSCO does not accomplish its mission to find the everlasting solution to the political and security crisis which seems eternal.

Throughout our request, as Young Congolese Refugees we would like to express our deep aspiration of the political and security situation in Eastern DRC. Depicting the real situation on the ground, it hooves us to show you the misery and the concern of Congolese refugees over a period of 16 years, due to weakness, irresponsibility and lack of political will of the Kinshasa government and the weakness of MONUSCO in fulfilling its mission of preserving peace and finally we will give you our concerns and suggestions.

2. THE BAD GOVERNANCE OF THE DRC ADMINISTRATION

a. The irresponsibility and lack of political will of Kinshasa Government to our concerns.

Since 1996, we are respectively in Mudende, Gihembe, Kiziba, Nyabiheke and recently Kigeme refugee camps. Since the AFDL takeover under the direction of the late Laurent Desire Kabila, the issue of Congolese refugees abroad was never brought to attention.

In 1998 the RCD (Congolese Rally for Democracy) took up arms to fight against that reluctance of not putting into consideration certain principles of human rights including the repatriation of refugees. Through the influence and under pressure of various initiatives of the UN and the international community there was signed the Lusaka, Sun City and Pretoria agreements to end up the war and there was formation of consensus government.

That government was tasked to organize free, fair and transparent presidential elections. For the very first time, in 2006 the first democratic election in the history of Congo was done. Joseph Kabila emerged victorious in this election. In implementing its mandate, the Kabila regime did not take into consideration the issue of refugees eking out of the country including ourselves besides others in Angola and the Central African Republic but for us it is a pity because even some who were repatriated in 2003 returned back into Rwanda and others found exile in some other countries.

Throughout this period, over the government of Kabila, nothing was done to endeavor our problem resolution but rather, all is common for the rest of Congolese is deeming and treating us as non Congolese and that is why we believe that the Kinshasa government will always remain indifferent towards the resolution of our dilemma.

Given this disrespect of our compatriots who persisted and maintained poor governance, regional insecurity, unwillingness of the government and other human rights violations, the CNDP (National Congress for the Defense of the People) in 2005, saw the light and has raised against the regime in place until 2009 when its form of the politico-military movement was integrated within the military government after signing the agreement of March 23rd, 2009. In the agreements signed between the Government, the CNDP and other armed groups (PARECO, Mai Mai, etc.). Peace was expected by everybody.

Some of the 23 March 2009 agreement's articles:

The DRC government has accepted the following resolutions:

- Fighting and Ending FDLR (Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda) persistent forces in the Congo and other "negative forces" that harm security of the eastern DRC;
- Ensuring the repatriation of Congolese refugees settled in neighboring countries, by establishing a favorable climate to the return (it stipulates establishment of "good governance";
- Ensure the respect of the constitution, especially in regard to provincial autonomy,
- Recognize the ranks of soldiers from the CNDP and ensure regular payment of all military;
- Etc.,

After these agreements, the armed groups have observed their provisions, but what is surprising is the government's indifference in its application. Thus our concern as we remain cynical and without hope of returning into our homeland.

After 3 years nothing being done to implement these agreements of March, the Movement 23 (M23) was formed under alleged reasons that the agreements signed on March 23rd, 2009 between the government and other armed groups have not been applied. After all, we blame the government of Kinshasa of weakness, irresponsibility, human rights violations and lack of political will to put end the insecurity in our country.

b. Some of factors demonstrating the DR Congo bad leadership

This is proved by:

- *Lack of political will to repatriate the Congolese refugees;*
- *The long lasting incapacity of Kinshasa government has maintained the country in such a disorder that made our country to become the shelter of various armed groups from surrounding countries operating in Congo. Those groups are namely UNITA and FLEC from Angola, ADF/NALU , LRA of Uganda FDLR and EX-FAR/Interahamwe from Rwanda FNL PALIPEHUTU from Burundi,...*

These foreign armed groups are responsible of terror and death of innocent civilians in the areas where they set their own wild rules. Hence impossibility for many refugees to return to the motherland

These are some of photo of innocent civilians killed by FDLR on different date this year, 4th -5th May 2012 ,14th May 2012 at Mijembe in Kamananga, BUNYAKIRE in KAREHE District, 24th May 2012 at LWISI/RUMONDI



