



Consolidated ISSSS Monitoring Report

M&E Cell of the ISSSS Technical Secretariat

Goma, November 2017

REPORT NO. 2 – (JANUARY - JUNE 2017)
ISSSS TECHNICAL SECRETARIAT

List of Acronyms

CISPE	Consortium for the Integrated Stabilization and Peace of Eastern DRC
CPLUP	Community Participatory Land Use Planning
DFID	Department for International Development
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
ETD	<i>Entités Territoriales Décentralisées</i>
FARDC	<i>Forces Armées de la République Démocratique du Congo (Congolese Armed Forces)</i>
FARM	Food Security and Inclusive Access to Resources for Conflict Sensitive Market Development
FDLR	<i>Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda</i>
HHI	Harvard Humanitarian Initiative
HR	Human Rights
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
IP	Implementing Partners
ISSSS	International Stabilization and Security Support Strategy
JHRO	Joint Human Right Office
Log Frame	Logical framework (also logframe)
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
M&E Cell	Monitoring and Evaluation Cell
MONUSCO	United Nations Mission for the Stabilisation of DR Congo
PoC	Protection of Civilians
PNC	<i>Police Nationale Congolaise (Congolese Police)</i>
PSCF	Peace Security and cooperation Framework of DRC and the Great Lakes Region
PZ	Priority Zone
SCF	Stabilization Coherence Fund
SFCG	Search For Common Ground
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SSR	Security Sector Reform
SSU	Stabilization Support Unit
TS	Technical Secretariat
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

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Executive Summary

Observations by Pillar

Pillar 1 – Establishing the ISSSS as a credible and legitimate stabilisation effort

Monitoring data suggest considerable differences in how populations in the five currently active priority zones (PZ) assess the stability-related conditions in their communities, and to what extent they believe that the government and stabilisation projects can improve on these conditions in the months to come.

In particular, the Mambasa PZ stands out as decidedly more peaceful than any of the other PZ. 3 to 4 out of 10 people there consider their communities to be “peaceful” or “very peaceful”. By contrast, no more than 2 out of 10 people see their villages as “peaceful” or “very peaceful” in the other PZ. Sud-Irumu finds itself on the opposite side of the spectrum from Mambasa, with less than 1 in 10 people considering their communities to be “peaceful” or better.

Mambasa is also one of the PZ with relatively robust support for stabilisation projects. Approximately 1 to 2 out of 10 people here attest peace projects to be “good” or “very good” in addressing problems in their area. In Kitshanga, the share of the population with such positive views is a little higher, reaching about 2 out of 10 people. In all of the other PZ, less than 10 percent of the population views stabilisation projects as “good” or “extremely good”. In the case of Kalehe, this is in spite of the fact that the area was one of two current PZ¹ that had seen the implementation of PBF-financed projects up to the beginning of 2016.

Women tend to be less positive than men about the prevalence of peace in their communities in Ituri (i.e., Mambasa and Sud-Irumu PZ) and in South-Kivu (Kalehe and Ruzizi PZ). The Kitshanga PZ (in North-Kivu) represents the notable exception. Here, it is men who hold less positive views on current and future peace.

Pillar 2 - FARDC performance in terms of Protection of Civilians (PoC)

Monitoring data suggests that relations between communities and the FARDC are complex and diverse, and that they cannot be easily classified from “good” to “bad” across the different zones.

Stronger than average acknowledgement that the FARDC is helping to improve personal safety in a zone may be combined with comparatively clear discontent that these services can come at a price, in the form of payment of *lala salama*² (as is the case in Sud-Irumu). Alternatively, people may be comparatively less affected by corruption in the FARDC, but also may be less likely to find that the FARDC are making a significant contribution to their personal security³ (as in Kitshanga). Finally, the FARDC may be responsible for a comparatively small number of reported human rights violations perpetrated in a given area, which still sees a comparatively large share of the population⁴ who believes that FARDC soldiers remain “unpunished” for any crimes they commit⁵ (as found in Kalehe).

¹ Along with Mambasa.

² i.e., the payment of security contributions, which data suggest is particularly prevalent in Sud-Irumu.

³ Such as in Kitshanga.

⁴ i.e., 8 out of 10 people in the case of Kalehe.

⁵ As is the case in Kalehe. Across the other zones, this is true for only 2 to 3 out of 10 people.

The apparent complexity of FARDC-community relations extends to the divergent relationships of men and women with the Armed Forces⁶. In all of the ISSSS PZ, men seem to be disproportionately affected by Human Rights violations perpetrated by State actors, including the FARDC. Across all five PZ, 253 men suffered Human Rights violations at the hands of the FARDC in the first six months of 2017, as opposed to 11 women. In Sud-Irumu, Kitshanga and Mambasa, men were statistically 10 to 100 times more likely than women to be reported as victims of human rights abuse committed by the FARDC⁷.

In some, but not in all PZ, this divergence is reflected in how men and women perceive their relations to the FARDC. On the one hand, men in Mambasa perceive their relations to the FARDC more negatively than women across the board: they are significantly more likely than women to feel insecure when encountering FARDC patrols, have less confidence in the FARDC's ability to ensure their security, and are more likely to find that perpetrators among the FARDC remain unpunished. Men in Kitshanga, on the other hand, are also less likely than women to feel secure when encountering FARDC patrols, but they are 10 times more likely than women to indicate that they were helped by the FARDC over the last year.

Pillar 3 - Restoring State Authority

Conditions relevant for the restoration of state authority differ significantly across the 5 PZ.

In the Ituri province PZ, for example, attitudes towards the State and its performance are decidedly more positive than in the rest of the zones. In Mambasa, between 3 and 4 out of ten people consider the performance of the central government to be “good” or “very good”. In Sud-Irumu, the share of the population with such positive attitudes towards government is somewhat smaller; i.e., 1 to 2 out of 10 people. In Kitshanga (NK), Kalehe and Ruzizi (SK), less than 1 out of 10 people considers the performance of the central government to be “good” or “very good”

Positive perceptions on the performance of the government do not necessarily go hand in hand with better marks on the incidence of corruption. In Mambasa, over half of the population still feels that the police and the justice system are corrupt, in spite of the comparatively positive attitudes towards government performance.

Men and women can differ in their assessment of government performance, but do not do this consistently across PZ or thematic areas. In Kitshanga (NK) and Mambasa (IT), for example, men tend to have a significantly more negative and critical view of the performance of the State than women; across all topics and levels of government. In other PZ, perceptions of women and men of government vary with the issue in question.

Pillar 4 – Socio-economic Resilience to Conflict

Monitoring data suggest that socio-economic conditions between the PZ vary, but it is not yet possible to clearly discern patterns, systematic differences or trends on the basis of this data alone.

In the PZ located in Ituri and North-Kivu, at least 50 percent of the households earn less than US\$15 per month. In the South-Kivu PZ, median household income is slightly higher, with the 50th percentile of households in Kalehe earning between US\$31 and US\$45 per month; and the 50th percentile of households in Ruzizi earning between US\$46 and US\$60 per month.

⁶ The terms “Armed Forces”, “Army” and “FARDC” are used interchangeably in this report.

⁷ Overall, armed groups are responsible for more than three times the number of human rights violations committed by State actors overall; and more than 5 times the number of human rights violations perpetrated by the FARDC.

Access to markets remains low, and average access to land is at similarly low levels in the PZ, with approximately 2 out of 10 people assessing their access to these factors to be “good” or better. A notable exception is Mambasa, where over 50% of people find their access to land to be “good” or “very good”⁸. Credit and paid work is out of reach of the overwhelming majority of the population in the zones, with a maximum of 1 to 2 out of 10 people having held a paid job between April and June of 2017 in any of the PZ; and only 2 out of 10 people at best having had access to loans when required.

Socio-economic opportunities in the PZ differ for women and men. Depending on the zone, and the specific resource, women may be at an advantage (such as for access to land in Kitshanga, or access to credit in Mambasa); for others, men are in a comparatively better position (such as for access to credit or to paid work in Sud-Irumu).

Pillar 5 – Prevention of Sexual Violence

Data collected for this report suggest that the incidence of sexual violence varied considerably among the PZ in the first half of 2017.

Kitshanga (NK) and Sud-Irumu (IT) were affected the most by sexual violence. In Kitshanga, 24 women and 12 children were reported as survivors of sexual violence from January to June of 2017. In Sud-Irumu, JHRO recorded 31 female survivors of sexual violence (SV) in the same period, as well as 7 children. The violations were mostly perpetrated by armed groups, but also (in the case of 4 of the above survivors) by the FARDC and other State agents. These numbers are significantly higher than in any other PZ⁹.

Societal circumstances surrounding sexual violence in Kitshanga and Sud-Irumu seem to differ. The population in Kitshanga is characterised by a relatively high degree of sensitization on societal values that may facilitate sexual violence. 9 out of 10 people agree that consent is a prerequisite for sex, as opposed to only 6 out of 10 people in Sud-Irumu. In Kitshanga, 2 out of 10 people finding it acceptable to beat one’s spouse, in contrast to 3 out of 10 people Sud-Irumu. Differences in attitudes towards SV in the two zones also extend to the treatment of victims of sexual violence.

On the whole men tend to be less sensitized against values and attitudes towards women that may facilitate sexual violence, and in relation to the treatment and acceptance of SV survivors. Gender differences are particularly apparent in Mambasa and Kalehe.

⁸ In Mambasa, 45 percent of women and 58 percent of men indicate they have “good” or “very good” access to land.

⁹ For Mambasa and Ruzizi, JHRO recorded 1 victim of sexual violence in each zone for the period from January to June of 2017. Both victims were children. For Kalehe, JHRO registered 2 sexual violence victims for the same time period (1 woman, 1 child).

