International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy for the Eastern DRC (ISSSS)

2017-2022

-PILLAR 4-

RETURN, REINTEGRATION AND RECOVERY

Introduction: pillar revision and previous lessons learnt

The revision of the Return, Reintegration and Recovery (RRR) pillar in 2013 introduced important elements such increased emphasis on reinforcing the link between RRR and conflict transformation, which in turn would facilitate peaceful cohabitation and improve social cohesion as well as community resilience. However, the objective of the pillar is still not clearly defined and it the programmatic activities have remained more development focused with programmatic activities on creating economic and livelihood opportunities.[1] Furthermore, an evaluation of the Stabilization Coherence Fund in 2018 found that the socio-economic activities under the RRR pillar are too limited in scope and not holistic enough to ensure sustainability over the longer-term. Further consideration should be given as to how this strand could support existing economic activity and deliver a multiplier effect.

With this revision, the objectives of the pillar will be as follows: 1) to (re)-integrate IDPs, returnees, refugees, youth-at-risk and ex-combatants[2], and 2) to increase collaboration and exchanges between communities and reduce competition over resources. A particular focus will be placed on youth-at-risk. Under the RRR pillar socio-economic and livelihood activities will be undertaken, but with the specific goal of (re-)integrating the above-mentioned groups and addressing inter-community tensions[3]. The absence of or unequal access to social services such as education, health care and protection have not been identified as a major source of conflict and thus, will not be included in I4S programming. However, it would be important for I4S partners to link up with actors working to strenghten or to provide social

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[1] The objective of the RRR pillar following the revision in 2013: "The population of conflict-affected eastern DRC is undertaking small-scale socio-economic recovery activities and building social cohesion despite external shocks; with tangible dividends of these activities, such as increased social cohesion and resilience at the community level. This will open space for longer-term development. "

[2] Integration and reintegration are two separate terms. Here, they have been regrouped into one global result since the processes are similar and the behavioral change sought is the same, notably increased social cohesion. However, in the intermediate results they will be separated with specific activities.

[3] This is in line with the guiding principle of assuring all activities have a "direct and targeted impact on stabilization".

services in the area of intervention since this is an important element in ensuring a protective environment and to prevent recruitment, especially of youth. Partners are furthermore encouraged to develop an overarching plan for RRR interventions with the links to longer-term recovery and socio-economic development strategies under the direction of Government of DRC clearly stipulated. For example, while Stabilization actors focus on the exclusion of targeted groups from economic markets and the strengthening of specific value-chains to increase collaboration between communities in conflict, it would be possible to engage with development partners to rehabilitate infrastructure or to develop the private sector. Alternatively, the information and priorities in the Democratic Dialogue processes and related structures can be channeled to development actors to further strengthen the identifying, implementing and financing of collective outcomes.

Two of the expected outcomes "reducing tensions in mining areas" and "land conflict resolution or transformation" have been moved to Pillar 3 "Restoration of State Authority" since these outcomes are highly dependent on strengthening governance, as well as the involvement of authorities and relevant administrative services. Partners are encouraged to seek a strong linkage with activities under pillar 3 when it comes to addressing intercommunity tensions related to land conflict. This could for example entail developing a comprehensive package including mediation, creating or strengthening a plan over the use and management of the land, and collaborative activities to intensify the yields.

Problem statement

Population movement and conflicts over land and identity

The situation of displaced individuals and families varies a lot, with some having been displaced for a few months, others over the course of several years or even decades, and some even migrated to different areas generations ago and following their displacement may face a difficult legal status in the country. However, the overall displacement patterns in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) is that most IDPs are displaced over a short period of time, but on multiple occasions, and many IDPs seek to stay close to their areas of origin to maintain access to land and livelihoods.[4] The majority live with host families, often with relatives, members of the same ethnic groups or church community, and rely on the host community to make ends meet[5]. For host families, taking in displaced persons may give them access to humanitarian assistance and other support from the international community. Several IDP camps have been closed in the past years, and the individuals who still remain in camps are generally amongst the most vulnerable people with no pre-existing social networks in the host community, either because they are from another ethnic group or because of lack of social ties to the host community. People living in IDP camps are many times not well perceived by local communities, especially in situations where humanitarian aid is provided

