Landscape Analysis
of Community-Based Organizations:
Maniema, North Kivu, Orientale and South Kivu Provinces
of Democratic Republic of the Congo
Summary Report | May 2011
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Executive Summary

In the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), one of the principal obstacles to delivering effective funding to community-based organizations (CBOs) is the lack of precision about which organizations are capable of meeting the most pressing needs in a particular geographic area.

With the generous support of USAID, Eastern Congo Initiative (ECI) conducted a landscape analysis in eastern DRC to fill this knowledge gap. The mandate of this project was to evaluate the status of ten humanitarian and development sectors, and to identify capable community-based organizations working in those sectors. Between January and May 2011, ECI deployed researchers to Maniema, North Kivu, Orientale, and South Kivu provinces to study development activities and to identify and assess CBOs. The researchers interviewed representatives from 292 organizations and visited 63 towns. The objective of the project was to provide much-needed insight and context to project partners about current conditions in eastern DRC, and to facilitate partnerships between funders and CBOs. This report is not a complete survey of all CBOs in eastern DRC; however, it profiles organizations engaged in particularly interesting and/or important work.

This research has five important findings:

• There are many CBOs in eastern DRC with effective systems and controls in place to readily absorb funding and implement projects that meet important community needs, but even the best organizations could benefit from training in administrative, project, and financial management.

• There are many capable, small CBOs that implement projects with international funding that first passed through three, four, or five agencies. These groups have a difficult time increasing their capacities to get direct access to funding, and remain stuck at the bottom of the funding chain.

• Urban areas and war zones get the most attention and assistance from funders, while rural and post-conflict regions are comparatively neglected.

• The lack of transport and communications infrastructure severely limits the work of CBOs, particularly in rural areas.

• The focus of international assistance remains on meeting urgent humanitarian needs and helping rape survivors, but the structural and cultural roots of the problems in eastern DRC—including poor governance and marginalization of women—are getting insufficient attention.

Based on these findings, ECI makes the following recommendations to potential funders:

• Build the capacities of CBOs in eastern DRC.

• Target small and medium-size CBOs for funding and training investments.1a

• Expand activities in underserved areas of eastern DRC.

• Help to improve transportation and communication infrastructures.

• Address the structural and cultural roots of gender inequality, persistent conflict, and poor governance.

A young girl carries her baby sister on her back, Ariwara (Haut Uélé district, Orientale province)

1a For the purposes of this study, a small CBO is defined as a group having an annual budget less than $100,000; a medium-size group has a budget of $100,000 to $500,000; and a large group has a budget over $500,000.
The eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo exists in an indeterminate space between war and peace. There has been considerable progress on the security front, especially compared to a decade ago, when foreign armies and domestic armed groups occupied and plundered eastern DRC. Yet the path to peace has been incomplete, and many promises about development and democratization have gone unfulfilled.

One positive development in the past few years has been the resurgence of community-based organizations\(^1\), many of which had been forced to scale back their work during the most intense years of war. In a country with historically weak state institutions and virtually nonexistent public services, CBOs have provided important health and education services, promoted social equity and economic development, and protected the environment and the interests of DRC’s most vulnerable populations. The international community has supported the growth in the size and scope of eastern DRC’s community groups, enabling them to help meet vital social needs, but many challenges remain.

Community-based organizations in eastern DRC are incredibly skillful at accomplishing a lot with a little, but with external assistance they can do even more to help the Congolese people. Most CBOs in eastern DRC have two basic needs in common:

- **Capacity building**: To achieve greater effectiveness in their work, many groups need stronger internal systems and controls. This includes better procedures for administrative, project, and financial management to ensure money is well spent, and to guarantee project goals are accomplished and in accordance with a long-term strategic plan.

- **Financing**: Many groups have great passion and numerous demands for services from their local communities, but they lack the funding to make those needs become a reality.

In addition to these needs, interviews with CBOs and officials from governmental and international agencies identified poor transportation infrastructure, inadequate communication infrastructure, lack of security, and lack of power to address the institutionalized corruption that exists at all levels of government as major factors affecting the abilities of even the best-organized CBOs to accomplish their work.

\(^1\) The term “community-based organization” as used in this report refers to Congolese organizations that are based in and address the needs of local communities in eastern DRC. The CBOs included in this report include small groups based in one community, and larger groups working in multiple communities and provinces. The report includes one government agency — the Congolese Institute for the Conservation of Nature (ICCN) — but this agency is structured and functions as a CBO.
This project evaluated the status of the following ten sectors in eastern DRC:

- At-Risk youth
- Conservation and environment
- Education
- Food security
- Health
- Human rights
- Media
- Microfinance and small-business development
- Security sector reform and impunity
- Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)

Among these sectors, it is difficult to identify which are most important, and which merit the most attention. The reality is that all sectors have serious deficiencies and needs, and there is considerable overlap among sectors. Although this report covers the ten sectors listed above, many of the groups listed in this report work in areas outside of these sectors. We have listed the sectors that each organization is engaged in as reported by the organization.

This summary report presents the results of the research project funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and undertaken by the Eastern Congo Initiative (ECI) between January and May 2011 in Maniema, North Kivu, Orientale, and South Kivu provinces. Following a discussion of the project’s methods, this report presents findings on the ten sectors, brief overviews of each province, and short descriptions of 78 organizations and three towns in the provinces. The full report contains robust sector and provincial reports, and more detailed organizational and town reports.

1 Separately, ECI produced a full report on the water sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sector as part of this work. For more information on WASH, see Eastern Congo Initiative, “Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Local Capabilities Report: Ituri, North Kivu, and South Kivu, Democratic Republic of the Congo,” February 2011.


3 This is the estimate of LRA, FRPI, and FDLRC combatants. See Orientale province report for more information.
Methods

This research took place between January 12 and May 31, 2011. The primary research team consisted of four people: the research director, a deputy research director, and two researchers. Each person took responsibility for one province (Maniema, North Kivu, Orientale, South Kivu) and employed local research assistants and fixers to enhance the scope of the work. The team traveled throughout eastern DRC using planes, helicopters, cars, trucks, boats, motorcycles, and bicycles, and on foot. ECI’s researchers visited cities, major regional towns, and small villages. All told, the team interviewed 292 organizations and visited 63 towns in eastern DRC. A more detailed methods section is included in the full report.

In January 2011, the research team developed an organizational questionnaire that it utilized to conduct three pilot interviews in Goma, North Kivu, where ECI is based in DRC. Based on these interviews, the team refined the questionnaire to ensure the organizational assessments would be sufficiently rigorous to meet stringent due diligence standards. Between February and early April 2011, the ECI team conducted field research in each province. In the early stages it met with international organizations, government agencies, and local civil society representatives to identify the most promising CBOs working in the ten sectors covered by this project. The organizational interviews took between two and eight hours, depending on the organization; researchers followed up with reviews of organizational documents, including procedural manuals, financial and annual reports, and strategic plans. ECI researchers asked each CBO to submit proposals for project and organizational capacity-building opportunities. For each CBO interviewed, the researchers also consulted at least two independent and knowledgeable sources to verify information about the CBO’s activities and effectiveness.

The team reassembled three times during the course of field research to discuss findings, monitor progress, and evaluate next steps. During the field research and time in Goma, the team conducted interviews and gathered information about the ten sectors themselves. During April and May, the team completed writing organizational, sector, and provincial reports. The researchers encountered no significant obstacles during the course of their work. The most common problems were related to transportation and communication, both of which are major challenges in eastern DRC. The team experienced a few cases of corruption, both from police and soldiers, as well as from government officials who solicited bribes in exchange for information, but these did not significantly impact the work.

A note on numbers: In the course of its work, the ECI research team collected data from a wide variety of sources. Within this data, it found that statistics about a wide range of topics—population, education, health, economy—varied considerably by source, and contradictory numbers were often presented within the same source document. The team also discovered arithmetic errors in reports from international, governmental, and local groups. Therefore, numbers in this report should be taken as reasonable approximations. The research team did its best to identify the best sources and most recent information.

A vegetable oil can from the USA has been transformed into a funnel for gasoline at a small roadside station in Butembo (North Kivu province).

There are at-risk youth, conservation and environment, education, food security, health, human rights, media, microfinance and small-business development, security sector reform and impunity, and sexual and gender based-violence (SGBV).
Sector Summaries

Following are summaries of the ten sector reports contained in the main report. Please note ECI made two minor changes to the original list of sectors to be covered by this project. First, ECI divided food security, conservation, and environment into two reports: food security, and conservation and environment. This decoupling enabled ECI to more thoroughly evaluate each topic. Second, ECI combined microfinance and banking for the poor with small-business development. Since the bulk of microfinance is used to stimulate small-business development, it made sense to combine these sectors to provide a better assessment of their interactions.

At-Risk Youth
In eastern DRC, the concept of “at-risk youth” refers to youth who may have been or have been affected by social, political, or economic problems, including poverty, war, substance abuse, disease, and sexual violence. At the national level, the government does not have a program that specifically focuses on at-risk youth. Many local and international organizations address the issue piecemeal—for example, helping former child soldiers, survivors of sexual violence, or displaced children. Other programs pay orphans’ school fees or provide vocational training to youth. Programs targeting at-risk youth are often interwoven into projects in the education, health, protection, food security, nutrition, or sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) sectors.

Conservation and Environment
The Democratic Republic of the Congo has vast natural resources. DRC’s powerful rivers, vast forests, fertile farmlands, and abundant valuable minerals are well known worldwide. DRC is home to endangered okapi and mountain gorilla populations, as well as other flora and fauna of interest to scientists and tourists. Unfortunately, these wonderful natural resources are poorly managed and threatened as a result of governmental weakness and mismanagement, insecurity and conflict, predations from neighboring countries, the survival needs of the population, and climate change. Conservation is not merely an environmental or wildlife issue in DRC; its care or lack thereof has a direct impact on the livelihoods of communities, particularly low-income populations. Conservation and environmental efforts in eastern DRC currently focus on national parks (particularly Virunga National Park) and forests.

Education
The education system in DRC is modeled on the colonial system and stresses passive receipt of information and memorization. During the colonial era, students were taught to obey authority, and girls were considered less worthy of education than boys. After independence, this system continued. The disparity between education of boys and girls is particularly remarkable: on average, 46 percent of girls complete primary school as against 66.5 percent of boys, while only 28.8 percent of girls enroll in secondary education against 51.2 percent of boys; one in every five male adults and almost half of the women are illiterate in DRC.6 Efforts undertaken by the government and many nongovernmental organizations have raised primary school enrollment from 64.1 percent in 2006 to 84.3 percent in 2008, compared to a governmental target of 80 percent projected in 2005.7 Although this quantitative evidence of enrollment is encouraging, the level of quality in DRC schools remains very poor. Problems range from large class sizes, inadequate and underpaid teachers, and the poor condition of classrooms to a lack of materials such as books. In addition, many households lack funds to pay school fees, which are in place despite government promises and a constitutional requirement to eliminate them.

Food Security
DRC is a fertile country, and despite its growing population should be able to meet the food security needs of its population, and even to export food to other countries. Despite this potential, there are serious problems with access to food in many areas. Approximately 11 percent of DRC’s population (8.3 million people) suffers acute malnutrition as a result of inadequate access to food.8 On average, 36 percent of households in DRC are food insecure,9 meaning they consume less than the recommended minimum calories to maintain a healthy existence.10 The problem is more serious in eastern DRC, where 40 percent of the population is food insecure; in Maniema, more than half the population does not get enough to eat every day. There are many international programs addressing food security, including USAID’s Food for Peace program, but the needs continue to outstrip the resources available.

Health
Health issues in DRC range from standard ailments that plague peoples the world over to extreme and obscure diseases such as the Marburg and Ebola viruses.11 Malaria is one of the largest health issues in DRC: in 2010, an estimated 20 million people suffered from malaria—approximately one-third of the population.12 Malaria accounts for more than 40 percent of all outpatient visits and 40 percent of deaths among children under five years of age.13 Another disease eradicated from many other parts of the world—polio—remains a problem in DRC, although a new vaccination initiative is under way to address this problem.14 Many health issues in DRC are related to conflict, poverty, and other social problems. These range from malnutrition (a symptom of food insecurity and population displacement) to sexually transmitted diseases (a symptom of sexual violence, war, a culture of impunity, and lack of education) to the virtually ignored problem of mental health. There has been considerable international assistance to build capacities for health care in central locations such as Goma (North Kivu) and Bukavu (South Kivu), but both international funders and the government neglect large parts of eastern DRC, particularly rural areas and zones not experiencing active conflict.

Human Rights
One of the unfortunate aspects of DRC’s history is the fact that foreigners and nationals alike have committed terrible human rights abuses. Indeed, the institutionalization of human rights abuses during the colonial era unfortunately continued after independence. Yet in this legacy there is a silver lining. Human rights abuses in DRC spurred the codification of human rights law, gave birth to the modern human rights movement, and led to the creation of dynamic human rights groups. Courageous human rights activists in DRC—both Congolese and expatriates—continue to advance the protection of fundamental human freedoms, despite being threatened, arrested, and in some cases killed. Problems such as illegal detention, forced labor, and sexual violence persist, and violations are generally not prosecuted for their crimes by a state sometimes complicit in those violations. Local, national, and international efforts to address human rights by strengthening judicial systems and protecting vulnerable populations are bearing fruit, as shown by recent successful prosecutions of human rights violators (see the Security Sector Reform and Impunity section of the full report), but there is still much to be done to protect basic rights and ensure prosecution of rights violators.

Media
The media sector in eastern DRC faces many challenges, but also many opportunities. The most ubiquitous form of media is radio,15 but there are also a smattering of television stations, newspapers, magazines, and websites. Independent, professional journalists continue to try to improve this sector and expand its role in DRC’s social and political development, partly with assistance from USAID and other international donors, including ECI. Unfortunately, repression and intimidation of journalists in advance of the November 2011 elections has increased. Other problems in the media sector include the general lack of freedom of speech in DRC, lack of professionalism, corruption, low salaries, and lack of means of transportation and communication.