Opportunities for further learning and analysis and implications for ISSSS programming

Tables 1 and 2 below give an overview of the *opportunities for further learning and investigation* (Table 1), and of *possible implications for programming under the ISSSS* (Table 2) that are resulting from the examination of the ISSSS monitoring data compiled in June of 2017.

Table 1: *Opportunities for further learning identified through the examination of ISSSS monitoring data (06/2017)*

Pillar	Opportunities for further learning
Pillar 1	Examine patterns, trends and determinants of “perceptions of peacefulness” in future reports, based on the needs of ISSSS partners. In addition to the differences in perceptions of women and men, potential contributing factors that could be investigated further are linkages between the performance of the State in different areas, the mere presence of the FARDC, relations between FARDC and communities, perceptions of corruption, etc.
Pillar 2	The SSU should engage with project partners and donors to examine and confirm the findings on the gender dimension of FARDC-civilians relations. It is important to understand better if, why and under what circumstances men, women or children are more affected by violence and other infractions perpetrated by the FARDC. A better understanding in this regard is likely to yield useful lessons for future programming.
Pillar 3	It is important to better understand what factors influence attitudes of the local population (both men and women) towards the Government at different levels. Several apparent patterns in the data set for this report offer avenues for further examination: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Populations in the priority zones in Ituri province (i.e., Mambasa and Sud-Irumu) are on average more likely to have a positive opinion of the government’s performance than is the case in any of the other priority zones; b) Attitudes towards government performance in Mambasa are more positive than in other priority zones, in spite of the fact that corruption seems to be at least as frequent as or even more frequent than in other priority zones; c) Gender appears to be associated with attitudes towards the role of the State in Kitshanga and Mambasa, whereas this does not seem to be the case in the other priority zones. In these two zones, men tend to have significantly more negative attitudes than women on the role of the State.
Pillar 4	The primarily socio-economic indicators of the ISSSS Pillar 4 may not yet fully capture all factors that are influencing socio-economic conflict resilience in priority zones. The SSU, the ISSSS Technical Secretariat, donors and project partners should therefore use the presence of project partners on the ground to better understand how socio-economic conditions and intra- and inter-community relationships are affecting conflict dynamics in each specific zone . Results may be used to successively refine the intervention logic of the ISSSS for Pillar 4.
Pillar 5	The particular trajectory of SV interventions in Kitshanga¹⁰ should be examined more closely by the SSU, donors and project partners. Specifically, partners should investigate if and how (apparent) heightened awareness about sexual violence has influenced patterns of behaviour and abuse in the zone. To the extent that this investigation yields lessons for the way forward, these should be applied to sexual violence interventions in Kitshanga, Sud-Irumu and other zones with high incidence of sexual violence.

¹⁰ In Kitshanga, prior sensitization raising campaigns may have raised the awareness about sexual violence, while the incidence of sexual violence remains one of the highest of all priority zones.

Table 2: Possible implications for ISSSS programming resulting from review of ISSSS monitoring data (06/2017)

Pillar	Programming Implications
Pillar 1	Examine the reason for and respond to the stark differences in the support for peace projects among women and men in Kitshanga . The available monitoring data indicate that support among men for “peace projects” has plummeted over the course of six months. This development requires immediate further investigation from the project partners.
Pillar 2	<p>Significant differences in FARDC-community relations between priority zones suggests that project partners and donors should consider the specific situation in their project areas when designing and targeting their activities, and to adapt what they do and how they do it to the specific circumstances in each priority zone.</p> <p>Pending the result of further examination (see above), ongoing projects and any interventions in the funding pipeline for Pillar 2 should examine if they are sufficiently taking into account and addressing the strong gender dimension of FARDC-civilians relations. At least in certain zones, men seems to be exposed to threats from the FARDC (and from armed groups) much more frequently than is the case for women. At least in some instances this affects how they view the FARDC.</p>
Pillar 3	As the scenarios that set the stage for interventions of ISSSS projects differ among priority zones, projects need to be prepared to address the specific challenges for improved state performance that are specific to each of the zones ; and to women and men in each of the zones . Following a closer examination of determining factors for better state performance (see above), the SSU, donors and project partners should review existing project approaches for Pillar 3 to determine if this is sufficiently the case.
Pillar 5	Monitoring data suggests that sexual violence is a problem that is particularly acute in two out of the five priority zones (i.e., in Sud-Irumu and Kitshanga) . This raises the question if it is required to address this problem specifically and more urgently in these two zones than in the remaining three.

1 Introduction and methodological note

	YES	NO
What is this report?	<p>Progress report on the International Security and Stabilisation Support Strategy (ISSSS) based on the ISSSS logical framework.</p> <p>Progress in the priority zones (PZ) of Sud-Irumu, around Kitshanga, Plaine de la Ruzizi. Baseline Study for the PZ of Mambasa and Kalehe. (Note: Beni is expected to be included in the March 2018 report.)</p>	<p>Individual projects' progress reports</p> <p>Evaluation report on ISSSS/projects</p>
Aim	<p>Present available data and underline trends/similarities/differences within or between PZ where the ISSSS is being implemented ;</p> <p>Suggest avenues for reflection to nourish and stimulate the debate on the ISSSS's operation ;</p> <p>Inform strategic and programme decision-making for the ISSSS.</p>	<p>Evaluation of ISSSS/projects' financial accountability</p> <p>Observations are not made to induce specific, concrete and immediate actions.</p> <p>No causal link between indicators</p>
Focus	Progress at strategy level, overview of the ISSSS.	Project activities
Period	June 2016 – June 2017.	2017 as a whole
Presented Data	<p>Currently available data:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Perceptions of the population in the five PZ: provided by the UNDP/MONUSCO joint project and collected by HHI, they are statistically representative of the population in the PZ ; 2. Number and types of security incidents (MONUSCO) in the PZ, and number and types of human rights violations in the territories where the PZ are located (JHRO), disaggregated by perpetrator; 3. Some ISSSS project data that measure project results (provided by International Alert and CISPE in Kitshanga); 	<p>Very few project data sets are currently available, because of the state of project implementation and of the non-compliance with the methodology provided by the M&E Cell. Discussions are under way regarding access to UN/MONUSCO data.</p>

	YES	NO																																																																																											
Structure	<p>Main report: presentation of data/observations/avenues for reflection between the PZ.</p> <p>Annexes : presentation of data/observations/avenues for reflection, within each PZ.</p>																																																																																												
Mentioned Projects	<p>Financed by the Stabilisation Coherence Fund (SCF) and aligned projects (I.e. the projects that have undergone the process of alignment and harmonisation with the ISSSS logical framework).</p> <p>Presentation of the ISSSS logframe results covered by projects, in order to inform the analysis/the observations.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Project Name</th> <th>Lead Organisation</th> <th>IT Sud-Irumu</th> <th>IT Mambasa</th> <th>NK Kitshanga</th> <th>SK Ruzizi</th> <th>SK Kalehe</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><i>(SCF) Les chemins vers les accords</i></td> <td>International Alert</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>X</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>(SCF) Pamjoa Kwa Amani na Maende Leo</i></td> <td>UNHABITAT</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>X</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>(SCF) Pamoja Kwa Amani (Together for peace)</i></td> <td>UNHABITAT</td> <td>X</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>(SCF) Tujenge Pamoja kwa Ajili ya Amani (Let us build together for peace)</i></td> <td>International Alert</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>X</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>(SCF) Projet de consolidation du projet intégré du Nord Kalehe</i></td> <td>(UNDP)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>X</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>(SCF) Pamoja Kwa Amani na Maendeleo</i></td> <td>UN HABITAT</td> <td></td> <td>X</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>(Aligned) Lobi Mokolo Ya Sika (Security Sector Reform)</i></td> <td>SFCG</td> <td></td> <td>X</td> <td>X</td> <td>X</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>(Aligned) Consortium for the Integrated Stabilization and Peace of Eastern DRC</i></td> <td>IOM</td> <td>X</td> <td></td> <td>X</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>(Aligned) Community Participatory Land Use Planning</i></td> <td>UNHABITAT</td> <td>X</td> <td>X</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>(Aligned) Food Security and Inclusive Access to Resources for Conflict Sensitive Market Development</i></td> <td>Mercy Corps</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>X</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>(Aligned) Expanding Community Resilience to Violence in Ruzizi and Fizi</i></td> <td>Peace Direct</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>X</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>(Aligned) Inawezekana (ARC)</i></td> <td>ZOA</td> <td></td> <td>X</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>X</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Project Name	Lead Organisation	IT Sud-Irumu	IT Mambasa	NK Kitshanga	SK Ruzizi	SK Kalehe	<i>(SCF) Les chemins vers les accords</i>	International Alert			X			<i>(SCF) Pamjoa Kwa Amani na Maende Leo</i>	UNHABITAT			X			<i>(SCF) Pamoja Kwa Amani (Together for peace)</i>	UNHABITAT	X					<i>(SCF) Tujenge Pamoja kwa Ajili ya Amani (Let us build together for peace)</i>	International Alert				X		<i>(SCF) Projet de consolidation du projet intégré du Nord Kalehe</i>	(UNDP)					X	<i>(SCF) Pamoja Kwa Amani na Maendeleo</i>	UN HABITAT		X				<i>(Aligned) Lobi Mokolo Ya Sika (Security Sector Reform)</i>	SFCG		X	X	X		<i>(Aligned) Consortium for the Integrated Stabilization and Peace of Eastern DRC</i>	IOM	X		X			<i>(Aligned) Community Participatory Land Use Planning</i>	UNHABITAT	X	X				<i>(Aligned) Food Security and Inclusive Access to Resources for Conflict Sensitive Market Development</i>	Mercy Corps			X			<i>(Aligned) Expanding Community Resilience to Violence in Ruzizi and Fizi</i>	Peace Direct				X		<i>(Aligned) Inawezekana (ARC)</i>	ZOA		X			X	<p>Many other stabilisation-related interventions are not mentioned in this report, as they are not part of the ISSSS monitoring system (i.e., among other things, there are no comparable data between these interventions and the ISSSS).</p>
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2 Cross-cutting observations and policy implications

The following sections present cross-cutting observations for the group of five priority zones (PZ). The observations are mostly based on a comparison of the situation in the different zones, and less so on an examination of possible trends in individual PZ. Trend analyses will be part of subsequent monitoring reports, on the basis of additional rounds of data collection, and as more and more stabilisation projects are actually delivering services to their target groups, and are thereby creating the potential for ISSSS-induced changes over time.