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[4] "DRC country profile" Internal Displacement Monitoring Center, 2018
[5] Kesmaecker-Wissing, Melanie, and Pagot Anais. "Driven apart: How repeated displacement changes family dynamics in eastern DRC." Nov 2015

only to camp residents, parallel systems for local communities and camps may in some cases fuel that tension and there may be fears of loss of control by local 'customary' authorities.[6]

There is a strong link between regional dynamics, patterns of migration and displacement and inter-ethnic tensions. Displacement and large population influx which temporary shift the local demographics have for a long time been an important source of conflict in Eastern Congo, with the potential to further fuel conflicts related to ethnic identity and land use. Political elites and armed groups have profited on the presence of refugees and IDPs in their political mobilisation, using forced displacement and return as political resources.[7] A population on the move can be perceived potential threat that might be harboring an armed group or encouraging armed groups to come in and generate rumours that there is a potential strategy to take over the area which conflict entrepreneurs may be use to create further fuel tension and conflict. Furthermore, the cultivation or use of the land is closely linked to the question of identity and ethnicity[8], which in turn may be manipulated and used by conflict entrepreneurs, military and political leaders as a means of securing their power base and control over economic resources. Conflict may arise when IDPs or returnees[9] return to their communities to find their land occupied by others. Conflicts may also arise over an increased pressure on resources such as space, food and water.

There are several options available to achieve a durable solution for IDPs, namely return, local integration, and resettlement elsewhere in the country. Returning to their communities of origin has for long been the preferred option by provincial authorities yet returning to their places of origin is not a realistic solution in the immediate term due for many IDPs to ongoing security issues. Local integration can offer an alternative to displaced people while strengthening social cohesion by working with local communities, without ruling out the possibility of a future return for the IDPs. This would need to be accompanied by information campaigns and arrangements to consult host communities and displaced people to ensure people can make informed choices and also take into account existing survival mechanisms. The DRC is signatory of the Kampala Convention and is thus responsible for searching durable solutions for IDPs. However, the Convention has not yet been translated into national law and thus is not yet implemented.

Youth at risk and youth with potential

The Democratic Republic of Congo has a young population with 68 % being under the age of 25 and 52% under the age of 18 (UNICEF, 2014). Although the term "youth-at-risk" is widely used there is no established definition and the meaning vary depending on the field of study or programmatic area. Most young men and young women manage the transition from childhood to independent adulthood well, yet

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[6] 'WE'RE HERE FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD' Prospects for local integration of internally displaced people in North Kivu, DRC. OXFAM Briefing Paper, April 2017

[7] Mathys, Gillian and Büscher, Karen. The story of Kitchanga: Spatial politics of presence, refuge and return in North Kivu, Eastern DR Congo. Journal of Eastern African Studies, Volume 12, 2018

[8] « ANALYSE DE CONFLIT ET EVALUATIONS DE BESOINS EN STABILISATION Zone Frontière Masisi-Walikale Nord-Kivu, R.D. Congo ». International Alert, December 2014

[9] Returnee is the term used by the international community to identify a person who was a refugee, but who has recently returned to his/her country of origin. Defining a returnee is thus applicable on a person's prior refugee status. However, the same type of conflict can arise when someone who has formerly been displaced within his or her country return to their community of origin.

some deviate from this path and engage in risky behavior that can damage their wellbeing and health[10]. Here, focus will be on individuals that are at risk of being recruited, either voluntarily or by force, by armed groups or conflict entrepreneurs in any capacity.[11]

There is no widely-accepted definition of the age span of "youth" as a group. The Security Council resolution 2250 focuses on the 18-29 years old bracket. The Congolese government considers youth to be between 15 and 35 years old.[12] Many UN agencies define youth as individuals between the ages of 15 and 24 years old, in line with definition used by the UN for statistical purposes[13] as this age groups is particularly vulnerable to manipulation, they are more risk-prone and do not possess the material and social resources associated with adulthood. Within the ISSSS, youth is defined as a person between 15-24 years old. This would also allow partners to work across the adolescence phase. The issue of youth at risk and youth with potential should be mainstreamed across the RRR pillar.

