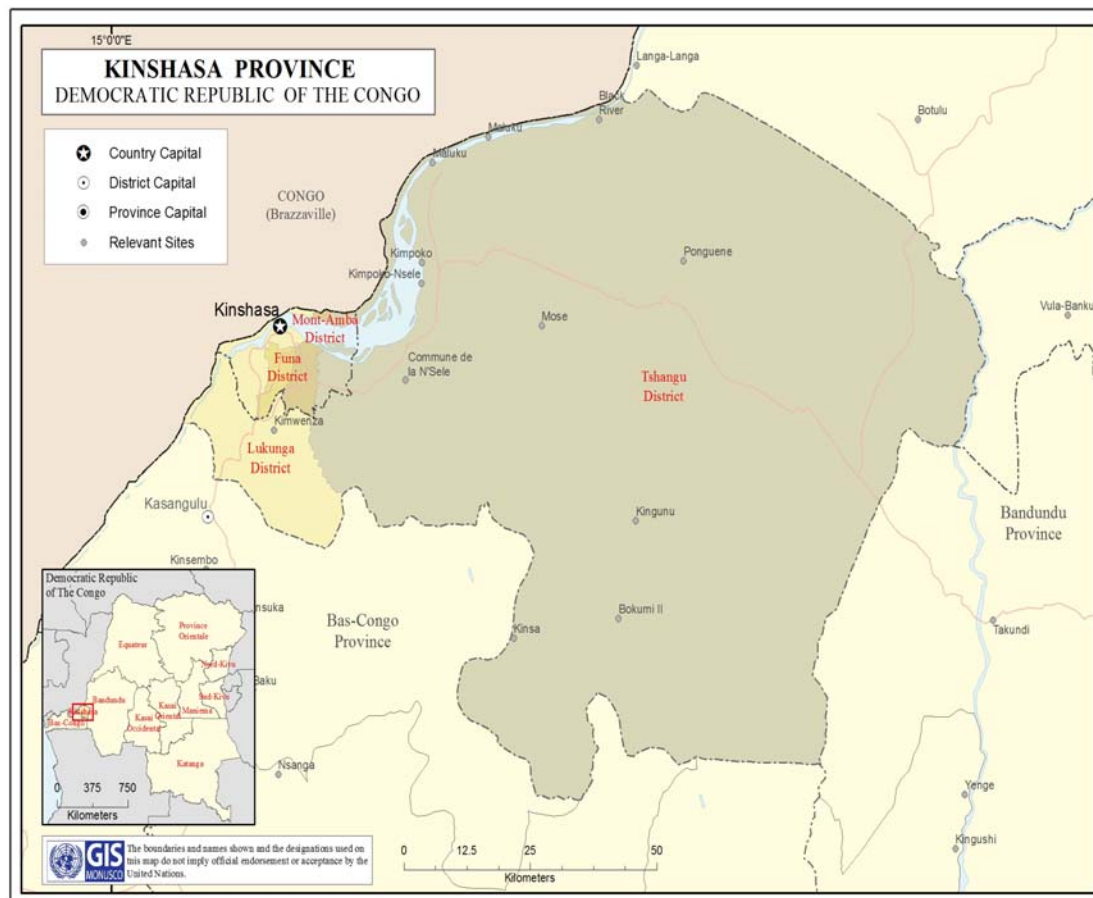


Kinshasa Province

January 2015



Capital: Kinshasa
Largest city in DR Congo

Surface: 9,965 km²

Population: 11 Million,
second largest francophone urban area in the world (after Paris) and third largest urban area in Africa (after Cairo and Lagos)

Main Languages:
French and Lingala.

4 Districts: Funa,
Tshangu, Mont-Amba
and Lukunga

Natural Resources
Urban and industrial
construction material:
gravel, quarry, stone,
marl and sand

Provincial Politics

Governor: André Kimbuta

Provincial Assembly (48 seats with 12 women) is slightly dominated by the opposition with 54 % of the seats.

National Politics
51 national MPs and 0 national Ministers are from Kinshasa.

At the 2011 legislative elections, the majority won 33 out of the 51 seats while Opposition Leader Tshisekedi won the majority of the votes at the presidential elections

Geographical situation

Kinshasa province, situated in the western part of the DR Congo, faces the Republic of Congo and its capital Brazzaville which is visible across the Congo River. Kinshasa is the second major river port of the DR Congo.

Political situation

Elected on 27 January 2007, Governor André Kimbuta (PPRD) and Deputy Governor Clément Bafiba (PALU) are both from the ruling majority and are still in office. The Provincial Executive comprises 10 ministries while the Provincial Assembly has 48 members. The president of the Provincial Assembly is theoretically affiliated to the Opposition. In 2011, 51 national deputies were elected in Kinshasa. Although Kinshasa is traditionally portrayed as the stronghold of the opposition, the presidential majority obtained the best results with 33 seats and won for the second time in this city-province.