Notes:
7 The IMF attributes this increase solely to government efforts, but many community-based groups have implemented projects funded by international donors to get children to enroll in school, particularly in areas where conflict forced youth to flee. International Monetary Fund, “Democratic Republic of the Congo Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper—Progress Report,” IMF Country Report No. 10/328, October 2010, p. 10.
10 Minimum requirements are 500 to 900 calories for babies; 1,000 to 1,400 calories for toddlers; 1,200 to 2,000 for children; 1,800 to 2,200 for teenagers; and 1,200 for adult women and 1,800 for adult men.
13 USAID, “President’s Malaria Initiative: Malaria Operational Plan, Fiscal Year 2011 (Year One), Democratic Republic of the Congo,” 2011, p. 10.
Microfinance and Small-Business Development

Microfinance is the provision of small loans, savings, and other financial services to people who use the money to create their own jobs and start or support small businesses. The goal of microfinance is to enable people to raise their incomes and improve their standard of living. As of September 2009, there were approximately 230 microfinance institutions with 478,000 active customers having $52.2 million in loans in the DRC. Many CBOs also engage in microfinance activities, particularly as part of programs to reintegrate ex-combatants, survivors of sexual violence, and other vulnerable populations back into their communities.

Microfinance is sometimes billed as the solution to poverty, but it has limits. The small amounts of funding restrict the growth potential of businesses, and the collapse of some microfinance institutions and banks has created public skepticism in parts of eastern DRC about this sector. Still, microfinance remains one of the main vehicles for the development of small businesses. Obstacles to further development of small businesses include eastern DRC’s poor transportation and communication infrastructure, lack of access to credit (particularly for women, who generally receive smaller amounts than men), lack of access to foreign markets, and insecurity.

Security Sector Reform and Impunity

The need to reform DRC’s security sector is universally recognized, but the obstacles to progress are so entrenched and vast that reform may be an exercise in futility. Security sector reform is linked to broader efforts to stabilize and reconstruct war-torn parts of DRC, but to date there has been very little progress in this sector. Bilateral assistance from the United States and other governments has provided training to individual units. The United Nations’ International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy (ISSSS) has allocated $228.5 million for projects that support government efforts to tie security reforms to other development initiatives. These programs are having some impact, but overall are failing to reform the significant problems that plague DRC’s security sector, including systemic problems with personnel management and logistics, a culture of corruption, and the existence of shadow units with loyalties to individual political and military leaders rather than to the Congolese nation and people. According to senior officials with the UN stabilization mission in DRC (MONUSCO), the obstacles to progress include the large size of the Congolese army (FARDC) nationally and in the east, deployment of former rebel leaders and groups who recently integrated into the army to their old spheres of influence, a lack of administrative and political control over the military (especially civilian control), and a lack of meaningful international pressure on the domestic and regional actors who continue to obstruct security sector reform.

There have recently been modest steps toward ending the impunity DRC security forces have long enjoyed, though it remains to be seen whether the culture of impunity is truly changing. For example, three men are on trial at the International Criminal Court (ICC) for crimes in Orientale province (Ituri district), but a fourth—Bosco Ntaganda—is a general in the Congolese army, living freely in Goma (North Kivu). U.S. government agencies and institutions have played a leading role in reforming the military justice system, but the long-term effect of these actions remains unclear.

Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)

The problem of sexual and gender-based violence in DRC is so severe that the country has been labeled the “rape capital of the world.” The focus on rape and its alleged connection to mineral exploitation has obscured several important aspects of sexual and gender-based violence, including structural violence against women in Congolese society, the role of Congolese government agents and civil men in perpetrating sexual violence, and sexual violence against men. There are many local, national, and international efforts to address sexual and gender-based violence, including community education for violence protection, identification and support of sexual and gender-based violence survivors, legal prosecution of perpetrators, reform of the justice system to end the culture of impunity, and compensation for rape survivors. While there are many stand-alone sexual and gender-based violence programs and projects, funding for programs to counter sexual violence is often tied to activities in other sectors such as security sector reform and impunity, human rights, and health.
**Province Summaries**

**Maniema**

Maniema garners less attention, less study, and less international assistance than the Kivu provinces to its east, but its socioeconomic conditions are no less severe. Maniema has been ravaged by a succession of wars and has become isolated due to degraded or destroyed infrastructure. In 2007, the government of DRC announced Maniema had the highest HIV prevalence in the entire country. The vast majority of the population is impoverished and surviving by engaging in agriculture, timber extraction, or artisanal mining. The situation for women is particularly difficult, because women in Maniema have traditionally been excluded from power in both the household and the community. Yet despite these problems, there are many community-based organizations in Maniema working to improve living conditions and protect the environment. Following are summaries of 17 CBOs from Maniema, some of which are based in the capital of Kindu. The main report contains a longer description of Maniema province and full organizational profiles.

**ADIF—Association for the Development of Women’s Initiatives**

**Sectors:** Human rights (especially rights of women); food security; democracy and good governance; peace building; sustainable development; microfinance; public health

**Profile:** Formed in 2000 and located in Kindu, ADIF has the following programs:

- **Human rights:** ADIF has conducted community education campaigns about human rights, and particularly women’s rights. It has also helped survivors of sexual violence.
- **Pacification:** ADIF created two sports teams in Kalima, mixing youths from two communities (but the same tribe) that were then in conflict, in order to promote reconciliation. ADIF also participated in demobilization, disarmament, and rehabilitation (DDR) programs for youths in Maniema.
- **Sustainable development:** ADIF invests in development through activities to increase food security, provide microcredit to women, and rehabilitate or construct buildings used by the general population, such as schools and hospitals.
- **Good governance:** ADIF sensitizes the community about human rights, civic rights and responsibilities, peasants’ unions, and other topics.

ADIF has worked with many donor organizations, including USAID, GIZ (formerly GTZ), UNICEF, Global Rights, and the National Endowment for Democracy. For 2010, ADIF’s budget was $145,000.

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ECI intentionally used the phrase “worked with” when the assistance was not just financial.

ADRPU—Action for the Rural Development of Punia

**Sectors:** Food security; health; environment; media; conflict prevention

**Profile:** Formed in 1995 and located in Punia, ADRPU has the following programs:

- **Radio station:** ADRPU operates Punia’s only functioning radio station, the Voice of Punia. ADRPU has 37 clubs in Punia territory that gather information and provide it to the radio station for broadcast. The station also provides airtime for local community-based organizations to talk about their work, and to government officials and agencies.

- **CBO formation:** ADRPU is developing plans to transform its 37 clubs into community-based organizations that implement their own programs on agriculture, public health, and other issues of community importance.

- **Public health education:** ADRPU uses community meetings, printed materials, and radio broadcasts to educate the community about HIV/AIDS and other public health topics.

ADRPU has also provided seeds and tools to farmers, and worked with international donors such as UNDP and FAO. ADRPU’s annual budget is approximately $30,000.

ANAM—Health and Development Association

**Sector:** Health

**Profile:** Formed in 1993 and located in Kindu, ANAM has the following programs:

- **Public health provision:** ANAM provides medical services through its own hospital, including specialty programs for pregnant women and young women.

- **Construction:** ANAM constructs and rehabilitates health centers.

- **Vaccination programs:** ANAM promotes and conducts vaccination programs for pregnant women and children up to age five.

- **Community mobilization:** ANAM ensures community participation in the management of health facilities.

ANAM has worked with international donors such as Oxfam Novib and CTB.
APEF—Association for the Support of the Women of Maniema

**Sectors:** Health; education; agriculture and livestock; human rights; microfinance and microcredit

**Profile:** Formed in 2004 and located in Kindu, APEF has the following programs:

- **Public health:** APEF works with health centers and supports them with trainings, medicines, and sensitization on women's issues.
- **Agriculture:** APEF trains and provides agro-pastoral supplies (tools and seeds) to women’s community-based organizations.
- **Small business:** APEF gives technical assistance and small loans to women’s groups.
- **Gender and justice:** APEF educates, trains, and assists women about their rights, and helps survivors of human rights violations and sexual violence to obtain legal assistance and justice.

APEF has worked with many international donors, including KfW, GIZ (formerly GTZ), FAO, and UNICEF. In 2010, APEF’s budget was $720,000.

Association Mwanga

**Sectors:** Human rights and civic education; the environment and natural resources; gender and justice; development and food security

**Profile:** Formed in 1999 and located in Kindu, Association Mwanga is a women’s group with the following programs:

- **Civic education:** Mwanga conducts trainings to raise community awareness and sensitization on the importance of civil marriage and women’s right of inheritance.
- **Peace and reconciliation:** Mwanga works to reconcile communities in conflict, particularly conflict between Pygmy populations in Maiko National Park and government officials from ICCN and other agencies.
- **Gender and justice:** Mwanga provides legal assistance to women survivors of gender-based violence.

Mwanga has worked with many international donors, including the National Endowment for Democracy, Global Rights, and Lawyers Without Borders. Mwanga’s annual budget is approximately $55,000.

Caritas Kindu

**Sectors:** Health; food security and sustainable development; gender equality; microfinance; protection of the environment; protection and promotion of, and assistance to, the vulnerable and disadvantaged; human rights and civic education; peace, justice, and peaceful cohabitation

**Profile:** Formed in 2002 and located in Kindu, Caritas Kindu has the following programs:

- **Diocesan Bureau of Caritas:** This program organizes social activities, carries out rehabilitation work, and is responsible for the rapid response to emergencies.
- **Diocesan Bureau of Development:** This is the community development department, which assists local populations in efforts to promote self-sufficiency. It provides trainings on agro-pastoral and business opportunities, and helps communities make long-term development plans.
- **Diocesan Bureau of Medical Work:** This is the health department, which carries out public health care and health education.
- **Diocesan Commission on Justice and Peace:** This program undertakes activities on human rights, good governance, and conflict resolution.

Caritas Kindu has worked with many international donors, including the European Union, CORDAID, Memisa Belgium, and USAID. For 2010, Caritas Kindu’s budget was $975,000.

COFEKI—Kibombo Women’s Collective

**Sectors:** Prevention of sexual violence; human rights (especially women’s rights); education; small-business development

**Profile:** Formed in 2004 and located in Kibombo, COFEKI has the following programs:

- **Community sensitization:** COFEKI carries out community education on aspects such as gender-based violence, human rights, and good governance. As part of this effort, COFEKI puts on plays, records them on video, and then distributes the videos through its member associations for their use in educational efforts.
- **Psychosocial support:** COFEKI provides psychological support and counseling to the survivors of sexual violence.
- **Agro-pastoral support:** COFEKI undertakes agricultural activities and facilitates its member associations’ access to various tools, improved seeds, and goats.
- **Microcredit:** The organization gives small amounts of money to various women's groups to support their activities. When COFEKI is reimbursed, the funds are given to another women's group.

COFEKI has worked with CRS and the United Nations Fund for Women, but currently funds its own activities. COFEKI’s annual budget is approximately $15,000.
COOPADEM—Cooperative of Agricultural and Artisanal Production for the Development of Maniema

Sectors: Food security; good governance; media; community development

Profile: Formed in 2000 and located in Kasongo, COOPADEM has the following programs:

- **Agriculture-related activities**: COOPADEM trains local farmers on how to improve their productivity and facilitates the provision of seeds and tools to them.
- **Radio station**: COOPADEM’s radio station (Peasant’s Voice) serves as a sensitization tool not only for COOPADEM, but also for other partners. COOPADEM provides educational programming and broadcasts legal texts in order to foster good governance and responsible citizenship.
- **Community development**: COOPADEM facilitates trainings for local CBOs, so they can better undertake community development projects.
- **Fish ponds**: COOPADEM maintains fish ponds where local people work, but the profits are split between the organization and the workers.

COOPADEM has worked with many international donors, including the National Endowment for Democracy and CARE International. In 2010, COOPADEM’s budget was $47,000.

CRONGD—Regional Board of National Development Organizations–Maniema

Sectors: Human rights and good governance; food security; community development; gender and justice; media; environmental protection; health and WASH

Profile: Formed in 1990 and located in Kindu, CRONGD is an umbrella organization for 34 local community-based groups; programs include:

- **Training and information sharing**: CRONGD builds the capacities of its members and facilitates a forum for information sharing among its members.
- **Social infrastructure**: CRONGD takes an active role in constructing and rehabilitating schools and hospitals. CRONGD has also helped rehabilitate roads to improve farmers’ access to markets.
- **Good governance**: CRONGD collaborates and works with local governments and monitors government actions on governance, the budget, and human rights protection.
- **Agriculture and farming**: CRONGD provides technical assistance to farmers, including those outside its member network. It also works with farmers on transporting goods to market.

CRONGD has worked with many international donors, including Oxfam Novib, UNDP, GIZ (formerly GTZ), and the U.S. Embassy in Kinshasa. CRONGD’s annual budget is approximately $300,000.

DFF—Department for Women and Family

Sectors: Food security; education and professional training; sexual violence; human rights; health

Profile: Formed in 1988 and located in Kindu, DFF is a department of the Protestant church in Maniema with the following programs:

- **Vocational training**: DFF trains women in sewing and baking to provide or improve skills that can enable them to achieve greater economic security and enhanced social status.
- **Adult literacy education**: DFF operates a literacy program to teach women how to read and write. It offers classes at three levels of proficiency.
- **Sexual violence**: In partnership with other organizations in the sexual violence sector, DFF assists survivors with social integration and ensures their participation in treatment programs.
- **Agricultural assistance**: DFF provides training, seeds, and tools to women to increase the productivity of their garden plots.
- **Microcredit for small-business development**: DFF provides small loans to women who want to start small businesses.

DFF has had many international partners, including UNFPA, GIZ (formerly GTZ), WFP, and UNICEF. DFF’s annual budget is approximately $100,000.

Faraja School Complex

Sectors: Education; vocational training

Profile: Founded in 2005 and located in Kindu, the Faraja School Complex is the only school in Maniema for youths and adults with speech or hearing impairments; programs include:

- **Nursery and primary schools**: Thirty-seven children are enrolled in the nursery school and 150 are in the primary school. Students learn sign language in addition to a standard curriculum.
- **Carpentry and sewing classes**: Eleven adults are enrolled in the carpentry class, and 19 adults are in the sewing class; all have speech or hearing impairments.
- **Teacher training**: The Faraja School Complex’s founder has trained 12 teachers in sign language, all of whom currently work in the center’s schools. There are weekly training sessions for all teachers.
- **Community education**: The Faraja School Complex conducts frequent sensitization sessions in Kindu to inform schools, religious institutions, and other organizations about hearing impairment and the hearing impaired.

