

LE TONNERRE



**THE PERSONALITIES WHO CONTINUE
TO WEIGH IN ON THE SUCCESS OF
FÉLIX TSHISEKEDI'S MANDATE**



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SUMMARY



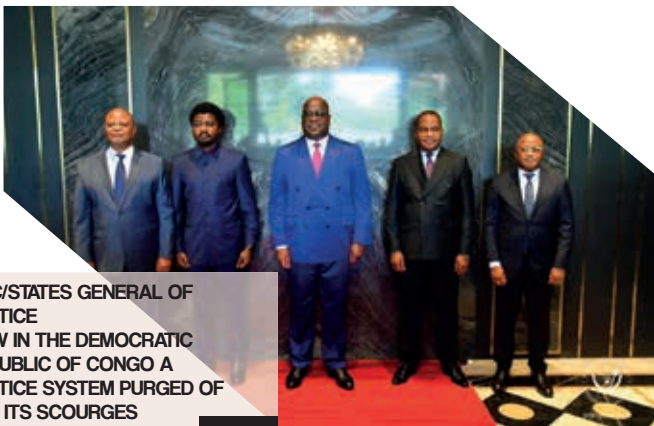
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LE TONNERRE



PRESS GROUP "LE TONNERRE", WHO ARE WE ?

Le Tonnerre is a press group that has existed since November 18, 2010, under the inspiration of its publisher, Managing Director Kasongo Onakoy Fiko.

He has several information media under his pen, among others: a tri-weekly tabloid, an online daily newspaper under the name "letonnerre.info" as well as a monthly magazine with a very large circulation. which is already in its 8th edition, which you can find in the book and newspaper sales sections of supermarkets as well as in 5-star hotels in Kinshasha and those in the provinces of the Democratic Republic of Congo.

The group has a strong representation in Congo Brazzaville, Angola, Rwanda, South Africa, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Canada and the United States.

A FIVE-YEAR START, A PRECURSOR TO A BRIGHT FUTURE FOR THE DRC !

As you can see, this edition, which seems special, is entirely devoted to the second five-year term of the Head of State Félix-Antoine Tshisekedi, with its beginning both rich in achievements and precursor of a bright future for the well-being of the Democratic Republic of Congo.

With this in mind, we have taken care to highlight some contributions from certain ministers, state agents and individuals, which have been verified as significant in the accomplishment of the enlightened vision of the Head of State, especially in terms of their respective exploits.

This is what justifies the presence in the following pages, for example, of Constant Mutamba, Minister of State in charge of Justice and Keeper of the Seals.

Its reforms of quite a few things in its field of Justice, including, for example, that relating to the idea of banking legal costs, is a significant contribution, given its ripple effects favorable to the Public Treasury.

The General States of Justice of which he was an initiator succeeded in planning the way for a Congolese justice devoid of its imperfections.

Nothing can work in a country when its justice is sick. This is therefore the reason for the presence of the article relating to the General States of Justice among the texts of this edition.

In the sphere of agents, the emphasis was placed, among other things, on ONATRA with DG MARTIN LUKUSA PANU, also the work of D.G. Victor Tumba, Director General of the Office of Roads and Drainage, OVD in acronym.

This is therefore the reason for the long interview that we had to carry out with him, in his office, and which please read on page "x".

The man is determined not to tire of continuing to contribute to the road policy of the Head of State, which he has enlightened with his vision for a Democratic Republic of Congo rebuilt on new foundations.

The D.G. François Muamba, Director General of the Center for Certification, Expertise and Evaluation of Precious and Semi-Precious Mineral Substances, is also the beneficiary of a good place among our pages. This is in connection with his certification policy Congolese mineral substances which proved to be of great interest during this second mandate of the Head of State.

We must also encourage, within the framework of this second mandate of the Head of State, the participation of certain individuals.

We thought here of a group of Congolese from the diaspora who managed to build what they called Camp David. The city is located in the tourist commune of N'sele, with high-end buildings on a system of well-defined streets.

Their presence on our pages is not for simple advertising reasons.

Happy reading !



Kasongo Onakoy Fiko



SPEECH ON THE STATE OF THE NATION BEFORE PARLIAMENT IN CONGRESS

FÉLIX TSHISEKEDI MORE CONFIDENT THAN EVER IN THE BRIGHT FUTURE OF THE DRC

**“A country that invests is a country that believes in its future. The Democratic Republic of Congo is now part of this dynamic.” In accordance with the requirements of article 77 of the Constitution, the President of the Republic Félix-Antoine Tshisekedi Tshilombo delivered his annual speech on the state of the Nation, before the Parliament meeting in congress, in the congress hall of the Palais du People, Wednesday December 11, 2024.*

A masterful speech lasting about an hour and 50 minutes, punctuated by waltzes of applause which showed the depth of the message given, as well as the support of the Representatives of the People for the words of the Head of State.

In his speech which was both captivating and well structured, Félix Tshisekedi began

by recalling the 6 commitments made to the Congolese people on the occasion of his inauguration on January 20, 2024.

Then, sector by sector, he listed the reforms accomplished as well as actions taken by his government across the country, with figures.

These include actions taken on an economic level, in the industrial sector where we saw, this



year, the installation in the DRC of factories for manufacturing tiles, soft drinks in Kinshasa, refining zinc in Kipushi in Haut-Katanga, which enabled the creation of more than 2,500 direct jobs.

In terms of health and education, the two free maternity and primary education programs will continue and consolidate to give Congolese children more chance of development.

On the issue of growing insecurity across the country, the Head of State reiterated his determination to eradicate once and for all this repeated aggression in our country by

Rwanda.

The Head of State spoke about the high cost of living and the loss of people's purchasing power, before revealing the concrete measures taken by the government to provide some relief to households.

The Head of State announced major reforms in the agricultural sector, so that his wish to see the revenge of the soil on the subsoil can quickly come to fruition. Reason why in the 2025 finance law, agriculture will benefit from 11% of the national budget.

While recognizing the security challenges that are slowing down our progress towards development, the Head of State has shown himself determined and very committed to meeting them.

This is why he said that the country will continue to invest in innovative projects as well as in structuring reforms with a view to the sustainable development of the DRC.

Félix Tshisekedi said he included the Democratic Republic of Congo in this dynamic, because a country that invests is a country that believes in its future.

Félix Tshisekedi did not fail to mention significant progress obtained in the areas of diplomacy, national defense, infrastructure, energy, sports as well as in the reforms of public administration and the national police. Congolese.

For observers, it is for the first time that the President of the Republic, since his accession to the supreme office, has been so reassuring, so confident in the bright future of his country. In his capacity as guarantor of the Nation, it is an attitude which has reassured more than one Congolese and it gives hope to all compatriots in the East who are fighting to defend the integrity of the national territory.

Speaking of the Constitution, the Head of State confirmed his decision to entrust reflection on this to a multidisciplinary commission that he

will shortly set up.

At the end of the masterful speech by the Head of State, the President of the National Assembly and President of the Congress, Vital Kamerhe, asked the delegates to give a standing ovation to the Head of State, before

assuring him of support of Parliament for the success of its six commitments.

Le Tonnerre





GUY LAONDO MBOYO

A POLICE OFFICER

Appointed Minister of State in charge of Regional Planning in the Sama Lukonde 1 and 2 governments, and reappointed to the same ministerial portfolio in Madame Judith Suminwa Tuluka's government team, Maître Guy Loando Mboyo is one of the few political players to have collaborated with President Félix Tshisekedi during his two five-year terms. In politics, this means having the full confidence of the Chief.