“ These innocents people were killed by FDLR in SOUTH KIVU with machetes, ladies kidnapped and raped it is shame to the human being ; please let’s take action and stop these killing” (see Commission Diocésaine «Justice et Paix/BUKAVU)

- *Statements of His Excellency President Kabila Kabange, the Minister of Foreign Affairs Lambert Mende, North Kivu MPs saying that the DRC government should never have dialogue or negotiations with M23 appealing for the application of the 23rd March 2009 agreements;*
- *The coalition of FDLR, FARDC and negative forces against M23 and innocent civilians,*
- *The governance of discrimination and injustice,*
- *There is no rule of law in DRC ;*
- *The lack of capacity to solve the conflicts of longtime;*
- ✓ *From reliable sources, we learn that three civilians were killed by FARDC at Masisi during the strike that took place on **Sunday, 22nd 07 2012**. It is reportedly said that it was during a demonstration in protest against the raid committed the previous day that several people were injured and three of them have succumbed to injuries;*
- ✓ *On this Friday, July 20, 2012 a Civil Society of Walikale (North Kivu) has accused soldiers of FARDC of engaging in looting and reprisals against civilians after the resumption of Walikale-Center. Seventy percent (70%) of the local population, who had fled fighting leading into bushes, have returned to their homes but others still have fear of their safety, according to sources in place. (Published July 20th, 2012 by radiookapi.net);*
- ✓ *On the 09th 07 2012, the city of Goma was under a sudden turmoil led by Mr. NDAYAMBAJE Sukisa a chief of GOMA motorcyclists and a series of riders as well as young thugs with the slogan "**Afford the Tutsis**," regardless of age and sex; It was just like events of 1996, during the reign of Governor MOTO Mupenda, unheroic period of unbridled urban hunting of Tutsis, and whose one of the memorable images is of course the forced crossing of the Great Boarder.people were arrested, tortured and some killed.*
- ✓ *Killing of more than one hundred and forty Tutsi officers in Kamina military training wing in 1998.*
- ✓ *Fire burning of the entire family (**7people**) in Goma said to be Rwandese;*
- ✓ *On both customs offices in the city of Goma, the arrival of furious motorcyclists shall remain unforgettable. They came wild and then forced customs officers to close their offices, cursing and abusing the Tutsis. In the town, the manhunt started: they established borders to control vehicles and take out any individual displaying a Tutsi profile or the ones whose ancestry is obvious. The luckiest crossing*

people were trodden, for those who attempted to defend themselves with dignity got kidnapped and till now they have disappeared.

- ✓ *Institutions of higher education and universities were checked so as to extort all Tutsi students and Rwandans, the captured targets were beaten, girls were raped in offices and toilets.*

In fact horrible bestiality was experienced. Women from Rwanda who arrive every day in the markets of Goma to supply vegetables, meat, milk, etc.. got petrified, crushed and their products were scattered on the street, their clothes torn off and they were forced to go back naked in Rwanda (cf. www.soleildugraben.com)

- ✓ *Two days before this depressing event, a two times meeting was organized in the governor's residence Julien PALUKU with the boss of Goma motorcyclists NDAYAMBAJE Sukisa jointly with other opinion leaders of the province for the same iniquitous achievement.*

Reason for meeting: Planning Tutsi ethnocide in the city of Goma. They had to raise fear, eliminations are necessary, kidnapping, creating terror, etc ..



"Here, motorcyclists were extorting people from their vehicles to see if they were Tutsi"

Though well identified, there was no mention of any investigation to arrest any of people involved in such evil assault, vandalism, kidnapping, torturing and killing.

To believe that this campaign of hatred, destruction, damage to the physical integrity of persons, kidnapping, rape, brief as this day was a day like any other and that none of this has really ever existed . Impunity and lack of willingness to intervene in this mess to calm the attack against the Tutsi is a sign of severe irresponsibility of the government but also it is a proof that the attack was prepared by the Governor Julien PALUKU and until now they are distributing weapons to Masisi civilians so that they can kill one other.

Briefly, considering the above mentioned facts, Kinshasa government depicts the image of xenophobia, murderer, exclusion, and irresponsibility of securing the entire part of the territory; We are surprised to see always our leaders (Congolese leaders) put it's blame to our neighbor countries, while it is Congo which has become a shelter of foreign negative force, and the Congolese people chase away; and now we are refugee and those blamed countries try their best to give us protection for 16 years.

