

United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations

Peacekeeping Information Management Unit

Internship Assessment

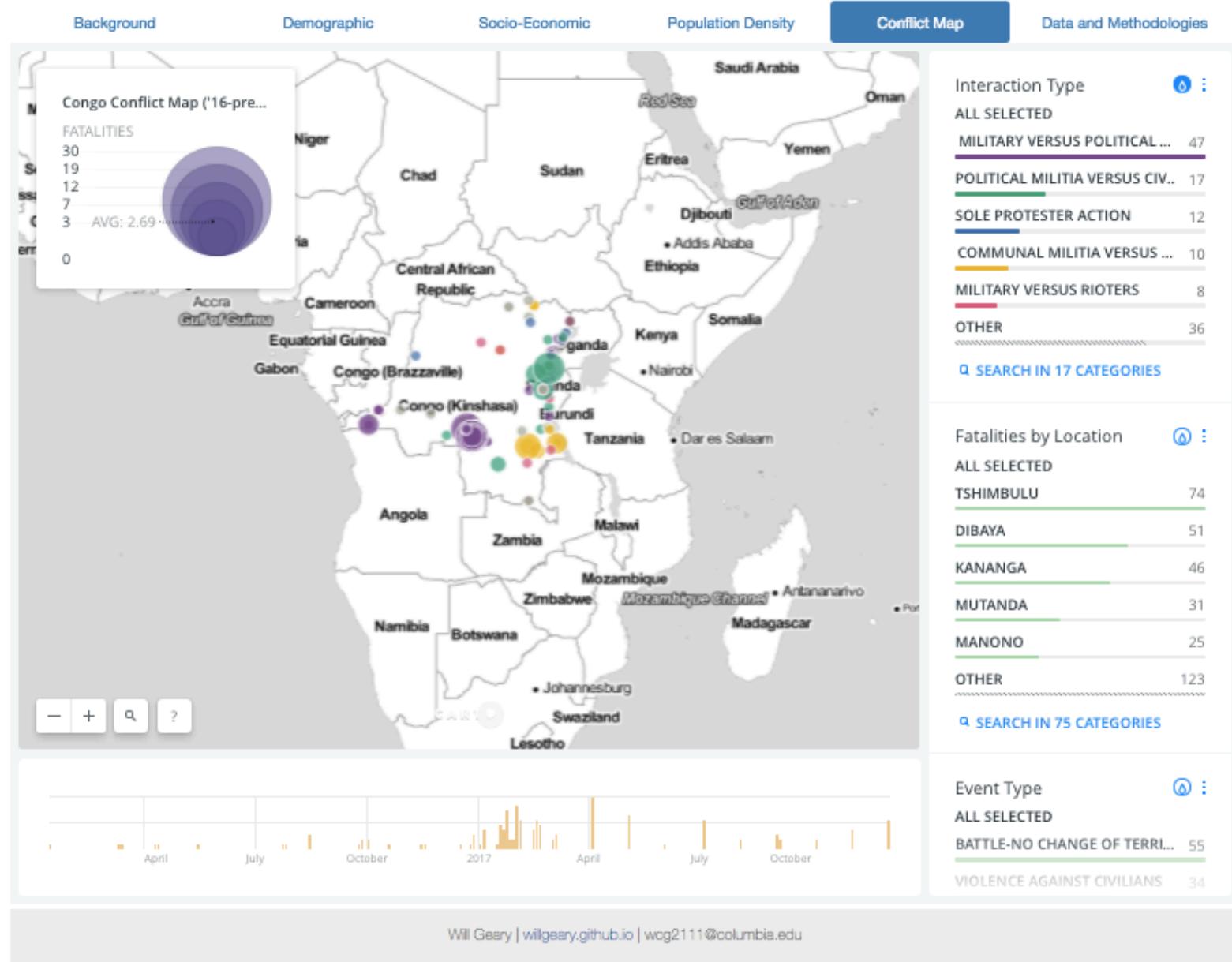
Live dashboard available at:
willgeary.github.io/DRCdashboard

Data, code and analysis available at:
github.com/willgeary/DRCdashboard

Will Geary
2/23/2017

Democratic Republic of Congo

UN Peacekeeping Dashboard





DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Background and Historical Context

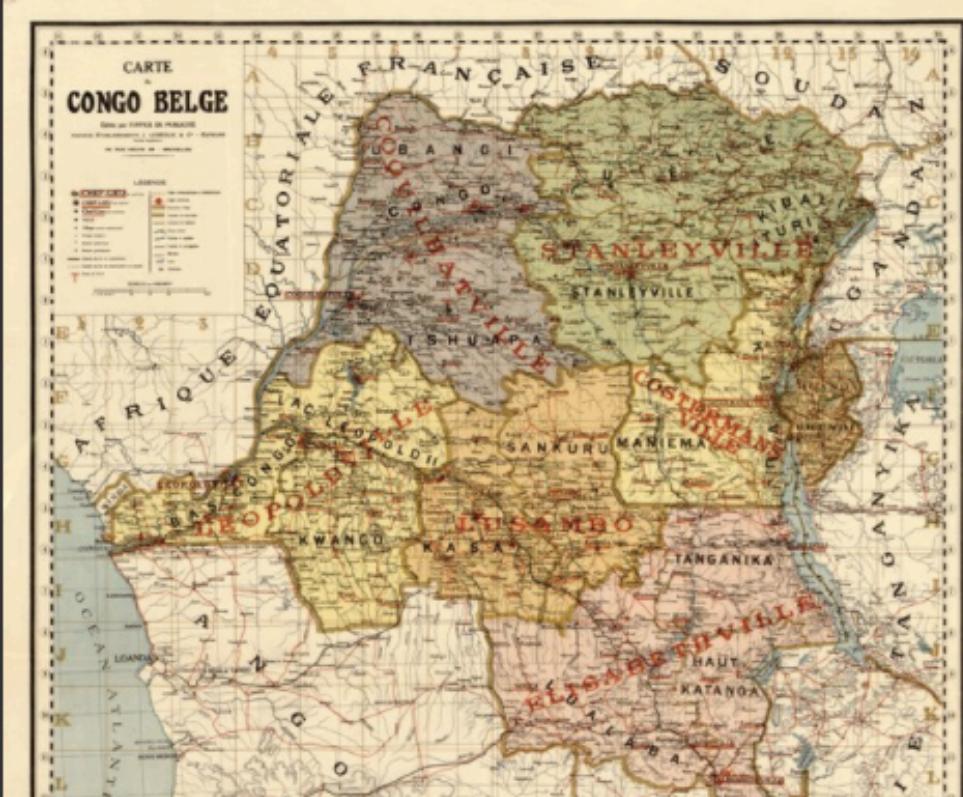


THE DEMOCRATIC
REPUBLIC OF
CONGO IS
ESTABLISHED AS AN
OFFICIAL BELGIAN
COLONY

The Democr...



1883 1886 1889 1890 1893 1896 1899 1900 1903 1906 1909 1913 1916 1919 1923 1926 1929 1933



World Digital Library

Map of the Belgian Congo

1908

THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO IS ESTABLISHED AS AN OFFICIAL BELGIAN COLONY

King Leopold II of the Belgium achieved international recognition for a personal colony, the Congo Free State, in 1885, with support from a number of Western countries. By the turn of the century, however, the violence used by Free State officials against indigenous Congolese and a ruthless system of economic exploitation led to intense diplomatic pressure on Belgium to take official control of the country, which it did by creating the Belgian Congo in 1908.

