Peacebuilding and Reconstruction Polls

Eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo

Poll Report #6, June 2016

(Data from March - April 2016)

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Content:

About the Poll

Results for this poll are based on 3,577 interviews conducted in March and April 2016 with randomly selected adults in the following cities and territories:

Province / District	Territoire / Town	Sample
North Kivu	City of Goma	220
	City of Beni	300
	Beni	212
	Nyiragongo	218
	Walikale	218
South Kivu	City of Bukavu	303
	Fizi	241
	Kabare	217
	Kalehe	216
	City of Uvira	302
	Walungu	216
Ilturi	City of Bunia	270
	Djugu	217
	Irumu	219
	Mambasa	208
TOTAL		3577

(Error margin of ± 5 percentage points at the 95% confidence level)

For more information, visit
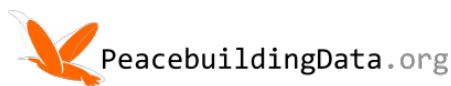www.peacebuildingdata.org/drc
Or contact info@peacebuilding.org

About the Project

This survey is the sixth in a series of surveys that will be conducted to provide reliable data and analysis on peace, security, justice and reconstruction in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The project is a joint initiative of the Harvard Humanitarian Initiative (HHI) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in collaboration with MONUSCO Civil Affairs. HHI is responsible for the data collection, the independent data analysis and report writing, in partnership with l'Université Libre des Pays des Grands Lacs, Université Catholique de Bukavu et Université de Bunia.

Publications :

- *Poll Report #5, January 2016*
  (Data from December 2015)
- *Poll Report #4, November 2015*
  (Data from September - October 2015)
- *Poll Report #3, August 2015*
  (Data from June-July 2015)
- *Poll Report #2, June 2015*
  (Data from March-May 2015)
- *Poll Report #1, March 2015*
  (Data from December 2014)
- *Baseline, May 2014*
  (Data from December 2013)

PeacebuildingData.org

A project of

HARVARD HUMANITARIAN INITIATIVE

BWH BRIGHAM AND WOMEN'S HOSPITAL

In collaboration with

MONUSCO

PNUD
Au service des peuples et des nations

EASTERN CONGO INITIATIVE

With support from

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MacArthur Foundation

GOVERNANCE – Consultations by authorities is limited, especially in the Kivus
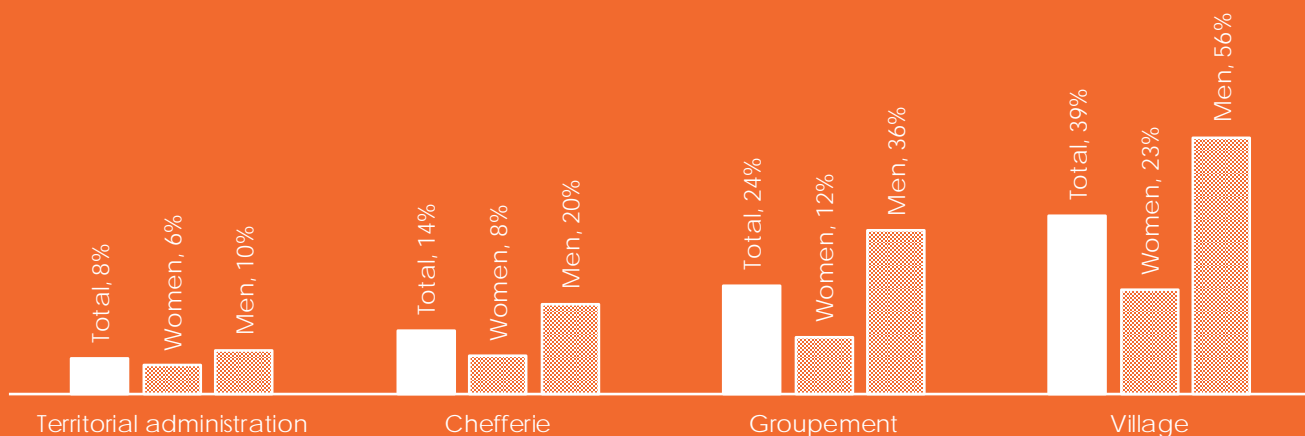
Poll 5 and 6 explored the frequency of respondents' engagement in consultative meetings with various levels of authorities. The result show that overall, few respondents report participation and consultation in meetings organized by the territorial administration (8%) and authorities of the chefferie (14%), groupement (24%) and village (40%). Not surprisingly consultation is more frequent at the local level. Across provinces, the results show that consultations are much more frequent in Ituri for all levels of authorities considered. Looking across gender shows that women are significantly less likely to have participated in meetings and consultations with any authorities compared to men. While their participation increases when considering local level of authorities, the gap with their male counterparts is also larger.