At the end of each of the pillar-specific sections, the report suggests possible additional areas for investigation and learning; and points to possible implications for programming under the particular pillar from the monitoring data and findings. The M&E Cell aims to publish quarterly reports called “Stabilisation spotlights”, which will look more closely into issues raised by the M&E Reports; ISSSS stakeholders are invited to contact the Cell and submit their requests in this regard.

Section 3 presents the data discussed in section 2.

2.1 Pillar 1 – Establishing the ISSSS as a credible and legitimate stabilisation effort

Monitoring data related to Pillar 1 is characterized by fairly stark differences between PZ (in addition to differences within the PZ, i.e., between sub-priority zones)¹¹. As is illustrated in

Figure 1, the Mambasa PZ stands out from the other PZ in terms of perception of peacefulness. About one-third of the population there considered their villages and communities to be “peaceful” or “very peaceful” towards the end of the first six months of 2017¹². This stands in contrast to the other zones

¹¹ See the different Annexes of the report for a more detailed look at the situation in the priority zones.

¹² In Mambasa, this is coupled with positive attitudes towards the Government to establish and maintain that peace, cf.

where less than a fifth of the people see their villages as “peaceful” or “very peaceful”. Sud-Irumu is on the other side of the spectrum, with less than 1 in 10 people perceiving their villages to be “peaceful” or “very peaceful” (**Indicator 1_iii**). Perceptions on peace seem to vary in concert with opinions on the ability of the (central) Government to maintain this peace (again, see Figure 1).

It needs to be noted that this observation alone is not enough evidence to suggest a causal relation between the two factors. At this point, it merely points to a potentially interesting avenue for further inquiry.

Figure 1: Comparison of perceptions of peace and perceptions of Government performance in establishing peace, by priority zone (06/2017)

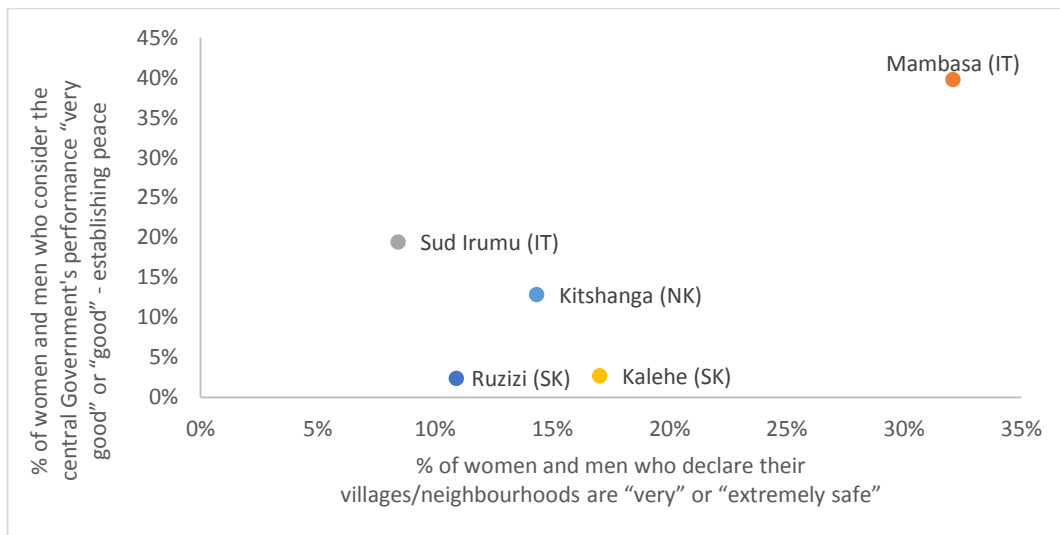


Figure 1.

Another discernible pattern across the PZ concerns the gender differences for Pillar 1 data. For the most part, women tend to be less positive than men about the prevalence of peace in their communities. This is the case for the PZ in Ituri (Mambasa and Sud-Irumu) and in South-Kivu (Kalehe and Ruzizi¹³). Kitshanga represents the notable exception to this pattern. Here, it is men who are less positive about peace in their villages (**Indicator 1_iii**).

The difference in perceptions amongst men and women is highlighted in the PZ reports and is an area which should be investigated further to inform programme design.

Optimism about stability and peace in the future¹⁴ is at similarly (low) levels in all but one PZ. In Kitshanga, Mambasa, Sud-Irumu and Ruzizi, only approximately 1 in 10 people expect their village to be “more peaceful” one year from June 2017 (**Indicator 1_iv**). Only the population of the Kalehe PZ deviates from this overall picture. Here, about 4 in 10 people have an optimistic outlook into the future and expect more peaceful conditions in one year compared to June of 2017 (**Indicator 1_iv**).

The share of people who see peace (i.e., stabilisation) projects as an important contributor to the stabilisation of their region remains low in South-Kivu (Ruzizi and Kalehe), and also in the PZ of Sud-Irumu (Ituri Province). Less than 1 person out of 10 there views those projects as playing a “good” or “extremely good” role in addressing the most important problems of its region. This is in spite of the fact that Kalehe was one of two regions (along with Mambasa) that had seen the implementation of PBF-financed projects up to the beginning of 2016 (**Indicator 1.1_iii**).

In Mambasa and Kitshanga, support for stabilisation projects is somewhat more robust. An equal share of women and men in Mambasa (between 1 and 2 out of 10) attest peace projects to be “good” or “very good” in addressing problems in their area. In Kitshanga, the share of the population with such positive views is slightly higher: about one-fifth of the population (2 out of 10 people).

In the case of Kitshanga, it needs to be noted that support for peace projects is nearly exclusive to women over the first six months of 2017. By June of 2017, between 3 and 4 out of 10 women found that peace projects were doing “well” or “extremely well” in addressing relevant problems. Among men in Kitshanga, this support is virtually non-existent¹⁵ (**Indicator 1.1_iii**).

Possible considerations for programming – Pillar 1

Project partners operating in Kitshanga (i.e., in particular International Alert, which is leading a consortium tasked with promoting democratic dialogue) need to examine the reason for the stark differences in the support for peace projects among women and men. The available monitoring data indicates that support among men for “peace projects” has plummeted over the course of six months. This development requires immediate further investigation from the project partners.

Opportunities for further monitoring and learning – Pillar 1

¹³ The difference between men and women is within the margin of error of +/- 5%.

¹⁴ i.e., a year from June of 2017.

¹⁵ In June 2017, approximately 8 out of 10 men in Kitshanga consider the peace projects in the region to make at best “a small” contribution to addressing relevant problems in their region. This opinion is shared only by 4 out of 10 women (Indicator 1.1_iii).

It might be interesting to examine patterns, trends and determinants of “perceptions of peacefulness” in future reports, based on the needs of ISSSS partners. In addition to the differences between perceptions of women and men, potential contributing factors that could be investigated further include linkages between the performance of the State in different areas, the mere presence of the FARDC, relations between FARDC and communities, perceptions of corruption, etc.

2.2 Pillar 2 – FARDC performance in terms of Protection of Civilians (PoC)

Monitoring data related to security and the FARDC’s role in the protection of civilians suggest that relations between communities and the Army are complex and cannot easily be classified along a continuum from “good” to “bad”. Instead, scenarios across PZ are relatively diverse. For example, the population in one zone (i.e., Sud-Irumu) may acknowledge that the FARDC is helping to improve their personal safety, while still lamenting that these services at times come at a price, in the form of payment of *lala salama* (security contribution). People in another zone (i.e., around Kitshanga) may be comparatively less affected by corruption in the FARDC; and face less pressure to pay security contributions, but may be less likely to see the FARDC as making a significant contribution to their personal security. Other PZ may offer yet another combination of factors.

Sud-Irumu – A larger than average FARDC contribution to security that comes at a price

The security situation in Sud-Irumu is relatively volatile, characterized among other things by a high number of reported human rights violations (HRV) committed by armed groups. JHRO recorded 244 HRV between January and end of June of 2017 for the area. This is second only to Kitshanga, which counts 385 reported violations (see **Indicator 2_i (a) (JHRO)**).

In this unstable situation a relatively large share of the local population¹⁶ acknowledges that the FARDC is making a contribution to their personal security. A majority of people in Sud-Irumu (i.e., 6 out of 10) trust the Army¹⁷ to ensure security in their communities (**Indicator 2_iii**). 2 out of 10 people think that the FARDC is making a “big” or “very big” contribution to their personal security (**Indicator 2_iii (a)**). Roughly the same share of the population reports having been personally helped by the FARDC in the year prior to June 2017 (**Indicator 2_ii (a)**). These are the highest values for these two indicators across the five active PZ.

Data for Sud-Irumu also suggests that negative effects from the FARDC presence in the zone for the safety of the civilian population are relatively more limited than in most of the other zones. Sud-Irumu has the second-lowest number of reported HRV perpetrated by the FARDC¹⁸ (**Indicator 2_i (b) (JHRO)**). The PZ

¹⁶ If compared to the other priority zones

¹⁷ The terms “Army” and “FARDC” are used interchangeably in this report.

¹⁸ i.e. 12 violations over the six month period from January to June 2017.

also has the lowest share of the population believing that FARDC soldiers can commit crimes with impunity **(Indicator 2.2.2_iii)**¹⁹.