The recruitment methods varies and it is often a combination of different factors that make an individual vulnerable to voluntary or forced recruitment; exclusion, poverty, physical security, family links, peer pressure, social status and lack of social recognition are all factors that may be used by armed groups to recruit new members. A range of factors put people at risk for violence or protect them from voluntary or forced recruitment. For younger individuals, the family unit regardless of its consitution is the most important source of protection against recruitment and use by armed groups. In areas where child recruitement is common, it would therefore be important to consider and work to strengthen the socio-economic status of the family and to conduct awareness raising campagnes. The recruitement methods are often gendered, with girls and women facing a particular set of risks and vulnerabilities compared to boys and men. For example, one study on the recruitment and use of girls by armed groups in DRC found that several of the young women had joined armed groups to follow their partner, which was not the case when it came to male recruitment[14]. The risk of being recruited and used by armed groups is also linked to displacement; with family structures being questioned, young men and young women may try to establish their independence at an earlier age, searching for an alternative and often quick source of income which may come either from armed groups, migration, engaging in relationships to be supported or prostitution.[15]

It is also important to recognize young men and young women's potential as agents of peace and to have a positive influence on in their respective communities. In contexts where poverty is widespread, funds are scarce, children and youth have a marginal status due to cultural and paternalistic politics and active citizenship is not well developed, it is not a given to safeguard the motivation and active participation of youth.[16] In Eastern DRC, many young men and young women will find themselves without positive role-

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[10] "Youth at risk", World Youth Report, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. 2005

[11] This may include functions ranging from combatants to cooks, spies, messengers and for sexual exploitation.

[12] Politique National de la Jeunesse 2009, DRC Government

[13] Youth is defined for statistical purposed "persons between the ages of 15 and 24 as youth without prejudice to other definitions by Member States". This is line with the definitions used by UN Secretariat, UNESCO, ILO, UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, as well as current research on child development and transition into adulthood.

[14] INVISIBLE SURVIVORS Girls in Armed Groups in the Democratic Republic of Congo From 2009 to 2015. MONUSCO. 2015

[15] Kesmaecker-Wissing, Melanie, and Pagot, Anais. Driven apart: How repeated displacement changes family dynamics in eastern DRC. Nov 2015

[16] Evaluation of Child and Youth Participation in Peacebuilding EASTERN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO. Global Partnership for Children and Youth in Peacebuilding. 2015

models, who witness that members of armed groups acquire economic resources and social acceptance through violence. For young men and young women, the acceptance, belonging, respect and admiration by their peers is crucial [17].Therefore, in order to prevent recruitment and peaceful resolution of conflict it would be essential to work with the peer networks that are an important source of information and influence for this age group[18]. The impulsivity, risk-seeking behavior and drive for autonomy common in adolescence can be amplified by peer networks[19] and may be used by armed groups for recruitment purposes. Here, it is important to make an analysis of different risk behaviours, since these may be gendered. However, just as peer networks can be used to associate children and youths with armed group, they also have the potential to support children and youths to leave armed groups, or dissuade them from joining in the first place.[20] It would therefore be important to engage children and youth in activities that build on existing peer networks, using sports and education activities to provide peace education and awareness raising vis-à-vis their peers, and organization of events to deal with distressful experiences and reconciliation.

Armed groups and community-based reintegration

The reintegration of ex-combatants remains a significant challenge in the DRC. Chronic poverty, social exclusion, trauma, sexual and gender-based violence, an abundance of guns and conflict minerals and as well as the absence of transparent, accountable and inclusive governance (the "social contract"), have provided a fertile soil for manipulation and negative mobilization. There have been numerous national Disarmament, Demobilization, Reintegration (DDR) initiatives in Eastern DRC over the years with varied track-records, yet in view of the continuation of armed conflicts, persistence of drivers of mobilization and the failures in breaking the networks used by armed groups to recruit there is an ever-growing caseload that still needs to be addressed. The national DDR program (UE-PNDDR III) has faced numerous logistical and financial challenges, with delays in both the distribution of reintegration package and in their transportation from the camps back to their communities. For some DRC national beneficiaries, the delays in the demobilization process and subsequent reintegration skills training meant they lived in Kamina and Kitona camps for years. This meant the ex-combatants do not engage and develop community nurture or contacts, they were isolated from family norms in the bush and then in their training. When they finally returned to communities they sold their DDR reintegration kits and went back to the only social reality they knew; their "family" consisting of the armed group contacts in the bush. Some combatants have resisted joining the DDR program and the camps in Kamina and Kitona due to negative information from previous beneficiaries.