Consultation in a meeting organized by selected authorities in the last year (% yes)

	NK	SK	IT	East DRC
Territorial administration	5%	8%	11%	8%
Chefferie	5%	15%	27%	14%
Groupement	10%	25%	40%	24%
Village	22%	41%	62%	40%
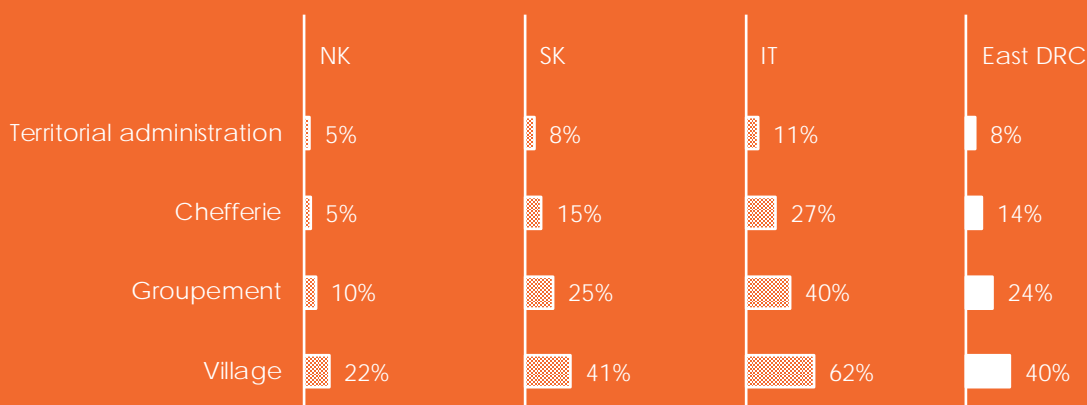
Data from December 2015 and March 2016

Consultation in a meeting organized by selected authorities in the last year (% yes)

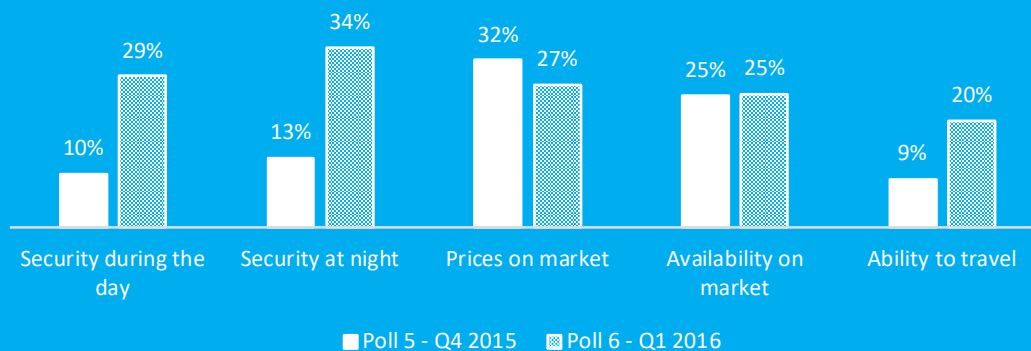|	Total	Women	Men
Territorial administration	8%	6%	10%
Chefferie	14%	8%	20%
Groupement	24%	12%	36%
Village	39%	23%	56%

