BRIEF PRESENTATION OF THE PROJECT

This document contains three parties

A) A brief presentation of the project
B) The Business plan and the budget of the project
C) Additional documentation of achievements

I. PROJECT TITLE : EDUCATE 250 CONGOLESE TO PEACEBUILDING IN DERCONGO

1. BACKGROUND AND JUSTIFICATION

The South Kivu is the province where comes all the rebellions that DR Congo had experienced. These inter-ethnic conflicts in this area have already made thousands of people and still continues to be maintained by uncivil people animated by the spirit of hatred.

All age categories are victims alarming impacts of these wounds. It's Mostly Young Offenders To Be Farming are blindly by Politicians by incivility. Extraordinary efforts are being white made by MONUSCO (United Nations Mission for Stabilization of Congo and Construction) to Discourage young people not to Get Involved in the Maintenance of conflicts That Hinder the development of the Province.

Many local human right organisms in Bukavu also increase calls for young people to avoid being white manipulated by the enemies of peace who still Maintain; many of the villages in a vicious cycle of inter-ethnic conflicts. This is due to socio Economic problems of the people, or the Lack of youth employment.

Interventions under PEUPLES SANS VOIX in this project unfold through Will talks about topics related to the building of peace in South Kivu, civic education, awareness campaigns for young people, the system of five peace clubs in five areas of the Project to promote community dialogue.

III. DESCRIPTION PROJECT

The Project aims to inspire 250 young Congolese to act, To Become peacemakers in South Kivu in order to fight the stigma and ethnic conflicts made minority some tribes Within Their Communities. The project will allow them to discover the cultural and educational exchanges and talks also to develop positive gains for peaceful coexistence among all Communities in South Kivu, Eastern DR Congo.

This requires the participation of more than 250 young leaders from South Kivu Congolese from the various ethnic groups in the province, the movement of young people and members of parliament of
the child who will be involved in project activities through education civic and strengthen the patriotic spirit, the peace building at the youth through awareness campaigns on peace, patriotism, good governance, human rights and civic duty and conflict management development of RDCONGO

IV. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

a) OVERALL OBJECTIVE

Contribute to the promotion of civic education of the masses by strengthening analytical and popular expression on various topics capacity: responsible citizenship, electoral issues in the DRC, democracy, rights and duties of youth in building peace in South Kivu.

b) operational objectives

1. By the end of 2015, promote community dialogue around notions of democracy, peace, civic duties and good governance in South Kivu.

2. By the end of 2015, 250 young Congolese awareness to ban tribal hatreds and take action to build sustainable peace in South Kivu.

3. By 2015, organizing cultural events; debates educate and training during 6 months to get young people to develop positive values in the DR Congo.

V. EXPECTED RESULTS

• Five workshops chat around the focus on prevention of ethnic conflict and citizenship education topics are realized.

• At least 250 young Congolese aware are motivated to popularize the teachings on peace building in South Kivu.

• 50 young people selected and trained paralegals are involved as community monitors the dissemination of project achievements within the community.

• 5 peace clubs are located in five geographic sites for civic education of the population.

• 25 educational debates and forums are realized in five geographical sites of the project.

• At least 5 theater productions with messages of peace have allowed people to opt for positive values and respect for others' rights.

• 75% of young people in the project targeted ethnic groups have vowed to become peacemakers and to fight against the problems that plague their communities.

• 5 cultural events for social cohesion were organized through folk dances, theater, songs, forums, lectures and educational debates.

• At least 5,000 young people informed and aware on respect for individual rights, peaceful coexistence and the promotion of democracy, responsible citizenship.
VI. STRATEGIES OF IMPLEMENTATION

- Participation in cultural ballets of different ethnic groups will be solicited by PEOPLE SILENCED for achieving the folk dances and youth will be used as a vehicle for achieving the project objectives.

- A team of 50 young lawyers by trained and selected for 10 youth targeted geographic location, will receive all the information for all listed courses in the curriculum of the project. They will have to replicate this training to other young people in the communities.