We, Congolese , are the responsible of our past, the present and our future , never blama others, we are the master of our destiny.

It is in this regards that we are in Rwanda for 16 years where we are facing unlimited challenges namely: the suspension of studies for refugee children, malnutrition related diseases touching mostly children and old people, poor or absence of certain first necessity needs such as drinking water and firewood, medical services, etc... But it is pity that neither the UN nor the African Union or CPGL (Communaute de Pays des Grands Lacs) don't intervene with their full help to get sustainable solution to this lasting problem.

3. OUR SITUATION IN REFUGEE CAMPS

Mr. Secretary General of the UN,

We, Forum for Congolese refugee students, and all Congolese refugees in general, living an awful life in Rwanda since 1996, we are very concerned about the living conditions that we confront in various fields below:

3.1.Social life of Congolese refugee in Rwanda



« Nyabiheke Refugee Camp »



“Gihembe Refugee Camp”

The estimated number of Congolese refugees in Rwanda is around 60,000 refugees. We are people grouped in four refugee camps besides Nkamira transit camp reserved to receive new refugees before locating them.

After two times mass murder perpetrated against these refugees in **Mudende** camp, the survivors of these massacres were taken into Gihembe Camp in Northern Province of Rwanda. **Exhausted and done in by miserable life in the camp, some of them tried to repatriate. But they got unable to bear the insecurity in the country where they were again installed in the camps inside their homeland (Kitchanga and Kilolirwe camps)**, then decided to retake exile in Rwanda for the second time after three years and got received in a new camp called **Nyabiheke** located in Eastern province. The reason of retaking refuge is fundamental as long as they could not reach their land and farms occupied by FDLR forces and other armed groups.

Due to the fight of the March 23 Movement (M23) and FARDC, another mass of refugees is compelled to cross the border. They are welcomed in **Nkamira** transit camp, and then after they get transferred to Kigeme Camp in the South Province.

In brief, Rwanda has become an unwanted home for Congolese refugee camps for innocent civilians who unhappily miss their homeland.

In the following part of this document, you will be able to discover our daily challenges in various domains of life namely Education, Health, Hygiene and Sanitation, Food and Accommodation.

a. Food and Accommodation

This is to let you know that the population concentration in refugee camps is too elevated, and this brings about easier transmission of infectious diseases and the AIDS pandemic. It might be hard to believe, how a family of seven people lives in a house of 4m * 3m and tent houses are separated each other by 1m.

PHOTO



« Look at the sort of houses we live in»



“This is our daily life, a house that is both residential and kitchen, this old woman is not actually predestined to these merciful living conditions”

As regard food, ration is insufficient to the point that a person lives on 8 kg of maize, 2.5 kg of beans, 150gr of salt and 600gr of oil in a period of a month and this decreases from day to day. This reduction brings about many consequences for refugees whose malnutrition is proved by a number of deficiency diseases that have become chronic especially to young children and adults.

The rest of these refugees are often sick and the proof is the rapid boost of patients into Health Centers operating in the camps.

b. EDUCATION

In terms of education, since the influx of these refugees in these camps, they were supported from primary school to the level of senior six of secondary school (A₂).

But now, in these three camps (Kiziba, Nyabiheke and Gihembe) education ends at the ordinary level i.e. three years of secondary school. In the beginning, there was an NGO named Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS) helping in primary and secondary school, it was in charge of giving all necessary materials to successful students, but it experienced a decline in support from day to day up to a total halt in December 2008. JRS declared itself unable to continue to support students from senior four to senior six.

