

The Stabilization and Recovery Funding Facility

In order to ensure the coherence and effectiveness of international efforts in support to the GoDRC, the I-SSSS has two main support components:

- **The Integrated Programme Framework (IPF):** a detailed strategy and programme, which sets out the objectives, interventions and budgets through which the international community intends to support the national priorities in the GoDRC Plan.
- The **Stabilization and Recovery Fund Facility (SRFF)** which provides a flexible mechanism for managing international funds for programs developed under the IPF. The SRFF will provide a collective approach to international funding in eastern DRC, a common system of reporting and follow up as well as a process of approval and disbursement of funds in a flexible and rapid manner to better respond to emerging priorities

Achievements to date

1. Improving Security

- Non-lethal support to **FARDC** engaged in Amani leo and Rudia II operations and to the integration of **18,000** combatants into the FARDC and police
- Community-based reintegration of **4,000 ex-combatants**,
- Seven brigade-size garrisons constructed for FARDC in Ituri, North Kivu and South for 8,000 **troops** and construction of family housing units for three garrisons in South Kivu for **12,000 soldiers** and their dependents.

2. Restoration of State Authority

- On-going rehabilitation of over **3,000km of roads** by MONUC military engineers. Work on **600km of roads** through labor intensive methods, creating jobs for 4,500 local inhabitants. Rehabilitation of the Mambassa bridge restoring road access between Bunia and Kisangani.
- **300 Territorial Police**, trained, equipped and deployed in North Kivu. Another **480** to be deployed in South Kivu and Ituri in the immediate future, Deployment of 60 PNC in Bogoro (Ituri),
- **32 border police posts** and training academy for border police rehabilitated ; 120 PNC deployed, 200 are currently trained in Bukavu. Planned deployment of total 800 elements.
- Ongoing construction of over **50 police stations, courts, prisons and administrative buildings**.

3. Restoration of State Authority

- IDP return, reintegration and recovery programme in North and South Kivu for 300,000 people in 80 localities,
- Community recovery programme focusing on short term job creation and rehabilitation of social infrastructure underway in 45 localities in South Kivu, and North Kivu and Ituri,
- Support to local reconciliation mechanisms in NK and SK.

The International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy

Democratic Republic of Congo



Promoting a secure and stable environment
in areas affected by armed conflict

Stabilization efforts in Eastern DRC

Background

The Eastern provinces of the DRC have suffered from intermittent but serious violence over the last six years, even as the remainder of the country has stabilized. Foreign armed groups continue to be active, violence against civilians remains at extremely high levels, and an estimated two million people are displaced from their homes.

However, a window of opportunity has recently opened for political progress. One major armed group and a number of smaller militias agreed in March 2009 to integrate their cadres into Government structures. Regional relations have also improved, and reinvigorated and credible operations are now ongoing against the two largest armed groups: the FDLR (in North and South Kivu) and the LRA (in Uganda).

The government's plan for stabilizing the East

Against this background and in order to address the various challenges to peace in Eastern DRC and to consolidate the gains of recent peace initiatives and other political and military interventions, the Government launched a **Stabilization and Reconstruction Plan for War-Affected Areas in June 2009 (STAREC)**. This plan identifies a number of priorities for the short to medium term, grouped under three components:

- Security and Restoration of State Authority
- Humanitarian and social assistance
- Economic recovery



The International strategy to support the Government

To support this plan, the United Nations system and key partners have revised the existing Stabilization Strategy developed in 2008 (the UNSSSS) to better align it with key Government priorities. The overall objective of the new International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy (I-SSSS) is to support national efforts to promote a secure and stable environment in key conflict-affected areas of Eastern DRC. As such, the I-SSSS aims to address specific root causes and consequences of conflict, supporting the implementation of peace initiatives at local level, and helping stabilize areas where conflict has recently ceased. As a transitional strategy, the I-SSSS will focus on urgent needs and priorities within a minimum time-frame of three years.

Key areas of support

Five key areas of support have been identified, including a cross-cutting component:

- **Improving security:** strengthening the security forces, and improving discipline and control to reduce unacceptably high rates of abuse. Supporting the demobilization and reintegration of armed groups to create a protective environment for civilian populations.
- **Supporting political dialogue:** supporting the national and provincial governments and Parliaments to advance the peace process and the implementation of key objectives identified in the Communiqués and agreements signed by the GoDRC with national and regional actors.
- **Strengthening the state:** Re-establishing access to war-affected areas; restoring essential public services in areas formerly controlled by armed groups; transferring security responsibilities to civilian police, and improving access to justice and the rule of law.
- **Reintegration, recovery and reconciliation:** Ensuring the sustainable return and reintegration of IDPs and refugees, addressing priority social and economic needs for returnees and the receiving communities, kick-starting economic recovery, and promoting community reconciliation and conflict resolution.
- **Sexual Violence:** strengthening the prevention and response to sexual violence through improving effectiveness and coordination of policy and programming

Activities will focus on a limited number of high-priority areas. These comprise areas formerly under the control of armed groups; vital economic / transport arteries; and strategic areas which if stabilized could have broader positive ramifications.

Funding

The total funding requirements for the I-SSSS are estimated at 850 mil USD (including the Comprehensive Strategy on Combating Sexual Violence) of which 158 million USD have already been committed by May 2010.

Component	Funding Requirements STAREC	UNSSSS Costing	Available resources (UNSSSS)	Available resources (non-UNSSSS)	Funding gap
Security	56,068,000	171,815,000	30,846,000	34,465,000	105,504,000
State Authority	602,975,142	295,680,000	58,808,089	88,790,120	148,081,791
RRR	333,945,000	311,876,000	60,150,000	3,421,000	248,305,000
Total	992,988,142	779,371,000	149,804,089	126,676,120	501,890,791