In several ISSSS programs the presence of ex-combatants, most of them self-demobilized, who are not eligible or willing to join the official DDR program, have been identified by communities as a major impediment to conflict resolution and stabilization. Many ex-combatants, regardless whether they have

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[17] The Adolescent Brain: a second window of opportunity. UNICEF, 2016
[18] UN Progress study on Res. 2250: MONUSCO case study. December 2017
19 Dustin Albert, Jason Chein, and Laurence Steinberg, "The Teenage Brain: Peer Influences on Adolescent Decision Making", Current Directions in Psychological Science, Vol. 22, No. 2 (2013).
20 O'Neil, Siobhan, Van Broeckhove, Kato. "Cradled by Conflict : Child involvement with armed groups in contemporary conflicts", p.53. United Nations University, 2018

participated in an organized demobilization and reintegration program or self-demobilized, risk returning to the same armed group, get recruited by other armed group or otherwise get use by conflict entrepreneurs, thus feeding an endless cycle of violence. This constant flow of combatants returning to civilian life for a limited period of time only to re-join the armed group again have been observed in areas such Kalehe and Masisi where local youth frequently move between civilian life and being a combatant depending on a complex interplay of "social and political dynamics, collective needs and grievances, and individual interests". [21] This has created a cycle of being a member of an Armed Group – to being a civilian – back to the Armed Groups, all without addressing the underlying problems

Many DDR reintegration assistance packages focus on making the ex-combatants either more employable or self-sustained by setting up their own businesses including becoming farmers in resettlement areas. These initiatives do not always address the different networks that ex-combatants are part of and the social aspect of breaking cycles of re-recruitment. By using a community-based approach to reintegration and capitalizing on the dialogue processes it is possible within ISSSS program to also contribute towards rebuilding social integration and adhesion in addition of the socio-economic reintegration to safeguard the acceptance of local communities; if receiving communities feel that they are part of identifying issues in the community and influence the design of activities, stigmatization and mutual fear may be reduced. Social integration is a long process where inclusion, participation and justice play an important role[22]. For many beneficiaries within the ISSSS, this also means dealing with psychological distress, find or strengthen networks that do not feed further conflict, and overcoming internalized belief-systems based on distrust, the use of violence and zero sum competition. ISSSS program are and should continue to be complimentary to the legal and formal procedures within the national DDR (PNDDRIII) programs as well as the Community Violence Reduction (CVR) projects implemented under the MONUSCO DDR/RR section. This requires working with DDR/RR partners so as to best use resources and to ensure the appropriate identification of areas and beneficiaries. It would be possible to implement CVR projects and RRR activities in parallel or in sequential order. In a situation where there is a sudden and large caseload of ex-combatants, CVR projects can be used to support the reinsertion of ex-combatants upon arrival in a community while RRR projects are used to address the more long-term reintegration needs of this group and the community.

Girls and women are recruited and used in great numbers, yet a large proportion of girls and women formerly associated with armed groups are unable or unwilling to benefit from recovery and reintegration assistance. Girls and women are often not perceived as full members of the armed groups, and have to face stigma and rejection by their communities when they return, especially if they are pregnant or have had children during their time with an armed group[23]. By using a community-oriented approach to reintegration, in combination with gender analysis of the conflict dynamics, it is possible to involve many different sub-groups within a community such as women, boys and girls who might otherwise not receive

21 Vlassenroot, K, Mudinga, E and Musamba. "*The in-between of being a civilian and combatant – circular return in eastern DR Congo*" J. Firoz Lajli Centre for Africa, June 5th, 2018

22 Kaplan, O and Nussio, E. "Community counts: The social reintegration of ex-combatants in Colombia", Conflict Management and Peace Science 1–22, 2015

23 GUIDE PRATIQUE: Pour promouvoir l'acceptation communautaire des jeunes filles associées aux groupes armés en RD Congo. Child Soldier International, 2017

the necessary preventive or restorative assistance through other programs which in turn can facilitate the implementation of the Security Council resolution 1325 on women, peace and security.

Specific Objective: Social cohesion between and within groups is reinforced

Theory of change

If (1) the level of economic exclusion of particular at risk groups is reduced; IF (2) the level of acceptance of these groups by the local community is increased; If (3) these individuals develop a sense of purpose by being able to make a living and making a positive contribution to the community; IF (4) levels of horizontal and vertical trust amongs individuals and economic actors is increased; IF (5) alternative sources of income is provided that do not depend on the use of limited resources such as land; THEN violence will be reduced and peaceful cohabitiation between and within communities will be strengthened