For observers, Minétat Guy Loando deserves this trust, given the quality of the work he has produced and continues to produce in his sector.

A political operator full of initiative, he has won the esteem of the Head of State by the number and importance of the reforms carried out in his sector; reforms which are in line with the vision of President of the Republic Félix-Antoine Tshisekedi

Tshilombo, who is keen to make Town and Country Planning a genuine strategic pillar of sustainable development and modernization of the Democratic Republic of Congo.

* Guy Loando Mboyo, a reforming planner.

When Mr Guy Loando took over the reins of the Ministry of Town and Country Planning, the sector was not governed by any law, operating on

the basis of a totally obsolete colonial decree, the decree of June 20, 1957 on town planning, which had become anachronistic in the light of developments in the country's political, administrative and territorial organization.

Struck by the absence of a legal framework to govern his sector, the Minister of State set to work to provide the DRC with a law on town and country planning.

After being drafted and presented to the Council of Ministers for debate, the bill was submitted to Parliament on October 03, 2023 for examination and adoption by national deputies and senators.

This new law will ensure the coherent implementation of the country's development and modernization policy.

According to its initiator, the Law on Land Use Planning (LAT) is part of a drive to modernize and rationalize the national territory spurred on by President Félix Tshisekedi, in the face of the many challenges of spatial disorganization and land-use conflicts in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

This pioneering legislation," he added, "is a strategic response to issues linked to the exploitation of natural resources, territorial justice and harmonious development planning.

This is just one of the major reforms carried out by Minister Guy Loando in his sector, the main thrusts of which are the creation of strategic tools such as the Schéma National de l'Aménagement du Territoire (SNAT), and the Plans Provinciaux et Locaux (Provincial and Local Plans). The purpose of these two instruments is to coordinate state and private intervention in order to guarantee coherent and inclusive territorial management.

This reform law also authorizes the establishment of the following new technical bodies: the Agence Nationale d'Aménagement du Territoire (ANAT) and the Fonds National d'Aménagement du Territoire (FONAT). These two bodies are responsible for

mobilizing the resources needed to implement the vision of making regional planning a strategic pillar of our country's sustainable development.

It is important to point out that the reform introduced by Guy Loando in his sector is based on a number of guiding principles, such as territorial justice and the sustainability of natural resources, both of which are essential to ensure equitable development that respects the environment.

According to observers, the reform carried out by the Minister of State for Regional Planning to better manage this sector is a great success to his credit. For this reason, it has the support of the President of the Republic, as well as of Prime Minister Judith Suminwa.

It is also for this reason that, in the government's program, Regional Planning is Pillar 3 of the program implemented under the coordination of Prime Minister Judith Suminwa Tuluka, following the enlightened vision of His Excellency Mr. Félix-Antoine Tshisekedi Tshilombo, President of the Republic, Head of State.

* What are the responsibilities of the Ministry of Regional Planning?

In accordance with Ordinance no. 22/003 of January 07, 2022, the Ministry of Spatial Planning is set to play a crucial role in the country's development.

Its main responsibilities include:

- * Designing and drawing up regional development plans;
- * Assessment of the country's territorial potential, in particular the evaluation of renewable and non-renewable natural resources of the national soil and subsoil;
- * Permanent control and monitoring of the use of the country's physical space;
- * The mobilization of human, material, institutional and financial resources to codify, implement and manage sustainable development;
- * Planning and modernization of cities, in synergy with other ministries such as Urban Planning and Residents,

...IT IS IMPORTANT TO INDICATE THAT THE REFORM INTRODUCED BY GUY LOANDO IN HIS SECTOR IS BASED ON A CERTAIN NUMBER OF GUIDING PRINCIPLES SUCH AS TERRITORIAL JUSTICE...

Infrastructure and Public Works, and Land Affairs.

Since his arrival at the head of this Ministry, Guy Loando Mboyo has always been committed to accomplishing all these tasks. As a result, he is one of the few ministers at the head of this ministerial portfolio to have carried out more reforms designed to strengthen its operation and promote rigorous planning in line with the country's realities.

Guy Loando Mboyo, one of Félix Tshisekedi's top lieutenants.

As soon as he was appointed to the government of the Republic, Guy Loando Mboyo quickly showed, by the quality of his performance, that he was there to serve the nation, and above all to help the Head of State Félix-Antoine Tshisekedi Tshilombo succeed in his mandate.

So, thanks to the reforms and results achieved in his sector, President Félix Tshisekedi had no trouble getting elected. Today, the Minéstat de l'Aménagement du Territoire is in the same frame of mind, and resolutely committed to enabling the Head of State to honor his promise to his people, a promise contained in the 6 commitments of his second five-year term.

According to observers, Guy Loando Mboyo is also one of the members of the government who will have a positive record to uphold at the end of his term.

Indeed, at the helm of the Ministry of Territorial Development, Guy Loando has carried out several major management actions, as follows:

1. Design and adoption of the DRC's National Spatial Planning Policy.
2. Development of methodological guides for regional planning in the DRC.
3. Design of the National Spatial Planning Scheme.
4. Revision of the organic framework of the Ministry of Spatial Planning.
5. Creation of the Agence Nationale d'Aménagement du Territoire (ANAT) and the Fonds National d'Aménagement du Territoire (FONAT).
6. Operationalization of the Observatoire de l'Aménagement du Territoire (ONAT).
7. Design of the DRC's National Spatial Development Plan.
8. Formalization of GEO-RDC and creation of GEO-PORTAIL for efficient management of geospatial data.
9. Drafting of the Regional Planning Law.

10. Creation of the first sustainable town in Boma, a pilot project financed by the Agence Française de Développement.
11. Development of studies and deliverables on forestry capital and agricultural potential.
12. Design of simple regional development plans for the provinces.
13. Provision of materials and equipment and rehabilitation of provincial offices.
14. Consultation with provincial stakeholders on the Methodological Guide for the preparation of Provincial and Local Plans.
15. Enrichment of sectoral and spatial diagnoses for the elaboration of the National Spatial Planning Scheme.
16. Validation of the Communication Plan for Land Use Planning Reform.
17. Technical support to Provinces and Decentralized Entities for the elaboration of Simple Land Use Plans.
18. Participation in the development of the DRC's sectoral measures under the IMF's Resilience and Sustainability Program.
19. Participation in the 7th meeting of the African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative.
20. Development of sectoral measures to diversify the Congolese economy.

Who else but Guy Loando Mboyo could line up such a positive record, while remaining true to the vision of President of the Republic Félix-Antoine Tshisekedi Tshilombo.

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RDC/STATES GENERAL OF JUSTICE

NOW IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO A JUSTICE SYSTEM PURGED OF ALL ITS SCOURGES

From November 6 to 13 this year, the États Généraux de la Justice Congolaise took place in the auditorium of the Centre Financier in Kinshasa, with a total attendance estimated at over 3,000 people from all 26 provinces, including legal experts and practitioners, human rights defenders, academics, civil society, political parties, parliamentarians, representatives of ministries and ministers...

This came 9 years after those organized in 2015, under the Kabila regime and the aegis of the then Minister of Justice and Human Rights, Alexis Tambwe Mwamba.

The reform of the Congolese justice system adopted in that year, 2015, had given birth to a case of 350 resolutions that were only implemented in less than half, an equivalent of only a hundred or so resolutions.

This is what justified the aim of the 2024 États Généraux de la Justice Congolaise, namely to “Contribute to the establishment of a genuine rule of law in the Democratic

Republic of the Congo”.

The main theme was: “Why is Congolese justice said to be sick? What therapy is needed to deal with this illness?”