(Wikipedia)

The Democr...

1910





THE DEMOCRATIC
REPUBLIC OF
CONGO IS
ESTABLISHED AS AN
OFFICIAL BELGIAN
COLONY



MOBUTU SEIZES
POWER

JUNE 1960

BELGIAN CONGO GAINS INDEPENDENCE

The then-Republic of the Congo gains independence from Belgium on June 30, 1960, but its early years are marred by political and social instability.

BBC

Joseph Kasavubu, first president DR Congo waves to the crowd, on 30 June 1960

Belgian Con...

Mobutu Seiz...

Mobutu Remains in Power





BELGIAN CONGO
GAINS
INDEPENDENCE



MOBUTU REMAINS
IN POWER

NOVEMBER 1965

MOBUTU SEIZES POWER

Col. Joseph Mobutu seized power and declared himself president in a November 1965 coup. He subsequently changed both his name to Mobutu Sese Seko and the country's name to Zaire. (CIA World Factbook)

Getty Images

John F Kennedy, 35th President of the USA, and Zairean soldier and politician Mobutu Sese Seko, previously Joseph Desire Mobutu, commander-in-chief of the Congolese armed forces, at the White House in Washington, D.C on June 4, 1963

Belgian Con...

Mobutu Seiz...

Mobutu Remains in Power



Timeline JS





MOBUTU SEIZES
POWER



LAURENT KABILA
OVERTHROWS
MOBUTU

NOV '65 TO MAY '97

MOBUTU REMAINS IN POWER

Mobutu retained his position for 32 years through several rigged elections, as well as through brutal force.

The Guardian

Mobutu Sese Seko pictured in Kinshasa a month before he was overthrown in 1997.
Photograph: Jean-Marc Bouju/AP

Belgian Con...

Mobutu Seiz...

Mobutu Remains in Power



Timeline JS

1939 1943 1946 1949 1950 1953 1956 1959 1960 1963 1966 1969 1973 1976 1979 1983 1986 1989 1990 1991



Laurent Kabilal

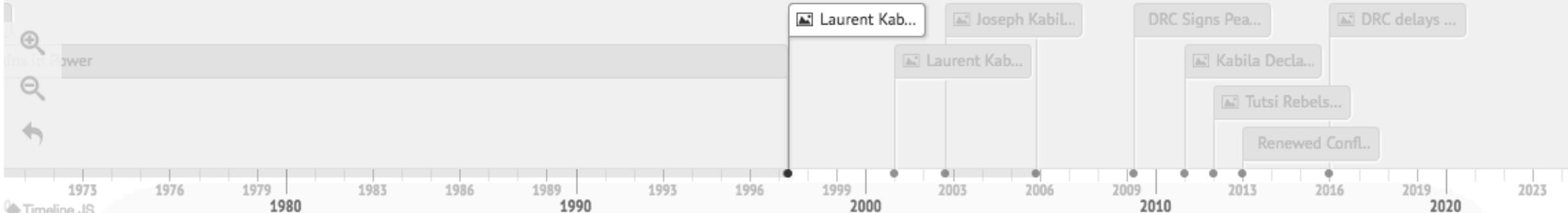
MAY 1997

LAURENT KABILA OVERTHROWS MOBUTU

A coalition of Rwandan and Ugandan armies invade Zaïre to overthrow the government of Mobutu, and ultimately to control the mineral resources of Zaïre, launching the First Congo War. The coalition allied with some opposition figures, led by Laurent-Désiré Kabilal, becoming the Alliance des Forces Démocratiques pour la Libération du Congo-Zaïre (AFDL). In May 1997 Mobutu fled and Kabilal marched into Kinshasa, naming himself president and reverting the name of the country to the Democratic Republic of the Congo. (NationStates.net)

MOBUTU REMAINS
IN POWERLAURENT KABILA IS
ASSASSINATED

Nation States





Nation States

Joseph Kabil... son of Laurent Kabil...

JANUARY 2001

LAURENT KABILA IS ASSASSINATED

Laurent Kabila is assassinated in January 2001 and his son, Joseph Kabila, was named head of state. (CIA World Factbook)

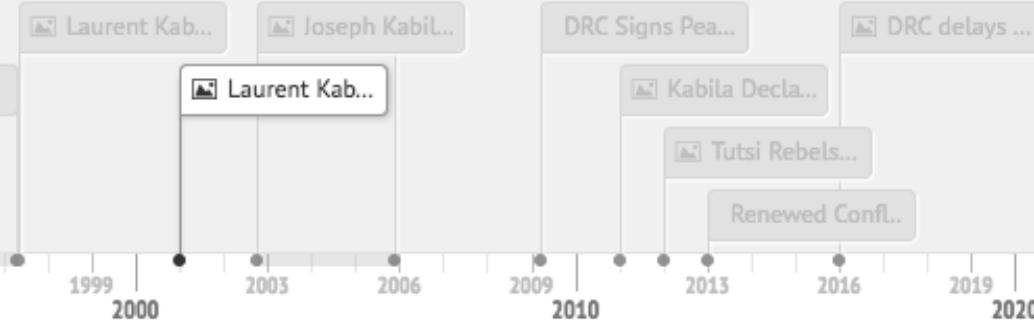
JOSEPH KABILA MAKES STRIDES TOWARDS PEACE



LAURENT KABILA OVERTHROWS MOBUTU



Timeline JS





LAURENT KABILA IS ASSASSINATED

Joseph Kabila

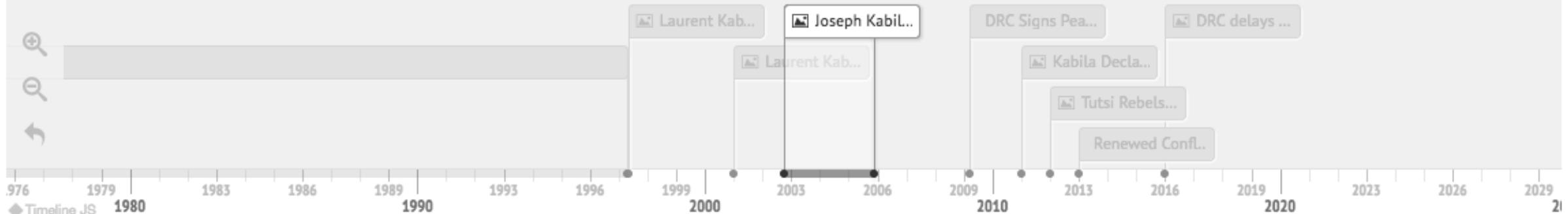
OCTOBER 2002 – DECEMBER 2005

JOSEPH KABILA MAKES STRIDES TOWARDS PEACE

In October 2002, the Joseph Kabila is successful in negotiating the withdrawal of Rwandan forces occupying the eastern DRC; two months later, the Pretoria Accord was signed by all remaining warring parties to end the fighting and establish a government of national unity. A transitional government was set up in July 2003; it held a successful constitutional referendum in December 2005 and elections for the presidency, National Assembly, and provincial legislatures took place in 2006. (CIA World Factbook)



