INTRODUCTION
Multi-stakeholder approach in local conflict mitigation during armed conflicts

The example of Goma Democratic Republic of the Congo RDC

Convener: The International Committee of the Red Cross, ICRC
Co-convener: The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, UNESCO

Session FT4.39
Multi-stakeholder approach in local conflict mitigation during armed conflicts

**Convener:** International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

**Co-Convener:** United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

**Members of the expert panel**

- **Chair:** Riccardo Conti, Head of Water and Habitat Department, ICRC
- **Alfonso Gonzalez**, Programme Manager, UNESCO
- **Prof. Paul Sherlock**, Senior Advisor, OXFAM and currently seconded to UNICEF
- **Yves Etienne**, Director of the Assistance Division, ICRC
- **Dr. Pier Giorgio Nembrini**, Africa Regional Water and Habitat Coordinator, ICRC
## Programme of the session

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<td>Open remarks and introduction</td>
<td>R. Conti</td>
<td>15 min</td>
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<td>The local action, Goma DRC</td>
<td>V. Magendo</td>
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<td>Panel discussion and presentations</td>
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<td>R. Conti</td>
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<td>Closing remarks, Deputy Assistant Director General for Natural Sciences</td>
<td>A. Szöllösi-Nagy</td>
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ICRC’s Mission

Is to protect and assist the civilian and military victims of armed conflicts and internal disturbances on a strictly neutral and impartial basis.

- Visit prisoners of war and civilian detainees;
- Search for missing persons;
- Transmission of messages between family members separated by conflicts;
- Reunification of dispersed families;
- Provision of food, water and medical assistance to civilians without access to these basic necessities;
- Spreading knowledge of humanitarian law and monitoring compliance with that law;
- Drawing attention to violations and contributing to the development of IHL.
ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES

**ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES**

**Food and Nutrition**
- Food Production
- Commercial network
- Food availability
- Accessibility to food
- Food consumption
- Biological utilization of food

**Environmental Health**
- Water sources
- Water storage
- Water distribution
- Water utilisation
- Water consumption
- Used-Water disposal
- Waste disposal
- Solid waste disposal
- Energy sources
- Vector control
- Shelter

**Control Com.Dis. (CD)**
- Primary prevention
- Secondary prevention
- Tertiary prevention
- Treatment of CD
- Management of epidemics

**Curative Care (CC)**
- Manag. of CC services at I level
- at II level
- at III level
- Immediate First Aid posts
- Evacuation and transports
- Surgical facilities
- Rehabilitation

**Manag. of the WWs**
- For disabled and mentally ill people

**Health & Human Security**
- Art3 common to the four Geneva conventions
- API, Art13: Protection of the civilian population
- APII, Art 7: Protection and care for the wounded, sick and shipwrecked
- API, Art 51: Protection of civilian population
- APII, Art 4: Fundamental guarantees
- APII, Art 5: Protection of persons whose liberty has been restricted

**LEGAL PROVISIONS in HUMANITARIAN LAW**

**API, Art55**: Protection of the natural environment

**APII, Art15**: Protection of works and installations containing dangerous forces

**API, Art 54**: Protection of objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population

**GCIV, Art 18**: Protection of hospitals

**API, Art 71**: Protection of personnel participating in relief actions

**GCIII, Art 26**: Food for the POW

**GCIII, Art 30**: Medical attention for the POW

**APII, Art11**: Protection of medical units and transport

**APII, Art 10**: General protection of medical duties

**GCIV, Art 23**: Consignment of medical supplies, food and clothing
**ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES**

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<td>Water consumption</td>
<td>Biological utilization of food</td>
<td>Shelter</td>
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**Health & Human Security**

Art3 common to the four Geneva conventions

**LEGAL PROVISIONS in HUMANITARIAN LAW**

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Article 54, Protocol I additional to the Geneva Conventions:
It is prohibited to attack, destroy, remove or render useless objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population, such as food-stuffs, agricultural areas for the production of food-stuffs, crops, livestock, drinking water installations and supplies and irrigation works, for the specific purpose of denying them for their sustenance value to the civilian population or to the adverse Party, whatever the motive, whether in order to starve out civilians, to cause them to move away, or for any other motive.