The diagram below visually represents the ToC for pillar 4. It also highlights that activities in each zone were originally prioritized on the basis of democratic dialogue carried out under Pillar 1 and shows specific linkages with Pillar 5 results (violet boxes), where it is anticipated that projects will likely focus their efforts towards vulnerable women.
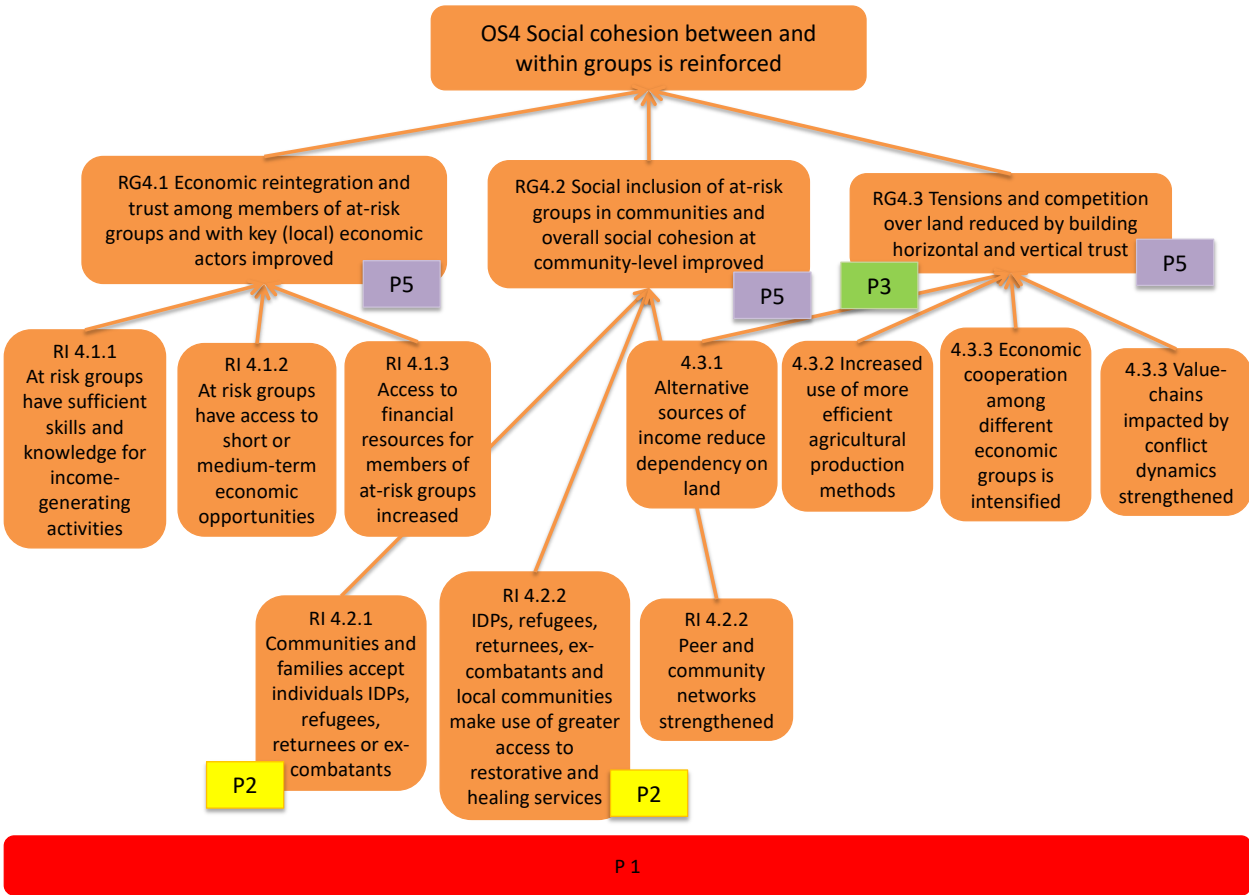
Overall Outcome 4.1: Economic reintegration and trust among members of at-risk groups (IDPs, returnees, refugees, ex-combatants, at-risk youth, selected members of host community) and with key (local) economic actors improved

The exclusion of particular groups from the economic market leads to tension and potentially conflict if not addressed. Within the ISSSS, this would mainly involve individuals that are either IDPs, returnees, refugees, ex-combatants and youth at risk, together with a selected number of members from the host community.

Intermediate Outcome 4.1.1: Beneficiaries have sufficient skills and knowledge to undertake income-generating activities

The objective of this outcome would be to provide individuals the basic skills and knowledge to participate in socio-economic activities. Experiences have demonstrated the importance of using a gender-sensitive approach, make sure sufficient time is allocated for training, include mentorship and to make sure the training can be used within the local market.

