



# INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND STABILIZATION SUPPORT STRATEGY

For the Democratic Republic of the Congo

**Quarterly Report**

**July to September 2011**



In support of the Government Stabilization and Reconstruction Plan  
for War-Affected Areas (STAREC).

## ABOUT THE ISSSS

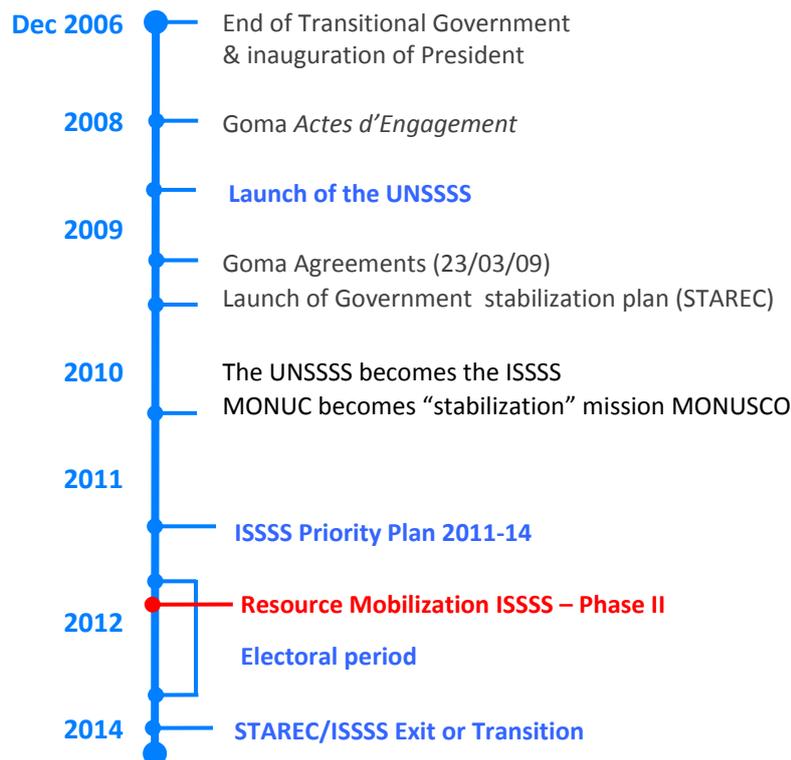
The **International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy** (ISSSS) is a framework to support the transition from peacekeeping to peacebuilding in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo.

It supports the Government's Stabilization and Reconstruction Plan for War-Affected Areas (STAREC); and the implementation of Security Council Resolutions 1925 (2010) and 1991 (2011).

Activities are supported by voluntary contributions, the UN Peacebuilding Fund, and the UN Stabilization Mission in DRC (MONUSCO). They are focused in conflict-affected provinces of Eastern DRC.

The core strategy document is the Integrated Programme Framework (2010). A new Stabilization Priority Plan for the period 2012-14 is forthcoming.

### TIMELINE



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## FOREWORD

During Quarter 3 of 2011, the partners of the International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy (ISSSS) focused on preparing the transition from “phase 1” to “phase 2” of stabilization interventions. Following a partners workshop (June) to organize next steps, especially on indicators and benchmarking, a three-pronged approach included the collection and analysis of project concept notes / *fiches de projets* from provincial priorities (July-September); the development of a Situation Assessment (July-August), and the drafting of a Stabilization Priority Plan for 2012-14.

We are at a critical point before entering “phase 2” of the ISSSS. This past year, up to September 2011, some \$64 million have been mobilized, aligned and committed to the ISSSS to reach some \$243 million, of which more than 70% has been spent. This quarter, there was a conscious decision to avoid raising funds for quarters 3 and 4, but rather prepare the terrain for post-presidential elections next steps, learn lessons from phase 1, and focus on preparing programs and resource mobilization for 2012-2014.

Against this background, the Situation Assessment depicted a systematic overview of where we are after three years and provided a diagnostic for forward planning. This was indeed the first exercise of its type for the ISSSS.

In addition, September saw the drafting of the upcoming Stabilization Priority Plan (2012-2014), which outlines programmatic recommendations and specific funding priorities for the ISSSS in support of the STAREC until 2014, when the strategy is scheduled to come to a close, either via an exit or transition. It is based on a number of lessons learned since the launch of the ISSSS, and priorities identified by national and international ISSSS/STAREC partners.

During quarter 3, the Stabilization Support Unit (SSU) continued bilateral consultations with donor partners, *inter alia*, for resource mobilization for 2012-2014, and there were several encouraging signs of support for the continuation of ISSSS activities in the coming years. While USAID already issued a Request for Application (RFA) in August aligned to community recovery and livelihood for some \$20 million, we will report on it and other new contributions from donors in the next quarters of phase 2.

Lastly, during these three months, the SSU has also actively worked with the STAREC Interprovincial coordination team, to prepare necessary documentation for the extension of the STAREC Presidential Ordinance.

Stabilization Support Unit  
October 2011



# 1 OVERVIEW OF THE ISSSS

The ISSSS draws on voluntary bilateral contributions; the UN Peacebuilding Fund; and the resources of the UN mission (MONUSCO). Over the past 24

months, Governments participated in the ISSSS, raising over US\$ 243 million in support of stabilization efforts in the DRC.

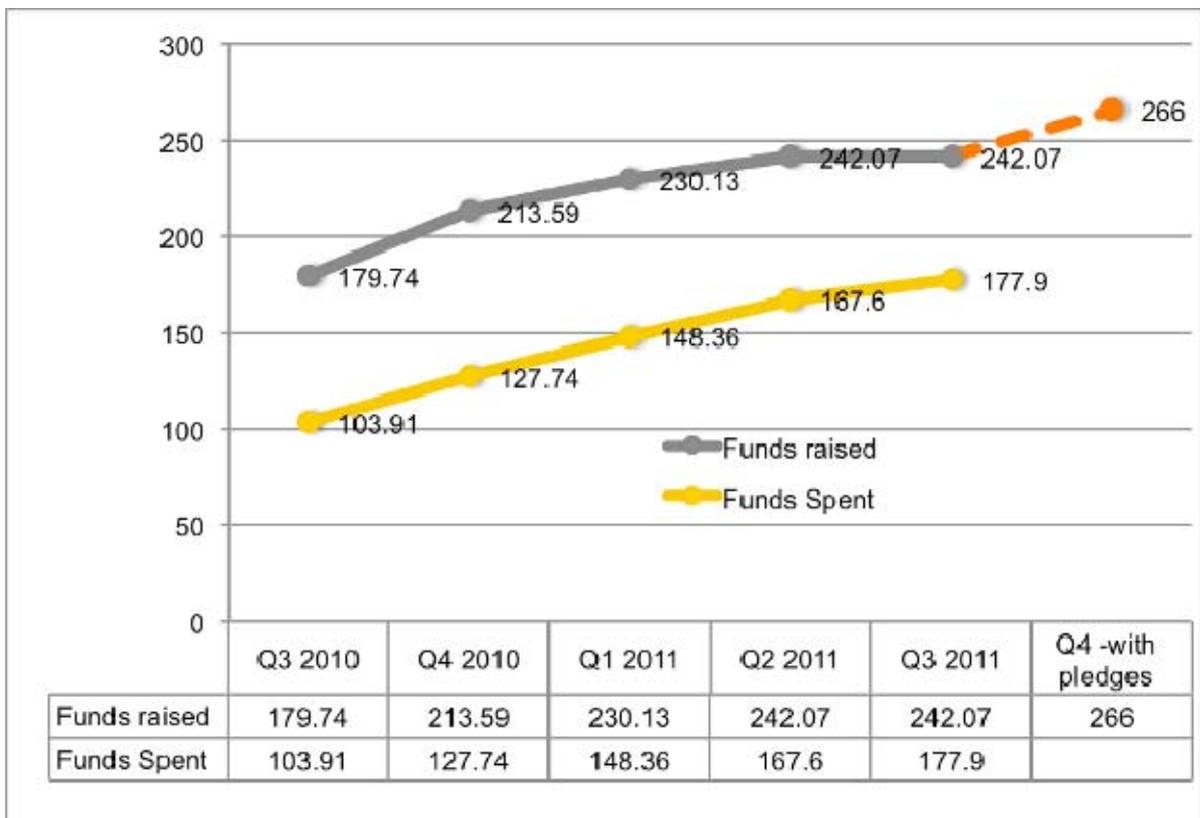
## VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

The ISSSS draws on voluntary bilateral contributions, the UN Peacebuilding fund, and the resources of the UN mission (MONUSCO).

In this past year, up to September, some US\$ 64 Million have been mobilized and committed; bringing the funds engaged by International Partners to the ISSSS, to a total amount of US\$ 243 million.

Furthermore, a positive change is the GoDRC's commitment of some US\$ 20 million to STAREC.

(in million US\$)



## Key figures

(all figures in millions of US dollars)

	United States	61.5		Spain	5.1
	Netherlands	57.3		European Commission	4.2
	United Kingdom	25.8		Japan	3.5
	Sweden	18.3		Germany	2.4
	Belgium	12.7		Norway	1.9
	Canada	9.0		France	0.5
	Peacebuilding Fund	20.0		GoDRC to STAREC	20.0

Note: Contributions from executing partners are not listed. Additionally, the figures above do not reflect recent **pledges announced by USAID (US\$20 million)**, and for which, call for proposals have been formally announced in August, through the “Request for Application” (RFA) funding modality. Considering these contributions have not yet been allocated against a project/component, they shall be accounted for in the next Quarters.