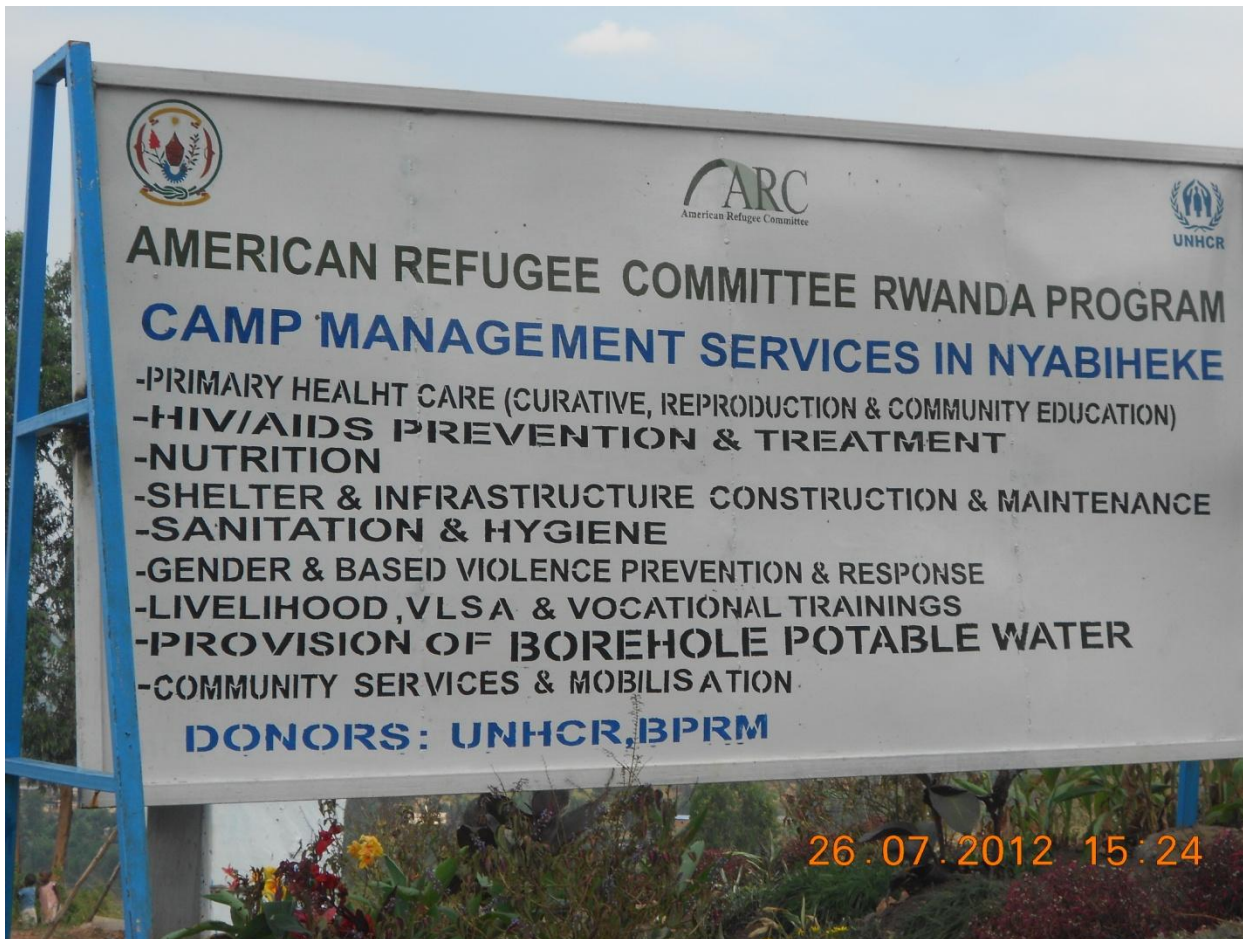
The current situation of young refugees in the camps is really serious thus difficult to manage by both parents and the camp authorities. After this ordinary level, due to misery in families, the Young people take on drugs, house work in Rwandan wealthy families, prostitution, theft and other pitiful behaviors.



“this is one of our children , due to lack of education, most of them are engaged in drugs and other mistreatment and harm ”

Yourselves can imagine such a young population, from such poor families and without occupation! A population without hope and bright future; helpless as well as harmful population.

2. HEALTH, HYGIENE AND SANITATION



«Despite these numerous services put on view by the humanitarian organization ARC, refugees do not benefit from most of these services mentioned above, as it will be shown in the lines below»