The flip side of this picture is that Sud-Irumu is also the PZ with the highest percentage of population that has paid some form of security contribution (*“lala salama”*) to the FARDC over the last six months **(Indicator 2.1_iii)**; i.e., about one quarter of the population, as opposed to less than 1 in 10 people in the other four zones. This pressure to pay security contributions may be one possible explanation why Sud-Irumu has the highest percentage of people who feel they have been victim of bad conduct by the FARDC²⁰ **(Indicator 2_ii)**.²¹

Area around Kitshanga – More accountable FARDC, but with a smaller (perceived) contribution to the security of civilians

Similar to Sud-Irumu, the Kitshanga PZ is also faced with a relatively high incidence of human rights violations committed by armed groups against civilians²². From January until June of 2017, JHRO recorded 385 HRV against a total of 679 victims **(Indicator 2_i (a))** (JHRO).

However, in Kitshanga, monitoring data seems to paint a different picture from the one in Sud-Irumu on the relationship between the FARDC and the population under these volatile security conditions. The population here is globally more positive on the correct conduct of FARDC soldiers, and on its ability to complain about misconduct and to hold perpetrators to account. Moreover, a larger share of people in Kitshanga think that FARDC accountability efforts for infractions committed by soldiers are ongoing (4 out of 10 people, as opposed to approximately 3 out of 10 people across the other PZ) **(Indicator 2.2_ii)**.

The share of the population that has paid security contributions to the FARDC over the last six months is also significantly lower in Kitshanga than in Sud-Irumu. Less than 1 out of 10 people have paid *lala salama* to the FARDC over the last six months, as opposed to nearly a quarter of the population in Sud-Irumu. Correspondingly, a smaller share of the population in Kitshanga than in Sud-Irumu reports to have become victim of some kind of bad conduct by FARDC soldiers in the year prior to June 2017; i.e., 1 in 10 people in Kitshanga as opposed to 1 to 2 people out of 10 in Sud-Irumu **(Indicator 2_ii)**.

On the other hand, however, the proportion of people in Kitshanga who think that the FARDC is making a “big” or “very big” contribution to their security is markedly smaller than the one in Sud-Irumu; i.e. less than 1 out of 10 people in Kitshanga, as opposed to 2 to 3 out of 10 in Sud-Irumu **(Indicator 2_iii (a))**.

¹⁹ It does need to be pointed out, however, that a particularly large share of people in Sud-Irumu either indicated they did not know how to answer the corresponding survey question (32 percent), or refused to answer the question at all (7 percent of respondents).

²⁰ Between 1 and 2 out of 10 people in Sud-Irumu find to have been victim of bad conduct by the FARDC between January and July of 2017, as opposed to less than 1 out of 10 people across the other priority zones.

²¹ This is one question that should be further investigated in future reports and monitoring spotlights.

²² Sud-Irumu and Kitshanga are the two ISSSS priority zones among the five currently active zones with the highest number of reported attacks by armed groups.

The presence of confounding factors affecting FARDC-civilians relations in other priority zones – for example, Kalehe

Data points from other PZ add to the apparent complexity of FARDC-community relationships and raise questions that should be investigated in future reports. For example, the Kalehe PZ sees a comparatively small number of reported human rights violations perpetrated by the FARDC. From January until June of 2017, JHRO recorded 3 HRV that were committed by members of the Army. This is the lowest value among the five PZ that are currently active (see Table 3 below). Kalehe is also among the PZ with the smallest share of people who find to have been victims of bad conduct by the FARDC (**Indicator 2_ii**)²³. This notwithstanding, Kalehe has by far the largest share of people (close to 8 out of 10) who believe that FARDC soldiers remain “unpunished” for any crimes they commit (**Indicator 2.2.2_iii**). Across the other zones, this is the case for only 2 to 3 out of 10 people. This raises the question of whether there are factors other than FARDC conduct itself that are leading to an erosion of trust among the population in their ability to hold FARDC perpetrators accountable for any crimes they commit. ISSSS partners active on security issues in Kalehe may want to examine this question more closely.

Gender as a determining factor for FARDC-civilians relations

The apparent complexity of personal safety and security and FARDC-community relations extends to the divergent relationship of men and women toward the Armed Forces²⁴. For all of the ISSSS PZ, data from JHRO suggests that men are disproportionately affected by Human Rights violations perpetrated by State actors, including the FARDC. Across all PZ, 326 men were reported as victims of HRV by State actors in the six months from January to June 2017. This is more than 20 times the number of reported female victims of HRV by State agents over the same time period²⁵. Out of these 326 men, 253 (i.e. close to 8 out of 10) were victimized by the FARDC, as opposed to 11 women over the same time period. In Sud-Irumu, Kitshanga and Mambasa in the first half of 2017, men were statistically 10 to 100 times more likely than women to be reported as a victim of HRV committed by the FARDC²⁶.

In the case of Mambasa, the divergent rates of HRV affecting women and men do translate into equally divergent perceptions between men and women of their relations to the FARDC. Men in Mambasa are significantly more likely to feel insecure when encountering FARDC patrols than women, have less confidence in the FARDC’s ability to ensure their security, are less likely to believe that FARDC accountability efforts are ongoing, and are more likely to find that perpetrators among the FARDC remain unpunished (see Annex 3 for the PZ-level report for Mambasa). In the case of Mambasa, data from the

²³ Kalehe has the smallest share of people, i.e. 1 %, who indicated in the HHI perception survey to have been victim of bad conduct by the FARDC. In Kitshanga, Mambasa and Ruzizi, between 3 and 4 % of survey respondents answered in the same way. For Sud-Irumu, 14 % of survey respondents indicated to have been victims of bad conduct by the FARDC. It needs to be noted that this difference for this indicator between Kalehe on the one hand and Kitshanga, Mambasa and Ruzizi on the other hand is within the margin of error of +/- 5% of the HHI perception poll.

²⁴ The terms “Armed Forces”, “Army” and “FARDC” are used interchangeably in this report.

²⁵ 176 women have been reported as victims of HRV in that period.

²⁶ Overall, armed groups are responsible for more than three times the number of HRV committed by State actors overall; and more than 5 times the number of HRV perpetrated by the FARDC.

perception polls are thus supporting the conclusion that men seem to have a more precarious relationship to the FARDC than women.

For other PZ, this is not necessarily the case. In Kitshanga, for example, men are about 10 times more likely to have suffered a violation of their human rights at the hand of the FARDC in the first half of 2017²⁷. This divergence seems reflected in some of the perception data on FARDC-civilians relations, but not in all. Men are indeed less likely than women to feel secure when encountering FARDC patrols, similar to the situation in Mambasa (**Indicator 2.2**). At the same time, however, men are 10 times more likely than women to have been helped by the FARDC in the previous year (**Indicator 2_ii (a)**); are more likely than women to find that victims of FARDC infractions do have the possibility to complain (Indicator 2.2.2_i); and are twice as likely as women to agree that efforts of the FARDC to hold perpetrators accountable for any infractions are ongoing (**Indicator 2.2.2_ii**).

There are various possible explanations for these seemingly contradictory results on FARDC-civilians relations for men and women in Kitshanga. For example, men in Kitshanga are more than 5 times more likely than women to have been victims of HRV perpetrated by armed groups from January to June of 2017 (see Table 4, **Indicator 2_i (a)** (JHRO))²⁸. This may suggest more generally that men more frequently find themselves in situations that triggered a response from the FARDC. Survivors of such incidents would indicate to have been helped by the FARDC (in keeping with the value for **Indicator 2_ii (a)** above); while men in general may still find themselves to be disproportionately affected by infractions committed by the FARDC itself.

Possible considerations for programming – Pillar 2

- 1) The available data point to significant differences in FARDC-community relations between priority zones. However, no clear pattern in how these different dynamics influence perceptions are discernible at this stage. It is therefore important for project partners and donors to consider the specific situation in their project areas when designing and targeting their activities, and to adapt what they do and how they do it to the specific circumstances in each priority zone.
- 2) It might be worth examining whether ongoing projects and any interventions in the funding pipeline for Pillar 2 are sufficiently aware of, addressing and taking into account the strong gender dimension evident in the Pillar 2 data. Available monitoring data suggests that, at least in certain zones, men are exposed to threats from the FARDC much more frequently than is the case for women, and at least in some instances this affects how they view the FARDC.

Opportunities for further monitoring and learning – Pillar 2

The SSU should engage with project partners and donors to examine and confirm the findings on the gender dimension of FARDC-civilians relations. It is important to understand better if, why and under what circumstances men, women or children are more affected by violence and other infractions perpetrated

²⁷ JHRO has recorded 8 female victims during that time period, as opposed to 103 male victims. Four additional HRV victims in Kitshanga were children.

²⁸ From January until June of 2017, 527 men in Kitshanga were reported as victims of HRV by armed groups, as opposed to 95 women.

by the FARDC. A better understanding in this regard is likely to yield useful lessons for future programming.

2.3 Pillar 3 - Restoring State Authority

Circumstances relevant for Pillar 3 and the restoration of state authority differ significantly across the 5 PZ.

In both of the PZ in Ituri province, for example, the attitudes towards the State and its performance (at different administrative levels) are decidedly more positive than in the rest of the zones: between 3 and 4 out of ten people in Mambasa and 2 out of 10 in Sud-Irumu consider the performance of the central government to be “good” or “very good”. In both zones, these figures apply to thematic areas related to security and to those associated with socio-economic concerns. Moreover, positive perceptions of government performance in these two zones are not just limited to the provincial and sub-provincial levels **(Indicator 3_i [central Gov.]**).