DRC SIGNS PEACE AGREEMENT WITH TUTSI REBELS





JOSEPH KABILA
MAKES STRIDES
TOWARDS PEACE



KABILA DECLARED
WINNER IN
DISPUTED
ELECTION

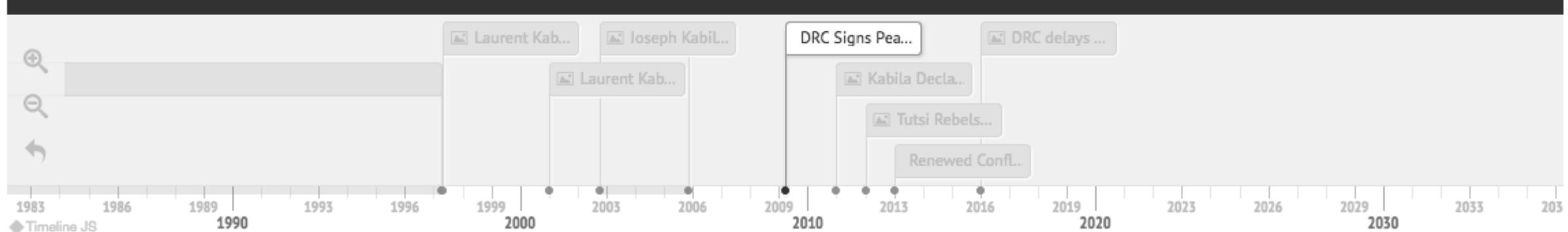
MARCH 2009

DRC SIGNS PEACE AGREEMENT WITH TUTSI REBELS

In 2009, following a resurgence of conflict in the eastern DRC, the government signed a peace agreement with the National Congress for the Defense of the People (CNDP), a primarily Tutsi rebel group. (CIA World Factbook)

Getty Images

Ex-CNDP (National Committee for the Defence of the People) soldiers.





DRC SIGNS PEACE
AGREEMENT WITH
TUTSI REBELS



TUTSI REBELS
DEFECT

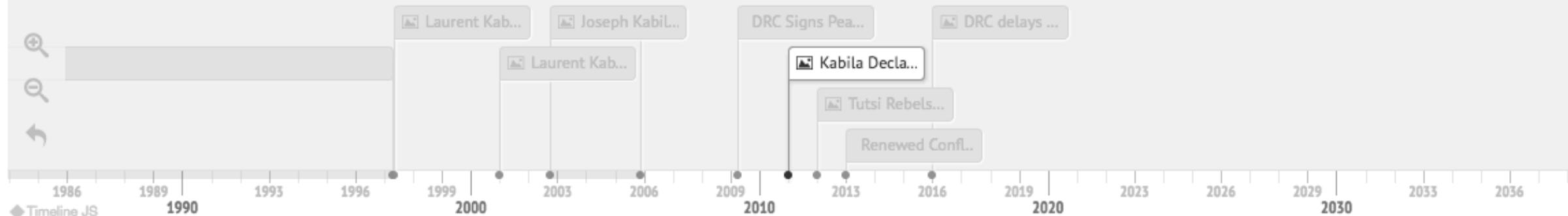
2011

KABILA DECLARED WINNER IN DISPUTED ELECTION

National elections held in November 2011 see disputed results, but nonetheless allow Joseph Kabila to be reelected to the presidency. (CIA World Factbook)

New York Times

A lone man confronted the police in Kinshasa, the capital of the Democratic Republic of Congo, during a violent protest challenging the results of the recent presidential election. Credit Jerome Delay/Associated Press





Yahoo

A soldier from the M23 rebel group looks on as thousands of Congolese people listen during an M23 rally, in Goma, eastern Congo, Wednesday, Nov. 21, 2012. Thousands of Congolese soldiers and policemen defected to the M23 rebels Wednesday, as rebel leaders vowed to take control of all Congo,

2012

TUTSI REBELS DEFECT

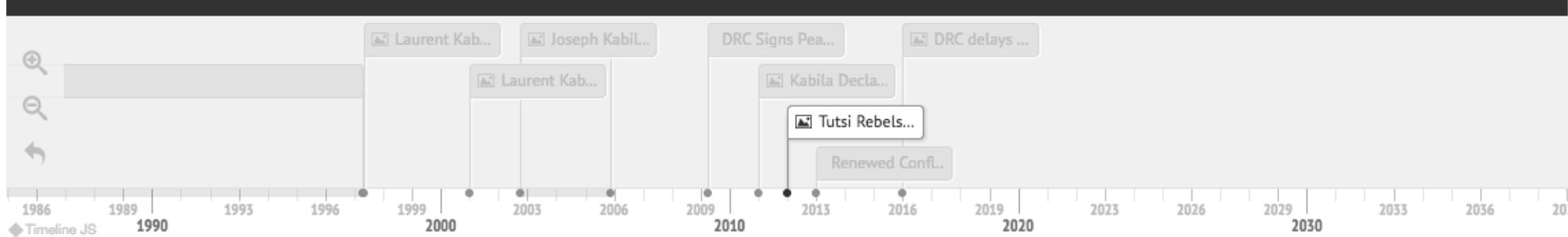
An attempt to integrate CNDP members into the Congolese military failed, prompting their defection in 2012 and the formation of the M23 armed group - named after the 23 March 2009 peace agreements. (CIA World Factbook)

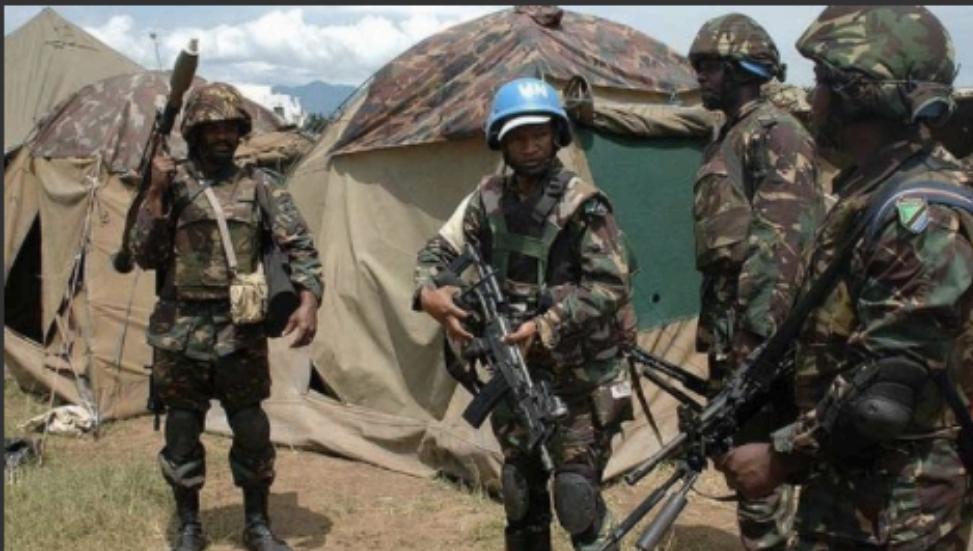


RENEWED CONFLICT



KABILA DECLARED WINNER IN DISPUTED ELECTION





Mail and Gaurdian Africa

Tanzanian UN troops in eastern Congo in 2013 during an operation to route the M23 rebel group.