The aim was to identify the morbid flaws that plague justice in the Democratic Republic of Congo, which has now been purged of all its scourges. As the Head of State, Félix-Antoine Tshisekedi, emphasized in his opening remarks, in his capacity as Supreme Magistrate of the Democratic Republic of Congo...



Some fifty sub-themes were discussed by the commissions, divided into a dozen panels for reflection: the rule of law, quality justice for all, modernization of the justice system...

The debaters analyzed, among other issues, the problem of the separation of powers within the Congolese constitutional system, which, incidentally, is in need of modification.

They also examined with a fine-tooth comb the issue of presumption of innocence as it affects the proliferation of arrest warrants, as well as the issue of correcting errors in electoral disputes.

As the President of the Republic, Félix-Antoine Tshisekedi, stated in his inaugural speech, the Democratic Republic of Congo needs a non-harmful Congolese justice system, so that the salvation of the Congolese people is no longer compromised by selfish and corrupt interests.

It should be emphasized that this meeting served as a forum for discussion over a period of eight days, during which each of the more than 3,000 participants in this meeting of the Judiciary was asked to contribute something legally correct, so that together we could bequeath to Congolese posterity a true State governed by the rule of law.

This was the thrust of the Head of State's much-applauded speech, during which he proposed measures to extirpate all the bad practices that have destroyed our Justice system, with a view to putting it right once and for all.

. It was with this in mind that the Minister of State and Minister of Justice, Maître Constant Mutamba, broached the idea of overhauling the Constitution.

And, as time went by, many of the resolutions that led to reforms touched on the need to revise the Constitution.

The idea has now evolved, given the strong support of the affirmations that have prevailed over the oppositions, towards changing it, rather than simply revising it.

This even justifies the quip made by the Garde des Sceaux of the Democratic Republic of

Congo on the subject:

“Constitutions are not tents erected for sleeping. Like laws, they have to adapt to the realities of society.

The *raison d'être* of the statesman in charge of Congolese justice remains, in short, valid.

It all started with his observation that 7 out of 10 Congolese do not find themselves in the Congolese justice system as it is currently distributed in the

Democratic Republic of the Congo.

According to Constant Mutamba, this is what justifies all these complaints and social tensions surrounding justice in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The man of law at the head of the Ministry of State in charge of Justice had, before anything else, performed an autopsy and detected, like a doctor of law, the diseases eating away at our justice system.

He detected at the highest level the poor living and working conditions prevailing among Congolese judicial personnel.

He defined these poor conditions as having been at the root, among other things, of the poor rendering of justice,

corruption and all the other bad practices that have plagued the Congolese justice system.

For those with a true sense of the law, these Estates General on Justice succeeded in giving birth to a new national justice policy.

Based on the lack of measures to implement the reform policy resulting from the 2015 Estates General on Justice, the panelists made a diagnosis of the issues at stake.

In so doing, they pinpointed actions to be taken to ensure the effective rule of law in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

All in all, Mutamba's version of the États Généraux de la Justice was an opportunity to raise collective awareness and systematically question all the bad



practices that have characterized the justice system for decades, and which will now be consigned to the past.

Let's recall just a few of them: Corruption, impunity, ill-founded immunities, a judicial policy of double standards, with too much weight on one side of the scales to the detriment of the other; the law of the strongest which has even destroyed the force of the Law itself, untimely seizures of the accounts and assets of both public and private companies, police harassment, spoliations of private homes, arbitrary arrests, prison overcrowding, with deaths by suffocation - the list of scourges to enumerate is not exhaustive.

This eight-day meeting, rich in prospects for the well-being of the Democratic Republic of Congo, as it is Justice that elevates a Nation, provided an opportunity for the

stakeholders to take a clear-sighted look at the current state of the Congolese judicial system.

They succeeded in identifying and pinpointing the challenges that have long hampered its smooth operation

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Tu es entre de bonnes mains



Sokin

Agro Alimentaire

Tu es entre de bonnes mains



ONATRA SA: PROTECTING JOBS AND PRODUCTION FACILITIES, AND CONSOLIDATING GAINS.

DG MARTIN LUKUSA REMAINS FELIX TSHISEKEDI'S BEST LIEUTENANT

Elected with over 73% of the votes cast in the December 2023 presidential election, the President of the Republic, Félix-Antoine Tshisekedi Tshilombo, made a commitment to the Congolese people at the start of his second five-year term to consolidate the gains of his first term in all the nation's vital sectors.

To do this, the Head of State will have to rely on the men and women he has entrusted with the responsibility of leading the various segments of public affairs. And it is these various lieutenants who are placed at the head of the authorities, services and establishments...

[21:55, 05/12/2024] LETONNERRE Kas: It should be remembered that long before this work began, the Port of Matadi was almost out of business, having lost more or less 75% of its container volumes to private ports.

Unsurprisingly, this drop in activity led to a significant reduction in ONATRA SA's revenues, with all the attendant difficulties, notably the accumulation of wage arrears and the obsolescence of its working tools due to a lack of investment in equipment acquisition.

It's worth noting that, thanks to his enlightened management and courage, Martin Lukusa Panu surprised all those who wanted to see the Port of Matadi die, first and foremost the private operators who had set up alongside ONATRA's port facilities and were competing unfairly with it, when he decided to commit funds to renovating the quays.

And it's thanks to the renewed activity at the port that private partners have been lining up to sign concession contracts with ONATRA SA, which has regained its credibility.

The highest bidder was MCTC, with whom ONATRA now has a win-win partnership for the modernization of the Port of Matadi.

[21:55, 05/12/2024] LETONNERRE Kas: In this contract, it should be pointed out that the concession only concerns container activities.

The benefits that the Democratic Republic of Congo and ONATRA will derive from the partnership with MCTC are twofold: a significant reduction in export and import costs; and the rehabilitation and modernization of the container terminal at the Port of Matadi.

It should also be noted that the infrastructure construction work and the acquisition of new equipment are sure to generate substantial revenues for the State and ONATRA SA.

The contract also provides for the training and capacity-building of ONATRA employees, as well as technology transfer, to ensure the efficiency of port operations.

Last but not least, as sought by the management committee ably headed by Managing Director Martin Lukusa, the concession awarded to MCTC will also secure and perpetuate jobs at ONATRA SA. This is in line with President Félix Tshisekedi's vision of putting as many Congolese as possible to work.

As part of his policy to protect ONATRA's production facilities and jobs, Martin Lukusa Panu has not limited himself to bringing life back to the Port of Matadi.

So, after the port, he once again took his managerial courage to invest in the rehabilitation of the Kinshasa-Matadi railroad. Interrupted for several years, rail traffic between these two cities has now resumed.

The first train on this stretch was launched by the General Manager with 19 freight wagons. This will relieve traffic on the road, which is currently over-used, and

relieve congestion at the Port of Matadi.

A giant in the transport sector in the Democratic Republic of Congo, ONATRA SA has decided, thanks to the ingenuity of its Managing Director, to come to the rescue of the provincial authorities of the City of Kinshasa, in terms of public transport and traffic jams.

With a view to resolving these two thorny issues, ONATRA introduced river cabs for the first time in the



DRC.

To this end, the company has acquired three fast boats, respectfully christened Dr. Étienne Tshisekedi wa Mulumba, Simon Kimbangu and Kimpa Nvita, which will initially ply the route between Kinshasa and Brazzaville, and later between the city center and Maluku via Kinkole. Landing facilities are being built to enable passengers to embark and disembark in complete safety and comfort.

