

UN Trust Fund for Human Security



Fast Facts
Country: Republic of Congo
Duration: November 2005 to March 2008
Implementing UN Agencies: UNDP
Other Implementing Partners: Local authorities; community-based
organizations
Budget: \$1,047,629
Key Words: Post-conflict peacebuilding; youth; ex-combatants;
community reconciliation

BACKGROUND

The civil wars that afflicted the Republic of Congo during the 1990s had devastating consequences on the social and economic fabric of the country. One-third of the national population was displaced; 60 percent of the food infrastructure was destroyed; tens of thousands of women were raped or sexually assaulted; and half the country's medical and educational infrastructure was destroyed or damaged. Despite gradual recovery since the 2003 peace agreement, many challenges remained in the southern regions of

PROGRAMME OVERVIEW

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The overall goal of the project was to support the consolidation of peace and stability by empowering ex-combatant youths in the war-affected regions of Pool, Bouenza, Lekoumou and Niari. Specifically, the project aimed to reintegrate ex-combatant youths as productive members of society, while addressing various post-conflict challenges in their host

BENEFICIARIES

The project engaged over 10,000 ex-combatants in the most war-affected areas of the country. These participants received skills-training and employment in the improvement of infrastructure and the delivery

Pool, Bouenza, Lekoumou and Niari. A particularly high risk sector of the population was the roughly 15,000 ex-combatant youths who lacked the education and skills necessary to reintegrate into society. At the same time, the communities to which these excombatants were returning were faced with an already overburdened support system and had limited capacities to meet the increasing demands of the returning ex-combatants.

communities. To this end, the project (i) engaged excombatants in income-generating activities, such as agriculture, fisheries and manufacturing of agricultural products; (ii) rebuilt the infrastructure, including roads, schools and health clinics; and (iii) restored public water sources to ensure access to safe water and improved sanitation.

of services. Additionally, the restoration of basic social services, water and sanitation benefitted about 500,000 people.