

<b>Country/entity</b>	Democratic Republic of Congo
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Declaration finale du forum sur la PAIX dans le territoire de NYUNZU
<b>Date</b>	10 Dec 2015
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	Yes
<b>Agreement/conflict level</b>	Intrastate/local conflict

### Congo Civil Wars (1996 - )

The overthrow of the long-term dictator Mobutu Sese Seko by a rebel Tutsi army backed by Uganda and Rwanda in 1997 acted as a catalyst for a war with regional dimensions, mainly fought in the eastern Kivu provinces. The conflict escalated in 1998, when President Laurent Kabila, then backed by Zimbabwean and Angolan troops, ordered Rwanda and Uganda to leave. After Kabila's assassination in 2001, his son Joseph took over the presidency and won in the 2006 democratic elections.

In the eastern provinces, Tutsi-led militias, mainly organised in the National Congress for the Defense of the People (CNDP), fought the remnants of the Rwandan Hutu force FDLR, with further involvement of Rwandan and Ugandan troops. Other regionally operating militia groups, like the Lord's Resistance Army from Northern Uganda, the so-called Mai Mai groups or short-lived guerrilla outfits like the March 23 Movement (M23) further contributed, and still contribute, to the complexity of the situation in eastern DRC.

Close

Congo Civil Wars (1996 - )

<b>Stage</b>	Framework/substantive - partial
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Inter-group
<b>Peace process</b>	DRC: local agreements (East)
<b>Parties</b>	Communities and villages in the territory of Nyunzu, Mbota and Lute people
<b>Third parties</b>	Diocesan Justice and Peace Commission (CDJP) of Kalemie-Kirungu UN force: MONUSCO
<b>Description</b>	-

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<b>Agreement document</b>	<a href="#">Declaration finale du forum sur la PAIX dans le territoire de NYUNZ_tr.pdf (opens in new tab)</a>   <a href="#">Download PDF</a>
<b>Agreement document (original language)</b>	<a href="#">CD_151210_DeclarationPaixNyunzu.pdf (opens in new tab)</a>

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### Local agreement properties

<b>Process type</b>	Formal structured process
<b>Rationale</b>	The peace forum during which this agreement was signed was organised by Diocesan Justice and Peace Commission (CDJP) of Kalemie-Kirungu with financial support from a 'Pooled Fund' (p. 1), and facilitation support from the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO). The CDJP was involved in an earlier meeting between Pygmy and Bantu leaders in Tanganyika Province in October 2015 that similarly led to the signing of a peace agreement, suggesting that this is not an isolated example.
<b>Is there a documented link to a national peace process?</b>	No
<b>Link to national process: articulated rationale</b>	Neither the agreement text nor limited background research suggests a link to the national-level peace process.
<b>Name of Locale</b>	Nyunzu territory
<b>Nature of Locale</b>	Region
<b>GPS Lat/Long (DD)</b>	-5.958318, 28.015044
<b>Participant type</b>	International or transnational actor Domestic religious organisation/leader or other elder Local community/civilian group(s)/civil society organisations
<b>Mediator, facilitator or similar</b>	Mediator or similar referred to
<b>Mediator (references)</b>	Facilitators: Diocesan Justice and Peace Commission (CDJP) of Kalemie-Kirungu; United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) Moderator: Mr Gautier MISONIA of MONUSCO / Civil Affairs
<b>Type of mediator/facilitator/similar</b>	Domestic religious organisation/leader or other elder International or transnational actor

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## Local issues

### Ritual/prayer and process (including use of scripture)

No specific mention.

### Grievance List

Pages 1-2, We denounce:

- the existence of an evil influence encouraging communities to fight each other and inciting conflicts that have led to loss of lives, displacement of people and populations, as well as material damage;
- the corruption of the Mbote people by FDLR's presence in the Nyunzu territory, encouraging them to oppose the Bantu;
- the tendency of the Luba people to control and discriminate against the Mbote people, in doing so creating tension
- the exploitation of the Mbote people by the Luba people for their work in the fields, with compensation not proportional to the work done;
- the inflation of customary surcharge;
- bias in the judgment of officials who most often condemn the Mbote people;
- the unequal sharing of spoils of war or hunting during the war with the Bakata-Katanga, and the failure to fulfil the promises made to the Mbote for the end of the war;
- the lack of recognition of the Mbote people's customary power;
- the lack of schooling for Mbote people, despite primary education being almost free in the territory.

All the above resulted in:

- loss of life;
- movement/displacement of people and populations in the territory;
- significant material damages;
- indescribable poverty that strikes everyone without exception;
- food scarcity and the use of NGO aid;
- lack of education for children;
- unemployment;
- stress;
- trauma;
- a culture of hate;
- epidemics;
- enrolment of children in the ranks of malicious forces;
- impunity and injustice:
- mob justice, rape, violence, looting;
- a presence of non-accompanied children:
- a high rate of widows and widowers;
- ethnic discrimination.

### Cattle rustling/ banditry

No specific mention.

### Social cover

No specific mention.