## MONUSCO SUPPORT

As per Security Council resolution 1925 (2010) and 1991 (2011), MONUSCO is mandated to support implementation of the ISSSS, as one of its core priorities. Approximate MONUSCO contributions to the ISSSS, during Quarter 3 were as follows:

<b>Technical advice</b>	17 civilian staff (Civil affairs, ROL, etc). 40 UN Police officers	
<b>Military engineers</b>	320 km road rehabilitated	
<b>Coordination SSU</b>	2 substantive staff 3 administrative staff	+ 04 substantive staff under recruitment

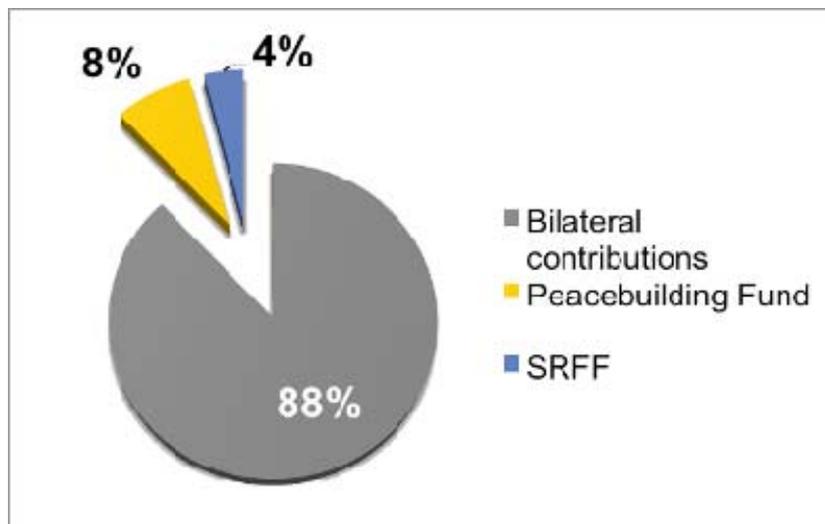


In addition to providing security escorts for ISSSS implementing partners, MONUSCO peacekeepers from the Engineering companies rehabilitated some 320 km of roads. Here, the Uruguayan Engineering Company is working on the rehabilitation of the Miti-Hombo axis, in South Kivu.

## 1.2 Funding modalities

The **sources of funds remained unchanged since Quarter 2**: of the total funds raised, **88%** come from bilateral project agreements; **8%** from the Peacebuilding Fund, and **4%** from contributions to the DRC Stabilization and Recovery Funding Facility (SRFF).

While significant amount of resources have been mobilized to date for stabilization efforts within the framework of ISSSS (USD 243 million), the use of the SRFF remains limited. During the first two quarters of 2011, contributions that came from the SRFF amounted to only 2% (USD 5.09 million) and 4% (USD 9.2 million) of total ISSSS project funds, respectively.

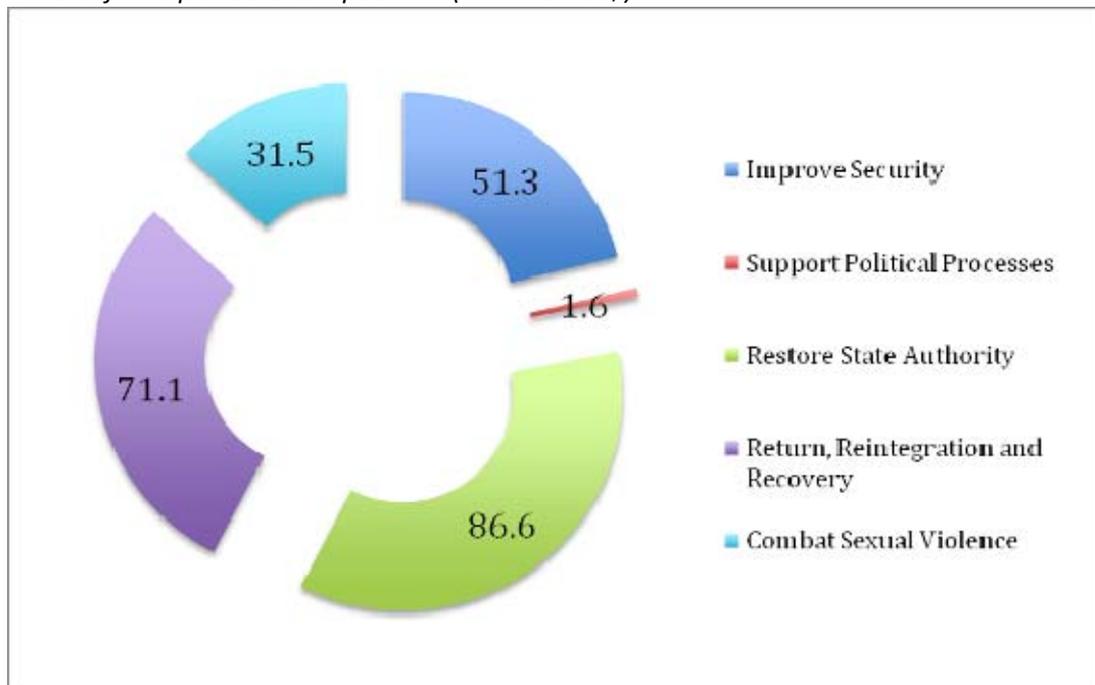


As we plan the second half of the ISSSS and pave the way for a transition to peace consolidation and development phases, partners are encouraged to channel their contributions through the **Stabilization and Recovery Funding Facility (SRFF)**.

## 1.3 Substantive components

The ISSSS seeks to improve stability in conflict-areas through a combination of security interventions (such as security sector development and the DDR of combatants), restoring state authority in zones previously controlled by armed groups, facilitating return and reintegration of IDPs and refugees, and combating sexual violence.

*Total funds per ISSSS components (in million US\$)*



During this quarter, most resources remained concentrated on the Restoration of State Authority. Also, there was a conscious decision to avoid raising funds for quarters 3 and 4, but rather focus on preparing programs and resource mobilization for 2012-2014.

While major funding gaps per component remain, the upcoming Stabilization Priority Plan 2012-14 focuses activities initially foreseen in the Integrated Programme Framework (IPF), in terms of “packaging intervention” per area. This new approach is mainly based on the lessons learned and the situation assessment.

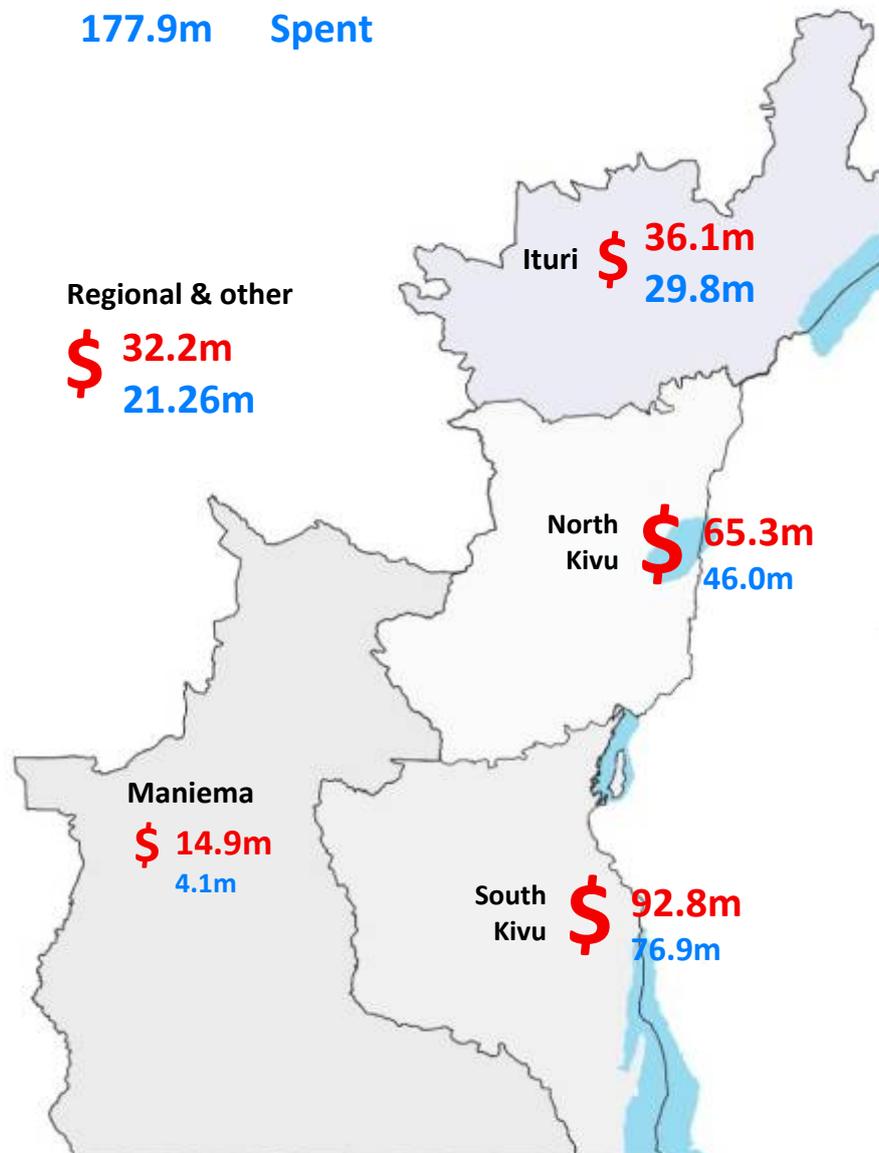
## 1.4 Targeted areas

The areas targeted by the ISSSS have remained unchanged. The Government's Stabilization and Reconstruction Plan for War-Affected areas (STAREC) targets six provinces: North and South Kivu, Orientale, Katanga, Maniema, and Equateur. In support of this plan: ISSSS activities are concentrated in the provinces of North and South Kivu, and the Ituri district of Orientale Province.

Additional programmes are based in Maniema (for economic recovery), and at the regional level (all portfolios within national statutory power, such as the security sector development projects).

