Eastern DRC Recovery Project
Rural Baseline Report – December 2016

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World Bank

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All errors and opinions expressed remain ours.

2. Contents

3. List of figures and tables

4. Acronyms

BO:	Bas-ouele
CDD:	Community-Driven Development
CDF:	Franc Congolais
DIME:	Development Impact Evaluation
DRC:	Democratic Republic of the Congo
FSRDC:	Fond Social de la République Démocratique du Congo
HO:	Haut-ouele
LIPW:	Labor Intensive Public Work
NK:	North-Kivu
PSU:	Primary Sampling Units
PTSD:	Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder
STEP:	Stabilisation de l'Est pour la Paix (Productive Opportunities for Stabilization and Recovery)
SK:	South-Kivu
USD	United States dollar

5. Executive summary and key findings

STEP aims to improve resilience and livelihoods in conflict-affected communities in North Kivu, South Kivu, and Oriental Province. Its key components include (i) a community driven development program; (ii) a labor-intensive public works program; and (iii) a program to strengthen selected agricultural value chains. To inform the projects' implementation and impact evaluation, a baseline study has been conducted. The summary below outline the key findings from this survey:

- **Sociodemographic characteristics**

Rural households size are around 6 members and in most households, household'head is a man.People do get married early: around 18 years old.The education level is set up to primary school for most people.

The province of Ituri records the highest rates of former fighters and physical disabeled

- **Economic activities**

Ituri is the richest place in terms of percapita livestock. Meanwhile in terms of living conditions related to houseing, NK and SK appear the best places. While the ex orientale province appears as the richest place in terms of livestock owning, recipiendship for agricultural credits, advices and support are less developed in this province than in the two Kivus.

Employment is more developed in places with limited armed conflicts activities. Employments villagers hold are mainly herding and breeding

It is noticeble to see microfinance is only developed in the two kivus.

Household expenditures are structured so that expenses in in food, healthing and major maintenance are the most important consumtion

Households when they face social shocks tend to sell items or get support from friend or relative

- **Health and Education facilities**

Public posts for health care intake are the most prefered places in case of illness. Meanwhile health post visit is not systematic. Interviewees self-assessment of health quality gives Ituri, NK and SK as the best places. This situation could be explained by the intense intervention of international NGO in these provinces following years of civil massacres with the aim to relief local populations.

Education is self-assessed better in the provinces of Ituri, NK and SK. It can be observed that besides public state, catholic church played a major roles in building education infrastructures. Indeed they record the most important enrollment rates.

When going to up 99% of the households across all provinces, at least 4 kids stopped school. The reasons are among social and economic incentives: drive incomes for family.

- **Other social infrastructures**

Comparisions across all provinces give SK and NK more provided with infrastructures than in the remaining provinces. It is noticeble to observe the relative lack of microfinances institutions in Ituri, HO and BO.

Security and defense institution as well as primary schools are among the most closed institutions to populations.

- **Development projects & Actors**

The most undertaken initiative inside communities concern rehabilitation of infrastructure such as roads, schools or health centers. On the other side, the lack of initiative concern the domain of security and protection.

Village chiefs are trustworthy when it comes to deal with citizens social issues.

- **Social life and cohesion**

The pattern of existing cleavages give Ituri as a place characterized by those between peasants and herders, and ethnic cleavages.

- **Governance and citizens political opinions**

In generall chiefs are designated by their population or through inheritence. They are influential leaders at the local level and take in some various ways initiatives to ehance social life.

Citizens opinions on political participation, women rights are somewhat mitigate throughout all provinces. There is not a sharp and distinctive path. Indeed, a relative equivalent number of people do agree or disagree about participation to decision intake, women equal rights, taxes payment.

- **Inner life and self-esteem**

Self-esteem is at its highest level in the two ouele. These are the provinces where people have a quite good esteem of themselves while the contrast is observed in Ituri, NK and SK.

Furthermore, Ituri and NK appear as the places with the most important victims of recent wars: deaths, sexual abuse.

While the psychological effects are particularly prone in Ituri and NK settings, the main ways people use to relief themselves are support from a psychologist or from religious authorities.

6. Background

6.1. STEP: Context, project and evaluation

The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) was home to the First (1996-1997) and Second (1998–2003) Congolese Wars. The latter, with the direct involvement of eight African nations and 25 armed groups, has been the deadliest war in modern African history (IRC, 2007). Despite the formal end to the war in July 2003, eastern Congo continues to be an epicenter of conflict. Basic infrastructure such as roads, schools, and health facilities is lacking, either due to outright destruction or a lack of investment. Competing land tenure regimes and claims arising from legal pluralism frequently give rise to disputes (Humphreys et al, 2012). The situation is exacerbated by high population density, especially in the cities, combined with cycles of forced displacement. These conflicts have the potential to undermine social cohesion, contribute to tensions between communities and ethnic groups, and perpetuate deep social and economic inequalities. With poverty being both a result and a predictor of violent conflict there is a fear that communities in eastern Congo can be caught in a violence–poverty trap.

Against this backdrop, the international community has been actively involved in efforts to end conflict and to support economic recovery in eastern DRC, as part of broader efforts to re-establish peace and security in the region. The World Bank supports these efforts in part through the IDA-funded Productive Opportunities for Stabilization and Recovery in the DRC (STEP, in its French acronym) – an $80 million project, being implemented by the Social Fund of the DRC (FSRDC) – a unique arm of the DRC presidency set up for development.

The project aims to improve resilience and livelihoods in conflict-affected communities in North Kivu, South Kivu, and Oriental Province and has a number of key components, including (i) a community driven development (CDD) program, which aims to strengthen community resilience by improving access to socioeconomic infrastructure and strengthening local conflict prevention/resolution mechanisms; (ii) a labor-intensive public works (LIPW) program; and (iii) a program to strengthen selected agricultural value chains.

STEP PROJECT COMPONENTS

COMPONENT 1: CDD

An estimated 400 communities are expected to benefit from the CDD program. To strengthen community resilience, the CDD program consists of three pillars. The first pillar is the introduction of an infrastructural project. Second, these projects will go hand in hand with activities that facilitate and improve inclusive community participation processes. The final pillar takes into account that the possible divisions that exist within and across Congolese communities can interact with the implementation and outcomes of CDD programs. It is possible that by injecting additional resources into communities the CDD project exacerbates existing tensions leading to more conflict and social division. It is also possible that internal divisions work against the effective implementation of community development projects. The third pillar of this CDD program therefore consists of activities to strengthen local conflict prevention and resolution mechanisms.

COMPONENT 2: LIPW

The LIPW program is going to create short-term employment opportunities in the rural areas of Orientale Province, Nord Kivu and South Kivu as well as in the five major cities of eastern DRC (Goma, Bukavu, Butembo, Beni and Bunia). Activities such as road rehabilitation, street cleaning, re-forestation and garbage collection will be implemented. Around 12,000 individuals will benefit from LIPW activities, which will earn 3$ a day and should last for at least 4 months. It is expected that temporary employment creation will contribute both to poverty reduction and stability, at least in the short-term. In order to make the impact last, beneficiaries in the urban areas will receive a savings account and a training program.

Finally, the agricultural value chain sub-component aims to increase the food security and incomes of agricultural households in the rural areas of Eastern DRC. Project support will address constraints all along the selected value chains – on-farm productivity, post-harvest handling, storage and processing – in an effort to strengthen the hand of small-scale farmers in the value chain and get more profits returning to farmer households and villages.

To measure and help improve the effectiveness of the STEP project, FSRDC is partnering with the World Bank's Development Impact Evaluation (DIME) to carry out an impact evaluation of STEP's CDD and LIPW program.

For the CDD impact evaluation, the 400 projects will be randomly assigned to communities in eastern Congo. In addition, a randomly selected half of the project areas is also targeted by a conflict mediation component that aims to overcome divisions in and between communities. This research aims to answer the following two questions: 1) Does the CDD program improve access to community social and economic infrastructure? 2) Are community projects implemented with an explicit conflict resolution mechanism more effective in improving access to infrastructure and community inclusive practices? The goal of the proposed impact evaluation is thus not only to investigate whether a CDD program can improve community resilience, but it also aims to understand how their implementation and effectiveness can be improved.

The goal of the LIPW impact evaluation is to learn what combination of program activities – LIPW, savings, and/or training – has the best chance of lifting people out of poverty and, by doing so, how the program may contribute to peace and stabilization in the eastern Congo. That is, beneficiaries will be randomly assigned to one of four treatment arms: LIPW, LIPW plus training, LIPW plus savings, LIPW plus training and savings. In addition, there will be a pure control. For logistical reasons, the impact evaluation is limited to the three largest cities, i.e., Bukavu, Goma and Bunia and will involve a total of 2,000 beneficiaries.

6.2. Baseline survey: Data collection

6.2.1. Sample selection stratgy

In order to get a baseline of outcomes of interest before the implementation of the project, a survey was done both in urban an rural areas. The latter covered rural areas of North Kivu, South Kivu, Ituri, Haut-Ouele and Bas-Ouele.

Overall 21 territories were covered and more than 105 groupments inside these territories.

The sample selection consisted of a three-stage approach. At the first stage a total of 150 groupments widespread across the 5 provinces were selected according to their size in terms of population i.e the groupments with the highest population were more likely to be selected. From

the sample of selected groupments, a random selection of localities is performed. In each groupement, 4 localitites are selected. Finally in each locality, a village is picked randomly. Once in a village an exhaustive enumeration of households is done and a sample of 5 respondents is randomly selected plus the village chief.

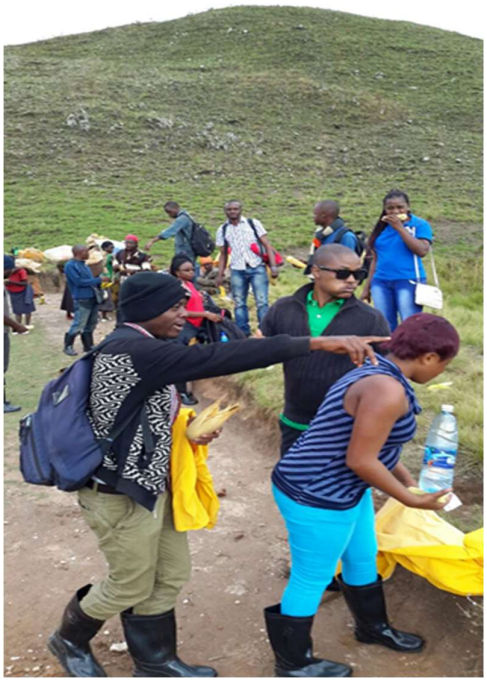
6.2.2. Deployment strategy

A couple of enumerators was sent in each village. We did as much as possible to have a gender balanced team. This team was in charge of data collection in the whole groupement consisting of 4 villages. A supervisor was responsible of the data collection in at least one groupement.

Deployment of enumerators in the field: PO

His role consisted to make oversight of data collection , support teams in case of needs and perform back and spot checks. There were 6 supervisors in Ituri for 24 enumerators , 2 supervisors in NK for a total of 30 enumerators; in SK, 2 Supervisors and 24 Enumerators in total, for Bas & Haut ouele, there were 6 supervisors for 24 enumerators.

Survey material consisted of an android application for mobile data collection inside either a Acer or Samsung tablet. This technology enabled enumerators to transmit data quickly into a central server managed by fied coordinator. This technology has the advantage of reducing errors occurring via a data entering process after a paper based survey. Furthermore data can be check instantly and feedbacks processed to the ground teams for potential preventions.



Enumerators'deployment in SK

For the urban survey, a training of 10 days took place in the chiefdom town of the 3 provinces: Goma (NK), Bukavu (SK), Bunia (Ituri), Kisangani (Bas & Haut-ouele). Given the rural surveys contained the same questions as the urban one, an additionnal training of three days was done with the enumerators who presenting outsantding performance during the urban survey. These trainings consisted in the presentation of survey techniques, biases to avoid, definition of concepts (household), enumeration techniques, selection techniques, mobile data collection.

Enumerators training in Kisangani

7. Socio-demographic characteristics

Key Findings

Household size	• SK and NK are the places of the most important household size :6 to 7 people while the ex orientale provinces are those with the lowest size: around 4 people by household
Household'head sex and marital statut	• At least 80% of surveyed households are male headed impying thus a few proportion of households are female headed. People get married in an early age with at least 80% married at the age of 18 years old in SK, NK and Ituri. Nonetheless mariage age is a little somewhat pushed further far in HO and BO where at least 60% of the 18 years old were married.
Literacy and education	• 71.5% of household'head are able of litteracy. Most of them either did not reach any degree or have reached a primary school degreat the most. The most educated are in ex-orientale province (Ituri, HO and BO) where at least 40% have passed the primary school level.
Religion	• Main religions are baptism and catholicism. In SK an BO, baptism are the most important while catholicism is the most important in NK, SK and HO
Intern-displaced	• The regions where the ratios of intern displaced per household size are the highest are located in Ituri, North Kivu and Bas-Ouele with at least 4%
Refugees	• Median refugess ratio per household size is 0 across all provinces.

Former combattants	• In all provinces at least 50% of household have no former fighters. But in Ituri, for the 99% of households, the rate of former fighters accounts for 60% .
Physical disabled	• Ituri is the province holding the most important physical disabled per household: around 5% of intra household disability

The table below gives the size of rural households by province. As we can notice from this, the mean size of a rural household is around 6 persons. The two kivus (North and South) present the highest size with respectively 7 and 6 persons by household. The lowest size is observed in the ex-orientale province. Nonetheless one must notice the standard deviation is somewhat high (around 50%) of the mean size.

Table 1 : Household size per province

Province name	Mean	Sd	Median
	householdsize	householdsize	householdsize
South Kivu	6.6	3.2	6.0
North Kivu	7.4	2.8	7.0
Ituri	4.7	2.7	4.0
Haut-ouélé	4.6	2.6	4.0
Bas-ouélé	4.3	2.3	4.0
Total	6.3	3.1	6.0

From the table of household head sex (table 2), few households have a woman as the household head. Indeed in all provinces 8 households' head out of 10 are male.

Table 2 : Distribution of household head' sex by province

	Sex of the household' head					
Province name	female	female	male	male	Total	Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
South Kivu	195.0	11.7	1,468.0	88.3	1,663.0	100.0
North Kivu	148.0	15.2	826.0	84.8	974.0	100.0
Ituri	58.0	11.6	440.0	88.4	498.0	100.0
Haut-ouélé	11.0	9.1	110.0	90.9	121.0	100.0
Bas-ouélé	15.0	8.2	169.0	91.8	184.0	100.0

Total	427.0	12.4	3,013.0	87.6	3,440.0	100.0

Table 3 below gives marital statut of households'head across all provinces. In South Kivu province, around 88% of household 'heads are married, while only 0.7% are single and around 9% are widower. Approximately the same path is observed in North Kivu with 85% of married or cohabitants, 2% of single and 8% of widower. From Ituri, Bas-Ouele and Haut-Ouele side, the proportion of married is respectively 85%, 86% and 83% while the counterpart proportion of single is 2%, 1% and 4%. To sum up, one can say 8 household 'heads out of 10 are married in rural areas.

Enumerator interviewing in PO

Table 3: Marital statut of household'head

Province	Maried/Cohabitant	Divorced/Separated	Widower	Single	Total
	%	%	%	%	%
SK	87.8	2.9	8.7	0.7	100.0
NK	85.5	3.5	8.6	2.4	100.0
Ituri	85.9	3.8	7.8	2.4	100.0
HO	86.8	6.6	5.0	1.7	100.0
BO	83.7	4.9	6.5	4.9	100.0
Total	86.6	3.4	8.3	1.7	100.0

Ranges of ages were cross-tabulated by marital statut of household'head for each province (table 4). In South-Kivu around 91% of household 'head below the age of 18 years are married. This could mean that villagers in SK get married in an early age.As we move in highest ranges the rate of married decrease going from 89% for the [18-30] years old to 79 % for the [60-70] years old. This inverse decreasing relation between age and marital statut could be explained by either the increasing rate of mortality. Indeed the proportion of widower increase as we go up in highest ages (from 7% to up to 20%).

Table 4: Marital statut of household'head cross-tab by ranges of age in South-Kivu

	Married/Cohabitant	Divorced/Separated	Widower	Single	Total
Age range	%	%	%	%	%
Below 18	91.7	3.5	2.2	2.6	100.0
[18-30]	89.4	2.8	7.1	0.8	100.0
[30-40]	87.9	4.0	7.7	0.5	100.0
[40-50]	86.0	2.7	11.3	0.0	100.0
[50-60]	85.9	1.6	12.6	0.0	100.0
[60-70]	79.2	0.0	20.8	0.0	100.0
Total	87.8	2.9	8.7	0.7	100.0

In contrast to South-Kivu, in North-Kivu, the highest proportion of married doesn't belong to the group of individuals below 18 years old but to those between 18 and 30 years old. The rate of divorced is 1% more greater than in South-Kivu. Widower rates are greater in the highest ranges. A specific point: the rate of singles is forth more important than in SK for the below 18 years (8%) (table 5).

Table 5: Marital statut of household'head cross-tabulated by ranges of age in North-Kivu

	Married/Cohabitant	Divorced/Separated	Widower	Single	Total
Age range	%	%	%	%	%
Below 18	83.1	6.5	2.4	8.1	100.0
[18-30]	89.9	3.4	3.7	3.0	100.0
[30-40]	87.5	2.7	8.6	1.2	100.0
[40-50]	83.6	3.2	12.2	1.1	100.0
[50-60]	76.0	3.8	20.2	0.0	100.0
[60-70]	84.4	0.0	15.6	0.0	100.0
Total	85.5	3.5	8.6	2.4	100.0

Enumerator on moped in PO

In Ituri province, the highest proportion of married belongs to the range of 18-30 years old with 93%. Here again, the rate of widower are more and more higher as we move forward ages. The proportion of widower is higher than in the former provinces: about 29 individuals out of 100 from 60-70 years old are widower.

Table 6: Marital statut of household'head cross-tabulated by ranges of age in Ituri

	Married/Cohabitant	Divorced/Separated	Widower	Single	Total
Age range	%	%	%	%	%
Below 18	82.1	9.0	0.0	9.0	100.0
[18-30]	93.2	3.4	1.7	1.7	100.0
[30-40]	89.8	1.6	6.3	2.4	100.0
[40-50]	83.7	2.0	13.3	1.0	100.0
[50-60]	78.6	5.7	15.7	0.0	100.0
[60-70]	64.7	5.9	29.4	0.0	100.0
Total	85.9	3.8	7.8	2.4	100.0

In Haut-ouele, the highest rate of married belong to the 18-30 years old. What is noticeble here is that the rate of divorced separated is somewhat high for the below 18 years old. At the range of the (50-60), 20% are divorced and another 20% is widower (table 7).

Table 7: Marital statut of household'head cross-tabulated by ranges of age in Haut-ouele

	Married/Cohabitant	Divorced/Separated	Widower	Single	Total
Age range	%	%	%	%	%
Below 18	72.7	18.2	0.0	9.1	100.0
[18-30]	95.0	2.5	2.5	0.0	100.0
[30-40]	90.9	4.5	4.5	0.0	100.0
[40-50]	76.5	11.8	5.9	5.9	100.0
[50-60]	60.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	100.0
[60-70]	75.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	100.0
Total	86.8	6.6	5.0	1.7	100.0

In Bas-ouele, 63% of the below 18 years old are married while 87% in 30-40 are. The proportion of widower is lower than in the previous provinces with the highest rate of 12% for the 40-50 years old.

Table 8: Marital statut of household'head cross-tabulated by ranges of age in Bas-ouele

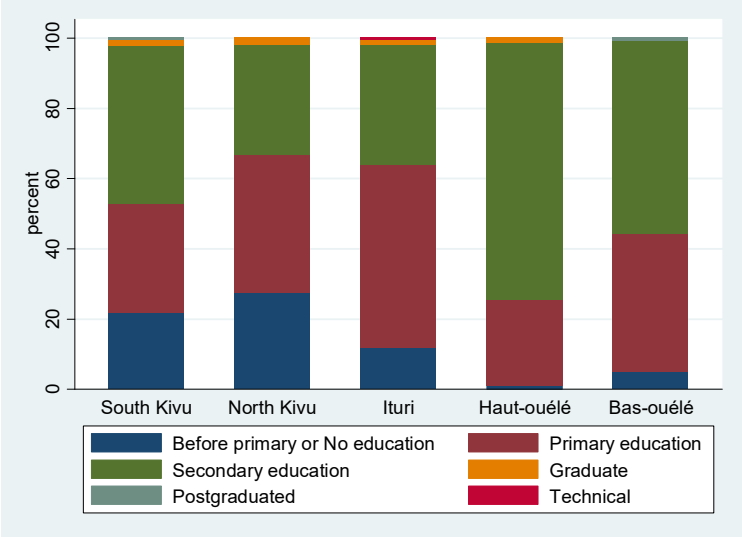
	Married/Cohabitant	Divorced/Separated	Widower	Single	Total
Age range	%	%	%	%	%
Below 18	63.6	18.2	9.1	9.1	100.0
[18-30]	87.0	3.7	3.7	5.6	100.0
[30-40]	87.7	6.2	4.6	1.5	100.0
[40-50]	80.5	2.4	12.2	4.9	100.0
[50-60]	72.7	0.0	9.1	18.2	100.0
[60-70]	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	83.7	4.9	6.5	4.9	100.0

From table 9, overall 7 household'head out of 10 are able to read in official language say french. The highest rates come from BO with 75% and Haut Ouele with 92% of literacy ability.

Table 9 : Literracy skill of household'head

Is the Household head able of reading/writing?						
Province name	no	no	yes	yes	Total	Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
South Kivu	474.0	28.5	1,189.0	71.5	1,663.0	100.0
North Kivu	317.0	32.5	657.0	67.5	974.0	100.0
Ituri	134.0	26.9	364.0	73.1	498.0	100.0
Haut-ouélé	9.0	7.4	112.0	92.6	121.0	100.0
Bas-ouélé	46.0	25.0	138.0	75.0	184.0	100.0
Total	980.0	28.5	2,460.0	71.5	3,440.0	100.0

Figure 1: Education level of household 'head



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The above figure gives household'head education level across all provinces. In SK and NK, there is at least 20% of household'head who've never been in school. Comparing both provinces, it is in South Kivu where there are more people with secondary school as last education level (45% against 31%). In Ituri province, there are more people in secondary education than in former provinces. Haut-ouele and Bas-ouele owns the most people with at least a secondary background: 73% and 54% respectively. The proportions of graduated are marginal with around 1% in all provinces.

We now look to specific classes of educational attainement inside each level. As we saw in previous figures, SK and NK appear the provinces where most people either did never attend education or hold up a primary school degree. In SK, up to 40% reached the last year of primary school (5th class) while in NK a little more than 50% reached the same level. The remaining proportion are in highest education level with up to 80% of them reaching the 5th class of secondary school in SK and the same proportion reaching the 4th class of secondary school in NK.

The situation is somewhat completely different in ex-orientale province. Indeed, in Ituri, even if the 40% reached the last level of primary school, up to 80% have reached the first cycle of graduate studies in University. In HO, up to the 40% have reached the 3rd year of secondary school and in BO the same proportion attended the 1st class of secondary school. Up to 80% reached the last year of secondary school in HO while this proportion reached the first cycle of graduate studies.

Figure 2: School' level reached by household'head

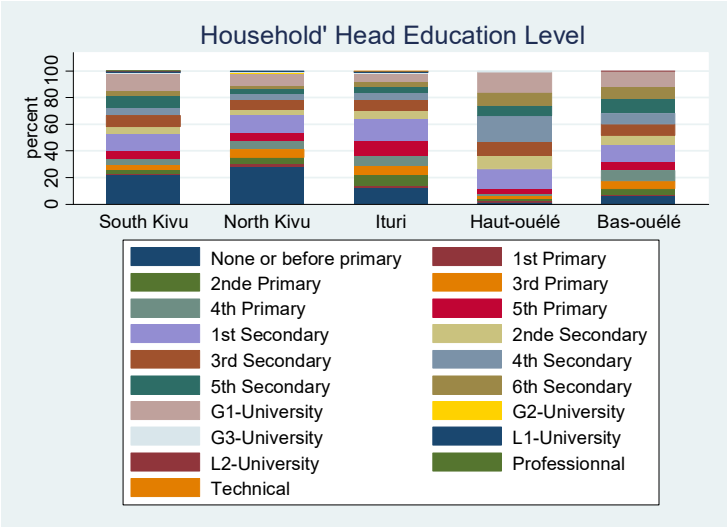


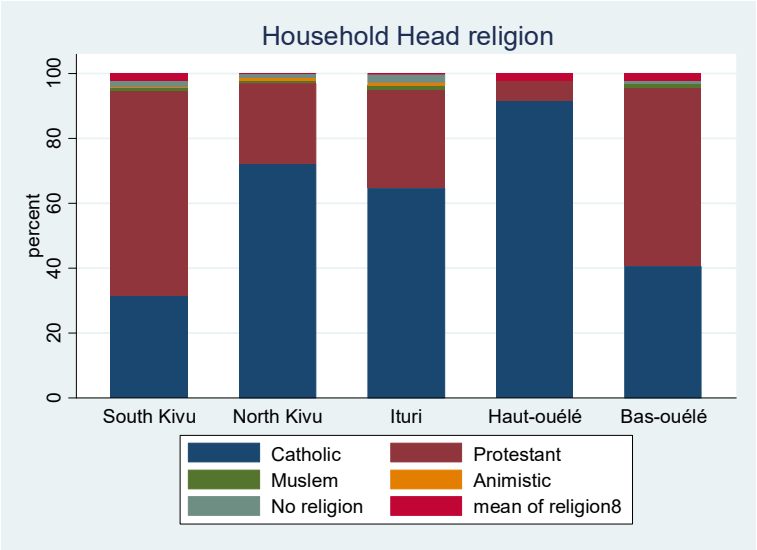
Figure 1 gives the religion structure of the household 'head by province. In South Kivu province, Protestant/baptist are the most important with 62% of proportion. Then the catholics come at the second rank with 31%. The remaining of the population is widespreaded among moslems , traditional and other religion who are minor.

In North Kivu the household'head is mainly catholic with a percent of 86 followed by Baptist 8.26% and muslem and traditional religion.

In Ituri catholics are important as well followed by Baptist. Moslems and those of traditional religion are among the minority.

In Haut-ouele, catholic are the most important with around 90% of household' head in that religion from the survey. However in Bas-ouele, the results of the survey shows that baptist are more important than the other religions with more thant 60% as a proportion.

Figure 3 : Religion of household'head per province



The graph below gives the mean percent of intern displaced relatively to household size. At a first glance, it appears that the regions where the ratios of intern displaced per household size are highest are located in Ituri, North Kivu and Bas-Ouele. Indeed in Ituri 6 out of 100 persons from a representative household have been intern displaced, meaning they are coming from another region of Congo fleeing violence related to conflict or induced anger looking for better conditions of inexistence. This situation depicts the reality of the eastern DRC characterized by the presence of around 70 armed groups (Stearns & Vogel 2015) operating against each other or conducting acts of violence and pillages against the local population . This situation also

underlines that movement of population due to act of violence are not characterized by the displacement of the whole household but by that of individuals towards recipient households. Hence, intern displaced, men or women are welcome in host family.

Field deployment

According to a report of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs in Congo, from December 2014 to March 2015, the number of intern displaced rise about 4% . In terms of statistics, in North Kivu, the intern displaced went from 863 431 to 1 003 353; from 523 340 to 550 490 in ex-orientale province (Ituri , Bas & Haut Ouele); and in South Kivu from 609 556 to 661395. The same report stated that this was caused by the deterioration of security concerns in South Irumu (a territory of Ituri) and in Beni (a territory of North Kivu)

The findings of the survey corroborates with the situation depicted by this report.

Figure 4 : Intern displaced ratio relatively to household size

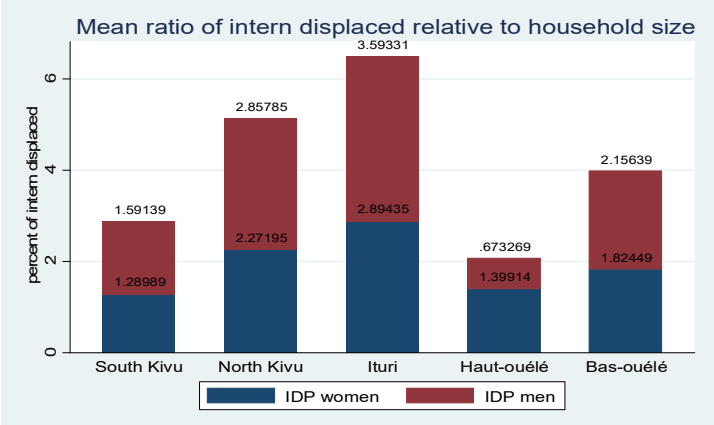
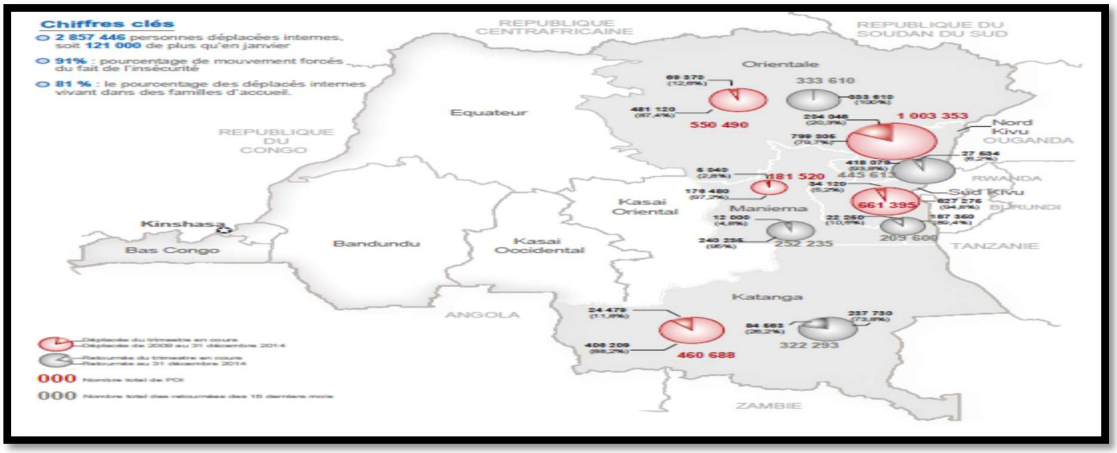


Figure 5 : Cartographie of intern displaced (Dec 2014-March 2015)



Source :OCHA

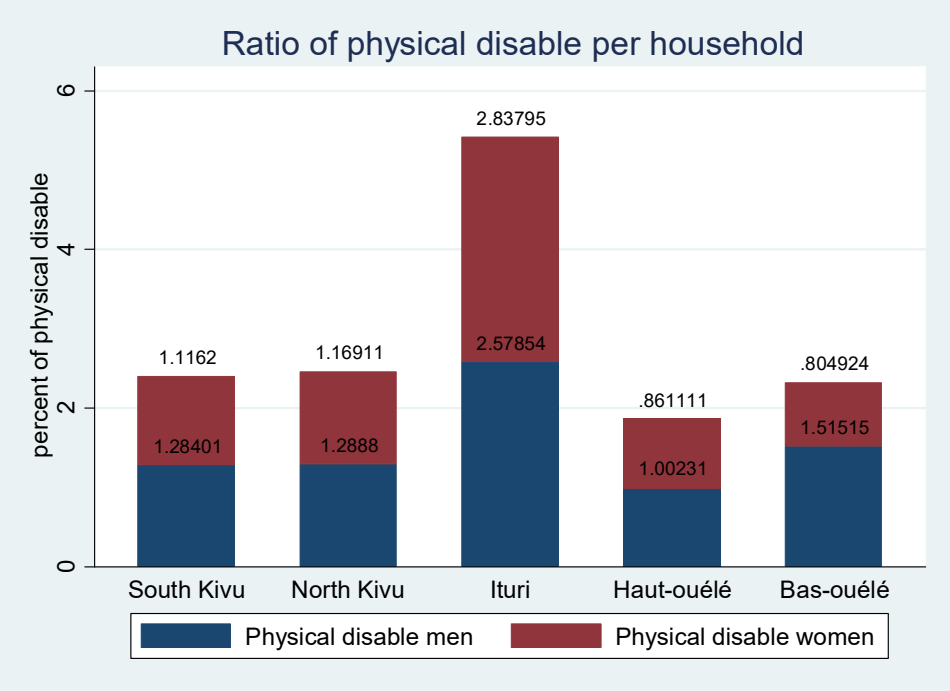
Table 10 below gives the migratory path of respondents by province. Respondents were asked if they were borned at the place where the interview took place. From the results of the survey, it is noticeable to see that these results are in accordance with those of the former figure. The highest ratio of migrants is observed respectively in Ituri, North Kivu and Bas-Ouele.