The Faraja School Complex has worked with international donors such as UNDP, UNICEF, and GIZ (formerly GTZ). For 2010, the Faraja center’s budget was $21,500.
HBM—Rights of the Human

Sectors: Human rights; good governance; media

Profile: Formed in 1990 and located in Kindu, HBM has the following programs:

- Human rights network: HBM initiated and works with a grassroots network known as the Friends of Human Rights. HBM trains this network of local activists on various issues related to human rights, democracy, and good governance.
- Community library: Since 2003, HBM has operated a community library that currently has more than 1,500 books. The library is open to anyone upon payment of the registration fee of $1 per month.
- Community radio: HBM operates a radio station, which it uses to promote its own messages about human rights and to enable other groups to promote messages that contribute to the improvement of Maniema society.
- Legal assistance: HBM provides free legal assistance to all victims of human rights violations.
- Human rights training: HBM trains local officials, local leaders, and the military about human rights and the law.

HBM has worked with many international donors, including USAID, the National Endowment for Democracy, and MONUSCO. In 2010, HBM’s budget was $70,000.

Mali—Maniema Freedom

Sectors: Human rights; the environment and natural resources; peace and justice; media; gender equality; sexual and gender-based violence

Profile: Formed in 1997 and located in Kindu, MALI has the following programs:

- Radio MALI: MALI’s radio station provides community news as well as several programs focusing on human rights, legal issues, and sexual and gender-based violence.
- Networking for environmental protection: MALI coordinates a network of groups in Maniema working on environmental protection.
- Public health: MALI uses its radio station and public meetings to sensitize the community about HIV/AIDS, sexual violence, and other public health issues.

MALI has worked with international donors such as the National Endowment for Democracy, Oxfam Novib, and MONUSCO. MALI’s annual budget is approximately $200,000.

Mama Amka—Woman Stand Up!

Sectors: Food security; gender and justice (sexual violence); small-business development

Profile: Formed in 1996 and located in Kasongo, Mama Amka is an umbrella organization for 22 women’s groups, with the following programs:

- Income-generating activities: Mama Amka provides women and women’s groups with training on managing small businesses and loans to enable women to start or improve small businesses.
- Food security: Mama Amka provides tools and seeds to its member groups. It also processes groundnuts and makes peanut butter, which it sells, with profits shared by the women involved and the organization.
- Gender and justice: Mama Amka conducts trainings to sensitize communities about sexual violence and women’s rights.

Mama Amka has had numerous international partners, including UNICEF, UNDP, and CARE International. Mama Amka’s annual budget is approximately $20,000.

PAED—Program of Assistance to the Disadvantaged Youth of Maniema

Sectors: Microfinance; food security; peace and reconciliation; professional training; small-business development; sexual violence

Profile: Formed in 2000 and located in Kindu, PAED has the following programs:

- Small-business development: PAED provides microfinance, training, and guidance to help youths start small businesses.
- Professional training: PAED trains youths in sewing and carpentry, and at the end of their training provides them with a kit of materials that can help them start their own business and become self-reliant.
- Child protection and human rights: PAED sensitizes caregivers and the general population about child protection and human rights.

PAED has not worked directly with international donors, but receives funding from the Congolese government’s Central Bureau of Coordination (BCECO), which is funded by the World Bank. In 2010, PAED’s budget was $19,570.
UMAMA—Women’s Union for Development

**Sectors:** Human rights; public health; food security; sexual violence; microcredit; environmental protection

**Profile:** Formed in 1993 and located in Kindu, UMAMA has the following programs:

- **Sexual violence:** UMAMA assists survivors of sexual violence by providing them with psychosocial assistance and helping them follow through on treatment.
- **Agriculture:** UMAMA provides women with seeds and tools, and trains them on best practices in order to increase their productivity and food security.
- **Income-generating activities:** UMAMA provides microcredit to women who are engaged in small business and requires them to repay the loan within six months.

UMAMA has worked with international donors such as UNFPA, GIZ (formerly GTZ), and Christian Aid. UMAMA’s annual budget is approximately $120,000.

UWAKI—Farmer’s Union of Maniema

**Sectors:** Agriculture, animal husbandry, and fishing; gender and development; public health; education; human rights (particularly women’s rights); environment and conservation; construction of water points; microcredit; good governance

**Profile:** Formed in 1982 and located in Kindu, UWAKI has the following programs:

- **Agro-pastoral support:** UWAKI provides trainings about farming practices and animal breeding for women and their husbands.
- **Women’s rights:** UWAKI educates the community about the importance of allowing women to have joint ownership of property, educational opportunities without discrimination, and equal dialogue and rights in the household.
- **Adult literacy:** UWAKI creates centers to provide literacy training for women.
- **Sexual violence:** UWAKI helps female survivors of sexual violence to reintegrate socially and economically into their communities.

UWAKI has worked with many international donors, including USAID, the National Endowment for Democracy, UNICEF, and Oxfam Novib. In 2010, UWAKI’s budget was $750,000.
North Kivu province is a study in contradictions. North Kivu is home to some of the region’s most breathtaking landscapes and valuable resources, yet the province has experienced nearly 20 years of continuous conflict. Both regions of North Kivu—the Petit Nord, or southern half, and the Grand Nord, or northern half—have been ravaged by local, national, and international armed groups, which often promote ideological justifications for actions fundamentally driven by desires for political and economic power. Yet amid the conflict and insecurity, many community-based organizations have emerged to meet the pressing needs of North Kivu’s population for food security, health, education, and human rights. Many of these groups are located in Goma, the capital of North Kivu. Following are summaries of 27 CBOs from North Kivu. The main report contains a longer description of North Kivu province and full organizational profiles.

ACOPE—Concrete Actions for the Protection of Infancy

**Sectors:** Food security; child protection; education

**Profile:** Formed in 2006 and located in Beni, ACOPE has the following programs:

- **Child protection:** ACOPE identifies vulnerable children, documents their identities and needs, and tries to reunite them with their families.

- **Psychosocial assistance:** ACOPE provides psychosocial assistance to children who are survivors of sexual violence and human rights violations.

- **Education:** ACOPE promotes children’s right to education and sensitizes the community to take an active role in ensuring that youths get a proper education. ACOPE also pays school fees for vulnerable children.

- **Humanitarian assistance:** ACOPE closely monitors population movements in North Kivu so it can help humanitarian groups and individuals protect and serve youths.

ACOPE has worked with international funders such as Save the Children and UNICEF. ACOPE’s annual budget is approximately $175,000.

Young men push a tortinette (wooden push bike) laden with charcoal in Butembo (North Kivu province)
**ACPDI—Action of Community Farmers for Integral Development**

**Sectors:** Food security; health; youth training; environment protection; microcredit

**Profile:** Formed in 2003 and located in Butembo, ACPDI has the following programs:

- **Food security:** ACPDI organizes local committees and helps them create community farms. At these farms, ACPDI educates farmers about ways to improve their yields and provides them with improved seeds.

- **Microfinance:** ACPDI gives rabbits to committee members and requires them to pay back in kind; the new rabbits are then given away to continue this unique program of microfinance.

- **Professional training:** ACPDI identifies and selects vulnerable youths in the community and ensures their training, according to their capacity, in either carpentry or sewing. ACPDI runs four training centers, at Alimbongo, Kishombiro, Mbingi, and Butembo.

ACPDI has worked with international funders, including AAA, FAO, World Vision, Reach Italia, and the European Commission. For 2010, ACPDI’s budget was $363,459.

**AFG—Act for Gender**

**Sectors:** WASH; food security; good governance; microfinance; health; peace building

**Profile:** Formed in 2007 and located in Beni, AFG has the following programs:

- **Multisectoral evaluations:** AFG carries out multisectoral evaluations to identify the needs of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), returnees, and other vulnerable groups. It conducts this work with the RRMP (Rapid Response to Population Movement) program coordinated by UNICEF and OCHA.

- **Distribution of nonfood items:** AFG works in collaboration with local health zones to distribute mosquito nets to combat malaria among vulnerable groups, particularly pregnant women.

- **Microcredit:** AFG has started a microcredit cooperative to improve quality of life at the family level.

AFG has worked with international funders and partners, including the Norwegian Refugee Council and UNDP/OCHA (Pooled Fund). For 2010, AFG’s budget was $72,000.
AIDES—Action and Interventions for Social Development and Training

**Sectors:** Protection; food security; education; emergency assistance

**Profile:** Formed in 1998 and located in Goma, AIDES has the following program:

- **Assistance to the displaced:** AIDES pays subsistence allowances and provides shelters for displaced populations. It also pays school fees for displaced children, provides psychosocial support to displaced populations, and distributes nonfood items to them.

Throughout its history, AIDES has mainly worked with UNHCR and UNICEF. AIDES’s annual budget is approximately $600,000.

ASAF—Women’s Health Actions

**Sectors:** Food security; health and hygiene

**Profile:** Formed in 2001 and located in Goma, ASAF has the following programs:

- **Food security:** ASAF has provided tools and seeds to farmers in Rutshuru and Mugunga.
- **HIV/AIDS:** ASAF sensitizes society about HIV/AIDS and teaches people various ways to prevent infection. As part of its work, ASAF has distributed condoms to schools, villages, hotels, and other public places.
- **Reproductive health:** ASAF works with individual families and entire communities to educate them about family planning and the importance of birth spacing. It also trains stakeholders about safe motherhood as a way of reducing maternal death.
- **Public health:** ASAF constructs water points and hygiene structures in the community to prevent waterborne diseases and promote public health. It also takes an active role in the campaign against malaria by distributing mosquito nets.

ASAF has worked with international funders such as Mercy Corps, Oxfam GB, UNFPA, Norwegian People’s Aid, and Solidarités International. For 2011, ASAF’s budget is approximately $500,000.

ASMADI—Women’s Association for Integral Development

**Sectors:** Food security; human rights; gender and justice; health

**Profile:** Formed in 1987 and located in Rubare, ASMADI has the following programs:

- **Food security:** ASMADI runs a 50-hectare (124-acre) farm where its members plant beans, cabbage, rice, and sorghum. It also has a fishpond. ASMADI has another 7-hectare (17-acre) field in Kazanza and a 3-hectare (7-acre) farm in Nyabirehe.
- **Human rights:** ASMADI works with HEAL Africa to provide psychosocial assistance to survivors of sexual violence.
- **HIV/AIDS:** ASMADI carries out community education campaigns on HIV/AIDS.

ASMADI has worked with international funders such as MERLIN, FAO, GIZ (formerly GTZ), and ICCO. ASMADI’s 2010 budget was $45,902.

CHAM—Community Hope Action Ministry

**Sectors:** Health; protection; community development

**Profile:** Formed in 2008 and located in Beni, CHAM has the following programs:

- **Orphans project:** CHAM has developed a program to assist orphaned children by paying for their school fees and medical treatment.
- **HIV/AIDS and sexual violence:** CHAM sensitizes the community about the prevention of HIV/AIDS and the availability of various services for the infected and affected. CHAM also works with local partners to cover the whole cycle of treatment for survivors of sexual violence.
- **Capacity building:** CHAM invests in the capacity building of individuals and local organizations.

CHAM has worked with many international partners, including Reach Italia, the Positive Action for Children Fund, Bright Hope World, and UNDP. For 2011, CHAM’s budget is approximately $150,000.
**COTEDER—Technical Council for Rural Development**

**Sectors:** Food security; organizational capacity building  
**Profile:** Formed in 1986 and located in Butembo, COTEDER has the following programs:

- **Agricultural activities:** COTEDER has an experimental field where it grows and multiplies seeds and distributes them to peasants’ groups. It also rehabilitates roads to facilitate the transport of crops from farms to markets.

- **Women’s promotion:** COTEDER invests in the emergence of female leadership and works to train, facilitate, and support the development of women. As part of this program, COTEDER participates in the campaign “All the Girls to School.”

- **Capacity building:** COTEDER facilitates the capacity building of local groups through training, coaching, exchange visits, and technical support.

COTEDER has worked with national and international partners such as CCFD and VECO Belgium. For 2011, COTEDER’s budget is $150,000.

**CV—Children’s Voice**

**Sectors:** Education; microfinance; at-risk youth  
**Profile:** Formed in 2001 and located in Goma, CV has the following programs:

- **Formal schooling:** Children aged 9 to 14 are accepted for an accelerated primary school where they complete two years of curriculum within one year.

- **Vocational training:** Youths aged 14 to 17 who have not completed primary school or have studied only one to two years are accepted for a vocational training program with accompanying literacy courses. Training programs include sewing, tailoring, carpentry, masonry, and mechanics.

- **Psychosocial assistance and family mediation:** The centers provide counselors for children. CV staff members work with neighborhood leaders to identify children who need assistance and families who can benefit from outside mediation. CV offers income-generation grants to families who care for children at the center who either are orphans or do not have healthy family situations. These grants are part of the family’s primary source of revenue and assist with child-related expenses.

CV has worked with international partners such as ECI, UNICEF, MONUSCO, World Vision, and USAID. In 2010, CV’s budget was $660,000.
DFJ—Dynamic of Women Jurists

**Sectors:** Sexual violence; human rights

**Profile:** Formed in 2001 and located in Goma, DFJ has the following programs:

- **Legal counsel:** DFJ operates four rural centers and a center in Goma for legal advice. These clinics are supervised by paralegals who determine whether a resolution should be pursued through mediation or legal prosecution. If it is determined that the survivor is willing and there is adequate evidence, the paralegals will refer the case to DFJ lawyers in Goma. If it is judged that mediation is a more apt solution, the paralegal will gather the parties and serve as the mediator.

- **Prosecution:** DFJ specializes in prosecuting cases related to women’s rights, primarily focusing on sexual violence, inheritance rights, and land rights. DFJ provides a lawyer for the plaintiff and follows the case through finality. Over the past three years, DFJ increased the number of cases prosecuted in court, but the percentage of judgments decreased—in part due to President Kabila’s initiative in early 2010 to train new judges and eliminate former judges, and in part due to the increased caseload DFJ faced.

- **Psychosocial assistance:** DFJ began offering psychosocial support to clients in 2008 after recognizing the significant trauma that many women suffered. All clients are offered the opportunity to see a counselor regularly.

- **Community education:** DFJ educates communities through the media, faith groups, and schools. It particularly focuses on United Nations resolutions 1325 and 1820 regarding the rights of women.