This contrasts with the situation in other PZ: in Kitshanga (NK), Kalehe and Ruzizi (SK), attitudes towards the role of the central government in facilitating socio-economic well-being are significantly more negative than in Mambasa and Sud-Irumu, with less than 1 out of 10 people considering the performance of the central government to be “good” or “very good” in those thematic areas. For areas related to safety and security, the share of people attesting the central government “good or better” performance is just slightly higher, but remains on average around 1 out of 10 people and below **(Indicator 3_i [central Gov.]**).

In all PZ, the government’s role in combatting sexual violence is the mandate area that is rated positively by the largest share of the population²⁹. Across all PZ, between 2 out of 10 (in Kalehe) and 4 out of 10 people (in Mambasa) think the central government is performing “well” or “very well” in this area **(Indicator 3_i [central Gov.]**).

Positive perceptions on the performance of the government do not necessarily go hand in hand with lower figures on the incidence of corruption. In Mambasa, for example, about half of the population feels that the police and the justice system actors are corrupt, in spite of the fact that Mambasa’s population holds the most positive views on the performance of government among all the PZ **(Indicator 3.1.1 [justice])**. This suggests that the incidence of corruption may not necessarily be lower in higher performing governance systems compared to other PZ with lower performing governments³⁰.

Overall, opinions of men and women on government performance do not consistently break along gender lines, with the exception of Kitshanga (NK) and Mambasa (IT). In these two zones, men tend to have a significantly more negative and critical view of the performance of the State at national, provincial and territorial levels than women. For Mambasa, this is true for both security and socio-economic issues; in

²⁹ Among the following mandate areas: Combatting corruption, combatting sexual violence, creating employment, ensuring security, establishing peace in the DRC, improving the lives of Congolese, reducing poverty, unifying the different ethnic groups.

³⁰ Determinants of corruption may be a topic for further investigation in future reports.

the case of Kitshanga, the more acute scepticism of men towards State performance is reserved for issues of security and safety (**Indicator 3_i [central, provincial and territorial Gov.]**).

In other PZ, differences between the perceptions of women and men are more specific to particular issues. In Sud-Irumu, for example, 6 out of 10 women report that the police only works on “cases”³¹ after payment of an incentive, in contrast to 4 out of 10 men. However, men are more likely than women to believe that police officers are able to commit crimes with impunity (**Indicator 3.1.1_i [police]**). In Kalehe, women have an overall greater trust in the justice system, but on most other issues related to Pillar 3 share attitudes not too dissimilar from those of men (**Indicator 3.1.1_i [justice]**).

Opportunities for further monitoring and learning – Pillar 3

Against the backdrop of the data presented in this report, it is important to better understand what factors influence the attitudes of the local population (both men and women) towards the Government at different levels. Several apparent patterns in the data set associated with this report offer possible avenues for further examination.

Firstly, the populations in the two priority zones in Ituri province (i.e. Mambasa and Sud-Irumu) are on average more likely to have a positive opinion of the government’s performance than is the case in any of the other priority zones. **Secondly**, gender appears to be associated with attitudes towards the role of the State in Kitshanga and Mambasa, whereas this does not seem to be the case in the other priority zones. **Thirdly**, the attitudes of the population towards government performance are more positive in Mambasa than in other priority zones, in spite of the fact that corruption seems to be as much a part of the reality of the zone’s population as is the case for all but one of the other PZ³².

The SSU and project partners in these two zones should discuss and examine these patterns more closely in order to understand how and why they appear. For example, whether men and women are facing similar pressures and threats in either area, and/or compared to other priority zone; whether Sud-Irumu offers particular context conditions that influence government performance and the perception thereof; and how corruption is related to and influences the perception among the population of the role of their government.

Possible considerations for programming – Pillar 3

As was the case for Pillar 2, the scenarios that set the stage for interventions of ISSSS projects under Pillar 3 differ among priority zones. Projects should be prepared to address the challenges for improved state performance that are specific to each of the zones as well as to women and men in each of the zones. Following a closer examination of determining factors for better state performance (see above), the SSU, donors and project partners should review existing project approaches for Pillar 3 to determine whether this is sufficiently the case.

³¹ The questionnaire associated with the perception survey does not detail what type of cases it refers to.

³² The exception here is Kalehe, where the share of people who see corruption in the police and in the justice system is bigger than in any of the other priority zones.

2.4 Pillar 4 – Socio-economic resilience to conflict

Although the currently available monitoring data shows that socio-economic conditions between the PZ vary, it is not yet possible to clearly discern patterns, systematic differences or trends on socio-economic conflict resilience on the basis of this data alone.

In 3 of the 5 PZ, at least half of the households earn less than 15 US\$ per month (**Indicator 4_i** on median household income). In the two PZ that are located in South-Kivu, the median household income is slightly higher, with the 50th percentile of households in Kalehe earning between 31 and 45 US\$ per month; and the 50th percentile of households in Ruzizi earning between 46 and 60US\$ per month. Approximately 6 to 8 out of 10 households across the PZ rely principally on traditional income earning opportunities, such as agriculture, fisheries or animal husbandry (**Indicator 4_ii**).

Access to productive assets³³ and resources remains low. Less than 2 out of 10 people in Mambasa (IT), Kalehe (SK) and Ruzizi (SK), and slightly more than 2 out of 10 people in Kitshanga (NK) and Sud-Irumu (IT) have “good” or “very good” access to markets (**Indicator 4.2.1_iv**). Average access to land is at similarly low levels among the population of the different PZ, with the notable exception of Mambasa, where over 50% of people find their access to land to be “good” or “very good”³⁴ (**Indicator 4.2.2_ii**).

Access to credit is very low in all PZ. In Mambasa, Kalehe and Ruzizi, only 1 in 10 people can access credit when they need it. This share is only slightly higher in Kitshanga and Sud-Irumu, with about 2 in 10 people reporting they are able to obtain a loan when required (**Indicator 4.2.3_i**). Figures are also low when it comes to access to paid work. On average, less than 1 in 10 people in Kitshanga, Mambasa and Kalehe had access to a paid job in the three months prior to June of 2017³⁵. Access to paid work was only slightly better in Sud-Irumu and Ruzizi, i.e., with approximately 1 to 2 out of 10 people reporting they had held a paid job between April and June of 2017 (**Indicator 4.2.5_i**).

Socio-economic opportunities differ among women and men in the PZ, but not uniformly; and to varying degrees. For example, while in Kitshanga a larger share of women than men report “good” or “very good” access to land (i.e. 4 out of 10 women as opposed to 1 out of 10 men), this situation is reversed in Mambasa and Sud-Irumu³⁶. In Mambasa, access to credit tends to be higher for women than for men (by approximately a factor of 10). In Sud-Irumu, on the other hand, men are more likely than women to have access to a loan when they need one (**Indicator 4.2.3_i**), and also are more likely to have had paid work in the three months before June of 2017 (**Indicator 4.2.5_i**).

Contacts to members of different ethnic groups are reported as relatively commonplace for the majority of the population in all PZ in the first half of 2017. Men tend to be more open to contacts across ethnic groups in Kitshanga and Mambasa, while a greater share of women in Sud-Irumu and Kalehe report they maintain frequent or at least occasional contact with members of other ethnic groups (**Indicator 4.3_i**).

³³ A productive asset is property that bestows dividends and income to the owner.

³⁴ In Mambasa, 45 percent of women and 58 percent of men indicate to have “good” or “very good” access to land.

³⁵ The month of data collection for this report.

³⁶ In Mambasa, approximately 60 percent of men reported “good” or “very good” access to land, in contrast to less than 50 percent of women. In Sud-Irumu, between 4 and 5 out of 10 men found their access to land to be “good” or better, but this was true for only about one quarter of the women there (Indicator 4.2.2_ii).

Opportunities for further monitoring and learning – Pillar 4

Information about socio-economic conditions alone is not sufficient to assess the socio-economic conflict resilience in particular geographical areas or of particular socio-economic groups. The conflict resilience linked to income earning opportunities and social relationships is likely to be influenced by additional factors that may not yet be fully captured in macro-level indicators of the ISSSS. The SSU, the ISSSS Technical Secretariat, donors and project partners should therefore take advantage of the presence of projects in the priority zones to collect information to better understand how socio-economic conditions and intra- and inter-community relationships are affecting conflict dynamics in each priority zone.

2.5 Pillar 5 – Prevention of sexual violence

According to JHRO data, Kitshanga (NK) and Sud-Irumu (IT) were the two PZ that were most affected by sexual violence (SV) in the first half of 2017. In Kitshanga, 24 women and 12 children were reported to have experienced sexual violence in that time period, mostly perpetrated by armed groups, but also (in 2 of the above cases) by the FARDC and other State agents. In Sud-Irumu, JHRO recorded 31 female victims of SV in the same period, as well as 7 children (**Indicator 5_i**; listed in the data sheet under **Indicator 2_i (a)**). These numbers are significantly higher than in any of the other PZ³⁷.

Between 1 and 2 out of 10 people Kitshanga and Sud-Irumu report that they personally know a survivor of sexual violence. In the remaining three PZ, this is true for only less than 1 out of 10 people (**Indicator 5_iii**).

The population in Kitshanga is characterized by a relatively high degree of sensitization on societal values that may facilitate sexual violence. 9 out of 10 of people in Kitshanga consider that consent is always necessary before engaging in sexual contact, the highest overall percentage among the PZ. Less than 2 in 10 people think it is “sometimes acceptable” to beat one’s spouse (Indicator 5.1_i). In Sud-Irumu, by contrast, only about two-thirds of the population find consent to be a prerequisite for sex, which is the lowest value of this indicator in the five PZ. Also, nearly one-third of the people in this PZ think it is “sometimes acceptable” for a husband to beat his wife (**Indicator 5.1_i**).

