



From the
People of Japan



Strengthen technical and operational capacities of local institutions to implement the Disarmament, Demobilization, Community Recovery and Stabilization Programme (P-DDRCS) in North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri

\$ Budget: 500,000 USD

🕒 Duration: March 2023- March 2024

Development Challenges

Conflict and insecurity continued to plague the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), with the presence of over 120 armed groups. In 2022, the eastern DRC faced further instability and a dramatic deterioration of the security situation due to the ongoing advancement of the armed group M23. The vulnerability of the population has continued to increase due to the current situation. In 2022, nearly 5.6 million people were displaced in the DRC, a majority among them women who, represent 2.9 million of the displaced. The rest of the displaced, 2.7 million, are men. The situation represents challenges for different groups of women and men. Men, especially young men, face a higher risk of being killed, compared to women. For different groups of women, especially women living in displacement, and those living with disability, face increased risks related to food-insecurity, as well as long-term negative effects of the ongoing violence that risks leading to extreme and multidimensional poverty.

One of the priorities of the Congolese government is to address the prolonged conflicts in the eastern parts of the DRC. To do this, president Tshisekedi developed a national strategy, named The National Strategy to Implementation of Disarmament Demobilisation, Community Recovery and Stabilisation Programme (French acronym P-DDRCS). The vision of P-DDRCS is the promotion of peace, resolution of conflicts, security, and economic and social development of conflict affected communities. To stabilize the situation, the government of the DRC needs to quickly start implementing the programme, which will require new and increased technical and operational capacities within the new P-DDRCS structure.

The strategy has a stronger focus on receiving communities compared to previous DDR programmes, with a strong emphasis on creating links with broader development efforts, to ensure that the focus is not only on ex-combatants, but rather different groups of conflict affected women and men, boys and girls in communities receiving ex-combatants. It is therefore imperative that the tools, methods, and expertise of P-DDRCS are up to date and can respond to the current challenges. The funding from Japan will be instrumental in strengthening capacities, to accelerate the implementation of P-DDRCS. The project is expected to contribute to increased capacities of the provincial teams of the P-DDRCS, enabling them to rapidly undertake their assigned role and mandate to implement the national strategy in an inclusive and people-centred approach, that responds to the specific conflict dynamics in each province.

Project Objectives

The specific objective of the project is to strengthen technical and operational capacities of local mandated institutions to implement the P-DDRCS in North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri.

Project Outputs

The P-DDRCS structures and mechanisms at the national and provincial levels have the technical and institutional capacity to ensure effective management and coordination of the program.

Partnership

The Government of Japan
Program for Disarmament
Demobilization, Community Recovery and
Stabilization Programme (P-DDRCS)

Contribution to SDGs