DFJ has worked with many international donors, including ICCO (Dutch aid), MONUC Human Rights, Finnish Church Aid, OSISA (Open Society Institute of Southern Africa), and ECI. In 2010, DFJ’s budget was $130,000; however, for 2011, DFJ expects its budget to be $220,000.

FEPSI—Women Engaged for the Promotion of Integral Health

**Sectors:** Health; prevention of sexual violence; human rights (especially women’s rights)

**Profile:** Formed in 2000 and located in Butembo, FEPSI has the following programs:

- **Medical care:** FEPSI runs a medical center with 60 beds to provide complete medical care to female survivors of sexual violence. FEPSI also provides complete care to malnourished children and plans to have more departments for the training of the medical and paramedical staff.

- **Human rights:** FEPSI facilitates and encourages women to denounce cases of sexual violence and facilitates legal assistance for survivors.

- **Community sensitization:** FEPSI sensitizes the community about the various forms of STDs, including HIV/AIDS.

- **Reproductive health:** FEPSI works to sensitize communities about family planning and responsible sexuality. It also sensitizes the community about safe motherhood to reduce the maternal mortality rate.

FEPSI has worked with international funders such as UNICEF, Farmamundi, and AAA. For 2011, FEPSI’s budget is $391,445.

FJDF—Women Jurists for the Rights of the Woman and the Child

**Sectors:** Human rights; gender and justice

**Profile:** Formed in 1998 and located in Butembo, FJDF has the following programs:

- **Community sensitization:** FJDF sensitizes the society about sexual violence. This activity targets different levels of people in the community about different forms of sexual violence. The organization uses various strategies, including radio programs, theatrical performances, conferences, and workshops in the fight against this societal ill.

- **Lobbying:** FJDF works to sensitize the administrative, political, military, and traditional authorities to consider gender mainstreaming in their work and to take an active role in the fight against all forms of human rights violations as well as the prevention of sexual violence.

- **Legal assistance:** FJDF provides legal assistance to victims of human rights violations.

- **Training:** FJDF provides training to women working in collaboration with FJDF so as to strengthen their capacities in the human rights domain. The aim is to give them basic knowledge about human rights, sexual violence, and gender mainstreaming.

FJDF has worked with numerous international funders, including the American Bar Association, Finnish Church Aid, and the World Fund for Human Rights. In 2010, FJDF’s budget was $79,000. For 2011, FJDF estimates its budget to be about $218,000.
GEAD—Study and Action Group for a Well-Defined Development

**Sectors:** Good governance; food security; community development; gender and justice; media; health; WASH; peace and reconciliation; microfinance

**Profile:** Formed in 1987 and located in Goma, GEAD has the following programs:

- **Capacity building:** GEAD provides technical capacity support and training to 165 local initiatives.
- **Microcredit:** GEAD has initiated a community cooperative for microcredit and savings. The starting capital was generated through membership fees.
- **Food security:** GEAD has a community experimental field for the production of improved seeds. It disseminates seeds (and tools) to farmers and helps them incorporate the seeds into their farming for better agricultural productivity.
- **Building and rehabilitation of social infrastructure:** GEAD constructs schools, health centers, and markets.
- **Public health:** GEAD constructs water points and sensitizes the community about hygiene practices so as to reduce the rate of waterborne diseases in the community. GEAD also sensitizes the community about the prevention of HIV/AIDS.
- **Gender and development:** GEAD believes in women’s potential and their critical role in community development; therefore, it promotes women’s participation in all its activities.
- **Peace and reconciliation:** GEAD works to reconcile communities in conflict and initiates activities that encourage pacific cohabitation.

GEAD has worked with, and received funding from, several international organizations, including Oxfam GB, Oxfam Novib, and the Pooled Fund. GEAD’s annual budget is approximately $400,000.

GECDI—Community Framing Group for Integral Development

**Sectors:** Human rights and civic education; the environment and natural resources; gender and justice; development and food security

**Profile:** Formed in 1998 and located in Kitchanga, GECDI has the following programs:

- **Agriculture:** GECDI manages community fields and facilitates the distribution of seeds and goats to its members. It also follows up with technical support and training for its beneficiaries.
- **Sensitization:** GECDI sensitizes the community about different STDs. It also engages in the fight against HIV/AIDS.
- **Demobilization:** With the assistance and collaboration of the Protestant church (Eglise de Crist au Congo), GECDI implements activities for the socioeconomic integration of ex-combatants, including trainings for carpentry, sewing, and the culinary arts. GECDI distributes starter kits to all those who complete its training courses.

GECDI has not worked with international funders but receives assistance from the Protestant church. GECDI’s annual budget is approximately $21,000.

GRAADE—Group of Action and Support for Indigenous Development

**Sectors:** Food security; at-risk youth; child protection; gender and justice; good governance; pacific cohabitation

**Profile:** Formed in 1998 and located in Walikale, GRAADE offers a number of programs, including:

- **Child protection:** GRAADE identifies orphans, inserts them into host families, and tries to link them to members of their original families. It also educates the public about child protection issues.
- **Rapid response:** GRAADE implements rapid-response projects to assist young people and children in difficulty. These include child soldiers, children working in mining, young female survivors of sexual violence, unaccompanied children, orphans, and rejected children. GRAADE sensitizes the community to take responsibility for these youths and works to empower them and help them lead better lives.
- **Food security:** GRAADE disseminates seeds and tools to local farming associations, provides them with technical support and advice, and operates food-processing machines to help improve farmers’ profits. All these activities are undertaken with the intent of increasing food security in Walikale.
- **Good governance:** GRAADE has created local groups that monitor local governance, human rights, and democratic decision-making. GRAADE also trains these groups to lobby and effectively communicate their findings and concerns to local authorities.
• **Gender and justice**: GRAADE encourages women to initiate local development activities and provides survivors of sexual violence with psychosocial assistance and referrals for legal help.

• **Construction**: GRAADE rehabilitates and constructs social structures such as schools and hospitals.

GRAADE has worked with many international donors, including IMC, FAO, ICRC, UNICEF, and UNDP. For 2011, GRAADE’s budget is $430,000.

**HEAL Africa—Health, Education, Community Action and Leadership Development**

**Sectors**: Health; education; sexual and gender-based violence; peace and reconciliation; small-business development and microfinance

**Profile**: Formed in 1994 and located in Goma, HEAL Africa offers a number of programs, including:

• **Acute care hospital**: HEAL Africa’s hospital offers primary care, pediatrics, obstetrics, gynecology, and orthopedic surgery.

• **Training doctors**: HEAL Africa invests in the education of Congolese health-care professionals.

• **Children’s AIDS program and preventive medicine**: HEAL Africa provides antiretroviral treatment and food supplementation for 600 children, works to prevent mother-to-child transmission, and provides PEP kits for rape survivors.

• **Choose Life**: This program addresses the various social issues of HIV/AIDS, including providing microgrants to families affected by HIV/AIDS, palliative and home-based care for the terminally ill, and HIV/AIDS education in schools and churches.

• **Heal My People**: This program provides medical treatment, psychosocial care, education, and economic support for survivors of sexual violence and women suffering from fistula.

• **Safe Motherhood**: This program offers family planning, training for traditional birth attendants, and maternity education for pregnant women, accompanied by microgrants.

• **Healing Arts**: This program offers vocational training for hospital patients that includes sewing, literacy, business skills, financial education, and income generation through product orders.

• **Wamama simamani (Women Stand Up Together)**: This program comprises 18 centers throughout North Kivu that provide women with literacy, business skills, and financial savings programs, and educate women about their legal rights. The program also has demonstration community agriculture fields to teach improved techniques and provide seeds and tools to vulnerable women.

• **Orphans**: HEAL Africa places children with foster families rather than institutionalizing them in orphanages. Foster families receive a microgrant that enables them to better care for the children and pay for school fees.

HEAL Africa has an office in the United States and has worked with many international donors, including the Tides Foundation, UNICEF, the German Development Bank, the William J. Clinton Foundation, Tearfund, and ECI. For 2011, HEAL Africa’s budget is $9,014,400.

**Hekima**

**Sector**: Microfinance

**Profile**: Formed in 2001 and located in Goma, Hekima has the following programs:

• **Agricultural solidarity groups**: Hekima supports groups of women farmers in Kavumu. It trains them on saving and management of their profits.

• **Teachers and nurses**: Hekima supports solidarity groups that help teachers and nurses save money from their meager salaries.

• **Community banks**: Hekima supports people in the community who wish to begin saving and trains them on saving and management of profits. It is a long-term engagement, during which participants graduate through stages of involvement.

Hekima has worked with World Relief, KfW, Kiva, and the Grameen Foundation. For 2010, Hekima had a budget of $765,289.

**LiDE—Development League for Congo**

**Sectors**: Microfinance; food security; health; renewable energy; education

**Profile**: Formed in 1990 and located in Butembo, LiDE has the following programs:

• **MUSOs**: LiDE organizes trainings to raise the population’s awareness about the benefits and uses of MUSOs; it also helps people form MUSOs.

• **Community fields**: LiDE manages community fields where there are seed-multiplication activities to increase the volume and diversity of seeds available to local farmers. The harvests from these fields are used to fund LiDE and develop new microcredit schemes.

• **Pork rearing**: LiDE supports pork rearing for food security.

LiDE self-funds some of its activities and receives other funding from CCFD; to date it has not worked with international donors. In 2010, LiDE’s budget was $150,000.
LISVDHE—League of Voluntary Sacrifice for Human Rights and the Environment

**Sectors:** Human rights; good governance

**Profile:** Formed in 2002 and located in Rubare, LISVDHE has the following programs:

- **Dissemination of legal texts:** LISVDHE disseminates legal texts about human rights and national laws to ensure people understand their rights and responsibilities. It also provides information via pamphlets, radio programs, and community events.

- **Visits to detention houses:** LISVDHE organizes regular visits to detention houses, prisons, and jails to evaluate the buildings, hygiene, and detainees’ health, and to promote respect for detainees’ human rights and dignity.

- **Community protection and sensitization:** LISVDHE ensures the protection of the Rubare population concentrated along the main road. It sensitizes them about how to avoid and prevent road accidents, and about construction codes, both in person and through radio broadcasts.

- **Legal assistance:** LISVDHE provides free legal assistance at the courts and tribunals to people who are illegally detained.

LISVDHE has worked with several international partners, including the American Bar Association, MONUSCO, UNDP, and Amnesty International. For 2011, LISVDHE has a budget of $50,000.

LOFEPACO—League of Women’s Farmers Organizations in Congo

**Sectors:** Food security; microcredit; sexual violence; education

**Profile:** Formed in 2000 and located in Butembo, LOFEPACO is an association of 12 women’s groups with the following programs:

- **Agro-pastoral support:** LOFEPACO provides seeds and microcredit to women’s groups and ensures their technical support through trainings about farming practices and animal breeding. It also facilitates the processing of their products and ensures transportation of those products to the marketplace.

- **Adult literacy:** LOFEPACO creates centers to provide literacy training for women.

- **Human rights:** LOFEPACO defends and promotes women’s rights through various workshops and exchange forums with local authorities.

- **Sexual violence:** LOFEPACO helps female survivors of sexual violence reintegrate socially and economically into their communities.

LOFEPACO has worked with international funders such as VECO Belgium, Oxfam Novib, Agriterra, and IFDC. In 2011, LOFEPACO’s budget is about $300,000.

PDH—Promotion of Democracy and Protection of Human Rights

**Sectors:** Human rights; democracy and governance

**Profile:** Formed in 1995 and located in Goma, PDH has the following programs:

- **Legal assistance:** PDH provides legal consultation and assistance at the courts for people who are illegally detained or otherwise victims of human rights violations.

- **Prison monitoring:** PDH organizes regular visits to detention houses, prisons, and jails to evaluate the physical condition of the buildings, hygiene, and detainees’ health.

- **Training on human rights:** PDH trains lawyers and the local authorities about various human rights subjects such as corruption and sexual violence. It also sensitizes and trains traditional chiefs and the police about human rights protection at the community level.

- **Training on peaceful cohabitation and democracy:** PDH educates the general public and decision makers about democracy, elections, prevention of land conflicts, sexual violence, pacific cohabitation, and other topics.

PDH has worked with many international partners, including the National Endowment for Democracy, Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, the U.S. Embassy in Kinshasa, UNDP, and the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. For 2011, PDH expects its budget to be approximately $390,000.

PROREN—Responsible Reproductive Health Program in North Kivu

**Sectors:** Health; sexual violence

**Profile:** Formed in 2004 and located in Beni, PROREN has the following programs:

- **Reproductive health:** PROREN trains women about family planning and sensitizes the community about safe motherhood and responsible sexuality.

- **Fight against sexual violence:** PROREN has a comprehensive approach in the fight against sexual violence and provides psychosocial and socioeconomic assistance to the survivors of sexual violence.

- **Gender and justice:** PROREN educates, trains, and assists women about their rights, and helps survivors of human rights violations and sexual violence to obtain legal assistance and justice.

- **HIV/AIDS:** PROREN sensitizes people about HIV and distributes condoms to high-risk target groups.

PROREN has worked with several international organizations such as UNDP and Reach Italia. For 2011, PROREN plans for a budget of $144,800.
RACOJ—Network of Congolese Youth Associations against AIDS

**Sectors:** At-risk youth; sexual and gender-based violence; health

**Profile:** Formed in 2005 and located in Walikale, RACOJ has the following programs:

- **HIV/AIDS:** RACOJ conducts trainings and awareness-raising campaigns in schools and with community and traditional leaders.
- **Sexual and gender-based violence:** Similar to its HIV/AIDS program, RACOJ conducts trainings and awareness-raising campaigns around sexual and gender-based violence.
- **Training of trainers:** For both sexual and gender-based violence and HIV/AIDS programming, RACOJ trains trainers to carry out its campaigns.

RACOJ has worked with national and international partners such as IMC, Caritas Goma, ActionAid, and HEAL Africa. In 2010, RACOJ’s budget was $13,000.