- A performance evaluation will be conducted by the project in each of the geographical sites chosen in the project.

- Consideration of educational dimensions of citizenship is necessarily linked to the success of the project.

- To maximize the positive and lasting impacts of this project, a youth network for the prevention of ethnic conflict will be created and operationalized through 5 peace clubs installed. This means that the approach to achieving the goals of the project, based on the principle of participation is essential to the sustainability of all actions related to education on peace building and civic education.

- 10 political and administrative authorities and civil society leaders sensitized on the establishment of informal dialogue and information sharing

VII. TARGET PUBLIC

a) direct beneficiaries:

The project will directly benefit 250 young Congolese student representatives, youth, youth of political parties, in mutual tribal character, young unemployed opinion leaders, and delegates of civil society in South Kivu.

b) indirect beneficiaries:

At least 50,000 people affected by the various campaigns proximity peace or through educational programs broadcast on the radio and the whole population in the south Kivu through Medias.

VIII. ACTIVITIES OF THE PROJECT

- Contact information with local authorities

- Identification of young opinion leaders

- Media coverage (RADIO / TV) educational debates

- Mass sensitization proximity.

- Traditional media on peace (theater, forum)

Establishment of a framework for exchange and sharing

- Training on civil rights
• Educational Debates peace building

Training; workshops and seminars on democracy and good governance

Produce and distribute newsletters on good governance
Organize 25 awareness campaigns on peaceful coexistence between ethnic groups in South Kivu

Training of 50 young paralegals in five geographic areas identified

Community dialogues on the resolution of ethnic conflicts

Install 5 peace clubs in five geographic areas

Achievements cultural shows and theater on peace building

Initiate exchanges and sharing the peaceful coexistence, democracy and governance through Sketch, theater, folklore dance, community talks

IX .IMPLICATION COMMUNITY

Sensitization and mobilization through community youth leaders, trade areas, educational sessions masses and theatrical performances are moments of critical community sharing to allow the community to engage and inform on various topics; Gender & elections, good governance, citizen participation, individual rights ...

X .PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY

The establishment of frameworks for exchange and sharing and listening and sharing circles of young people on peace poles in their neighborhoods, democracy and development will be moments of perpetrating the project achievements .

XI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

• Surveys of target groups will be conducted regularly to account for the impact.

• Fact sheets monthly monitoring will be designed for each activity.

• The Project Manager will hold weekly meetings of the steering committee of the project and will schedule visits to field supervision.

• A mid-term review will be aware of the progress and propose corrective.

• A final evaluation including the completion report will be made. An impact study is planned early in the project to determine the baseline and 3 weeks before the end of the project, another study will be conducted to measure the impact of the project.

XII. RISKS / ASSUMPTIONS OF THE PROJECT:

The various risks that prevent the achievement of objectives are:

• The donor has not responded to the funding requested
• Deterioration of the security situation in the province of South Kivu that could impact negatively on the project.

• Insufficient motivation targeted for replication of project outreach workers (young paralegals, and sensitizing youth club members of peace ...)

• From the programmatic perspective, the success of outreach activities will also depend on partnership with other players in this field such as: civil society in South Kivu, MONUSCO (Observer Mission of the United Nations Stabilization and Construction of the Congo), and the defenders of human rights...