TOTAL:

USD **242.1m** Mobilized  
**177.9m** Spent



## SECURITY

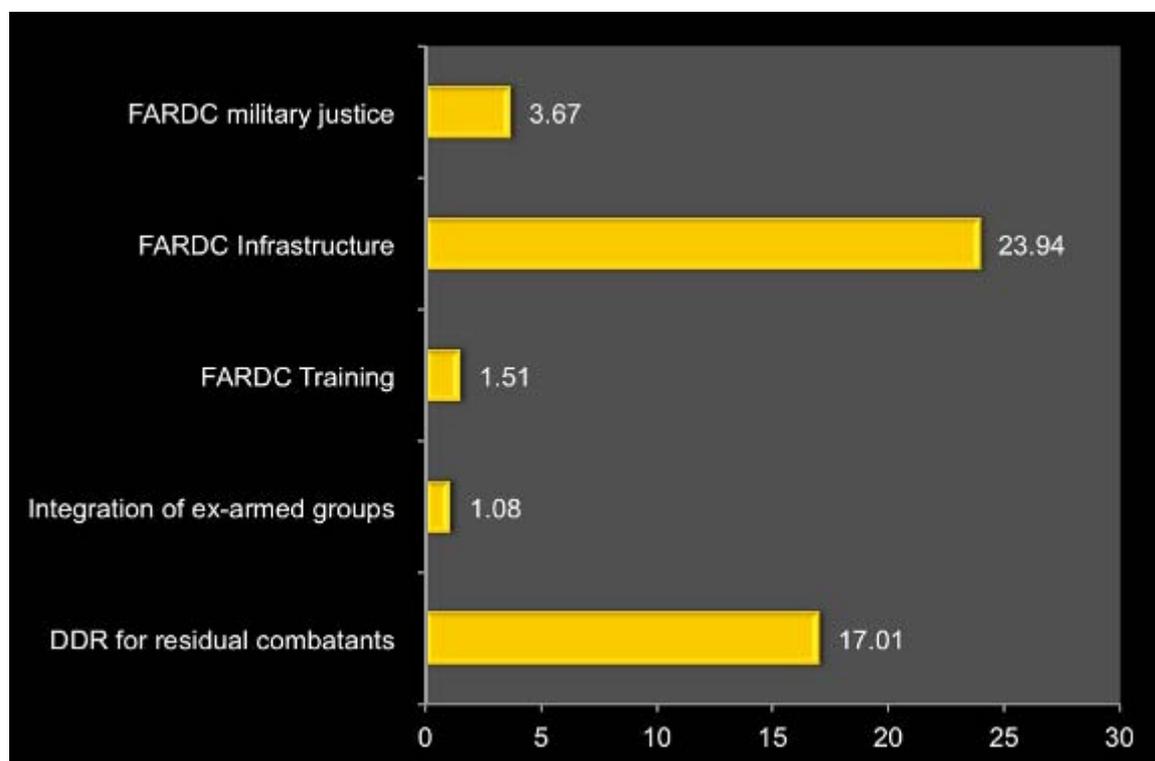
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**Objective:** To reduce threats to life, property, and freedom of movement, by supporting four intervention areas:

- the sustainable integration of ex-combatants into the Congolese Armed Forces (FARDC);
- the improvement of FARDC operational capacity;
- the improvement of FARDC's conduct & discipline;
- and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) of residual combatants.

## 2.1 SECURITY

Total project funds (in million US\$)



### SUPPORT FROM MONUSCO :

Coordination of Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR), including at the policy level with the Ministry of Defense; advice and policy support regarding the establishment of the Prosecution Support Cells (PSC).

Indirectly: Provision of an enabling environment by the MONUSCO Force.

### ASSESSMENT FOR QUARTER 3

Overall, the security situation in the ISSSS operational area worsened significantly during the third quarter, specifically in southern South Kivu. During this quarter, **important security vacuums** were created, as FARDC battalions were re-deployed to training centers for the training and **regimentation process**. Since the launching of the process in June 2011, the vacuums created by this redeployment were 'filled' by FDLR and other armed groups in key areas like Shabunda.

With the FARDC otherwise engaged, **FDLR attacks on civilians increased** during the third quarter; some 60,000 IDPs were reported in the Shabunda territory. FDLR attacks in South Kivu particularly aimed at Kabare, Shabunda and Kalehe territories, and at least one *groupement* was reportedly under full FDLR control. On 16 July, the FDLR attacked Hombo center, one of the key localities on the ISSSS axes,

resulting in the evacuation of all local development and humanitarian personnel. In Norh Kivu, FDLR attacks were focused in Rutshuru, specifically along the Kiwanja-Ishasha axis.

Military operations against **residual armed groups** continued in South Kivu; and clashes between the FARDC and Mayi Mayi Yakutumba caused civilian casualties in Fizi and around Ubwari Island. The trend of operational cooperation between Mayi Mayi Yakutumba, the FDLR and the Burundian rebel group *Front National de Libération* (FNL) continued. This arrangement seems to be helping the rejuvenation of the FNL as the latter increased infiltrations and guerrilla attacks in Burundi, therefore prompting the FARDC and the Burundian Army (FDN) to conduct increased joint patrolling in border areas.

Finally, **the integration process** of elements from (formerly) armed groups into the FARDC, which is part of the regimentation process, was tainted by tensions around the allocation of ranks. Frustration was felt by various sections of the FARDC and Mayi Mayi militias due to the allocation of high ranks to ‘*Rwandophone*’ groups (ex-CNDP, ex-PARECO), or by commanders of these last groups who were not given the ranks they had expected. This caused some desertions.

#### HOW HAS THE ISSSS CONTRIBUTED?

The Security component of the ISSSS continues to play a limited role. The outcomes planned in the Integrated Programme Framework (IPF) remain “contextual” – external success factors – rather than program targets.

With respect to the **Congolese Armed Forces** (FARDC), there is still no political framework for support. International activities remained focused on direct service delivery through MONUSCO and other protection actors. ISSSS programmes are restricted to infrastructure works, and recruitment of seven Prosecution Support Cells to reinforce military justice. In addition, support activities to the FARDC will necessarily remain limited in scope, as there is still no clear reform plan of the FARDC, and a notable lack of international coordination on matters pertaining to the Security Sector.

In addition, with regard to the **DDR of “residual combatants of former Congolese armed groups”**, the Government has not yet agreed to a new phase of demobilization and reintegration. The ISSSS-supported DDR program is accordingly on standby pending a Government request.

**Security: Extract from & update on the Situation Assessment of August 2011**

<b>5</b>	Threats to civilians are sporadic and rarely militarized.
<b>4</b>	Serious threats, but confined to limited and predictable areas.
<b>3</b>	Serious and widespread threats; but some major centers and axes are OK.
<b>2</b>	Serious and widespread threats; with few exceptions.
<b>1</b>	Generalized insecurity; capital and all populated areas are affected.

Security remained a problem for large areas. Eleven out of 18 territories are graded “3” or lower: with “serious and widespread” threats to civilians. A further four are graded “4”, meaning serious but localized insecurity.

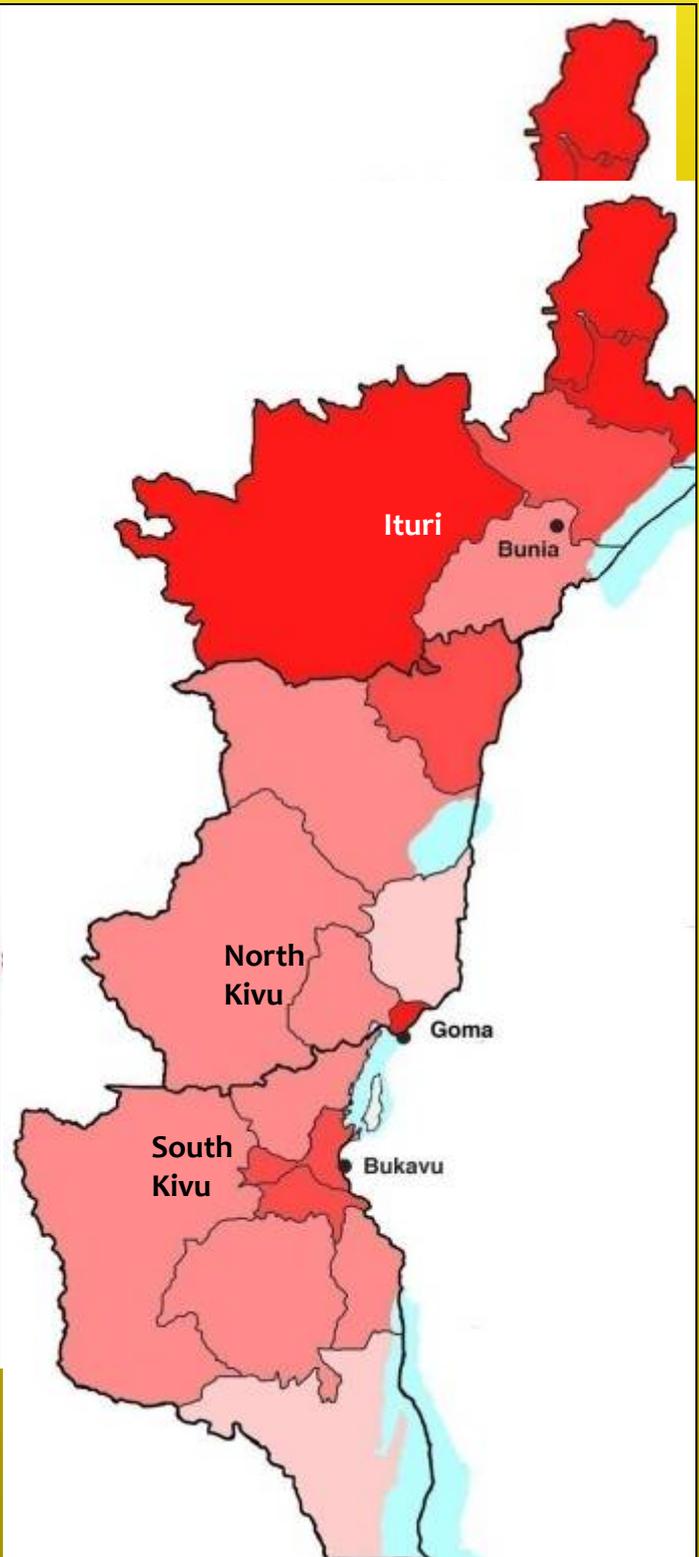
The provincial assessments highlight the following:

(1) Attacks by the FDLR affect nine territories. This varies from Rutshuru (NK), with dozens of small attacks per month, to Shabunda (SK) with an unpredictable and highly mobile threat over a wide area.