SFVS—Synergy of Women for the Victims of Sexual Violence

**Sectors:** Sexual violence; health; human rights

**Profile:** Formed in 2002 and located in Goma, SFVS has the following programs:

- **Lobbying for equitable justice:** SFVS creates “judicial marketing” to mobilize local authorities and the local and international community to demand that judicial services guaranteed by Congolese law are provided for survivors of gender-based violence.
- **Legal assistance:** Member organizations of the SFVS coalition provide survivors with legal counsel and the prosecution in cases of domestic or military court if there is sufficient evidence.
- **Psychosocial support for survivors of gender-based violence:** SFVS organizes reference systems and trains counselors throughout North Kivu to provide consistent psychosocial care for survivors.
- **Medical support for survivors:** SFVS listening points, placed throughout North Kivu, refer survivors to partner organizations for appropriate medical care.
- **Economic assistance for survivors:** SFVS provides income generation grants and support through collective agriculture fields to women’s associations in order to assist survivors with reintegration back into their communities. These grants are disbursed anonymously, in order not to stigmatize survivors.

SFVS has worked with international funders such as the government of Holland, DDC (Switzerland), Amnesty International, ECI, and ICCO. In 2010, SFVS's budget was $250,000.

SOFEJEP—Solidarity of Women and Small Farmers Organizations

**Sectors:** Food security; conservation; gender-based violence

**Profile:** Formed in 2005 and located in Butembo, SOFEJEP has the following programs:

- **Food security:** SOFEJEP sensitizes and provides technical support to small-scale farmers and women’s groups. It also builds storehouses for farmers’ products.
- **Sexual violence:** SOFEJEP trains and sensitizes farmers to have a responsible sexual life, as well as sensitizing women to denounced cases of sexual violence in the community. SOFEJEP trains local counselors who ensure the identification, referral, and counseling of survivors of sexual violence.
- **Environmental protection:** SOFEJEP sensitizes the communities living around Virunga National Park to refrain from timber harvesting. It also sensitizes communities to fight against erosion in Lubero territory.
- **Public health:** SOFEJEP sensitizes local communities about HIV/AIDS and hygiene.

SOFEJEP derives all its funding from its own activities and contributions from member groups, but it has received material assistance from IFDC Catalyst, and Forum for the Nile Basin. In 2010, SOFEJEP’s budget was $7,800.

SOFEPADI—Feminine Solidarity for Peace and Integral Development

**Sectors:** Human rights; sexual and gender-based violence; health

**Profile:** Formed in 2000 and located in Beni, SOFEPADI has the following programs:

- **Peace and pacific cohabitation:** SOFEPADI conducts participatory research in local communities in order to identify problems and exchange ideas, with the goals of preventing and resolving local conflicts.
- **Radio programs:** SOFEPADI works with local radio stations to sensitize local communities about various human-rights-related activities.
- **Sexual violence:** SOFEPADI provides holistic assistance to the survivors of sexual violence. It identifies survivors and enables them to identify themselves to the organization, refers them for medical care, and provides mediation for those who are rejected by their family. It also provides free legal assistance to the survivors and helps them reintegrate socially and economically into their community.
- **Health care:** In Bunia, SOFEPADI has a range of medical activities at its hospital. It provides medical care to the survivors of sexual violence, sensitizes people about HIV/AIDS and other STDs, and educates women about the whole cycle of reproductive health.

SOFEPADI has worked with a range of international organizations, including MSF, CTB, UNIFEM, UNFPA, the Swedish Embassy, and MONUSCO. For 2011, SOFEPADI has a budget of $496,450.
UGADEC—Union of Associations for the Conservation of Gorillas and Community Development in Eastern DRC

Sectors: Environment and natural resources; community development

Profile: Formed in 2002 and located in Goma, UGADEC has the following programs:

- **Fund-raising:** UGADEC links local organizations and funders, and plays a significant role in lobbying on behalf of its member associations. This helps it raise funds for implementing the organizations that work at the grassroots.

- **Monitoring and evaluation:** UGADEC ensures close monitoring and evaluation of the implementing partners for the purposes of efficiency and effectiveness.

- **Research:** UGADEC carries out community research on the existing ecosystem, gorillas, and other rare species. UGADEC sensitizes the community about species protection, organizes community-monitoring teams, and controls against poaching.

- **Community education:** UGADEC organizes community education about nature conservation for schools, churches, and other influential community institutions. The goal is to get local communities and leaders to take an active role in conservation. UGADEC also uses radio and billboards to reach as many people as possible.

- **Community development:** UGADEC builds, rehabilitates, and equips schools and hospitals, and facilitates the payment of teachers in particular schools. It also takes an active role in the identification and construction of water points.

UGADEC has worked with several international organizations, including The Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund International, the Jane Goodall Institute, and Global Conservation Fund. UGADEC’s annual budget is approximately $450,000.
Orientale

Comprising 22 percent of DRC’s territory, Orientale province is the largest of the four provinces in this study; in fact, it is nearly double the size of Maniema, South Kivu, and North Kivu provinces combined. Unlike the Kivus and Maniema, Orientale is so big that it is divided into four large districts: Bas Uélé, Haut Uélé, Ituri, and Tshopo. Its capital is Kisangani. Orientale is rich in natural resources such as gold, diamonds, and timber, but exploitation of these resources continues the historical pattern of providing benefits to a few at the expense of many. The province had been making steady progress toward peace, but in the last several years the Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA) and other groups have terrorized parts of northern and southeastern Orientale, leading to hundreds of thousands of newly displaced people. Despite Orientale’s troubled history, it contains many strong CBOs, particularly in Ituri and Kisangani; however, the districts of Bas Uélé and Haut Uélé are comparatively neglected. Following are summaries of 15 CBOs from Orientale, plus short descriptions of two towns. The main report contains a longer description of Orientale province and full organizational and town profiles.

ACIAR—Help for Intercultural Communication and Rural Self-Help

Sectors: Microfinance; agricultural development; socioeconomic support for former soldiers; support for small business; support for at-risk youths; organizational development

Profile: Formed in 1994 and located in Bunia (Ituri), ACIAR has the following programs:

- **Microfinance:** ACIAR provides small sums to individuals or cooperatives, particularly in Mahagi and Djugu territories.
- **Ex-combatants:** ACIAR supports small-trade organizations composed of ex-combatants to provide them with economic development for their activities, such as mechanics, tailoring, and agriculture.
- **Child soldiers:** ACIAR oversees a project in Mahagi territory to train former child soldiers in job skills, provide them with microfinance for economic or social needs, and give them a reinsertion kit worth $200 to enable them to start a business.
- **Agricultural development:** ACIAR works with small-scale farmers in Mahagi territory to help them restart farming activities that were halted by war, such as coffee production.

ACIAR has worked with international funders such as UNDP, the International Criminal Court’s Trust Fund for Victims, CORDAID, and ICCO. For 2010, ACIAR’s budget was approximately $400,000.
ADIKIS—Action for the Integral Development of Kisangani and the Congolese Central Basin

**Sectors:** Environmental conservation; food security; education; small-business development

**Profile:** Formed in 2002 and located in Kisangani, ADIKIS has the following programs:

- **Community education:** At community meetings organized by ADIKIS, university professors and/or students provide seminars on agriculture, environmental conservation, and management of forest resources.

- **Microcredit for small business:** ADIKIS provides small loans of roughly $50 to $150 to people in its association to help them start small businesses that also help the environment.

- **Community development:** ADIKIS has created farming associations and village committees, which are partners in all of ADIKIS’s work. Representatives from the associations and committees also participate in the governance of ADIKIS.

- **School construction:** ADIKIS has built three schools, which feature environmental education as well as a standard curriculum. Students actively plant trees and maintain plots of a variety of food crops.

- **Improvement of water sources:** In its project in the village of Masako, ADIKIS has funded the improvement of water sources.

ADIKIS has worked with international donors such as CTB and Rotary International. ADIKIS’s annual budget is approximately $500,000.

AIDER—Action to Identify and Develop Efforts of Reconstruction

**Sectors:** Food security; health; education; infrastructure; WASH; conservation; at-risk youth

**Profile:** Formed in 2002 and located in Dungu (Haut Uélé), AIDER has the following programs:

- **Food security:** In recent years, AIDER has conducted several distributions of seeds and related agricultural trainings to households in the Dungu area, with the goal of increasing food security.

- **Education:** In the last few years, AIDER has constructed benches for classrooms, built two recreational centers for at-risk youths, and conducted educational outreach on HIV/AIDS to more than 6,500 youths.

- **Infrastructure and logistics:** AIDER’s early activities in this area involved using its own funds to restore round points (traffic circles) and rehabilitate some roads. In recent years, it has worked with international donors on road rehabilitation and construction projects in the UN’s Interagency Compound at Dungu.

- **WASH:** AIDER has captured alluvial water sources and constructed a well, in cooperation with international donors; it has also conducted a water and sanitation evaluation using its own funds.
AIDER has worked with international donors such as Mercy Corps, UNHCR, FAO, and CESVI. For 2010, AIDER’s budget was $320,000.

AJAS—Youth Association for Actions against HIV/AIDS

**Sectors:** At-risk youths; HIV/AIDS prevention; education

**Profile:** Formed in 2001 and located in Bunia (Ituri), AJAS has the following programs:

- **SALT:** SALT stands for “support and stimulation; appreciation and help; link and listen; transfer and transform.” This program targets at-risk youths in three parts of Bunia town that have few health or education services. AJAS seeks to mobilize these youths to organize local education programs that do not require external funding.

- **Alternative livelihoods for youths in Mongbwalu:** AJAS is continuing with its own funds a program in Mongbwalu—a major gold-mining area 80 kilometers (50 miles) northwest of Bunia—to get youths currently engaged in mining to return to school or learn new vocations.

- **Community education on STDs and HIV/AIDS:** AJAS continues its long-running program of organizing community meetings that target youths and teachers to prevent the spread of STDs and HIV/AIDS. AJAS uses trained public educators, music, and drama to carry its message to the community.

//Image of a man playing drums for women dancing on International Women’s Day, March 8, 2011, Bunia, Orientale province

AJAS has been the implementing agency for many international projects and has worked with funders such as Tearfund, Save the Children UK, and the World Bank’s MAP. In 2010, AJAS’s budget was $252,822.

Ango

Ango is the capital of Ango territory in the Bas Uélé district. Terrorized in recent years by the LRA and other armed groups, Ango has long been isolated and neglected by international development agencies. While several humanitarian groups have recently started to work in Ango, there are few long-term development projects under way, and community-based organizations lack the capacity to be implementing partners. The community groups in Ango would like to complete construction of a half-built “Center for Development” and undertake capacity-building training to build a better future for the people of Ango.

APILAF—Association for the Promotion of Local Initiatives in Forested Areas of Africa

**Sectors:** Small-business development; sexual violence prevention; promotion of women’s rights; conflict prevention

**Profile:** Formed in 1991 and located in Kisangani, APILAF has the following programs:

- **Agricultural service:** This program provides farmers with improved seeds (from APILAF’s experimental farm), tools such as hoes and machetes, and trainings about the seeds and farming techniques.

- **Training service:** This program coordinates the educational component for the agricultural service and provides agricultural trainings once every three months in the area around Kisangani. It also provides trainings on gender (promoting women’s rights, preventing sexual violence) and peaceful cohabitation.

- **Technical service:** This program manufactures food-processing machinery and sells it to individual families at a reduced rate. APILAF staff makes small mills for rice, maize, and cassava, as well as a machine to make palm oil. The head of the technical service was trained in Kinshasa by a USAID-funded project that was run by the SECID consortium.

APILAF has worked with many international donors, including Oxfam Novib, UNDP, MONUSCO, and CIFOR. For 2011, APILAF’s budget is $217,997.
CAFEV—Center to Help Vulnerable Women and Children

**Sectors:** Sexual violence prevention and counseling; HIV/AIDS testing and treatment; sports and business development for at-risk youths; education

**Profile:** Formed in 2009 and located in Dungu (Haut-Uélé), CAFEV has the following programs:

- **Counseling services:** Four counselors work with survivors of sexual violence, persons with HIV/AIDS, and at-risk youths. Since late 2009, CAFEV staff has counseled approximately 120 people and identified 64 cases of sexual violence.
- **Voluntary centers of testing (VCTs):** CAFEV worked in partnership with the Doruma–Dungu Diocese to set up four VCTs to test people for HIV, which was the first time testing has taken place in this area. The program also provided drugs and counseling to those who tested positive and conducted other support and educational activities. A total of 3,073 people were tested between September 2010 and January 2011; of these, 372 (12 percent) tested positive for HIV (108 men and 264 women). CAFEV helped set up the centers, trained counselors to work with those who tested positive, and educated the local community about HIV/AIDS.
- **Programs for at-risk youths:** CAFEV has organized 200 youths into six groups: two for girls, two for junior boys, and two for senior boys. These groups also function as football (soccer) teams. CAFEV also provides computer trainings for students who have recently graduated from secondary school.

CAFEV has worked with the Medical Mission Institute (Würzburg, Germany) and is finalizing projects with Oxfam-Québec, Catholic Relief Services, and MONUSCO. In 2010, CAFEV’s budget was $2,000. For 2011, CAFEV expects its budget to be between $50,000 and $100,000, projects with Oxfam-Québec, Catholic Relief Services, and MONUSCO. In 2010, CAFEV’s budget was $2,000. For 2011, CAFEV expects its budget to be between $50,000 and $100,000.

Caritas Bunia

**Sectors:** WASH; food security; education; health; peace and justice; humanitarian assistance in time of emergency; protection of vulnerable populations (orphans, children, survivors of sexual violence)

**Profile:** Established in 1978 at Bunia (Ituri), Caritas has the following programs:

- **Health:** Caritas Bunia works through local committees to pay for free health care for poor populations. In addition, it provides funding to hospitals and health centers, including provision of drugs and staff training.
- **WASH:** Caritas Bunia supports water service in Bunia, Lita, Jiba, and Drodro. In the past, it used funding from UNICEF for a sanitation and hygiene program, but this program is over.
- **Food security:** Caritas Bunia provides some indigent families with food items and animals.
- **Education:** Caritas Bunia is involved in the rehabilitation and provisioning of schools.

- **Peace and justice:** Caritas Bunia is actively involved in local coalitions to address the exploitation of natural resources in Ituri and prevent use of these resources by armed groups to sustain armed conflict.

Caritas has worked with many international donors, including the World Bank, UNDP, Trócaire, and CAFOD. Caritas Bunia’s annual budget is approximately $500,000.