Table 10 : migratory path of respondents

Where you borned in this village?	NA	Refuse	no	yes	Total
	%	%	%	%	%
South Kivu	0.1	0.5	20.3	79.1	100.0
North Kivu	0.0	0.1	27.5	72.4	100.0
Ituri	0.0	0.0	45.4	54.6	100.0
Haut-ouélé	0.0	0.0	24.0	76.0	100.0
Bas-ouélé	0.0	0.0	27.7	72.3	100.0
Total	0.0	0.3	26.5	73.2	100.0

The figure below presents the ratio of physical disabled persons by province. Ituri presents the province with the highest ratio. This situation is emblematic of the civil war of 2002-2003 which involved inter-ethnic violence. It causes the death of between 5000 to 7000 persons.

Figure 6 : Ratio of physical disable per household



It can be observed from the table 10 below that the median number of refugees per household is 0. That means at least 50% of households do not host any refugee.This result is not surprising when we look the definition of refugee: a person fleeing another country for acts of violence or due to anger. So a refugee in DRC is someone coming from abroad the country. Given, the DRC is the main epicenter of conflicts in the great lakes region, instead of being a host country for refugees it's mainly a place from where people flee to stand as refugees in proximate countries as Ouganda, Burundi, Rwanda.

Table 11 : Refugees per household

Province	**Median**	**Median**	**P75**	**P99**	**P75**	**P99**
	women	men	women	women	men	men
South Kivu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
North Kivu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ituri	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Haut-ouélé	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0
Bas-ouélé	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

The proportion of former fighters per household seems to not be enough significative since the median parameter is 0: at least 50% of the households did not have any former fighter/rebel. Nonetheless this might not be a "true picture" of the reality. Indeed questioning people about whether they have been fighters may appear as sensitive thus leading to a high rate of lying.

Table 12 : Former rebels per household size

Province	Median women	Median men	P75 women	P75 men	P99 women	P99 men
South Kivu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
North Kivu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3
Ituri	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.0
Haut-ouélé	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bas-ouélé	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1

8. Economic life

Livestock & Poultry	• Ituri province appeared the most rich in terms of livestock with 4 livestock per capita. It is followed by BO and HO (2 per capita). • As for poultry, BO and HO remain by far the most rich in terms of number per capita: at least 50% own 2 hens/cocks per capita
Housing characteristics	• NK is by far the province where most houses'roofs are made of concrete cement (49%).It is followed by SK with 45%. In the other provinces houses are primarily made of straw or wood/bamboo • Houses'walls are mainly made of mud in rural areas (67%), a relative small part are made of bamboo • While the median household size is 6, the median number of rooms and beds is respectively 3 and 2
Locomotion	• Overall, up to 75% of households lack a mean of locomotion
Expenditures	• Food, health expenses and major maintenance are the most important post of household expenses.
Cash transferts	• The two kivus are the place with the most households receiving transferts from relatives either from the country or abroad (at least 30%)
Land ownership	• Ituri is the richest place in term of land percapita
Credits for agriculture	• SK and NK, are the ultimate places of credit recipiendship (around 40% of households)

Advices as agricultural support	• SK is the province where a lot of peasants received agricultural advices (up to 47%). It is followed by NK. In the remaining provinces, the rate of reception is low.
Employment	• The provinces with the least armed conflicts are those where people have an income generating activities. People are either involved in agriculture or breeding (at least 50%) • The province where the dependancy ratio is highest (30%) is HO followed by NK and SK. • Only 14% of households do have a practical job training. The training is mainly about artisanal activities. • The constraints of the labour market according to respondents are related to a lack in the supply side and a lack of worker skills. • Preference of job is located in the liberal sector
Shock and mitigation strategies	• Households did experience mainly illness or deaths episodes as shocks. The prefered coping strategies are sail of items and support from friend/relative
Subjective well being	• The worst economic conditions according to respondents are those in the conflict affected provinces (Ituri, SK, NK): at least 60% of statements.

Table 13 below gives the mean and median size of livestock and poultry. Livestock is seen as all living animals as goats, sheep, cows, camels. It can be seen from the statistics of the survey that Ituri province holds the highest mean of livestocks followed by Bas-ouele and Haut-ouele. Ituri province is renowned as a center of breeding, the chief town bunia is called in the jargon "Bunia viande" in french, which means the town of beef; its climate is particularly favorable to breeding, furthermore it's the province where Hema the ethnic group which main activity is breeding is predominant.

As for poultry Bas-ouele and Haut ouele are among the highest ones with 50% of households owning respectively 6 and 3 hens or cocks. in Ituri at least 50% of households hold one (1) livestock while in other provinces at least this same proportion do not hold any livestock.

Table 13 : Livestock and Poultry

Province	Mean livestock	Mean poultry	Median livestock	Median poultry
South Kivu	1.3	1.7	0.0	0.0
North Kivu	1.1	1.7	0.0	0.0
Ituri	3.8	3.7	1.0	2.0
Haut-ouélé	2.0	4.0	0.0	3.0
Bas-ouélé	2.2	8.0	0.0	6.0
Total	1.7	2.4	0.0	1.0

Table 14 below gives the characteristics of housing and habitat of surveyed households.
When looking at the median, in all provinces, at least per household there is one hut and at least two (02) rooms, and so for beds. Per oil lamp the median is 1 in all provinces meaning at least 50% households have this tool as a source of lighting.

Table 14 : housing and habitat

Province	**Mean** huts	**Mean** rooms	**Mean** beds	**Mean** oil lamps	**Median** huts	**Median** rooms	**Median** beds	**Median** oil lamps
South Kivu	1.5	2.8	2.0	0.9	1.0	3.0	2.0	1.0

North Kivu	1.4	3.3	1.9	0.7	1.0	3.0	2.0	1.0
Ituri	1.5	2.8	2.2	0.7	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.0
Haut-ouélé	2.4	3.3	2.9	1.5	2.0	3.0	3.0	1.0
Bas-ouélé	1.9	2.5	2.5	0.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0
Total	1.5	2.9	2.1	0.8	1.0	3.0	2.0	1.0

In SK, houses are mostly made either of concrete cement (45.5%) or of wood/bamboo (28.5%) or of straw (22.2%). In NK, the main material for households is respectively: concrete cement (49.2%), wood/bamboo (18.4%).

In Ituri, wood/bamboo comes in first position followed by concrete cement. In BO and HO, wood/bamboo and straw are the major materials for houses.

Therefore it is in the two kivus that the houses seemed the most durable construction :around 50% households ‘houses are made of cement.

Table 15 : Housing characteristics: Housing characteristics

Table 16 gives the means of locomotion per province. It is noticeable to see up to 50% of surveyed households did not hold any motorbike nor bike at the time of the survey. But when going up to 99% of the sample, one can observes there is either at least one (01) motorbike or bike in all provinces. Yet for tsukundu a specific bike mainly used in NK and Haut-ouele at 99% of households, one can be found in the household.

	South Kivu	North Kivu	Ituri	Haut-ouélé	Bas-ouélé	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Type of roof for house						
not applicable	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Mud	1.8	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.0
Straw	22.2	29.6	10.4	85.1	40.2	25.8
Wood/ bamboo	28.5	18.4	64.9	10.7	57.6	31.8
Metal plates	1.4	0.8	0.2	2.5	0.0	1.0
Concrete/ cement	45.5	49.2	24.5	0.8	1.1	39.6
Plastic	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.2
Stone	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
other	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of wall for house						
not applicable	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Mud	58.7	75.4	64.1	95.0	95.7	67.5
Plastic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0
Non-baked bricks	7.1	1.7	7.2	0.0	1.6	5.1
Bamboo	14.7	12.4	19.9	4.1	0.0	13.7
Semi-durable	5.5	6.4	3.0	0.0	0.0	4.9
Baked bricks	11.4	2.1	5.2	0.0	1.6	6.9
Cement/concrete	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2
Metal sheets	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Other	0.9	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The following table gives the owning of electronic devices. Around 75% of households have at the most 1 radio in all provinces. As for mobile phone the 75% owns at the most 1 in SK, NK and Ituri. The same proportion in HO and BO do not hold any phone.

Table 16: Means of locomotion

Province	P50	P75	P99	P50	P75	P99	P50	P75	P99	P50	P75	P99	P50	P75	P99
	motorbike	motorbike	motorbike	bikes	bikes	bikes	tsukundu	tsukundu	tsukundu	cars	cars	cars	canoes	canoes	canoes
SK	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NK	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ituri	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
HO	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BO	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Total	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 17 :Household electronic devices

Province	Median	P75	Median	P75	Median	P75	Median	P75	Median	P75
	cameras	cameras	radios	radios	televisions	televisions	dvd players	dvd players	mobile phone	mobile phone
South Kivu	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
North Kivu	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Ituri	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Haut-ouélé	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bas-ouélé	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0

8.1. Consumption

The figure below gives the different kind of expends and their median values per province.

In SK, the major expend is given by maintenance of house (buildings for eg), followed by food consumption and medical expenses.

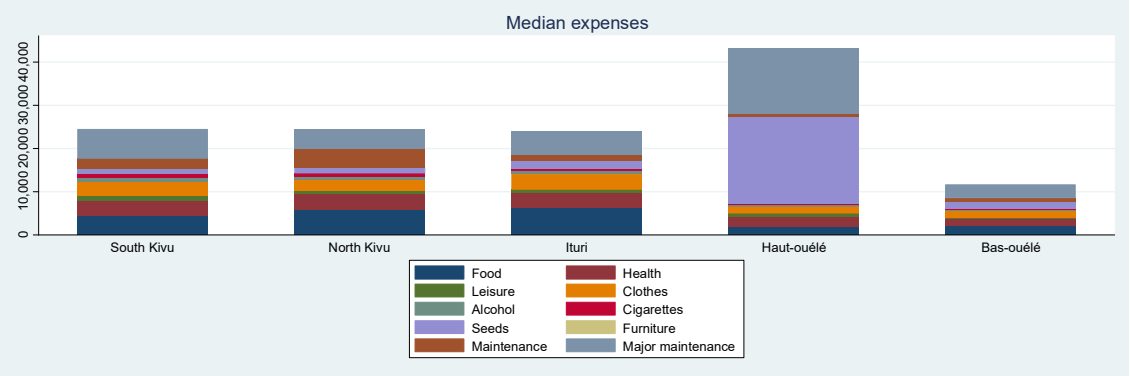
In NK, food consumption is at the top rank followed by major maintenance and medical expenses. The same trend is observed in Ituri.

In HO, major maintenance comes at the top of the list as well followed by medical expenses.

Finally in BO, medical and food expenses are among the highest posts of expenses. Nethertheless the level of major maintenance is not negligible.

Overall it appears that major maintenance is of high expenses in household budget.

Figure 7 : Household consumption



The figure below differenciates expenses by household'head sex. The underlying question is to know wether there is specific path in household expenses according to the head sex.

In SK, Female head tend to dedicate more ressources in food and health and less to maintenance.

In NK, Female 'head dedicate more ressources in clothing and leisure than male. In Ituri , female dedicate more in food, health and cloting than men. In HO, female didicate more in health,minor maintenance and clothing than men. Finally in BO, female dedicate ressources mainly in health, food and clothes. In all provinces, male headed households are the places with the highest consumption of alcohol.

Figure 8: Household 'expenditure by sex of household'head

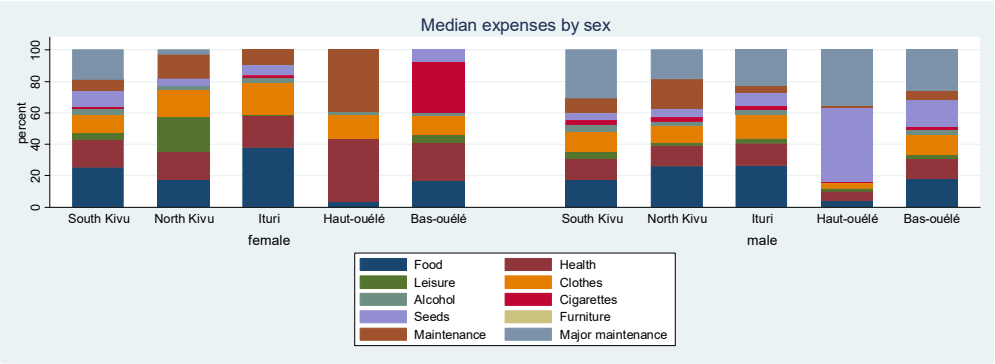


Table below gives a cross tabulation of individual self-report of social class which goes from first level (most poor) to fifth level (less poor) and quantiles of expenditures. There is no a specific relation between the two measures: one can find more or less households from one class to another one. That means either the subjective measure of well-being is not consistent in terms of making a proper classification or that the subjective measure has nothing to do with household' purchasing power.

Table 18: subjective well being vs quantiles of consumption

	Self-reportness of social class					
Quantile of Household expenditure	first level	second level	third level	fourth level	fifth level	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
1	27.4	21.0	24.6	26.5	27.0	25.1
2	27.5	22.7	22.5	30.0	23.8	25.2
3	24.0	25.4	26.5	24.8	24.5	25.0
4	21.1	30.9	26.3	18.8	24.8	24.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 19 gives the proportion by province of households receiving transfers from a relative in the countryside. 30 households out of 100 in NK and SK received transfers from a relative. The lowest rate are held by Bas-Ouele (9.1%) and Haut-Ouele (12.3%).

Table 19: transferts received by households

Province	Don't know	Not applicable	Refuse	no	yes	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
South Kivu	33.3	0.0	50.0	49.3	30.5	48.3
North Kivu	0.0	100.0	50.0	28.1	30.5	28.3
Ituri	16.7	0.0	0.0	14.4	17.5	14.5
Haut-ouélé	33.3	0.0	0.0	3.1	12.3	3.5

Bas-ouélé	16.7	0.0	0.0	5.2	9.1	5.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

As for transfers received from relatives abroad the highest rates are still held by NK and SK respectively 40% and 30% of households received transfers from abroad.

Table 20 : Transferts from relatives abroad

Section 0: Province name	Don't know	Not applicable	Refuse	no	yes	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
South Kivu	44.4	0.0	42.9	48.6	30.0	48.3
North Kivu	11.1	90.9	42.9	28.1	40.0	28.3
Ituri	22.2	0.0	0.0	14.5	20.0	14.5
Haut-ouélé	22.2	0.0	14.3	3.5	0.0	3.5
Bas-ouélé	0.0	9.1	0.0	5.3	10.0	5.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Figure 9 gives the distribution of land per capita per province. It can be seen that the places where people are the most provided with land is in Ituri, Haut-ouele and Bas-ouele respectively. These zones mainly the Ituri one are areas with fertile land for agricultural concerns.

Figure 9: land distribution

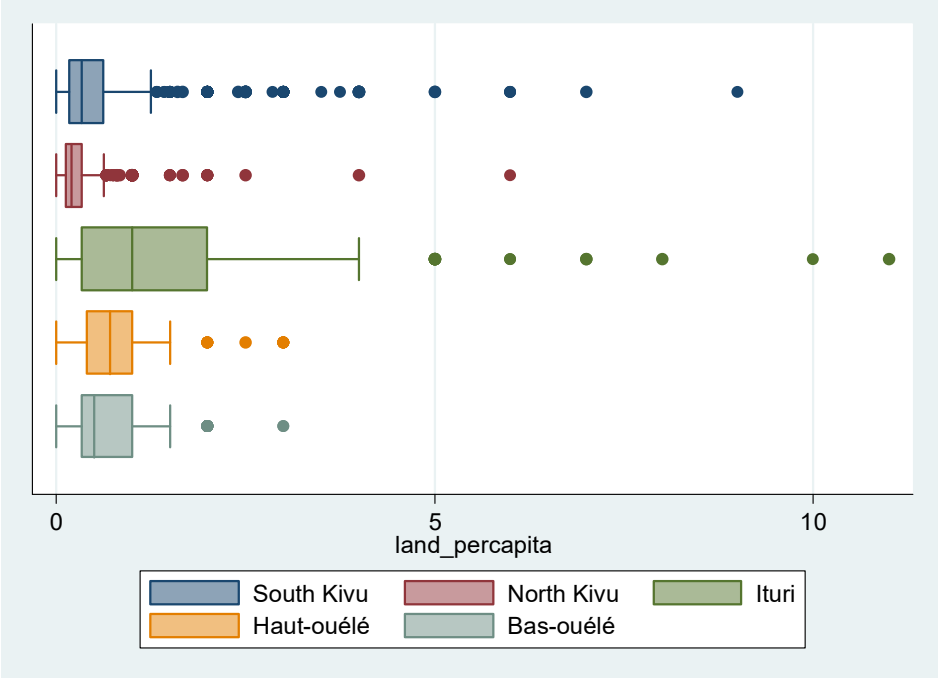


Table 21 below gives the proportion of households who received credits for agricultural purposes. Half of the agricultural households in SK stated they received credits and 3 households out of 10 received it in NK. These proportions are low in the ex-Orientale province; with only 11% in Ituri, 0% in Haut-ouele and 1.7% in Bas-ouele.

Table 21 : Received credit

Province	no	yes	Total
	%	%	%
South Kivu	47.6	52.1	47.9
North Kivu	26.6	34.6	27.3
Ituri	15.6	11.7	15.3
Haut-ouélé	4.0	0.0	3.7
Bas-ouélé	6.1	1.7	5.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Households were asked whether they received pesticides for agriculture. It appears the least agricultural lands are those which received mainly received pesticides. Indeed, SK and NK, 52% and 43% of households received pesticides while in Ituri, Haut-ouele and Bas-ouele it is around 5% even 0%.

Table 22 : Received pesticides

Province	no	yes	Total
	%	%	%
South Kivu	47.8	52.0	47.9
North Kivu	26.7	43.0	27.3
Ituri	15.6	5.0	15.3
Haut-ouélé	3.8	0.0	3.7
Bas-ouélé	6.0	0.0	5.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

The same logic still remain with agricultural advices from a monitor. The highest beneficiaries households are located in SK and NK.

Table 23 : Reception of agricultural advices

Province name	no	yes	Total
	%	%	%
South Kivu	48.2	44.0	47.9
North Kivu	26.1	43.1	27.3
Ituri	15.7	9.6	15.3
Haut-ouélé	3.8	1.9	3.7
Bas-ouélé	6.1	1.4	5.8

Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

The table below gives the proportion of households practicing breeding. In Iturin 4 households out of 10 practice it, 5 households in Bas-ouele; while in the other provinces it is roughly 3 out of 10. So the provinces of ex-orientale province seem most prone to breeding.

Table 24 : breeding practice

Province	no	yes	Total
	%	%	%
South Kivu	64.5	35.5	100.0
North Kivu	68.7	31.3	100.0
Ituri	56.2	43.8	100.0
Haut-ouélé	69.4	30.6	100.0
Bas-ouélé	54.3	45.7	100.0
Total	64.1	35.9	100.0

Per the practice of fishing, only Haut-ouele holds the highest proportion of fishers with 28 out of 100 households. The proportion in the other provinces are rather marginal.

Table 25*:* Fishing practice

Province	no	yes	Total
	%	%	%
South Kivu	97.3	2.7	100.0
North Kivu	98.5	1.5	100.0
Ituri	95.8	4.2	100.0
Haut-ouélé	95.0	5.0	100.0
Bas-ouélé	71.7	28.3	100.0
Total	96.0	4.0	100.0

8.2. Employment

Respondents were asked whether they have an income generating activities. Per provinces, Bas-ouele have the highest proportion of interviewees holding at least one income generating activities.Indeed 7 persons out of 10 are concerned. Its followed by Haut-ouele with a rate of roughly 7 persons as well. The other provinces share a rate around 4 out of 10 persons.

This situation depicts more of less the economic situation in conflict affected zones (two kivu and Ituri) and that in the two ouele which is relatively steady.

The chi2 test of statistical association between provinces and rate of employement shows a narrow link with a pvalue of 0 which means the rejection of the independence assumption.

One can clearly states there is a statistical association between localizations and employement.

Table 26 : Do you have an income generating activity?

Province	no	yes	Total
	%	%	%
South Kivu	61.2	38.8	100.0
North Kivu	55.7	44.3	100.0
Ituri	51.8	48.2	100.0
Haut-ouélé	30.6	69.4	100.0
Bas-ouélé	28.8	71.2	100.0
Total	55.5	44.5	100.0

Pearson chi2(4) = 108.2837 Pr = 0.000

Different ranges of age were crosstab with employment to see wether one or another range is particularly prone to unemployment and a chi2 test was performed as well. The results show there is no dependency among the two.

Table 27: Do you have an income generating activity?

age_range	no	yes	Total
	%	%	%
Below 18	52.3	47.7	100.0
[18 – 30]	53.7	46.3	100.0
[30 – 40]	53.9	46.1	100.0
[40 – 50]	53.3	46.7	100.0
[50 – 60]	59.6	40.4	100.0
[60 – 70]	61.8	38.2	100.0
Total	54.6	45.4	100.0

Pearson chi2(5) = 8.3014 Pr = 0.140

In the same vein, the same test was performed between employment and sex.

While there are 44% males employed as having and income generating activities and 43% for the female counterpart, there is no strictly speaking any statistical relation.

Table 28: link between income generating activities and sex

Sexe of the household head	no	yes	Total
	%	%	%
female	57.4	42.6	100.0
male	55.2	44.8	100.0
Total	55.5	44.5	100.0

Pearson chi2(1) = 0.6902 Pr = 0.406

In table 28, we can observes that people are mainly involved in farming and breeding as their main activities in all 5 provinces. Some differences exist nonetheless. For example, it is noticeable to see that in the ex-orientale province, around 3 interviewees out of 5 have farming as main occupying activity (60%) while in NK and SK, the rates are somewhat low:56% for SK and 46% for NK. The chi2 statistic test suggests a relation between provinces and main occupations.

Main occupations were cross tabulated by different age ranges to see wether there is an underlying link. The results suggest a priori no link. This in lieux et place suggests there is no age particularly turned toward a specific job: for the different levels, there is always a great number of persons in farming activity.

As a third similar exercise, main occupations were tabulated by the level of education. One can observes that regardless of education level, there is always an important number of persons involved in farming activity. A particular insight is observed with those from technical education where around 20% are occupying public state jobs.

Table 29: interviewees ' occupations

Province	not applicable	refuse	student	unemployed	housewife/man	farmer	Herder	farmer and herder	fisher	trader	state employee
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
South Kivu	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.4	0.6	56.1	0.3	10.5	0.3	8.8	1.4
North Kivu	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.7	46.2	0.0	15.5	0.7	10.7	2.1
Ituri	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	58.3	0.8	8.3	0.8	6.7	1.7
Haut-ouélé	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.5	1.2	6.0	0.0	13.1	6.0
Bas-ouélé	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.5	59.5	1.5	16.0	1.5	5.3	0.8
Total	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.7	54.5	0.5	11.8	0.6	8.9	1.8

Pearson chi2(68) = 110.3987 Pr = 0.001

private sector	teacher	religious	miner	prostitute	other qualified	other non-qualified	Total
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
0.8	5.6	0.5	3.3	0.0	3.4	6.5	100.0
2.3	5.1	0.5	0.5	0.2	3.9	9.5	100.0
0.8	5.0	0.4	4.6	0.4	3.8	7.1	100.0
0.0	2.4	1.2	1.2	0.0	2.4	1.2	100.0
0.0	1.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	3.1	6.1	100.0
1.1	4.8	0.5	2.4	0.1	3.5	7.1	100.0

Table 30 : Occupation and age range

age_range	not applicable	refuse to respond	student	unemployed	housewife/man	farmer	Herder	farmer and herder	fisher	trader	state employee
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Below 18	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.0	1.0	51.9	0.0	8.3	1.0	8.7	0.5
[18-30]	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.9	54.2	0.3	11.5	0.3	7.4	2.0

[30-40]	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.6	58.4	0.3	10.4	0.9	9.5	1.6
[40-50]	0.4	0.0	1.5	0.7	0.4	53.5	1.5	13.1	0.0	8.0	1.5
[50-60]	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	54.3	0.7	13.9	0.7	6.0	4.6
[60-70]	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	62.0	0.0	12.0	0.0	8.0	2.0
Total	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.7	55.0	0.5	11.4	0.5	8.1	1.9

Pearson chi2(85) = 90.6761 Pr = 0.317

private sector	teacher	religious	miner	prostitute	other qualified	other non-qualified	Total
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
0.5	6.8	0.0	4.9	0.0	5.3	9.2	100.0
2.3	5.2	0.3	3.7	0.3	4.3	6.0	100.0
0.6	4.4	0.3	2.2	0.3	2.5	6.9	100.0
1.5	6.2	0.4	1.1	0.0	3.6	6.9	100.0
0.0	4.0	1.3	0.7	0.0	5.3	7.3	100.0
0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	6.0	100.0
1.1	5.2	0.4	2.5	0.1	3.9	7.0	100.0

Table 31 : Education and occupation

Education level of interviewee	not applicable	student	unemployed	housewife/man	farmer	Herder	farmer and herder	fisher	trader	state employee
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0
not applicable	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.3	0.0
refuses to respond	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

none or before primary	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.6	63.6	0.6	15.0	0.0	10.4	0.0
first year primary	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	66.7	0.0	16.7	0.0	8.3	0.0
second year primary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.2	3.8	15.4	0.0	3.8	0.0
third year primary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.8	0.0	22.6	3.2	12.9	0.0
fourth year primary	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	64.3	0.0	7.1	0.0	21.4	0.0
fifth year primary	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	71.1	0.0	5.3	2.6	10.5	0.0
sixth year primary	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	51.9	1.2	17.3	0.0	11.1	0.0
first year secondary	0.0	2.2	4.4	2.2	64.4	0.0	11.1	0.0	8.9	0.0
second year secondary	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	62.7	0.0	5.1	0.0	8.5	1.7
third year secondary	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	13.3	0.0	16.7	0.0
fourth year secondary	0.0	4.2	0.0	4.2	45.8	0.0	8.3	0.0	12.5	0.0
fifth year secondary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	8.3	8.3	25.0	0.0
sixth year secondary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.3	0.0	6.8	0.0	6.8	11.4
university g1	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
university g2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
technical education	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0
Total	0.2	0.8	1.1	0.9	57.3	0.6	11.8	0.5	10.9	1.1

private sector	teacher	religious	miner	prostitute	other qualified	other non-qualified	Total
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
6.7	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	100.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	100.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.7	6.4	100.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	100.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	3.2	100.0

0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	100.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	5.3	100.0
0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.2	11.1	100.0
2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	100.0
1.7	1.7	0.0	3.4	0.0	5.1	8.5	100.0
0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	3.3	6.7	100.0
0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	8.3	100.0
0.0	8.3	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	8.3	100.0
4.5	27.3	0.0	6.8	0.0	0.0	9.1	100.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	100.0
0.8	3.3	0.2	1.4	0.2	2.2	6.6	100.0

Pearson chi2(288) = 631.7114 Pr = 0.000

The table below presents the rate of household head employment per province. The highest rate with employment of the household head is in the Haut-ouele province with a percentage of 26.6% from the results of the survey. In that province, 26 households head out of 100 are amployed, the remaining 74% are not employed. The second most important percent is in NK and Ituri with 16% and 14%. And finally the lowest rate is observed in BO with only 4% employed. Overall the rate of employed household head is at a low level: less than 25 household head out of 100 are employed in rural areas. It is important to precise it is about salaried job.

Table 32: salaried job

Province	no	yes	Total
	%	%	%
South Kivu	88.4	11.6	100.0
North Kivu	84.2	15.8	100.0
Ituri	85.1	14.9	100.0
Haut-ouélé	73.4	26.6	100.0
Bas-ouélé	95.9	4.1	100.0
Total	86.7	13.3	100.0

The dependancy ratio was computed in the table below. It is about the ratio between the number of people employed in the households as salaried of public or private sector by the total number of the households. The more people are employed in the household, the more the ratio is high. HO appear as the the owner of the highest dependancy ratio. That means on average,3 members out of 10 are employed in a representative household in HO.

In NK , the ratio is around 20%: 20 people out of 100 in household have a salaried job. In SK a relatively little proportion is observed with a 17% ratio.The lowest ratio is that of BO and Ituri with respectively 13% and 15%.

Table 33:dependancy ratio

Province	Median	Mean
	dependancy ratio	dependancy ratio
South Kivu	16.7	16.8
North Kivu	16.7	20.0
Ituri	14.6	14.6
Haut-ouélé	33.3	29.6
Bas-ouélé	14.3	12.7
Total	16.7	19.8

Table 34: Reception of practical job training

Province	no	yes	Total
	%	%	%
South Kivu	86.5	13.5	100.0
North Kivu	83.8	16.2	100.0
Ituri	83.7	16.3	100.0
Haut-ouélé	94.2	5.8	100.0
Bas-ouélé	90.8	9.2	100.0
Total	85.8	14.2	100.0

Table 35: Practical training received

Prov	don't know	not applicable	refuse to respond	languages	informatic/telecomunication	artisanal activities	building	small business/trade	auto-ecole	others
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
SK	0.0	1.3	0.4	1.8	4.0	37.1	21.0	3.6	4.9	25.9
NK	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	3.2	31.6	12.0	13.3	7.6	31.0
Ituri	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.5	0.0	25.9	6.2	2.5	1.2	45.7
HO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	0.0	42.9
BO	0.0	0.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	17.6	29.4	0.0	0.0	35.3
Total	0.2	0.8	0.4	4.1	3.3	32.4	15.8	6.6	4.9	31.4

Overall, one can notice the general low rate of salaried jobs. Thus one can seek to explain the reasons behind such low rates. Responses were analysed under the opinions of interviewees. As displaced by the table below, an important proportion of respondents think this is due to a lack of jobs offer: in sum 36 out of 100 think so. 20% think this is related to a lack of skills. From that points of views , this can be interpreted as the inability of the job market to provide enough jobs from the supply side and on the demand side a lack of qualified skills from workers.

Table 36:respondents ' opinion on job market constraints

Prov	lack of interest	lack of ideas or training	lack of skills	lack of financial means	lack of network	lack of job offer	other
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
SK	3.6	10.8	18.4	14.6	18.9	31.3	2.4
NK	3.1	10.1	22.8	11.1	11.3	37.4	4.3
Ituri	4.6	9.8	23.9	5.8	6.6	43.6	5.6
HO	1.7	3.3	28.1	13.2	4.1	45.5	4.1
BO	6.0	7.1	15.2	13.0	4.3	50.5	3.8
Total	3.7	10.0	20.6	12.2	13.7	36.3	3.5

Respondents were asked the type of futur jobs they were willing to have. In SK, 53% of people would prefer a liberal occupation while 27% would prefer to be salaried and 11% are indifferent. In NK, 55% of people would chose a liberal job while 18% would go for a salaried job.

In Ituri, 56% people for liberal job and roughly 30% for salaried jobs. In HO, the pathern is different with a predominance of people prefering salaried jobs (40%) relatively to liberal jobs(27%).

In BO, many people would prefere salaried jobs as well 46% against 17% for liberal jobs.