Health & Human Security

LEGAL PROVISIONS in HUMANITARIAN LAW

Art 3 common to the four Geneva conventions
APII, Art 13: Protection of the civilian population
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THE LOCAL ACTION
Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

North Kivu Province

Goma

Pop. 2006  504’000
Goma, lake Kivu and volcanoes
Chronology of events in DRC

Burundi conflict

April - June
Genocide in Rwanda
1 mio refugees in Goma

Sept. 1996
Refugees camps are attacked

Oct. 1996
Liberation war

Oct. 2002
Withdraw of Rwandese troops

May 1997
Kabila in Kinshasa

Dec. 2002
Pretoria peace agreement

Aug. 1998
Rectification war

Jan. 2001
Assassination of Kabila

Nov. 1999
MONUC deployment

Oct. 2003
Government of transition

Mid 2000
War between Rwanda and Uganda in Kisangani

Jan. 2002
Volcano eruption

Jan. 2001
Fataki killing

April 2001
Reunification of the country

No more front lines

phase I

internal tensions

phase II

massive influx of refugees

phase III

Internationalized internal conflicts

phase IV

Peace process
Internal tensions in the Masisi territory between different ethnic groups
Internal tensions

Problems

Local conflict due to limited access to sources (water, land, food)

Action in the Water Sector

Spring protection

Hygiene and health promotion
Massive influx of refugees
Massive influx of refugees, July 1994
Massive influx of refugees

Problem:
Displaced / resident related problems leading to conflicts over water and other natural resources.

Action in the water sector
Strengthening the collaboration with:
- the communities
- the water board,
- central and regional authorities,
- local and international NGOs,
- the Red Cross Movement
Internationalized internal conflicts

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Internationalized internal conflicts

phase I
internal tensions

phase II
massive influx of refugees

phase III
internationalized internal conflicts

phase IV
Peace process
Internationalized internal conflict

Problem:
Rural exodus, urban population boost

Action in the water sector:
From support to substitution
- provision of incentives
- importation of chemicals,
- importation of spare parts.
Urban population boost

Goma town annual population growth (administrative data)

- 17 January 2002 – Nyiragongo eruption
- Refugees not living in camps
- « Liberation » war (1996)
- « Rectification » war (1998)

Population growth over the years from 1970 to 2008, showing significant increases around 1996 and 1998, with a notable peak in 2002.

4th World Water Forum, Mexico City  March 16-22, 2006
ICRC
Goma water network

People fetching water from the lake
Resident from non-supplied areas of the town are using water at the lake shores leading to water borne diseases.
Himbi Health Centre
Cholera and Bloody Diarrhoea Cases

n° cases


4th World Water Forum, Mexico City  March 16-22, 2006

ICRC
A local NGO, Ami-Kivu is carrying out individual chlorination

Water is also taken at great distances

New opportunities for business
Average 10’000 jerrycans of 20 litres / day of chlorinated water reaching some 50-60’000 people.
During emergency think development

Network extension to solve local conflicts
People living in the outskirts of the town and new arrived ones did not have access to piped water.

LOCAL CONFLICT

After the extension about 10’000 people (residents and displaced) received water in Monigi and along the pipeline, distributed through water kiosks.

As the users increase along the pipeline the water reaches Monigi only once a while.
Burundi conflict

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December 2002
Government of transition

November 1998
Internal conflict

1995
Internal tensions

1994
Massive influx of refugees

1996
Internal conflict

1997
Internationalized peace process

1998
Peace process

1999
Government of transition

2000
Reunification of the country

2001
No more front lines

2002
Pretoria peace agreement

2003
Volcano eruption

2004
Peace process
Peace process

Massive deployment of the Mission de l’Organisation des Nations Unies au Congo, MONUC
Conflict between users, REGIDESO and the MONUC

MONUC and other industrial users represent an important regular revenue for the utility.
Peace process

Change of mode of action:
from substitution to facilitation role

Supporting post-conflict reconstruction
Supporting reconstruction
17 January 2002
Volcano eruption
17 January 2002

Dramatic consequences of the Nyiragongo eruption

A new layer of complexity

5000 houses have been destroyed
17’481 households have been affected
45 schools have been destroyed
27 health structures have been destroyed (among them 3 hospitals)
21.9 km of water pipes and 20 manholes have been covered by the lava
Volcano eruption, emergency repairs and network extensions

Goma water network

Sotraki PS and pipeline

New lava pipelines
Combining emergency repairs and network extensions
Support to the REGIDESO
Ndosho storage reservoirs, western Goma
Key Messages

From a local action to global challenges

- Promote an integrated and multi-stakeholder public health approach.
- Enhance a comprehensive targeting to reduce probability of local conflicts.
- Build-up socio-economical, political and technical knowledge of the context.
- Establish a privileged network of key actors in the water and related sectors.
- Use simultaneously the following modes of actions: persuasion, support, facilitation and substitution.
- Adapt the responses to the complexity of the problems.
- Design emergency interventions with a development perspective.
- Privilege long term collaboration.
LOCAL CONFLICT INDUCING DISPLACEMENT RESULTING IN LIMITED ACCESS TO RESOURCES