CdC—The Consultation Group

**Sectors:** Environment; human rights; economic development; conflict prevention; corporate responsibility

**Profile:** Formed in 2007 and located in Bunia (Ituri), CdC has the following programs:

- **Oil:** CdC is currently researching the terms of the government’s contract with Oil of DR Congo to exploit petroleum in Lake Albert. CdC helped the Civil Society of Ituri to create a position paper that outlines community concerns about oil exploration and exploitation. CdC is strengthening local organizations to monitor the social, economic, and environmental effects of oil drilling.
- **Timber:** CdC is just beginning to address deforestation and timber harvesting, which is particularly severe and rapid along Ituri’s borders with North Kivu and Uganda. CdC is establishing a network of organizations working on this topic and will increase its capacities to monitor timber harvesting and promote responsible forestry as well as reforestation.
- **Gold:** CdC formed to address gold mining in the Mongbwalu area and has a strong network working in this area. CdC has organized meetings with AngloGold Ashanti (the mining company in Mongbwalu), government officials, and communities in gold-mining areas. It has assisted workers in negotiations with the mining company and played a vital role in preventing conflicts between local miners and AngloGold Ashanti.

CdC has worked with international funders such as CAFOD and Pax Christi Netherlands. For 2010, CdC’s budget was $23,180.

FLEVICA—Rivers of Pure Water That Flow to Others

**Sectors:** Food security; socioeconomic development; environmental protection; human rights

**Profile:** Formed in 1994 and located in Bunia (Ituri), FLEVICA has the following programs:

- **Working with fishermen’s cooperatives:** FLEVICA creates fishing cooperatives in villages along Lake Albert and helps them to better organize their activities to purchase new fishing equipment and sell their fish cooperatively. FLEVICA is the only NGO working with fishing populations at Lake Albert, where there are growing problems due to the large increase in fishermen since the end of the war. It requires the cooperatives to have at least 30 percent women members.
• Working with farmers’ associations: FLEVICA supports farmers’ associations by providing them with agricultural equipment and seeds to improve their production. Flevic also supports these associations by giving them goats and requiring repayment in kind; these goats are then used as microloans to other farmers. FLEVICA works closely with authorities from government services for agriculture and pastoralism when organizing the associations.

• Sustainable reinsertion of ex-combatants: FLEVICA has assisted the social and economic reintegration of former combatants in Ituri by establishing them in the livelihoods of farming, fishing, and pastoralism.

FLEVICA has worked with international donors such as Trocaire, UNDP, Espoir pour tous, the African Development Bank, and FAO. For 2010, Flevic’s budget was $253,000.

FOMI—Women’s Forum of Ituri

Sectors: Human rights (especially women’s rights); sexual violence prevention and assistance to survivors; women’s leadership and political participation; conflict prevention and resolution; socioeconomic reinsertion of ex-combatants; rehabilitation of infrastructure

Profile: Formed in 2001 and located in Bunia (Ituri), FOMI’s programs include:

• Creating women’s pacifist groups: FOMI creates pacifist groups at the village level to involve women in local conflict prevention and resolution efforts.

• Preventing sexual violence: FOMI organizes community meetings to encourage dialogue and promote education about the rights of women and girls.

• Helping survivors of sexual violence: FOMI helps women get medical and psychological help, connects them with legal assistance, and assists them with microfinance and other support to facilitate their social and economic reintegration into their community.

• Promoting the rights of women: FOMI promotes women’s leadership and participation in political activities at the local level.

• Supporting women’s economic development through microfinance: FOMI supports women’s autonomy through a creative microfinance program that provides seeds or goats to women and requires repayment in kind; these seeds or goats are then used for microloans to other women. FOMI also provides small monetary loans to women. The goal of these programs is to elevate the status of women within their household and in their village.

FOMI has worked with many international funders and organizations, including UNDP, Trocaire, FAO, and IOM. For 2010, FOMI’s budget was $194,000.

Groupe Lotus

Sectors: Human rights (monitoring, protection, education); good governance; legal assistance; sexual and gender-based violence

Profile: Formed in 1991 and located in Kisangani, Lotus offers a number of programs, including:

• Human rights monitoring: Lotus monitors human rights through its Kisangani headquarters and seven bureaus. It publishes regular reports about its findings, as well as private reports for the UN and other international organizations.

• Human rights training: Lotus provides trainings about human rights to youths, civil society organizations, local officials, and the general public. Many current Lotus staff became interested in human rights after attending Lotus’s training sessions and joining its Defenders of Human Rights group.

• Regulating conflict: Lotus recently completed a three-year project to minimize local conflicts in Orientale province by organizing meetings that brought together different tribes, groups in dispute, et cetera, with the goal of reducing the likelihood of violence and armed conflict.

• Assisting victims of human rights violations: Lotus provides free legal and psychosocial support to victims of human rights violations.

• Promoting democratic governance: In 2010, Lotus undertook a project to analyze and publicize information about the government of Orientale province’s budget. In 2011, Lotus is focused on the upcoming national elections and trying to energize a disillusioned electorate to participate and vote.

Lotus has worked with many international funders, including the National Endowment for Democracy, CTB, and COSI. For 2010, Lotus’s budget was $60,000.
**PPSSP—Program of Primary Health Care**

**Sectors:** WASH; public health; emergency/humanitarian response; advocacy in humanitarian sector

**Profile:** Formed in 2002 and located in Bunia (Ituri), PPSSP offers a number of programs, including:

- **Well construction, rehabilitation, and management:** PPSSP works with local communities to identify drinking water sources, construct wells, rehabilitate existing wells, and establish local committees to manage wells.
- **Water-distribution systems:** PPSSP constructs systems to deliver water from the source to communities.
- **Constructing latrines:** PPSSP constructs latrines at schools and health centers. It also uses latrine construction at primary schools to educate children about the importance of sanitation and hygiene.
- **Public education on WASH:** PPSSP works with health zones to implement government programs educating the public about clean water, sanitation, and hygiene.
- **Public health:** PPSSP is working with local health zones and international donors to rehabilitate infrastructure, supply medicines, and improve the capacities of health-care workers.

PPSSP has worked with many international donors, including USAID, UNDP, UNICEF, and the Pooled Fund. For 2011, PPSSP has a $3.1 million budget.

**Radio Bolingo**

**Sector:** Media

**Profile:** Formed in 2008 and located in Kisangani, Radio Bolingo has the following programs:

- **Research on journalism in Kisangani:** In February 2009, Radio Bolingo published a report titled “The socio-professional conditions of journalists in the media of Kisangani.” This impressive report provides an overview of 14 radio stations operating in Kisangani. For each station, the report provides a history, an overview of programs, a list of equipment, and information about staff, including pay. Radio Bolingo completely self-financed the research and publication of the report. In 2011, Radio Bolingo is undertaking an update of this report.
- **Construction of Radio Bolingo:** The association’s members are currently constructing an office and radio studio in a government building in Kisangani’s Mangobo neighborhood. The members are funding this activity, and when they are able to purchase all the necessary equipment (hopefully by early 2012), they will start to broadcast.

Radio Bolingo’s members and supporters are currently the organization’s only source of funding. In 2010, Radio Bolingo’s budget was approximately $5,000.

**SAM—Food Security within Households**

**Sectors:** Food security; education; water and hygiene; environment and conservation

**Profile:** Formed in 2005 and located in Wamba (Haut Uélé), SAM has the following programs:

- **Building the capacity of farmers:** SAM trains households about agriculture through its 54 member associations. In 2010, SAM trained 589 people (383 men and 206 women) in agricultural techniques for the production of rice, soya, peanuts, vegetables, cassava, and palm oil. To do this, SAM has its own staff but in 2010 also trained 87 trainers (57 men and 30 women) to extend its work to different associations.
- **Supporting associations in their agricultural and animal husbandry work:** SAM gave seeds for soya, rice, peanuts, vegetables, and cassava, plus farming implements (machetes, hoes), to households via its associations. SAM visits and inspects household and association gardens.
Education: SAM teaches households to ensure that they work, produce, sell, and eat properly (some training sessions address food preparation methods). SAM trains people on the conservation of nature by showing them how to plant trees, fight and avoid erosion, and cultivate without destroying the forest. SAM also helps people build better houses and latrines.

Constructing or improving water sources: SAM constructs new water sources or improves existing ones. SAM also teaches people how to treat water so it is safe for drinking.

SAM funds some of its own work, but also works with Manos Unidas, a Spanish NGO. For 2010, SAM’s budget was approximately $12,000.

Securitas Congo

Sectors: Security sector reform; human rights

Profile: Formed in 2007 and located in Bunia (Ituri), Securitas has the following programs:

- **Police for the Protection of Human Rights:** This program, funded by the National Endowment for Democracy, supports a government program of security sector reform by training police in Bunia about human rights, the law, and the processes of reform.

- **Research on security sector reform:** Securitas researches the progress of security sector reform and has published a booklet on private security companies in DRC.

- **Research on small arms:** In 2010, Securitas researched the proliferation of small arms in DRC through a grant from GRIP (Belgium).

Securitas has worked with the National Endowment for Democracy and GRIP (Belgium). Currently, Securitas’s only source of funding is a $31,300 grant from the National Endowment for Democracy, which runs from July 1, 2010, to June 30, 2011.

Watsa

Watsa is the capital of Watsa territory in the Haut Uélé district. Once the epicenter of a massive gold-mining operation, Watsa is now forlorn and neglected by international development agencies. Numerous small community associations exist in Watsa, but they lack the means and organizational capacity to implement large projects and seriously address Watsa’s urgent needs for water and sanitation, education, and infrastructure. An MSA of socioeconomic conditions in Watsa could inform future development work, and capacity building for local groups could ensure local participation in future collaborative work with international funders.
South Kivu is known for both its breathtaking beauty and its persistent conflicts. The capital of the province is Bukavu. There is insecurity in most parts of South Kivu, and at the end of 2010 nearly one out of every seven residents was displaced. This massive displacement has caused serious food shortages in many parts of South Kivu, as people were forced to abandon their gardens and animals. Compounding the issue of insecurity and displacement, the government imposed a ban on artisanal mining from September 2010 until March 2011. The ban had significant effects, including increasing unemployment and facilitating militarization (by government forces) of many mines, even those where there had been no prior presence of armed groups. Despite the challenges of this context, many community-based organizations have continued to work to help women, protect human rights and the environment, and increase food security. Following are summaries of 19 CBOs from South Kivu, plus a short description of one town. The main report contains a longer description of South Kivu province and full organizational and town profiles.

AA—Arche d’Alliance

Sectors: Human rights; peace and conflict transformation; citizen education; sustainable development

Profile: Formed in 1997 and located in Uvira, AA has the following programs:

- Monitoring of human rights violations: AA focuses on identifying human rights violations and sensitizing and training communities about their rights and the proper referral mechanisms when such rights have been abused. In addition, AA conducts a program to specifically identify and assist women and child victims.

- Conflict mediation: AA is working through local committees and networks to monitor local conflicts and mediate them before they escalate or become part of broader conflict processes. AA carries out trainings for local communities and elected officials to help them monitor and mediate conflicts.

- Judicial accompaniment: To address persistent impunity for human rights abusers, AA initiated a program of accompaniment for victims. AA informs local communities and victims about the judicial process and accompanies victims to report crimes and see cases through the courts.

- Education and capacity building: AA provides basic and advanced training for human rights activists, and builds or rehabilitates offices for its community partners.

AA has worked with many international donors, including UNHCR, ICRC, Heartland Alliance, UNFPA, and MONUSCO. In 2010, AA’s budget was $1,490,495.
AFEM—South Kivu Women’s Media Association

Sectors: Media; education; human rights

Profile: Formed in 2003 and located in Bukavu, AFEM has the following programs:

- **Station partnerships**: AFEM works with rural radio clubs to produce broadcasts that are relevant to communities. Women participating in AFEM clubs receive training in broadcast and editing of 30-minute radio transmissions.

- **Community broadcasts**: AFEM works with FM radio stations in Bukavu and surrounding areas to air the broadcasts, paying the radio stations $50 per transmission. On average, the organization and clubs produce 12 radio transmissions each week, eight that originate from rural areas and four that originate from Bukavu.

- **Creation of topical programs**: AFEM utilizes its partnerships to produce programs on a broad range of topics, including good governance, sexual violence, and human rights.

AFEM has worked with international donors such as the National Endowment for Democracy, V-Day, and Diakonie. For 2010, AFEM had a projected budget of $190,000.

CADI—Action Committee for Integral Development

Sectors: Human rights; peace; good governance; sustainable development

Profile: Formed in 1986 and located in Uvira, CADI has the following programs:

- **Training and dissemination of information**: CADI conducts community trainings on human rights, peace and reconciliation, democracy and good governance, HIV/AIDS, and sustainable development. It creates and distributes literature, and uses radio broadcasts to improve the range of its message. CADI also works with local authorities to reinforce their capacities and knowledge of the law and human rights.

- **Gender**: This program aims to promote gender equality and participation of women in leadership and decision-making processes. It targets local leaders, faith-based institutions, women’s committees, and schools with seminars and participatory trainings and workshops.

- **Social research**: CADI carries out research and collects data on social inequalities and human rights violations.

- **Village development committees (VDCs)**: CADI mobilizes and organizes local communities to monitor human rights and promote peace and reconciliation. CADI also involves representatives from these committees in its management structure.

CADI has worked with international funders such as VSF, LD, and ActionAid. In 2010, CADI’s budget was $102,465.
CAPES—Center of Promotion for Economic and Social Support

**Sectors:** Small-business and community development; food security; education; microfinance

**Profile:** Formed in 1995 and located in Bukavu, CAPES has the following programs:

- **Construction and rehabilitation of local infrastructure:** CAPES builds or improves schools, hospitals, markets, and other social and economic infrastructure.

- **Microfinance:** Through loans to support small-business enterprises, CAPES supports the socioeconomic reinsertion of marginalized and disenfranchised youth, women who have survived sexual violence, and other vulnerable groups.

- **Income-generating activities and food processing:** By constructing markets and installing mills and warehouses, CAPES promotes the transformation of agricultural production to increase value and decrease waste through postharvest loss of produce.

- **Support of rural farmers:** CAPES supports local development initiatives that enable rural farmers to transform (i.e., mill) and store their products.

CAPES has worked with many international partners, including UNDP, UNOPS, UNICEF, IRC, and CORDAID. In 2010, CAPES’s budget was $360,000.