a. HEALTH

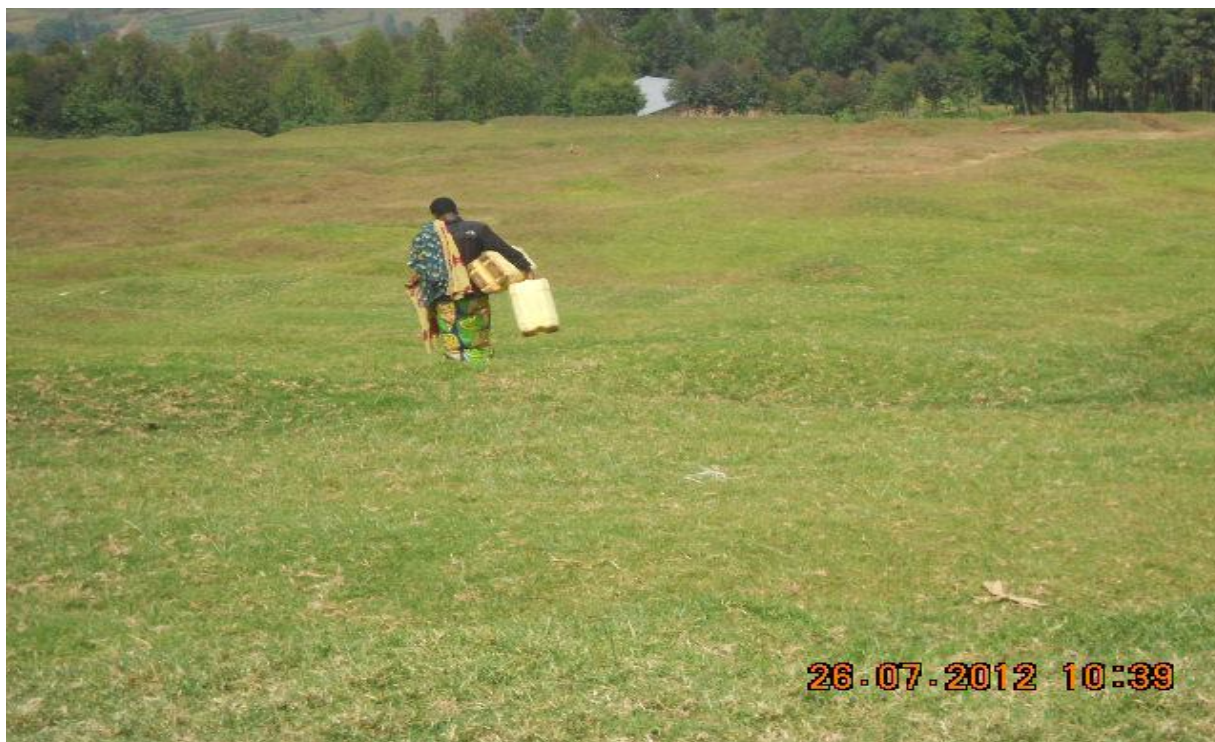
Health is among other services not enjoyable as it covers so many weaknesses. The challenges are among others, the lack of medicines, lack of qualified doctors, health centers unable to host the entire patient population...

Due to this lack of medicines and enough qualified doctors, serious cases of diseases are transferred to national hospitals out of the camps. Although these transfers are made, they are given to people near the agony because some of people transferred from the camps die before reaching a hospital due to delay in treatment. All the refugee camps in Rwanda have various cases of diseases due to malnutrition, rape, lack of hygiene and sanitation...



“This was a latrine(TOILET), but after being filled, it is used as compost pits or dustbin”.As consequence children fall in these holes.