In addition to protecting the production facilities, Martin Lukusa is the rare if not the only person to have decided to upgrade ONATRA's real estate assets. Left derelict for ages, buildings, villas and other concessions belonging

to ONATRA have been given a facelift. This operation not only enabled ONATRA's staff and executives to work in the best possible conditions, but also and above all helped to replenish the company's coffers, by renting out these buildings and transferring certain concessions to the private sector on a fixed-term basis. In the same vein, DG Martin Lukusa Panu has decided to undertake large-scale works at the Kinshasa river port,



aimed at rehabilitating and modernizing warehouses with a view to leasing them out. New international-standard warehouses are to be built on the empty spaces of this port facility. Rather than leave the site to the mercy of the Kulunas and other thugs, Martin Lukusa has seen fit to make it profitable for the Office, which needs considerable financial resources to clear its heavy social slate.

It is still and always this exceptional manager, Martin Lukusa Panu, who, thanks to his plea to the Ministries of State for Justice and Portfolio, was able to put an end to this mafia-like judicial practice whereby, with the help

of false judgments, ONATRA SA's bank accounts could be seized, thus preventing it from operating normally. At present, it's true that all is not yet rosy in terms of clearing workers' wage arrears and sending the 3,000 others impatiently awaiting their end-of-career indemnities into retirement. What is also true is that since the advent of the Martin Lukusa committee, there have been notable improvements in terms of salary increases, regularity of pay, reduction in the number of months of salary arrears, and the decent retirement of over 1,000 workers, with their exit allowances, during a solemn ceremony presided over by the Head of State Félix-Antoine Tshisekedi Tshilombo.

The current management team deserves a great deal of credit for all these advances, without which ONATRA SA would not be the company it is today.

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construction work and the acquisition of new equipment will undoubtedly generate substantial revenues for the State and ONATRA SA.

The contract also provides for training and capacity-building for ONATRA employees, as well as technology transfer, to enhance the efficiency of port operations. Lastly, as sought by the management committee, ably headed by Managing Director Martin Lukusa, the concession granted to MCTC will also secure and perpetuate jobs at ONATRA SA. This is in line with President Félix Tshisekedi's vision of putting as many Congolese as possible to work.

Martin Lukusa Panu's policy of protecting ONATRA's production facilities and jobs has not been limited to bringing life back to the Port of Matadi.

After the port, he once again summoned his managerial courage to invest in the rehabilitation of the Kinshasa-Matadi



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A giant in the transport sector in the Democratic



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Republic of Congo, ONATRA SA has decided, thanks to the ingenuity of its Managing Director, to come to the rescue of the provincial authorities of the City of Kinshasa, in terms of public transport and traffic jams. With a view to resolving these two thorny issues, ONATRA has introduced river cabs for the first time in the DRC.





conditions, but also and above all has helped to replenish the company's coffers, by renting out these buildings and handing over certain concessions to the private sector on a fixed-term basis.

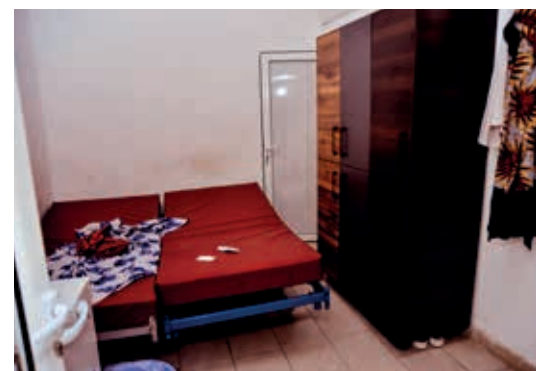
In the same vein, DG Martin Lukusa Panu has decided to undertake large-scale works at the Kinshasa river port, aimed at rehabilitating and modernizing warehouses with a view to renting them out. New international-standard warehouses are to be built on the empty spaces of this port facility. Rather than leave the site to the mercy of Kulunas and other thugs, Martin Lukusa has decided to make it profitable for the Office, which needs considerable financial resources to pay off its heavy social debt.

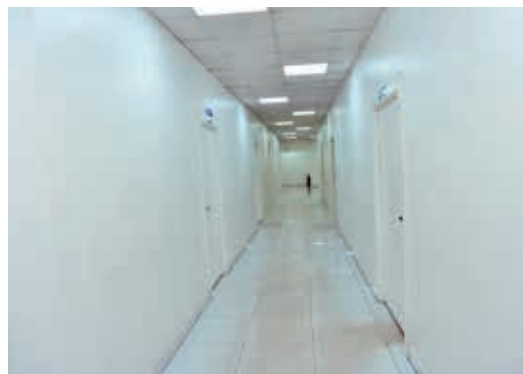
It is still and always this exceptional manager, Martin Lukusa Panu, who, thanks to his plea to the Ministries of State for Justice and the Portfolio, was able to put an end to this mafia-like judicial practice whereby, with the help

of false judgments, ONATRA SA's bank accounts could be seized, thus preventing it from operating normally.

At present, it's true that all is not yet rosy in terms of clearing workers' wage arrears and sending the 3,000 others impatiently awaiting their end-of-career indemnities into retirement. What is also true is that since the advent of the Martin Lukusa committee, there have been notable improvements in terms of salary increases, regularity of pay, reduction in the number of months of salary arrears, and the decent retirement of over 1,000 workers, with their exit allowances, during a solemn ceremony presided over by the Head of State Félix-Antoine Tshisekedi Tshilombo.

The current management team deserves a great deal of credit for all these advances, without which ONATRA SA would not be the company it is today.





CEO VICTOR TUMBA CONTINUES TO SUPPORT THE HEAD OF STATE'S VISION FOR HIS SECOND FIVE-YEAR TERM

The Managing Director of the Office des Voiries et Drainage (OVD), Victor Tumba Tshikela, has reassured us that he is maintaining the same pace of work at the OVD to support the second five-year term of Head of State Félix-Antoine Tshisekedi, just as he did during his first term. He made this clear in a lengthy interview he honoured us with at his office in Limete.

The interview highlighted, among other things, OVD's presence in the field, the mismatch between physical and financial planning, the 3 Communes project, the problem of flooding, the issue of erosion, climate disruption, the duty of the Congolese population to take ownership of the road infrastructure made available to them...

Below is the full interview

1st Question: Mr. Managing Director, during President Félix Tshisekedi's first term in office, OVD got off to a flying start, and its Management Committee was very active in carrying out road infrastructure and urban road modernization projects. During the second quinquennium, OVD's impact on the ground became less and less noticeable. Is this due to a lack of projects, or a lack of funds to finance the work?

Victor Tumba Tshikela: Thank you for your question, Mr. Journalist! You say that OVD was active during the first five-year term of Head of



State Félix-Antoine Tshisekedi, and that during this second five-year term it is no longer active. No !

The same rhythm of work that we had during the first quinquennium is the same one that we continue to have during this second quinquennium of the Head of State.

It has to be said that the Democratic Republic of Congo is a country of continental dimensions. People may only look to Kinshasa, but we have many activities in the interior of the country. We manage 26 provinces.

So we have activities that maybe a lot of people don't know about. Not all activities are concentrated in the city of Kinshasa, so people have the impression that we've slowed down the pace of our work. Of course, we've kept up the same pace, but it's true that we're faced with funding problems. It's a fact of life, and I always say it, that there has to be convergence between physical planning (project identification, feasibility studies, work assessments, contractualization) and financial planning.

For the physical planning we do to be effective, there has to be financial planning. If financial planning and physical planning don't converge, there's a problem. To illustrate what I'm saying, I'll give you the case of the "3 Communes" project, which is a PPP project we launched, in which, as part of the set-up, we said that the companies would contribute 20% and the Treasury would start to reimburse when the companies had reached 20%. But what didn't we know about this project? Of the 9 companies, 8 had already reached 20%, but curiously they weren't paid when they should have been. We had to wait eight or nine months, during which time work was interrupted.