CELPA—Community of Free Pentecostal Churches in Africa

**Sectors:** Health; education; community development; at-risk youth

**Profile:** Formed in 1922 and located in Bukavu, CELPA has the following programs:

- **Education component:** This program aims to provide quality educational services for both primary and secondary students through rehabilitation, construction, and equipping of infrastructure. It also seeks to improve the quality of education and teaching.

- **Health component:** This program aims to provide quality medical services to the population through rehabilitation and equipping of rural health zones, and through the training of medical personnel. The program’s large HIV/AIDS component aims to strengthen collaboration among local health authorities to reduce the infection rate and increase education about STDs.

- **Peace component:** This program aims to promote peace, democracy, and reconciliation for beneficiaries; its work is interwoven throughout CELPA’s other programmatic components.

- **Reintegration component:** This program addresses the reintegration and reinsertion of former child soldiers into the community through vocational and psychosocial treatment. It also manages CAMPS, which provides psychosocial and medical assistance to survivors of violence in centers around the country.

- **Community development component:** This program promotes socioeconomic development through trainings on agriculture and rural development. These trainings primarily target women to strengthen their status in the community and improve literacy rates.

CELPA has worked with many international funders, including WHO, UNICEF, UNHCR, and WFP. For 2010, CELPA’s budget was approximately $1,350,000.

COOPEC Muungano—Credit and Savings Collective Muungano

**Sectors:** Microfinance; community development

**Profile:** Formed in 2009 and located in Luvungi, COOPEC Muungano has the following programs:

- **Poverty eradication through loans:** This program acts as a microfinance service, offering loans that especially target vulnerable women and women’s initiatives. The program’s strategic plan includes favoring women who are commercializing their food production.

- **Sensitization on savings:** This program looks to promote the basic ideas behind utilization and value of savings. It works with small businesses, vendors, and COOPEC clients and their contacts to introduce and explain how to use this financial service to their benefit.
COOPEC Muungano is a local organization that has not worked with international partners. COOPEC Muungano is funded by the 243 members of the organization and has current assets of $24,228.

EU—Children of Uvira

Sectors: Education; at-risk youth; conservation

Profile: Formed in 2006 and located in Uvira, EU has the following programs:

- **Library:** EU manages a small library in central Uvira. It is the central base for EU’s activities and has 600 paying members ($3 a year for children, $1 a month for families).
- **School fees:** Through a European-based sponsorship program, EU pays the school fees of children whose families cannot afford to pay for their education.
- **Sanitation and composting:** EU has a program in its embryonic stages for individuals in the Uvira area to compost household waste and plant greenery and flowers in public spaces.
- **Sports and healthy living:** EU has started a weekly sports program involving walking, hiking, and playing sports such as football (soccer).
- **Microcredit:** EU offers small-business development loans to families of children who are being supported with school fees.
- **Demonstration fields:** EU has several fields in Makobola, just outside Uvira. EU staff and volunteers plant cassava, Mandarins, and eucalyptus. One field is also used as a demonstration field where local families can learn about different agricultural practices and products.

EU works with 174 individual European donors but has not worked with any international organizational funders. For 2010, EU’s budget was approximately $25,000.

GEADES—Group of Study and Action for the Development of South Kivu

Sectors: Food security; microcredit; rural farming; MUSOs

Profile: Formed in 1988 and located in Mboko, GEADES has the following programs:

- **Reinforce organizational capacities and structures:** GEADES helps form local organizations and assists them to strategically plan their activities.
- **Support increased agro-pastoral production and quality:** GEADES responds to requests from its member associations to provide technical assistance to improve the capacities of local groups. GEADES also distributes improved seeds to local associations and provides trainings so that farmers can achieve increased productivity. Finally, GEADES facilitates the training of local veterinarians, in response to association requests.
- **Protection of the environment:** GEADES organizes informational sessions with local and provincial authorities regarding protection of the environment and produces literature on this topic. GEADES encourages and facilitates reforestation by producing and distributing seedlings.
- **MUSOs:** GEADES is leading the implementation of MUSOs in South Kivu. It facilitates training on system creation and management, and provides and/or facilitates technical advice during planning and implementation by affiliated local associations.

GEADES has worked with international funders such as ZOA Refugee Care-Holland, Entraide et fraternité, and CCFD. For 2010, GEADES’s budget was approximately $117,000.

GHB—Groupe Hirondelles Bukavu

Sectors: Human rights; sexual and reproductive health and rights

Profile: Formed in 2006 and located in Bukavu, GHB has the following programs:

- **Forums of exchange and debate on realities of the lives of LGBTI people:** GHB organizes meetings to provide a space for people to discuss and learn from each other the realities of life for a person who is LGBTI, and to promote better understanding between all people of different sexual orientation and reality.
- **Monitoring against abuses:** GHB researches cases of human rights violations and takes one or more of three approaches: denunciation, initiation of judicial procedures, or community education. GHB has two human rights monitors who travel throughout Bukavu every week to meet with members of the LGBTI community and monitor rights abuses and community perceptions.
- **Raising awareness of HIV/AIDS and risky behavior among the LGBTI community:** GHB organizes seminars and meetings with the LGBTI community to discuss issues of sexual health, STDs, and responsible sexual behavior.

GHB has worked with international partners such as Global Rights, GIZ (formerly GTZ), and KIOS. For 2010, GHB’s budget was $10,100.
GRAD—Action Group for Development

Sectors: Infrastructure rehabilitation; food security; environmental protection; small-business development

Profile: Formed in 2006 and located in Fizi, GRAD has the following programs:

- **Infrastructure development**: GRAD has used international funding to construct or rehabilitate transportation, commercial, and social infrastructures in the Fizi area. GRAD has worked on dikes, a port, markets, schools, and a stadium.
- **Food security**: GRAD has distributed seeds, tools, and food; however, it sees its infrastructure work as also aiding the cause of food security through increased access to markets, greater security, and economic development.

GRAD has worked with many international funders, including WFP, FAO, the Japanese and Italian embassies, and GIZ (formerly GTZ). For 2010, GRAD's budget was $823,613.

LAV—Let Africa Live

Sectors: At-risk youth (child soldiers and vulnerable children); peace and reconciliation; small-business development; education

Profile: Formed in 2001 and located in Bukavu, LAV has the following programs:

- **Vocational-training programs for vulnerable youth**: LAV provides training for youth, including former child soldiers, sex slaves, and orphans. The programs last for one year and include auto mechanics, masonry, sewing, electronics, IT, and carpentry.
- **Counseling and psychological support for students**: Small class sizes allow teachers to provide support and personalized attention to each student.
- **Capacity building**: LAV helps build the capacities of small, rural, community-based organizations in South Kivu by working in partnership to implement vocational-training programs. LAV also helps these groups improve their financial and organizational management.
- **Educational seminars**: LAV organizes seminars on the rights of the child for partner organizations. LAV also organizes sessions on HIV/AIDS, family planning, and reproductive health.
- **Transitional housing**: LAV provides housing for young single mothers and youth traveling from rural areas to attend vocational training.

LAV works with international funders such as ECI, UNDP/OCHA (Pooled Fund), and War Child Holland. In 2010, LAV received $1,077,538 in funding.

LDF—Uplifting of Women of South Kivu

Sectors: Human rights; education; vulnerable youth; microcredit

Profile: Formed in 2005 and located in Walungu, LDF has the following programs:

- **Literacy**: LDF runs a program to teach women and girls how to read, write, and do basic math. The goal is to help women improve their self-esteem and socioeconomic status. There are currently 40 women enrolled in this program.
- **Occupational training**: At its training center in Walungu, LDF runs courses for women in sewing, knitting, honey production, mechanics, carpentry, and mill management.
- **Agriculture**: This program aims to improve the food security of the population. LDF has two demonstration gardens (in Kakona and Mushinga) where local women get access to improved seeds and manage small plots. The women give back one-quarter of their yield to the funder (Caritas), while keeping the remainder for themselves.
- **Microcredit**: This program provides women with loans of between $50 and $500. Over a predetermined time period, the women must pay back 50 percent of the amount they were awarded.
- **Awareness raising**: This program aims to raise awareness and educate communities on issues around health, women's rights, hygiene, civic responsibility, and environmental sustainability. This year, LDF will also conduct trainings about the presidential elections and the importance of voting.

LDF has worked with international funders such as Norwegian Church Aid and War Child Holland. For 2010, LDF's budget was $81,620.

LUFED—Wide Union of Women for Development

Sectors: Peace and peaceful cohabitation; food security; education; microcredit; reproductive health and emergency response; sexual and gender-based violence

Profile: Formed in 2004 and located in Uvira, LUFED has the following programs:

- **Reproductive health**: This program works to identify survivors of sexual violence, women living with HIV/AIDS, underage mothers, widows, and girl-headed households. Once identified, LUFED works to raise their awareness around family planning and sexual health and rights.
- **Peace and peaceful cohabitation**: Through this program, LUFED aims to get women together to exchange ideas on peace in their communities and homes.
- **Food security**: This program aims to improve the food security and productivity of vulnerable women. It provides trainings on improved techniques for agricultural productivity, fishing, and animal husbandry.
• **Education:** This program focuses on the literacy of adult women and stresses the importance and advantages of literacy. Through it, LUFED incorporates literacy with occupational training that is intended to improve the incomes of women beneficiaries. LUFED has created seven literacy circles, where women can come together and practice reading and writing.

• **Microcredit:** LUFED is working on the promotion of MUSOs, informal networks to which people periodically contribute money that is distributed on a rotating basis to the members.

LUFED has worked with international funders such as FAO, LD, and DFID. In 2010, LUFED’s budget was approximately $10,000.

**ODC—Eye for the Development of Congo**

**Sectors:** Conservation and environment; sexual and gender-based violence; food security

**Profile:** Formed in 2004 and located in Kitutu, ODC has the following programs:

• **Conservation and the environment:** This program aims to sensitize the population to the dangers of deforestation and demonstrate the necessity of protecting nature. ODC is also reforesting areas that have been clear-cut.

• **Sexual and gender-based violence:** This program works on raising community awareness around issues of sexual and gender-based violence and its impact on the lives of survivors and the community in general. It provides psychosocial support to survivors, referrals for medical care, and assistance with socioeconomic reintegration. ODC also operates a safe house for survivors.

• **Radio station:** ODC has a radio station that broadcasts programs about environmental protection, prevention of sexual and gender-based violence, and other topics related to ODC’s mission and objectives.

• **Security sector:** Together with the local authorities, chiefs, and police, this program aims to develop and manage an early-warning system around the rights of children. ODC works on community sensitization to know when and how to denounce cases of abuse, particularly where violators are acting with impunity.

• **Food security:** This program aims to stabilize the community’s food production so it can start exporting food or selling and commercializing its production. The program also helps households obtain and raise goats, chickens, and guinea pigs.

ODC largely funds its own projects but has worked with one international partner: People in Need. For 2010, ODC’s budget was $4,760.

**PADEBU—Program of Action for the Development of a United Base**

**Sectors:** Food security; rehabilitation and construction; health

**Profile:** Formed in 2001 and located in Bunyakiri, PADEBU has the following programs:

• **Food security:** PADEBU provides seeds and tools to local farmers through a rotating microcredit program that requires repayment in seeds. PADEBU runs a similar microcredit program with goats and has worked with the National Service of Aquaculture (SENAQUA) to introduce a new race of tilapia into local fishponds. PADEBU has also introduced improved, disease-resistant strains of cassava (sawa-sawa and liyai) to local farmers. Lastly, it trains local farmers on methods to reduce soil erosion and promotes the protection of forests.

• **Infrastructure:** PADEBU rehabilitates schools, furnishes the classrooms, and establishes local committees of parents and students to maintain the new structures. PADEBU has also rehabilitated facilities at hospitals and health centers.

• **Health:** PADEBU offers basic supplies and training to local health workers through community health structures (COSAs).

• **HIV/AIDS:** HIV/AIDS is a cross-cutting issue, and all employees who work in the different programs, even technical staff, are trained in delivering a sensitization message on HIV/AIDS alongside their programmatic work.

PADEBU has worked with international donors such as Oxfam and UNDP. It has also implemented projects funded by the World Bank through the Congolese government. For 2010, PADEBU’s budget was $1,570,000.

**Panzi Hospital and Foundation**

**Sectors:** Health; WASH; sexual and gender-based violence

**Profile:** Formed in 1999 and located in Bukavu, Panzi has the following programs:

• **Medical services:** Panzi runs a hospital that offers the following services: pediatrics, OB-GYN, internal medicine, surgery, lab, pharmacy, orthopedics, counseling, endoscopy, medical imaging (X-ray, electrocardiogram), dentistry, ophthalmology, psychiatry.

• **WASH:** This project is in the process of supplying the hospital with water through capping springs with funding from Norwegian Church Aid.

• **Nutrition:** Community health workers identify malnourished children to bring to the Panzi therapeutic nutritional center.

• **Sexual and gender-based violence:** This program provides psychosocial, economic, and judicial assistance for survivors of sexual violence.
Panzi has worked with international funders such as USAID, UNICEF, PMU InterLife, the European Union, and OSISA. For 2010, Panzi Hospital had a budget of approximately $5 million.

**PROSPADEC—Program of Public Health and Assistance for Community Development**

**Sectors:** Health; community development; education; sexual and gender-based violence  
**Profile:** Formed in 2001 and located in Bunyakiri, PROSPADEC has the following programs:

- **Health centers:** PROSPADEC manages three health centers in the Bunyakiri area; they provide primary health care, treat malaria victims, offer family-planning assistance, and provide HIV/AIDS education.  
- **Sexual and gender-based violence:** PROSPADEC provides medical care for survivors of sexual violence and referrals as necessary to other institutions, and educates the community about this social problem.  
- **Literacy classes:** In 2009, PROSPADEC built a literacy center in Bunyakiri, where adults learn to read and write.  
- **Agro-pastoral program:** This program introduces improved seeds to local farmers and promotes reforestation. PROSPADEC also plans to start a program to promote the raising of pigs.

PROSPADEC has worked with international funders such as the International Medical Corps and COOPI, but currently supports its work through fees at its health centers. For 2010, PROSPADEC's budget was $14,000.