Table 37:prefered futur job

Prov	don't know	not applicable	refuse to respond	Salaried	liberal	indifferent	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
SK	4.6	3.0	0.8	27.1	53.5	11.0	100.0
NK	10.1	3.8	1.0	18.3	54.6	12.2	100.0
Ituri	4.4	2.4	0.4	29.5	56.8	6.4	100.0
HO	7.4	14.0	3.3	40.5	27.3	7.4	100.0
BO	21.7	5.4	2.7	46.7	17.4	6.0	100.0
Total	7.2	3.7	1.0	26.5	51.5	10.3	100.0

Futur desired jobs were cross tab by current occupation. For the student group, they are willing to have either salaried of liberal jobs with a relatively important proportion :40%.

Those unemployed are mainly interested with liberal sector. The same is true for those holding a househife or man position (80¨%).

51% of farmers are interested with a liberal position while 26% would chose salaried jobs. Around an half of civil servants would prefer an unchanged position while 35% would move to a liberal position. There is no a sharp difference for those employed in private sector. Indeed approximately the same proportion are willing either to go for salaried or a liberal job.

Only a high proportion of prostitutes are interested in salaried jobs.

Table 38:prefered futur job crosstab by current job occupation

What is your main activity?	dnk	na	refuse	Salaried	liberal	indifferent	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
student	20.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	40.0	0.0	100.0
unemployed	15.4	0.0	0.0	7.7	76.9	0.0	100.0
housewife/man	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	80.0	10.0	100.0
farmer	7.0	3.8	0.8	25.9	51.2	11.3	100.0
Herder	14.3	0.0	0.0	28.6	42.9	14.3	100.0
farmer and herder	7.7	4.4	0.6	22.7	59.1	5.5	100.0
fisher	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	22.2	100.0

trader	2.9	1.5	0.7	19.0	65.0	10.9	100.0
state employee	0.0	7.1	0.0	53.6	35.7	3.6	100.0
private sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.1	41.2	11.8	100.0
teacher	4.1	0.0	0.0	63.5	24.3	8.1	100.0
religious	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	85.7	0.0	100.0
miner	2.7	5.4	0.0	24.3	62.2	5.4	100.0
prostitute	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
other qualified	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.9	50.0	11.1	100.0
other non-qualified	6.4	4.6	0.9	23.9	54.1	10.1	100.0
Total	6.1	3.3	0.7	27.3	52.7	9.9	100.0

8.3. Shocks, mitigation strategies and social assistance

Respondents were asked whether they ever experienced a shock as an event which causes a loss of welfare. From the figure below, episodes of illness of a household member appear as the main source of loss. Besides this is illness' episode and death of the household 'head. These episodes are more important in Ituri, South Kivu and North Kivu.

Meanwhile another non negligible episde is bad harvesting. As some coping strategies, the sail of items is among the preferred ones followed by support from friends through borrowing. Nonetheless other means of coping are more or less important according to the provinces. For example help from community was adopted by roughly 28% of households in Bas-ouele and reduction of food is adopted by 28% of households in SK (figure 13).

Figure 10: catastrophic events experienced by households

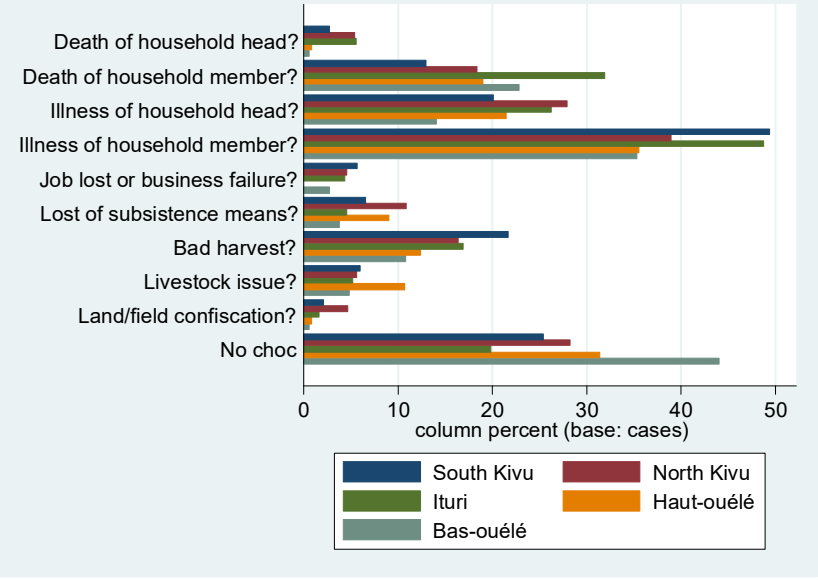
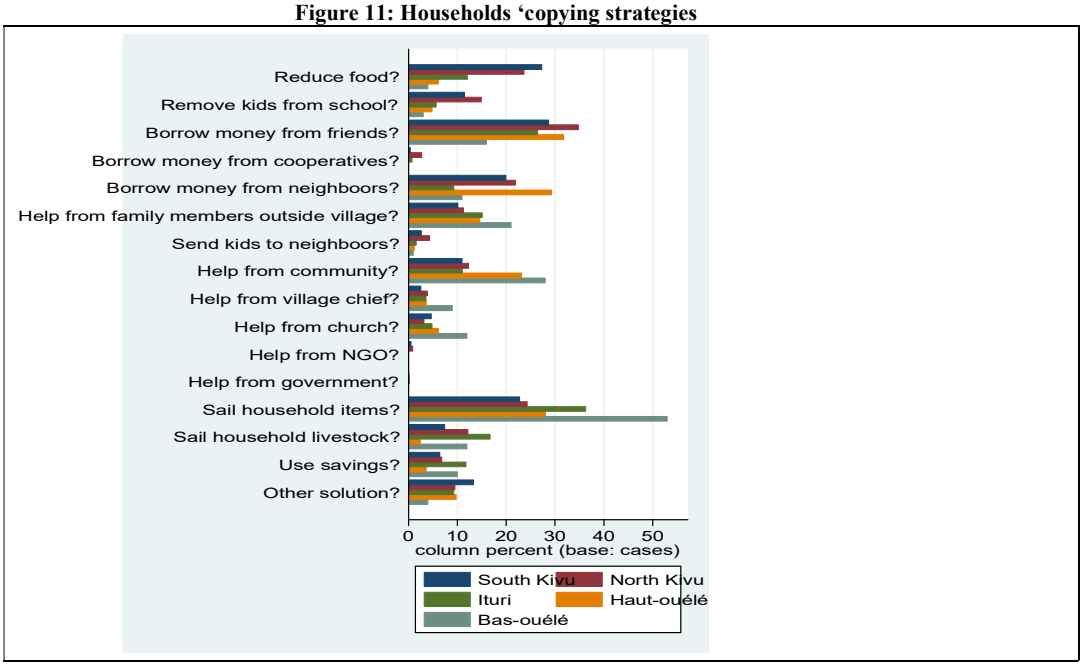


Figure 11: Households 'copying strategies



The survey highlighted social assistance intervention towards households. So for, interviewees were asked wether they received any kind of social assistance dating back from the recent year. Some low rates are observed in all provinces. Indeed less than 5 households received a social transfer.

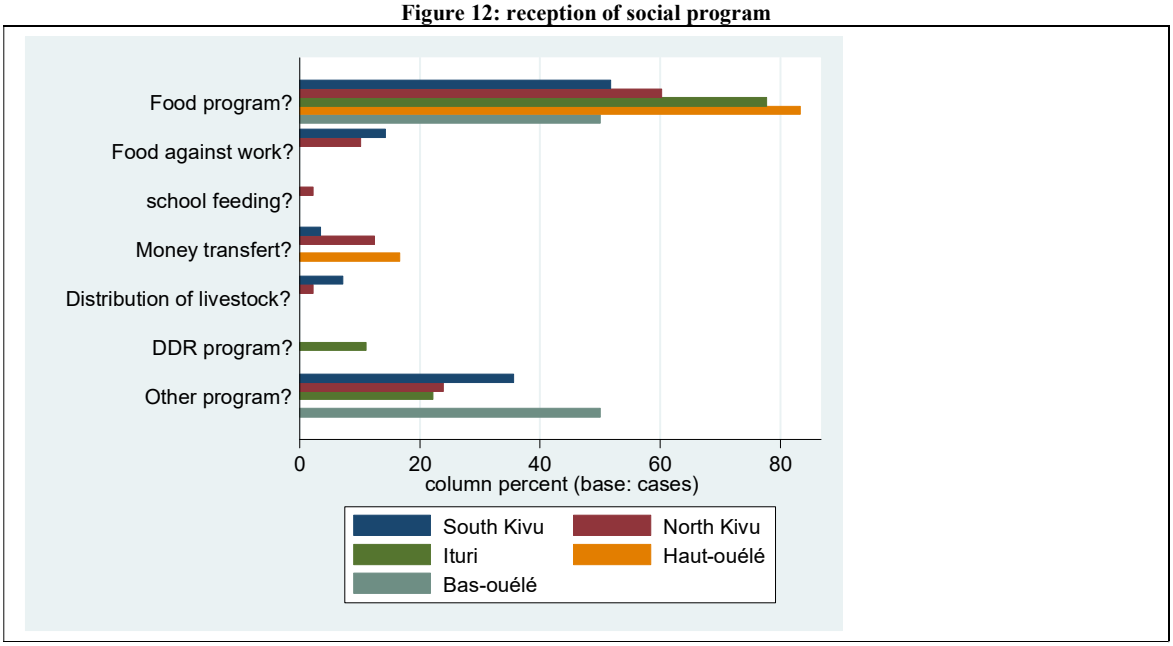
When its comes to the precision of the type of social transfer, food reception was stated in a high proportion in all provinces.

In descending order, Haut-ouele, Ituri, North Kivu, and South Kivu hold the highest rates of beneficiaries(table 38). This is certainly related to the fact that these zones are centers of refugees fleeing either hunger or conflicts.

Table 39 : reception of social transfert

Province	Don't know	Not applicable	no	yes	Total
	%	%	%	%	%
South Kivu	0.0	2.0	94.6	3.4	100.0
North Kivu	0.3	0.2	90.5	9.0	100.0
Ituri	0.6	0.0	97.6	1.8	100.0
Haut-ouélé	0.0	0.0	95.0	5.0	100.0
Bas-ouélé	0.5	1.1	96.2	2.2	100.0
Total	0.2	1.1	94.0	4.7	100.0

Figure 12: reception of social program



8.4. Subjective well-being

Table 32 below assess interviewees self-assessment of welfare in comparison with other villages. In SK, NK, and Ituri, 3 persons out of 5 stated that the economic conditions of their village is worst relatively to other villages.Meanwhile in Bas-ouele and Haut-ouele, the proportion is somewhat low with around 2 persons out of 5 in Bas-ouele, stating it is worst and 5 persons out of 10 in Haut ouele stating the same situation. Again this may be related to the conflict situation affecting both Kivu and Ituri more prone to devasting conditions.

Table 40: subjective assessment of village well-being

Province	doesn't know	not applicable	refuse to respond	worst	same	best	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
South Kivu	1.3	0.3	0.1	69.1	27.1	2.1	100.0
North Kivu	2.6	0.1	0.0	62.6	29.8	4.9	100.0
Ituri	2.2	0.2	0.0	65.5	28.9	3.2	100.0
Haut-ouélé	3.3	0.0	0.0	58.7	35.5	2.5	100.0
Bas-ouélé	8.2	0.0	0.5	40.2	48.9	2.2	100.0
Total	2.2	0.2	0.1	64.8	29.6	3.1	100.0

Table 40 gives interviewees assessment of household welfare compare to what it was in a recent past. It still appears very few respondents think the conditions improve (low rates in best statement). The majority think their conditions are worsening with high rates of statement in SK, NK, and Ituri while low rates in Haut & Bas-Ouele.

Table 41: subjective assessment of household well-being

Province	doesn't know	not applicable	refuse to respond	worst	same	best	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
SK	1.4	0.2	0.1	67.9	27.8	2.6	100.0
NK	0.9	0.4	1.0	62.7	30.1	4.8	100.0
Ituri	0.8	0.2	0.2	61.8	33.1	3.8	100.0
HO	2.5	0.0	1.7	44.6	44.6	6.6	100.0
BO	4.9	0.0	0.0	38.6	55.4	1.1	100.0
Total	1.4	0.2	0.4	63.2	31.3	3.5	100.0

Figure 13, below gives a subjective assessment of interviewees regarding their social classes. The first level is for the poorest, and the fifth level is that of the richest. So people were asked to rank their household among the proposed scales. There is a specific path. Those from SK, NK and Ituri with a high proportion (20% higher) stated there are either in the first or the second level while those of Bas & Haut ouele, with a high proportion tend to state their self as being in the highest degree of richness: from third to fifth level.

Figure 13: self-assesment of household wel being

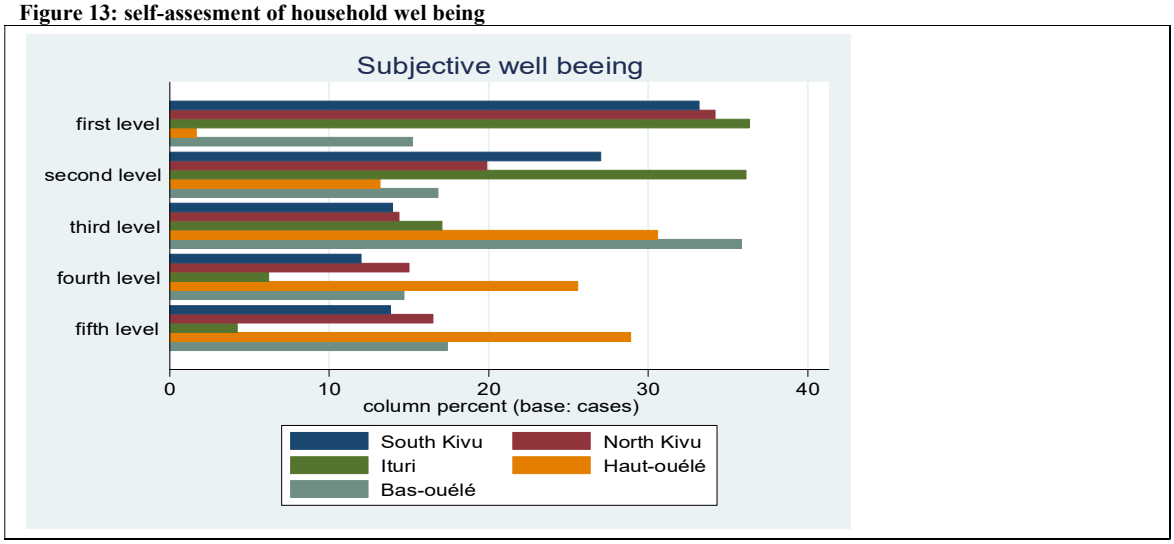


Table below cross-tab quantile of household percapita consumption with the interviewee assessment of their household subjective well-being.

The first quintile (20% of households) concerns the least rich households in terms of percaptia consumption. When one take this group, 35% of them stated they were in the first level, 22% stated there were in the second level and respectively 16%, 14% and 13% in the remaining levels. An efficient measure of targeting would give 100% in the diagonal of the dashboard

meaning there is an amount of coherence between self-assessment and objective measure relying on consumption.

For those in the second quintile (40% of households), only 23.9% of them stated they belonged to the second level. In the third quintile, only 14% objective measure match with the subjective one.

In the fourth and fifth quintile respectively 13 and 12% of right matching.

In sum, while a great proportion of households stated them self as belonging to the first level, the consumption measure place them in various level ranking from the first to the fifth.

Table 42: subjective well being

	Subjective well beeing					
Quintile of expenditure	first level	second level	third level	fourth level	fifth level	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
1	34.9	21.7	15.6	14.5	13.2	100.0
2	36.3	23.9	14.0	14.7	11.1	100.0
3	32.4	25.2	14.9	14.4	13.1	100.0
4	29.9	26.7	16.7	13.0	13.7	100.0
5	23.6	35.4	15.4	13.2	12.5	100.0
Total	31.4	26.6	15.3	14.0	12.7	100.0

9. Access to social services

Key findings

Health center accessibility	✓ On average, it takes someone around 46 mn to get to a clinic, 99mn to get to an hospital and 47mn to get to an health center from the center of the village
	✓ Public posts are the most prefered places to have health care
Health services 'quality	✓ Ituri, SK and NK appear as the places with the best services in terms of quality

Illness	✓ ¾ of surveyed households have at least one member falled illed during the recent year. The greatest incidence was in Ituri. However only 2 visits on average were done by half of the surveyed households.
Education	✓ Public and confessional schools are the most used ✓ The median number of kids who never attend school and who stopped school is 0. ✓ At the third quantile, the number of kids who stopped school is 1 across all provinces ✓ Kids generally stop school either for health reasons or for the purpose to drive money for family via alternative sources ✓ People self-assessment of quality gives Ituri, NK and SK as the best places.

9.1. Health

The tables below gives the mean and median time to reach a clinic for health purpose according to respondents. The mean times for all province lie from 30 mn to 55 mn. So reaching a clinic took less than an hour according to respondents. But the responses are somewhat dispreaded given the volatility of standard deviation (around 1.5 of the mean).

Looking into the median measures, it's less volatile with a range from 20 to 30 minutes. This means, 50% of respondents assess the time to reach a clinic as being around 30 minutes (half an hour).

The mean and median times to reach an hospital seem rather long with a minimum of 42 minutes throughout all provinces and a maximum of 152 mn (say more than 2 hours in Ituri) when observing median parameter(table 42).

Overall, looking the median time to reach an health center, this is for all provinces located around less than an hour

Table 43: Time to reach a clinic

Province	Mean	Median	Sd
South Kivu	49.3	30.0	76.9
North Kivu	37.9	20.0	55.5
Ituri	52.5	30.0	64.3
Haut-ouélé	44.2	32.5	42.6
Bas-ouélé	55.1	20.0	81.5
Total	46.7	30.0	68.6

Table 44: Time to reach an hospital

Province	Mean	Median	Sd
South Kivu	85.2	40.0	110.7
North Kivu	87.1	60.0	101.6
Ituri	164.3	150.0	121.3
Haut-ouélé	109.6	95.0	90.1
Bas-ouélé	98.5	42.5	128.0
Total	99.9	60.0	113.9

Table 45: Time to reach an health center

Province	Mean	Median	Sd
South Kivu	42.7	30.0	56.8
North Kivu	43.1	30.0	52.3
Ituri	67.2	46.5	62.6
Haut-ouélé	30.7	27.5	32.6
Bas-ouélé	68.2	35.0	81.3
Total	47.6	30.0	58.4

Still looking health concerns in rural areas, illness episodes were assessed in all provinces. In SK, 73% of respondents stated that at least one of their household experienced illness episode, this also stands for 7 households out of 10 which experienced illness.

In NK, 78% households experienced it say 78 households out of 100 victim of illness.

The proportion of illness household is highest in ituri with a rate of 80% accounting for 8 households out of 10. In Haut-ouele, the incidence of illness is somewhat low with a rate of 62% accounting for 6 households out of 10. Bas-ouele stands for a rate of 73%.

Overall, the incidence of illness for all provinces is around 75%. This means in rural areas, 3 quarters of households experienced illness during the past 12 months.

Table 46: Illness episodes

Province	No	Yes	Total
	%	%	%
South Kivu	26.7	73.3	100.0
North Kivu	21.7	78.3	100.0
Ituri	19.7	80.3	100.0
Haut-ouélé	38.0	62.0	100.0
Bas-ouélé	26.1	73.9	100.0
Total	24.6	75.4	100.0

In case of illness, people tend to attend care in a public health center (figure 14) with a proportion of responses lying from 47% for Haut-ouele to 65% for Bas-ouele and South Kivu. The private post comes at the second rank followed by church/NGO post. Unless it is in rural areas, visits to a traditional healer seems to not be frequent:low rates of statements in all provinces.

When it comes to observe the level of visits in a health center, the median is located around 2 visits for all 5 provinces: at least one half of households visit an health center 2 times (table 47).There is no a particular difference from one sex to another (male, female).

Figure 14:place to take health care

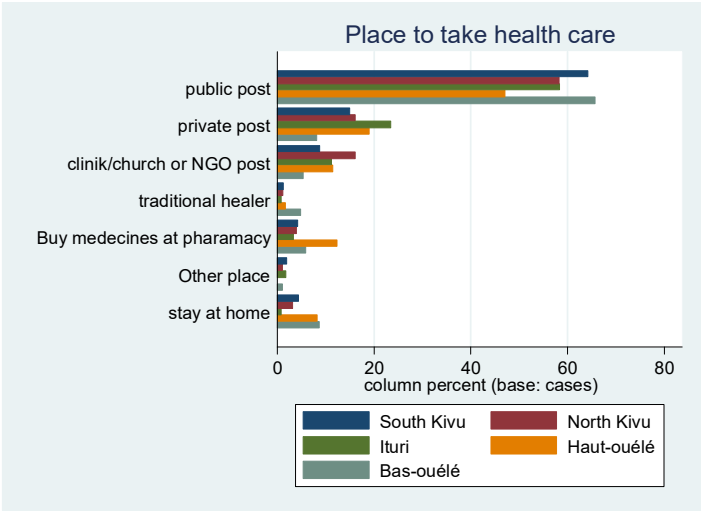


Table 47: median visits at a health center

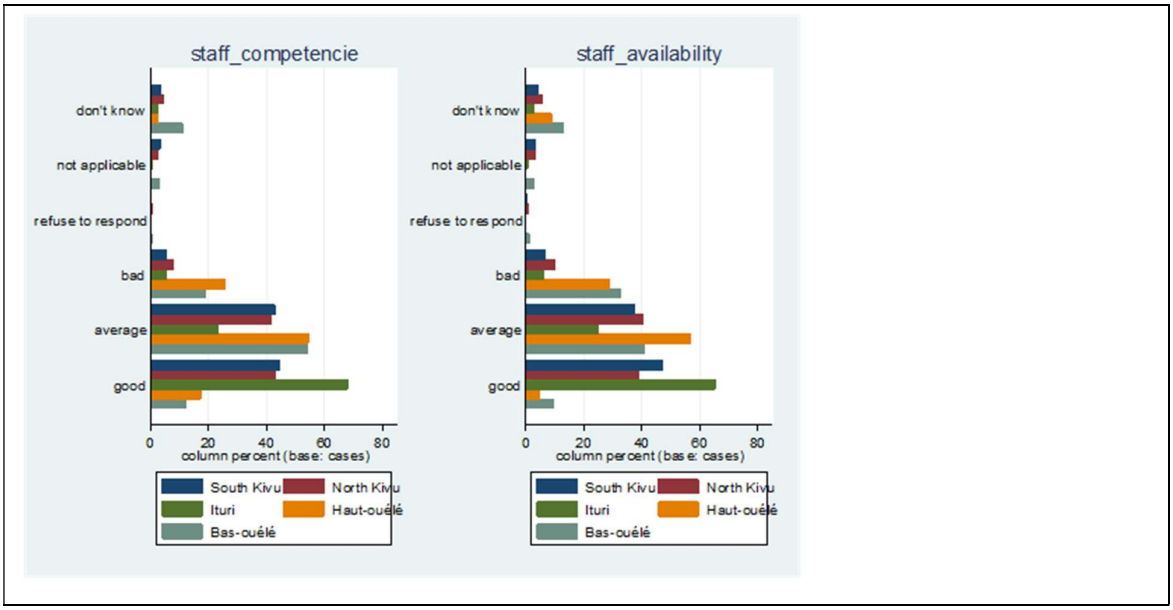
	Sexe of the household head		
Province	female	male	Total
SK	2.0	2.0	2.0

NK	2.0	2.0	2.0
Ituri	2.0	2.0	2.0
HO	2.0	1.0	1.0
BO	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	2.0	2.0	2.0

The quality of health care'services was analyzed through multiple aspects. In so doing, respondents were asked to assess in terms of bad, average/acceptable nd good criteria as staff competencies,their availability, infrastructure and equipment quality.

Concerning staff competencies, in Haut-ouele and Bas-ouele, respondents assessment is rather bad with 30% and 20 % of respondents respectively rating so while only less than 20% stated that their staffs are somewhat good in performing health services. Nethertheless a great number of people (more than 50%) think their competencies can be marked as "average".

Figure 15: staff competencies and availability

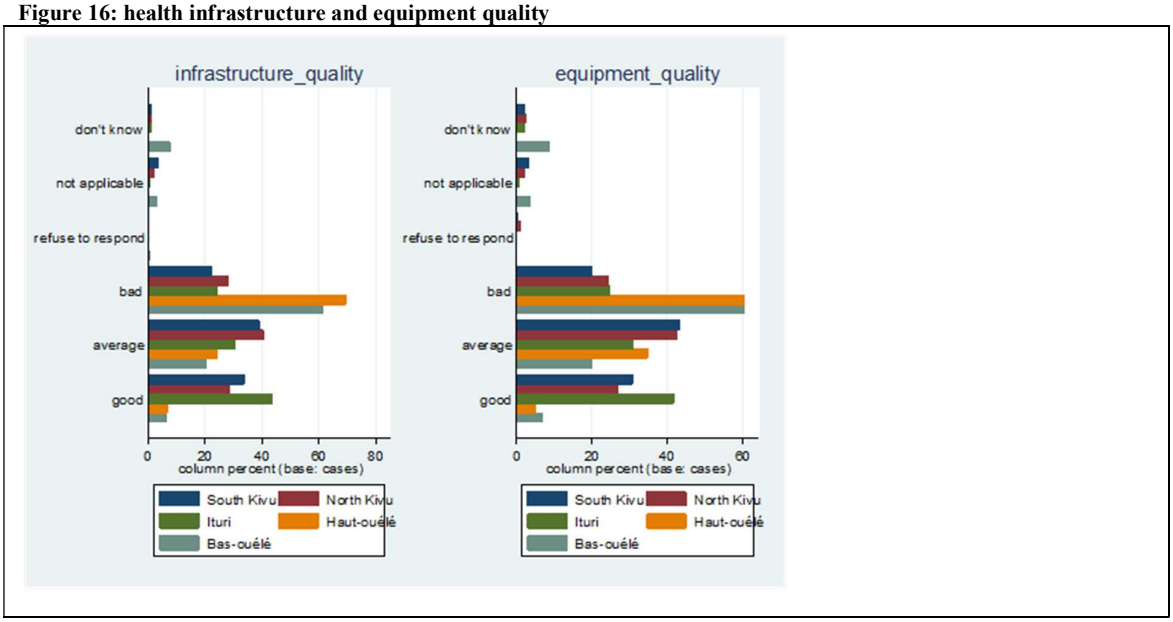


The trend is different in the remaining provinces. Indeed, in Ituri province around 70% of respondents stated their staff competencie can be marked as good. In the same level, those of North Kivu and South Kivu account for around 40%. A non negligible number of people in these provinces marked their staffs as having a quite acceptable competencies (middle) and there is a relatively low proportion marking these staffs in the bad level.

Concerning staff availability, Ituri and SK are the places where an important proportion of respondents said the availability to be "good" The contrast is observed in BO and HO where a very low proportion think availability is good.

On infrastructure' quality, in Bas-ouele and Haut ouele , more than 60% of respondents marked it as "bad" while in the remaining provinces: Ituri, NK and SK, the proportion of bad statements is between 20 and 30%. That means while 3 respondents ot of 5 think their health infrastructures are in a bad state in Bas-ouele and Haut ouele, only more or less 1 out of 5 think the same in Ituri, NK and SK. This may be due to the intensive presence and intervention of NGO and health programs in the conflict affected areas of NK, SK and Ituri.

Figure 16: health infrastructure and equipment quality

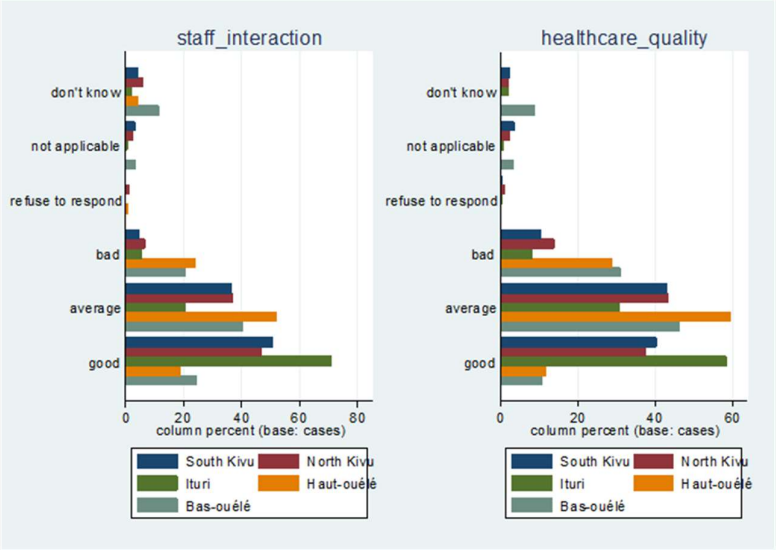


As for equipment quality, the trend observed on infrastructure quality is conserved here as well: bad state in the two ouele and relatively good state in NK, SK and Ituri.

Staff interraction was evaluated. This is about how health staffs collaborate with each others to perform health services. One can observe that more than 40% of respondents in Ituri, NK and SK, think the interaction among staffs to deliver services is good while in Bas-ouele and Haut-ouele, respectively less than 30% and a few more than 20% are thinking so.

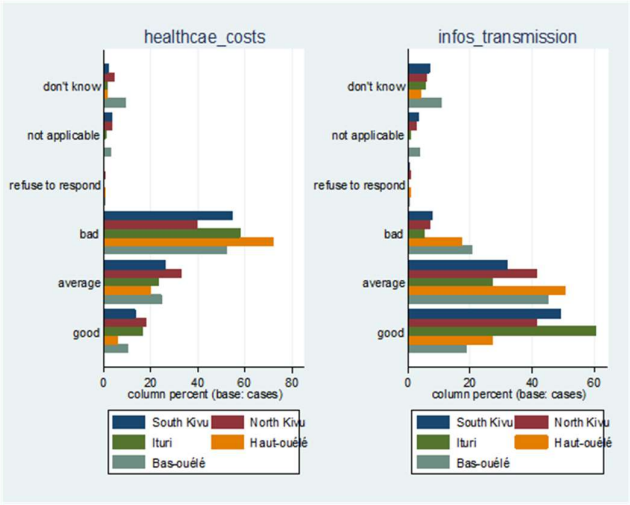
For health costs, the general trend is that, people marked it as bad: more than 40% in all provinces.

Figure 17: staff interaction and healthcare quality



Finally, in terms of transmission of health related information, Ituri performs well according to respondents with a peak of 60% thinking that the way informations are shared to the public audience is good; this province is followed by South Kivu with a rate around 50% and NK with a 40% rate thinking so. Again the two ouele perform bad on that concern.

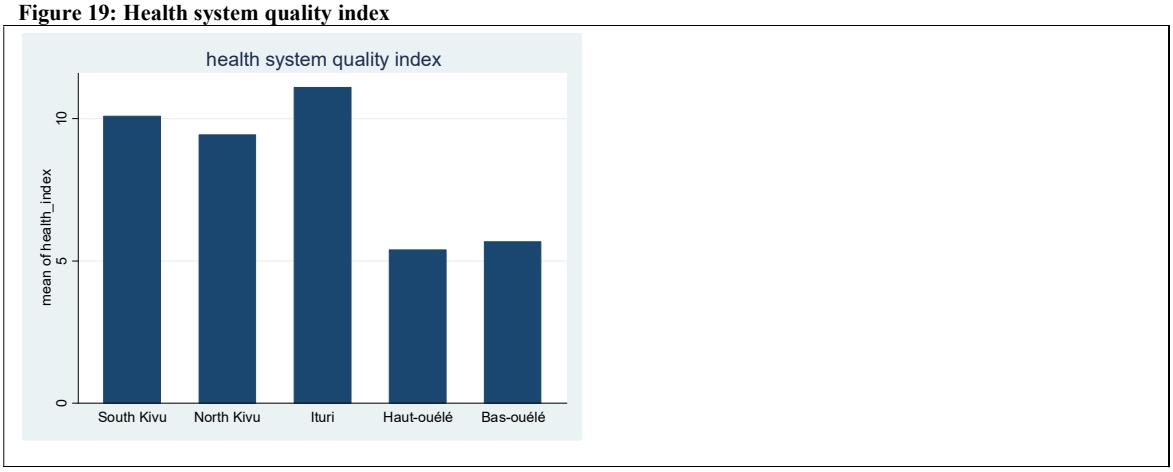
Figure 18: Health costs and information



The figure below gives a global overview of the quality of the health system through an index. This is computed by first ranking from 0 to 2 the different levels (0 for bad, 1 for average and 2 for good), then summing all dimensions of quality. The greater the measure is, the better the

quality is. Ituri is the best place in terms of health quality. It is followed by SK and NK. The two ouele are at the last position in terms of health quality.