Peace it!

PROTECT

STABILIZE

CONSOLIDATE PEACE

Protect

Security Landscape

The harsh living conditions of the population in this heavily overcrowded city have created much tension, which the authorities try to manage by the use of force and some investments in infrastructure and urban transport. Activities from the opposition, more particularly demonstrations, have been curtailed or prohibited. A serious security incident erupted in December 2013 when three separate groups simultaneously attacked the FARDC HQ/Ministry of Defence, the National radio station building and the N'Djili international airport.

More importantly, demonstrations were organized all over the city, and beyond control of the opposition parties, from 19-22 January 2015, against the adoption by the National Assembly of an electoral bill drafted by the government. The government responded with heavy use of force and imprudent measures like banning the facilities of mobile internet and messaging to the detriment of economy and smooth flow of information. The facilities were only restored after approximately three weeks. As the city was on the brink of massive violence, the contentious section of the electoral law was withdrawn. Due to lack of confidence by the population in the institutions, the situation remained tense.

Protection by MONUSCO

Police:

- 3 FPUs with:
 - 1 Senegalese Unit (125 elements)
 - 1 Bangladeshi Unit (124 elements)
 - 1 Indian Unit (135 elements)

Peacekeepers: 462 peacekeepers undertake 189 patrols per week (133 day patrols and 56 night patrols)

Stabilize

Stabilization Landscape

Kinshasa as the capital city hosts public institutions: central government, Parliament, the Supreme Court of Justice and the Independent National Electoral Commission.

Besides public institutions, Kinshasa, as a city-province, is represented by a Provincial Assembly and headed by a Governorate.

The Mission Headquarters in Kinshasa has become leaner and is now more focused on providing good offices and support to the government, in particular with respect to the implementation of the commitments outlined in the Peace Security and Cooperation Framework. At the same time, this has limited MONUSCO's monitoring capacity of the capital.

FARDC
-20,000

Police

Deployed in four districts: 3846 PNC
-Funa: 1265
-Lukunga: 1316
-Tshangu: 674
-Mont-Amba: 8

MONUSCO

- 547 Peacekeepers
- 26 Milobs
- 189 Patrols/week

Justice

- Supreme Court of Justice (to be replaced on 15 March by the Constitutional Court)
- 2 Courts of Appeal
- 4 Courts of First Instance
- 1 Children's Court
- 4 Secondary Children Courts
- 2 Commercial Courts
- 2 Labour Tribunal
- 8 Peace Tribunals

Education

- 2270 public schools (both primary and high schools)
- 52 Universities (12 public including the University of Kinshasa, and 40 private)

Health

- 20 Hospitals

MONUSCO

- USD 1,653,938 spent in QIPS
- 6000 PNC trained on crowd-control techniques for the 2011 elections

Peace it!

Consolidate Peace

Socio-economic Overview

The built-up area of Kinshasa is divided into industrial, residential and commercial zones. Kinshasa serves as the HQ of major public corporations and of privately-owned industrial and commercial companies. Home to the head offices of 20 major banks, the city dominates the financial life of the country.

The rapid expansion of Kinshasa's population has created serious food supply concerns in the city. Consequently there is a constant threat of food shortage while local production is limited and expensive with imports dominated by a small number of integrated companies. The demands of the vast urban population have led to extensive erosion in the surrounding countryside. The purchasing power of the population is very low due to the small number of job opportunities.

Construction and various service providers characterize the city's economic landscape. Kinshasa is the main supplier of construction material across the country. Unfortunately, the city's transportation system is inadequate, although considerable efforts have been made recently with the launch of two public transportation companies *Transco* (national) and *New Transkin* (provincial) and "esprit de vie".

UNITED NATIONS IN ACTION

UNESCO supports the implementation of the BEAR (Better Education for Africa Rise) project in Kinshasa and also provides assistance to technical and professional training in two schools with a view to increasing the rate of employment among youth.

Humanitarian Overview

Humanitarian coordination mechanisms no longer exist in Kinshasa.

The city is no longer the focus of donors' community as there is no humanitarian emergency situation. Given that the city-province is administratively covered by two entities (national and provincial institutions), the government is responsible for taking the necessary measures and implementing the appropriate response in case of emergency.

The main crisis that occurred in Kinshasa in 2012-2013 was a cholera outbreak that spread along the Congo River. National institutions and their partners successfully responded to the crisis. The last humanitarian intervention undertaken in Kinshasa was in response to the 2005 flooding.

Social Indicators:

Primary school enrolment:
88.6% (2010)

Literacy rate: 90.9% (2010)

Economy

Main components: food processing industries and consumer goods (beer, juice...), port of Kinshasa, agriculture, construction material



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

12, Avenue des Aviateurs - Gombe
Kinshasa, RD Congo - BP 8811

Tél. +243 81 890 5000
+243 81 890 6000

PROTECT

STABILIZE

CONSOLIDATE PEACE