PART TWO:
BUISINESS PLAN & PROJECT BUDGET
Project title: **EDUCATE 250 CONGOLESE TO PEACEBUILDING IN DRCONGO**

The document contains Business Plan and the project budget

1. **BUSINESS PLAN OF THE PROJECT**; The project is intended for period of six months

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nº</th>
<th>ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>START DATE</th>
<th>END</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Contact and awareness of local authorities</td>
<td>November 25, 2014</td>
<td>April 30, 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Identification, selection of the 250 participants from different ethnic groups in 5 geographical axes</td>
<td>December 3, 2014</td>
<td>November 07, 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Recruiting 10 investigators in 5 axes project</td>
<td>December 15, 2014</td>
<td>December 18, 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Organize a survey of knowledge and attitudes of the population in terms of democracy &amp; governance</td>
<td>December 22, 2014</td>
<td>December 30, 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Produce and distribute newsletters on good governance</td>
<td>January 25, 2015</td>
<td>February 6, 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Organize 25 awareness campaigns on peaceful coexistence between ethnic groups in South Kivu</td>
<td>January 8, 2015</td>
<td>April 25, 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Train a specific module tailored to outreach education for citizenship</td>
<td>January 12, 2015</td>
<td>February 17, 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Community dialogues on the resolution of ethnic conflicts</td>
<td>February 10, 2015</td>
<td>May 14, 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Install 5 peace clubs in five geographic areas</td>
<td>March 22, 2015</td>
<td>March 27, 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Achievements cultural shows and theater on peace building</td>
<td>February 15, 2015</td>
<td>January 07, 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Coordinate project activities and monitoring</td>
<td>November 25, 2014</td>
<td>May 13, 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Produce reports project activities</td>
<td>December 25, 2014</td>
<td>May 15, 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Project evaluation (mid-term)</td>
<td>February 15, 2015</td>
<td>February 20, 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Final evaluation of the project</td>
<td>May 16, 2015</td>
<td>May 20, 2015</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>External audit of the project</td>
<td>April 10, 2015</td>
<td>April 15, 2015</td>
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## II. PROJECT BUDGET:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>AMOUNT</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>QUANTITY</th>
<th>TOTAL AMOUNT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>$75</td>
<td>Will provide 20 meetings and contact with local authorities</td>
<td>20 meetings x $75</td>
<td>$1500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td>Will multiply 1 copy of legal and civic education per participant to the training session</td>
<td>multiply 250 copies x $10</td>
<td>$2500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>$25</td>
<td>Buys 5 educational kit to install committee office for exchange</td>
<td>1 educational kit x $5</td>
<td>$50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>$7</td>
<td>Purchase 1 ream of duplicator papers A4</td>
<td>20 reams x $7</td>
<td>$140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>$100</td>
<td>Will cover fees of equipment maintenance per month</td>
<td>6 months x $100</td>
<td>$600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>$400</td>
<td>Multiply 100 training manuals of participants in educational debates and citizenship</td>
<td>100 training manuals x $4</td>
<td>$400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>$100</td>
<td>Will finance the multiplication of 100 survey forms on peaceful cohabitation</td>
<td>multiplication of 100 copies x $1</td>
<td>$100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>$450</td>
<td>Will cover 2 cultural events on peaceful</td>
<td>Cover 2 cultural events</td>
<td>$900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>$360</td>
<td>Will pay 1 trainer for peaceful building sessions in 6 days</td>
<td>3 trainers x $360</td>
<td>$1080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>150$</td>
<td>Provide rent conference room and debated on peace building per day</td>
<td>7 days of rental room x $150</td>
<td>$1500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>$70</td>
<td>Will pay 10 boxes of blue pens for participants in the training sessions on peace building</td>
<td>10 boxes x $7</td>
<td>$70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>$70</td>
<td>Will finance 25 broadcasting education programs for 6 months on radio</td>
<td>25 broadcasts x $70</td>
<td>$1750</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>$600</td>
<td>Buys 1 laptop computer for processing data of the project</td>
<td>1 laptop computer x $600</td>
<td>$600</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>$50</td>
<td>Buys 1 cloth for theatrical show for peaceful</td>
<td>15 clothes x $50</td>
<td>$750</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>$450</td>
<td>Will provide room rental fees of theatrical show for 5 sessions</td>
<td>5 sessions x $450</td>
<td>$2250</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>$1050</td>
<td>Buys 15 various material make up and theatrical production peaceful</td>
<td>15 various material X $70</td>
<td>$1050</td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>$4000</td>
<td>Will finance 2 workshops sessions of citizenship education</td>
<td>2 workshops session x $2000</td>
<td>$4000</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>$80</td>
<td>Will provide 1 production of report per month</td>
<td>6 reports x $80</td>
<td>$480</td>
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<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>$500</td>
<td>Will cover fees for 1 evaluation (mid term and final evaluation) of the project</td>
<td>2 evaluations x $500</td>
<td>$1000</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>$500</td>
<td>Will cover external audit expenses of the project</td>
<td>external auditor : $500</td>
<td>$500</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>$120</td>
<td>Will cover the internet expenses per month</td>
<td>$120 x 6 months</td>
<td>$720</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>$160</td>
<td>Will pay the salary of project director for 6 months</td>
<td>1 person x $160</td>
<td>$960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>$2855</td>
<td>Will install 5 Peace Clubs in 5 axes of geographical intervention</td>
<td>install 5 Peace Club x $571</td>
<td>$2855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>$600</td>
<td>Will pay for 3 permanent instructors of the campaign</td>
<td>3 permanent</td>
<td>$1800</td>
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The project duration is estimated for a period of 6 months.
PART THREE:

