GRAVE VIOLATIONS AGAINST CHILDREN IN SOUTH KIVU, DRC

Survey Results

2010 Gang Karume, Denis Mukege, Stephanie Alfaro, Ihotu Ali, Kathleen Myer

2013 Gang Karume, Marius Nshombo, Katherine Arnold, Taylor Warren, Ryan Burbach
BACKGROUND

• Resolution 1612 – 2005

• Established Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) for 6 Grave Violations against Children affected by Armed Conflict

• Columbia University, in partnership with CDC & UNICEF, is working to develop appropriate methods to measure violations of child rights.
OBJECTIVES

• Estimate the rate at which violations are occurring in South Kivu

• Determine the fraction of estimated cases currently captured by the MRM

• Assess the accuracy of key informants in their ability to accurately report about a community’s experiences with grave violations
METHODS

• Population-based sample
  – Assumed Incidence of Grave Violations of 10%
  – 95% Confidence (+/- 3%)
  – 80% Power
  – Design Effect of 2

• Desired Sample Size = 768

• Three staged cluster sampling
DATA COLLECTION

• Interviewers spoke with one adult (>=18) per household
• 8 questions, 15-30 minutes per interview
• Recall Period was from Christmas to the day of the interview
• Referrals to local services where possible
• Interviews with village leaders (or representatives)
  – Village Chief
  – Women’s Group President
  – Director of Local Primary School
RESULTS 2010
SAMPLE POPULATION 2010

- 4,471 people
  - 2,544 Children <18 (56.9%)
  - 1,927 Adults ≥18 (43.1%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MALES</th>
<th>FEMALES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children 0 – 17</td>
<td>1,276 (50.4%)</td>
<td>1,257 (49.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adults ≥ 18</td>
<td>940 (48.8%)</td>
<td>986 (51.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,216 (49.7%)</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,243 (50.3%)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 12 cases where gender was not recorded by interviewer
2010 TOT. VIOLATIONS (217)

- Abduction: 63%
- Recruitment: 16%
- Injury: 17%
- Killings: 3%
- Attacks: 1%

Abduction (136)
- Recruitment (34)
- Injury (38)
- Killings (7)
- Attacks against Schools (2)
PERPETRATORS (217)

- FARDC: 136 (63%)
- FDLR: 41 (19%)
- Civilian: 13 (6%)
- Unknown: 12 (5%)
- Other Military: 9 (4%)
- Unknown Military: 6 (3%)

Program on Forced Migration and Health
Heilbrunn Department of Population and Family Health
Columbia University Mailman School of Public Health
SAMPLE POPULATION 2013

- 4,334 people
  - 2,574 Children <18 (56.9%)
  - 1,670 Adults >=18 (43.1%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children 0 – 17</td>
<td>1,233</td>
<td>1,341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adults &gt;= 18</td>
<td>819</td>
<td>941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,052 (47.3%)</td>
<td>2,282 (52.7%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 12 cases where gender was not recorded by interviewer
2013 Total Violations (213)

- Disruptions of Education, 175, 82%
- Mutilations, 19, 9%
- Abductions, 17, 8%
- Killings, 2, 1%
- Recruitment, 0, 0%
## Killings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013 Incidents-Meurtres</th>
<th>Taux/An Meurtres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enfants (0-17)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>.15% (&lt;0.0-.43)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adultes (&gt;=18)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>.09% (&lt;0.0-.23)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010 Incidents-Meurtres</th>
<th>Taux/An Meurtres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enfants (0-17)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>.15% (.02-.28)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adultes (&gt;=18)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>.48% (.22-.75)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>.29% (.12-.47)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Intervalles de la confiance au niveau 95% pour tous taux
## Mutilations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Année</th>
<th>Incidents-Mutilations</th>
<th>Taux/An Mutilations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enfants (0-17)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>.23% (&lt;0.0-.46)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adultes (&gt;=18)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1.67% (.71-2.63)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>.81% (.35-1.28)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Année</th>
<th>Incidents-Mutilations</th>
<th>Taux/An Mutilations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enfants (0-17)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>.51% (.09-.93)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adultes (&gt;=18)</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>3.0% (1.66-4.34)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>1.67% (.88-2.45)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Intervalles de la confiance au niveau 95% pour tous taux
# Abductions

## 2013 Incidents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2013</th>
<th>Incident(s)</th>
<th>Taux/An</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enfants (0-18)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>.15% (&lt;0.0-.39)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adultes (&gt;=18)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1.67% (.79-2.55)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>.77% (.42-1.12)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 2010 Incidents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2010</th>
<th>Incidents</th>
<th>Taux/An</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enfants (0-17)</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>2.7% (1.02-3.52)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adultes (&gt;=18)</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>10.16% (7.11-13.20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>5.67% (3.86-7.47)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Intervalles de la confiance au niveau 95% pour tous taux
GRAVE VIOLATIONS AGAINST CHILDREN (1612)
2013 1612 Violations Recorded
(7)

- Killings: 2 (29%)
- Abductions: 2 (28%)
- Mutilation: 3

2010 1612 Violations Recorded
(46)

- Abductions: 30 (65%)
- Mutilation: 5 (11%)
- Recruitment: 7 (15%)
- Attacks on schools: 2 (4%)
- Killings: 2 (5%)
2010 PERPETRATORS OF 1612 VIOLATIONS

- FARDC (65%)
- FDLR (18%)
- UNK (13%)
- Mai Mai (2%)
- PNC (2%)

- FARDC (30)
- FDLR (8)
- Unknown Military (6)
- Mai Mai (1)
- PNC (1)
2013 Grave Violations by Perpetrator

- FARDC: 26%
- Interahamwe: 13%
- Unknown armed group: 16%
- Multiple groups: 16%
- Civilian: 11%
- Mai-Mai: 5%
- M23: 5%
- Raia Mutomboki: 2%
- Banyamulenge: 3%
- FDLR: 3%
## Recruitment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Incidents (2013)</th>
<th>Taux/An</th>
<th>Incidents 2010</th>
<th>Taux/An</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enfants (0-17)</td>
<td>Aucun incident enregistré</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>.37% (&lt;0.0-.82)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adultes (&gt;=18)</td>
<td>Aucun incident enregistré</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>2.61% (.27-4.95)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>1.42% (.32-2.52)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1612 VIOLATIONS

- Down by <80% from 2010 to 2013

- FARDC no longer responsible for majority

- Killing and Maiming now the most commonly reported (small #'s) 1612 violation.

- Individual crimes now most common.
LIMITATIONS

- Under-reporting chronic, may have changed
- No estimation of the rate of rape or sexual violence
- Results are not generalizable to Uvira, Bukavu or the 5/6 inaccessible clusters
- 17% 2010, 24% 2013 of households missed/skipped
- Narrow focus of survey – unrepresentative of population’s complete experience with conflict or violence
CONCLUSIONS

• Something has changed for the better in DRC
• Improvements most associated w/ FARDC
• Role of soldier pay vs. UN Work Plan vs. Charles Taylor conviction….requires further qualitative exploration
• Many events prevent children from attending school, not only attacks against the schools themselves
THANK YOU

UNICEF Bukavu and Kinshasa, Rebuild Hope for Africa, Program on Forced Migration, Kathleen and Gang, Denis, Jean-Paul, Marie-Louise, Judith, Fifi, Marius (not pictured).