**Radio Maendeleo**

**Sectors:** Media; good governance  
**Profile:** Formed in 1993 and located in Bukavu, Radio Maendeleo has the following programs:

- **Civic education:** Radio Maendeleo informs people about their roles and responsibilities as citizens, as well as their right and responsibility to hold the government accountable.  
- **News:** Radio Maendeleo broadcasts general news programs on the country and province using a unique system of local correspondents equipped with mobile phones to report on what is happening in outlying areas that are difficult for journalists to access. Radio Maendeleo trains these correspondents on basic reporting and pays them $50 per month plus transportation costs (as applicable).  
- **NGOs:** The radio station offers space (250 Congolese francs or $0.28 per minute) for NGOs to broadcast information about their work for use as an advocacy and lobbying or marketing tool. Priority goes to its members; however, all organizations have the right to broadcast on Radio Maendeleo.  
- **Special programming:** Radio Maendeleo offers programs aimed at different sectors of the population (youth, women, etc.), for debates, discussions, and dissemination of relevant information.

Radio Maendeleo has worked with international funders such as the National Endowment for Democracy, IRIN, CORDAID, and IFDC. For 2010, Radio Maendeleo's budget was $599,954.

**Shabunda**

Shabunda is both a territory and a town in western South Kivu. Shabunda has been particularly hard hit by conflict over the last two decades and remains isolated due to poor infrastructure and ongoing insecurity. There are several noteworthy CBOs in Shabunda, but they did not meet ECI’s due diligence standards because of their lack of organizational capacity. Training for these groups could enable them to attract funding and expand their important work, and infrastructure projects such as road rehabilitation and construction of small hydroelectric dams could significantly improve life in this neglected part of South Kivu.

**VODIMIR—Voluntary Work for the Integral Development of the Rural Milieu**

**Sectors:** Sexual and gender-based violence; food security; rehabilitation of social infrastructure  
**Profile:** Formed in 1996 and located in Bukavu, VODIMIR has the following programs:
• **Sexual and gender-based violence:** VODIMIR identifies sexual violence survivors and refers them for care.

• **Food security:** VODIMIR works with local farmers to find ways to stabilize and increase their food production. VODIMIR has demonstration gardens where local people can get access to improved seeds and learn more about agricultural production.

• **Socioeconomic reintegration:** VODIMIR supports microcredit schemes for people who need help to regain livelihoods and income, such as returnees and survivors of sexual violence.

• **Social rehabilitation:** VODIMIR ties mediation, peace building, and counseling for survivors of sexual violence into its campaign for community transformation and social rehabilitation.

• **Emergency needs:** VODIMIR works to address communities’ emergency needs, particularly in response to food insecurity. It works in partnership with WFP to distribute seeds and tools in emergency situations.

VODIMIR has worked with international donors such as IRC, CARE International, WFP, and MALTESER. For 2010, VODIMIR’s budget was $85,000.

An artisanal gold mine at Iga Barrière near Bunia, DRC
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AA: Arche d'Alliance
AAA: Action Agro Allemande
ABA: American Bar Association
ACDI-CIDA: Agence Canadienne de développement internationale - Canadian Agency for International Development
ACF-USA: Action contre la faim - USA
ACIAR: Help for Intercultural Communication and Rural Self-Help
ACOPE: Concrete Actions for the Protection of Infancy
ACP: Action pour la concorde
ACPDI: Action of Community Farmers for Integral Development
ACTED: Agence d'aide à la coopération technique et au développement
ADIKIS: Action for the Integral Development of Kisangani and the Congolese Central Basin
ADI-KIVU: Actions pour le développement intégré au Kivu
ADR: Action for Determatization and Reconciliation
ADRA: Adventist Development and Relief Agency
ADRPU: Action for the Rural Development of Punia
ADVW: Action for the Development and Vision of Watsa/Kilo-Mono Quarter
AFDL: Alliance des forces démocratiques pour la libération du Congo
AFEPF: Association for the Promotion of the Women of Ango
AFEWA: Association of Women Teachers of Watsa
AG: Assemblée générale (General Assembly)
AIDER: Action to Identify and Develop Efforts of Reconstruction
AIDES: Actions and Interventions for Social Development and Training
AJAS: Youth Association for Actions against HIV/AIDS
ALDI: Association Locale pour le Développement Intégral
ANAM: Health and Development Association
ANR: Agence nationale de renseignement
APCLS: Alliance des patriotes pour un Congo libre et souverain
APF: African Parks Foundation
APIAF: Association for the Promotion of Local Initiatives in Forested Areas of Africa
ARS: Action for Reconciliation and Stabilization
ASADHO: Association Africaine de défense des droits de l'homme
ASAF: Women's Health Actions
ASMAD: Women's Association for Integral Development
ASSAHU: Association of Farmers of Haut-Uélé
ATRASEP: Association Working for Potable Water Sources
AVSI: Association of Volunteers in International Service
BCC: Banque centrale du Congo
BCC: Banque centrale du Congo
BCD: Bureau de développement de Caritas
BDJIP: Bureau diocésain de justice et paix
BDD: Bureau diocésain de développement
BDOB: Bureau diocésain des œuvres médicales
BINCA: Banque internationale pour l'Afrique au Congo
BIF: Banque internationale de Crédit
BOM: Bureau international au développement
EUB: Equipe d’urgence de la biodiversite
EUSEC: European Security Mission
FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization (United Nations)
FARDC: Forces armées de la République Démocratique du Congo
Farmamundi: Farmaceuticos Mundi
FCP: Fonds pour la consolidation de la paix
FIDR: Forces démocratiques pour la libération du Rwanda
FEDA: Fonds Européen pour le développement
FENAPEC: Fédération nationale des artisans, petites et moyennes entreprises congolaises
FEPSI: Women Engaged for the Promotion of Integral Health
FFI: Flora and Fauna International
FIDH: International Federation for Human Rights
FINCA: Foundation for International Community Assistance
FJDF: Women Jurists for the Rights of the Woman and the Child
FLEVICA: Rivers of Pure Water that Flow to Others
FNII: Front Nationaliste Intégrationniste
FOCA: Forces combattantes abacunguzi
FOLECO: Fédérations des organisations non gouvernementales a vocation économique du Congo
FOMA: Forum des mamans de Mahagi
FOMI: Women’s Forum of Ituri
FORPRORU: Fonds de promotion rurale
FPIC: Front populaire pour la justice au Congo
FPLC: Front patriotique pour la libération du Congo
FRPI: Front de résistance patriotique de l’Ituri
FY: Fiscal year
GAD: Garde d’auto defense locale
GADPAD: Action Group for the Development of a Bridge over the River Arebi at Dilolo
GAMF: Groupe d’acteurs de microfinances
GDP: Gross domestic product
GEAD: Study and Action Group for a Well Defined Development
GEADES: Group of Study and Action for the Development of South Kivu
GECDI: Community Framing Group for Integral Development
GEF: Global Environmental Facility
GEMIFIC: Groupe d’expertise en microfinances au Congo
GHB: Groupe Hirondelles Bukavu
GHI: Global Health Initiative
GIC: Gilman International Conservation
GIZ (formerly GTZ): Deutsche gesellschaft für internationale zusammenarbeit
GLCI: Great Lakes Cassava Initiative
GRAADE: Group of Action and Support for Indigenous Development
GRAD: Action Group for Development
GRIP: Groupe de recherche et d’information sur la paix et la sécurité
HAP: Humanitarian Action Plan
HBM: Rights of the Human
HEAL Africa: Health, Education, Community Action and Leadership Development Africa
HIV/AIDS: Human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
IANS: International Action Network on Small Arms
ICC: International Criminal Court
ICCN: Institut Congolais pour la conservation de la nature
ICCO: Inter Church Organization for Development Cooperation
ICRC: International Committee for the Red Cross
IDP: Internally displaced person
IFAW: International Fund for Animals Welfare
IFDC: International Research, Technical Development and Problem Solving in Agriculture Sustainability
ILP: Local Initiative for Peace
IMC: International Medical Corps
IMF: International Monetary Fund
INAFI: International Network of Alternative Financial Institutions
INL: International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs
PMI: Presidential Malaria Initiative
PNC: Police nationale Congolaise
PNDS: Plan national de développement sanitaire
PNLS: Programme national de lutte contre le Sida
PNMLS: Programme national multi-sectoriel de lutte contre le Sida
PPRD: Parti du peuple pour la reconstruction et la démocratie
PPSSP: Program of Primary Health Care
PRONANUT: Programme national pour la nutrition
PROREN: Responsible Reproductive Health Program in North-Kivu
PROSPADEC: Program of Public Health and Assistance for Community Development
PYM Norway: Pentecostal Foreign Mission of Norway
RADHOSKI: Réseau des associations des droits de l’homme au Sud-Kivu
RAFDEKA: Network of Women’s Associations for Development in Kasongo
RAMIF-NK: Réseau des associations de microfinances au Nord-Kivu
RAPPER: Network of Associations for the Protection and Promotion of Children
RC: Resistance Committee
RCD-ML: Rassemblement Congolais pour la Démocratie – Mouvement de Libération
RC: Rassemblement Congolais pour la Démocratie
REFED: Réseau femme et développement
REMA: Réseau des mamans de Mambasa
RENADEF: Réseau national pour le développement de la femme
REPRODHOC: Réseau provincial des organisations de droits de l’homme au Congo
RIFIDEC: Regroupement des institutions du système de financement décentralisé du Congo
RRMP: Rapid Response to Population Movement
SALT: Support and Stimulation; Appreciation and Help
SAM: Food Security within Households
SC-UK: Save the Children–United Kingdom
SECID: South-East Consortium for International Development
SFVVS: Synergie des femmes pour les victimes des violences sexuelles
SGBV: Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SIDA: Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SIDEBA: Association for Development Initiative of the Batshunga Collectivity
SNSA: Stratégie nationale de sécurité alimentaire
SOFEJEP: Solidarity of Women and Small Farmers Organizations
SOFEPA: Solidarity for Peace and Integral Development
SOKIMO: Society for the Mines of Kilo Moto
SPLA: Sudan People’s Liberation Army
STAREC: Programme de pacification, de stabilisation et de reconstruction de l’est du Congo
SVDA: Voluntary Service for the Development of Ango
SYI: Italian Development Cooperation
SZF: Frankfurt Zoological Society
TENAEP: Test national de fin d’etudes primaires
TGD: Tous pour le genre dans le développement
TMB: Trust Merchant Bank
TOMEKA: Let us try!
UDSHA: Development Union for Shabunda
UGADEC: Union of Associations for the Conservation of Gorillas and Community Development in Eastern DR Congo
UMAMA: Women’s Union for Development
UN-REDD: Program on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries
UNDP: United Nations Development Program
UNEP: United Nations Environment Program
UNFPA: United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR: United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF: United Nation Children’s Education Fund
UNIFEM: United Nation Development Fund for Women
UNOPS: United Nation Office for Projects Services
UPC: Union des patriotes Congolais
### Organizations by Sector

#### Table 2: At-risk youth organizations

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#### Table 3: Conservation and environment organizations

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#### Table 4: Education organizations

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### Table 5: Food security organizations

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### Table 7: Human rights organizations

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### Table 8: Media organizations

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### Table 9: Microfinance and small-business development organizations

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### Table 10: Security sector reform and impunity organizations

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### Table 11: SGBV organizations

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Landscape Analysis: Summary Report | pg 95
# Table 12: Organizations directly or indirectly receiving USAID funding

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
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<tr>
<td>ADIF</td>
<td>Kindu, Maniema province</td>
<td>Human rights; food security; democracy and good governance; peace building; sustainable development; microfinance; health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APLAFL</td>
<td>Kisangani, Orientale province</td>
<td>Small-business development; sexual violence prevention; promotion of women’s rights; conflict prevention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caritas Kindu</td>
<td>Kindu, Maniema province</td>
<td>Health; food security and sustainable development; gender equality; microfinance; environment; protection and promotion of, and assistance to, the vulnerable and disadvantaged; human rights and civic education; peace, justice, and peaceful cohabitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COOPADEM</td>
<td>Kasongo, Maniema province</td>
<td>Food security; good governance; media; community development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CV</td>
<td>Goma, North Kivu province</td>
<td>Education; microfinance; at-risk youth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HBM</td>
<td>Kindu, Maniema province</td>
<td>Human rights; good governance; media</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEAL Africa</td>
<td>Goma, North Kivu province</td>
<td>Health; education; sexual and gender-based violence; peace and reconciliation; small-business development and microfinance</td>
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<td>Hekima</td>
<td>Goma, North Kivu province</td>
<td>Microfinance</td>
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<td>Panzi Hospital and Foundation</td>
<td>Bukavu, South Kivu province</td>
<td>Health; WASH; sexual and gender-based violence</td>
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<td>PPSSP</td>
<td>Bunia, Orientale province</td>
<td>WASH; public health; emergency/humanitarian response; advocacy in humanitarian sector</td>
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<td>UWAKI</td>
<td>Kindu, Maniema province</td>
<td>Agriculture, animal husbandry, and fishing; gender and development; health; education; human rights; environment and conservation; construction of water points; microfinance; good governance</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Founded in 2009 by Ben Affleck, the Eastern Congo Initiative (ECI) is the only U.S.-based advocacy and grant-making initiative wholly focused on working with and for the people of eastern Congo. ECI is a special project of the New Venture Fund, a 501(c)(3) organization registered in the United States. To learn more about our work, please visit us at www.easterncongo.org.

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- Katy Katonda Nembe
- Leon P. Banyanga Nkundwa
- Harper McConnell

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- Carole Malembe
- Paul Ndakubandu
- Hamisi Papy
- Gizeon Basebosso
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- Rheka Kasiene
- GIZ Shabunda
- Medair
- Four anonymous peer reviewers

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- Shannon Seligwick Davis—partner, Bridgeway Foundation
- Maria Estel—president, Nike Foundation
- Jacqueline Fuller—director, Charitable Giving and Green Advocacy, Google
- Cindy Hendley McCain—chairman, Hensley & Company
- Pam Omidiyar—founder, Humanity United / Randy Newcomb—president and CEO, Humanity United
- Laurene Powell Jobs—principal, Emerson Collective
- Whitney Williams—CEO, Eastern Congo Initiative, and president, williamsworks

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This Summary Report of the “Landscape Analysis of Community-Based Organizations: Maniema, North Kivu, Orientale and South Kivu Provinces of Democratic Republic of the Congo” is an abbreviated version of the content contained in the more extensive and detailed Full Report, available separately at www.easterncongo.org.

Back cover photo: Congolese youth sing in shirts reading, “I am proud,” with the Congolese flag below.