Data from December 2015 and March 2016

BURUNDI – Worsening impact of the crisis on security in the town of Uvira

The fifth poll conducted in December 2015 noted the negative impact of the political and security crisis in Burundi on security and markets in Uvira. As of March 2016, The Burundi crisis continues to affect residents of the town of Uvira: Over one in four respondents report a negative impact on the availability and price of goods, which is similar to the results observed in December 2015. However, the negative impact on security is growing: one third reported that the Burundi crisis negatively affected security during the day (29%) and/or at night (34%) in March 2016, compared to 10% and 13% respectively in December 2015. The increased perception of an impact on security may also explain the growing negative effect on respondents' ability to travel.
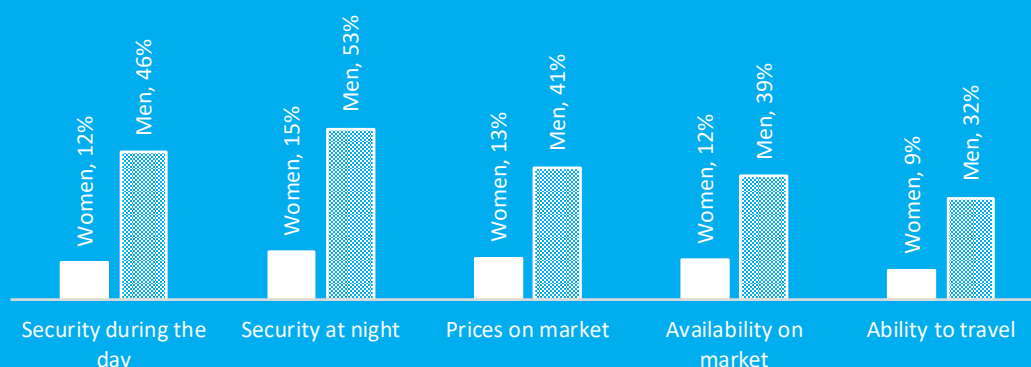
Perception of impact of Burundi crisis on security and markets (% worsening)

	Security during the day	Security at night	Prices on market	Availability on market	Ability to travel
Poll 5 - Q4 2015	10%	13%	32%	25%	9%
Poll 6 - Q1 2016	29%	34%	27%	25%	20%

Data from December 2015 and March 2016

Comparing the March 2016 results across gender show that men tend to report a negative impact (worsening effect) of the Burundi crisis significantly more often than women. It is possible that men are more affected than women, but the results may also reflect a tendency to over report adversity among men.

Perception of impact of Burundi crisis on security and markets by gender (% worsening)

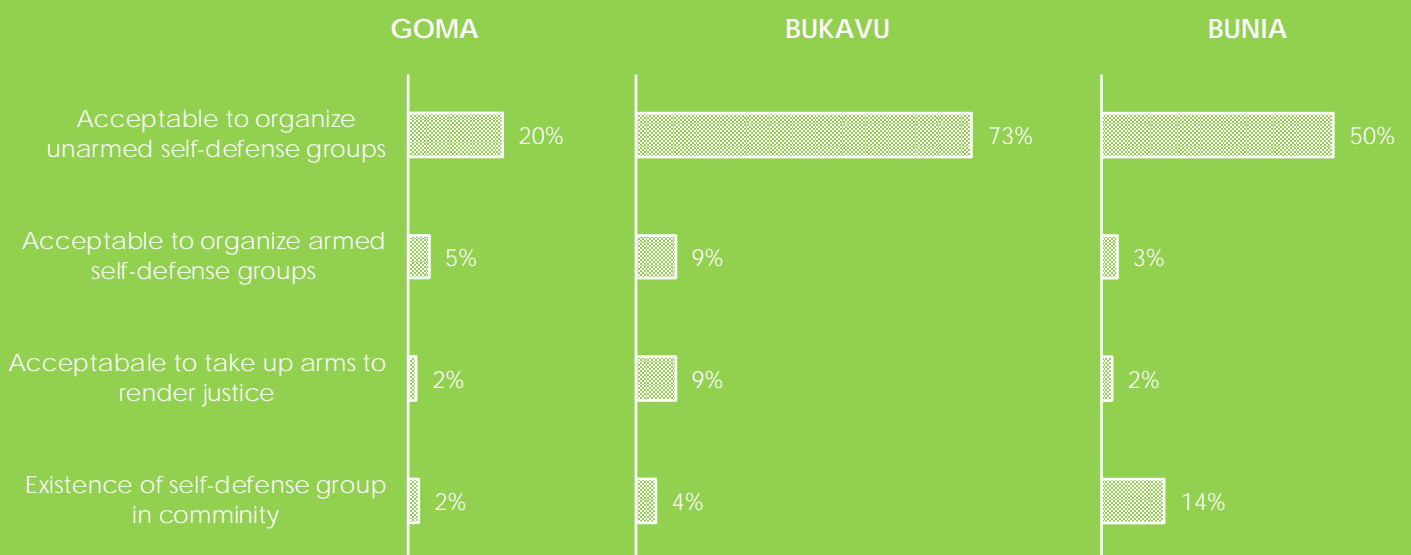|	Security during the day	Security at night	Prices on market	Availability on market	Ability to travel
Women	12%	15%	13%	12%	9%
Men	46%	53%	41%	39%	32%