(2) In Fizi territory, a very notable rise in the activities of Mai-Mai Yakutumba has been noted, leading to an increase in insecurity and inter-ethnic tensions;

(3) Congolese residual combatants are cited as a serious threat in eight territories. No individual group affects more than two territories; but alliances with the FDLR are sometimes a dangerous force multiplier, for example in Fizi and Lubero territories.

(4) Persisting FARDC indiscipline accompanies and worsens all of the above threats in 11 out of 18 territories.



## → Scorecard for ISSSS outcomes: Security

 Good progress	 Mixed/uneven	 None / reversals
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### Durable integration of armed groups

The reorganization (“regimentation”) of FARDC deployments in the Kivus continued throughout Quarter 3. This is aimed in large part at strengthening command and control and getting rid of the many non-existent “ghost soldiers” created during the large-scale integration of combatants after the peace processes of 2008-09.

While the final deployment plan is not yet known, tensions within the FARDC increased with the newly integrated FARDC units due to the assignments of ranks and command posts within the new regimental structure. Partly as a result of this, various commanders of formerly armed groups defected along with their troops and weapons.

The regimentation process remains Government-led, and to date, no request for support has been addressed to either the ISSSS or MONUSCO. Once this process is finalized, 13 FARDC regiments will be deployed to North and South Kivu. As many of the localities on the ISSSS priority axes are to be secured by these units, concerns remain regarding their operational capacities, and logistical constraints which may lead them to “live off the population” and the personal economic or political agendas of some of their commanders.

### Improved FARDC effectiveness

Construction of the Lukusa training center for the FARDC (Province Orientale) was physically completed and handed-over to the Ministry of Defense by IOM. The center has a capacity for 350 students; however no training is foreseen under the ISSSS, though.

The completion of accommodation for the FARDC and their dependents at camps Saio and Nyamuyuni in South Kivu is nearing finalization and should be handed over in the next quarter. However, due to financial difficulties, the works stopped at the end of the period under review. A financial solution is being sought at the time of writing. It is clear for the next phase that no new barracks will be constructed under the ISSSS. Also, the FARDC have not yet agreed on a deployment plan for camps Saio and Nyamuyuni. Moreover, the FARDC have stated that it would want a different (more expensive) type of barracks for its soldiers constructed in the future.

While these outputs are positive developments, it not yet clear to which extent they will actually contribute to improving FARDC’s effectiveness.



### **Improved FARDC discipline & reduced impunity**

Seven civilian prosecutors and investigators have been recruited and assigned to the Prosecution Support Cells (PSC). Three investigation advisors and two Prosecution advisors are already deployed and a further four investigation advisors and three prosecution advisors expected over the coming months. Coordination with the Congolese military justice authorities has commenced in the area of designing capacity development training programmes, and the specific *modus operandi* among the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Defense and the MONUSCO is currently under discussion.

PSCs are currently positioned in Bukavu, Bunia and in Goma, respectively, where some 40 pending appeal files are being reassessed.

Despite these advancements in programming, it seems far too early to speak of an actual impact on improving of FARDC discipline in any of the territories of the ISSSS.



### **Demobilization of residual combatants**

No agreement has yet been reached regarding the comprehensive DDR programme for the remaining 3500 residual combatants in the two Kivus. Moreover, with the current flux of activities by armed groups especially in South Kivu, the Ministry of Defense is very cautious to ensure that reopening the DDR process will not encourage the mobilization of new “caseloads” of fighters and their use as a bargaining chip in negotiations.

However, after huge delays and lengthy negotiations, the GoDRC approved a resumption of the reintegration activities for 750 former combatants who had been disarmed and demobilized by MONUSCO since August 2010. Up to the time of writing, 435 residual elements joined the process and will be redirected towards UNDP-supported vocational training centers during the next quarter.



Prosecution Support Cells (PSC) brief the Pinga traditional leaders (NK) on procedures to be carried out on the investigation of a mass rape having occurred nearby.

## POLITICAL PROCESSES

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**Objective:** to support the peaceful articulation of claims, and implementation of commitments made by all parties, by supporting three priority outcome areas:

- Follow-through on commitments made under existing peace accords
- Dialogue with residual combatants and local conflict resolution, and
- Regional relations with key neighboring countries.

## 2.2 POLITICAL PROCESSES

### ASSESSMENT FOR QUARTER 3

#### Implementation of existing peace accords

During the third quarter, the focus remained on the implementation of the peace agreements of 23 March 2009. Under this framework, major issues were the ongoing integration of ex-combatants into the Congolese Armed Forces and the Congolese National Police. Progress on these matters is discussed in §2.1 (Security component) and §2.3 (State Authority component).

#### Dialogue with residual combatants

The integration of perceived ‘*Rwandophone*’ combatants into the FARDC remains an extremely sensitive political issue. Following a wave of desertion of officers from ex-armed groups, a session of the *Comité National de Suivi of the 23 March Agreements* was held in Kinshasa, under the chairmanship of the Vice-Prime Minister (Security and Interior).

In addition, the Government awarded a few low level political positions to ex-armed groups leaders, while the ruling alliance (*Majorité Présidentielle – MP*) invited a few members of ex-armed groups-turned-political-parties for political training in Kinshasa in prelude to upcoming elections.

In Shabunda Territory (South Kivu), the Mayi Mayi Raia Mutumboki which had dissolved as a result of the above-mentioned peace agreement, was reactivated in reaction to increased FDLR exactions and the persistent rumors that the FDLR would be resettled in that part of South Kivu, and Maniema. Also, its perception is that MONUSCO is not doing nearly enough to stop the FDLR around key ‘hot spots’ such as Katchungu and Lulingu; and that the UN is participating in discussions with the Government for a possible resettlement of the FDLR and their dependents in Shabunda Territory and in Maniema province.

Also, in the *Hauts Plateaux* of South Kivu, Mayi Mayi Yakutumba actively encouraged soldiers to desert from the “*increasingly Rwandophone*” FARDC, especially since the integration of the *Forces Républicaines Fédéralistes* (FRF). This was accompanied by increased propaganda towards the civilian population, and active collaboration with the Burundian *Front de la Libération Nationale* (FNL)..

#### Support to pacification

In North Kivu, training of traditional leaders and local officials as members of the *Comités Locaux Permanents de Conciliation* (CLPC) continued on different topics related to land rights and humanitarian and refugee law. Established by the *23 March Agreements*, and institutionalized by the STAREC Presidential Ordinance, these structures are currently being integrated into the Territorial Centers for Mediation and Pacification.

However, given the expiration of the STAREC Presidential Ordinance, policy discussions were held at the local level to clarify the CLPC's status, but no agreement was reached during Quarter 3. Moreover, there is still no provincial legal framework to implement the CLPCs in South Kivu.

## Regional relations

A first regional meeting with the Countries of the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Region (CEPGL) was held during Quarter 3 in the area of establishing an integrated border management system and enhancing regional and trans-border cooperation. National agencies responsible for migration, customs and border policing services, from the DRC and its eastern neighbors, have identified border security as a strategic objective for internal security of their respective countries.

These consultations were the result of official meetings held in July 2011 among the Foreign Ministers of the CEPGL in Bujumbura. The participant countries agreed that tackling illegal migration and trafficking and smuggling of minerals, weapons and other goods, will contribute to the improvement of security in the area.

Meanwhile, several initiatives emerged regarding the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA). On 30 September in Kinshasa, Chiefs of Defense from the DRC, Central African Republic, South Sudan, Uganda and the MONUSCO Force Commander met to discuss joint actions against the LRA threat across the four affected countries. On 11 and 12 October in Libreville (Gabon), the United Nations Office for Central Africa (UNOCA) held a two-day workshop on the LRA with UN Missions/Agencies in affected countries to look at ways to improve coordination with Governments, the AU and the UN in addressing the LRA threat. It was suggested to expand restoration of state authority activities to affected areas, with a view to consolidate the current trend of decline of LRA activities.

## Elections

Since Quarter 2, election-related activities and their potential influence on the ISSSS have been closely monitored. The **climate of insecurity** persisted in the Eastern provinces, and given the weak state apparatus and ongoing reforms of law enforcement institutions, it was impossible to provide a safety security net. During Quarter 4, the situation surrounding the elections in Ituri, North and South Kivu will be closely monitored as these are the main parts of the DRC where "armed groups" are still active.

During Quarter 3, some attacks and looting of polling stations were reported, perpetrators being unidentified armed men. To date, "armed groups" have not posed a serious risk to the electoral process, despite few instances where FDLR units operating in Rutshuru and Walikale Territories (North Kivu) have spread leaflets threatening they will disrupt the electoral process. Moreover, the FDLR and remnant PARECO, Raia Mutumboki and Mayi Mayi Yakutumba combatants have briefly abducted Congolese electoral staff but have quickly released them after intervention from MONUSCO or local authorities.

**Mobilization of integrated CNDP** elements into both the FARDC and PNC caused some reservations, especially in Rutshuru and Masisi territories, where they now hold key command positions in the security forces. It was also noted that in many localities on the axes, personnel of the Independent National Electoral Commission (CENI) was protected by the **FDLR**. One possible explanation could be the importance of the upcoming elections, and the eagerness of all local populations from East to get registered and be provided with an identification card (voter card).