Activities foreseen (this is not an exhaustive list):

- Vocational training in a subject or professional area that has been selected in consultation with the beneficiaries and based on a market assessment. These trainings will also include life skills and financial management and awareness raising, for example on conflict prevention, group dynamics, management, protection and gender-based violence as well as business and financial training.

Intermediate Outcome 4.1.2: Beneficiaries have access to short or medium-term economic opportunities

It is to be noted that the ultimate goal of activities aiming at increasing livelihoods for these groups is not the economic gain per se, but rather their participation in economic activities together with host their communities and other groups to prevent them from reverting to their previous vulnerable, at risk status (e.g., as combatants, at risk categories) as a step towards reinforcing social cohesion. Here it would also be important to involve economic actors either through awareness raising and creating apprenticeships.

- This will be done through either cash for work/HIMOs, conditional or unconditional cash transfer. It would also be possible to distribute kits with basic tools and equipment to start an income-generating activity, for example when there is no functioning markets or cash transfers have been assessed as inappropriate for the local context.
- Smaller business opportunities are created. It would be possible to start smaller associations, provide mentorship and trainings on entrepreneurship. At least 40% of the beneficiaries need to be women of different ages and young men.

Intermediate Outcome 4.1.3 Access to financial resources is increased

In many poor and conflict-affected areas there are very few salaried work opportunities. In order to make a living, many rely on small businesses. To start a small business or to increase the gains of existing

economic activities, access to financial resources is a key component as well as behavior change to improve the management of financial resources.

- Awareness raising among beneficiaries (see above) on requirements and opportunities for gaining access to financial institutions.
- Creation of increased access to micro-credit through support of MUSOs or AVECs
- Training and awareness raising in financial management (within MUSO and for individuals in AG– getting behavior change from the short-sighted spending towards savings)

Overall Outcome 4.2: Social inclusion of at-risk groups (see above) in communities and overall social cohesion at community-level improved

Intermediate Outcome 4.2.1: Receiving communities and families accept individuals in their communities that are either internally displaced persons, refugees, returnees or ex-combatants

(Re-) integration encompasses many different aspects and processes, and in many contexts there has been a focus on socio-economic reintegration. However, socio-economic activities do not in itself safeguard the acceptance of these individuals by the receiving communities. By putting emphasis on dialogue and engagement by the local communities, the social aspects of reintegration are addressed. In short, if receiving communities believe they can influence and everyone can mutually benefit from the reintegration activities, the level of stigma and fear will reduce and acceptance will increase.

Here interventions will be on two different levels; community and individual household level. At the community-level this will entail dialogue and mediation between the receiving community and those that are to be reintegration as well as awareness raising. This could also take place within smaller peer-networks, notably pre-existing youth and women's groups. A strong link with pillar 1 is envisioned. At a household level this may entail mediation and awareness raising, especially when it comes to reintegrating women, people with disabilities, and youth.

Intermediate Outcome 4.2.2: Internally displaced persons, refugees, returnees, ex-combatants and local communities make use of greater access to restorative and healing services.

This could include the following activities (this is not an exhaustive list):

- Persons affected by of violence or stress have access to activities that facilitate the process of dealing with distressful experiences and have access to psychosocial support (PSS) activities, including referral to specialized care.
- Supporting existing youth clubs or groups, volunteer associations and women's groups are to undertake recreational or restorative activities to benefit the larger community
- Reconciliation sessions are facilitated at community level

Intermediate Outcomes 4.2.3 : Peer and community networks are strengthened

- Training in civic education, leadership, and peaceful conflict resolution to enhance young women and men's capacity to critically analyse messages conveying violence.

- Mentorship to existing youth organizations to enable them to play an active role in peacebuilding and reconciliation processes, and to identify and support individuals such as youth at-risk

Overall Outcome 4.3: Strengthen inter-community social cohesion and reduce tension over resources

Conflicts around access, use and management of land and other economic resources are often linked to questions of identity and inter-ethnic tensions. The collective identities of several ethnic groups are linked to economic activities and land ownership, with for example the identity of group A being linked to farming the land. Thus, a conflict between farmers and cattle-owners is also perceived as a conflict between two different ethnic groups and can be used by conflict entrepreneurs to further fuel inter-ethnic tensions. The markets are affected by conflict and may create additional tension: one community may refuse to trade with a community with complementary goods because of a conflict and as a result, they might undertake negative coping mechanisms such as stealing cattle, travelling long distances at the risk of getting robbed or raped, not sell their goods and rely exclusively on subsistence farming/production. All of the coping mechanisms listed above contribute to an increased tension and salience of land issues. It should be noted that the activities under this result should always be implemented in conjunction with activities under pillar 3, results 3.3, as well as activities under pillar 1 related to dialogue and mediation.