Data from March 2016

SECURITY – Acceptability of community-based armed and unarmed self-defense groups varies and is associated with trust in security actors.
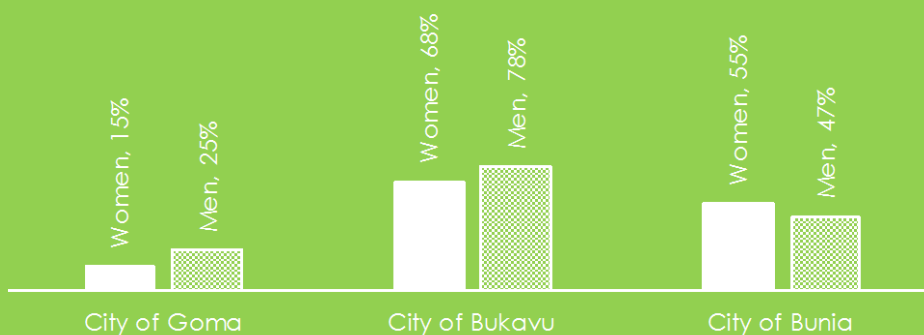
Data from the three provincial capital cities, Goma, Bukavu, and Bunia show very different levels of acceptance toward the organization of unarmed self-defense groups. In Bukavu, as many as 73% find such groups acceptable, compared to 20% in Goma, and 50% in Bunia. Respondents were largely negative to the organization of such groups if they were to carry weapons. Similarly, few respondents found it acceptable to take up arms in order to render justice in response to a crime. Despite the overall acceptance of unarmed self-defense groups, few respondents reported the existence of such groups in their neighborhoods: 2% in Goma, 4% in Bukavu, and 14% in Bunia. Overall, women, were generally less likely to find self-defense groups acceptable, though not in Bunia.

Acceptability of community-based self-defense groups (% acceptable)

	GOMA	BUKAVU	BUNIA
Acceptable to organize unarmed self-defense groups	20%	73%	50%
Acceptable to organize armed self-defense groups	5%	9%	3%
Acceptabale to take up arms to render justice	2%	9%	2%
Existence of self-defense group in comminity	2%	4%	14%

Data from March 2016

Acceptability of community-based self-defense groups (% acceptable)

	City of Goma	City of Bukavu	City of Bunia
Women	15%	68%	55%
Men	25%	78%	47%

Data from March 2016

Looking at selected territoires suggests similar ranges in the acceptability of self-defense groups. Most importantly, *armed* self-defense groups were found to be acceptable by more than one in five respondents in Kalehe, the town of Uvira, and Walungu – all located in South Kivu.
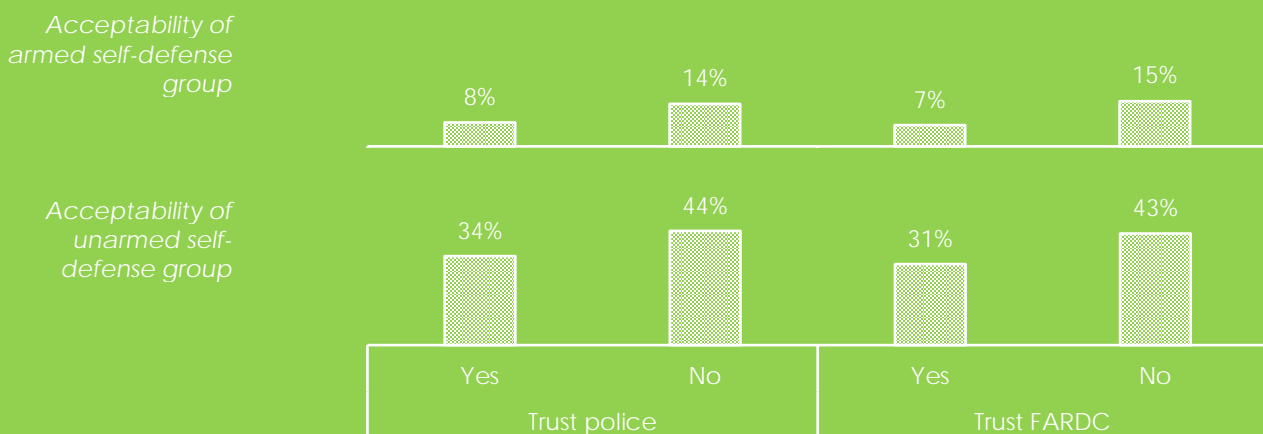
Acceptability of community-based self-defense groups (% acceptable) – selected territoires