2013

RENEWED CONFLICT

Renewed conflict led to large population displacements and significant human rights abuses before the M23 was pushed out of DRC to Uganda and Rwanda in late 2013 by a joint DRC and UN offensive. In addition, the DRC continues to experience violence committed by other armed groups including the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda, the Allied Democratic Forces, and assorted Mai Mai militias (CIA World Factbook)

DRC DELAYS
ELECTION TO 2018
DESPITE
OPPOSITION ANGER

TUTSI REBELS
DEFECT



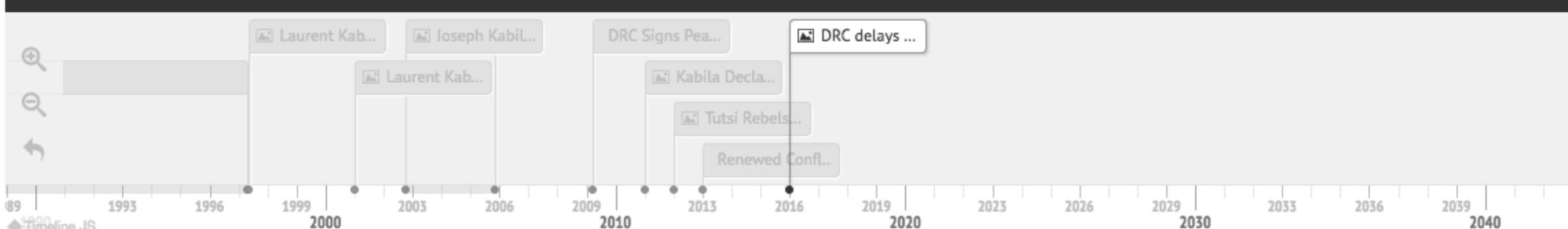
Al Jazeera

Kabila came to power after his father's assassination in 2001 [File: Lucas Jackson/Reuters]

2016

DRC DELAYS ELECTION TO 2018 DESPITE OPPOSITION ANGER

The government of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) says it will push back next month's presidential election to April 2018, in a move that is expected to keep President Joseph Kabila in office until the delayed vote. (Al Jazeera)

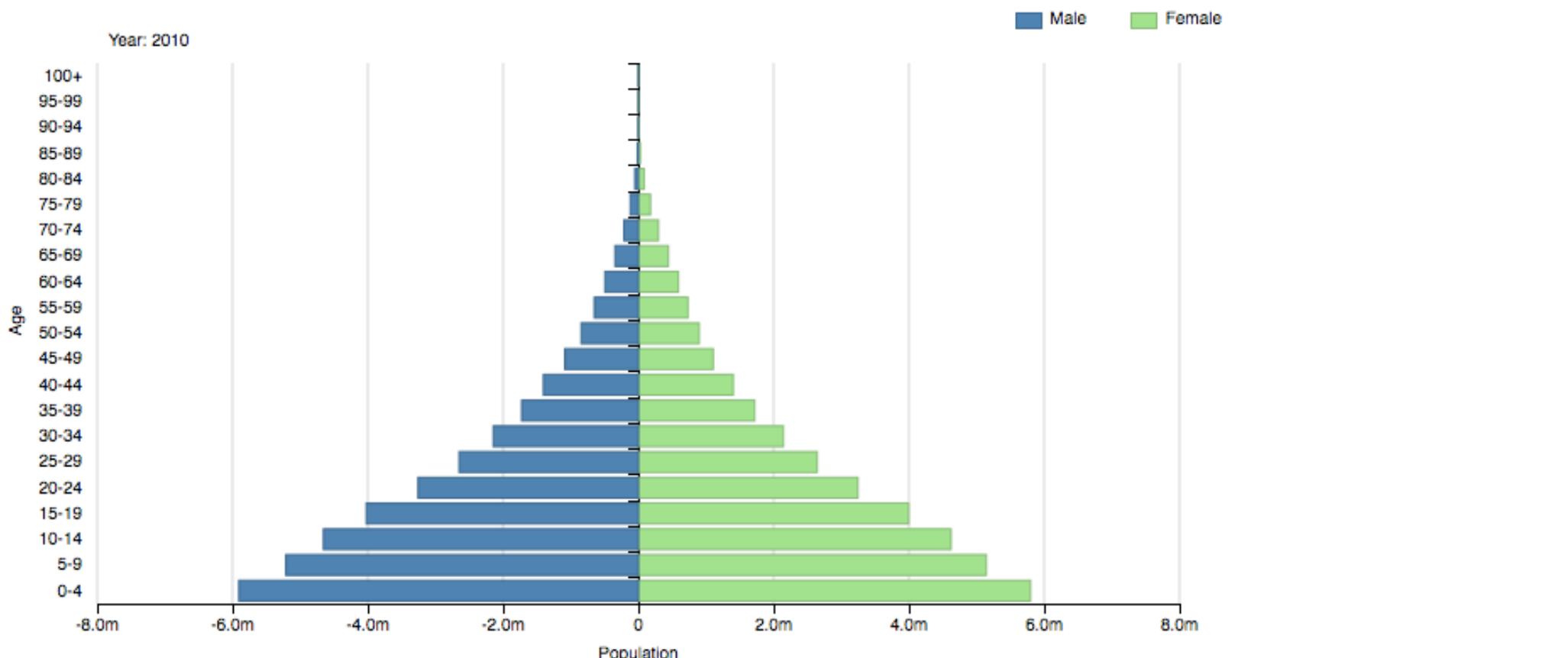
RENEWED
CONFLICT

Democratic Republic of Congo

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DRC Population from 1980 - 2050 (proj.)