In addition, the arrival of additional people to an area often leads to an overburdening of natural resources and for example competition over land and water are core dividers in many return and host contexts. Political elites and armed groups are also using the presence, mobility, and settlement of refugees and IDPs in their political mobilization, using forced displacement and return as political resources.

The objective of outcome 3 is to address the tension around access, use and management of land and other economic resources. This is done through the creating of alternative sources of income to reduce the dependency on land as an economic resource, thus offering an alternative source of income to individuals from communities in conflict, and by fostering economic cooperation between communities in conflict over resources in combination with conflict resolution activities under the democratic dialogue pillar.

Intermediate Outcome 4.3.1 Alternative sources of income are created to reduce dependency on land

Here it would be possible to work on alternative sources of income/AGR which are not dependent on the land or would reduce the dependency on land. Examples of activities include:

- support small business initiatives
- raise poultry and small animals
- advocate the private sector to invest in labor-intensive sectors (for example coffee)
- Create or support existing associations or cooperatives with members from different economic groups with financial and technical support

Intermediate Outcome 4.3.2 Economic cooperation involving different economic groups is facilitated

The objective of this IO is to reinforce the trust-building activities under democratic dialogue between different communities through tangible cooperation. Participants will learn how to collectively manage resources in a transparent and agreed manner, eventually realizing the benefits of collective action. This could include the following activities (this is not an exhaustive list):

- Trainings on associations and cooperatives, including sessions on alphabetization, conflict management and financial management.
- Develop standards and rules for the management of the entity
- Perform a collective market assessment

Intermediate Outcome 4.3.3 Value chains are strengthened with mutually beneficial and reliable links between producers, buyers and suppliers

Conflicts impact local markets and a specific value-chains its actors, its structures and relationships can have an impact on wider conflict dynamics, either by fueling tensions or by mitigating them. As mentioned above, in DRC livelihood is linked to ethnic identity and value-chains will impact the conflict dynamics in the area; the breakdown of trust and resulting loss of links between actors who previously cooperated in a value chain mirror wider conflict relationship. The objective of this outcome is to re-establish mutually beneficial and reliable links between producers, buyers and suppliers to either mitigate the effects on conflict dynamics or to reinforce the conflict resolution efforts undertaken under pillar 1. This could include the following activities (this is not an exhaustive list):

- Information campaign
- Set up system for transparent information management for producers, buyers and suppliers
- Installation of collective units for processing of agricultural or animal products, community mills etc.

Here it should be noted that the absorption capacity of products by local markets is important but will not be part of a stabilization program. It would be possible to use QIPs or engage with development actors to construct and rehabilitate key socio-economic infrastructures , for example market places and roads.

Democratic Dialog (DD)

Important linkages are foreseen with the first pillar of the ISSSS in terms of identifying priorities and to mutually reinforce the work under the different pillars. Democratic dialogue process can for example strengthen the social reintegration of different at-risk elements and ex-combatants; by ensuring appropriation and acceptance by local communities as described above. Furthermore, it would be possible to address the need for reconciliation in conflict-affected areas through the democratic dialogue.

Security

Coordination with partners working under the security pillar will be required, in particular when it comes to the reintegration of ex-combatants and working with vulnerable groups that in the past have been victimized by armed forces and the police. With regards to the reintegration of ex-combatants, it would be crucial to work with partners under the security pillar to ensure security actors got sufficient knowledge and work to prevent harassements and further violence in the communities.

Restauration of State Authority (RSA)

Land conflicts will be managed under the RSA pillar by reinforcing the land governance. The RRR pillar will complement these activities by diminishing the competition over resources through alternative sources of income.

Women, Peace and Stability (WPS)

Many of the activities under the RRR pillar will either target women directly or groups with a large number of women. Within the RRR pillar there will also be opportunities for strengthening women's economic empowerment and participation by including them in informal and formal groups such as cooperatives and youth and women's organizations.