Figure 19: Health system quality index



We run two econometric regressions, about individual' choice of place to take healthcare. The first model is a logit model on individual preference with public health center post.

As , it can be observed from the regression table below, NK province inhabitants rather prefer other type of healthcare centers than public post ones. The opposite trend is observed in BO where people do prefer public post to other kind of health care centers. There is an ethnic path over the preference for the public post. Indeed, the survey results suggest that groups as the N'Du Alur have a preference for public posts. The quality of the health care service is also positively correlated with the preference for public post.

VARIABLES	Public post
2.North Kivu	-1.334**
	(0.572)
3.Ituri	-0.357
	(0.610)
4.HO	-0.0604
	(0.544)
5.BO	2.194***
	(0.656)
1.interviewee_sexe	-0.242
	(0.196)
2.Divorced/Separated	-0.605*
	(0.336)
3.Widower	-0.549
	(0.426)
4.Single	0.252
	(0.204)
2.ethnic group 1	-0.0952

	(1.475)
4o.ethnic group 2	-
5.ethnic group 3	1.855*
	(1.008)
6.ethnic group 4	-1.468
	(0.910)
10o.ethnic group 5	-
11.ethnic group 6	0.882
	(0.848)
20.ethnic group 7	1.125
	(0.786)
24.ethnic group 8	-0.541
	(1.462)
27.ethnic group 9	1.159
	(0.782)
29.ethnic group 10	1.216
	(0.841)
33.ethnic group 11	1.668**
	(0.754)
34o.ethnic group 12	-
36o.ethnic group 13	-
37o.ethnic group 14	-
50.ethnic group 15	0.338
	(0.757)
70.ethnic group 16	1.101**
	(0.556)
71.ethnic group 17	1.941***
	(0.587)
73o.ethnic group 18	-
74.ethnic group 19	3.216***
	(1.154)
75.ethnic group 20	0.278
	(0.754)
77o.ethnic group 21	-
78.ethnic group 22	0.768
	(1.529)
79.ethnic group 23	1.107*
	(0.612)
80.ethnic group 24	0.941
	(0.761)
81.ethnic group 25	0.975
	(1.041)
82.ethnic group 26	0.287
	(0.922)
100.ethnic group 27	1.315*
	(0.693)
102.ethnic group 28	0.140

	(0.867)
103o.ethnic group 29	-
104o.ethnic group 30	-
2.b013_hhead_religion	-0.201
	(0.147)
3.b013_hhead_religion	-0.141
	(0.795)
4.b013_hhead_religion	1.568
	(1.190)
5.b013_hhead_religion	0.286
	(0.504)
6.b013_hhead_religion	-0.631
	(0.440)
health_quality_index	0.0797***
	(0.0171)
Constant	-1.008
	(0.799)
Observations	1,205

Standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

In the same vein as above, preference for private health center post was captured through a logit model.

Here three paths can be observed. A regional path in BO where people do rather prefer other type of health posts to the private ones. An ethnical path with the group of kihema appearing as those prefering private posts. And finally a negative correlation between health service quality and the preference for private posts. This could be explain by the latent fact according to which private posts with high quality standards are expensive thus leading people to switch their preference for other type of health care posts.

VARIABLES	Private post
2.North Kivu	0.416
	(0.619)
3.Ituri	0.898
	(0.668)
4.HO	-0.123
	(0.647)
5.BO	-1.669**
	(0.840)
1.b017_interviewee_sexe	0.352
	(0.240)
2.Divorced/Separated	0.524
	(0.406)
3.Widower	-0.490

	(0.615)
4.Single	-0.0891
	(0.255)
2.ethnic group 1	-0.0711
	(1.528)
4o.ethnic group 2	-
5.ethnic group 3	-1.094
	(1.136)
6.ethnic group 4	0.680
	(1.112)
10o.ethnic group 5	-
11.ethnic group 6	-1.615
	(1.037)
20.ethnic group 7	-0.818
	(0.856)
24o.ethnic group 8	-
27.ethnic group 9	-0.901
	(0.853)
29.ethnic group 10	-0.593
	(0.921)
33.ethnic group 11	-1.004
	(0.796)
34o.ethnic group 12	-
36o.ethnic group 13	-
37o.ethnic group 14	-
50.ethnic group 15	-0.767
	(0.864)
70.ethnic group 16	-0.754
	(0.589)
71.ethnic group 17	-1.693***
	(0.648)
73o.ethnic group 18	-
74o.ethnic group 19	-
75.ethnic group 20	0.497
	(0.775)
77o.ethnic group 21	-
78o.ethnic group 22	-
79.ethnic group 23	-3.392***
	(1.141)
80o.ethnic group 24	-
81.ethnic group 25	-1.202
	(1.238)
82.ethnic group 26	-0.510

	(0.937)
100.ethnic group 27	-0.561
	(0.737)
102.ethnic group 28	-0.333
	(1.092)
103o.ethnic group 29	-
104o.ethnic group 30	-
2.Baptist	0.301
	(0.188)
3.Moslem	-0.0792
	(0.886)
4.Traditionnal	-0.182
	(1.157)
5.Other religion	-1.654
	(1.071)
6.No religion	1.247***
	(0.480)
health_quality_index	-0.0856***
	(0.0217)
Constant	-0.270
	(0.875)
Observations	1,176

Standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

9.2. Education

In which type of school , households tend to send kids?. The question was asked to respondents and the results are below in table 48. The three most specified schools are public school, catholic and baptist schools which hold some high rates of kids registration. At least 3 households out of 10 have their kids registered either in a public or catholic school; and 2 households out of 10 are in a baptist school.

Table 48: school type for kids

Province	public official school	conventional catholic school	conventional baptist school	private non religious	NGO	None	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
SK	39.9	23.7	29.9	1.9	0.0	0.9	100.0
NK	27.9	36.4	25.0	2.4	1.0	3.4	100.0
Ituri	30.6	44.7	17.4	2.5	0.0	2.2	100.0
HO	64.2	29.9	0.0	0.0	4.5	1.5	100.0
BO	54.7	19.7	11.7	6.6	1.5	1.5	100.0
Total	37.8	29.6	24.8	2.3	0.4	1.7	100.0

The table below gives kids aged between 6 and 12 years who never attend school. From the results, one can observe, 50% of households stated that no kids of this age were out of school. The same is true for 75% of the households in all provinces except ituri where at the most, one child has never been at school. When climbing up to 99% of households through all provinces, 3 kids from SK, NK and HO have never been at school. In ituri this stands for 4 kids and 2 kids in Bas ouele.

Table 49: Number of kids who never attend school

Province	Median	P75	P99
South Kivu	0.0	0.0	3.0
North Kivu	0.0	0.0	3.0
Ituri	0.0	1.0	4.0
Haut-ouélé	0.0	0.0	3.0
Bas-ouélé	0.0	0.0	2.0
Total	0.0	0.0	3.0

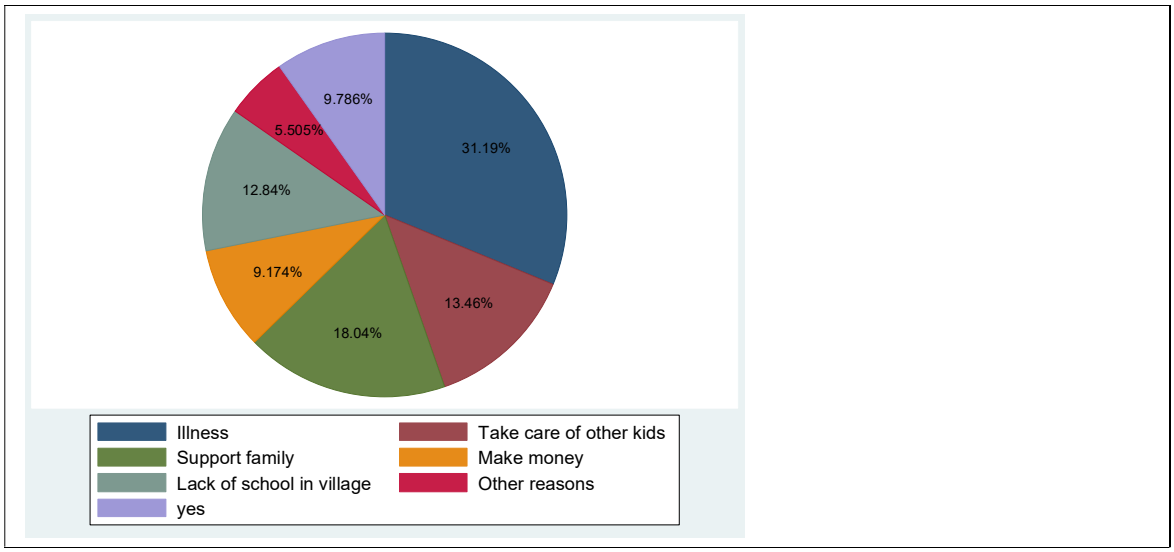
The following table gives the statistical parameters of kids who stopped school. For up to 75% of households, one can find at the most 1 kid who stopped school and up to 4 kids when one consider the 99 percentile. The relevant question from these results is to know why kids stopped school. The next graph below answers this question.

Table 50: Pupils who stopped school

Province name	Median	P75	P99
South Kivu	0.0	1.0	4.0
North Kivu	0.0	1.0	4.0
Ituri	0.0	1.0	4.0
Haut-ouélé	0.0	1.0	6.0
Bas-ouélé	0.0	1.0	4.0
Total	0.0	1.0	4.0

Illness is fairly higly stated as one of the main reason. Family support through alternative ways to find income appear as the second main reason.

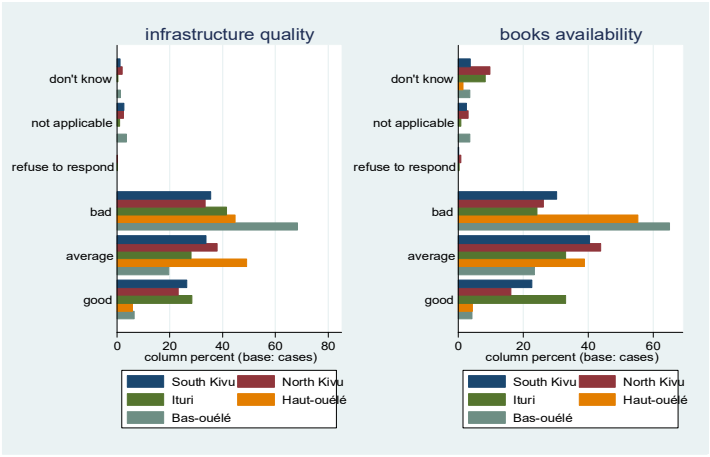
Figure 20:reasons for stopping school



Education services quality was assessed on different aspects as done in case of the health system.

More than 20% households think infrastructure are in good state in Ituri, NK and SK while in Bas-ouele, a few nunber i.e around 5% of households marked the infrastructure at the same good level.Bas-ouele and Haut ouele are the leading provinces in terms of peaks for those who assess the education infrastrucure as bad.

Figure 21: infrastructure and books 'quality



The same path is observed with books availability unless overall, the proportion of households stating a good mark is below the rate of 40%.

In terms of teaching quality, a peak is observed in Ituri with around 60% of households marking it as good followed by SK and North Kivu which rates stand around 40%. In Bas and Haut ouele, the rate is somewhat low with less than 15% thinking teaching is of good quality. Nethertheless there is a relatively high proportion of households in the two ouele stating teaching quality is overall acceptable (middle level). A similar path is observed with teachers competencies and so for teachers presence given there is an underlying correlation between teachers presence and their performance.

Figure 22: teacher competencies

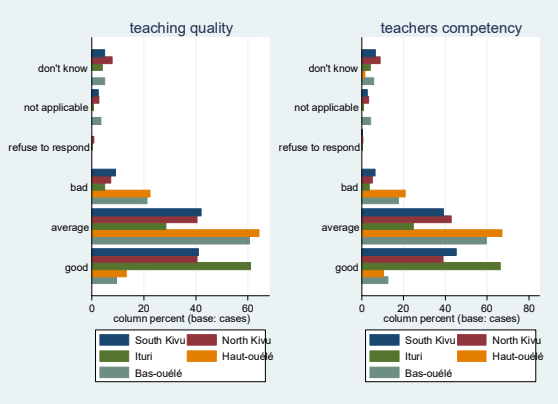
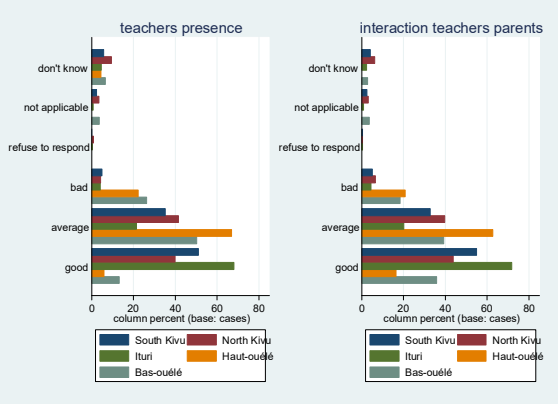
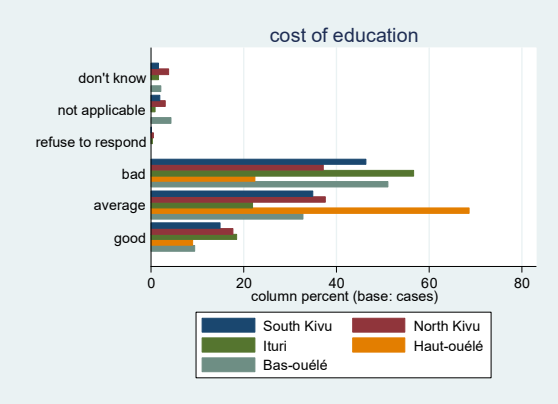


Figure 23: teachers presence and parents involvement

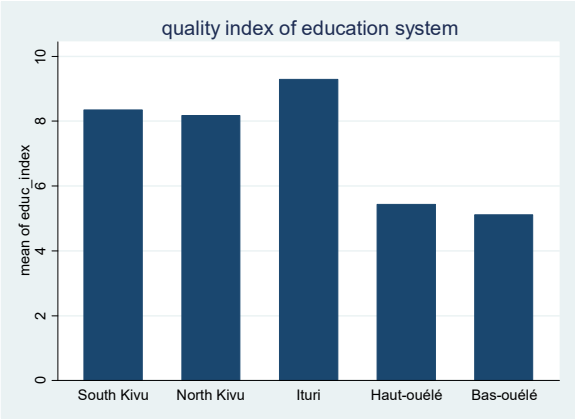


Finaly as for cost of education , a few proportion think education costs are good. An important proportion of interviewees marked this aspect of education either bad or in average acceptable.

Figure 24: education ' costs



For the quality of the education system, Ituri appears here again as the best place for education followed by SK and NK. And again the two ouele are in the bottom line.



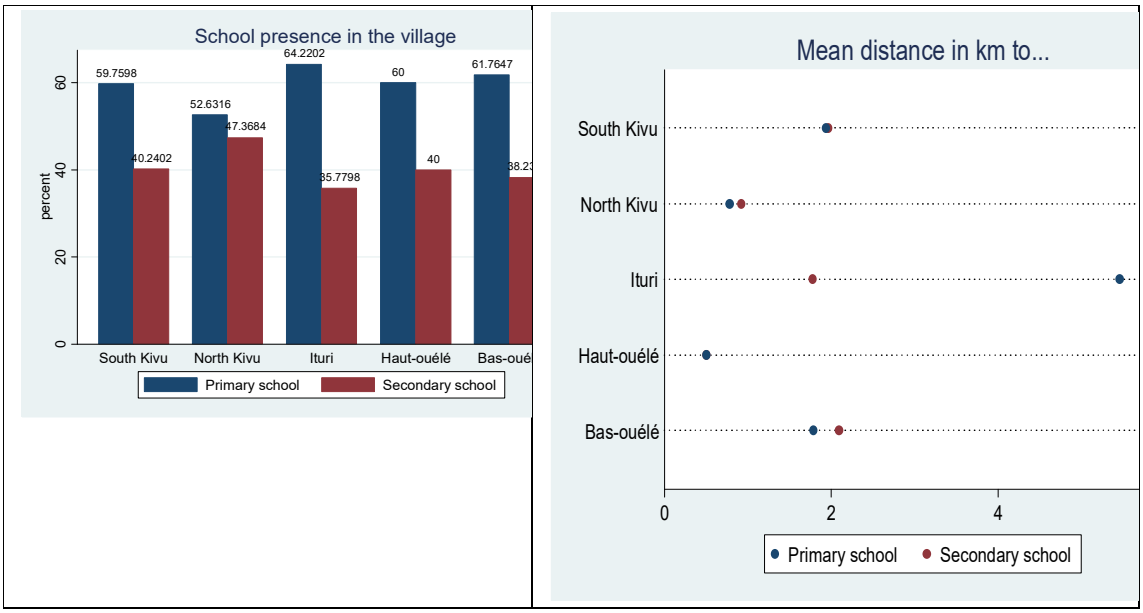
9.3. Access to social infrastructure

Key findings	
Primary and secondary school	✓ Primary schools are more present and closed to communities than their secondary counterpart
Health care posts	✓ Health centers and midwifes are the most present in the two ouele. As for pharmacies they are less present in these provinces than the remaining ones: SK, NK and Ituri. Finally traditionnal healer are absent in the two ouele while relatively more present in SK, NK and Ituri
Security and Defense	✓ Police stations are more present than any other institutionnal forces (Fardc and Monusco). As for FARDC they come at the second place. Finally Monusco is more present in SK and NK than in the remaining provinces. Police station and Fardc station on average are around 2 kms according to respondents.
Communication	In the two kivu, all type of communication infrastructures are found whereas in ex orienale province there is a lack of courriel in Ituri,

	phone center and couriel in HO,parking and post in BO. The two kivus are the places where all those infrastructures are most closed to populations (less than 1 km)
Market	✓ Markets are present in all provinces
Microfinance institution	✓ Microfinance institution are absent in the two ouele and Ituri while marginally present in the two kivu
Church/mosquee	✓ Confessionnal infrastructure as mosquees and churches are among the most present social infrastructure across all provinces
Communautary center	They are only present in the two kivus

Access to social infrastructures was evaluated through some related questions adressed to village chief. First, it was asked wether primary and secondary schools exist in the village. Across all provinces, one notice that primar school are more present than secondary ones. Ituri, BO and HO are the places with the highest ratios of primary school presence while in NK and SK, secondary school are predominant. Per the mean distance of such infrastructures, primary school are more closed to communities. Indeed the below figure at the right hand side let one observes that blue bullet point representing primary school distance are less remote in the right than the red ones representing secondary schools. Particularly in HO and NK, mean distance of primary school are at the most 1 km from communities. Ituri province appears as the province where primary school seem more remote: around 5 km.

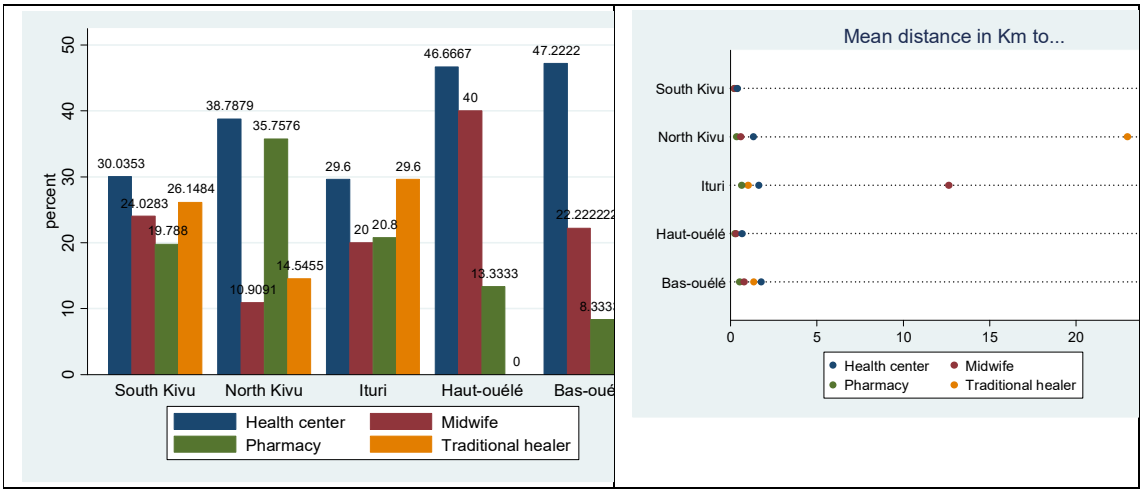
Figure 25:presence of primary and secondary schools



The figure below gives the frequencies per the presence of health care infrastructures. In SK, according to respondents, there are more health centers than other type of health care points. After that traditional healer are the second most imortant health care point. Pharmacy is at the last place with 19% of statements. Comparing with other provinces, pharmacies are more important in NK but minor mainly in HO and BO. Their importance is locate at the same level as SK in Ituri. As for the presence of traditional healer, Ituri and SK seem the best places to find them with respectively 29% and 26% of statements.Finally for midwifes,HO occupy the first place wit 40% of cases statements.

Per the distance of such health care posts, in general they are located at less than 5 km. Meanwhile in NK, mean distance to reach traditional healer is beyond 20 km and in Iturin to reach a midwife , one have to walk around 13 km.

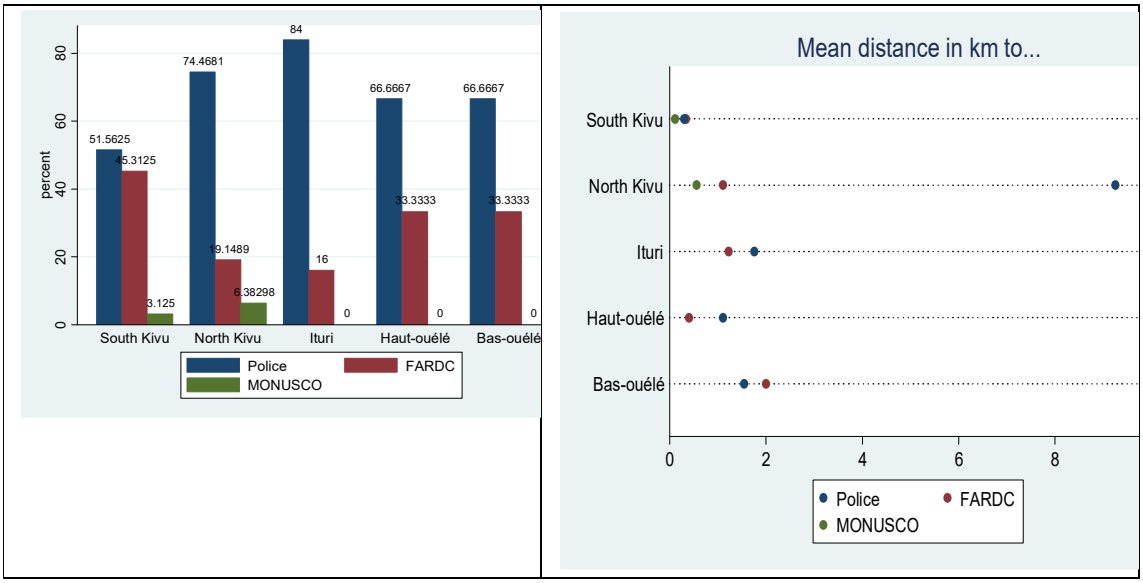
Figure 26:Presence of health care posts



Security and defense institutions were also appreciate in term of presence and access as well. While Police seems more present in NK and Ituri, it is less present in SK. However, SK is the place with the most presence of FARDC according to respondents. Monusco are mainly present in NK and SK and not present at all in the ex orientale province. Nonetheless , in Ituri there is a Monsuco presence even if responses did not suggest so.

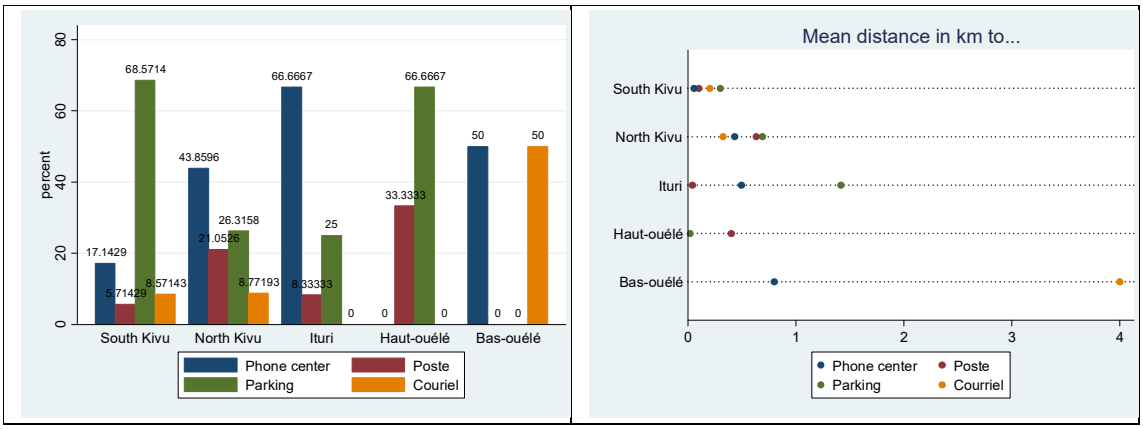
In SK, distance to reach a police or FARDC post is nearly the same: less than 1 km. In NK, mean distance to reach a police station is the greatest of all with more than 8 km. However mean distance to reach a Monusco base is around 1 km while that to reach FARDC post is less than 2 kms. In Ituri, mean distance to reach Monusco and FARDC is less than 2 kms. The same is true in HO and BO. The differeance between both is that Fardc is more accessible in HO than in BO (2km against less than 1 km).

Figure 27:Security and military forces presence



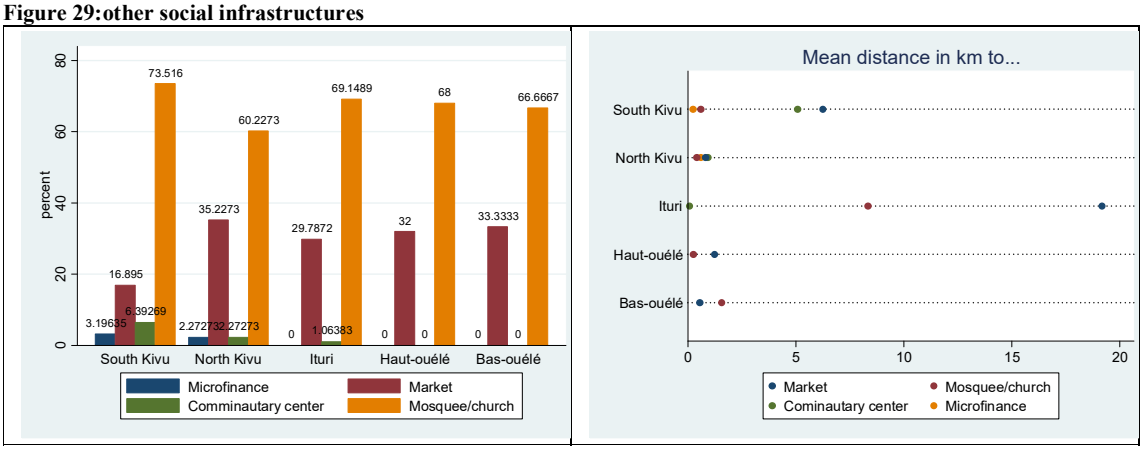
Per the presence of communication post, there is a sharp variation from one province to another one.Indeed in SK , the most found cinfrastructure is a parking while in NK ,Ituri and BO it is a phone center

Figure 28: communication



In all provinces, Mosquee or churches are the most found social infrasructure follwed by markets. SK and Ituri are the places with the most churches or mosquees.

Figure 29:other social infrastructures



10. Development: Projects and Actors

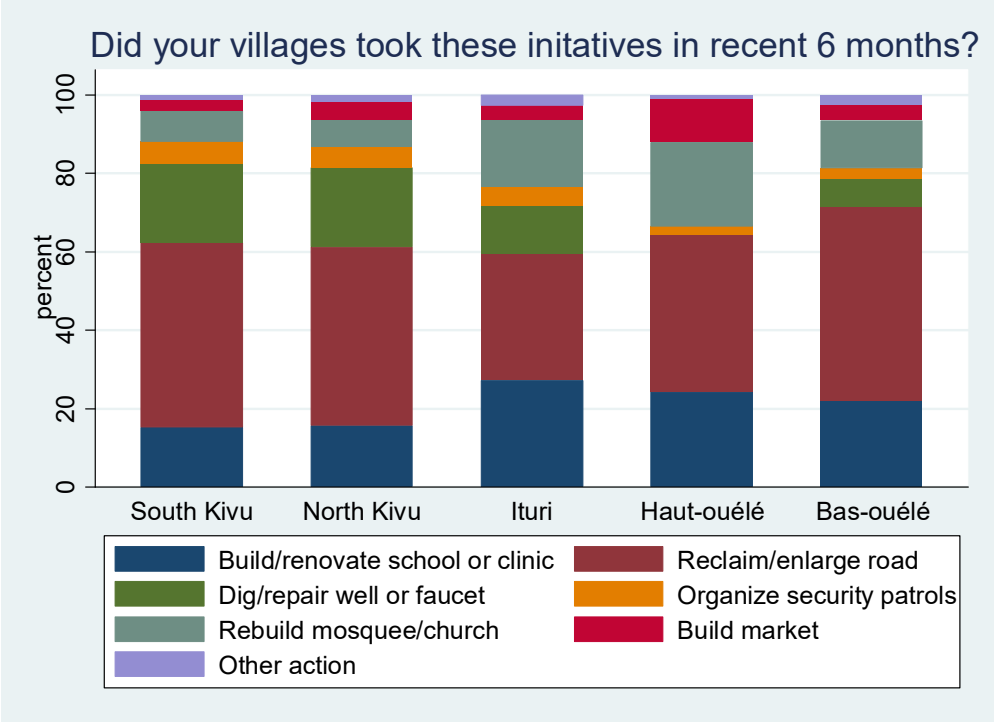
Key findings	
Development initatives	✓ The most undertaken initiative across all provinces is related to road rehabilitation. Another important action is related to rehabilitation of schools and health centers
Communautary participation	✓ Households tend to participate to local development initiatives. Meanwhile the projects involving relative fewer households are about security and protection concerns. About the building of markets this initiative is relatively involving fewer households in the two ouele than any other initiatives.
Trust in local leaders	✓ Villages chiefs appear as the most trustworthy personnalities and leaders to deal with social issues

10.1. Development Projects

The following modules are about the ability of villagers to undertake together developping projects. It can be a proxy to understand the level of intra social cohesion as far as the lack of confidence or existing germs of exclusion , cleavages could prevent villagers to undertake such initiatives.

A question was to know wether the villagers undertook to build or renovate any primary school in recent 6 months.

Figure 30: development initiatives



The different responses permitt to know that in Ituri 28 people out of 100 replied their village built or renovate a primary school in recent month. In HO, 26 people replied so and in BO this was concerned with 20% of people. SK and NK, know some proportion of 12% and 12%. Unless the need of such an infrastructure which can be different from one province to another, the low rates observed in the two kivu can show signs of unstability and lack of social cohesion. Recall in NK mainly there are active armed groups and recurrent civil tensions.