Differences in attitudes towards SV in the two zones also extend to the treatment of victims of SV. In Kitshanga, acceptance of survivors of SV is nearly universal. Upwards of 9 out of 10 people would welcome a victim of SV back into their communities and household, including under circumstances where this victim might have become pregnant as a result of the attack, or suffered an injury, or contracted a disease³⁸. In Sud-Irumu, by contrast, only about 8 out of 10 people would be willing to re-integrate a SV survivor back in the their community or households under these different circumstances (**Indicator 5.1_ii**). In Mambasa, the overall willingness to reintegrate SV survivors is even lower than in Sud-Irumu. It is in particular men who are unwilling to accept sexual violence victims back into their households, with only 6 out of 10 men indicating they would do so.

On the whole men tend to be less sensitized against values and attitudes towards women that may facilitate SV; and in relation to the treatment and acceptance of SV survivors (i.e., in particular in Mambasa and Kalehe); however this pattern is not without deviations. Women in Kitshanga (one of the zones with a high incidence of SV) and Kalehe (a zone with a comparatively lower incidence of SV) are more likely than men to consider SV to be an issue that is best dealt with “in the family” and without involving the authorities, by about a margin of 3 to 1 (**Indicator 5.1_i**).

³⁷ For Mambasa and Ruzizi, JHRO recorded 1 victim of SV in each zone for the period from January to June of 2017. Both victims were children. For Kalehe, JHRO registered 2 SV victims for the same time period (1 woman, 1 child).

³⁸ The acceptance of SV survivors is similarly high in Kalehe and Ruzizi, however, under the differing circumstances of lower reported numbers of sexual violence in those zones.

Opportunities for further monitoring and learning – Pillar 5

- 1) In the two priority zones with a high incidence of sexual violence (i.e. Sud-Irumu and Kitshanga), at least some of the associated factors differ significantly. In Kitshanga, prior sensitization raising campaigns (see Annex 2 on the Kitshanga priority zone) may have raised the awareness surrounding this issue, and surrounding the rights and needs of SV victims. This, however, does not appear to have translated into a lower incidence of SV as yet. In Sud-Irumu, by contrast, high SV incidence is coupled with a comparatively lower awareness of the contributing factors and of the precarious situation that SV survivors find themselves in.
- 2) The particular trajectory of SV interventions in Kitshanga should be examined more closely by the SSU, donors and project partners. Specifically, partners should investigate if and how (apparent) heightened awareness about sexual violence has influenced patterns of behaviour and abuse. To the extent that this investigation yields lessons for the way forward, it should be applied to SV interventions in Kitshanga, Sud-Irumu and other zones with a high incidence of sexual violence.

Possible considerations for programming – Pillar 5

Monitoring data suggest that sexual violence is a problem that is particularly acute in two out of the five priority zones (i.e. in Sud-Irumu and Kitshanga). This raises the question of whether this problem should be addressed more specifically and more urgently in these two zones than in the remaining three.

3 Conditions and trends in ISSSS results areas

This section presents a summary data sheet for the ISSSS logframe indicators for which data were available at the time of drafting this second Monitoring Report.

The sample for perception data was established at the priority zone level, which means the data are statistically representative of the PZ population (not only or specifically of the beneficiaries or the interviewees).

The data sheet contains data from the Joint Human Rights Office (JHRO), which refer to the territories where the PZ are situated. The gender of victims below legal majority is not registered in JHRO data, which means children are therefore only included in the “Total Number” of victims.

The sheet presents data in two separate sets:

- Table 3 presents the updated or baseline data for ISSSS indicators, by priority zone;
- Table 4a: ISSSS monitoring data across the 5 priority zones, disaggregated by gender, January – June 2017, Pillars 1 and 2 presents the updated or baseline data for ISSSS indicators, disaggregated by both gender and priority zone.

Table 3a: ISSSS monitoring data across the 5 priority zones, January – June 2017, Pillars 1 and 2

ISSSS Indicator #	ISSSS Indicator (EN-short)	06/2017						
		Kitshanga (NK)	Mambasa (IT)	Sirumu (IT)	Kalehe (SK)	Ruzizi (SK)		
1_iii	% women and men stating their villages / neighborhoods are "very" or "extremely" peaceful	14%	32%	8%	17%	11%		
1_iv	% of women and men expecting their village / neighborhood to be more peaceful in one year	13%	12%	12%	39%	6%		
1.1_iii	% of men & women stating that peace projects are "very good" or "extremely good" at addressing most important issues in their area	18%	13%	7%	4%	1%		
2_i (a) (ITEM)	# of incidents reported in priority area locations perpetrated by Armed Groups against women, girls, boys and men.	83	8	91	0	0		
2_i (b) (ITEM)	# of incidents reported in priority area locations perpetrated by FARDC against women, girls, boys and men.	18	0	18	0	0		
2_i (c) (ITEM)	# of incidents reported in priority area locations perpetrated by unknown perpetrators against women, girls, boys and men.	82	0	82	0	0		
2_i (a) (JHRO)	# Human Right Violations (HRV) perpetrated by Armed Groups against women, girls, boys and men (in the territories containing the ISSSS priority zones)	Right to Life	Extrajudicial and arbitrary executions	84	1	10	1	5
			Others	14	0	5	0	0
		Bodily Integrity	Sexual violence	19	0	30	1	0
			Torture & cruel, inhuman and degrading treatments	77	1	40	2	5
		Liberty et Security (incl. arbitrary arrest and illegal detention)	95	3	36	4	21	
		Property	90	1	117	6	20	
Forced Labour	6	0	6	0	2			
2_i (b) (JHRO)	# Human Right Violations (HRV) perpetrated by FARDC against women, girls, boys and men (in the territories containing the ISSSS priority zones)	Right to Life	Extrajudicial and arbitrary executions	16	2	0	0	1
			Others	3	3	0	0	2
		Bodily Integrity	Sexual violence	3	1	0	1	1
			Torture & cruel, inhuman and degrading treatments	16	4	3	0	2
		Liberty et Security (incl. arbitrary arrest and illegal detention)	14	11	5	1	7	
		Property	16	5	3	1	3	
Forced Labour	3	2	1	0	0			
2_i (c) (JHRO)	# Human Right Violations (HRV) perpetrated by other state agents against women, girls, boys and men (in the territories containing the ISSSS priority zones)	Right to Life	Extrajudicial and arbitrary executions	5	0	1	0	0
			Others	3	0	0	0	1
		Bodily Integrity	Sexual violence	1	0	0	0	0
			Torture & cruel, inhuman and degrading treatments	9	3	1	0	2
		Liberty et Security (incl. arbitrary arrest and illegal detention)	9	4	3	2	11	
		Property	4	7	2	1	1	
Forced Labour	0	0	0	0	0			
2_ii	% women and men reporting to have been victim of misconduct by FARDC over past year	4%	3%	14%	1%	4%		
2_ii (a)	% of women and men who have been helped by FARDC over the past year.	17%	7%	20%	2%	7%		
2_iii	% women and men who have confidence in FARDC to ensure safety in their neighborhood or village	55%	53%	60%	42%	47%		
2_iii (a)	% of women and men who think the FARDC makes a "big" or "very big" contribution to their security	7%	18%	22%	5%	9%		
2.1_iii	% women and men who paid 'lala salama' / security contributions to FARDC in the past 6mths	6%	6%	23%	1%	9%		
2.2	% of women and men feeling "very secure" or "secure" when encountering an FARDC patrol.	35%	32%	39%	46%	41%		
2.2.2_i	% of women and men who agree that victims of crimes by FARDC have opportunity to complain.	46%	58%	63%	42%	46%		
2.2.2_ii	% of women and men who agree that FARDC accountability efforts for crimes by soldiers are ongoing	40%	29%	30%	34%	26%		
2.2.2_iii	% of women and men who agree that FARDC are 'unpunished' (for crimes)	32%	31%	14%	79%	33%		

Table 3b: ISSSS monitoring data across the 5 priority zones, January – June 2017, Pillar 3

ISSSS Indicator #	ISSSS Indicator (EN-short)	06/2017				
		Kitshanga ² (NK)	Mambasa ² (IT)	Sirumu ² (IT)	Kalehe ² (SK)	Ruzizi ² (SK)
3_i [central gov.]	% of women and men assessing performance of central government as 'very good' or 'good' across all of the following thematic areas (overall index):					
	Combat corruption	3%	35%	16%	0%	2%
	Combat sexual violence	24%	43%	22%	18%	23%
	Create employment	1%	32%	18%	1%	2%
	Ensure security	11%	42%	18%	2%	7%
	Establishing peace in Eastern DRC	13%	40%	19%	3%	10%
	Improve the lives of Congolese	4%	30%	16%	1%	2%
	Reduce poverty	2%	34%	16%	2%	3%
	Unify the different ethnic groups	15%	38%	20%	12%	10%
3_i [provincial gov.]	% of women and men assessing performance of provincial government as 'very good' or 'good' across all of the following thematic areas (overall index)					
	Ensure security	12%	46%	21%	2%	8%
	Improve the lives of Congolaise	4%	32%	19%	1%	4%
	Prepare democratic elections	10%	42%	21%	1%	3%
	Unify the different ethnic groups	21%	47%	23%	16%	16%
3_i [territorial gov.]	% of women and men assessing the performance of the territorial government / La Mairie as 'very good' or 'good' across all of the following thematic areas (overall index)					
	Ensure security	15%	48%	21%	9%	9%
	Improve the lives of Congolaise	4%	36%	19%	7%	5%
	Prepare democratic elections	10%	43%	18%	5%	3%
	Unify the different ethnic groups	22%	50%	23%	35%	15%
3.1_i	% of women and men who indicate they have 'good' or 'very good' access to administrative services of Congolese State (état civil)	13%	20%	20%	12%	17%
	% of women and men who indicate they have 'good' or 'very good' access to land administration services of the Congolese State	11%	25%	20%	10%	17%
	% of women and men who indicate they have 'good' or 'very good' access to national civil judicial system	12%	32%	22%	6%	11%
3.1.1_i [overall]	% of women and men 'agreeing', 'strongly agreeing' with the following statements on the performance on state agents:					
	State agents have the right skills to provide good services	56%	60%	47%	57%	22%
	State agents treat all ethnic groups in the same way	36%	32%	33%	44%	30%
	State agents work on case without payment of incentive	19%	30%	30%	24%	17%
	State agents work on cases quickly / swiftly	32%	30%	35%	30%	12%
3.1.1_i [justice]	% of women and men 'agreeing', 'strongly agreeing' with the following statements on the performance of judicial officials:					
	Actors of the justice (system) are corrupt	56%	54%	37%	89%	54%
	Court decisions are well executed	14%	28%	17%	10%	6%
	Decisions of courts are taken in a fair manner	14%	27%	19%	18%	8%
	Justice is fast	13%	21%	17%	5%	3%
	The courts treat people in a fair and equal manner	14%	27%	22%	19%	9%
3.1.1_i [police]	% of women and men 'agreeing', 'strongly agreeing' with the following statements on police / PNC performance:					
	It is possible to avoid arrest if one pays the police	50%	50%	38%	88%	48%
	Police go unpunished (for crimes they commit)	27%	34%	16%	71%	28%
	Police only work on case after payment of an incentive	73%	61%	51%	88%	69%
	The police treats all ethnic groups in the same way	48%	32%	26%	65%	51%
3.2_i	% of women and men indicating that national government represent the interest of population 'well' or 'very well'	6%	19%	13%	1%	3%
	% of women and men indicating that provincial government represents the interest of population 'well' or 'very well'	6%	20%	11%	2%	3%
	% of women and men indicating that territorial administration & 'la mairie' represent the interest of population 'well' or 'very well'	21%	30%	38%	20%	7%
	% of women and men indicating that local authorities represent the interest of the population 'well' or 'very well'	43%	49%	27%	34%	17%
3.2.2_ii	% of women and men who indicate that they find it "very" or "extremely" acceptable to pay 'official taxes' (i.e., 'real taxes', not 'invented taxes').	14%	22%	27%	24%	22%