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION
1. Peuples Sans Voix in Walungu Territory, DR Congo organizes monthly meetings place to place for interaction, solidarity with the women survivors of sexual violence. Members of the community are invited to support the victims as they come to terms with experiences.

2. Mrs Brigitte NDELO, facing journalists. She briefly explains the project of goal carrying out in Budodo about schooling of 49 young girls born of rape.

The project was granted by Virginia Gildersleeve International Fund (VGIF) for a school year only.
3. Children born of rape receive the school kits and tuitions for the school year 2012-2013

In order to fight against stigmatization and the exclusion made to the children of rape, PEUPLES SANS VOIX believes in education for all. By starting this project in Budodo and Kaniola, there were difficulties to select only 49 girls born of rape because they disadvantaged people discriminated and having not a chance to rebuild his life.

Among these are widows, abandoned women, teen mothers, orphaned girls, raped women ejected, disabled women and girls. As you can see, this picture shows that these children want to go school such as every child in their areas. They were subject of traumatization.

Your donation is a way to allow continuing their studies in a good manner. Now act to realize their dreams.
4. No comment because what the children want is to be supported not only for a single school year.

5. Workshop session on the rights of the children and particularly the children born of rape.

PEUPLES SANS VOIX believes that only school fees and kits for children are insufficient if the community do not know the rights of the children even if they are not accepted by the husbands of their mothers. These children are unwanted and most
members of the community have a negative behavior against them.

6. PEUPLES SANS VOIX gives also the opportunity to the children to participate in the great events where they express their needs to the authorities. They also thank their donor VGIF who allowed them to be educated. You can also help them.

![Image of a group of people with a sign.](image_url)
7. In order to create a secure environment and solidarity between children from different ethnic groups in South kivu, we invite the children from various school to the games and traditional dances. They learn to eliminate violence and claim the peaceful in the region.

8. Young girls invited to commemorate peace and solidarity with the discriminated children in Walungu.

PEUPLES SANS VOIX believes in children investment for building a new DRCONGO without sexual violence that destroys the life and all the future of the girls victims of rape. In the region, it was reported massive and brutal sexual violence made to little girls aged from 5 years old.
Join "PEUPLES SANS VOIX" to support discriminated girls who cannot go to school.

10. Orphaned girls and other rural girls see their rights violated. While their brothers go to school, these girls are condemned to still go to the fields. Even they don’t study, they hope to be one day supported in vocational training. PEUPLES SANS VOIX organizes the workshop sessions to sensitize their families to the education importance.

11. A meeting assessment with specialist in micro loan and some social assistants of PSV.

Because the poverty can not allow the rural vulnerable women to feed their children and themselves. PEUPLES SANS VOIX has also a program to generate income.