Tana river, Kenya: conflict over access to water
LOCAL CONFLICT INDUCING DISPLACEMENT RESULTING IN LIMITED ACCESS TO RESOURCES

Somalia: Multi-stakeholder approach and integrated public health approach

Negotiating with Marehan Ugas & Elders

Governor
Central Region

Marehan Ugas
Chairman
Cabutwaq Town
Rehabilitation of a Pumping station supplying:

- civilians
- detainees

**Rwanda: comprehensive targeting**
KNOWLEDGE OF THE CONTEXT - BASELINE INFORMATION GATHERED
Kabul: evolution of the water table
KNOWLEDGE OF THE CONTEXT - BASELINE INFORMATION GATHERED

Iraq: Level of knowledge in 1991 versus 2003

Knowledge of context allowed to carry out preventive actions
Basrah, Iraq 2003: Facilitation role of the ICRC as a neutral organization

ICRC Intervention → 60% of design capacity restored within 48 hours

Basrah Town, 22.03.2003

Wafa' el Qa'ed Main Water Station

Area controlled by the coalition forces

Access to Operators Negotiated by the ICRC

Area controlled by the Iraqi forces

Front Line
FROM SUPPORT TO SUBSTITUTION

Côte d'Ivoire: relationship with the private water sector during conflict

4th World Water Forum, Mexico City March 16-22, 2006

ICRC
FROM SUPPORT TO SUBSTITUTION

Kisangani, DRC: Adapting the response to the complexity of the problem

Water treatment plant

Hydro-electric power station
FROM SUPPORT TO SUBSTITUTION
Goma, DRC: adapting the response to the complexity of the problem

Production mensuelle REGIDESO GOMA

Bridge with big donors for new master plans
→ Transfer of knowledge

4th World Water Forum, Mexico City  March 16-22, 2006
FROM SUPPORT TO SUBSTITUTION

Financial constraints and local conflict

Proportion de la facturation REGIDESO GOMA

Total 2000: 29'850 USD
Taux de recouvrement: 28 %

Total décembre 2005: 107'156 USD
Taux de recouvrement: 38 %

4th World Water Forum, Mexico City March 16-22, 2006  ICRC
STRENGTHENING THE COLLABORATION WITH THE WATER BOARDS AND POST-CONFLICT RECONSTRUCTION

Kabul: Design emergency interventions with a development perspective

Loggar well field supplying 50% of Kabul

Pledged vs granted

Various actors on one project

Waterboard and KfW.

Combining emergency budgets with PC reconstruction funds

4th World Water Forum, Mexico City  March 16-22, 2006
STRENGTHENING THE COLLABORATION WITH THE WATER BOARDS AND POST-CONFLICT RECONSTRUCTION

Rwanda, Burundi and Ethiopia: Design emergency interventions with a development perspective

The training component at technical & managerial levels

4th World Water Forum, Mexico City March 16-22, 2006
NATURAL DISASTERS IN CONFLICT SITUATIONS

Sri Lanka, Indonesia and Pakistan: an additional layer of complexity which requires a strong logistical support for a rapid response
**STRENGTHENING THE COLLABORATION WITH THE WATER BOARDS AND POST-CONFLICT RECONSTRUCTION**

**Long term collaboration in the water sector from emergency to post-reconstruction**

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<th>Country</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Period</th>
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<td>Iraq</td>
<td>15 years</td>
<td>1991-ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>13 years</td>
<td>1993-ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>12 years</td>
<td>1994-ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zaïre → DRC</td>
<td>10 years</td>
<td>1996-ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balkans</td>
<td>10 years</td>
<td>1992-2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>7 years</td>
<td>1998-2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo Brazzaville</td>
<td>6 years</td>
<td>2000-ongoing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>2001-ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel &amp; Palestinian authority</td>
<td>4 years</td>
<td>2002-ongoing</td>
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<td>Côte d'Ivoire</td>
<td>4 years</td>
<td>2002-ongoing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>3 years</td>
<td>1991-1994</td>
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<tr>
<td>Central African Republic</td>
<td>3 years</td>
<td>2003-2006</td>
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</table>
Q & A
WRAP-UP
Conclusions and Recommendations

- Establish and develop contacts with local institutions and communities thus building baseline knowledge.

- On the basis of the mapping of potential local conflicts between resident and displaced populations establish scenarios leading to plans of action.

- Programmes should not be limited to emergency interventions but come as soon as possible within the scope of a development perspective.

- Effective programming must combine different modes of action such as persuasion, support, substitution and mobilization of various stakeholders.

- Local partners should be integrated at early stages, appropriate training on the job and coaching are paramount to provide a proper handover and monitoring tools over time.
Thank you

www.unesco.org/water  www.icrc.org

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