Despite communication and logistical challenges, including access to some remote areas and technical problems, registration was successfully concluded in August. It was reported that communications from Masisi, Walikale, and west-Rutshuru remain a major issue, also given the scarce equipment given to the CENI officials.

Finally, there are strong indications that during the third quarter, some members of “armed groups” tried to influence voters, at least in areas where they still have a stronghold.

### **How has the ISSSS contributed?**

There was no major activity under the Political Processes component during Quarter 3. The Government has the lead in the outcome areas noted above; and has not requested support under the STAREC / ISSSS frameworks.

## RESTORATION OF STATE AUTHORITY

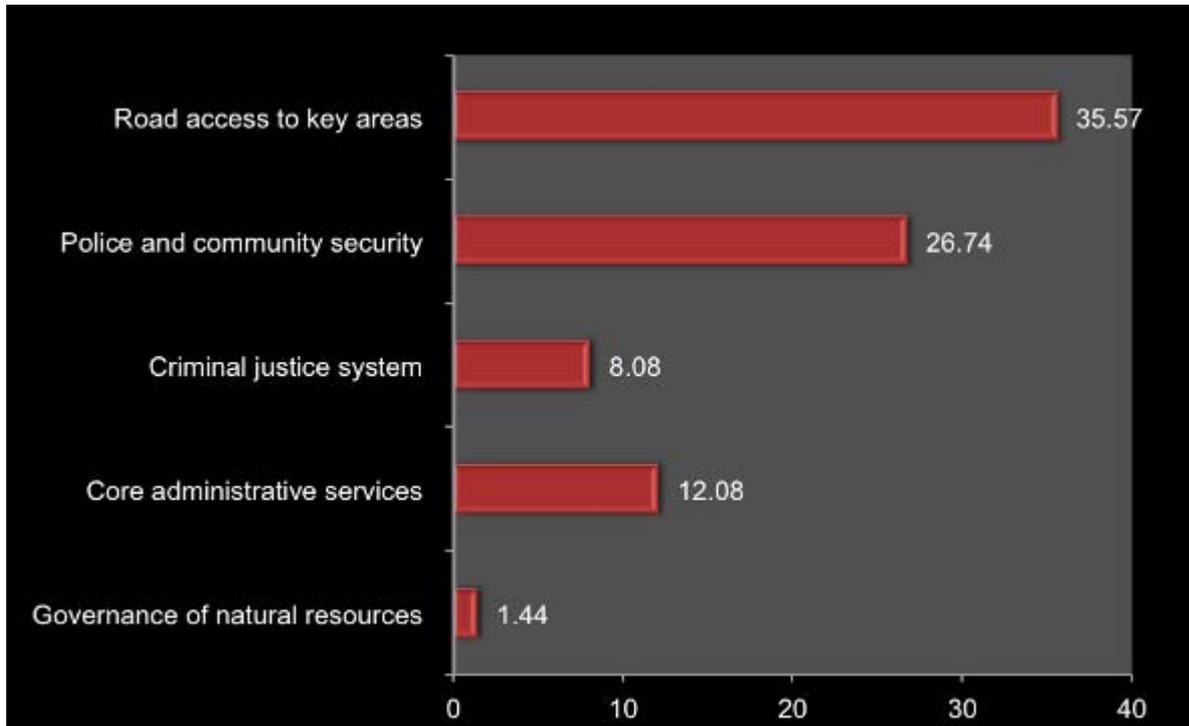
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**Objective:** to support the restoration of core state functions in key affected areas. The overall objective is supported by activities in five outcome areas:

- Road rehabilitation
- Police
- Justice and Penal institutions
- Local Governance, and
- Regulation of natural resources

## 2.3 RESTORATION OF STATE AUTHORITY

Total project funds (in million US\$)



### SUPPORT FROM MONUSCO

*Engineering* support: in NK and SK, the MONUSCO Military Engineering companies (Bangladeshi, Chinese, and Uruguayan) have rehabilitated some 320 km in total to date.

*Technical advice*: Estimated at 17 civilian staff (full-time equivalent); plus 40 UN police.

*Lead roles for police* (UNPOL) and *governance of natural resources* (JMAC).

Co-lead role for civil administration (Civil Affairs) and criminal justice (Rule of Law and Corrections).

### ASSESSMENT FOR QUARTER 3

During the third quarter, there were two key developments at national level regarding the Police (PNC):

The new **organic law for the functioning and organization of the PNC** was promulgated on 11 August 2011. Under the new law, the administrative and judicial police as well as different directorates and INTERPOL's national bureau are unified under the same command structure. The law also provides a legal framework for Police reform. Some key changes influencing the ISSS include:

- a) The **tasks of each service are specified**. However, compared to the initial legislative bill, there is no integration foreseen of the two Border Police services of the *Direction Générale des Migrations (DGM)* (administrative migration aspects) and the Border Police (policing and monitoring of the border); the mission of the PNC Border Police is stated as “border, customs and migration control”;
- b) **Protections of natural resources (*Police des Mines*), as well as assistance to the peacekeeping missions become** specialized departments. Their specific missions and tasks are yet to be detailed.

The **biometrical identification** of PNC officers in Ituri, North and South Kivu, was completed. This European Union programme was initiated in November 2010, and aimed at collecting professional, personal and biometrical information of all police elements deployed across the DRC, with a view to reorganizing and streamlining police staffing. Although this programme was not implemented in the framework of the ISSSS, the newly deployed police elements on the priority axes were properly registered and included in the pay lists. During the next quarter, the re-deployment of the PNC will be closely monitored, to ensure some coherence and balance in some aspects like access to training.

During Quarter 3, significant challenges remained around the **integration of former “armed groups” into the PNC**. A recent census of the police deployed in two new facilities along the ISSSS priority axes in NK shows that about 58% are ex-CNDP elements, and approx. 75% of Masisi territory is still controlled by a police force operating under a parallel CNDP/PARECO chain of command. Moreover, the recent appointment of Colonel Zabuloni, a former commander of PARECO armed group (and perceived as “too close” to CNDP), as territorial PNC Chief of Staff, has raised concerns for MONUSCO’s conditionality policy. Albeit DRC’s prerogative to nominate its own personnel, highly ranked officials appointed to ISSSS-structures ought to be screened prior to their deployment.

The third quarter saw an increase in the illegal taxation by police forces: in SK for example, 80% of the reported protection incidents in July were related to illegal taxation.

### How has the ISSSS contributed?

Up to 90% of planned roads, i.e. 630 km out of a total of 693 km, have currently been opened. However, it is to be noted that some works are only a temporary solution to allow a passage, but longer-term solutions ought to be sought, especially in areas negatively affected by heavy rains and flooding.

MONUSCO’s Military Engineering Companies considerably increased their activities for road rehabilitation over the last months, taking advantage of the dry season. Since 2009, the Chinese, South African, Uruguayan and Bangladeshi Engineering Companies have rehabilitated some **320** km of roads. An important development are the **‘dual road works’ towards Walikale**, with the Uruguayan

engineers working upwards from Hombo, and the South Africans working westwards from Masisi.

With regard to **Rule of Law, Penitentiary System and Administration**, essentially the same issues persisted throughout the third quarter: though construction of facilities is evolving very well, the lack of equipment, and the deployment of state employees remain pending issues. Many policemen have been trained and deployed to ISSSS-structures, but they are either paid very late or not at all, and also lack crucial communication equipment, transport and arms.

As to the **Rule of Law component**, one additional *Tribunal de Paix* has been completed, bringing the number of infrastructures in support of the penal chain to a total of 6: four *Tribunaux de Paix* (Rutshuru, Fizi, Walungu, Shabunda), and two prisons (Bunyakiri and Rutshuru). Notwithstanding these positive developments, no magistrate was appointed or designated by the Ministry of Justice to date.

Concerning the **penitentiary system**, only one prison out of two constructed is now operational: in September, 72 prisoners from the prisons in Beni and Butembo were transferred to the new prison in Rutshuru, hence relieving the situation prevailing in some Eastern prisons. However, the 26 penitentiary officers deployed in the Rutshuru prison, have neither benefited from training, nor were they registered on the Ministry payroll. Furthermore, no health personnel were deployed to date, increasing the risks of endemic diseases. Also, none of the MONUSCO correction unit officers have been deployed to Rutshuru as foreseen in the ISSSS project in support of judicial and correction institutions.

As to the **facilities constructed in the Restoration of State Authority (RSA) framework** this quarter, five infrastructures have been finalized, in addition to the 85 already completed and handed-over in the framework of the ISSSS. A **major development is the staffing** of these facilities: a recent assessment in the NK, noted that infrastructures were staffed at 90% of the required needs, and that approximately 40% of the state officials deployed had benefited from the ISSSS training implemented by UNDP and MONUSCO CAS. Still, concerns remain as to the registration of all personnel: it appears that only 20% of the civil administration personnel are enrolled to date, thus receiving a regular salary.



**Top to bottom:** Prison completed in Bunyakiri by UNOPS;



Local workers trained by the STAREC, FONER and *Office des Routes* in road maintenance, on the Miti-Hombo axis;

*Tribunal de Paix* constructed by UNOPS in Shabunda.



**Restoration of State Authority:  
Extract from & update on  
the Situation Assessment of August 2011**

**Assessment criteria:**

5	State can exercise core functions in all populated areas.
4	Exercises core functions in most areas; but significant exceptions.
3	Exercises core functions for some major areas; large areas are excluded.
2	Exercises core functions only in limited areas such as the territorial capital.
1	No effective presence.