Since 1995, we begun the small
livestock and the vocational training in hairdressing. Women involved in these activities have been improved their lives.

A regularly meeting assessment is conducted to find a way of failure and bring alternative solution

13. Staff Members of PEUPLES SANS VOIX preparing the workshops of microloans in Walungu

14. Workshop of microcredit realized by PEUPLES SANS VOIX in Walungu with the support of EUCANAID (ex Europe THIRD WORLD)
15. She said: “I experienced microloans before joining the ‘PEUPLES SANS VOIX’ (Voiceless Peoples). All the difficulties I was facing before had not solutions because of the lack of technic skills to manage microloans. Now I have got the solutions of all the problems after being trained in the microloans management.

She needs small business

A participant expressing her satisfaction

16. They received the small microloans from the support of Eucanaid

She expresses satisfaction with this income generating revenues.

This woman sells various articles

16. Small business is a way to raise money to vulnerable households
FOR ALL AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS, PEUPLES SANS VOIX uses THE BOXES OF PICTURES TO EXPLAIN THE MESSAGE CORRESPONDING WITH THE SITUATION.

The following documents are the subject of this case:

17. Community Awareness on Gender, the fight against HIV / AIDS and Sexual Violence.

- During the year 2013, students and young teenagers enrolled in various schools in Walungu Territory, have benefited from the essential teachings on gender, the fight against HIV / AIDS and sexual violence. On Gender, they learned that this dimension of roles between men and women is the basis for the development of our country. And even better to get to the fight against HIV / AIDS and sexual violence. HIV / AIDS, it is even acquired as national director of the rehabilitation plan the fight against HIV / AIDS should be included in the axis motors, that demobilized children associated with armed
forces and groups were exposed to risk factors that could make if they are not victims of rape, sexual infections.

18. The facilitator uses images with explanatory message to educate girls and boys about the consequences of HIV AIDS.

Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in the DRC is endemic. According to a report from the American Journal of Public Health in June 2011, 1152 women are estimated to be raped in the DRC every day. The DRC hence constitutes the second most dangerous country for women in the world, following Afghanistan.

19. **Support for survivors of sexualized violence**

- PEUPLES SANS VOIX provides emotional support and counseling as educating the families, communities, and institutions about violence against women, documents cases of sexualized violence, and advocates for the prosecution of the perpetrators.

- Many of the survivors suffer from anxiety and panic attacks, feelings of shame, depression, and chronic pain. PAIF counselors help the survivors in overcoming their traumatic experiences and in finding strategies to protect themselves from day to day violence.

Many women survivors of sexualized violence live in extreme poverty. Frequently excluded or outcast by their families and communities, they are forced to fend for themselves and their children on their own.

20. **Educating families and communities**

- Very often rape survivors suffer massive discrimination and are rejected by their families, husbands, and communities. To counteract the social
20 exclusion of women, PEUPLES SANS VOIX educates families and communities in the scope of monthly informational events about the consequences of violence against women and girls, and informs them about women’s rights and male role models.

21. SOCIAL REINSTATEMENT OF THE VICTIMS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Finally, the community mobilized

- Favor assisting victims in their communities and together with members of their communities.

22. Social integration of the raped women

The workers also mediate between victims and their family members so that outcast women are accepted back into
their families in an understanding manner.

24. Denounce and pursue the perpetrator

We must say 'No' to sexual violence and we must denounce anyone who commits rape, finally we have a duty to bring the duty to provide assistance to all victims of

25. Go immediately to the position of the nearest police station

Do not accept any settlement agreement from your attacker, Report -the because it will make other innocent victims
26. Defend your rights to rape

Not to report a crime against yourself and against society. Say no to sexual and silent abuse of minors and criminals denounce these acts.

27. Go to the justice

The legal court will take place without the assistance of the public in order to preserve the dignity and honor of the
victim. This violence against your wife has affects the entire community.

PEUPLES SANS VOIX encourages agricultural activities.