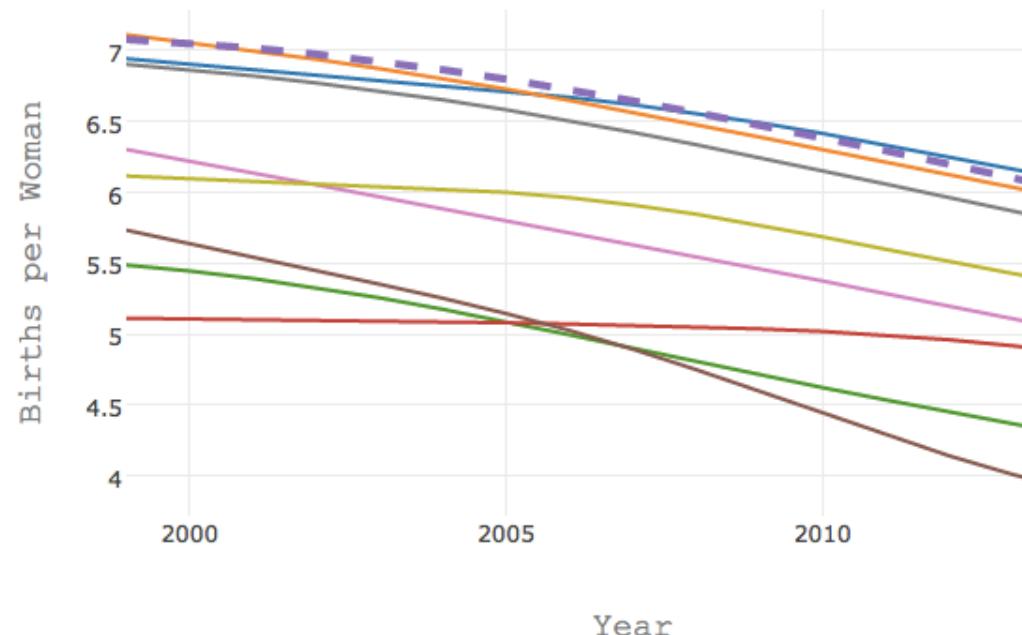


Democratic Republic of Congo

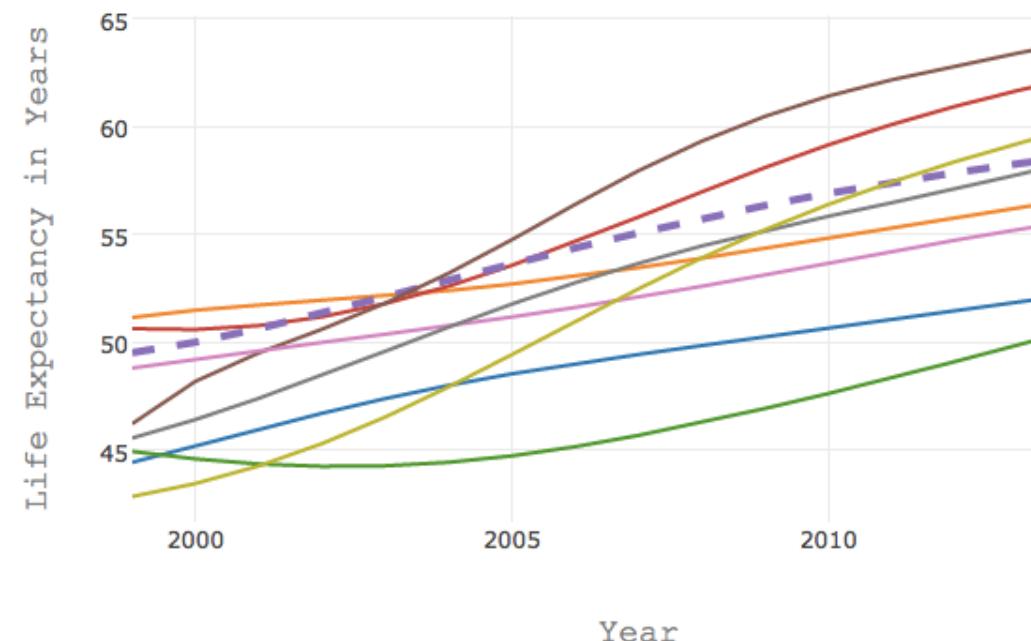
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Fertility Rate (DRC vs Neighbors)



Life Expectancy (DRC vs Neighbors)



Angola
Congo
South Sudan

Burundi
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Uganda

Central African Republic
Rwanda
Zambia

Democratic Republic of Congo

UN Peacekeeping Dashboard

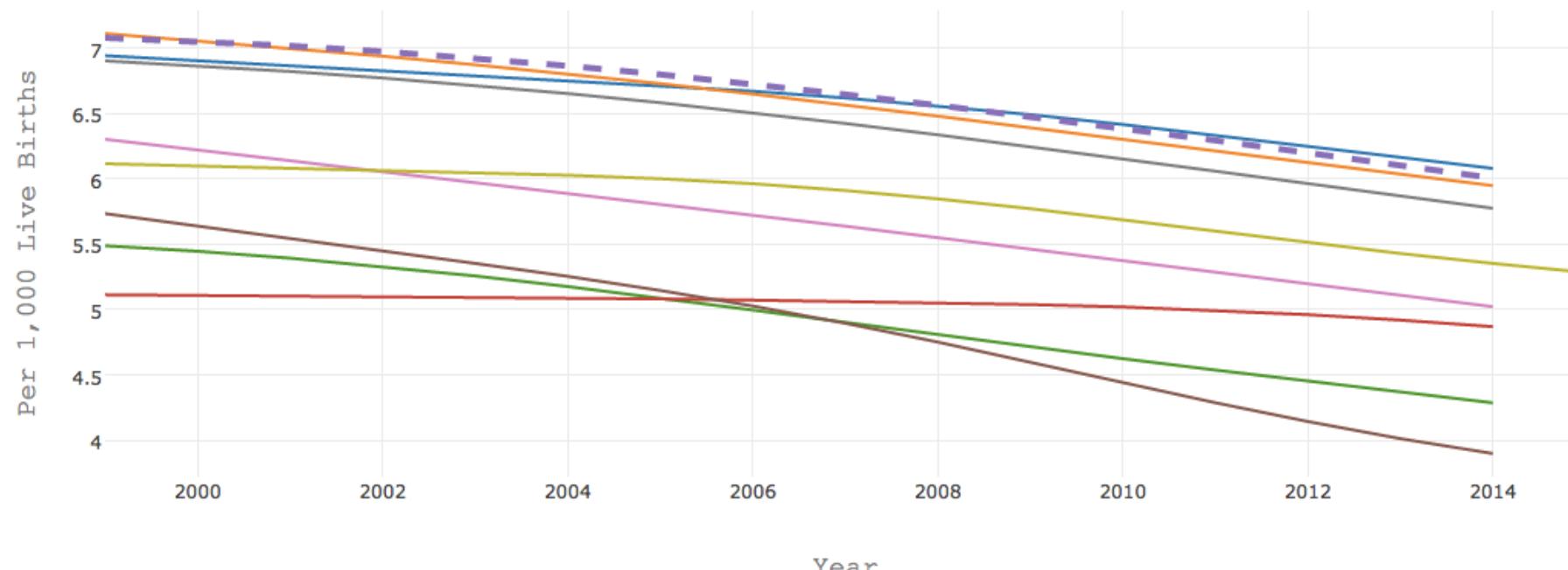
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Angola
Congo
South Sudan

Burundi
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Uganda

Central African Republic
Rwanda
Zambia

Infant Mortality Rate (DRC vs Neighbors)