Per the initiativ to reclaim or enlarge road, according to the proportion of respondents who stated it took place in their provive, Bas ouele and Haut ouele are more concerned with respectively 44.5% and 43.9% of respondents.

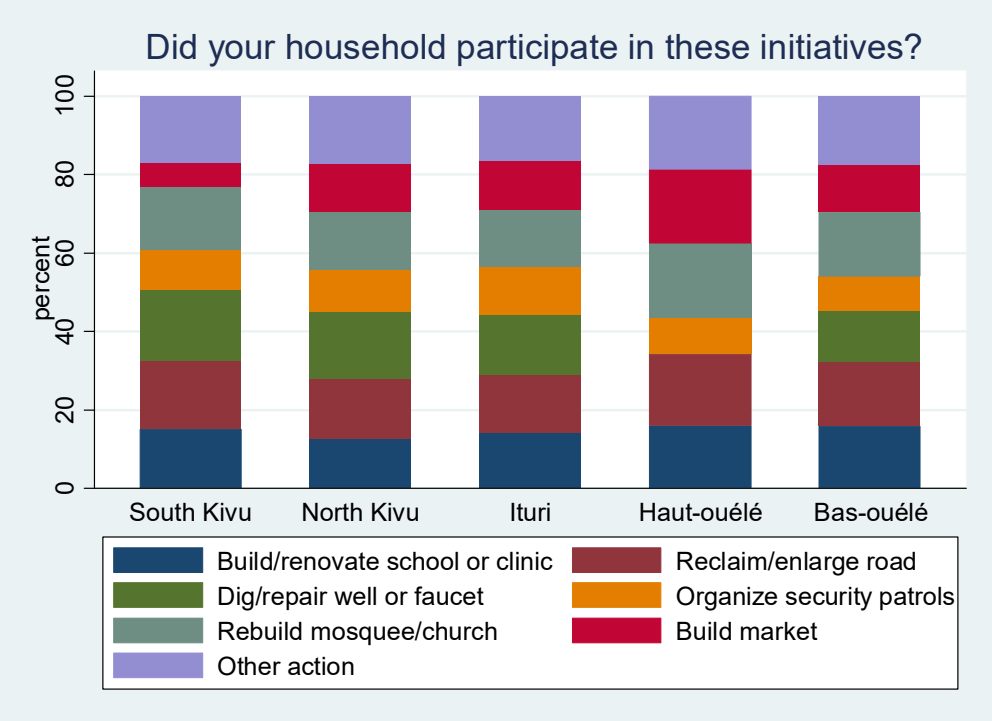
Drinking water is important for villagers. Did they reach to each others in order to dig or repair a well in recent 6 months? From the results in all province, only 13% of people replied their village ever took a public water project with lower rates observed in Haut- ouele (0%) and Bas-ouele (6%). Nethertheless , the rate of household participation is important : more than 80%. This is true for other villages participation as well.

Mosquee or church rebuilding is more important than market rebuilding in all provinces.

For security concerns, 3.9% of respondents replied that their village get organized inside patrols.

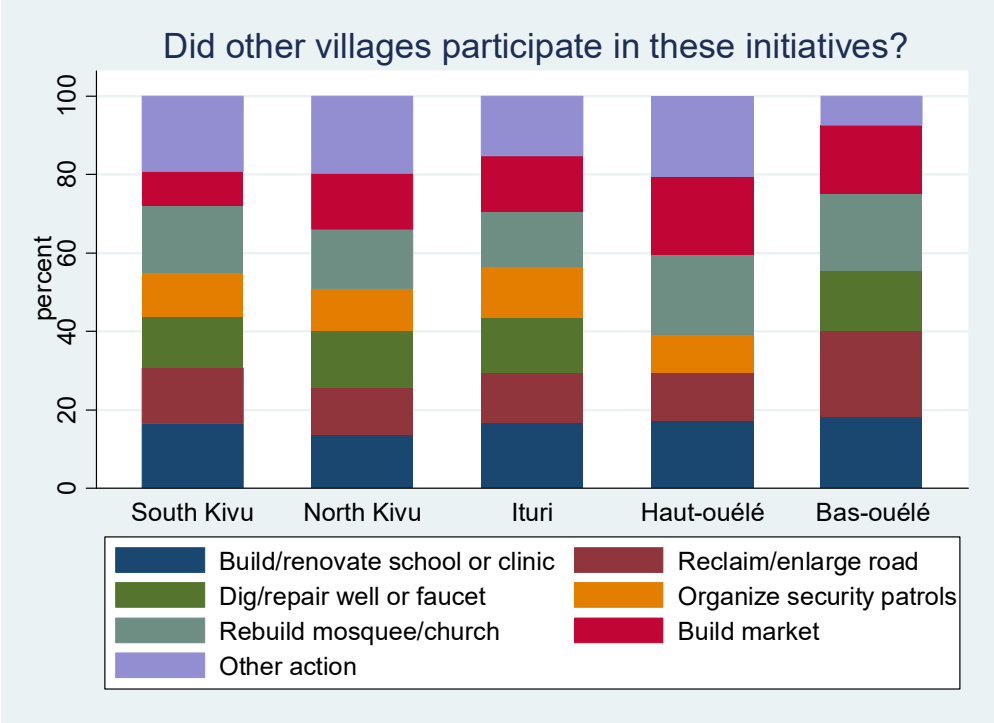
There is no particular trend as for household participation on the different development initiatives. The proportion of participation is not significatively different from one initiative to another one except security patrols and the buikding of markets which registered a lower participation than in the other cases.

Figure 31:household'participation to development ' initiative



The below figure gives the participation or not of the other neighbor villages to above development initatives. It can be seen that in general, the other villages do participate to development initiatives. The question of security and protection nethertheless registered a relative lower participation. Furthermore in the BO this initiative did not registered a village between collaboration.

Figure 32:other villages' participation to development intiatives



10.2. Local development Actors

	South Kivu	North Kivu	Ituri	Haut-ouélé	Bas-ouélé
Presence of humanitarian and international organizations					
UNDP	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
IRC	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
CARE	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
MONUSCO	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Red Cross	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
MSF	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
ACTED	Yes	No	No	No	No
ACF	Yes	No	No	No	No
UNICEF	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
COOPI	No	No	Yes	No	No
HCR	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Malteser	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Oxfam	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No

10.3. Trust in development actors

Trust in development actors was considered in the survey. One related question was asking this: "In case village received $1000 for development purpose , to whom communities will be willing to give the management of this fund"?

The highest rates of responses were observed for village chief. And the second prefered choice is village management comitee nd the third choice is NGO operating in the village. Respondents are more confident to their local leaders.

Table 51: Trust in local leaders if village received $1000

Povince	village chief	village management'comity	NGO working in this field	Kinshasa central government	ETD or chefferie	Other
	%	%	%	%	%	%
SK	40.2	14.1	15.6	0.8	0.8	21.2
NK	36.9	23.1	5.3	0.2	0.0	19.7
Ituri	34.9	26.1	11.4	0.6	1.6	15.5
HO	32.7	22.4	1.0	0.0	2.0	33.7
BO	38.5	15.9	14.8	0.5	4.9	12.6
Total	38.3	18.2	12.3	0.6	1.1	19.8

A list of inittives citizens could take have been tabulated to assess citizen participation to social life in village.

The list of possible actions citizens may undertake are below with their related incidences by province. The frequent action undertook by citizens was participation to village meetings: at least 40% of respondents throughout all provinces have ever participated to meets with a peak of 55% for North Kivu province. Besides that, visiting village chief to raise particular concerns was undertaken by at least 30% of respondents in all provinces.

Table 52: citizens ' initiatives

	South Kivu	North Kivu	Ituri	Haut-ouélé	Bas-ouélé	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Did you participate to village meeting (last 6 months)?						
no	48.0	44.7	48.8	53.1	52.2	47.9
yes	52.0	55.3	51.2	46.9	47.8	52.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Did you meet chief of village to raise concerns? (last 6 months)						

no	61.0	62.5	64.1	56.1	53.3	61.2
yes	39.0	37.5	35.9	43.9	46.7	38.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Did you meet a member of village'comity(last 6 months)?						
no	81.0	79.6	80.5	83.7	90.1	81.3
yes	19.0	20.4	19.5	16.3	9.9	18.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Did you contacted police o justice to raise concerns (last 6 months)?						
no	97.3	93.6	95.4	100.0	99.5	96.4
yes	2.7	6.4	4.6	0.0	0.5	3.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Did you meet/contact state representatives (last 6 months)?						
no	98.6	97.4	96.8	99.0	100.0	98.2
yes	1.4	2.6	3.2	1.0	0.0	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Did you meet/contact Monuc/Monusco to raise concerns (last 6 months)?						
no	99.8	98.6	99.2	100.0	100.0	99.5
yes	0.2	1.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Did you meet village' representatives (last 6 months)?						
no	99.8	99.8	99.8	100.0	100.0	99.8
yes	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Did you meet influent persons(last 6 months)?						
no	99.6	99.7	99.8	100.0	99.5	99.6
yes	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Did you meet milicia/members of armed groups (last 6 months)?						
no	99.8	99.7	99.6	100.0	100.0	99.7
yes	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

In case of security issues in village, in SK, 7% of respondents will relie on chief of groupement, 13% on chief of locality, 48% on village chief and 6% on police. So in SK, chefferie is a confident source to fix security issues concerns.

Looking to NK, 55% of respondents would relie on locality chief that's means more than one half, 12% would rely on Police and 7% on village chief. The difference here is that after chefferie as a confident institution, police is ranked at the second place.

In Ituri, chefferie still comes at first place with rate of 52% for locality chief, and 26% for village chief.The same trend is observed in Bas-ouele and Haut-ouele with a predominance of chefferie asa prefered institution for such concerns.

This situation might be explained either as a lack of traditionnal security institution (police, army) or a lack of confidence on these same institutions.

Table 53: Trust personne in case of security issue

Who would you first adress in case of security issues?	South Kivu	North Kivu	Ituri	Haut-ouélé	Bas-ouélé	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
don't know	2.9	0.5	1.2	1.0	0.5	1.9
not applicable	0.8	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.8
refuse to respond	0.8	2.4	0.0	1.0	0.5	1.0
territory administrator	1.1	0.3	0.2	1.0	5.5	1.1
development committee	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
chef chefferie/ secteur	1.3	1.3	0.2	17.3	16.5	2.5
groupement chief	7.9	4.2	7.6	4.1	18.1	7.6
locality chief	13.0	7.4	52.2	31.6	33.0	20.0
chief of sub-village	4.0	1.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	2.8
chief of village	48.5	55.9	26.7	34.7	19.8	44.3
religious chief	2.3	1.9	1.0	4.1	3.3	2.1
women	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
men	0.1	3.8	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.9
youth	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3
women organization	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
youth organization	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2
the eldery	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.4
member of development committee	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
inhabitants of the villages	0.2	1.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
NGOs	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
immigrants	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
emmigrants	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
government	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
police	6.7	12.8	3.0	0.0	1.1	6.8
FARDC	2.0	1.4	0.6	4.1	0.0	1.6
other	6.8	2.6	1.2	0.0	0.5	4.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

About the improvment of social conditions in the village,in SK, respondents gave village chief : around 20% and 29% for other apart from all type of institutions or moral person statedin the table.

In NK, 18% choose village chief as the prefered person in improving social conditions and 29% are for other type of physical or moral person. In Ituri, locality 'chief (21%) and village chief (12%) appear as the most prefered persons.

In Haut-ouele,21% for sector chefferie, 15% for chief of locality , 20% for the village chief and 16% for religious chief /authority.

Finally for Bas ouele, 22% are for sector chief , 13% for groupment and locality chief and 11% for religious chief.

It overall appear chiefs are still most prefered personnalitities to handle social conditions matters.

Table 54: Trust person for social coditions 'improvment

About social conditions improvment, to whom are you most confident?	South Kivu	North Kivu	Ituri	Haut-ouélé	Bas-ouélé	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
don't know	8.6	1.8	5.4	9.2	9.9	6.8
not applicable	4.5	5.9	3.0	0.0	3.8	4.4
refuse to respond	1.6	2.6	0.4	2.0	0.5	1.6
territory administrator	0.2	0.6	0.4	4.1	3.3	0.7
development committee	4.2	4.5	4.8	6.1	3.3	4.4
chef chefferie/ secteur	0.4	0.5	0.2	21.4	22.0	2.3
groupement chief	3.4	3.7	3.6	2.0	13.2	4.0
locality chief	4.4	6.1	21.5	15.3	13.7	8.4
chief of sub-village	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.0
chief of village	19.8	18.9	12.4	20.4	8.2	17.7
religious chief	7.8	3.8	3.4	16.3	11.5	6.8
women	1.0	1.4	6.6	0.0	1.6	2.0
men	1.6	2.6	10.0	1.0	0.5	3.1
youth	0.5	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.5	0.5
women organization	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
youth organization	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5
the eldery	1.9	1.3	3.6	0.0	1.1	2.0
member of development committee	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.0	1.1	0.4
inhabitants of the villages	2.1	4.2	2.0	2.0	1.1	2.4
NGOs	7.6	4.5	4.8	0.0	2.7	6.0
private sector	1.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
emmigrants	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
government	1.4	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0	2.0
ex-combattants	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
teacher	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1
police	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5

FARDC	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
other	23.9	29.3	11.4	0.0	1.1	20.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

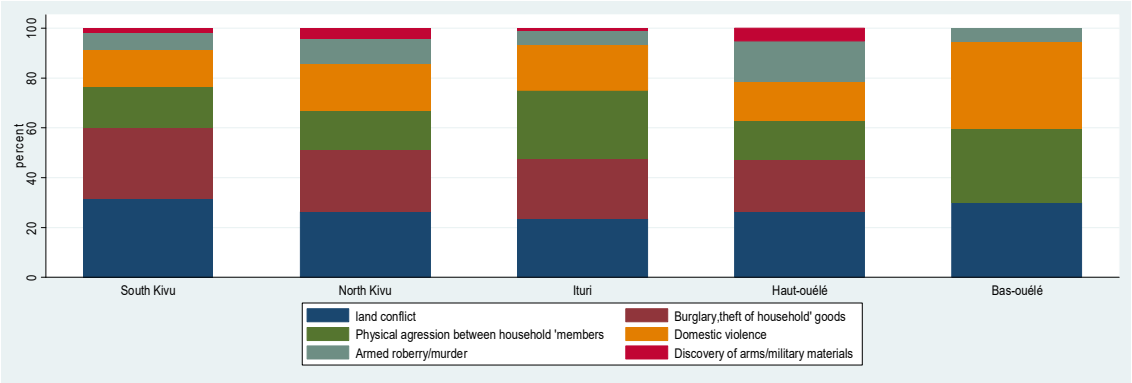
11. Social life and cohesion

Key findings	
Village security issues	✓ The major security issues across all villages are land conflict, burglary and domestic violences
Sociodemographic characteristics of chiefs	✓ Village chiefs are in general from male sex and aged between 30 and 50 years old. Except SK, more than half of villages' chiefs completed less or more a primary school degree
Local governance	✓ Villages' chiefs generally either inherit power or designated by the population.
Local development comittees and associations	✓ In general the most existing local development comittees are those raising health, education and agricutural concerns. There are relatively few comitteess looking for conflicts, security concerns. Youth , women and peasants associations are the most met ones in rural areas.
Cleavages	✓ The main rural cleavages are those between peasants and herders with an important incidence in Ituri (highest proportion of statements), cleavages between autochtnes and new comers with a peak in HO according to respondents; cleavages between ethnic groups while negligible in HO are important in the two kivu and Ituri. Cleavages between religions are most important in BO and slightly important in

		the other provinces. Politicial cleavages and cleavages between civils and ex combattants are among the least frequent.
Interpersonal trust	✓	People are more confident to their family members
Source of information	✓	The main source of information for community information concerns are relatives/friends , rumors and chief of village. For country related information, the same sources were stated in addition to NGO

11.1. Security situation

Chiefs of village were asked about the incidences of security issues one or more households faced in the village in recent 6 months. Land conflicts are among the major security issues. They are followed by burglary or thief of households' goods. Nonetheless the latter issue is absent in BO. Per physical agression and domestic violence , BO appears as the first province experiencing such events. Ituri follows at the second place.



11.2. Governance: the village chief and committees

11.2.1. Sociodemographic characteristics of village chief

The proportion of village' chief aged below 18 years old is low across all provinces. However at the ranges of 30-40 and 40-50, the proportions are relatively high (27%) meaning that the

majority of villages chief are aged between 30 and 50. As for sex of village chief, in most of cases the chief is a man.

Table 55: village chief ages

Age range	South Kivu	North Kivu	Ituri	Haut-ouélé	Bas-ouélé	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
<=18	6.4	4.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	4.4
[18-30]	17.1	12.4	16.8	23.1	2.7	15.5
[30-40]	25.1	28.1	27.7	19.2	48.6	27.3
[40-50]	25.1	28.9	28.7	38.5	35.1	27.6
[50-60]	17.4	19.8	20.8	19.2	10.8	18.1
[60-70]	8.9	6.6	5.0	0.0	2.7	7.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 56: Sex of village chief

Sex	South Kivu	North Kivu	Ituri	Haut-ouélé	Bas-ouélé	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
female	0.3	1.6	2.0	3.8	0.0	1.0
male	99.7	98.4	98.0	96.2	100.0	99.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Per the level of education of village chief, in SK more than an half have a secondary school degree and the rest have a primary school degree. In NK, 48% have a primary school degree while 31% have a secondary school degree. In Ituri, more than the half have a primary school degree while 33% have a secondary degree. In HO and BO the majority have a primary school degree (at least 70% in both provinces).

Table 57: Education level of village chief

Education	South Kivu	North Kivu	Ituri	Haut-ouélé	Bas-ouélé	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Before primary or none	14.2	18.7	8.9	0.0	0.0	12.8
Primary school	27.9	48.8	57.4	69.2	80.6	41.7
Secondary school	56.1	31.7	33.7	30.8	16.7	44.2
Graduated	1.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.8	1.0
Postgraduated	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Per the way the village chief is designated, in most of the cases it's about inheritance of power from father, mother of grandfather as highlited in the two tables below.

Table 58: Designation of the chief

How did he become the village chief?	South Kivu	North Kivu	Ituri	Haut-ouélé	Bas-ouélé	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
doesn't know	0.6	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
not applicable	1.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
refuse to respond	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
he inherited the power	59.9	59.0	52.5	65.4	45.9	57.9
he was appointed by the inhabitants	28.5	36.9	41.6	34.6	45.9	33.5
he was imposed by force	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
he was selected by the traditional political leaders	4.5	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
Other	2.4	1.6	1.0	0.0	8.1	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

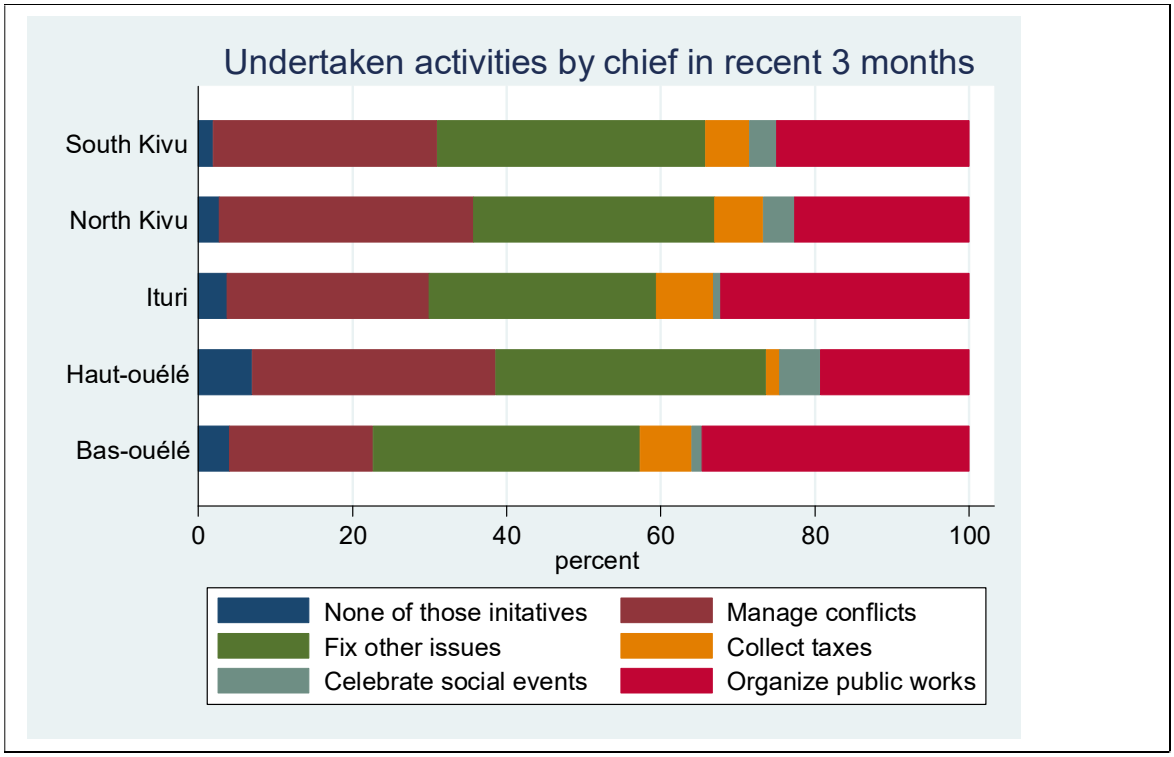
Table 59: Chief release

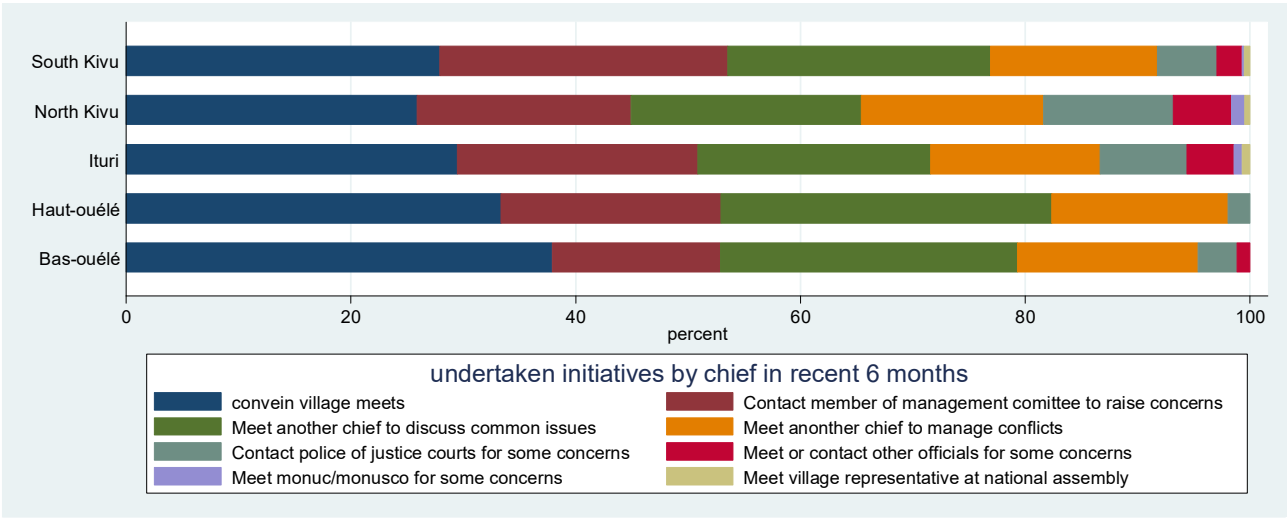
Can the chief be released?	South Kivu	North Kivu	Ituri	Haut-ouélé	Bas-ouélé	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Don't know	1.8	0.8	1.0	3.8	0.0	1.4
Not applicable	4.7	11.4	0.0	0.0	8.1	5.3
Refuse	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
no	46.0	43.1	59.4	23.1	29.7	45.7
yes	44.2	44.7	39.6	73.1	62.2	45.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

In general, across all provinces, the chief of the village does not have a fixed term mandate. He rather has unlimited term.

Among the most frequent activities village chief undertake, there are the management of conflicts, the organization of public works and other issues among inhabitants. Collection of taxes and celebration of social events are quite marginal activities of chiefs.

Figure 33: activities undertaken by village chief





11.2.2. Comittees

Respondents were asked about the inexistence of specific development comitees (education, health ect…)

Per public health , the CODESA gathere users of healthcare centers to discuss way and means to improve health concerns in their communities.

In South Kivu, 17.1% respondents do not know if such a comitee exist in their village, 51% stated that this does not exist in their village while 26.7% stated it exists.

In North Kivu, 15% did not know wether CODESA exists, 40% stated it does exists while for 43% it does not exists.

In Ituri, 56% of respondents stated there is no CODESA, and for 34% it does exists. In Haut-ouele, 49% of respondents stated a CODESA does not exists while 38% stated it exists.

Looking at the overall survey, only 30% of respondents stated that the CODESA exists in their village. This might be interpreted as a lack of health infrastructure or a lack of information about CODESA inexistence and activities.

Table 60: Existence of CODESA

	South Kivu	North Kivu	Ituri	Haut-ouélé	Bas-ouélé	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Does a CODESA exists in this village?						
Don't know	17.1	15.1	7.8	11.2	15.9	14.9
Not applicable	5.2	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.9
Refuse	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.1
no	51.0	43.8	56.8	49.0	65.9	51.3
yes	26.7	40.9	34.7	38.8	17.6	30.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

For respondents that stated there is a CODESA in their village, only 23 households out of 100 are believed to be part of the CODESA. The level of participation to existing CODESA is low. But in Bas-ouele, more than half of the households (53%) are part of the CODESA.

Table 61: CODESA membership

Is this household member of CODESA?						
Don't know	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
no	84.0	71.3	71.7	63.2	46.9	76.2
yes	15.1	28.7	28.3	36.8	53.1	23.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

In places where CODESA exists, respondents think the CODESA represents the wole population considered as the population of the village. Indeed , it may happen that a CODESA

just represents inside the village interests of a few group of persons, meaning in that case an existing exclusion.

Considering the whole survey , 17 interviewees out of 100 stated the CODESA did not represents the whole population whereas there is around 15 persons out of 100 who do not know anything about this concern and at least half of the respondents in each province think it do.

Table 62: CODESA representativeness

Is the CODESA repesents the whole population?						
Don't know	17.2	12.3	12.7	36.8	15.6	15.8
Not applicable	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Refuse	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
no	17.5	13.5	19.1	21.1	25.0	17.1
yes	64.4	73.8	68.2	42.1	59.4	66.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Per the governance aspect, 72% of respondents stated CODESA heads were elected. Looking to specific contexts, in Bas-ouele, according to 87% respondents , heads of CODESA are elected. This is the highest rank of proportion across the three other provinces. The minimum rate is owned by Haut-ouele with 55% respondents for whom managers are elected.

Table 63: CODESA managers ' election

Are the managers of CODESA elected?						
Don't know	25.1	15.1	19.1	44.7	12.9	21.7
Not applicable	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Refuse	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
no	5.4	7.5	4.0	0.0	0.0	5.3
yes	68.4	77.4	76.9	55.3	87.1	72.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Respondents were asked wether their CODESA tended to execut the decisions took from meetings.

First of all, a noticeble fact is that around 30% of respondents do not know, the rest of the proportions belong either to those who state the decision are always executed (23%) with a bottom in Haut ouele(only 10%) or those who think decisions are just executed often.

Table 64: CODESA ' decisions

Are the decisions of CODESA executed						
doesn't know	36.7	25.4	20.2	52.6	21.9	30.8
refuse to respond	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4
always	18.2	20.2	41.6	10.5	34.4	23.3
often	36.0	41.7	28.9	34.2	34.4	36.1
rarely	7.9	8.7	5.2	0.0	6.3	7.2
never	0.9	3.2	3.5	2.6	3.1	2.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The below table gives the proportion of responses per the fact that CODESA is working or not with other villages.

Overall 58% stated their CODESA is working with other villages while 17% stated it doesn't. Nonetheless, there is around 22% of respondents Who don't know.

Table 65: CODESA collaboration with other villages

Does the CODESA works together with other villages?						
Don't know	24.4	19.2	17.3	47.4	18.8	22.5
Not applicable	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Refuse	0.7	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
no	16.3	23.2	15.0	7.9	18.8	17.6
yes	58.4	54.8	67.6	44.7	62.5	58.7
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

The COPA is a village association related to a school. It is in charge of the management of issues related to education in the community. It is comprises of parents whose students do attend the school in question.

While 35% stated a COPA does not exists in their village, for 48% it does exists. It is in Bas-ouele where the highest number of respondents stated COPA exist and the lowest is observed in Haut-ouele.

Table 66: COPA inexistence

	South-Kivu	North-Kivu	Ituri	HO	BO	Total
Does a COPA exist in this village?						
Don't know	16.2	15.2	9.8	13.3	11.5	14.6
Not applicable	2.0	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.5	1.3
Refuse	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.2
no	34.8	38.8	36.1	16.3	42.9	35.7
yes	46.9	45.2	53.2	70.4	44.0	48.2

Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Observing membership of households in COPA, 39% of households are member of a CODESA. The highest rate of membership is in BO with 69% of households while the lowest rates are held by South and North Kivu: 27% and 28%.

Table 67: COPA membership

	South-Kivu	North-Kivu	Ituri	HO	BO	Total
Is this household member of COPA?						
Don't know	0.9	0.4	0.4	1.4	0.0	0.7
Not applicable	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Refuse	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.1
no	71.5	71.6	69.4	36.2	31.3	67.3
yes	27.3	28.0	30.2	60.9	68.8	31.8
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

The the question to know wether the COPA represents the whole population, 67% of respondents stated yes, the rest of the population is mainly dispread between those who don't know anything about this (16%) and those who think it does not represent the whole population (17%). Overall, in all provinces, at least half of respondents think the COPA represents the whole population.

Table 68: COPA representativeness

	South-Kivu	North-Kivu	Ituri	HO	BO	Total
Is the COPA repesents the whole population?						
Don't know	16.1	12.1	13.6	36.2	15.0	15.8
Not applicable	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.1
Refuse	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.1
no	16.5	17.1	18.5	10.1	20.0	16.8
yes	67.3	70.5	67.9	52.2	63.7	67.1
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

As to know wether the managers of COPA are elected, 78% of respondents stated yes. The rest of the population stated they don't know (17.5%).

Table 69: COPA ' managers election

	South Kivu	North Kivu	Ituri	HO	BO	Total
Are the managers of COPA elected?						
Don't know	17.9	13.9	14.7	40.6	15.0	17.5
Not applicable	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.3
Refuse	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.1

no	2.7	5.0	3.8	1.4	6.3	3.5
yes	79.2	80.4	81.5	56.5	77.5	78.7
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

There is a relatively high proportion of respondents who stated they don't know wether the decisions of COPA were executed. 26% of respondents stated the decisions are always executed and 43% stated they are often executed.

Table 70: COPA decisions

	South Kivu	North Kivu	Ituri	HO	BO	Total
Are the decisions of COPA executed						
doesn't know	22.0	24.8	18.2	47.8	16.3	22.8
refuse to respond	0.0	0.7	0.0	2.9	1.3	0.3
always	24.9	19.1	41.3	14.5	27.5	26.4
often	46.3	46.1	31.1	30.4	43.8	42.6
rarely	5.9	6.0	8.0	4.3	8.8	6.4
never	0.9	3.2	1.5	0.0	2.5	1.5
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Around 57% of respondents stated their COPA works with other villages to adress issues pertaining to education while 22% stated no. The rest of the respondents are mainly those who do not know much about this.