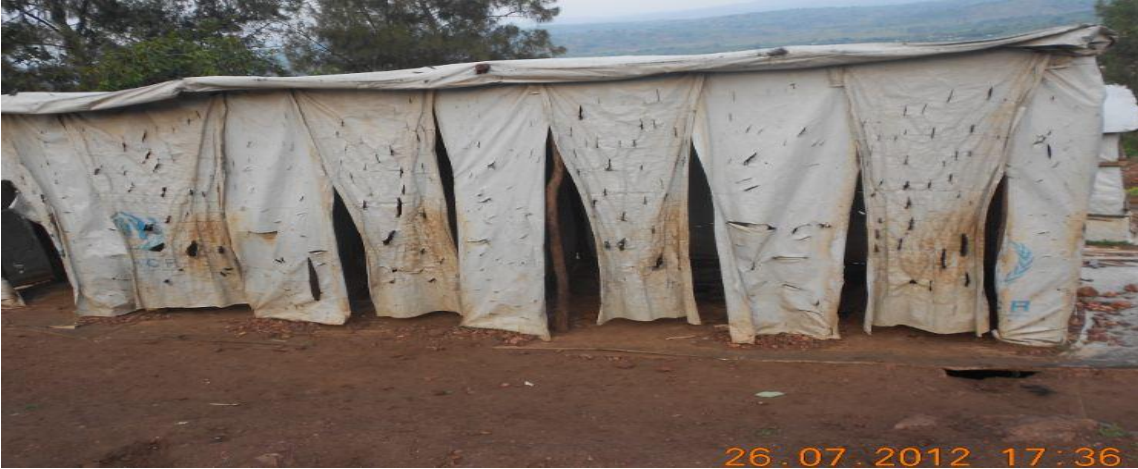


"Lack of water, fetching it in very far places results in rape of young refugee ladies"

The AIDS pandemic remains a chief health danger facing the refugees. The pandemic is growing more and more because of various factors including lack of occupation especially for young people.

b. HYGIENE AND SANITATION

The hygiene in the camp is in a difficult state to explain, we hope photos are more likely in good position to explain the real situation.



« Toilets in Nyabiheke camp »





“These are our bathroom”

We are much fed up with this wretched life. Without talking much about hygiene and sanitation in refugee camps, the conclusion is that hygiene situation is not less distressing. Bath rooms and toilets are poorly constructed, the Septic tanks are not covered, and compost pits in the middle of the houses remain among others a source of diseases.



“In these graves reside victims of life condition deseases”



“This hill of arround 5 hectares, covered by more than seven thousand of people died due to life condition deseases, and other related deseases ”

4. MONUSCO WEAKNESS IN EXECUTION OF ITS MANDATE

a. Some of MONUSCO MANDATE

As beneficiaries of MONUSCO's mandate, we, Congolese refugees, have the following evaluation:

In stabilization and peace building of the DRC, and in a joint collaboration with all international partners, MONUSCO should support the Government to:

- Strengthen its military potential, including justice and military police,
 - Establish a UN program to support justice and develop the system based on policing justice, courts and prisons in conflicting regions,
 - Assist the Congolese Government to consolidate an authority based state in an area free of armed groups;
 - Protect the civilian and humanitarian staff, having among others responsibility of defending human rights,
- etc.

but as we, beneficiaries we don't see the result as it was expected;

b. Some of MONUSCO weaknesses

By referring to MONUSCO mandate, as per the articles above, MONUSCO has the responsibility of protecting civilian population,

Help FARDC to defuse the negative forces like *UNITA and FLEC from Angola*, , *ADF/NALU* , *LRA of Uganda*, *FDLR and EX-FAR/Interahamwe from Rwanda* *FNL PALIPEHUTU from Burundi*,...and force them disarmament so as to facilitate peace restoration in Congo, but what is surprising instead of protecting civilians and human rights, this population becomes victim of atrocities committed by various armed groups including the FARDC in the eyes of MONUSCO.

However, to the amazement of everyone, it is dramatic that the population that exiles towards different MONUSCO bases does not get a hold of protection against rebel attacks.

Several cases serve as clear proofs of MONUSCO discrimination based on ethnicity and sex., according to the same reliable source of information, Congolese of Kinyarwanda expression especially Tutsis remain the most targeted.

Example, on the 9th July 2012 in the streets of Goma these are like real dramas that are performed before the unemotional presence of MONUSCO. Their attitude reminded us about the tragic moment in time of MINUAR present in Rwanda during 1994 genocide perpetrated against Tutsis.

According to a testimony by one of victims of the above mentioned cruel acts, women and girls were raped in front of their family members and MONUSCO soldiers didn't intervene.

We learn from one eyewitness that MONUSCO was providing more favorable shelter to women and chased their husbands in order to rape them.

The attack of MONUSCO by use of tanks, helicopters and heavy weapons in target of residential areas pretending to track the position of M23, remains the causes of thousands of civilians' deaths. (see www.soleildugraben.com, www.pole-institute.com)

In short MONUSCO should preserve its neutrality in armed conflicts opposing FARDC versus M23, but MONUSCO interferes alongside FARDC, to the detriment of the M23. While the non-application of 23rd March is among others the chief complaint of the M23, agreements within which the UN (**Olusegun Obasanjo as UN mediator**) played a mediating role in bringing the parties to the negotiation round table. The talks are the ones that ended a war between FARDC and a politico-military movement (CNDP as well as other armed groups).