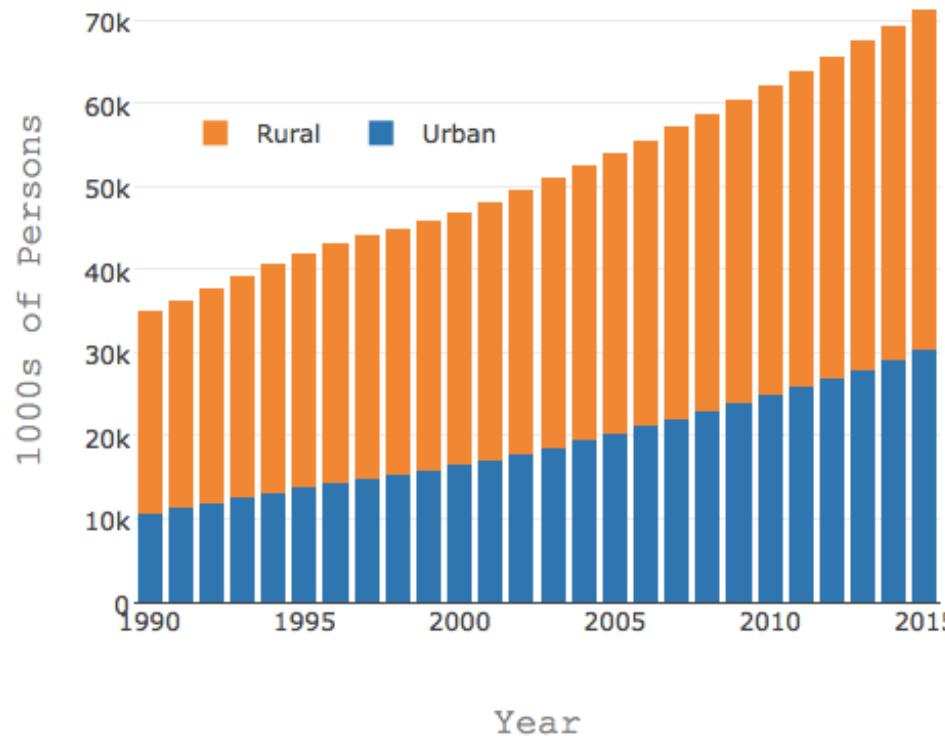


Democratic Republic of Congo

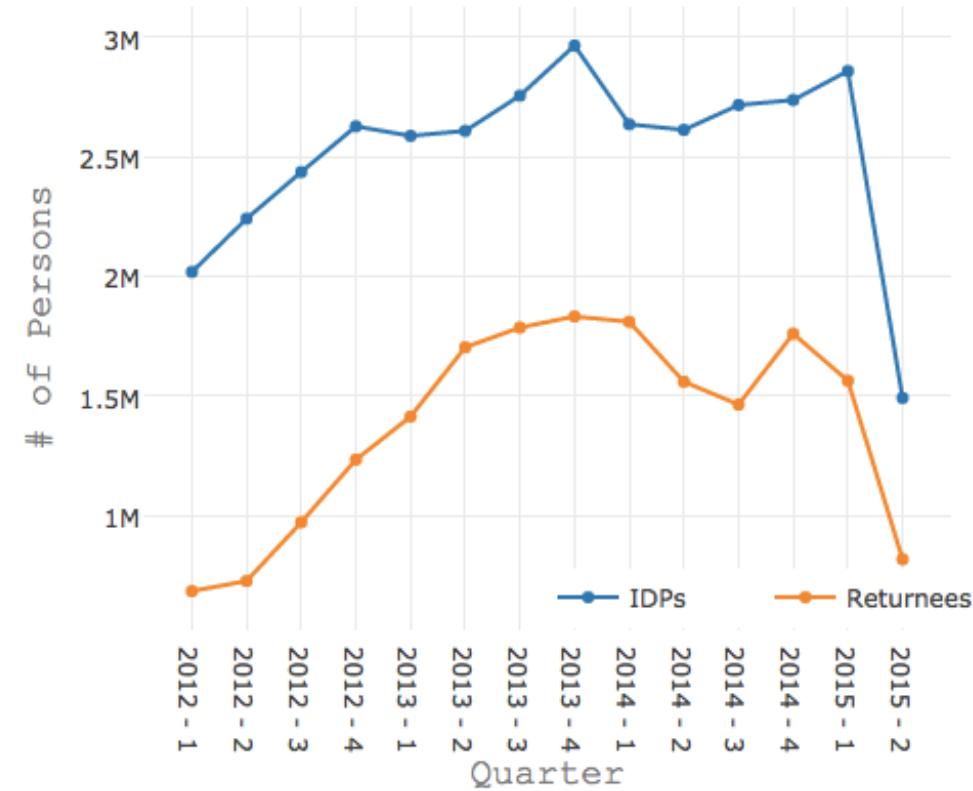
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Urban vs. Rural Population



Internally Displaced Persons and Returnees

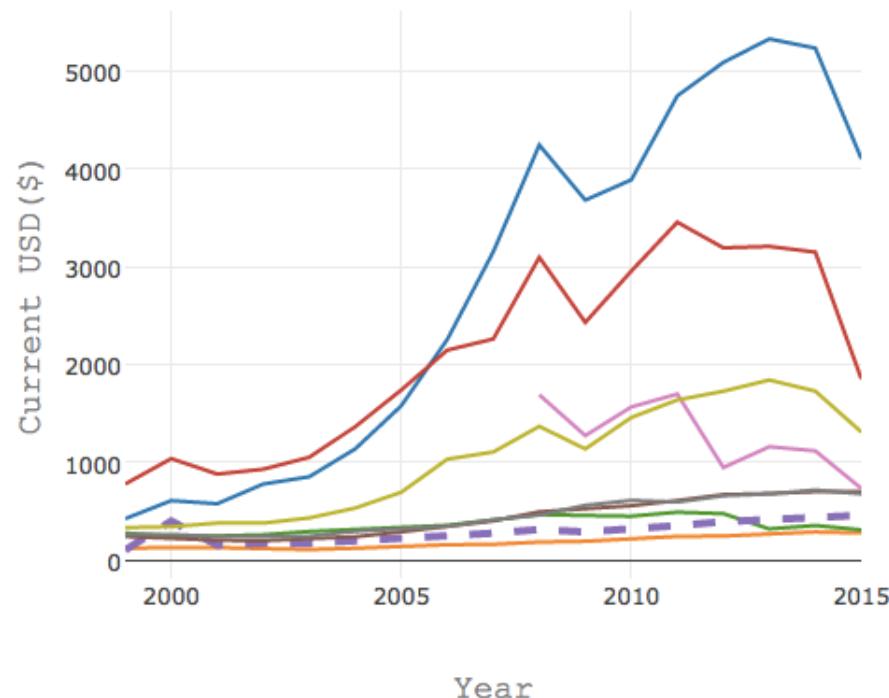


Democratic Republic of Congo

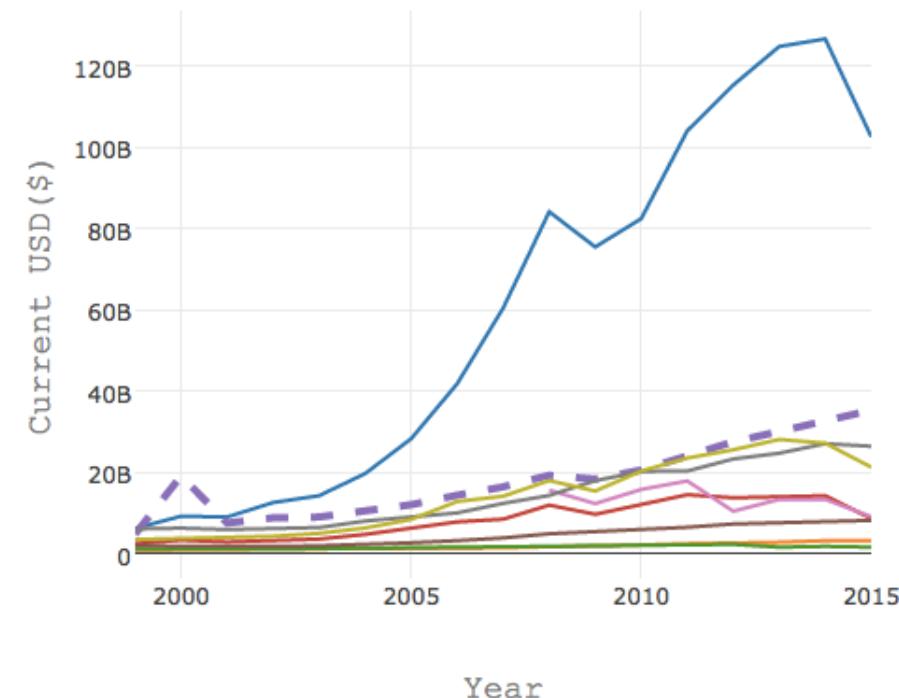
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GDP per Capita (DRC vs Neighbors)



Total GDP (DRC vs Neighbors)



