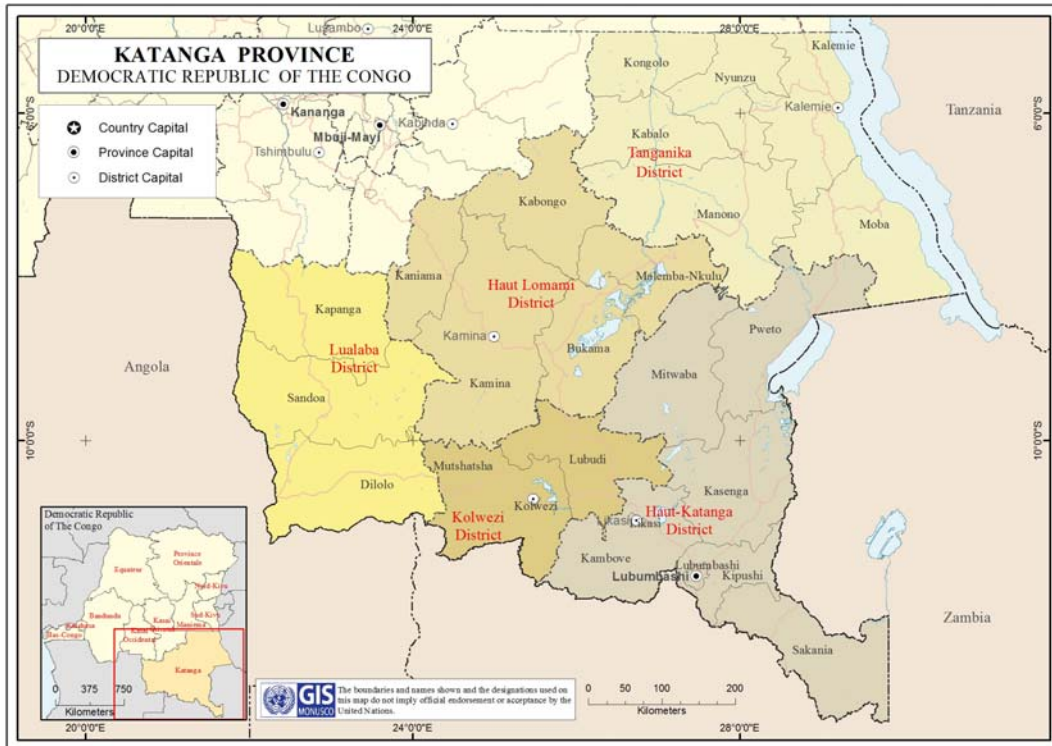


Katanga Province

January 2015



Capital: Lubumbashi,
Population: 1.5 million
Distance between Lubumbashi and Kinshasa: 2,500km

Surface: 496,871 km²
(21% of the DRC) larger than California and 16 times larger than Belgium

Population: 6 Million and 59,063 (12 persons/km²)

Main Languages: French and Swahili

4 Districts: Haut-Katanga; Haut-Lomami; Lualaba and Tanganyika

Geographical location

The Katanga province shares borders with Angola, Zambia, Tanzania, and with the DRC provinces of South Kivu, Kasai Occidental and Maniema.

Political situation

Katanga is the home province of President Kabila and of many key government figures (notably within the security forces). However, the people of Katanga are critical of the disproportionate 5% fiscal returns allocated to the province which contributes an estimated 40% to the national fiscal revenue. Moreover, the current political dominance might be weakened at the end of President Kabila's second term. The 2006 Constitution foresees a division of Katanga into four smaller Provinces (the current districts). As a result, secessionist drives have resurfaced. As a reminder, Katanga was declared an independent state in 1960 and reunified with the rest of the Congo by ONUC in 1963.

Provincial Politics

Governor: Moise Katumbi Chapwe
Provincial Assembly: 102 MPs including 20 women; dominated by the Presidential Majority (97% seats) while fragmented opposition occupies only 3 % of the Assembly

National Politics

72 National MPs, 1 Deputy Prime Minister and 9 National Ministers are from Katanga. The National Director of Intelligence Services is also a Katangan.