Perhaps this is why we're not more present in the field.

and it's only now that payment has been made .

Understand, 8 months later!

There can be inadequacies in the way the work is carried out, which means that today people have the impression that they don't see what OVD is doing.

We've had to carry out a lot of work each time we've been involved in erosion control. Today, most of these erosion sites are experiencing problems, precisely because of a lack of funding.

As you know, OVD is a public company whose main source of funding is the public treasury. We also have FONER, which is part of the Treasury, but which is also a technical financial partner that intervenes on an ad hoc basis. But the bulk of our funding comes from the Treasury, and the most important item is the investment budget.

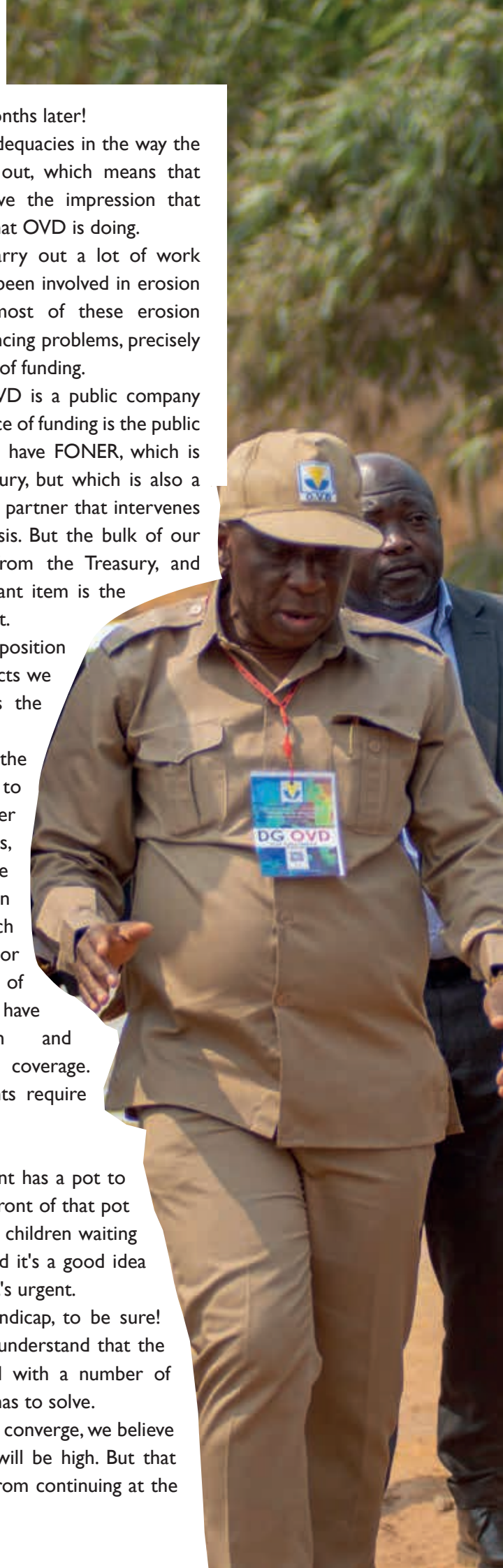
This is where we position the various projects we carry out across the country.

As you can see, the Treasury has to deal with a number of urgent issues, in particular the security situation in the East, which calls for a major mobilization of resources. You have free education and universal health coverage. All these elements require resources.

So the government has a pot to play with, but in front of that pot there are a lot of children waiting for resources. And it's a good idea to prioritize what's urgent.

This is also a handicap, to be sure! But you have to understand that the Treasury is faced with a number of problems that it has to solve.

If these two plans converge, we believe that production will be high. But that doesn't stop us from continuing at the



same pace.

But what people don't know is that, since the advent of Head of State Félix-Antoine Tshisekedi, we at OVD have been able to complete at least 600 kilometers of roadwork. You might say that 600 kilometers is nothing, given the size of the country. When the Head of State took office, what was the state of the infrastructure?

We found that they were in a very advanced state of disrepair, estimated at 85%

The actions we are now taking are a way for us to improve things.

The President is laying the foundations for infrastructure development. He is fighting against the dilapidated state he has found, in order to improve the current state.

In terms of people's perception, it may seem as if nothing is being done, but we in the sector know that OVD is sparing no effort to accomplish the mission assigned to it by the Government.

To achieve the 600 kilometers that we have, with at least 50 erosive sites that we have mastered, is quite a feat.

I'll give you an example: in Lisala, we have erosion that lasted for around 42 years, during the era of President Mobutu. So we had to wait until the arrival of President Tshisekedi for this erosion to be taken care of. We have Mbalatshitolo, in Kasai, which lasted almost the same length of time; but today, this sprawling erosion, more or less 30 metres deep, is being absorbed, to the great satisfaction of the population.

In other words, work is in progress.

The needs are enormous, and we can't pretend to finish everything.

What is important, however, is the political will that the Head of State is in the process of instilling in the area of infrastructure development.

2nd Question: We're in the middle of the rainy season in Kinshasa, and no neighborhood is spared from flooding. Do you have a response plan and the means to implement it?

V.T.T.: Flooding is a problem not only in Kinshasa, but throughout the country, as in the town of Mbandaka. There are several causes of flooding. The first is the lack of drainage systems. Let's face it, today we have a drainage system in deficit. We need to close this gap. To make up for this gap, we need to find the resources to cope with it, so that we can have a whole system to drain the water and bring it to the outlets.

The second element that needs to be highlighted is the uncivil behavior of the Congolese population.

The gutters are completely blocked, despite being cleaned out. So instead of going into the gutters, the water flows out and causes damage. Or the riverbeds, where people have built anarchic structures along the river banks. As a result, we don't know how to clean them out properly. The human factor is at the root of these uncontrolled constructions. There is also the uncivil behavior of the population.

In the case of the city of Kinshasa, for example, there's another reason: the natural outlet, which is the river, now poses a problem. The city of Kinshasa has eleven outlets that allow water to be evacuated towards the river; but the most important of these



outlets are four: the Gombe river, the Basoko river, the Bitshakutshaku river and the Mokali river.

Mokali doesn't pose much of a problem. But the other three sites pose a big problem, because if you take Basoko, at the end of Basoko, you have Ngaliema

Bay. You have Gombe at the exit of Planète "J", where there's a terrible bottleneck. Then there's Bitshakutshaku, where anarchic construction prevents water from reaching the river. There's another important element that doesn't come under the Ministry of Infrastructure and Public Works, but is the prerogative of the Ministry of Transport and Communication. This is the river where sand rises, precisely where there is an islet.

If you look at the Dag Harmaskjold bridge on the Gombe River, when it's raining, you'll see that instead of the river water flowing into the river, it's the river water that flows into the river. And when you have that, the two flows meet. There's no more flow, and the result is flooding.

So there's a lot of work to be done here.

We also have to recognize the de-vegetation that often occurs throughout Kinshasa, as well as in the interior of the country.

Everyone wants a piece of land. But we're in areas prone to erosion that can cause gullies, and when it rains, it's a huge disaster.

So there's work to be done and, as I said, we've got to close the gap!

These are the different strategies that need to be implemented to mitigate flooding.

Don't forget, we have climate change, which





poses the problem of flooding that no one can stop. As was recently the case in Valencia, Spain. It's also the case in Paris, which is experiencing the same phenomenon due to climate change.