Table 3c: ISSSS monitoring data across the 5 priority zones, January – June 2017, Pillars 4 and 5

ISSSS Indicator #	ISSSS Indicator (EN-short)	06/2017				
		Kitshanga (NK)	Mambasa (IT)	Sarumu (IT)	Kalehe (SK)	Ruzizi (SK)
4_i	Average monthly HH Income	< \$15 / mo	< \$15 / mo	< \$15 / mo	\$31 \$45 mo	\$46 \$60 mo
4_ii	% of HH depending on traditional activities as main economic activity (agriculture, fishery, animal husbandry)	78%	61%	71%	85%	68%
4.2.1_iv	% of women and men indicating they have "good" or "very good" access to markets	24%	15%	23%	15%	19%
4.2.2_ii:	% of women and men declaring they have "good" or "very good" access to land	27%	52%	35%	35%	23%
4.2.3_i	% of women and men who indicate to have access to credit, if required	16%	11%	22%	8%	9%
4.2.5_i:	% of women and men declaring to have had paid job for at least a week over #past 3 months	4%	6%	16%	9%	15%
4.3_i	% of women and men who indicate that people in their area "often" or "sometimes" participate in cultural activities / ceremonies with members of other ethnic groups	84%	79%	89%	91%	82%
	% of women and men who indicate that people in their area "often" or "sometimes" attend places of worship together with members of other ethnic groups	89%	82%	91%	94%	87%
	% of women and men who indicate that people in their area "often" or "sometimes" work together with members of other ethnic groups	84%	75%	87%	91%	80%
	% of women and men who indicate that people in their area "often" or "sometimes" intermarry with members from other ethnic groups	85%	82%	84%	82%	81%
5_ii	% women and men reporting to have experienced physical or sexual violence in last 6 months	2%	2%	7%	0%	1%
5_iii	% of women and men who personally know a woman / man who was survivor ("victim") of sexual violence	14%	4%	12%	3%	2%
5.1_i	% of women and men believing that consent for sexual activity is always necessary (including inside marriage)	90%	66%	65%	78%	74%
	% of women and men believing that crimes of sexual violence should be resolved 'in family', i.e., without involvement of authorities	21%	18%	26%	23%	27%
	% of women and men who "agree" that it is sometimes acceptable for a man to beat wife / spouse	17%	14%	31%	24%	14%
5.1_ii	% of women and men reporting they would accept survivor of sexual violence back into community	97%	85%	77%	99%	93%
	% of women and men reporting they would accept survivor of sexual violence back into household	97%	81%	78%	99%	89%
	% of women and men reporting they would accept back in to their household a survivor of sexual violence who has a child as a result of the violence	95%	69%	79%	76%	85%
	% of women and men who would accept back into their household a survivor of sexual violence who had contracted a disease or suffered an injury as result.	90%	68%	78%	73%	82%
5.2_i	% of women and men who 'agree' that FARDC / PNC are punished appropriately if they commit sexual violence	58%	47%	36%	40%	32%
5.3.3_v	% of women and men who consider the access to health care services to survivors ("victims") of sexual violence in their village to be "good" or "very good"	35%	41%	22%	18%	16%
	% of women and men who consider the access to psychological support services to survivors ("victims") of sexual violence in their village to be "good" or "very good"	16%	21%	14%	12%	9%
	% of women and men who consider the access to reintegration services to survivors ("victims") of sexual violence in their village to be "good" or "very good"	14%	23%	19%	11%	8%

Table 4a: ISSSS monitoring data across the 5 priority zones, disaggregated by gender, January – June 2017, Pillars 1 and 2

ISSSS Indicator #	ISSSS Indicator (En-short)	06/2017																	
		Kitshanga (NK)			Mambasa (IT)			Sud Irumu (IT)			Kalehe (SK)			Ruzizi (SK)					
		Woman	Man	Child	Woman	Man	Child	Woman	Man	Child	Woman	Man	Child	Woman	Man	Child			
1_iii	% women and men stating their villages / neighborhoods are "very" or "extremely" peaceful	21%	7%		25%	40%		3%	14%		9%	25%		8%	14%				
1_iv	% of women and men expecting their village / neighborhood to be more peaceful in one year	19%	8%		8%	16%		8%	17%		65%	13%		6%	6%				
1.1_iii	% of men & women stating that peace projects are "very good" or "extremely good" at addressing most important issues in their area	35%	0%		13%	13%		2%	12%		3%	5%		1%	1%				
2_i (a) [JHRO]	# of reported victims of Human Right violations (HRV) perpetrated by Armed Groups against women, girls, boys and men (in the territories containing the ISSSS priority zones)	Right to Life	Extrajudicial and arbitrary executions	26	106	14	0	1	0	0	12	1	0	2	0	1	4	0	
			Others	2	21	1	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Bodily Integrity	Sexual violence	22	0	10	0	0	0	31	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Torture & cruel, inhuman and degrading treatments	21	135	17	0	1	0	6	52	3	0	2	0	1	10	1	
		Liberty et Security (incl. arbitrary arrest and illegal detention)	24	247	14	1	4	0	19	43	7	1	10	2	2	48	0		
Forced Labour	0	18	1	0	0	0	0	18	4	0	0	0	0	6	0				
2_i (b) [JHRO]	# of reported victims of Human Right violations (HRV) perpetrated by FARDC against women, girls, boys and men (in the territories containing the ISSSS priority zones)	Right to Life	Extrajudicial and arbitrary executions	3	16	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0			
			Others	0	7	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0		
		Bodily Integrity	Sexual violence	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1		
			Torture & cruel, inhuman and degrading treatments	2	35	1	1	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	0		
		Liberty et Security (incl. arbitrary arrest and illegal detention)	1	42	1	0	54	1	1	20	0	0	1	0	0	7	1		
Forced Labour	0	3	0	0	41	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
2_i (c) [JHRO]	# of reported victims of Human Right Violations (HRV) perpetrated by other state agents (PNC, ARN, others.) against women, girls, boys and men (in the territories containing the ISSSS priority zones)	Right to Life	Extrajudicial and arbitrary executions	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0			
			Others	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0		
		Bodily Integrity	Sexual violence	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
			Torture & cruel, inhuman and degrading treatments	1	8	0	0	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0		
		Liberty et Security (incl. arbitrary arrest and illegal detention)	1	9	1	0	4	0	2	9	0	0	11	0	0	13	2		
Forced Labour	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
2_ii	% women and men reporting to have been victim of misconduct by FARDC over past year	1%	6%		1%	6%		8%	20%		1%	1%		1%	6%				
2_ii (a)	% of women and men who have been helped by FARDC over the past year.	3%	32%		5%	9%		15%	25%		2%	3%		3%	11%				
2_iii	% women and men who have confidence in FARDC to ensure safety in their neighborhood or village	50%	59%		66%	40%		59%	61%		38%	46%		53%	41%				
2_iii (a)	% of women and men who think the FARDC makes a "big" or "very big" contribution to their security	10%	4%		22%	13%		17%	28%		3%	6%		8%	10%				
2.1_iii	% women and men who paid 'lala salama' / security contributions to FARDC in the past 6mths	3%	9%		3%	9%		23%	23%		2%	0%		2%	17%				
2.2	% of women and men feeling "very secure" or "secure" when encountering an FARDC patrol.	42%	29%		50%	15%		27%	50%		44%	49%		26%	56%				
2.2.2_i	% of women and men who agree that victims of crimes by FARDC have opportunity to complain.	37%	55%		65%	51%		67%	60%		65%	20%		48%	44%				
2.2.2_ii	% of women and men who agree that FARDC accountability efforts for crimes by soldiers are ongoing	24%	56%		38%	20%		25%	33%		46%	22%		25%	27%				
2.2.2_iii	% of women and men who agree that FARDC are 'unpunished' (for crimes)	23%	41%		22%	40%		8%	20%		76%	81%		32%	34%				