Table 71: COPA collaboration with other villages

	South Kivu	North Kivu	Ituri	HO	BO	Total
Does the COPA works together with other villages?						
Don't know	21.9	18.9	14.0	36.2	25.0	20.7
Not applicable	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.2
Refuse	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
no	20.5	28.8	20.4	24.6	16.3	22.0
yes	57.6	50.5	65.7	39.1	57.5	56.8
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Surprisingly, while the main occupation n villages is either agriculture or herding, there is a few villages where an agricultural comty exists. Indeed, from the whole survey, only 16 villages out of 100 own such a comity according to respondents. The province owning the highest rate is Ituri with only 20%. HO province has the lowest rate with 3%.

Table 72: Inexistence of agriculture/breeding comittee

	South Kivu	North Kivu	Ituri	HO	BO	Total
Does a Agriculture/ Breeding comity exists in this village?						
Don't know	15.2	15.5	12.0	20.4	14.8	14.9
Not applicable	4.9	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.5	2.9
Refuse	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.2
no	62.8	68.8	67.3	76.5	73.1	65.8
yes	16.9	14.7	20.3	3.1	10.4	16.2
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

From the villages where an agriculture' comity exists, 42% of households are member of this comity while 57% are not. BO, records the highest proportion of households member of such comity while South Kivu holds the lowest one with around 34% of households stating they are member.

Table 73: Agriculture comitee membership

	South Kivu	North Kivu	Ituri	HO	BO	Total
Is this household member of Agriculture/ Breeding comity?						
Don't know	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Refuse	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
no	65.8	42.4	53.5	33.3	10.5	56.7
yes	33.8	54.3	46.5	66.7	89.5	42.5
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

From the places where a agriculture comity exists, 59% of respondents think their comity represents the whole population while 22% think it doesn't and 17% do no know at all about this.

Table 74: Agriculture committee representativeness

	South Kivu	North Kivu	Ituri	HO	BO	Total
Is the Agriculture/Breeding comity repesents the whole population?						
Don't know	19.3	20.7	11.9	33.3	5.3	17.6
Not applicable	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Refuse	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
no	23.6	13.0	28.7	33.3	21.1	22.6
yes	57.1	64.1	59.4	33.3	73.7	59.4
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Per the election of managers of comitees, 73% of respondents stated they were elected indeed while up tp 20% do not know.

Table 75: Agriculture committee managers ' election

	South Kivu	North Kivu	Ituri	HO	BO	Total
Are the managers of Agriculture/ Breeding comity elected?						
Don't know	18.5	27.5	21.8	33.3	10.5	20.6
no	8.2	1.1	5.9	33.3	10.5	6.7
yes	73.3	71.4	72.3	33.3	78.9	72.7
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Table 76: Agriculture committee ' decisions

	South Kivu	North Kivu	Ituri	HO	BO	Total
Are the decisions of Agriculture/ Herding comity executed						
doesn't know	25.3	28.3	22.0	33.3	15.8	24.8
refuse to respond	0.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
always	16.7	25.0	45.0	33.3	42.1	25.1
often	42.3	30.4	18.0	33.3	36.8	34.9
rarely	13.2	15.2	11.0	0.0	5.3	12.7
never	1.8	1.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

The table above gives the responses per the decisions of the agriculture comitee. For around 35% of respondents, comittee's decisions are often executed while for 25% they are always executed. Nonetheless a relative high amount of respondents do no know wether the decisions are executed or not.

The below table gives a proportion of 47% respondents stating their agriculture comitee work with otheir villages while 27% do not work according to those same respondents.

Table 77: Agriculture committee collaboration with other villages

	South Kivu	North Kivu	Ituri	HO	BO	Total
Does the Agriculture/Herding comity works with other villages?						
Don't know	25.9	25.3	23.8	33.3	21.1	25.2
Not applicable	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
no	27.3	26.4	30.7	66.7	10.5	27.4
yes	46.8	47.3	45.5	0.0	68.4	47.2
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

The table below adress security concerns. Respondents were asked wether a security comitee exists in their village. It can be noticed that security comitees are scarce. Indeed only 6% of respondents stated such comittees do exist in their village while up to 75% stated they do not.

The highest proportion unless it is low is observed in Ituri with 10% of respondents who stated these comittees exist.

Table 78: Inexistence of a protection/security comittee

	South Kivu	North Kivu	Ituri	HO	BO	Total
Does a Protection/Security comity exist in this village?						
Don't know	16.2	15.7	14.9	17.3	16.5	16.0
Not applicable	5.2	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.5	3.1
Refuse	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.3
no	73.1	76.8	74.1	79.6	79.1	74.6
yes	5.3	6.6	10.2	3.1	2.7	6.1
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Around 3 households out of 10 are member of a security/protection comtee at the village level when it does exists according to the table below.

Table 79: Protection committee membership

	South Kivu	North Kivu	Ituri	HO	BO	Total
Is this household member of Protection/Security comity?						
Don't know	3.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1
Not applicable	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
no	72.7	82.9	47.1	66.7	80.0	68.1
yes	22.7	14.6	52.9	33.3	20.0	29.3
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Around 62% of respondents recognize theirselves in the security comitee since they think it represents the whole population. Ituri holds the highest proportion of respondents stating so with up to 90%. The lowest rate is held by BO with 20%.

Table 80: Protction committee representativeness

	South Kivu	North Kivu	Ituri	HO	BO	Total
Is the Protection/Security comity repesents the whole population?						
Don't know	12.6	29.3	5.9	33.3	20.0	15.0
Not applicable	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
no	27.6	29.3	3.9	33.3	60.0	22.5
yes	58.6	41.5	90.2	33.3	20.0	62.0
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

57% of respondents stated the managers of their security comitte were elected; for 14% they weren't and 27% do not know much about this.

Table 81:Protection committee managers ' election

	South Kivu	North Kivu	Ituri	HO	BO	Total
Are the managers of Protection/Security comitee elected?						
Don't know	29.5	39.0	7.8	66.7	60.0	27.1
Not applicable	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Refuse	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
no	18.2	22.0	0.0	33.3	20.0	14.4
yes	50.0	39.0	92.2	0.0	20.0	57.4
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Around 29% of respondents think the decisions of their security/protection committee are always or often executed.

Table 82: Protection committee ' decisions

	South Kivu	North Kivu	Ituri	HO	BO	Total
Are the decisions of Protection/Security comity executed						
doesn't know	25.0	41.5	11.8	66.7	40.0	26.1
always	17.0	9.8	64.7	33.3	40.0	29.3
often	39.8	26.8	17.6	0.0	0.0	29.3
rarely	18.2	19.5	2.0	0.0	20.0	13.8
never	0.0	2.4	3.9	0.0	0.0	1.6
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

According to the results displayed in the table below, 55% of respondents stated their security/protection committee work together with the other villages to adress security issue. Up to 23% stated they did not know and 21% stated these comittees don not work with other willages.

Table 83: Protection committee collaboration with other villages

	South Kivu	North Kivu	Ituri	HO	BO	Total
Does the Protection/Security comity works with other villages?						
Don't know	17.2	43.9	11.8	33.3	60.0	23.0
Refuse	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
no	26.4	12.2	23.5	0.0	0.0	21.4
yes	55.2	43.9	64.7	66.7	40.0	55.1
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

As it can be observed from the below table, a conflict management comttee exists only in 14 villages out of 100 according to respondents. So such institutions are scarce in rural areas. Nethertheless in Ituri, 21% responses were in favor of the inexistence of such comittees, making this province the first holding the highest rate followed by South Kivu where 16% of responses were on the way of the inexistence of such comittees. The other provinces share some rates below 10%.

Table 84: Inexistence of a conflict ' management comittee

	South Kivu	North Kivu	Ituri	HO	BO	Total
Does a Conflict management comity exist in this village?						
Don't know	16.2	16.3	13.5	20.4	18.1	16.1
Not applicable	4.9	0.2	0.6	0.0	1.1	2.9
Refuse	0.1	0.6	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.2
no	62.7	77.1	64.9	71.4	71.4	66.8
yes	16.1	5.8	21.1	7.1	8.8	14.1
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

The proportion of membership is as follow: North Kivu and Bas-ouele (50%). In these provinces, half of the respondents stated they were member of the conflict management committee. They are followed in descending order by Ituri where 43% of households stated their membership and Haut-ouele with 42%. South Kivu comes at the last position with a proportion around 22%.

Table 85: Conflict management committee membership

	South Kivu	North Kivu	Ituri	HO	BO	Total
Is this household member of Conflict management comity?						
Don't know	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Not applicable	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Refuse	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
no	75.7	47.2	56.2	57.1	50.0	67.3
yes	22.5	50.0	43.8	42.9	50.0	31.3
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

At least 4 respondents out of 10 think their comitee represents the whole population. Overall, 75 out of 100 persons think the conflict comitee represents the whole population.

Table 86: Committee representativeness

	South Kivu	North Kivu	Ituri	HO	BO	Total
Is the Conflict management comity repesents the whole population?						
Don't know	7.9	14.3	14.3	42.9	18.8	11.0
Not applicable	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Refuse	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
no	12.5	8.6	11.4	14.3	31.3	12.6
yes	76.6	77.1	74.3	42.9	50.0	74.5
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

As to know wether the conflict management comitee have their managers elected. The answer is “yes” for 54% of respondents while “no” for 26% of respondents. And around 18% of respondents could not reply since they don’t know.

Table 87: Committee managers ‘ election

	South Kivu	North Kivu	Ituri	HO	BO	Total

Are the managers of Conflict management comity elected?						
Don't know	19.1	19.4	13.3	0.0	31.3	17.9
Not applicable	1.1	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Refuse	1.1	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
no	31.5	25.0	6.7	57.1	50.0	26.0
yes	47.2	50.0	80.0	42.9	18.8	54.3
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

The table below enables to know that 48% of respondents think their comitee'decisions are often executed while 26% think they are always executed and 19% do no know much about that.

Table 88: Committee decisions

	South Kivu	North Kivu	Ituri	HO	BO	Total
Are the decisions of Conflict management comity executed						
doesn't know	19.2	33.3	18.1	0.0	12.5	19.5
refuse to respond	1.5	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
always	17.3	22.2	56.2	0.0	12.5	26.7
often	57.9	36.1	23.8	71.4	62.5	48.1
rarely	3.8	5.6	1.9	28.6	12.5	4.2
never	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

For the places where a conflict management committee exists, around 64% of respondents stated this committee works with the other villages to adress conflict issues. It can be observed that a part HO and BO, on average 6 out of 10 respondents stated their committee works with the neighboorhood villages. Indeed in HO this proportion is about 14% while in BO it is 44 %.

Table 89: Committee collaboration with other villages

	South Kivu	North Kivu	Ituri	HO	BO	Total
Does the Conflict management comity works with other villages?						
Don't know	15.5	22.2	19.0	14.3	25.0	17.3
Not applicable	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Refuse	0.4	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
no	16.7	11.1	19.0	71.4	31.3	18.2
yes	67.4	61.1	61.9	14.3	43.8	63.8
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Per the inexistence of a comitee caring about comunauty' development concerns, 62% of respondents stated such a comitee doest not exist in their village. HO and BO hold the lowest rates of statements in favor of such inexistence with 8 out of 100 respondents stating so, while

in the other provinces at least 19% stated so. Nontheless the development committee is scarce in rural areas.

Table 90: inexistence of a development committee

	South Kivu	North Kivu	Ituri	HO	BO	Total
Does a Communautary development comity exist in this village?						
Don't know	14.9	16.3	12.9	22.4	19.2	15.4
Not applicable	3.6	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.5	2.2
Refuse	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.3
no	59.8	59.9	67.5	69.4	70.3	62.0
yes	21.6	22.6	19.1	8.2	8.8	20.2
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

As for membership in development comitees, overall 42% of households are member when such a committee exits.

Table 91: development committee membership

	South Kivu	North Kivu	Ituri	HO	BO	Total
Is this household member of Communautary development comity?						
Don't know	2.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
Refuse	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
no	61.8	52.5	44.2	12.5	18.8	55.3
yes	35.4	46.1	55.8	87.5	81.3	42.8
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

The fact that the development comitte involves the whole population on social development concerns is a sign of social cohesion. So, the more it represents the whole population, and its actions are visible, the more the frequencies of people thinking their development comitte represents the whole population.

From this perspective, looking at the different provinces, Ituri appears as the first place where the trend of development comitte to involve the whole population is the highest. Indeed around 82 interviewees out of 100 think so. The second place after Ituri is Haut Ouele and Bas-ouele sharing the same ratio i.e 75%. The lowest rates of perceived inclusion are observed in the two kivus with 66% for South Kivu and 68% for North Kivu.

As a result, we can see the ex oriental province as the province where the development comittes are catalyst of social cohesion.

Table 92: development committee representativeness

	South Kivu	North Kivu	Ituri	HO	BO	Total

Is the Communautary development comity repesents the whole population?						
Don't know	13.2	12.8	9.5	12.5	0.0	12.2
Not applicable	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Refuse	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.5
no	19.7	18.4	8.4	12.5	18.8	17.5
yes	66.3	68.8	82.1	75.0	75.0	69.6
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

In most of the cases, the managers of the communautary development comitte are elected according to respondents: at least 60% stated so across all provinces.

Table 93: development committee managers election

	South Kivu	North Kivu	Ituri	HO	BO	Total
Are the managers of Communautary development comity elected?						
Don't know	27.1	18.4	13.7	25.0	12.5	22.6
Not applicable	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Refuse	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
no	8.5	12.1	2.1	12.5	25.0	8.8
yes	63.3	68.1	84.2	62.5	62.5	67.6
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

As to know how often the decisions of the committee is executed, there is no specific trend. While around 25% think it is always executed, 39% think it is often and 12% think it is rarely executed.

Table 94: Development committee decisions

Are the decisions of Communautary development comity executed						
doesn't know	19.5	22.7	16.0	12.5	12.5	19.4
refuse to respond	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
always	19.8	19.9	50.0	25.0	50.0	25.3
often	44.1	35.5	29.8	37.5	25.0	39.3
rarely	13.0	14.9	3.2	25.0	12.5	12.1
never	2.8	6.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	3.3
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

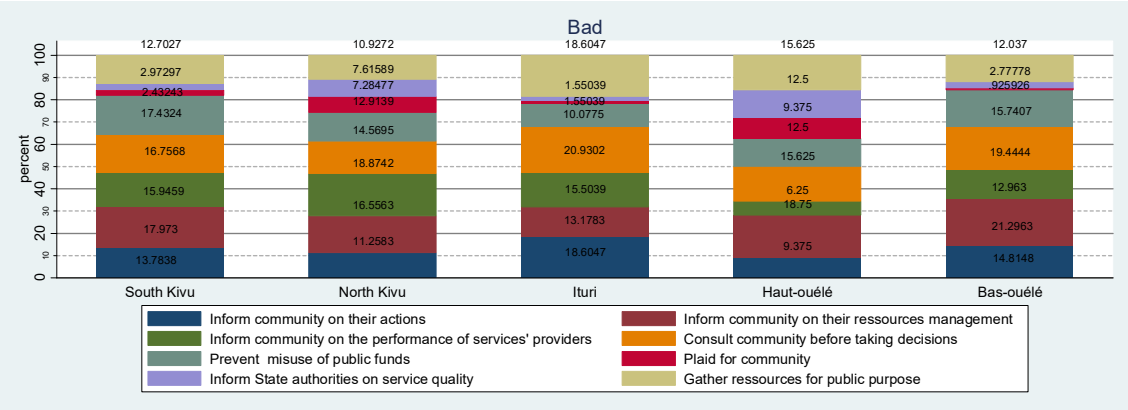
54% of respondents think the committee work with other villages.

Table 95: collaboration of development committee with other villages

Does the Communautary development comity works with other villages?						
Don't know	18.8	22.0	17.9	12.5	25.0	19.5
Not applicable	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Refuse	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5

no	27.1	32.6	13.7	37.5	12.5	26.0
yes	53.6	44.0	68.4	50.0	62.5	53.8
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Figure 34: citizens'opinion on development comittees actions



The graph above presents how bad the local comity perform diverse public actions.

An overall overview let observe that the actions where there are few people thinking local comitee perform bad concern the information to state authorities about the deliver of public service' quality and the defense or plaiding of communities interests.

The areas where their performance is perceived as bad depend on the province. Hence in South Kivu, the way the local comity talk about their action and about ressources 'management are assessed bad by a great amount of people. The information of comunities about the performance of service'providers and the way the former are consulted before taking decisions are also assessed bad.

In North Kivu, the same path is observed with a high proportion of people stating information about public service providers is performed bad (at least 15%).

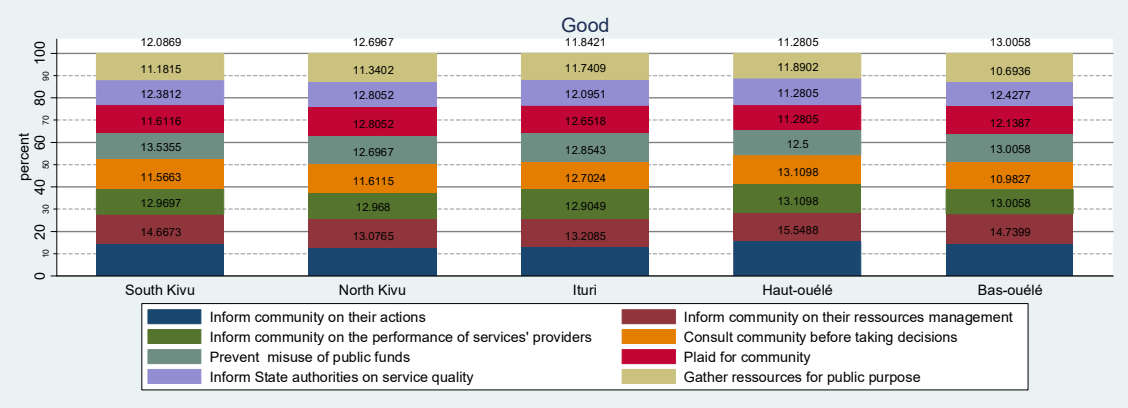
In Ituri and Haut-ouele, the action relating to ressources gathering for public purposes take a high proportion with around 20% of people stating how bad this devotion is performed. As a specific point in Ituri, consulting comunities before taking actions hold the highest bad rank.

In HO and BO, while the fact of informing communities about their actions is somewhat rated less bad than in other provinces, information about the management of ressources is ranked among the badlest actions according to respondents.

The below graph indicates the proportion of people who stated as good the different actions of their local comity.

In South Kivu, concerning the information of community about actions undertaken by local comity, 14% stated it as good. The second good action is the prevent of misuse of public ressources with 13% people in this thinking category. Overall, there is not a sharp variability from one action to another: one can find roughly equivalent proportion of people thinking actions of local comittees are good.

Figure 35: Good statement of local comitte actions



11.3. Social cohesion and interpersonal trust

Social cohesion in villages was evaluated through the incidence of some kind of cleavages within communities and bewtween them.

The most important cleavages across all provinces are those between farmers and herders, in the following three provinces: South Kivu , North Kivu and Ituri. Besides that cleavage, there is also cleavage between autochtones and new comers which is among the most important as well. In Haut-ouele this is of special concern since its holds the highest proportion of responses. Cleavages between religions are higher in Bas-ouele than in the remaining provinces. This type of cleavage is also important in South Kivu. As for cleavages between ethnic groups, they are somewhat high in SK, NK and Ituri and inexistent in HO. Cleavages between civils and demobilized are the least frequent.

Figure 36: cleavages incidence

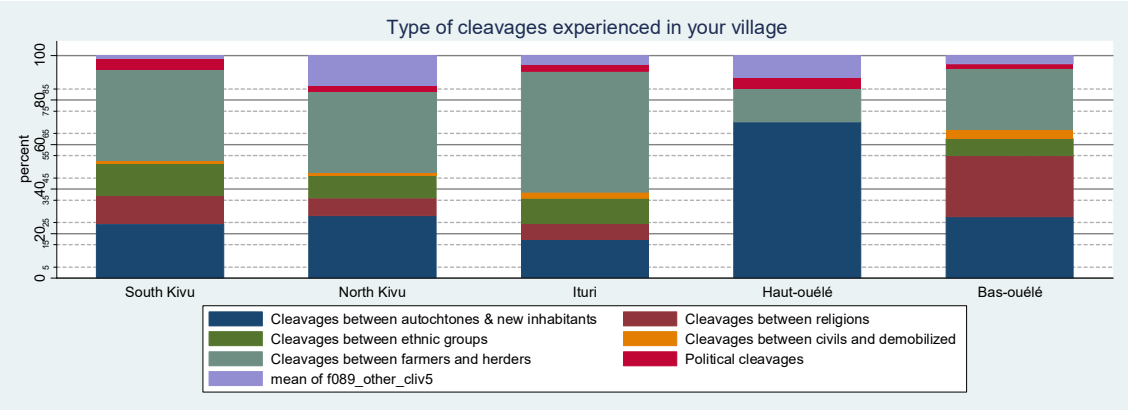


Figure below display the incidence of violence as a result of cleavages. The cleavage between autochtones and new comers is particularly important in Haut-ouele and Bas-ouele. These provinces usually receive migrants from neighbor countries fleeing civil wars. That the case of Somalia, Soudan and Central Africa republic. The survey highlits that cleavages do exists and led to violence.

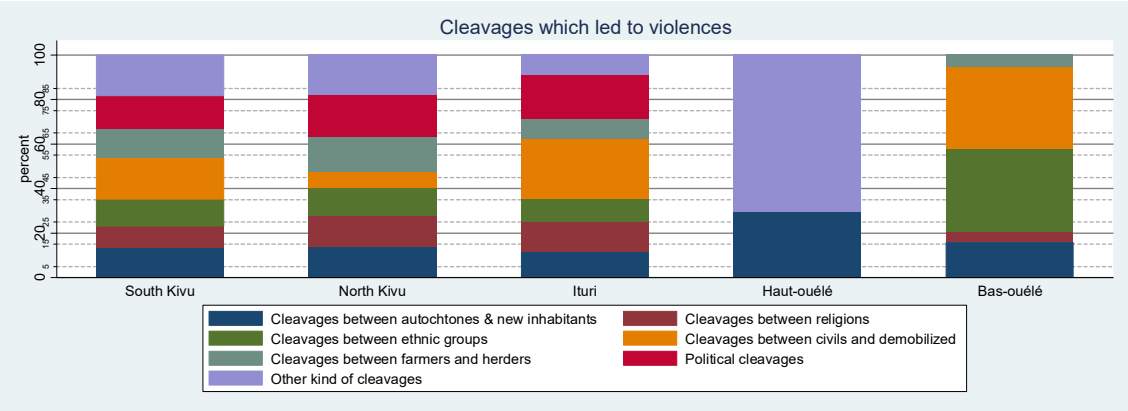
When it comes to looking at ethnic cleavages, they result in violence most importantly in Bas-ouele. Netherlesse, there violent aspect is not negligible in the two kivu and Ituri.

Another major source of violence is cleavage related to opposing herders and farmers. This later one is particularly prone in the two kivu.

Cleavages between religions on the view point of respondents mainly led to violence in Ituri , North Kivu and South Kivu. Despite their inexistence in the two ouele, they did not lead to violence.

Cleavages between demobilized and civils is another source of violence and particularly important in Bas-ouele, Ituri and South Kivu by order. This situation might highlit the fact that demobilized are not well integrate in their communities and that the demobilization process might have been less or more effective.

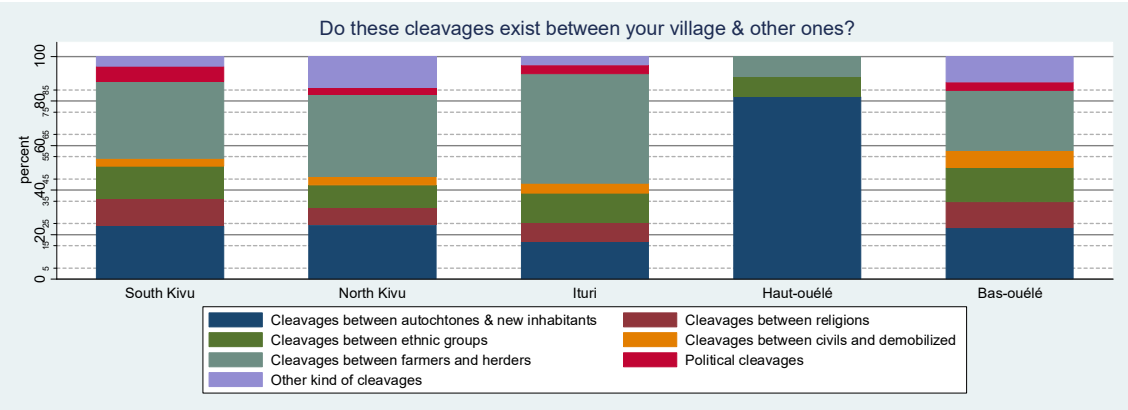
Figure 37: Link between cleavages and violence



Respondents were asked wether the main causes of cleavages inside communities were also a reality when it comes to observes relations between villages.

At a first glance, the cleavage that commonly exist between villages is the one related to farmers and herders. The second important one is that related to autochtones and new comers.Netherless ethnic cleavages do also exist between villages and are not least important. The same is true for religion cleavages.

Figure 38: Inexistence of cleavages between villages

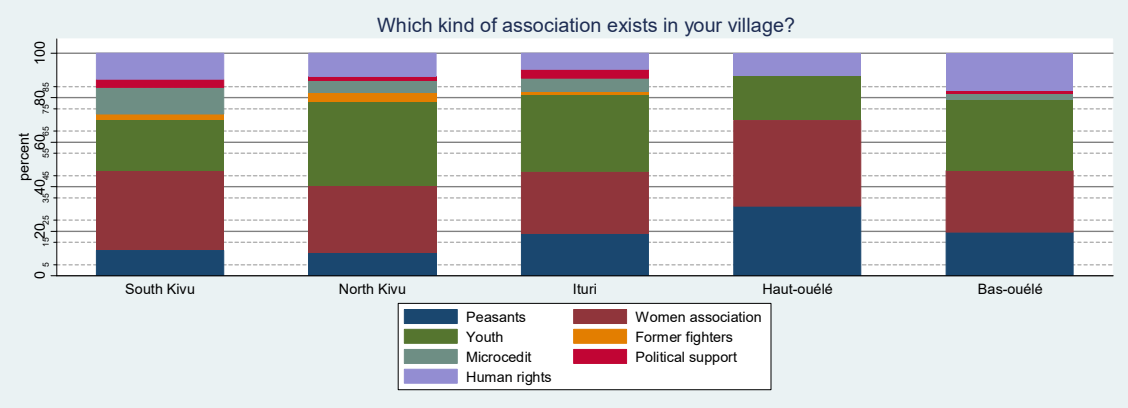


Social cohesion can also be assessed through the inexistence of thematic groupements of villagers and the way people do take membership within them. These groupements or associations gather people around a common interest which can be agriculture/herding, human rights etc…

The below figures present the different type of associations existing in communities and the rate of household participation to the activities of such ones.

From a general overview, the most frequent stated associations are women and youth ones. Peasants associations are relatively more present in the two ouele and Ituri. It can be understandable since the last three provinces are the ultimate places for agriculture and herding activities. Microcredit association which in principle enables poor and vulnerable to access financial services at lower costs that conventionnal financing system is scarce in the two ouele. Meanwhile they are mainly present in South Kivu and not negligible in North Kivu. Another general aspect is the presence of human rights association across all provinces. This definitely depicts the growing presence of international NGO in this field. It seems that the most scarce associations are those of former fighters and political ones.

Figure 39: Inexistence of village 'associations



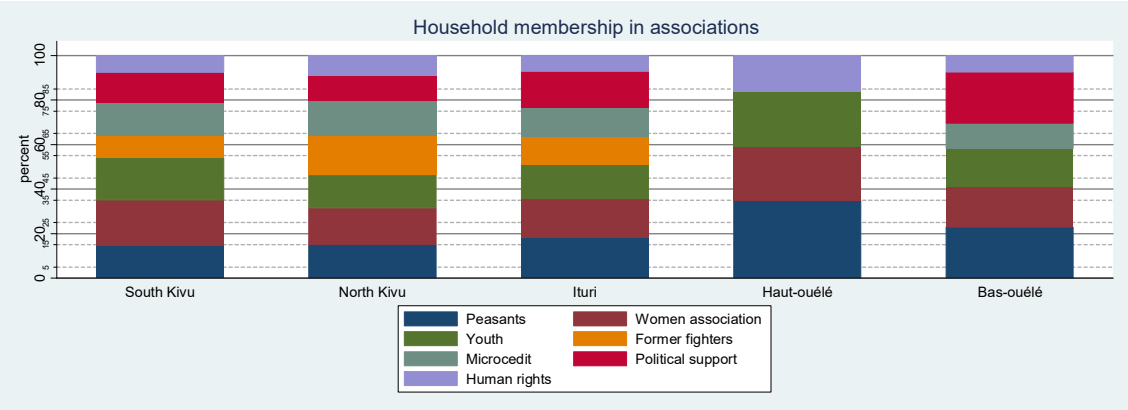
The above figure even if it depicted an overview of existing associations, it doesn't when it comes to observe the rate at which housholds do take membership inside these. The below figure completes that information by highilting membership rates.

The same logic as the above one is still holding since the most rate of membership belong to the three most present associatons: women, youth and peasants.

Some particularities are observed for microcredit association where an important number of persons are member in the two kivu. Another one is observed with former fighters association where when it exists, it yields an important number of members as well in North Kivu, Ituri and South Kivu by order of importance.

Finally in Bas-ouele, the membership in political associations is somewhat high. The same is true in Ituri. This may be related to the political activity of city town like kisangani and Bunia.

Figure 40: Membership in associations

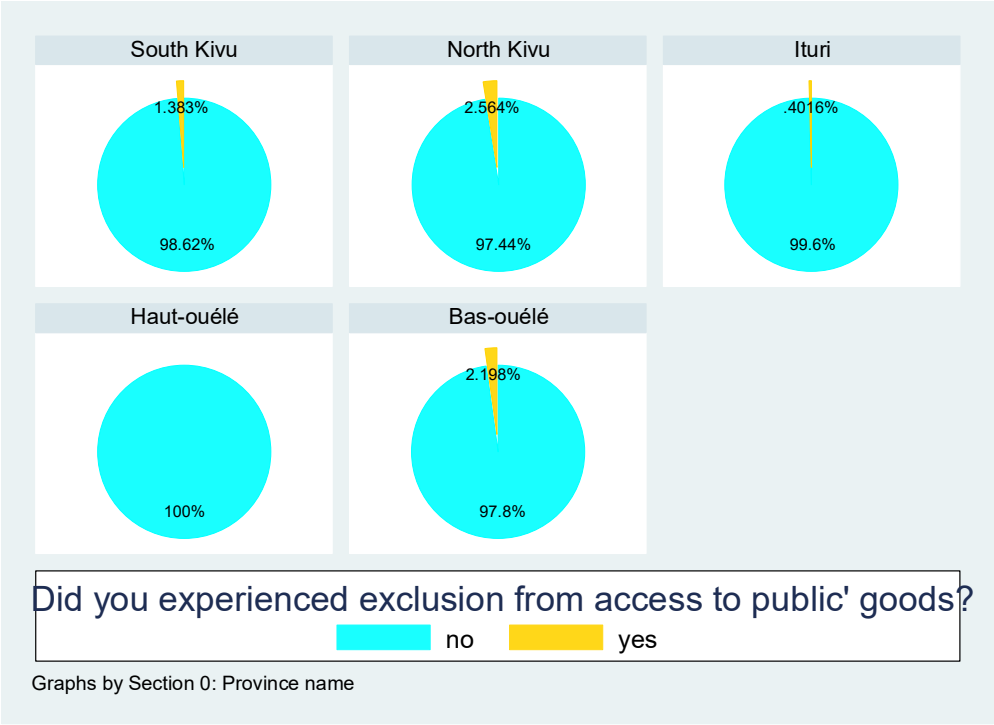


11.4. Social exclusion

Social exclusion from access to public goods as health facilities, education , water was also anlyzed. For that purpose, respondents were asked wether they are sometimes denied access to these type of services.