The rural community work is also an opportunity to exchange experiences on how to help and not to lower the arm.
One of the self-financing activities of our organization 'PEUPLES SANS VOIX' (VOICELESS PEOPLES)
Survey of women's rights in Walungu:

Women are still discriminated against and bruised by custom

The social situation of rural women in Walungu territory, south west of the city of Bukavu, remains a concern. The weight and the observance of the custom continue to maintain a position of inferiority vis-à-vis the man, despite the existence of legal texts which provide for equality of all human beings.

Nzigire is a girl of 16 years old; she lives Lubona, a town of Walungu in South Kivu province. She is the eldest of a family of four children, all girls.

Their mother did not have the chance to give birth to a boy in every ten years together with their fire dad, who died one year ago and two months.

Nzigire could not finish high school for lack of school fees for after the death of his father or uncles or aunts were not busy with his family.

And make matters worse, according to their custom did not prescribe nor its parent herself, one can not inherit property left by the deceased father. To survive and to study its little sisters, Nzigire and mother are forced to work for others for a small remuneration to the spot. "On the death of my father, my mother and I were apart of the estate because we are women only. For lack of an heir boy, all property left by my father were inherited by a paternal uncle who now behaves like a potentate sensualist to not worry about us as if, in his eyes, we were not existing » said Nzigire, tears.
Miss Nzigire and her mother are part of the many rural women Walungu still languishing under the weight of custom, sometimes backward, which keep them in a position of inferiority and not entitled. Yet in terms of inheritance, the Family Code of the DRCongo, in Articles 758-763, lists the categories of persons entitled to the estate and how it must effect the division of property of deceased.

Thus, in the first category are found all the children of the deceased born in wedlock and those born out of wedlock, affiliated life of their father, regardless of gender. Unfortunately, in practice, the right of inheritance is not known to women and their daughters in Walungu territory, in violation of the law.

This makes women's productivity in this area is limited by poor access to resources and opportunities.

2. Custom stronger than law

This is unfortunate because, despite the existence of laws, the change is not observed, and women continue to be held in a position of weakness following some better known as customary social standards.

These are the social norms that prevent women from having access to a number of property including property and land law, infrastructure, education, etc.

Many rural women Walungu ignore what the law says in inheritance and education, but remain very informed on custom and well attached to it. These women are convinced that they are made solely for the home and housework, procreation and education of children.

All this is not without adverse consequences on the lives of these women. Their standard of living has not improved, there is no way they thrive socially and intellectually as condemned all their lives, to take care of the household work in the fields and small livestock, works in which they do not benefit. Even the customary power remains the prerogative of men alone, while Article 14 of the DRCongo constitution advocates the elimination of all drills of discrimination against women and ensuring the protection and promotion of his rights.

It is unfortunate that this mess is not confined only to rural women in Walungu territory. It affects almost all rural women in other areas of the province of South Kivu.

Report cases of violence against women are contributing to the fight against impunity.
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS IS NOT ACCEPTABLE OR TOLERABLE

In eastern DRCongo, serious human rights violations were committed against girls and women for two decades recurrent rebellions. PEUPLES SANS VOIX (Voiceless Peoples) documented a few cases of women and girls victims of human barbarity.

Women of all ages, including young girls and older women are victims of sexual slavery. Abductions and slavery are usually committed by armed groups and moving in rural areas. These women and girls are abducted and become the "property" of one or more fighters, whom they must provide sexual services and perform other domestic chores such as cooking, collecting firewood or working in fields. Women are held captive for any reason and the detention can last a few days, months or years during which they are subject to repeated by one or more men rape.

1. Rachel is seventeen years old. She just Nzibira in South Kivu:

"In 2010 I was abducted by a (refugee Rwandan genocide in DRCongo since 1994) Interahamwe soldier. When I arrived at their camp, they removed all my clothes just to humiliate me. As I was naked, I had to find animal skins to cover me. I had to live with them in the bush. These fighters had a lot of young girls and women like me. Almost every day, the soldiers raped me. They said they would make babies with all the women and girls of the Congo to the Banyarwanda are the majority in DRCongo. I got pregnant and when I was giving birth, I was lucky to find some old Congolese mothers who helped me; they prepared herbal medicine, but I almost died. My baby is still sick."