Briefly we are definitely disappointed by such behavior of both the international community supporting Kabila's regime.

c. Some of Our wondering questions about International Community Role in this issue

To sum up, going from the series of explanations given above, we are wondering:

- ✓ Why President Kabila has never deemed serious the problem of tutsi Congolese Refugee since he took power (12 years ago)?
- ✓ How weak is the UN forces and FARDC to fail its mission of defusing the FDLR while the late President KADDAFI, Laurent Bagbo, Hosini Moubarack, Bashar al- Assad,... have not resisted while threatening the people's rights of freedom?
- ✓ It is good to see that the Human Right Watch, the ICC, UN Security Council remain the watching dog for wretched people, but why they have never raised voice to talk about the massacre of Congolese Tutsis in Mudende refugee Camp, Gatumba refugee camp, Kamina senior officer military academy, Mukoto,...?
- ✓ The African Union and the United Nations played a mediating role during the 2009 agreement. why does it take now action of fighting M23? Are they convinced that the government complied with the agreement requirements? If yes why should we remain in refugee camps for 16 years? 12 years of President Kabila power.
- ✓ We are wondering if Kinshasa government and UN think about our repatriation, if yes, when and how? We know a number of two hundred thousands of refugees from Tanzania, Centre Africa, Angola,...recently repatriated. Is it a matter to do the same for a sixty thousand of Congolese refugees in Rwanda, Uganda,..?
- ✓ Why does the **UN/MONUSCO** behave unemotional towards this situation(killing occurring in DRC against kinyarwanda speaking community) as if they are not touched by the internationally recognized blame for their reluctance in 1994 genocide perpetrated against tutsis in Rwanda (**MINUAR**).
- ✓ We are wondering of what MONUC & MONUSCO have done to help FARDC to defuse the negative forces like *UNITA and FLEC from Angola, , ADF/NALU , LRA of Uganda, FDLR and EX-FAR/Interahamwe from Rwanda, FNL PALIPEHUTU from Burundi? For long period MONUC /MONUSCO spend in Congo, What are its achievement against those negative force; where they set*

their own wild rules and which make the impossibility for many refugees,including us to return to our motherland?

5. OUR SUGGESTION and REQUEST TO INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

considering that the Government of DRC has never had the political will to solve the problem of the Eastern province,

considering that there have been many treaties between the government of DRC and other forces such as(AFDL,RCD,CNDP,etc) without any results;

Considerinnng that MONUSCO is in DRC since alongtime but without restoring peace in Eastern province;

Considering that the Government of DRC has repatriated other refugees(except Congolese of Rwandan expression) from Tanzania,Central African Republic,Angola, etc,

Considering that the problem of EASTERN province doesn't reside on Tutsis only but rather many tribes have different problems;

Considering that the Eastern province is the most under developed part in DRC despite the country that has more natural resource in the continent(no hospitals,schools,no road s,no banks, and no people development prospective, etc) ;

Considering that we finish 16 years in refugee camps(wretched life) without hope of going back to our homeland;

Considedring that the Government of DRC is using FDLR against others military troupes besides the genocide they continue to perpetrate:

- ✓ *We kindly request the international community (UN) to **understand our deep concerns and help us to find a lasting solution**;*
- ✓ *We request the AFRICAN UNION to take into consideration the problem of the Eastern province and help us to find a lasting solution;*

- ✓ *We request the representative of MONUSCO to take measures of protection of rwandophones who are being tortured by FARDC in coalition with FDLR;*
- ✓ *We request the government of Kinshasa not to consider us as Rwandans since no Rwandan who can surviving this miserable life in refugee camp in his own country;*
- ✓ *We put request to the international community (UN) and AU not to consider the M23 as the FDLR, or as other negative forces because, as Congolese refugees, we had hope in the agreements of 23rd March 2009 because they were the only ones fighting for our repatriation;*
- ✓ *We kindly request the international community to react to the current situation in the Congo as soon as possible because if nothing is done a lot of consequences shall be generated, as well as our active involvement in this conflict, since we are so exhausted, we have waited for many years without any positive response to our concerns underlined above.*

Your Excellency General Secretary,

In the name of all Congolese refugee, especially the youth depressed , hopeless and without hope in bright future accept through your intervantion, we thank you for your kind consideration to our request;

Thanks, God Bless you.