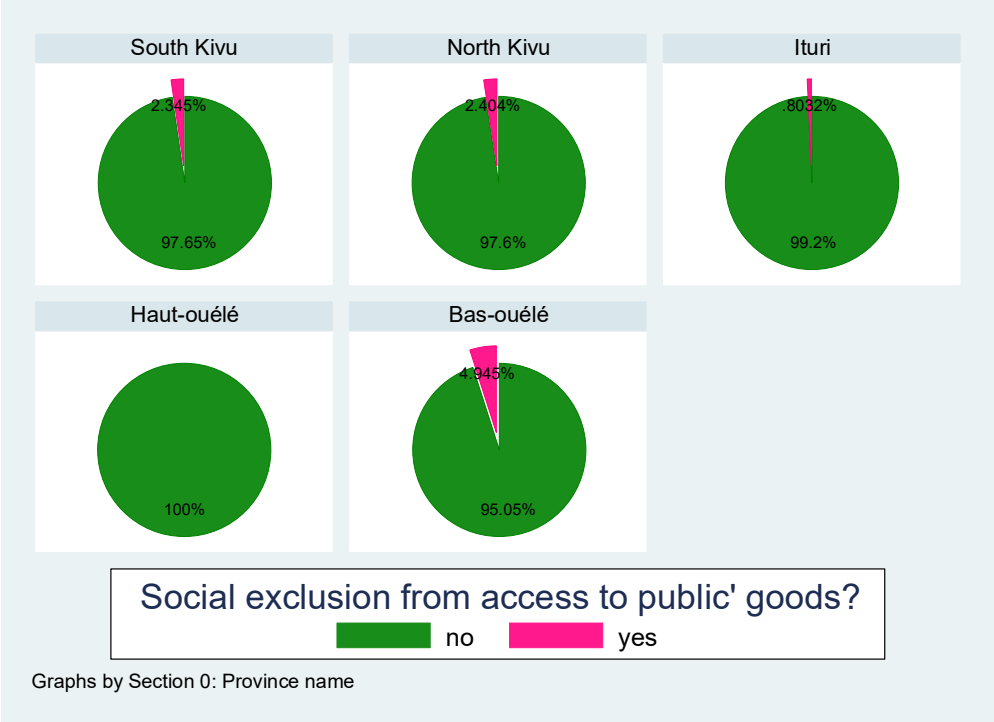
The pies charts below presents the results of the survey. It can be observed that these cases are marginal with an experienced rates lower than 2% in general.

Figure 41: Victim of social exclusion



Turning the question of exclusion in another way, permitts us to know wether there are existing social classes denied access to public goods. Also, the observed rates are relatively marginal with however the highest rate (4%) in Bas-ouele.

Figure 42: Inexistence of social excluded groups

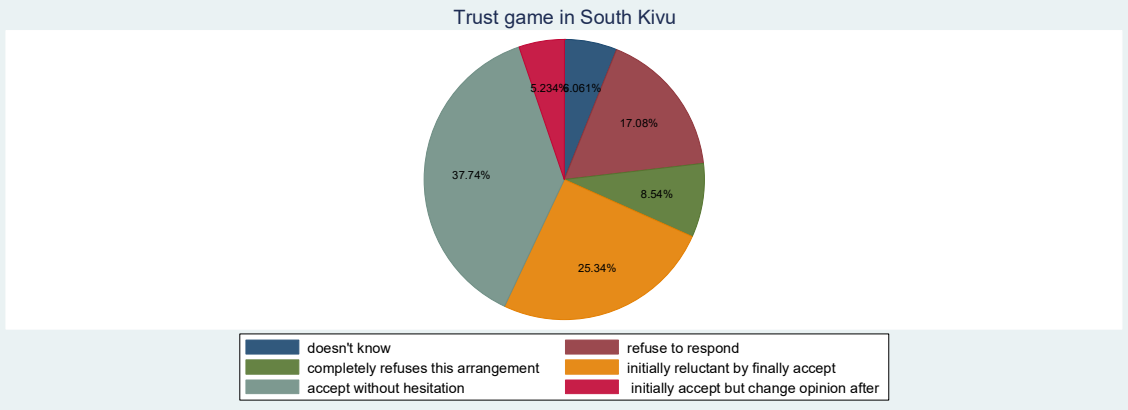


A trust game has been conducted within communities. The question was the following one: "We have a small gift for you. It's about 300 congolese francs, but there is a little issue, we don't have the exact bill, we just have a bill of 500 francs and the remaining 200 francs are for your neighbor. So we propose to give the 500 francs to your neighbor so that he can make the change , pick its share and give you yours. Would it be fine for you to proceed like that?

A precision is that, the game was conducted in the province of South Kivu alone due to logistical issues. So the results are only valid for that province.

25% of respondents were intially reluctant for that process but finally accept the arrangement. Around 38% accept this agreement without any hesitation while 17% refused to respond. Only 9% roughly refused completely that agreement and 5% initially accept but change opinion later.

Figure 43: Trust game results

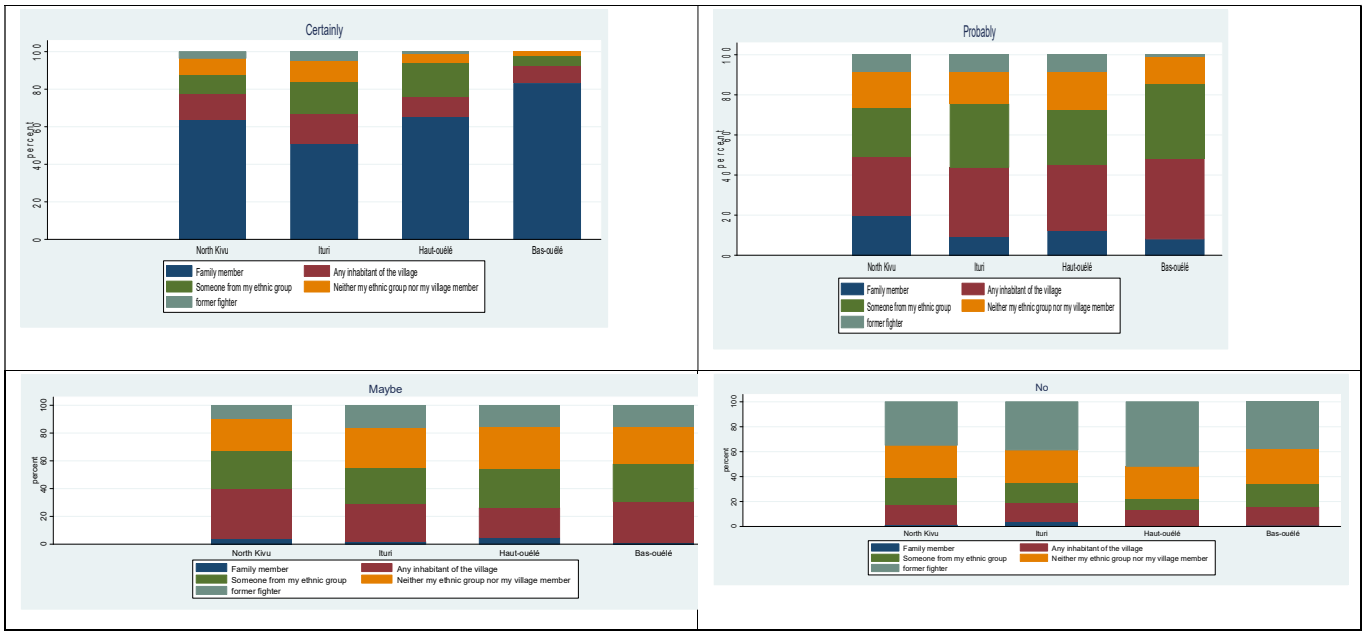


Respondents were asked to precise the person for who they would be garantor in case that person borrow money. It can be seen people tend to choose their family member.

Table 96: Credit garantor

	South Kivu	North Kivu	Ituri	Haut-ouélé	Bas-ouélé
	%	%	%	%	%
For whom would you be garantor for credit concerns?					
doesn't know	6.0	10.3	6.0	2.0	6.6
not applicable	3.1	7.5	1.6	4.1	3.3
refuse to respond	2.6	4.0	0.6	1.0	1.6
family members	31.3	21.8	23.5	58.2	64.3
persons from my ethnic group	6.0	8.7	1.2	3.1	2.7
members from my church	7.0	5.3	6.0	14.3	3.8
other members from this village	12.3	13.8	5.8	5.1	4.4
any other person	21.3	20.8	48.6	10.2	11.0
other	10.3	7.9	6.6	2.0	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Another way to assess interpersnal trust was through the following question: “In case you cannot go to market, who would be ready to make purchase for you?”. Respondents were then asked to locate the probability of each member of the following group stated in the figure below. A member from family is the most certain choice across all provinces. Former fighters are among the least certain agent to whom respondent could be confident.



Intra-community trust was further completed by econometric analyses. We run a set of ordered logit models.

The first model is about trust in family members. The question was to know who who they trust for doing purchase for them in market. Among the most significative variables in explaining the level of trust are: province, marital statut and education level.

VARIABLES	familymember
province	0.269**
	(0.119)
interviewee_sexe	-0.446
	(0.289)
interviewee_maritalstatut	0.252**
	(0.107)
interviewee_mothertongue	-0.00799*
	(0.00412)
interviewee_literacy	-0.275
	(0.252)
interviewee_educ_level	0.0101**
	(0.00453)
job	0.114
	(0.219)
expenditures_percapita	7.43e-06
	(7.51e-06)
sexualabuse	0.0300
	(0.0653)
Constant cut1	-2.451***
	(0.440)
Constant cut2	-2.065***
	(0.428)

Constant cut3	-1.010**
	(0.413)
Observations	694

Standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Trust in village member for market purchase.

Again, province appear as among the most significant variables in explaining trust level. But here, for an individual to trust a village member, the ethnic affiliation of the individual is determinant. It may underlines the fact that villagers are trustworthy in case their ethnic group match with the one of the interviewee.

VARIABLES	villagemember
province	0.291***
	(0.0737)
interviewee_sexe	-0.103
	(0.200)
interviewee_maritalstatut	-0.0102
	(0.0640)
interviewee_mothertongue	0.00705**
	(0.00276)
interviewee_literacy	-0.0850
	(0.170)
interviewee_educ_level	0.00597*
	(0.00345)
job	-0.127
	(0.152)
expenditures_percapita	7.41e-06
	(5.18e-06)
sexualabuse	0.0431
	(0.0437)
Constant cut1	-1.141***
	(0.292)
Constant cut2	-0.278
	(0.279)
Constant cut3	1.321***
	(0.282)
Observations	694

Standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

What are determinant for a person to trust someone from his own ethnical group are the host province, his own ethnic group and his exposure to sexual abuse.

VARIABLES	Ethnicgroup member
province	0.228***
	(0.0682)
interviewee_sexe	-0.154
	(0.194)
interviewee_maritalstatut	0.0173
	(0.0618)
interviewee_mothertongue	0.0131***
	(0.00268)
interviewee_literacy	0.159
	(0.168)
interviewee_educ_level	-0.00636*
	(0.00349)
job	-0.0775
	(0.148)
expenditures_percapita	3.60e-06
	(4.78e-06)
sexualabuse	0.128***
	(0.0456)
Constant cut1	1.107***
	(0.275)
Constant cut2	1.996***
	(0.283)
Constant cut3	3.199***
	(0.297)
Observations	694

Standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Interviewee sexe, his literacy ability and education level are all that are determinant in explaining level of trust in former fighters.

VARIABLES	purchase_formerfighter
province	0.133
	(0.0937)
interviewee_sexe	0.551**
	(0.252)
interviewee_maritalstatut	-0.139
	(0.0883)
interviewee_mothertongue	0.00502
	(0.00366)
interviewee_literacy	0.784***
	(0.241)
interviewee_educ_level	-0.0208***
	(0.00391)

job	-0.106
	(0.202)
expenditures_percapita	-1.42e-07
	(4.95e-07)
sexualabuse	0.134*
	(0.0813)
Constant cut1	2.199***
	(0.386)
Constant cut2	3.011***
	(0.397)
Constant cut3	3.800***
	(0.414)
Observations	694

Standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

The experience with sexual abuse , literacy and education level are key factors in explaining level of trust in someone who is neither living in the village, nor in the ethnic group of the interviewee.

VARIABLES	purchase_nor_villag_ethnic
province	0.132*
	(0.0717)
interviewee_sexe	0.131
	(0.203)
interviewee_maritalstatut	0.0126
	(0.0663)
interviewee_mothertongue	0.00502*
	(0.00281)
interviewee_literacy	0.493***
	(0.179)
interviewee_educ_level	-0.0133***
	(0.00346)
job	-0.00772
	(0.157)
expenditures_percapita	5.93e-06
	(5.01e-06)
sexualabuse	0.116**
	(0.0519)
Constant cut1	1.254***
	(0.295)
Constant cut2	2.218***
	(0.304)
Constant cut3	3.105***
	(0.317)
Observations	694

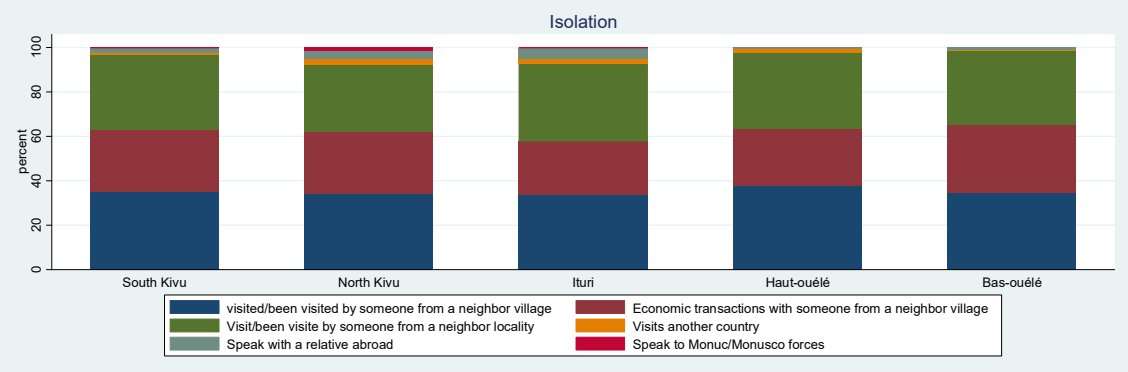
Standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

11.5. Isolation and Access to Information

Respondents were asked a list of initiatives that they may have taken in recent month. The initiatives concern receiving visits or doing visits from/to someone from a neighbor village or locality, make economic transactions with someone from a neighbor village, visit another country, speak to a relative abroad, speak to monuc or monusco forces.

The least frequent initiatives are about visits abroad , speaking to relatives abroad or speaking to monuc/monusco. At the other side, the most frequent initiatives are visiting arised between two inhabitants of different villages or localitites and economic transaction with someone from another village.

Figure 44:Isolation



The main source of information for community information concerns are relatives/friends , rumors and chief of village. For country related information, the same sources were stated in addition to NGO.

Figure 45: community information source

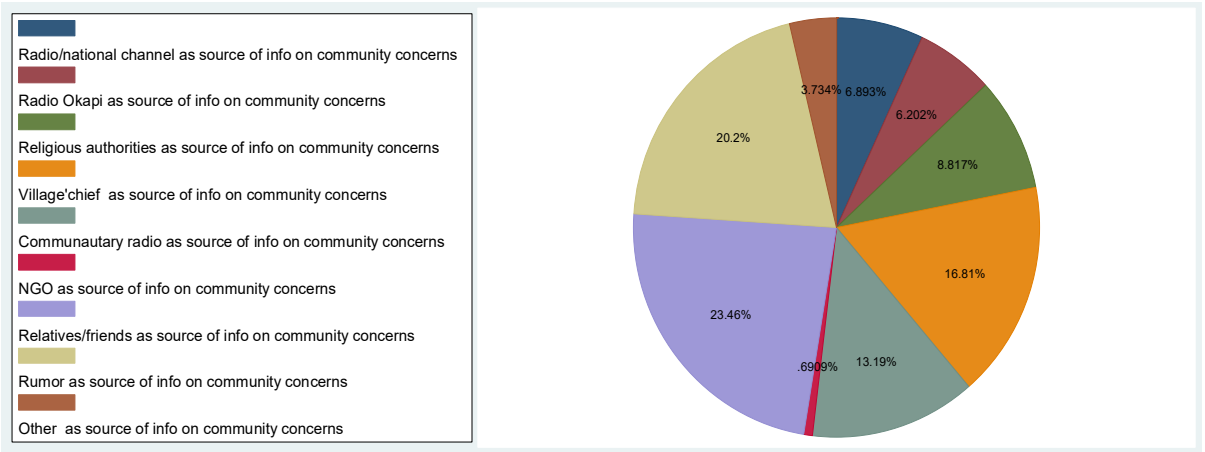
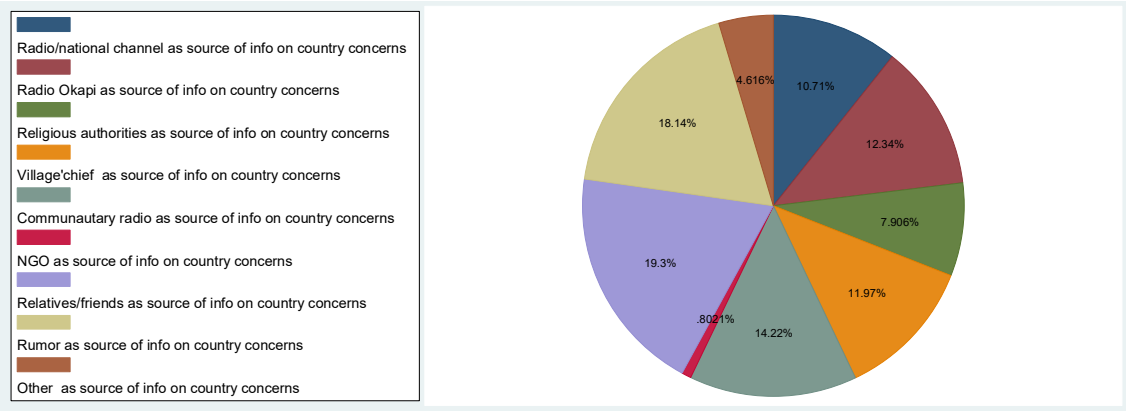


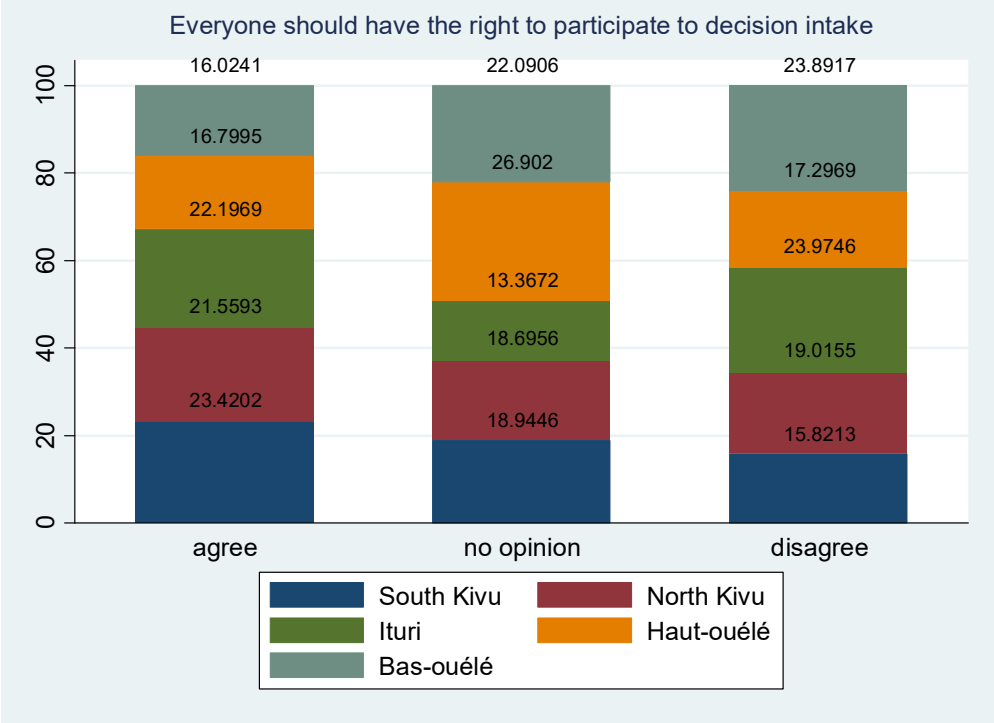
Figure 46: country information source



11.6. Political opinions and behaviors

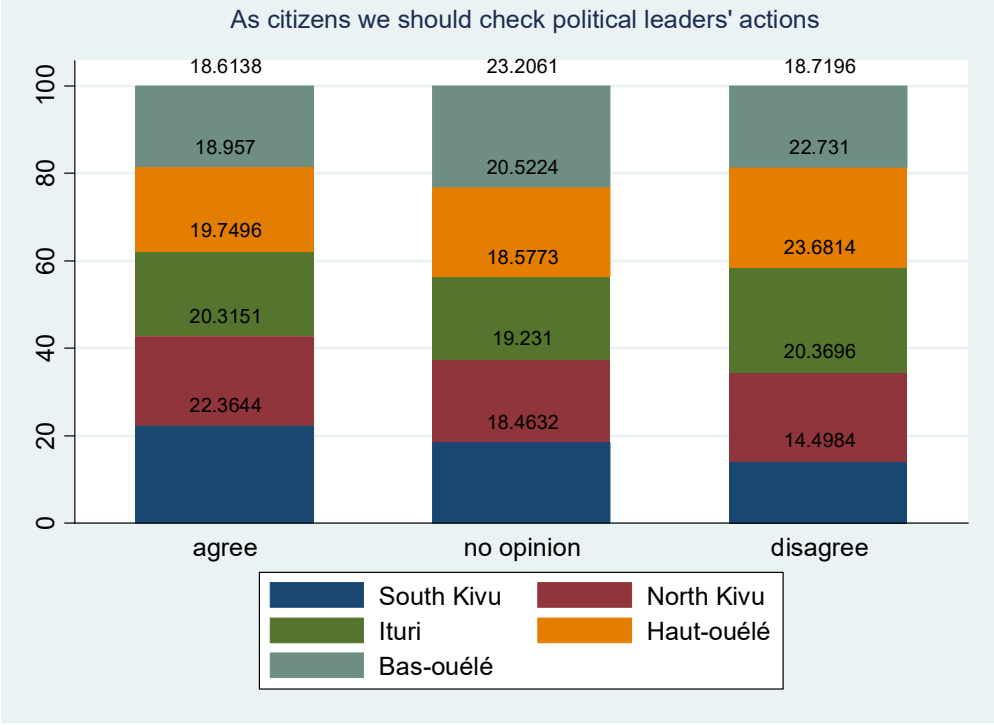
Respondents were asked how far they agree that citizens participate in decision intake. In SK, 23% of respondents do agree so, 22% in NK, Ituri. Meanwhile in the two ouele a relative fewer number of respondents do agree so.

Figure 47: Citizen opinion on decision making



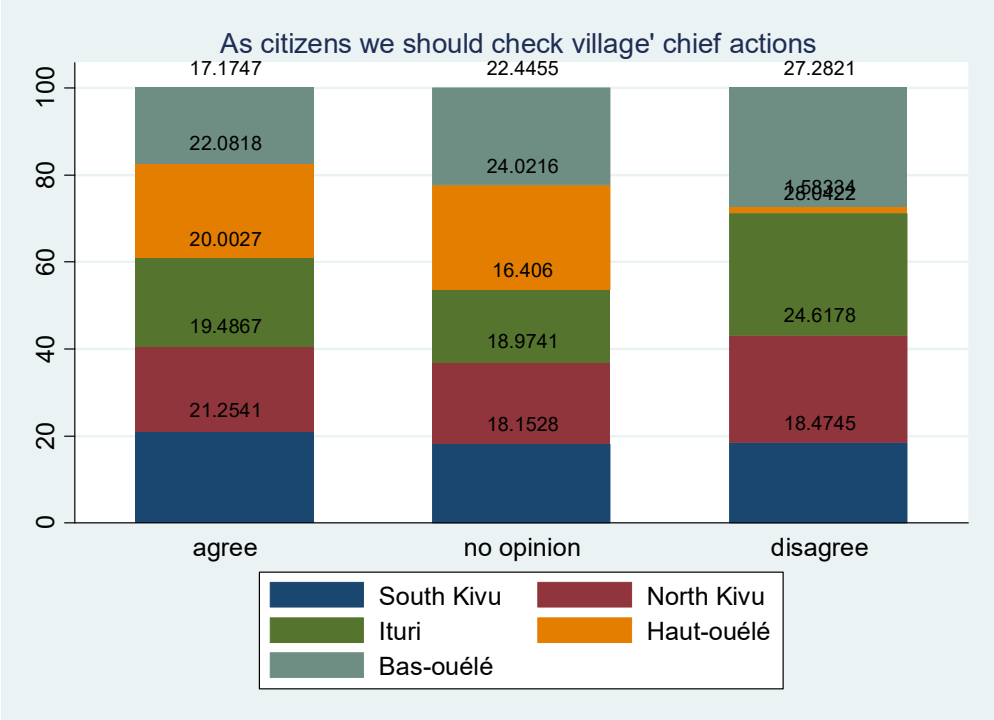
The proportion of respondents thinking citizens should check political leaders action is not so that high: only around 20%.

Figure 48: citizen opinion on leaders ' action check



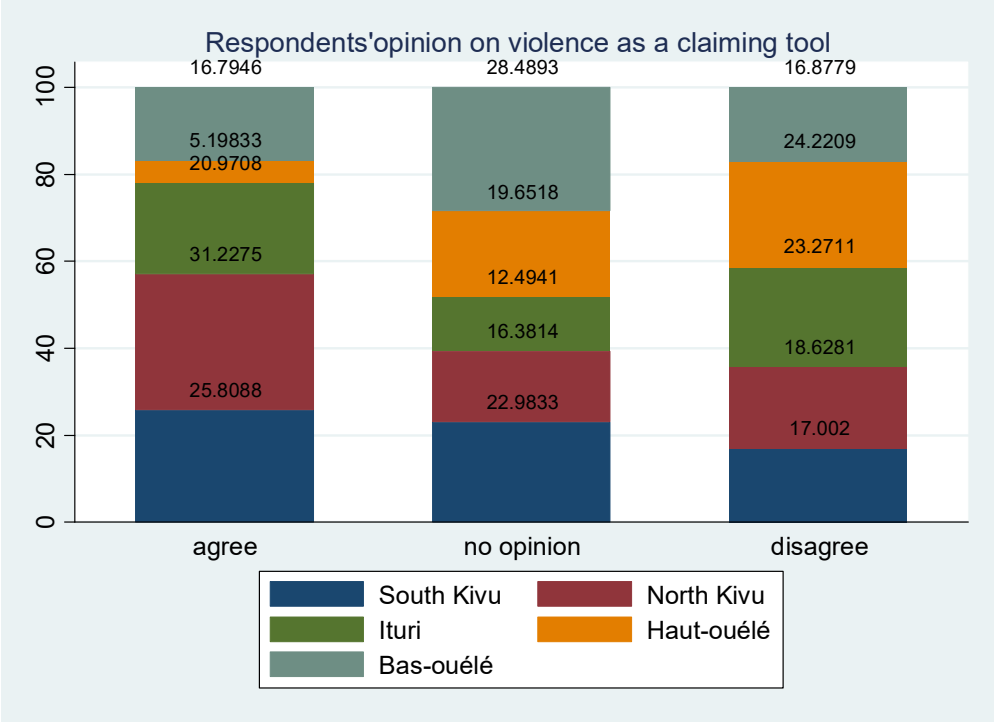
Also for the checking of village chief actions, there is not an important proportion of agreeing persons: from17% in BO to 21 % in SK.

Figure 49:citizens ' opinion on village chief actions ' check



NK appears as the first province holding an important proportion of persons thinking violence can be used as a claiming tool. It is followed by SK and Ituri. The two ouele hold the fewest proportion thinking so.

Figure 50: citizens ' opinion on violence use



HO hold the highest proportion of respondents thinking women and men can have the same rights. It is followed by NK and SK.

Figure 51:citizens ' opinion on women rights

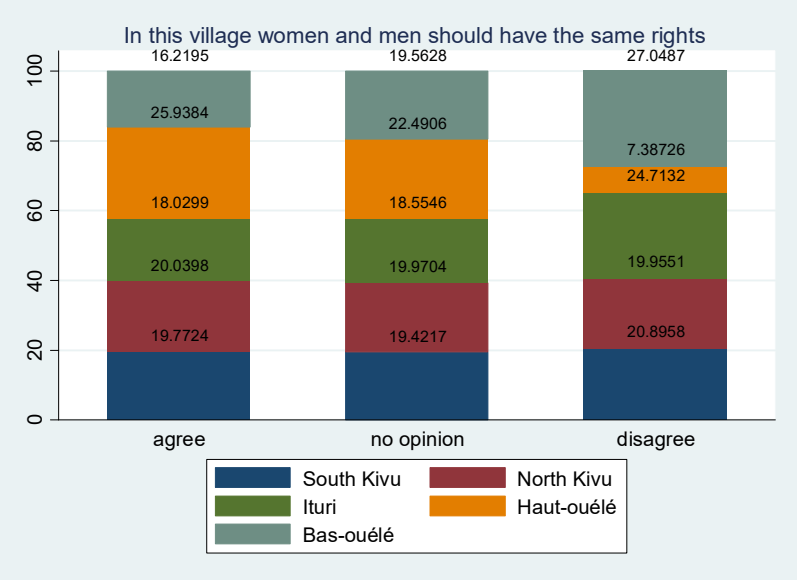


Figure 52: citizens' opinion on tax payment

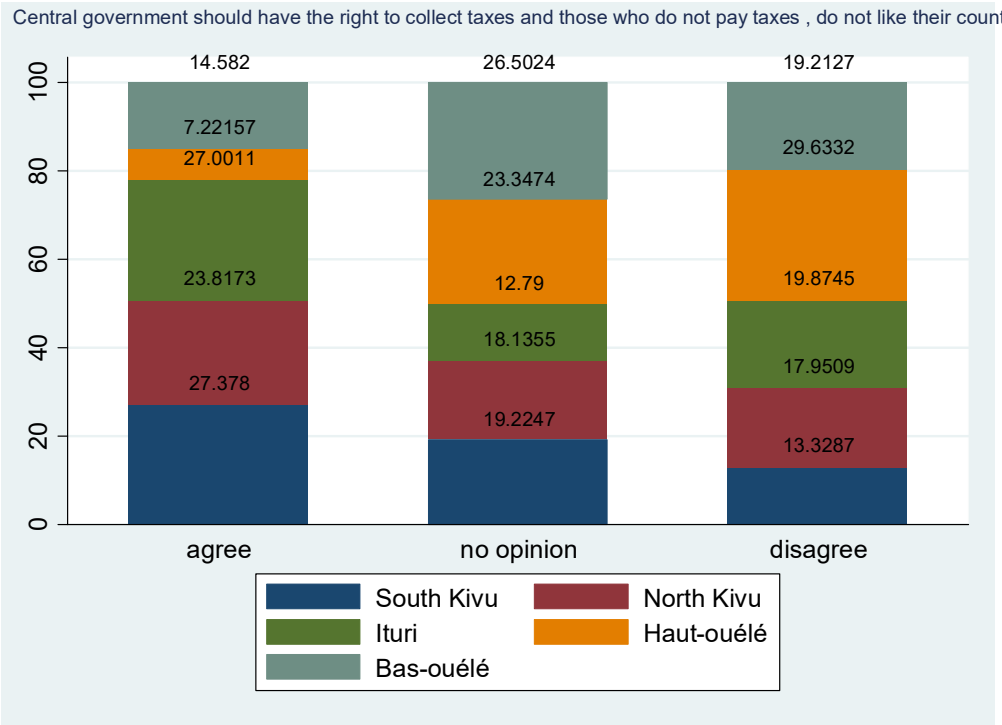
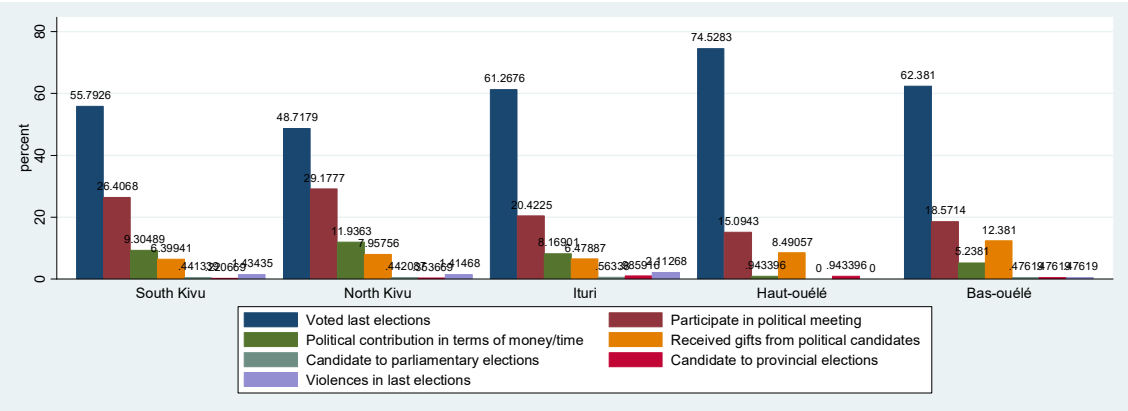


Figure 53: politicial engagement



A list of politicial initiatives people may have undertaken have been appreciated. The questions were to know wether people get engage in poltical life of the city/country. 55% of respondents stated that they participated to last presidential elections in SK, 45% in NK, 61% in Ituri, 75% in Haut-ouele and 62% in Bas-ouele.