— Angola
— Congo
— South Sudan

— Burundi
— Democratic Republic of the Congo
— Uganda

— Central African Republic
— Rwanda
— Zambia

Democratic Republic of Congo

UN Peacekeeping Dashboard

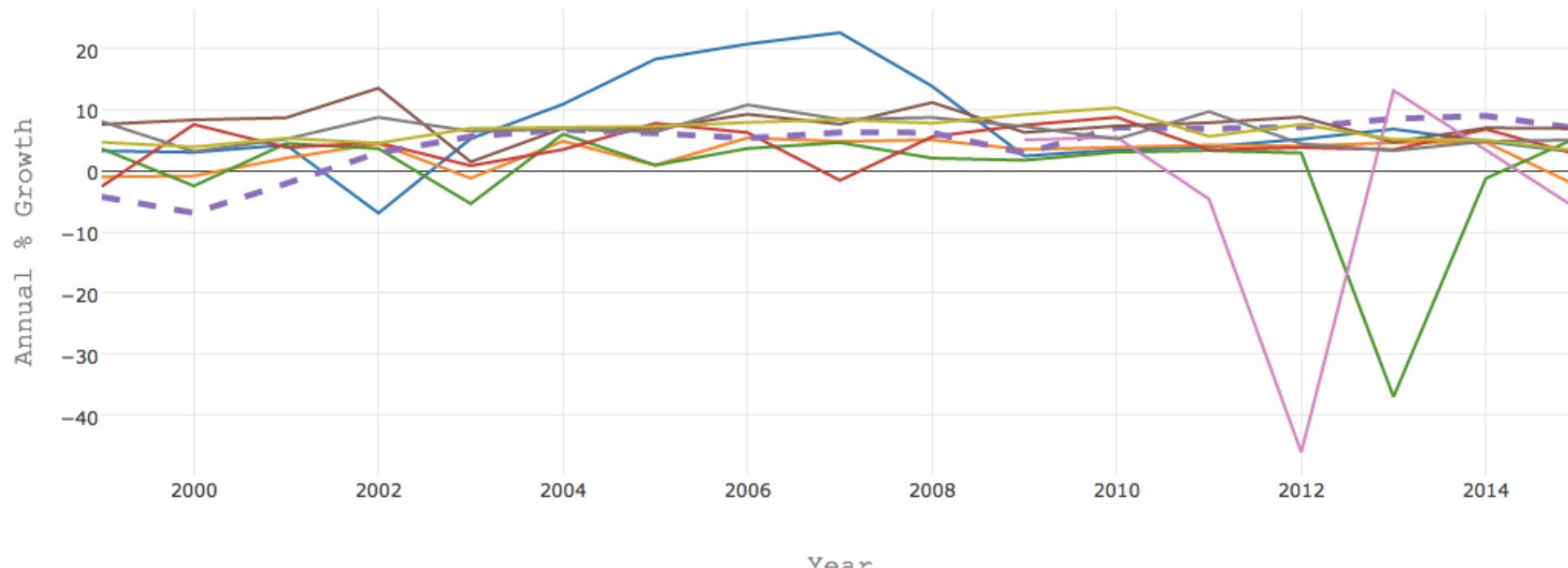
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Angola
Congo
South Sudan

Burundi
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Uganda

Central African Republic
Rwanda
Zambia

GDP Growth (DRC vs Neighbors)



Democratic Republic of Congo

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GDP Composition by Sector (2016 est.)

Sector	Percentage
Agriculture	20.1%
Industry	31.7%
Services	48.1%

Agricultural Products:

coffee	sugar	palm oil	rubber
cotton	cocoa	quinine	cassava
bananas	plantains	peanuts	root crops
corn	fruits	wood products	

Background

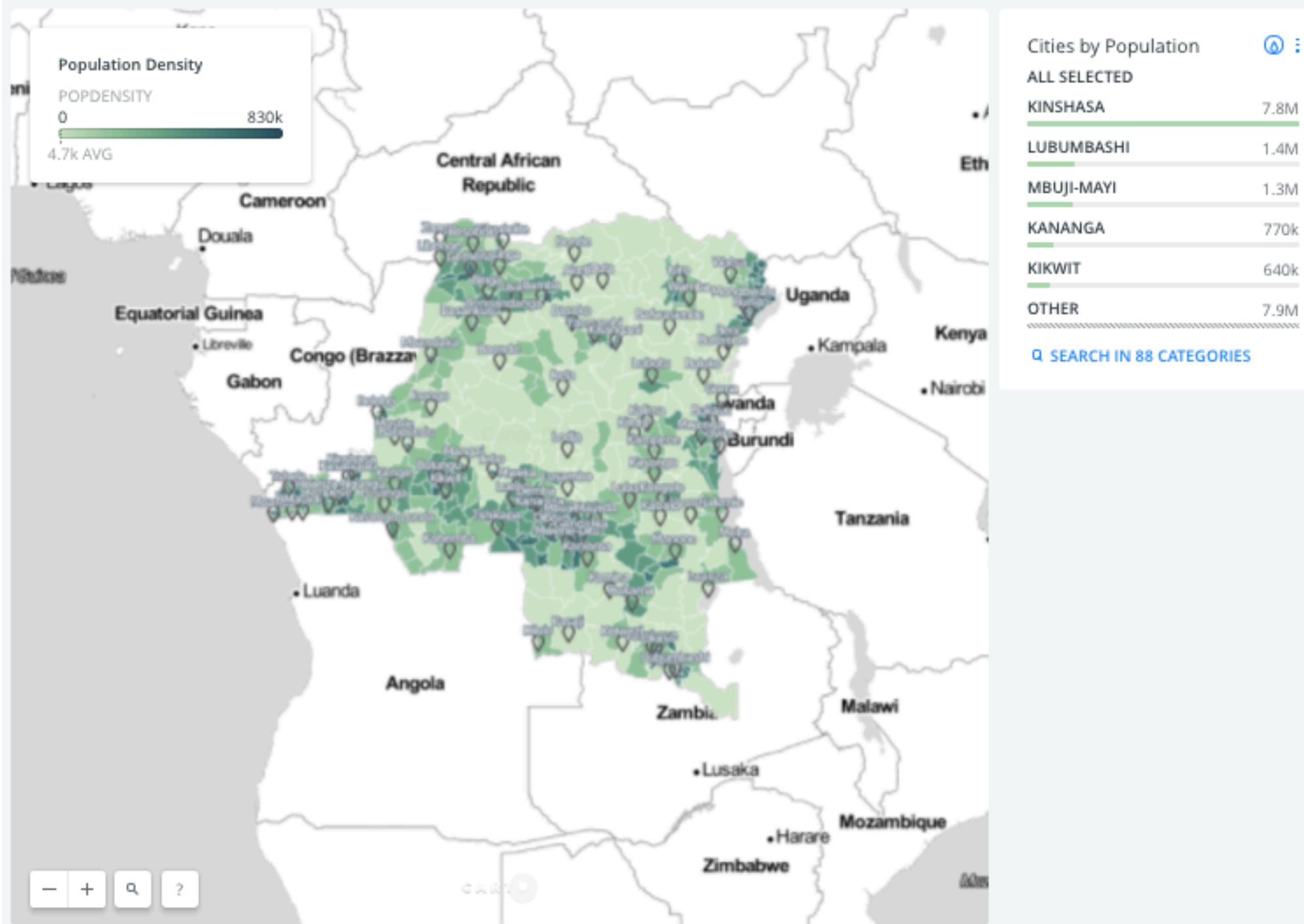
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Socio-Economic