Table 4b: ISSSS monitoring data across the 5 priority zones, disaggregated by gender, January – June 2017, Pillar 3

ISSSS Indicator #	ISSSS Indicator (En-short)	06/2017														
		Kitshanga (NK)			Mambasa (IT)			Sud Irumu (IT)			Kalehe (SK)			Ruzizi (SK)		
		Woman	Man	Child	Woman	Man	Child	Woman	Man	Child	Woman	Man	Child	Woman	Man	Child
3_i [central gov.]	% of women and men assessing performance of central government as 'very good' or 'good' across all of the															
	Combat corruption	4%	1%		47%	23%		16%	16%		0%	0%		4%	1%	
	Combat sexual violence	25%	22%		57%	28%		16%	27%		17%	19%		19%	27%	
	Create employment	1%	0%		41%	24%		17%	19%		1%	0%		3%	1%	
	Ensure security	20%	3%		51%	32%		18%	18%		2%	2%		7%	7%	
	Establishing peace in Eastern DRC	20%	6%		48%	32%		18%	20%		4%	1%		10%	10%	
	Improve the lives of Congolese	5%	2%		36%	25%		14%	18%		1%	0%		4%	1%	
	Reduce poverty	2%	1%		41%	27%		16%	17%		3%	0%		5%	2%	
Unify the different ethnic groups	14%	16%		46%	29%		19%	21%		20%	4%		7%	13%		
3_i [provincial gov.]	% of women and men assessing performance of provincial government as 'very good' or 'good' across all of the following thematic areas (overall index)															
	Ensure security	22%	2%		57%	35%		17%	24%		3%	0%		8%	8%	
	Improve the lives of Congolaise	4%	3%		39%	26%		16%	22%		1%	0%		5%	3%	
	Prepare democratic elections	17%	2%		54%	31%		19%	22%		2%	0%		3%	3%	
	Unify the different ethnic groups	20%	22%		54%	40%		18%	28%		22%	10%		15%	17%	
3_i [territorial gov.]	% of women and men assessing the performance of the territorial government / La Mairie as 'very good' or 'good' across all of the following thematic areas (overall index)															
	Ensure security	27%	2%		61%	35%		17%	24%		6%	11%		8%	11%	
	Improve the lives of Congolaise	7%	2%		44%	27%		16%	23%		4%	10%		5%	4%	
	Prepare democratic elections	18%	2%		57%	29%		16%	20%		2%	9%		3%	3%	
3.1_i	Unify the different ethnic groups	22%	22%		55%	44%		19%	28%		40%	29%		12%	19%	
	% of women and men who indicate they have 'good' or 'very good' access to administrative services of Congolese State (état civil)	21%	4%		25%	15%		19%	20%		9%	15%		18%	16%	
	% of women and men who indicate they have 'good' or 'very good' access to land administration services of the Congolese State	17%	6%		33%	17%		20%	20%		9%	10%		19%	14%	
3.1.1_i [overall]	% of women and men who indicate they have 'good' or 'very good' access to national civil judicial system	19%	5%		37%	27%		20%	24%		6%	6%		10%	12%	
	% of women and men 'agreeing', 'strongly agreeing' with the following statements on the performance on state agents:															
	State agents have the right skills to provide good services	47%	66%		78%	42%		41%	54%		71%	43%		12%	31%	
	State agents treat all ethnic groups in the same way	38%	34%		42%	21%		28%	37%		49%	39%		30%	31%	
3.1.1_i [justice]	State agents work on case without payment of incentive	18%	21%		40%	21%		28%	33%		36%	12%		16%	19%	
	State agents work on cases quickly / swiftly	38%	27%		36%	25%		35%	36%		44%	16%		11%	13%	
	% of women and men 'agreeing', 'strongly agreeing' with the following statements on the performance of judicial officials:															
	Actors of the justice (system) are corrupt	53%	60%		51%	56%		30%	45%		89%	90%		37%	71%	
	Court decisions are well executed	22%	5%		44%	12%		12%	22%		20%	0%		7%	4%	
	Decisions of courts are taken in a fair manner	21%	6%		40%	14%		18%	20%		34%	2%		9%	8%	
	Justice is fast	22%	4%		33%	9%		13%	21%		9%	1%		4%	3%	
3.1.1_i [police]	The courts treat people in a fair and equal manner	23%	6%		41%	14%		23%	21%		35%	3%		9%	10%	
	Trials are fair	20%	6%		43%	12%		13%	20%		35%	3%		7%	8%	
	% of women and men 'agreeing', 'strongly agreeing' with the following statements on police / PNC performance:															
	It is possible to avoid arrest if one pays the police	35%	64%		48%	53%		39%	37%		87%	89%		40%	57%	
3.2_i	Police go unpunished (for crimes they commit)	15%	38%		20%	48%		8%	23%		70%	73%		24%	31%	
	Police only work on case after payment of an incentive	80%	67%		58%	64%		64%	38%		84%	92%		61%	77%	
	The police treats all ethnic groups in the same way	43%	54%		38%	27%		30%	21%		67%	64%		47%	56%	
	% of women and men indicating that national government represent the interest of population 'well' or 'very well'	9%	3%		26%	11%		24%	30%		1%	1%		4%	2%	
	% of women and men indicating that provincial government represents the interest of population 'well' or 'very well'	9%	3%		29%	11%		15%	12%		3%	0%		4%	2%	
3.2.2_ii	% of women and men indicating that territorial administration & 'la mairie' represent the interest of population 'well' or 'very well'	30%	11%		31%	30%		13%	10%		20%	20%		5%	9%	
	% of women and men indicating that local authorities represent the interest of the population 'well' or 'very well'	63%	22%		43%	55%		38%	37%		30%	39%		13%	22%	
	% of women and men who indicate that they find it "very" or "extremely" acceptable to pay 'official taxes' (i.e., 'real taxes', not 'invented taxes').	18%	10%		8%	35%		13%	41%		23%	24%		18%	26%	

Table 4d: ISSSS monitoring data across the 5 priority zones, disaggregated by gender, January – June 2017, Pillars 4 and 5

ISSSS Indicator #	ISSSS Indicator (En-short)	06/2017														
		Kitshanga (NK)			Mambasa (IT)			Sud Irumu (IT)			Kalehe (SK)			Ruzizi (SK)		
		Woman	Man	Child	Woman	Man	Child	Woman	Man	Child	Woman	Man	Child	Woman	Man	Child
4_ii	% of HH depending on traditional activities as main economic activity (agriculture, fishery, animal husbandry)	70%	86%		49%	72%		61%	81%		79%	92%		62%	74%	
4.2.1_iv	% of women and men indicating they have "good" or	30%	18%		18%	12%		22%	23%		15%	14%		24%	13%	
4.2.2_ii:	% of women and men declaring they have "good" or "very	45%	10%		45%	58%		26%	44%		32%	38%		22%	24%	
4.2.3_i	% of women and men who indicate to have access to	14%	19%		19%	2%		17%	27%		8%	7%		8%	10%	
4.2.5_i:	% of women and men declaring to have had paid job for at least a week over #past 3 months	0%	7%		8%	4%		8%	24%		5%	12%		13%	17%	
4.3_i	% of women and men who indicate that people in their area "often" or "sometimes" participate in cultural	70%	98%		73%	86%		91%	77%		97%	84%		81%	83%	
	% of women and men who indicate that people in their area "often" or "sometimes" attend places of worship	80%	99%		74%	90%		94%	85%		100%	89%		86%	88%	
	% of women and men who indicate that people in their area "often" or "sometimes" work together with members	72%	96%		68%	83%		89%	86%		97%	84%		77%	83%	
	% of women and men who indicate that people in their area "often" or "sometimes" intermarry with members	73%	98%		76%	89%		96%	86%		97%	68%		80%	82%	
5_ii	% women and men reporting to have experienced physical or sexual violence in last 6 months	4%	0%		2%	1%		5%	8%		0%	0%		1%	1%	
5_iii	% of women and men who personally know a woman / man who was survivor ("victim") of sexual violence	13%	14%		2%	6%		11%	13%		6%	1%		1%	3%	
5.1_i	% of women and men believing that consent for sexual activity is always necessary (including inside marriage)				70%	61%		60%	69%		86%	70%		76%	72%	
	% of women and men believing that crimes of sexual violence should be resolved 'in family', i.e., without	29%	12%		17%	19%		20%	32%		33%	14%		27%	27%	
	% of women and men who "agree" that it is sometimes acceptable for a man to beat wife / spouse	16%	18%		7%	20%		17%	45%		18%	29%		9%	19%	
5.1_ii	% of women and men reporting they would accept survivor of sexual violence back into community	94%	99%		90%	80%		81%	77%		100%	99%		90%	95%	
	% of women and men reporting they would accept survivor of sexual violence back into household	94%	100%		83%	80%		73%	82%		100%	98%		86%	91%	
	% of women and men reporting they would accept back in to their household a survivor of sexual violence who	92%	99%		81%	58%		77%	78%		97%	54%		83%	86%	
	% of women and men who would accept back into their household a survivor of sexual violence who had				80%	57%		81%	74%		96%	51%		83%	80%	
5.2_i	% of women and men who 'agree' that FARDC / PNC are punished appropriately if they commit sexual violence	55%	61%		66%	28%		20%	52%		58%	22%		22%	42%	
5.3.3_v	% of women and men who consider the access to health care services to survivors ("victims") of sexual violence	39%	31%		56%	27%		22%	21%		13%	23%		17%	15%	
	% of women and men who consider the access to psychological support services to survivors ("victims") of	10%	22%		24%	18%		14%	14%		9%	16%		7%	11%	
	% of women and men who consider the access to reintegration services to survivors ("victims") of sexual	9%	19%		19%	26%		19%	19%		10%	13%		5%	11%	