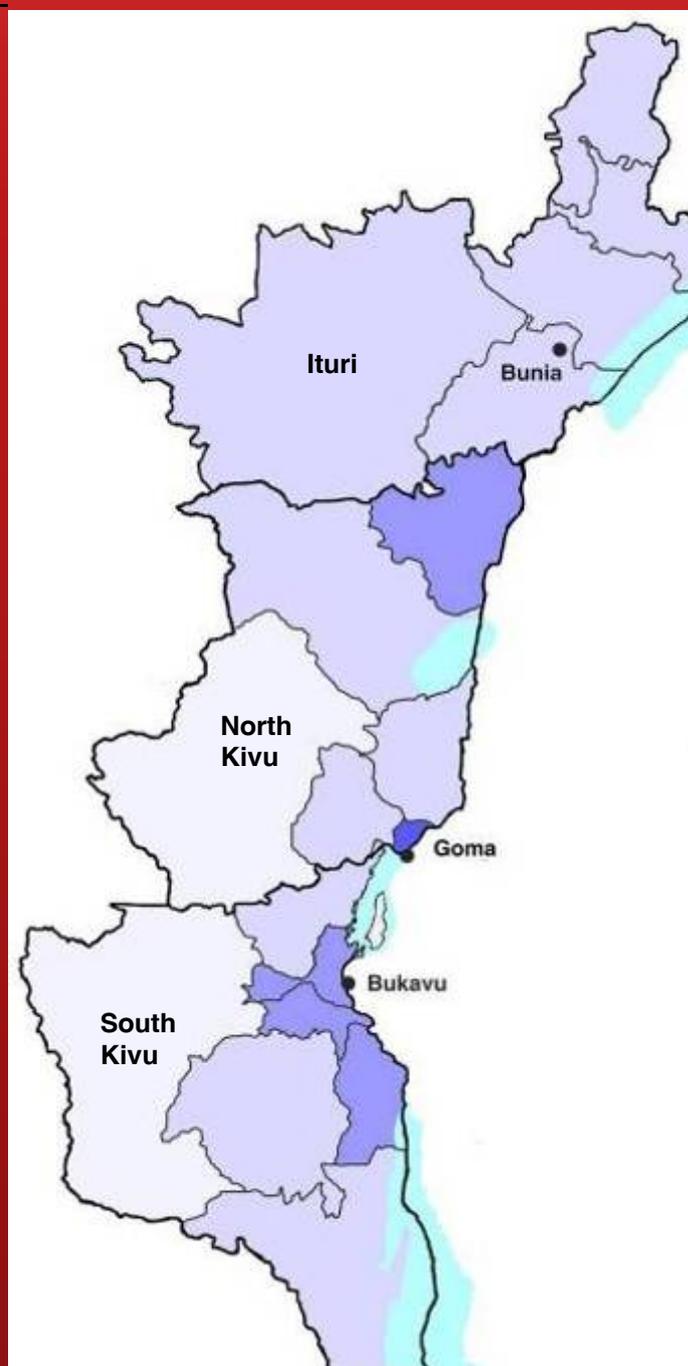
**Summary of findings**

State authority remains weak in remote areas: 12 of the 18 territories are graded “2” or less, meaning that the state’s effective jurisdiction drops off sharply away from the territorial capital.

With respect to causal factors:

Poor security is a constraint for ten territories. Partners highlighted areas where residual combatants directly controlled the movements of police and elections officials; and engaged themselves in illegal taxation and policing. The same areas also tend to be highly militarized, with the FARDC taking on some civil functions. In southern SK, the activities of the Mayi Mayi Yakutumba have seriously hindered the effective working of local Government.

Lack of technical capacity remains widespread. On nearly all the priority axes, administrative staff claims not to be paid, or to be paid very late and not enough. Retrocessions from central Government do not arrive to fund local projects. Ten out of 18 territories do not have the required judicial institutions. And the ratio of police to population varies widely, from approximately 1:1000 (Beni, North Kivu) to 1:5000 (Djugu, Ituri).



## → Scorecard for ISSSS outcomes: RSA

	Good progress 	Mixed/uneven 	None / reversals
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### Road access to key areas

Five priority roads have been opened, and activities are ongoing to strengthen the most instable parts. As a follow-up, UNOPS has submitted a proposed MoU to *Office des Routes* and *FONER*, establishing responsibilities for the subsequent maintenance of roads rehabilitated under STAREC/ISSSS. While awaiting a formal agreement, local “maintenance team leaders” have been trained.

It has to be reiterated that all road works carried out in the ISSSS are basic, with a view to primarily open a first access to secluded areas. Longer-term solutions need to be looked into especially in areas negatively affected by heavy rains and floods.

Activities carried out by MONUSCO military engineering companies in the framework of the ISSSS continued, during this quarter. Main developments included:

- Just over the border from South into North Kivu, the Uruguayan Engineering Company (UEC) has started works on the Otobora-Musenge road (37 km), as a first phase of works towards Walikale (another 48 kms). These works are an extension of the Miti-Hombo axis and are a first step towards reconnecting the two Kivus to each other and to Kisangani by the old “colonial road”. While a durable solution for the rehabilitation of this road has been approved by the Provincial Joint Technical Committee (*CTC*) and is currently being explored, these works will “open” an initial access. From Kisangani, the east would be opened up to the commerce of the river leading to Kinshasa.
- In South Kivu, the Bangladeshi engineers completed the rehabilitation of the Nyangezi-Kamanyola road, the high “*route des escarpements*”. This is a crucial artery for commercial traffic heading south from Bukavu.
- The Chinese Engineering Company finished the first-phase rehabilitation of the Uvira-Baraka road. During Quarter 4, it is foreseen to initiate works on the Fizi-Minembwe road, one of the last “missing links” of the ISSSS strategic axes.
- Also, while not a priority axis of the ISSSS, the completion of the 133 km of the Dungu-Faradje by the Indonesian Engineering Company, and the segments Faradje-Durba and Bunia-Fataki by the Nepali Engineering Company. respectively, will contribute to the stabilization of Ituri.

Delays were, however, encountered on the Bukavu-Shabunda axis mainly due to prevailing insecurity. This should improve with the recent approval of MONUSCO South Kivu Brigade (SKB) escorts for UNOPS works.

### Police and community security

#### Hardware:

During this quarter, five additional facilities have been completed in support of the State Authority officials, bringing the number of total facilities completed to 90.

IOM works continued for the construction of accommodation for *non-originaires* PNC officers and their dependents, in those localities where *commissariats* and

*sous-commissariats* were constructed. While it was initially foreseen to house some 480 elements and their dependents, fewer facilities have been constructed due to financial constraints.

All planned police facilities have been handed over in Ituri, including a Police Commissariat in Bogoro.

Software: The hand-over of police equipment by the German Cooperation (GIZ) to the *commissariats* and *sous-commissariats* constructed under the ISSSS has started and will continue during the next months. In principle, police officers who were assigned to ISSSS facilities (30 per *sous-commissariat* and 60 per *commissariat*) will receive crowd-control equipment. However, a precondition for this handover is an updated list of all police deployment figures to the ISSSS facilities. As the PNC did not yet provide these figures, SSU is coordinating joint missions with UNPOL and Joint Monitoring Teams (JMTs) to update them. It should be noted that serious problems for the effective functioning of the police remain: salaries are difficult to come by and many policemen are very poorly equipped, lacking means of communication, transport and weapons.

Training: The construction of a training camp for the police at Mugungu, North Kivu, continued and, during quarter 4, some 300 former combatants integrated in the PNC will receive a six-month pre-deployment training.



### **Criminal justice system**

During Quarter 3, one additional prison was finalized, bringing thus the number of total prisons completed in NK and SK to three: Masisi, Rutshuru (NK) and Bunyakiri (SK). The main development is the opening of the Rutshuru Prison, and the transfer of 90 inmates supervised by 26 prison staff, recently trained and deployed. In Bunyakiri, some last UNOPS works on the water supply will be completed before the end of the year, after which prisoners may be moved and staff deployed.

Total capacity for the *Tribunaux de Paix* remains the same: three infrastructures have been completed at the time of this report. In July, the provincial Government decided to reassign part of the new ISSSS facilities for civil administration in Rutshuru, and to collocate a *Tribunal de Paix*. However, out of the 88 magistrates needed, none has been trained/deployed to date. The main blockage remains the selection and nomination of magistrates by the Ministry of Justice. There is also question of the magistrates' housing and salaries, neither of which seem to have been planned for so far by the state.



### **Core administrative services**

Total capacity remains at 14 completed facilities, and 195 trained civil officers and traditional leaders were later deployed to 20 localities to support the territorial administration.

Output in the third quarter comprised five new facilities, and additional technical training and support. UNDP and MONUSCO CAS have trained and deployed some 12 advisors along the priority axes, to provide mentoring services to civil

administration. Another six were withheld due to the security situation prevailing in the *Hauts-Plateaux* of SK and Masisi (NK). MONUSCO Civil Affairs and UNDP continued public outreach and sensitization missions with Government partners in 25 strategic localities.

Politics continued to intrude on the deployment of trained officials to the field. In Irumu (Ituri district) for example, 14 trained officials were removed in the Walendu Bindi *chefferie* as a result of a change in the office-holder.

The actual functioning of the administration in key localities is still hampered by the lack of (timely) payment of salaries to administrative staff and the lack of territorial incomes due to a lack of budget retrocession coming from the central Government. This situation hampers effective Public functioning, and in some cases, self-sufficient traditional authorities of the *Entités Territoriales décentralisées* (ETDs) like *Mwamis* to take over key public and administrative services.



### **Governance of natural resources**

In Mugogo, the *Centre de Négoce (CdN)* was completed, and training of administrative and policing personnel was finalized. Before the CdNs can be inaugurated and put to use, the National Ministry of Mines will have to validate the list of mines which will “feed” the centres. For Mugogo, an extra challenge is that some 90% of the mines in the area are on concessions belonging to the Banro Corporation (a Canadian mining company), including the individual artisanal mines. During Quarter 4, follow-up with Banro will be held so as to obtain the authorization for the individual miners to export their minerals via the CdN.



As part of the RSA comprehensive approach, GIZ handed-over crowd-control equipment to Police elements trained and deployed in the framework of the ISSSS.

## **RETURN, REINTEGRATION and RECOVERY**

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**Objective:** to support the secure return and durable socio-economic reintegration of internally displaced persons and refugees in their places of origin and contribute to local economic recovery.