Natural Resources

Copper, Cobalt, Manganese, Coltan, Zink, Germanium, Cassiterite, Magnesium, Gold, Uranium, Tin, Radium, Timber

Nature

Covered by dry savannah

Lake Tanganyika, the second largest and deepest lake of the world

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Protect

Security Landscape

Since the escape of Gedeon Kyungu Mutanga from prison in September 2011, security situation in the Province has been steadily deteriorating. Supported by the powerful secessionist lobbies and part of the Katangan diaspora, Gédéon assembled a militia including previously demobilized Mayi-Mayi and a high number of children. In August 2012, the Mayi Mayi militia, called Kata-Katanga (cut Katanga from the rest of the Congo), started destabilizing the so-called "Triangle of Death" (Manono, Mitwaba, Pweto and Moba territories). On 30 June 2013, approx. 400 Kata-Katanga elements attacked the capital city Lubumbashi, and hoisted the flag of the Republic of Katanga. From October to February 2014, Kata-Katanga launched a scorch the earth campaign in Pweto, Manono, and Mitwaba territories, burning up to 80 villages. Since 1998, northern part of Katanga province, at the border with South-Kivu, has also been affected by the spill-over of the Kivus conflict. An ongoing community conflict between Luba and Pygmy groups has caused some 80,000 people to flee their homes in the mineral-rich province in southeast Democratic Republic of Congo.

Protection by MONUSCO

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With the 2010 drawdown, the UN blue helmets were reduced from 750 to 450 in Katanga. Nevertheless, the 450 blue helmets from Benin carry out a fundamental dissuasive function, creating a protected environment all around their bases. MONUSCO civilian staff members also contribute to the protection of civilians through monitoring, advising, advocacy, conflict resolution and capacity-building activities.

Stabilize

Stabilization Overview

State authority is extremely weak in the so-called Triangle of Death, where the Mayi-Mayi Kata-Katanga attacks the symbols of the state and abuse local civilians.

MONUSCO's Stabilization Efforts

Army

- **9,500** FARDC personnel:
- **70%** regularly paid
- **50%** regularly trained.
- Most FARDC units equipped inadequately except 6th military region HQ.

Police

- **16,500** PNC personnel
- Equipped with 2 vehicles for East and West Lubumbashi districts

MONUSCO

- **450** Peacekeepers (Benin)
- **45** Milobs (HQ & TSs)
- **73** Patrols/week
- **45** by BenBatt and 28 by Milobs

Justice

- **1** Court of Appeal
- **7** Courts of First Instance
- **5** Military Courts
- **28** Peace Tribunal, 8 operational due to lack of judges.
- **1** Child Court
- **1** Labour Court
- **1** Commercial Court

Education

- **13** Universities
- **4230** Primary schools
- **1844** Secondary schools

Health

- **83** Hospitals
- **792** Doctors and Nurses

MONUSCO

- 1.6 Million spent in QIPs (2002 – 2014)

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MONUSCO provides advisory and logistics support to the Police, the civilian and military justice, the district and territorial administration officials.

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Socio-Economic Overview

The province of Katanga is one of the richest in terms of mineral resources. The Central African copper belt runs for 1,500 km in southern Katanga. Its land is also rich in uranium, cobalt, manganese, coltan, zinc, germanium, cassiterite, magnesium, gold, radium malachite, etc. Lubumbashi, the mining capital of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, is a hub for many of the country's largest mining companies. However, a vast majority of rural communities lives in a state of abject poverty due to lack of social services and productive infrastructure, weak agricultural investment, poor utilization of revenues from the extraction industry for the uplift of social and productive fabric. Mineral exploitation is mainly artisanal in nature and the sector is dominated by a number of monopolies. Katanga's agricultural potential is huge. However, the agricultural sector is affected by insufficient investment, pollution from mining exploitation, and also suffers from competition from the extractive industry. Most of the food consumed in Katanga is imported either from Zambia, South Africa, Namibia or Tanzania. Tax retrocession to the province by the central government amounts to only 5% while Katanga accounts for 40% of the national fiscal resources.

Humanitarian Overview

By January 2014, the Kata-Katanga insurgency and spill over from the Kivus had displaced up to 551,374 civilians in the province which constituted a 452% increase compared to the situation in 2011. The most affected areas are the territories of Pweto, Manono, Malemba, Nkulu, Mitwaba, Moba, and Kalemie. The majority of IDPs is sheltered in host families, which weakens the traditional coping mechanisms. Civilian displacement has adversely affected agricultural production, thereby further weakening food security. Up to 34,000 children have fallen out of school because of the conflict.

UNITED NATIONS IN ACTION

Since mid-2012, UN Humanitarian agencies such as UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF have intensified their activities following the spike in IDP figures caused by the Kata-Katanga uprising. The provincial government contributes to these efforts by often donating funds directly to the UN Agencies.