When it comes to climate change, there are only two things that need to be done. Firstly, "mitigation", which can only be achieved by systematically cleaning out gutters in good time. Secondly, avoid anarchic construction, which can be an obstacle to proper water drainage.

In terms of urbanization, people need to be placed in appropriate locations. Avoid flood-prone areas and areas that can't be built on. Above all, you also need to change people's mentalities. Flooding is a multi-disciplinary phenomenon that involves many ministries.

Our Minister (Alexis Gisaro) presented the memorandum to the Council, and a number of resolutions were adopted which are not yet applicable, but which will help to alleviate the problems we are

currently experiencing.

We sympathize with the people who find themselves in deplorable situations, but there's work to be done. Today, I was reading a report made to me by our inspectorate.

Following the recent rains that caused damage across the capital, our departments toured the city and made proposals along the same lines as those I mentioned, to try to alleviate the problem of flooding, not just here in Kinshasa, but throughout the country.

3rd Question: Can you give us a preliminary assessment of the Office des Voiries et Drainage's achievements in 2024?

V.T.T.: As you know, I usually present my assessment at the end of the year. I'll tell you to wait until the end of the year, when I'll be presenting my assessment at a press briefing I'll be calling for that purpose. But there are some things we have achieved, for example, 2024, we have just completed the 35 kilometers of road in Mbuji-Mayi. The Tshilejelu project has been resumed in Mbuji-Mayi, where we have already paved the Lusambo road and Avenue Odia David. We've just stopped erosion in Boende and Gemena. We're currently working on a major erosion problem in Lisala. We've stopped erosion in Bumba. In Katanga, we've rehabilitated several roads.

In short, I'd prefer you to wait for our press briefing, to which I invite you in advance. That's when we'll be able to take stock.



Right now, there's a project, although it's not OVD, but we're participating in it as a monitoring mission. It's the 63-kilometre ring road that the Head of State has launched.

You saw us in Kisangani explaining to the Head of State about sixty kilometers of roads, and if you go to Bukavu and Goma, you'll see the work that's being done.

So I can only be optimistic when I look at the five-year plan drawn up by our Minister, which aims to improve infrastructure development in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

At the same time, we would like to ask the Congolese people to embrace the Head of State's vision, and to believe in his political will.

Because at the head of this country, we have a man with the vision to develop our infrastructures.

5th Question: At the Expo Béton 2024 held in Kinshasa in September, participants identified the challenges facing the DRC's cities, notably the progression of several heads of erosion, recurrent flooding and the resizing of drainage works. As an expert, what would you suggest as a remedy?

V.T.T.: I'll try to address your concerns. First of all, there's the case of the drainage system. As I've said, there's no need to hide our eyes. As you know, in colonial times, the city of Kinshasa had just 500,000 inhabitants. Today, there's a demographic explosion, and with the rural exodus, we're now at around 17 million inhabitants.

Water discharges, in terms of runoff, are increasing every day.

Unfortunately, urbanization has not kept pace. As a result, we haven't been able to develop the infrastructure needed to handle all the water that has to be discharged.

Another point is that we don't have a land-use plan. Because, as you know, city development is first and foremost a development plan. That's the schema.

It's important to remember that there is a regional development plan from which the Ministry of Urban Planning and Housing draws to create a specific development plan. Once the Urban Planning Department has completed its work, it's at this point

that the Land Ministry comes in to draw up what we call the "Clean Plan".

When we talk about the Sanitized Plan, I see you have the roads, the drainage system, the water supply and the electricity supply.

In view of this demographic explosion, we haven't kept up with the infrastructure. As you know, the city of Kinshasa has 3,600 kilometers of roads that we manage. Of these 3,600 kilometers, Kinshasa has 820 paved (in the 820, I'm adding the 120 new kilometers, because before there were only 700).

So you see, it's already a problem. We absolutely have to close the gap!

Secondly, we need to address the problem of erosion control. Because they cause major human and material damage.

I'm saying that man is also at the heart of all these problems we're experiencing, through, for example, revegetation.

We have fifteen provinces prone to erosion. We have drawn up an anti-erosion program which was even presented to the Council of Ministers and which amounted to some 126 million dollars. But the government said we had to define priorities, and that's what we've done.

These were worth \$37 million, but unfortunately they weren't carried out. So you understand that this is the difficulty.

I believe that, in the city of Kinshasa, where everyone is decrying the fact that the roads don't work, we've managed to do about 120 kilometers of roads. That's nothing compared with 3,600 kilometers. It's not even 10%, it's about 5%.

When you look at road density in sub-Saharan countries, you have ratios of 25 kilometers per square kilometer, but we only have 0.08 kilometers per square kilometer.

This shows that we have a gap that needs to be filled. To close this gap, we need to do some planning, in both physical and financial terms, on the basis of the studies that have to be carried out. Faced with this problem, are we going to sit back and do nothing? No! As you know, in the city of Kinshasa, for example, there are some roads that we haven't touched since

2020. Take Kabambare, Kabinda and Kasai avenues, for example, where no work has yet been done due to a lack of resources, or rather a mismatch between physical and financial planning.

6th Question: Mr. CEO, this interview has come to an end, so what are your final words and do you have a message of hope to pass on to the Congolese people who are in distress and waiting to see OVD at work for a sustainable, quality service?

V.T.T.: The message of hope I have to pass on to the Congolese people is to ask them to believe in the vision of the Head of State, because he has shown a firm will. And through the government which is in the process of implementing this vision, there is a whole program, as I have just told you. There's a 5-year plan to build 12,000 kilometers.

So we have to go for the numbers to reduce the gap. I believe that hope is founded on the fact that today, all the structures working in the infrastructure sector, by which I mean the OVD and the Office des Routes, had no equipment.

The Head of State has just purchased 5,000 pieces of civil engineering equipment, which are gradually coming on stream and will enable us to increase our intervention capacities. We believe that, by pooling all our efforts, we can believe in infrastructure development.

The Head of State has succeeded in laying the foundations for the rebirth of infrastructure in the Democratic Republic of Congo. This will help us to reduce the rate of dilapidation, which was estimated at 85% when he came to power.

The actions taken by the Head of State are aimed at improving the current state of affairs.

So a lot of work has been done, and you can see that the gap is narrowing.

So this is an opportunity for me to tell the Congolese people to believe in the Head of State's vision, and to take ownership of the work that's being done.

When I speak of the Congolese population, I mean that we must keep and use these infrastructures as good fathers of families.

Here's a case in point. If you go along Avenue Opala, Avenue des Sports and Avenue Shaba, which have just been rehabilitated in the commune of Kasa-vubu,

you'll find garages on both sides. When these garages work, oil falls onto the pavement. But oil and bitumen don't mix. Now, you're going to say that OVD makes single-use roads. But what are the consequences? It's a question of a notorious lack of ownership on the part of the Congolese population. The appropriation of the population must be seen in civic-mindedness. We mustn't clog up the gutters or build anarchic structures on them.





So we're asking the Congolese population to take ownership of public infrastructures.

We've carried out anti-erosion work in Masikita, but today things are starting to move. Because some people have gone to remove the rubble from the dissipators to make something of it. But they don't realize the danger they're creating. Removing these

rubble stones could reactivate erosion, and we risk losing everything. Lack of ownership!

We therefore ask the population to believe in the Head of State's vision of developing infrastructure, to believe in the political will he has shown, and to believe in the expertise of structures such as OVD, which work in the infrastructure sector.

Interview by Fiko Kasongo, Editor of Le Tonnerre Magazine, and Ruth Amafe, journalist.