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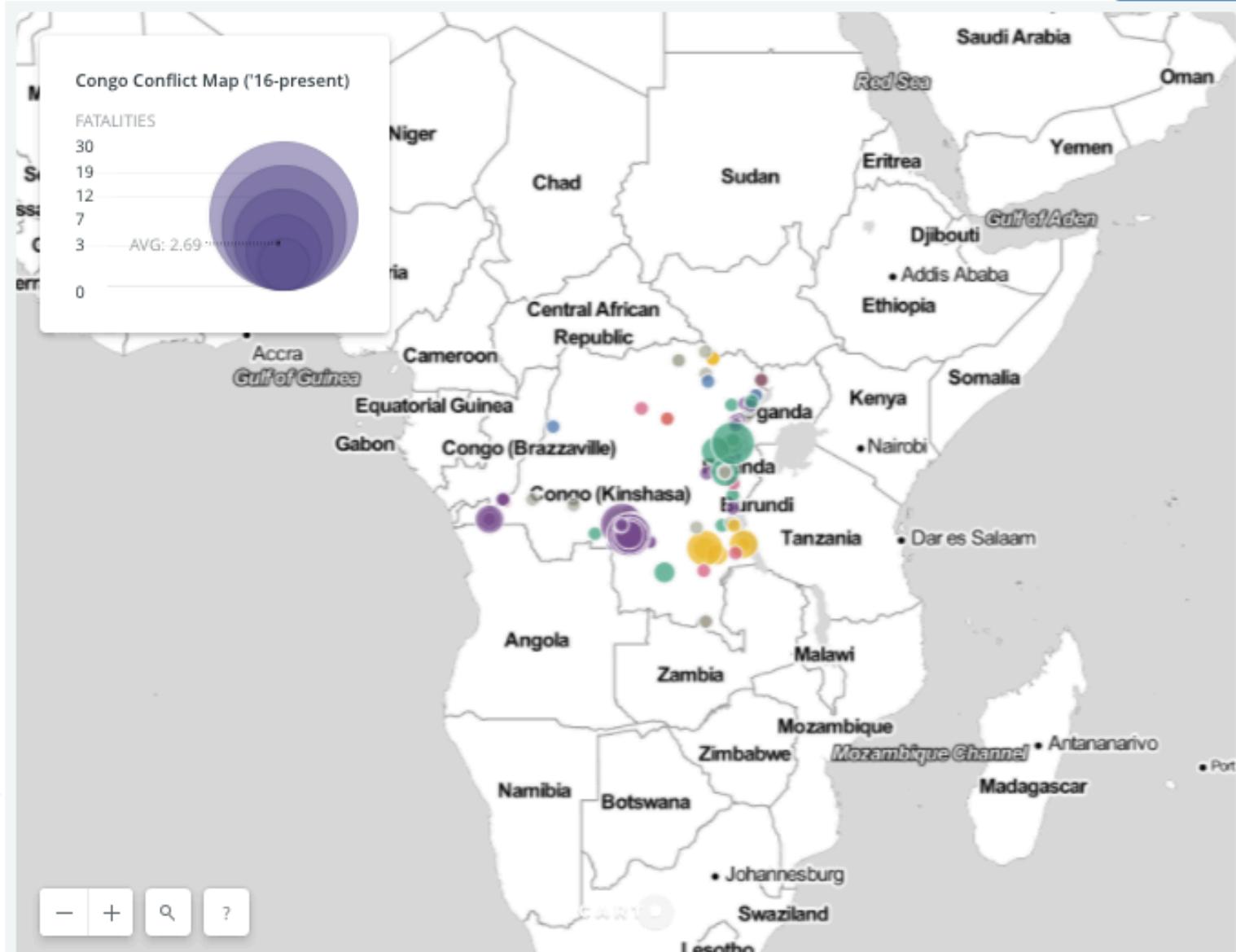
Demographic

Socio-Economic

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Interaction Type

ALL SELECTED

MILITARY VERSUS POLITICAL MILIT... 47

POLITICAL MILITIA VERSUS CIVILIA... 17

SOLE PROTESTER ACTION 12

COMMUNAL MILITIA VERSUS CIVIL.. 10

MILITARY VERSUS RIOTERS 8

OTHER 36

SEARCH IN 17 CATEGORIES

Fatalities by Location

ALL SELECTED

TSHIMBULU 74

DIBAYA 51

KANANGA 46

MUTANDA 31

MANONO 25

OTHER 123

SEARCH IN 75 CATEGORIES

Event Type

ALL SELECTED

BATTLE-NO CHANGE OF TERRITORY 55

VIOLENCE AGAINST CIVILIANS 34

Data and Code:

All of the data and code used to create everything on this website is available on [GitHub](#).

See [my tutorial](#), which walks through all of the steps I took to (1) get the data, (2) parse and format the data, and (3) make maps and charts.

Sources and Methodologies:

DRC Background Slideshow

* Created with [TimelineJS](#), an open-source tool created by Northwestern University's [Knight Lab](#).

* All sources are listed directly in the slideshow

DRC Population Pyramid

* Created in R using [rCharts](#), an open-source plotting library, with help from [this tutorial](#).

* Data from [International Data Base from the US Census Bureau](#)

Fertility Rate

* Created in python using [Plotly](#), an open-source plotting library

* Data from [UNESCO](#)

* To find the data table: Demographic and socio-economic -> Demographic indicators -> Fertility rate, total (births per women)

Sources and Methodologies:

Life Expectancy

- * Created in python using Plotly
- * Data from [UNESCO](#)
- * To find the data table: Demographic and socio-economic -> Demographic indicators -> Life expectancy at birth, total (years)

Infant Mortality Rate

- * Created in python using Plotly
- * Data from [UNESCO](#)
- * To find the data table: Demographic and socio-economic -> Demographic indicators -> Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)

Urban vs Rural Population

- * Created in python using Plotly
- * Data from [Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations](#)

Internally Displaced Persons and Returnees

- * Created in python using Plotly
- * Data from [The Humanitarian Data Exchange](#)
- * Data table used: DR Congo - Affected Persons Locations

Sources and Methodologies:

GDP per Capita

- * Created in python using [Plotly](#)
- * Data from [UNESCO](#)
- * To find the data table: Demographic and socio-economic -> Socio-economic indicators -> GDP Per Capita (current US\$)

Total GDP

- * Created in python using [Plotly](#)
- * Data from [UNESCO](#)
- * To find the data table: Demographic and socio-economic -> Socio-economic indicators -> GDP (current US\$)

GDP Growth

- * Created in python using [Plotly](#)
- * Data from [UNESCO](#)
- * To find the data table: Demographic and socio-economic -> Socio-economic indicators -> GDP Growth (annual %)

Sources and Methodologies:

Population Density Map

- * Data analyzed in Python. Map created with [Carto](#).
- * Congo population data and shapefile downloaded from [The Humanitarian Data Exchange](#)
- * Populated places shapefile downloaded from [Natural Earth](#)
- * See [my tutorial](#) for more detail on how I made this map

Conflict Map

- * Data analyzed in Python. Map created with [Carto](#).
- * Conflict data downloaded from [Armed Conflict Location and Event Dataset \(ACLED\)](#)
- * Specific dataset: "Realtime 2017 All Africa File (updated 18th February 2017)"
- * See [my tutorial](#) for more detail on how I made this map