Hence , BO and HO seem the places which recorded the most voters. Participation in political meeting was another common and frequent initiative across all provinces.The other kind of political engagement although relatively less stated by respondents are present in all provinces.

12. Inner Life

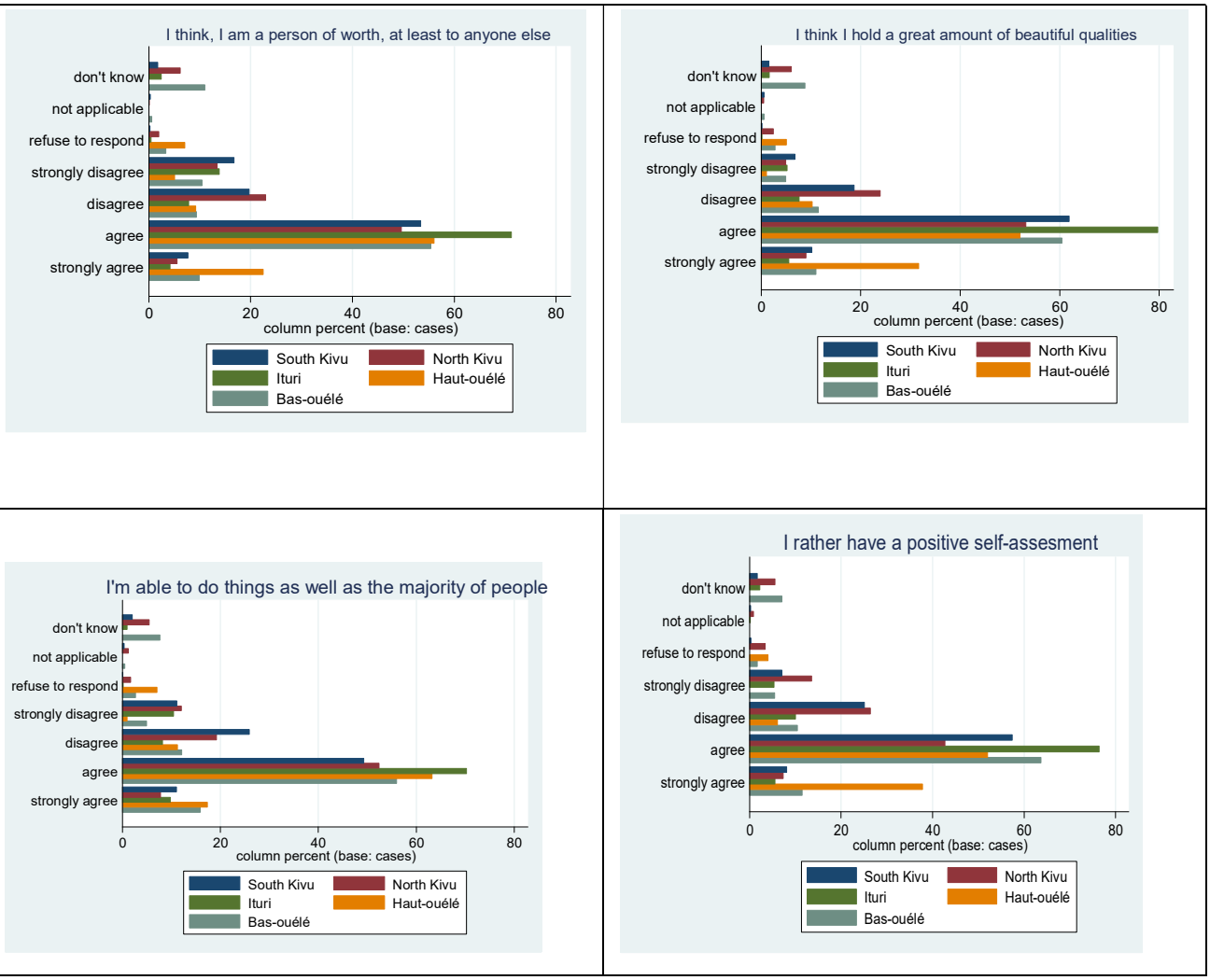
Key findings	
Self-esteem	HO and BO are the places with the most self-esteem: mean rosenberg index of 16 and 17 while 13 and 14 in the other provinces.
Sexual abuse	HO ,NK and Ituri appear as the provinces which recorded an important number of sexual abuse victims: among statements of victims, nearly 30% come from HO, while 25% come from NK and finally 19% for Ituri.
Victims of war	Ituri and NK recorded the highest domestic deaths from war with respectively 50% and 20% of domestic victims.
Hostages	HO and NK appear as the provinces holding the highest rates of hostages' victims
Psychological effect of war	At least 20% of households in NK, Ituri and HO have experienced headaches and nightmares as a result of war violence.
Medical care reception	Roughly 30 victims of sexual abuse out of 100 did receive medical care in NK and Ituri while less than 19% did receive it in the remaining provinces.
Means to relax from war psychological effects	Religion and doctor consultation appear as the main means that victim of wars rely on to relax theirselves.

12.1. Self-esteem

A serie of opinions were red to interviewees, then they were asked to mark how much they agree or not with the stated opinion. These opinons were about the level of self-esteem. A first group of questions gather positive self-esteem while the second one is about negative self-esteem.

Thus per the first group, opinion one stated that: " I think I am a person of worth at least to anyone else".Overall interviewees tend to think they are a worth person as anyone else could be. The highest proportions of individuals thinking so are located in Iturin HO and BO. Meanwhile NK and SK are the places with the most disagreement per this statement.

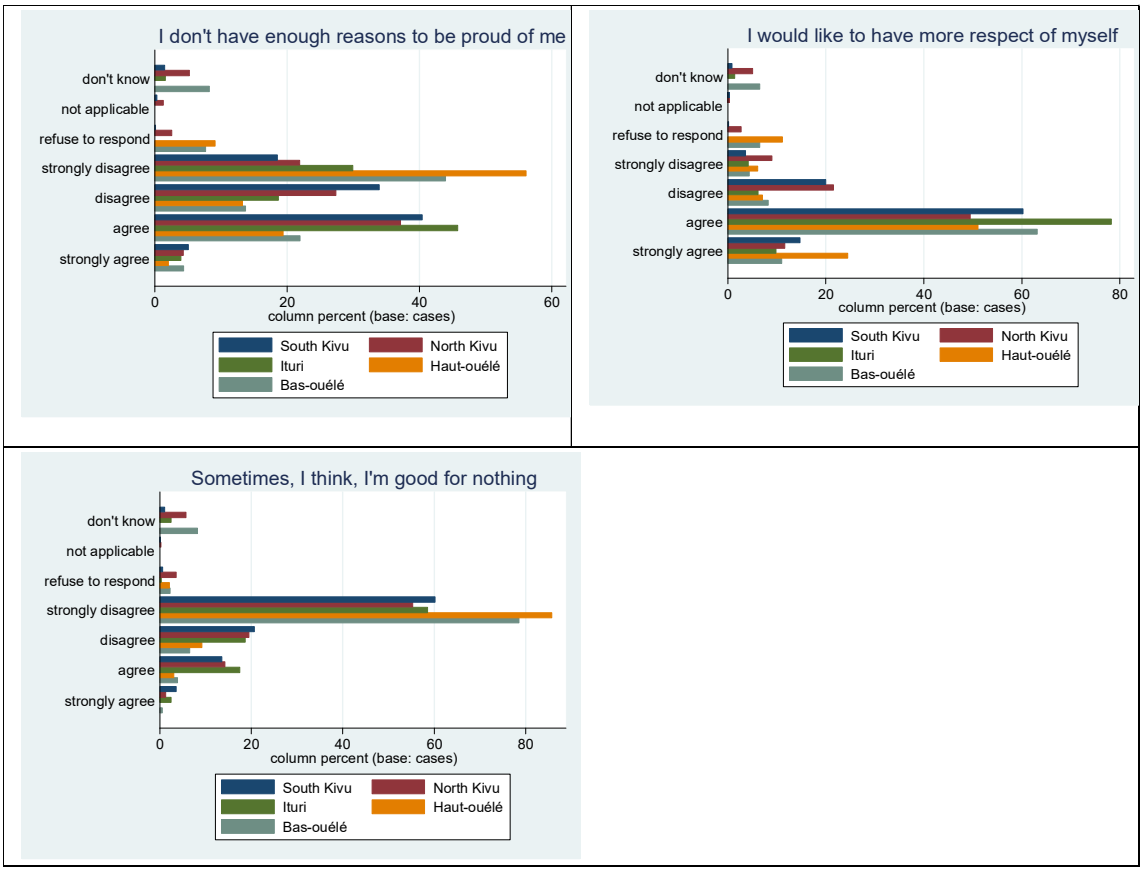
The same is true for the following opinion about the owning of beautiful qualitites or personal skills: the majority of respondents tend to agree with that statement.



Furthermore, respodents were asked wether they could achieve things as well as the majority of other people. Again an important proprtion stated they agree. The highest proportion are respectively the owning of Ituri, BO,SK,HO and NK the last.

As for the second group related to rather negative self-esteem, those who agree with such opinions are mainly in NK and SK. Indeed, per the following opinion: “I don’t have enough reasons to be proud of me”, around 40% of respondents do agree so in NK and SK although the proportion thinking so is of particular importance in ituri as well.

It seems that people are in need of more respect as it appear from the below figure that a non negligible number agree with that statement.



Self-esteem is the evaluative aspect of the self-concept that corresponds to an overall view of the self as worthy or unworthy (Baumeister, 1998). Self-esteem is an attitude about the self and

is related to personal beliefs about skills, abilities, social relationships, and future outcomes. The Rosenberg Self-Esteem scale (RSE; Rosenberg, 1965) is the most widely used measure of global self-esteem (Demo, 1985). It was used in 25% of the published studies reviewed in the previously mentioned review by Blascovich and Tomaka (1991). The RSE is a 10-item Guttman scale with high internal reliability (alpha .92). It is computed through the ten following questions that the questionnaire contain:

1. I feel that I am a person of worth, at least on an equal plane with others.
2. I feel that I have a number of good qualities.
3. All in all, I am inclined to feel that I am a failure.
4. I am able to do things as well as most people.
5. I feel I do not have much to be proud of.
6. I take a positive attitude toward myself.
7. On the whole, I am satisfied with myself.
8. I wish I could have more respect for myself.
9. I certainly feel useless at times.
10. At times I think that I am no good at all.

Observing the mean index of that indicator, we find that the places with most self-esteem are respectively by order of importance: HO, and BO. The observation of the median parameters still keeps the same logic with HO and BO at the top. So it's appear that BO, HO and Ituri are the places where people have a best self-esteem of theirselves.

Table 97: Rosenberg index

Province	Mean	Median	P75	P99
South Kivu	13.2	14.0	15.0	21.0
North Kivu	13.3	13.0	15.0	20.0
Ituri	14.0	14.0	16.0	19.0
Haut-ouélé	17.6	18.0	20.0	22.0
Bas-ouélé	16.1	16.0	18.0	21.0
Total	13.6	14.0	16.0	21.0

After the rosenberg self-esteem scale has been computed, one can pay attention, to the potential links between sex and self-esteem, as well as those between occupational state, ethnic group, religion, sexual abuse victim and self-esteem. These relations are emphasized through some classical statistical tests.

The below table shows us that there is a significant statistical difference between the mean self-esteem of male and that of the female with the index of the female lower than the one for the male.

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf.	Interval]
female	1042	27.84645	.1168923	3.773286	27.61708	28.07582
male	182	28.51099	.2723512	3.674218	27.9736	29.04838
combined	1224	27.94526	.1076062	3.764678	27.73415	28.15637
diff		-.6645399	.3019727		-1.256982	-.0720974

diff = mean(female) - mean(male) t = -2.2007
Ho: diff = 0 degrees of freedom = 1222

Ha: diff < 0 Ha: diff != 0 Ha: diff > 0
Pr(T < t) = 0.0140 Pr(|T| > |t|) = 0.0279 Pr(T > t) = 0.9860

An analysis of variance is given in the table below with the aim to see wether there exists any statistical relation between ethnic group and self-esteem. The table shows us that there is a valid statistical relation between between ethnic group and level of self-esteem.

Number of obs = 1224 R-squared = 0.1349
Root MSE = 3.54821 Adj R-squared = 0.1117

Source	Partial SS	df	MS	F	Prob > F
Model	2338.92385	32	73.0913705	5.81	0.0000
b020_inte~e	2338.92385	32	73.0913705	5.81	0.0000
Residual	14994.4087	1191	12.5897638		
Total	17333.3325	1223	14.1727985		

The summary table gives the mean self-esteem index by ethnic group. The group of Luba-Katanga appear as those having the highest self-esteem index while a group as the Aushi holds the lowest self-esteem index.

	Rosenberg index
Aushi (K)	23.0
Bangubangu (M)	27.7
Bemba (k)	30.0
Bembe (S)	27.9
Buwa (K)	30.2
Fuliru (S)	26.0
Havu (S)	29.3

Lamba (K)	27.0
Lega (S,M)	27.3
Luba-Katanga (K)	33.0
Nyindu	27.3
Shi (S)	27.7
Tembo (S)	24.5
Kinande	27.7
Kihunde	28.5
Kirwanda	30.0
Kinyarwanda	23.0
Autre	31.4
Du'alur	29.1
Kilendu	28.1
kinyali	29.0
kilese	27.8
kihema	29.2
Ndo'okebo	25.0
kakwa	24.5
lugbarati	26.2
kaliko	26.7
kibila	30.0
Kindaka	25.6
Swahili	28.2
Lingala	29.6
Kibira	29.6
Kilogo	25.0

The Anova test run below does not suggest any statistical relation between self-esteem and religion.

```
                Number of obs =    1221     R-squared     =  0.0045
                Root MSE      = 3.76666     Adj R-squared =  0.0004

      Source |  Partial SS    df       MS           F     Prob > F
-------------+----------------------------------------------------
       Model |  77.1939362     5  15.4387872       1.09     0.3651
b021_inte~n |  77.1939362     5  15.4387872       1.09     0.3651
    Residual |  17238.1296  1215   14.187761
-------------+----------------------------------------------------
       Total |  17315.3235  1220  14.1928881
```

There is a statistical relation between the fact of have beeing victim of sexual abuse and self-esteem as suggested by the t test below.Indeed victim of sexual abuse has a lower self esteem index than those who've never been victims.

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf.	Interval]
no	2158	28.07275	.0814752	3.784872	27.91297	28.23253
yes	433	27.42725	.1793356	3.731733	27.07477	27.77973
combined	2591	27.96488	.0743196	3.783004	27.81915	28.11061
diff		.6455008	.1988395		.2556003	1.035401

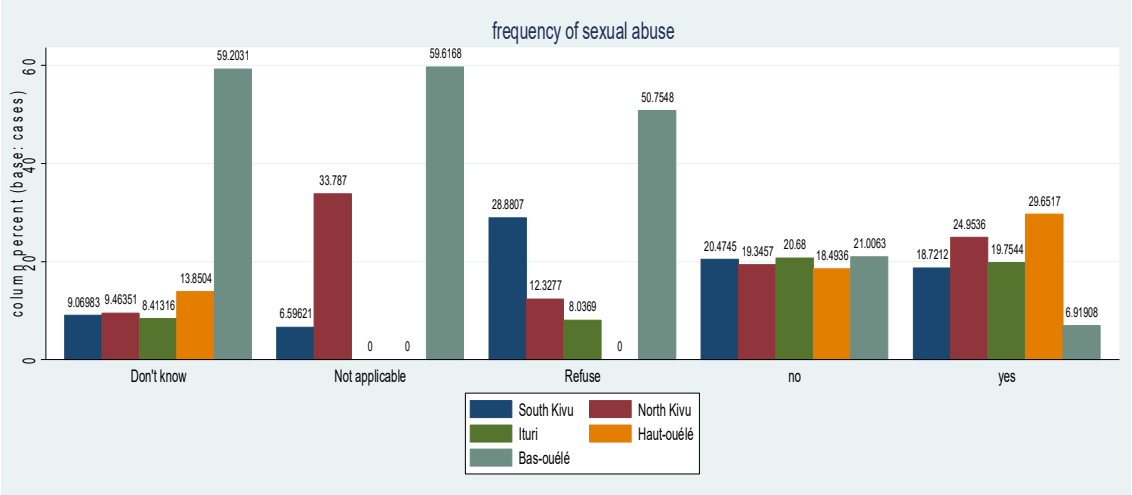
diff = mean(no) - mean(yes) t = 3.2463
Ho: diff = 0 degrees of freedom = 2589

Ha: diff < 0 Ha: diff != 0 Ha: diff > 0
Pr(T < t) = 0.9994 Pr(|T| > |t|) = 0.0012 Pr(T > t) = 0.0006

12.2. Trauma

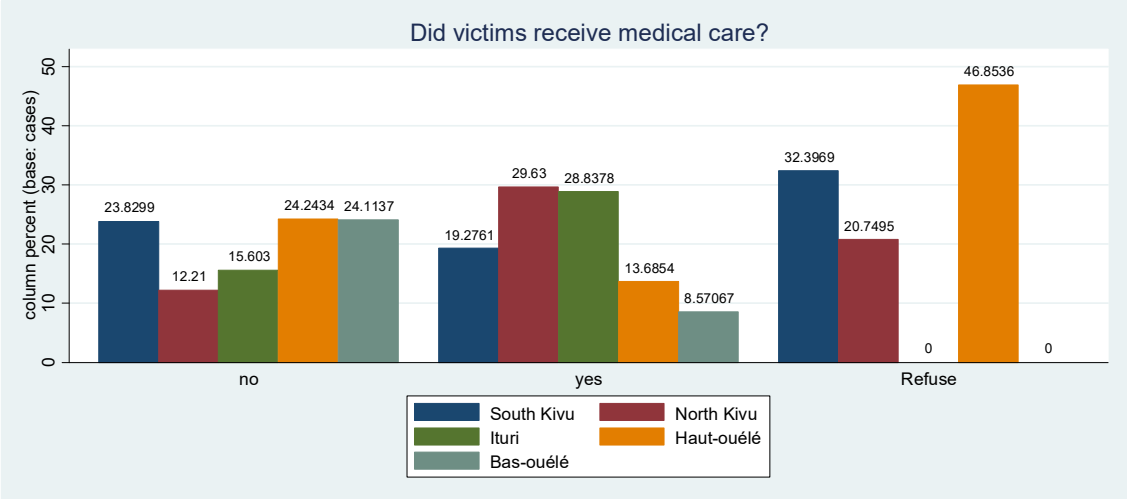
Respondents were asked if they were victims of sexual abuse during the periode covering 1996 to 2015. One can observe the proportion of individuals who refused to respond is somewhat important:going from 8% in Ituri to up to 59% in Bas-ouele. This indicates that this question was sensitive as expected. Nonetheless some zonal trends can be observed. Indeed the Haut-Ouele province registered the highest proportion of victims (29,65%); the following province is North Kivu with a victim proportion of 24,95%. The third province is Ituri with 19,75% of victims. Finally SK and Bas-ouele are the last. Meanwhile in both provinces the proportions of refusness are the highest meaning that the proportion of victims may be under estimated according to survey results.

Figure 54 : Victim of sexual abuse



The graph below tells us wether the victims of sexual abuse did receive any medical care. North Kivu comes first with the highest rate of reception (3 out of 10). Then, Ituri comes with a ratio of 2 out of 10. One fifth of stated victims in HO and BO did not receive any medical care according to the survey.

Figure 55 : Reception rate of medical care



The following question was asked to interviewees: the number of persons from a household who dead from war. It is noticeable to observe that the median percent rate of deaths per household is 15.2% in South Kivu: in SK, from a representative household of 10 persons, 1 person was dead from war. In NK, the rate is about 2 persons out of 10. The highest rate is in Ituri with even a rate of 50% : 5 persons out of 10 were dead from war there. This definitely depicts the importance of the two civil wars in this province (1999 and 2002). In contrast to the other provinces were civil wars involved mainly armed groups. The lowest median rates are in Haut Ouele & Bas Ouele.

Table 98 : Median rate of deaths per household from war

Province	Median
	deaths war %
South Kivu	15.2
North Kivu	20.0
Ituri	50.0
Haut-ouélé	0.0
Bas-ouélé	0.0
Total	14.3

The table below gives the frequency of respondent friends who dead from last war. The highest rates are respectively observed in South Kivu, North Kivu and Ituri.

The median number of friends dead from war goes from 0 in Haut-Ouele and Bas-Ouele to 1 in the remaining provinces. This means that about 50% of the respondents had at least one friend dead from war.

Figure 56 :Friends dead from last war

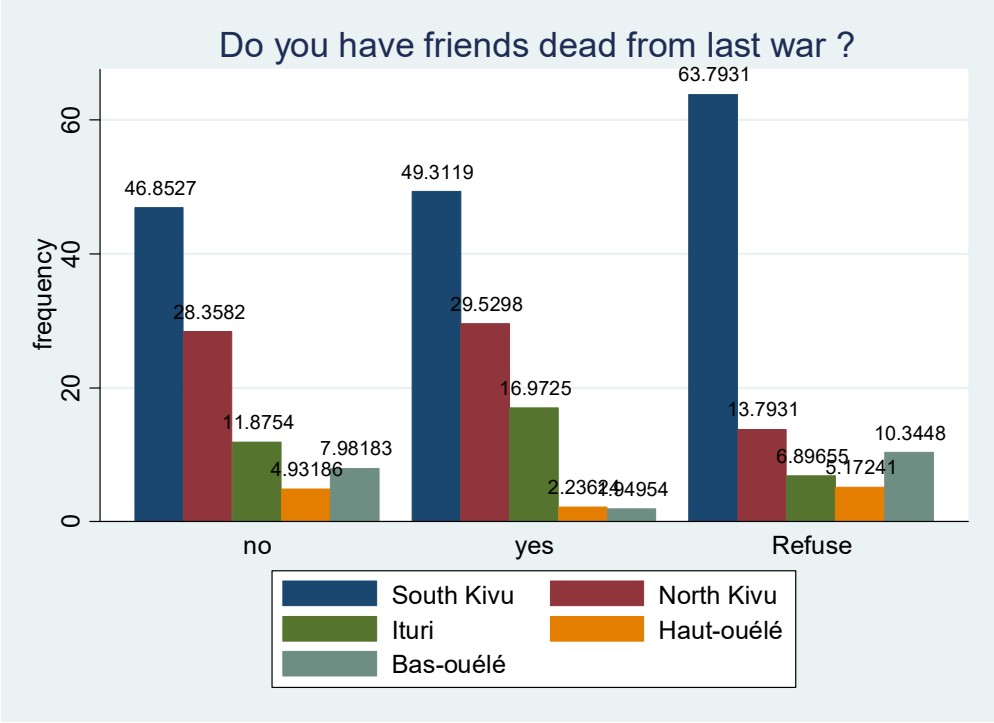


Table 99 : Friends dead from war

Province	Median
South Kivu	1.0
North Kivu	1.0
Ituri	1.0
Haut-ouélé	0.0
Bas-ouélé	0.0
Total	1.0

Figure 57 below gives the incidence rate of hostages per province. The structure of the responses are the following in Haut-ouele: 26% of respondents replied they were ever took as hostage while 18,66% stated they have never been. Yet around 32% refused to reply to this question. This depicts here the sensitiveness of the question and maybe the degree of the psychological pain that these persons have experienced. In NK, 26% of respondents stated they were victims of hostages while 18% stated they weren't; 16% of people refused to reply. In South Kivu there is not a significant difference between those who experienced

hostage'episodes (22%) and those who did not yet (19%); up to 22% of respondents refused to reply to this question. In Ituri, people seemed more cooperative as the rate of refuseness was only around 7%; up to 19% ever experienced such an event. Bas-Ouele is the province which seems to have experienced the lowest cases of hostages with only 6% of those victims.

Figure 57 : Incidence rate of hostages

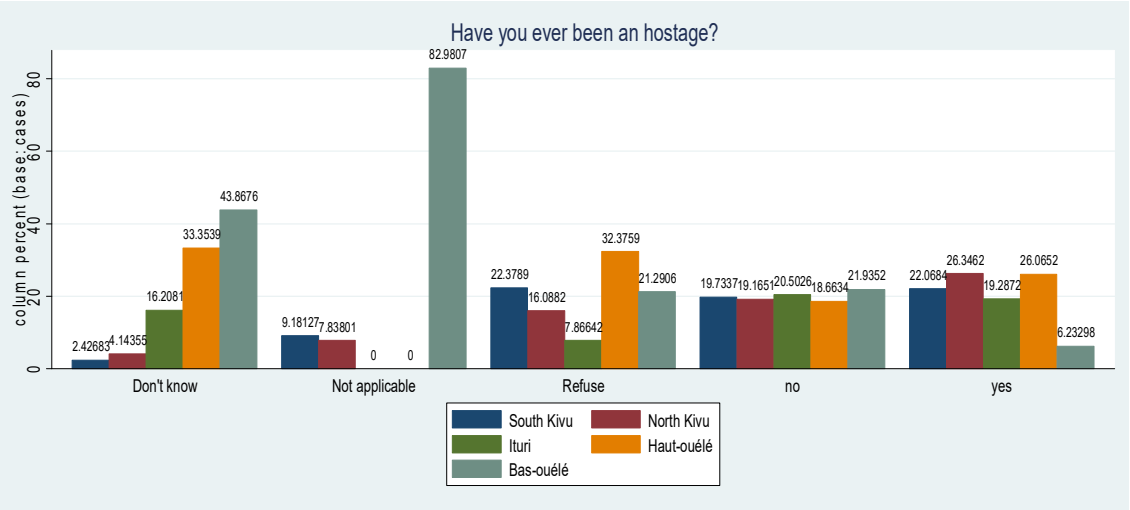


Figure 58 and 59 highlights in some ways the psychological effects of war on victims. The underlying questions were to know wether victims sometimes got war related nightmares and headaches. The trend observed is that NK and Ituri owns the highest rates of victims experiencing nightmares and headaches with respectively (25%) and 21%.

Figure 58 : Experience of nightmares about war

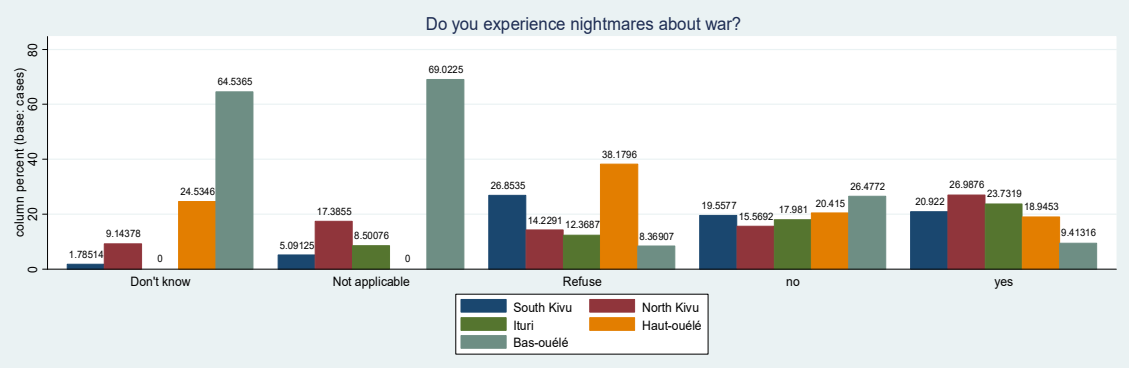


Figure 59 :Experience of head aches

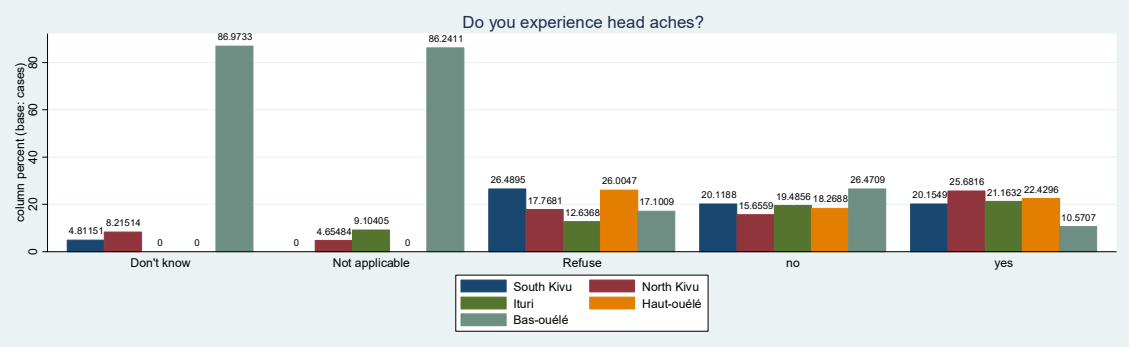


Table 99 below gives tabulations of the means employed by victims of trauma from war to relax theirselves. It appears that in all provinces, the first most frequent mean to relax is religion (talking to a priest/baptist, praying); the second most frequent mean varies accros province: for example in SK, victims usually speak to friends or relatives, the same is true for NK. Meanwhile, in Ituri, they usually consult a doctor, therefore, this province appears as the most psychological supportive area (30% of respondents). The same path is observed in HO and BO. Nethertheless in the latter one the psychological support is the first mean besides speaking to friends and relatives.

Overall, religion plays a major role for supporting victims of war related trauma. The role of doctors is not minimal as well.

Table 100 : Means to relax from nightmares and headaches

Province	don't know	not applicable	refuse to respond	isolate myself	speak to friends and family	see a doctor	make sports/relax	Religion	Drink alcohol/smoke	Other	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
SK	0.5	0.7	0.8	12.6	23.9	10.5	3.0	31.3	6.1	10.7	100.0
NK	0.9	2.4	1.3	7.1	11.6	7.6	1.4	55.5	3.1	9.2	100.0
Ituri	0.0	0.4	0.0	9.9	12.4	30.0	2.1	34.8	4.3	6.0	100.0
HO	0.0	0.0	1.7	13.3	10.0	23.3	0.0	26.7	21.7	3.3	100.0
BO	0.0	2.3	4.7	9.3	27.9	27.9	0.0	4.7	11.6	11.6	100.0
Total	0.6	1.2	1.0	10.2	17.7	13.3	2.1	39.1	5.5	9.3	100.0