RDC/CEEC

AT THE REQUEST OF HEAD OF STATE FÉLIX TSHISEKEDI, THE FREDDY MUAMBA COMMITTEE PLANS TO SET UP LABORATORIES IN SEVERAL OF THE COUNTRY'S PROVINCES

Since its arrival at the head of the Centre d'Expertise, d'Evaluation et de Certification des Substances Minérales Précieuses et Semi-précieuses (CEEC), the Management Committee, headed by Managing Director Freddy Muamba, has been making great strides, both in terms of modernizing the existing work tools and acquiring much more advanced, state-of-the-art equipment.

Such is the case of the ultra-modern, multi-functional chemical analysis laboratory that CEEC has just installed with its own funds at the Musompo Trading Centre, located on the outskirts of the town of Kolwezi, in the cobalt-rich province of Lualaba.

This ultra-modern, multifunctional laboratory is capable of carrying out all kinds of analyses, including: spectrometric analysis based on inductively coupled

plasma (ICP), atomic absorption spectrometric analysis (AAS), SPARK spectrometric analysis and X-ray fluorescence (XRF) spectrometric analysis.

“This acquisition was made possible thanks to the personal determination of the President of the Republic, Head of State, Félix-Antoine



...THIS LABORATORY, IT SHOULD BE NOTED, HAS PUT THE CEEC BACK IN THE CLOSED CIRCLE OF LARGE GLOBAL STRUCTURES SPECIALIZING IN THE ANALYSIS, EVALUATION AND CERTIFICATION OF MINERALS...

artisanal miners have seen their incomes increase, especially since CEEC regularly informs them of the exact value of the minerals they extract.

During his visit to inaugurate the above-mentioned Musompo Trading Center, the Head of State, Félix-Antoine Tshisekedi Tshilombo, was very impressed by the quality of this important work tool. After expressing his congratulations to CEEC's General Management on this managerial

achievement, he instructed the Management Committee to duplicate this experience throughout the DRC, so that the country can know exactly what minerals are coming out of its soil, and how much they really cost on the international market.

This laboratory, it should be noted, has put the CEEC back into the closed circle of the world's major structures specializing in mineral analysis, evaluation and certification.

Following instructions from the country's High Authority, President Félix-Antoine Tshisekedi, CEO Freddy Muamba Kanyiku and his entire team have been working hard to acquire other laboratories of the same calibre in the near future.

According to the CEEC's CEO, next year, Kipushi and Sakanya in the Greater Katanga region will each be equipped with an ultra-modern chemical analysis laboratory capable of analyzing copper, cobalt, zinc and other associated metals.

In addition, the CEEC Management Committee is planning to set up a laboratory of the same size in the Grand-Kivu area in the very near future, to be used for the complete analysis of stanniferous minerals (cassiterite, coltan and wolframite).

It should be noted that even external

Tshisekedi, who quickly realized that the country was losing most of its revenues in this field, because we were not sufficiently equipped to evaluate and appraise our precious mineral exports", revealed General Manager Freddy Muamba Kanyiku.

Today, after the commissioning of this laboratory, which has freed the DRC from all the whims of private laboratories to which the State was going to have its minerals analyzed, the Congolese government is in a good position, in terms of increased revenues, real knowledge of the value and nature of its minerals.

In Lualaba, where the laboratory is located,



partners appreciate the work being carried out by the Freddy Muamba Management Committee.

The quality of governance introduced by CEEC Managing Director Freddy Muamba Kanyiku has been well received beyond national borders.

Another important fact to note is that CEEC's analytical laboratory has revealed other precious mineral substances that the DRC was previously unable to detect when exporting copper-cobalt mineral products, due to a lack of appropriate equipment.

It is also important to note that in terms of human resources management, CEO Freddy Muamba Kanyiku and his committee have truly excelled.

Today, we can testify to the fact that the salaries of the staff and executives of this public establishment have been largely readjusted upwards, including many other social benefits granted to them.

We would also like to point out that, in order to support the efforts of the CEEC's management committee, the Fonds Minies (FOMIN) will assist the establishment in acquiring and installing the appropriate equipment that will enable it to realize the Head of State's vision of seeing the DRC achieve the best expertise and local processing of mineral substances, without recourse to other countries.



For DG Muamba, the arrival of President Félix Tshisekedi at the country's helm has contributed significantly to the implementation

of the country's first ultra-modern laboratory for the chemical analysis of commercial mining products, as well as to the forthcoming installation of several other instruments of this kind across the provinces.

Meanwhile, with regard to the fight against mining fraud, the General Manager proposes a number of solutions, which he addresses to the Central Bank of Congo (BCC), urging it to set itself up as a buyer of gold products, in order to build up a strategic reserve in view of gold's reputation as a safe haven. As the fight against mining fraud and smuggling is multi-factorial and multi-disciplinary, reactivating the structure that brings together

the departments and organizations in charge of this mission to work in collaboration and synergy would be the ideal solution.

Le Tonnerre



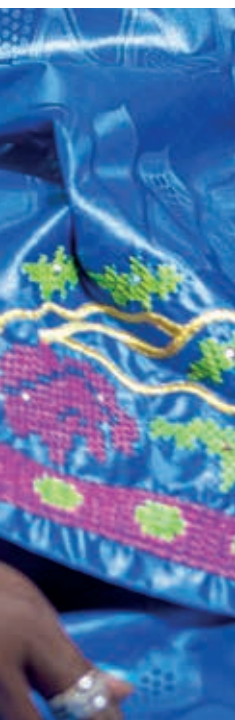
A PROSPEROUS, DEVELOPED AND ATTRACTIVE LUALABA

Governor Fifi Masuka Saini focused on this objective For observers, it is an immense opportunity for the young and rich Province of Lualaba to have had at its head a dynamic, competent, politically vertebrate woman who deeply loves her land . Madame Fifi Masuka Saini, it is she we are talking about, has managed to make certain typically Congolese prejudices such as women do not build a nation.

Indeed, since taking office as first ad interim Governor and then elected Governor of Lualaba, this great lady continues to demonstrate the full extent of her managerial skills and management of public affairs.

This can be seen in the number of projects carried out in this Province day after day under his leadership, in all vital sectors of this entity. Moreover, it is no secret that Fifi Masuka's governance serves as a model for all other provincial governors who want to do the same





thing in their respective entities.

For her new mandate which she began this year, Fifi Masuka Saini has set a single objective to achieve, that of making Lualaba very quickly a prosperous, developed and attractive Province for the well-being of the population.

This is why it has concocted an ambitious social project focused on the following five pillars:

- * Enhancement of human capital, social and cultural development with the construction and equipment of schools, hospitals, health centers and morgues.

- * Strengthening good governance, restoration of State authority and consolidation of peace, with the construction and equipment of police offices throughout the Province, chieftom offices, and the Prison of Dilolo and Lubudi, the Public Prosecutor's Office and the Kasaji High Court; as well as by securing the agents and civil servants of the province by granting registration numbers.

- * Consolidation of economic growth, diversification of the economy, acquisition of agropastoral equipment for all territories.

- * Major infrastructure and land development works, as well as the rehabilitation of agricultural service roads and the paving of 10 km in each territorial capital.

- * Environmental protection, fight against climate change including the reforestation of 4,000 hectares.

It is important to indicate that this project contains 35 strategic axes and 320 projects that Fifi Masuka intends to implement over the next 5 years.

After the first 100 days of her five-year term, the first steps taken by the Governor of Lualaba in the effective implementation of her

program are more than reassuring.

Indeed, barely inducted by the Provincial Assembly, Fifi Masuka Saini initiated several major actions, in a bit of a continuation of what she did at the time of her interim leadership of Lualaba.