Acceptability of armed self-defense group

City of Goma	City of Beni	Beni	Nyiragongo	Walikale	City of Bukavu	Fizi	Kabare	Kalehe	City of Uvira	Walungu	City of Bunia	Djugu	Irumu	Mambasa
5%	1%	16%	2%	7%	9%	15%	10%	23%	25%	28%	3%	14%	4%	12%

Acceptability of unarmed self-defense group

City of Goma	City of Beni	Beni	Nyiragongo	Walikale	City of Bukavu	Fizi	Kabare	Kalehe	City of Uvira	Walungu	City of Bunia	Djugu	Irumu	Mambasa
20%	3%	24%	6%	15%	73%	57%	35%	27%	71%	51%	50%	29%	47%	35%

Data from March 2016

Finally, poll 6 results show that respondents who did not trust the police and/or the military to ensure protection were more likely to find self-defense groups acceptable. These results support the common hypothesis that a lack of trust in security actors may create support for, and the emergence of, self-defense groups.

Trust in security actors and acceptability of community-based self-defense groups (% acceptable)
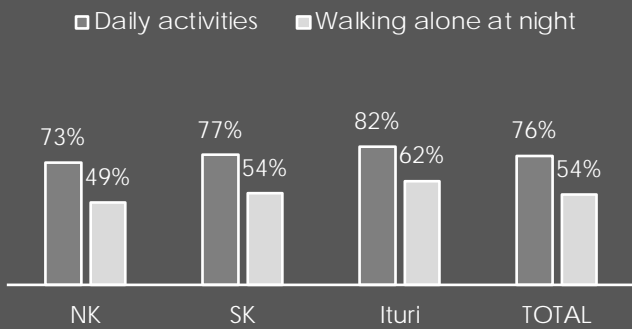
Acceptability of armed self-defense group

	Trust police		Trust FARDC	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
	8%	14%	7%	15%

Acceptability of unarmed self-defense group

	Trust police		Trust FARDC	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
	34%	44%	31%	43%

Data from March 2016
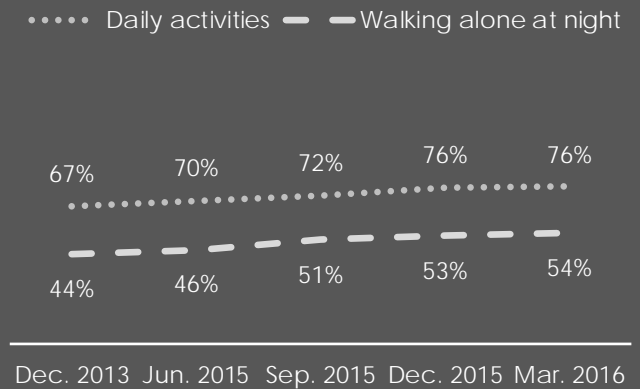
KEY GLOBAL INDICATORS (MAR. 2016)

The following indicators are monitored in all the polls. Provincial averages may mask significant differences between territories - detailed results by territories are available on the www.peacebuildingdata.org site. Aggregate statistics are based on the latest poll available in each territory.

SENSE OF SECURITY (% safe – very safe)

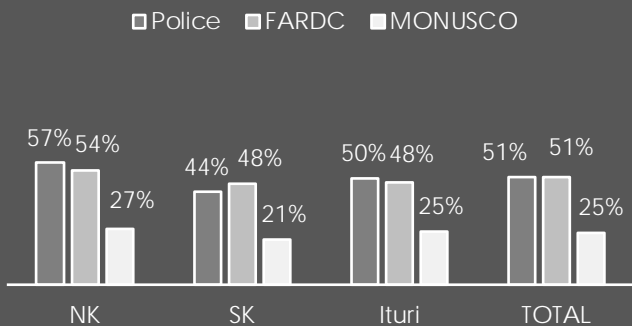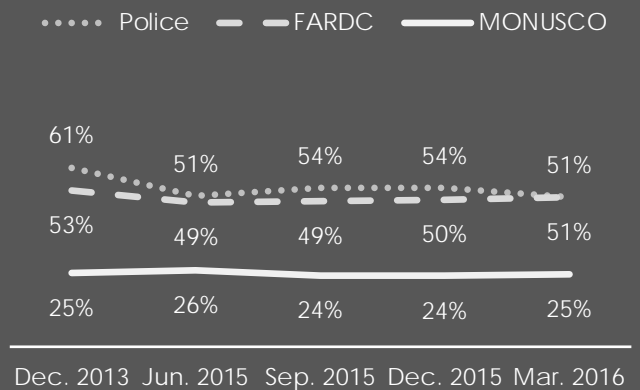### Latest data (December 2015 – March 2016)