2. Caroline is fifteen years old and lives in Walungu in South Kivu.

In July 2009, she was kidnapped by a group Mai Mai (Congolese militia) who tortured and raped for over two months.

"I went to the fields with my mother. Soldiers have captured us Budodo. There they tied our hands..."
and gave 50 lashes to my mother and then they put her in another house. Me too they tied my hands and feet, and gave me 80 lashes.

The next day they took us to a river, they kept us under water pushing us in the back with a tree branch. Every day, morning, noon and night, they put us all in the same house, forced us to lie on the ground and then they raped us all in the same room. They beat us all the time and gave us punched in the stomach, back and face. My mother had a broken hand; it is still swollen and she can not use it. My butt still hurt and I can not use my arm. There were 12 soldiers and they raped us every night. They gave us nothing to eat or drink and we had to drink water we could find on the ground.

One day we ran away but two MAYI-MAYI caught us and brought to Budodo. They tortured us for several weeks and raped us. In August, we managed to run away but when we got home everything had been looted and the house was burned. Before, I was a student and I had friends but now I have no house, no nothing and I can no longer study. When we walk in the street, people look down on us. The community despises us. I will never forget that I was raped."

3 Fasila, a young woman aged twenty-one, was abducted in the forest and was held captive by the FDLR (Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda) for three years between 2009 and 2011.

"It was terrible they used to hit me on the arm with an iron bar, like an animal. I can not move my arm now. As we were considered sex slaves, sometimes up to five soldiers raped me and I became pregnant. The delivery was very difficult because it took place in the bush. The soldiers would not let me go and the very day I gave birth, several soldiers raped me.""
4. Florence, a woman aged twenty-eight years in September 2011 crossed the Rusizi plain towards Uvira in South Kivu province aboard a minibus.

The vehicle was stopped by FDLR combatants who ordered all the passengers to get off. Six women, including herself were taken off into the mountains, they were "for the commander," but the soldiers were first raped in turn. When they were presented to the commander, he made his choice and the other officers were able to choose to turn. She was held by the group for two months and was raped on numerous occasions.

"When they were tired of me, they put me in a cell for violent guards me. I stayed there seven weeks, and I'm fed only beans. The water was dirty. We were treated differently than women who accompanied the soldiers, but they risked death if they tried to help us. It was very difficult being raped daily by different men and remain practically naked for two months, wearing only panties. "In the dungeon, Florence became ill and was bleeding constantly. Her family eventually managed to pay for his release. Before her abduction she was a successful business woman, "but now I can not do anything and my children suffer."

Women abducted by aliens and all children born during slavery fighters are frequently abandoned when the fighters leave, surrender or are repatriated. Reports indicate that women and Congolese girls are forced to follow the soldiers repatriated to Rwanda or Burundi as "wives." However, members of MONUC (Mission Observation United Nations DR Congo), responsible for the repatriation of foreign fighters told Amnesty International in June 2004 that the repatriation was done on a voluntary basis and that families should, before any repatriation, demonstrate their common desire to go together.

**PEUPLES SANS VOIX (Voiceless Peoples) protested against these thugs who continue to this day to sabotage the women and most are hiding in the bush enjoying the total impunity.**

**Report cases of violence against women is contributing to the fight against impunity**

**Your donation helps us to take action in DRCongo**

dresse physique       adresse postale pour le contact international       Email : psvcongo2002@gmail.com
Avenue Lushoze         B.P :235 Cyangugu/Rwanda                          Tél :+24385323674/
Bukavu/DRC             Swift code:BCRW RW RW                                      Account number : 0022-0052 602-01-77/USD

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