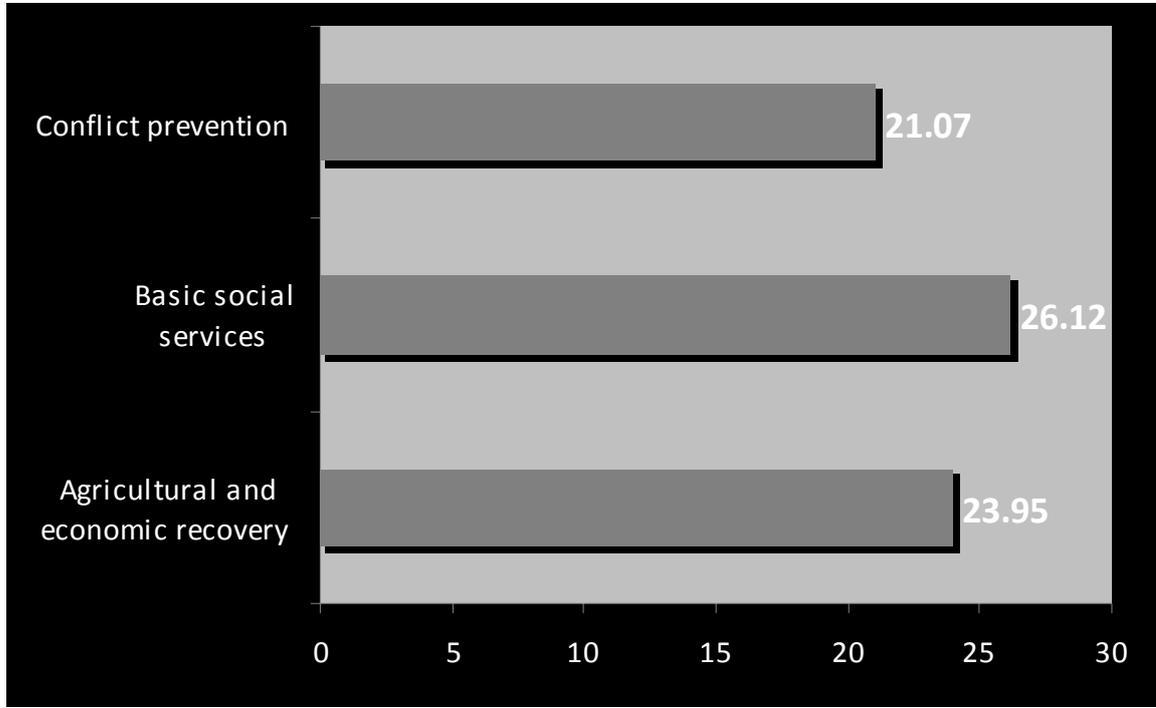
To achieve this objective, three supporting outcomes are defined:

- Prevention and mitigation of local conflicts
- Restoration of basic social services
- Economic recovery, with focus on agriculture.

## 2.4

## RETURN, REINTEGRATION & RECOVERY

Total project funds (in million US\$)



### Support from MONUSCO:

Technical advice: Civil Affairs maps local conflicts in partnership with other actors working under the Conflict Management outcome.

### ASSESSMENT FOR QUARTER 3

During this quarter, a **significant displacement of the population** was noted in Shabunda (60,000 new IDPs), and Fizi and Kalehe territories, mainly due to FDLR attacks and FARDC military operations against Mayi Mayi groups. In Fizi, clashes with Mayi Mayi Yakutumba in the Ubwari peninsula caused some 21,000 new displacements. It is estimated that some 8,000 of these, have already returned, although the security situation has not improved.

**Improved access** to previously isolated areas, such as some parts of Beni and Masisi, allowed for a more effective registration of returnees and IDPs by UN OCHA. Additional data collected in these areas showed an increase of 6% of IDPs compared to previous figures.

According to UN OCHA, **some 332,000 previously displaced persons have returned to North Kivu** since January 2010, mostly to the Lubero and Beni areas. As to **South Kivu, the cumulative number of returnees was of 308,000**, a decrease compared to the second quarter, given the additional displacements caused by the security situation in Shabunda and Fizi. However, no major return movements have been registered lately, mainly due to a combination of persistent pockets of insecurity and land conflict. In Ituri

for example, returns to Djugu were in some cases impossible due to ongoing land conflict.

At the national level, the Ministry of Land Affairs has started the process of drafting a road map for an **integrated and inclusive land reform**. As a concrete follow-up of CLPC (*Comités Locaux de Pacification*) activities, the road map will also consider the establishment of easily accessible mechanisms for securing land titles.

Given that the STAREC Presidential Ordinance is the legal and regulatory framework for the **CLPCs** as foreseen in the 23 March Agreements, its expiration and possible extension, has posed questions regarding the status of the CLPCs. Recent criticisms have been raised regarding their role and membership: several provincial officials denounced their composition of a majority of “Rwandophones”. The Ministry of Land Affairs is currently exploring ways to integrate the CLPCs into pre-existing institutions, also considering local dynamics. Extension to South Kivu is still questionable as there is no provincial legal framework for the CLPCs and UNHCR funds to support their implementation are very limited.

During this Quarter, USAID launched a “Request for Applications” for projects under the fourth component of the ISSS. It is expected that some US\$ 20 million will be destined to “Community Recovery and Livelihoods Projects”.



School in Bitale rehabilitated by UNICEF in the framework of the joint programme with FAO and UNDP.

**RRR: Extract from and update on the Situation Assessment of August 2011**

**Assessment criteria:**

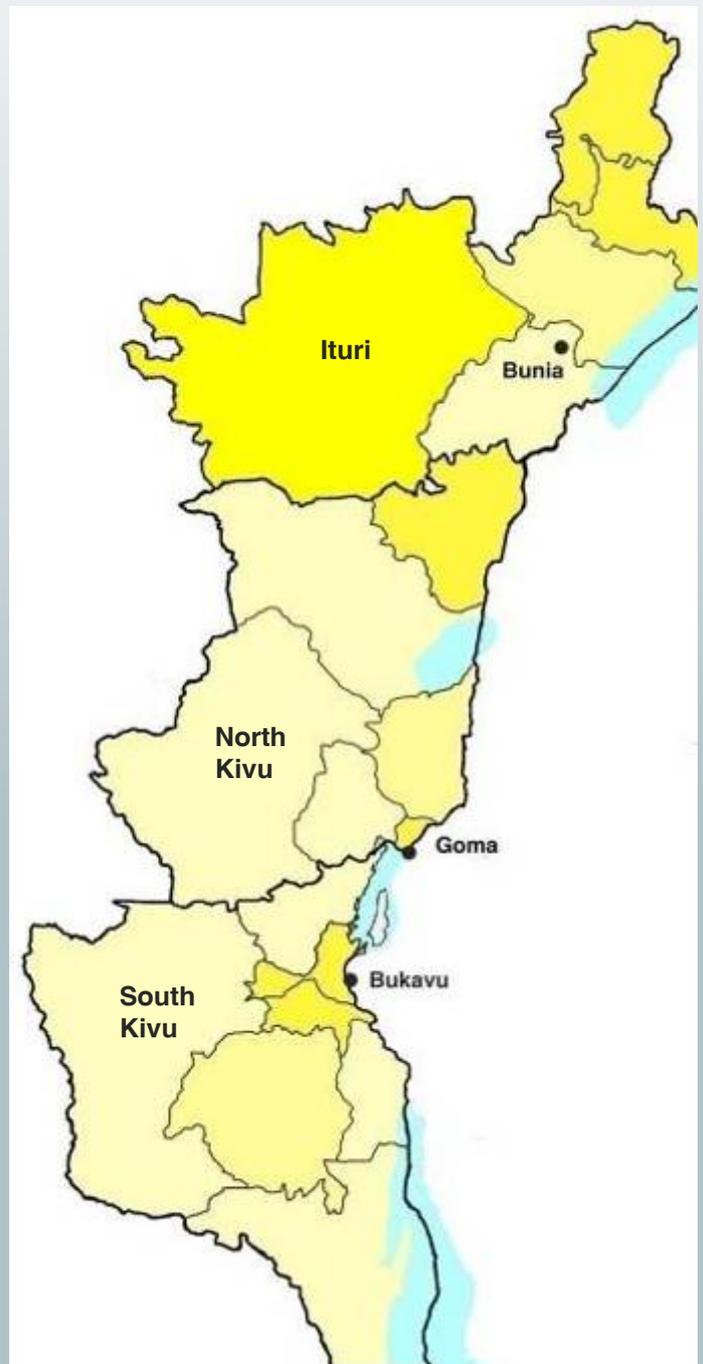
5	Few urgent risks; appropriate for development programs.
4	Population mostly stable; risks for recovery are significantly reduced.
3	Population mostly stable; but major risks for recovery.
2	Substantial displacement; or risk factors / vulnerabilities extremely high.
1	Widespread or volatile population displacement.

Return and recovery remains problematic for most areas. Eight territories are graded “2”, meaning that there is current population displacement at a substantial scale. Another five are graded “3”, indicating that population movements have stabilized but there are pressing concerns about sustainability and the prospects for early recovery.

The exception is Ituri, outside of Irumu territory, where displacement is low and security generally permissive.

Poor security and ongoing displacement roughly tracks the red zones noted in §2.1, though there are exceptions where high levels of violence are not causing major displacement, notably Rutshuru and Fizi.)

Local conflicts over land and customary authority are identified as a serious impediment for reintegration in nine territories. There is the added risk that these conflicts become militarized and escalate to serious insecurity. Finally: five territories have an “acute food & livelihood crisis”; with five more at risk of falling into one. Data on other socio-economic conditions is weak; partners emphasized that socio-economic profiling is itself a major process milestone as the security situation improves.