Today, when you are in this part of the country, you are struck by the number of construction sites open and under construction. It's impossible to stay there without falling under the spell of the construction sites, as well as the way in which the province is illuminated by several arteries dotted with solar panels, notably the airport road in the town of Kolwezi which has nothing to envy to those of large African cities.

Without a doubt, Lualaba is modernizing, this province is transforming thanks to the transformative leadership of Governor Fifi Masuka.

It must also be said that when these infrastructures are built, the economy is boosted with the direct consequence of job creation. A way for this iron lady to support the Head of State Félix-Antoine Tshisekedi Tshilombo in the realization of his commitment to create six million jobs during his second five-year term.

* The first 100 days of Fifi Masuka Saini

After her first 100 days, the Governor of Lualaba appeared before the press to give an account of her management of the first three months of her mandate at the head of her province.

As is her wont, this woman astonished everyone with the number of her achievements in such a short space of time.

In terms of infrastructure, Fifi Masuka has paved some 150 km of roads. He has paved 10 km of roads in Quartier



Lulu, 19 km in Quartier Latin, 13 km in Quartier Kanina, 16 km in Quartier RVA 1, 15 km in Quartier RVA 2, 12 km in Quartier joli Site 1, 7.8 km in Joli Site 2, 4.8 km in Quartier Diur, 10 km of roads in Musompo, 8 km of the Sigefor road, 10.5 km of the ISTM- Mangamanga road, 1.2 km of the Lumumba avenue, 7.5 km of the Katebi trading center road, 39.5 km of the By-pass Ouest road, 5 km of the ISTM- Airport road widening.

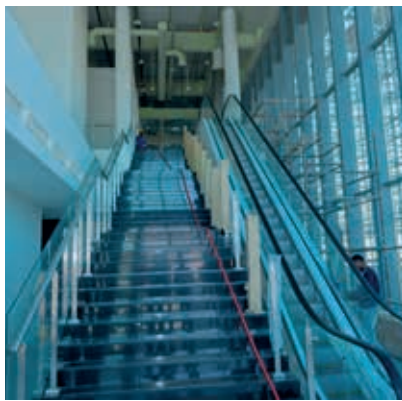
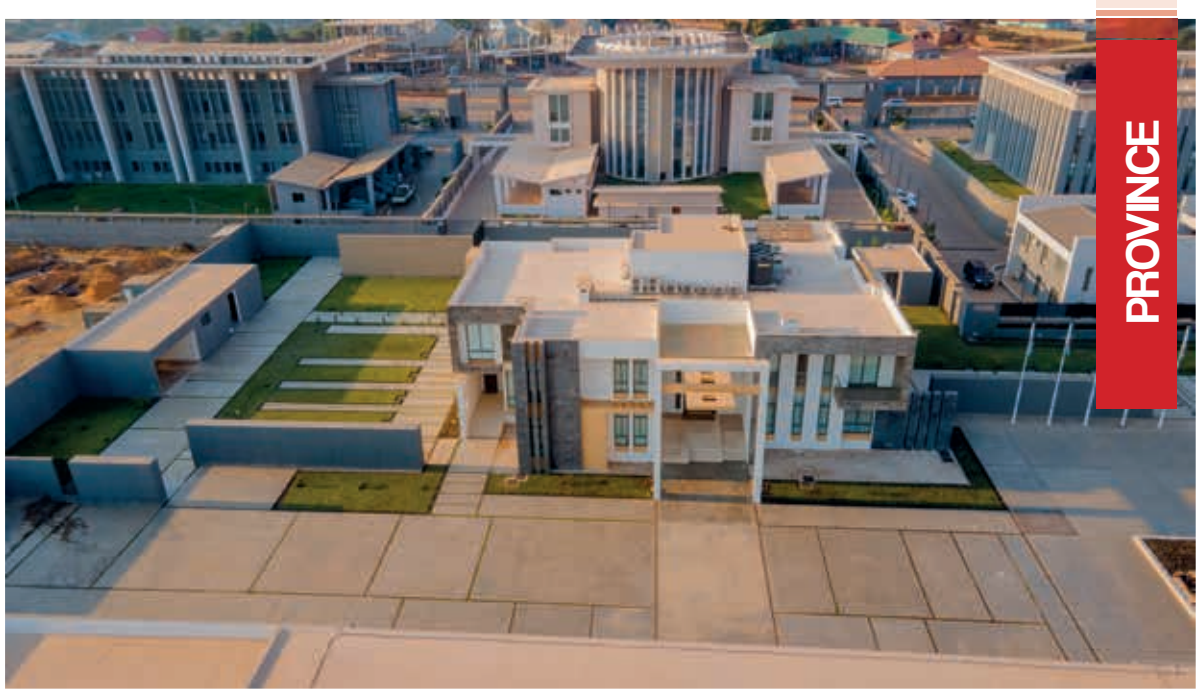
Fifi Masuka's first 100 days also saw the completion of the 4-storey building of the Direction Provinciale

des Recettes du Lualaba (DRLU), the CENI building, the university clinics and the Mwangeji hospital.* Fifi Masuka Saini, a loyal ally of President Félix Tshisekedi of the first rank.

Fifi Masuka Saini is a determined politician with clear convictions, very much in line with those of the President of the Republic, Félix-Antoine Tshisekedi Tshilombo.

Fifi Masuka's first 100 days also saw the completion of the 4-storey building of the Direction Provinciale des Recettes du Lualaba (DRLU), the CENI building, the university clinics and the Mwangeji hospital.* Fifi Masuka Saini, a loyal ally of President Félix Tshisekedi of the first rank.

A determined politician with clear convictions very much in line with those of President Félix-Antoine Tshisekedi Tshilombo, Fifi Masuka Saini is one of the country's major political players who decided early on to support the Head of State in his new management of the Republic, within a mega-political platform known as the "Sacred Union of the Nation" (USN), following the break-up of the coalition between the Common Front for the Congo (FCC)



and the CACH.

Since her alliance with the country's Supreme Authority, Madame Governor of Lualaba has remained faithful to her commitments and loyal to the Head of State. It is on the strength of this unshakeable loyalty that the Head of the Provincial Executive of Lualaba applies to the letter the public policies enacted by the President of the Republic in her entity; which policies aim above all at the sustainable development of the Democratic Republic of Congo as well as the well-being of the population.

That's why in Lualaba, the “people first” concept is a reality experienced by the Lualabais thanks to the governance of Fifi Masuka, who places particular emphasis on resolving, on a daily basis, the problems facing the population.

With this in mind, the Governor has just decided, for the month of December 2024, to provide financial support to Lualabais farmers, stockbreeders, fishermen, masons, carpenters, welders... Lualabais, each of whom has a project to help them revive their businesses.

This woman with a mother's heart has no intention of letting any Congolese citizen living in Lualaba off the path of prosperity and development that she has embarked upon for the benefit of this province.

Le Tonnerre





Camp David, a new place in the commune of N'sele, Kinshasa, where life is good and where the soul vibrates to the maximum in the face of its recreational character which enters into complicity with its gastronomy.

The latter is reputedly rich in Congolese specialties, with fish en papillotes at its best, not to mention drinks of all kinds.

Among the latter is "vin de palme", a Congolese-style drink with a rich bouquet.

Camp David is an unrivalled recreational area at the entrance to Nganda Maboke, where spending a weekend is one of the best things you'll ever do in your life.

You'll find all kinds of restaurants and entertainment that you won't find anywhere else in Kinshasa.

Camp David is the ideal place to organize all kinds of festive events: weddings, birthdays, academic graduations and more.

Come and have a great time at Camp David and you'll never go home disappointed.