□ Daily activities   ■ Walking alone at night

	NK	SK	Ituri	TOTAL
Daily activities	73%	77%	82%	76%
Walking alone at night	49%	54%	62%	54%

Regional trends (NK, SK, Ituri)

•••• Daily activities   ━ ━Walking alone at night

Daily activities: 67%, 70%, 72%, 76%, 76%
Walking alone at night: 44%, 46%, 51%, 53%, 54%

Dec. 2013 Jun. 2015 Sep. 2015 Dec. 2015 Mar. 2016

PERCEPTION OF SECURITY ACTORS (% trust for security)

Latest data (December 2015 – March 2016)

□ Police   ■ FARDC   ■ MONUSCO

	NK	SK	Ituri	TOTAL
Police	57%	44%	50%	51%
FARDC	54%	48%	48%	51%
MONUSCO	27%	21%	25%	25%

Regional trends (NK, SK, Ituri)

•••• Police   ━ ━FARDC   ━━━MONUSCO

Police: 61%, 51%, 54%, 54%, 51%
FARDC: 53%, 49%, 49%, 50%, 51%
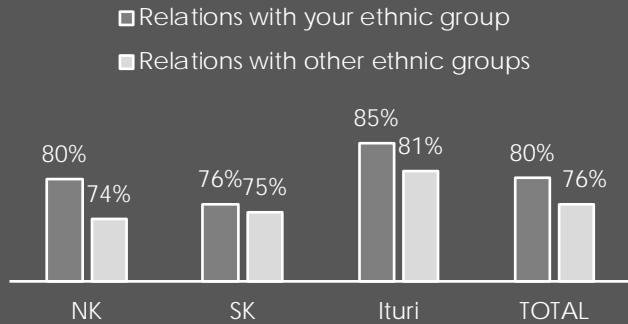MONUSCO: 25%, 26%, 24%, 24%, 25%

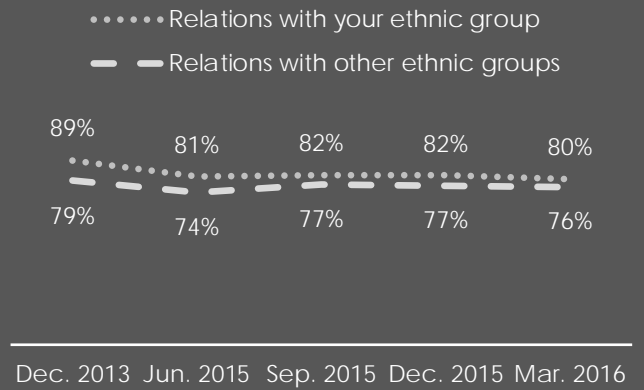Dec. 2013 Jun. 2015 Sep. 2015 Dec. 2015 Mar. 2016

PERCEPTION OF RELATIONS WITHIN AND ACROSS ETHNIC GROUPS (% good – very good)

Latest data (December 2015 – March 2016)

Regional trends (NK, SK, Ituri)
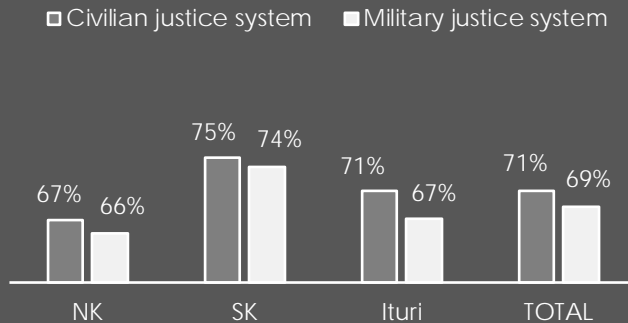
☐ Relations with your ethnic group
■ Relations with other ethnic groups

····· Relations with your ethnic group
— — Relations with other ethnic groups

89%   81%   82%   82%   80%
79%   74%   77%   77%   76%

Dec. 2013 Jun. 2015 Sep. 2015 Dec. 2015 Mar. 2016

TRUST IN JUSTICE (% little – none)

Latest data (December 2015 – March 2016)

Regional trends (NK, SK, Ituri)

☐ Civilian justice system   ■ Military justice system

····· Civilian justice system
— — Military justice system

69%   75%   75%   73%   69%
      75%   75%   72%   71%
65%

Dec. 2013 Jun. 2015 Sep. 2015 Dec. 2015 Mar. 2016