Social Indicators:

- Primary school enrolment: 66%
Unemployment rate: 85%
Child Labour: 16 %
Literacy Rate: 26. 8 %

Economy

- Industrial and Artisanal Mining
Petty trade
Agriculture

UN in Action

- UNDP has reopened its office in Katanga to implement Human Security Project jointly with FAO and UNICEF
-UNICEF focuses specifically on children associated with armed groups

Refugees

29,916 Refugees
359 Asylum Seekers

Internally Displaced Persons

Nearly 600,000 (Dec. 2014)

- HIV prevalence: 5.4%
Access to drinking Water: 40 % in urban and 5.6% in rural area
Life expectancy: 65 years
Malnutrition rate: 10%

UN in Action

- UNHCR chairs UNCT protection cluster, and focuses its intervention in north and central Katanga
- WFP chairs UNCT logistics cluster, and focuses on conflict reduction also through its food for peace program

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MONUSCO

Mission de l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour la Stabilisation en République démocratique du Congo

United Nations Organisation Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo

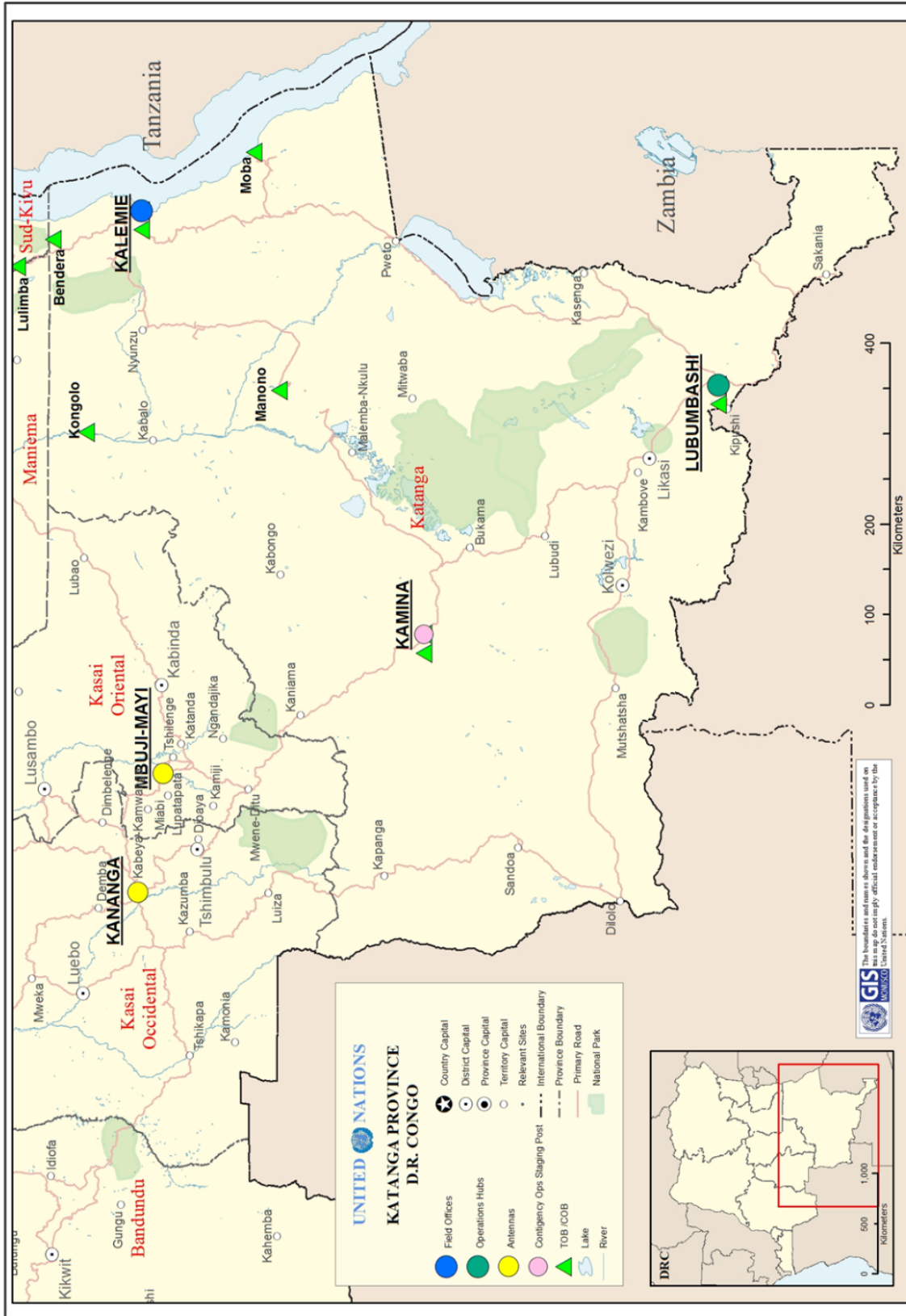
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