## → Scorecard for ISSS outcomes

■	<b>Good progress</b>	◆	<b>Mixed/uneven</b>	✘	<b>None/ reversals</b>
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### ◆ **Conflicts are prevented and resolved**

The 7 pilot Local Conciliation Committees (CLPC) established in NK and the 5 antennas set in Ituri by MSI and UNHABITAT during quarter 2, continued their land mediation and community reconciliation activities. Also, in addition to the first Community Center for Land Mediation established in Kitchanga (NK), a second structure was inaugurated in Kiwanja (NK). UNHABITAT has also deployed a provincial team to South Kivu; several assessments of the land conflict situation prevailing in SK have been initiated.

During the quarter under review, the CLPCs - local structures initiated with a view to prevent and mitigate community conflicts driven by land, housing and property disputes around returning populations- have registered ~1,000 cases and fully documented some 500 dossiers. Their 172 members successfully resolved ~300 dossiers in North Kivu and Ituri, by mutual agreement, compensation and resettlement.

In South Kivu, MSI supported the establishment of 15 local committees for development, in Fizi, Uvira and Walungu territories.

### ◆ **Basic social services are restored**

In Ituri, the “ACCPI”, a joint initiative in support of peace consolidation implemented by FAO, UNDP, UNHCR and UNICEF, achieved following outputs:

- Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) conditions were improved in Ituri: construction of 6 medical structures was finalized, including a general hospital; 100 villages and 27 schools participated in the “*Village et Ecole assainies*” project;
- Youth employment: construction of 6 training centers and 8 local youth counseling services, and several awareness raising campaigns for HIV/AIDS and fight against SGBV were led;
- Some 518 shelters for returnees were constructed and handed to beneficiaries.

As to the MSI project mentioned above, to date 31 local projects were implemented in support of returnees and host communities. Part of these efforts to promote local reconciliation, MSI constructed 16 schools in NK and SK, as well as 3 markets and 6 health posts.

Finally, following an agreement between UNICEF and the NGOs AVSI and COOPI, two new projects in support of affected communities in Bunyakiri (SK) and Djugu (IT), have been launched.

### ◆ **Agricultural & economic recovery in return areas**

Programs continued for areas that received population returns in 2009-10, including Mahagi territory in Ituri; Beni territory in North Kivu; MSI’s community reinsertion program in calmer parts of Masisi, Rutshuru, Uvira and Fizi territories, and the joint FAO/UNDP programme for Maniema.

- South Kivu: the first prototype of bio-digester has been finalized in Mushweshe and the tutorial phase of bio-gas production commenced. Pending completion of four additional bio-digesters in, it is foreseen that the production will start during the next Quarter.
- Ituri: during Quarter 3, the “ACCPI” joint programme continued coaching some 50 farmer and fishing associations in production and management techniques. Also, to complete the rehabilitation of two modern markets, 10 storage units, 2 rice shellers, and 4 grinders were distributed.



Above: new elementary school (next to the old one) built in Walungu by MSI.

Below: US Ambassador James F. Entwistle inaugurates a school in Mubambiro (Masisi).



*Photo credits: MSI*

2.5

**FIGHT AGAINST  
SEXUAL VIOLENCE**

## 2.5 FIGHTING SEXUAL VIOLENCE

(Input provided by the Sexual Violence Coordination Unit)

### Coordination

During this Quarter, the SV Unit carried out two major activities. First, a SVU mission was led to Kisangani and Kindu to familiarize all partners with the national SV strategy and the coordination mechanisms. In addition, an *état des lieux* was made for projects currently under implementation in Province Orientale and Maniema.

Secondly, an interagency mission was organized to evaluate the impact of the PNC deployment to Luvungi (Walikale territory): following July 2010 attacks on 13 villages on the axe Kibua-Mpofi, when 387 persons were raped, MONUSCO and UN agencies proposed the deployment of a 100 PNC in the area. After an initial period of 90 days, the mandate of a deployment of 60 PNC was renewed and will end in the beginning of December. Local populations expressed their positive appreciation of the notable improvement of the security conditions.

### Prevention and Protection

In Ituri and South Kivu, monitoring missions were organised with the Division of Social Affairs, to evaluate the prevention and protection activities of SRRF-funded activities. More specifically:

**In Ituri**, 35.820 people participated in awareness raising activities on sexual violence, and a “community day” on the topic was organised in Aru.

Several trainings and workshops were conducted, including some 30 training sessions for NGOs and communities on prevention of SGBV (with some 1,500 participants). A specialized training was provided to 14 investigators and six researchers on data collection procedures.

Also, in order to evaluate the working of the Vigilance Committees and to analyze the causes and threats of sexual violence, two workshops were held in Aru and Mambasa.

**In North Kivu:** 35 local committees to fight against sexual violence were established with the support of the Provincial Division of Gender (DIVGENRE) and the Provincial Commission to fight Sexual Violence (CPLCVS).

**In South Kivu**, training sessions on “comprehensive” awareness kits on sexual violence, were held in the territories of Bukavu, Fizi, Uvira, Shabunda, Kalehe, Kabare and Walungu: 267 people were trained and awareness kits were distributed to members of local associations and local authorities; 95 instructors have been trained on data collection of protection incidents, and 53 officers were trained on the basics of prevention and protection activities.

In addition, a workshop on the socio-cultural causes of sexual violence was held, based on the results of the study by CAMPS in 2010, and it aimed at balancing customary practices on sexual violence and the legal struggle against sexual violence.

## Multisectoral Assistance

During Quarter 3, approximately 2,000 victims received medical support, 2,400 received psychosocial assistance, and 1,200 approx. were included in socio-economic reintegration programmes. Also, 38 cases received legal referral. Some key activities included:

(a) At the **national level**, several workshops were organised with Governmental, medical and NGO partners, in order to develop and amend national protocols on medical, psychosocial, and socio-economic reintegration support for victims of sexual violence. At the time of writing, the proposed protocols are awaiting final approval by the Department of Health.

(b) In partnership with the Provincial Health Inspection, a **mapping** was established for the PEP kits in **North Kivu and South Kivu**, in order to identify gaps and necessities.

(c) A meeting was held between organizations active in Walikale territory, with a view to improve coordination in the field.

(d) Socio-economic reintegration activities partly took place through "multipurpose" community centers in Burhale, Kalehe and Luvungi. In North Kivu, a total of 82 persons benefited from socio-economic reintegration support.

## Combating Impunity

During Quarter 3, some 150 victims of SV received legal advice through legal aid clinics and NGO partners network. In addition, 58 cases of sexual violence have been brought to court, supporting the victims with legal aid lawyers at all stages of the procedure.

Training activities continued for: (1) prison personnel in Bukavu and Bunia on processing court statistics, (2) 59 NGO leaders in SK and IT to strengthen their capacity in providing legal assistance to victims of SV, and (3) 20 lawyers and legal defenders to strengthen their capacities on delivering legal assistance to victims of violence.

At the end of this Quarter, five legal aid shops were operational in South Kivu and Ituri.

## Security Sector Development

During this Quarter, 40 participants from UN agencies, state actors and civil society took part in a three-day workshop (7-9 Sep) in the *Centre Supérieur Militaire (CSM)* in Kinshasa organized by the *Service d'Education Civique et Patriotique (SECP)* of the FARDC, with the support of UNFPA and MONUSCO.

During this workshop, the FARDC training modules on sexual violence and related topics (such as human rights and international humanitarian law) were finalized, using experiences of the 'training of trainers' in Bunia, Bukavu and Kisangani (May-June 2011), as well as the experience of the sensitization of the FARDC troops done by these trainers in South Kivu (August 2011). It is expected that the Minister of Defense will validate these as standard training modules for the FARDC.

Meanwhile, MONUSCO/Security Sector Development Unit has been coordinating the development of a similar IOM-led programme aimed at the training and sensitization of PNC officers in Province Orientale and North Kivu,

as well as the reinforcement of the capacities of the PNC units specialized in the fight against sexual violence in Kisangani, Dungu, Mambasa, Beni and Butembo.

## Data and Mapping

In **Kinshasa**, a national workshop was organized for the collection and management of data on sexual and gender-based violence.

In **Ituri and South Kivu**, data from the first half of 2011 was presented, and the mapping of actors in SV domain was updated.

# **PLANNING and COORDINATION**

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**This section provides an overview on the coordination activities carried out by the Stabilization Support Unit during Quarter 3, as well as prospective activities foreseen for the upcoming Quarter.**

## 3.1 PLANNING AND COORDINATION

### Policy and strategy

Two major steps have been achieved, with the finalization of the **Situation assessment** and the **Stabilization Priority Plan for 2012-2014**. The situation assessment gave an overview of the aggregated impact of the ISSSS programming in the provinces, and showed key gaps and shortfalls along the areas targeted.

For the completion of the Stabilization Priority Plan, consultations were held with donors, and UN and NGOs implementing partners to identify and agree on a major set of recommendations. These were also based on the Stabilization Assessment of August 2011 and specific lessons learned in implementing programs over the last few years.

#### STAREC PRESIDENTIAL ORDINANCE

The renewal of the STAREC Presidential Ordinance remained a top priority for this Quarter. The draft ordinance was under consideration by the Presidency.

### Programme coordination

#### COORDINATION STRUCTURES

At provincial level, the STAREC Joint Technical Committees (CTCs), supported by the SSU as fundamental mechanisms for coordination of ISSSS activities, continued to hold regular meetings in North Kivu, and to a lesser extent in South Kivu. This said, the electoral campaign has already started, affecting the regularity of the meetings and the responsiveness of key Government partners.

It is to be noted that in Ituri, no District Joint Committee meetings were held yet, but with the confirmed deployment of a SSU Provincial coordination team, consultations are already foreseen for Quarter 4.

At national level, a partners meeting was held on 22 September in Bukavu, under the auspices of the DSRSG/RC/HC, and the Minister of Social Affairs, Humanitarian Action and National Solidarity, representing the Vice-Prime Minister for Security and Interior in his capacity as President of the STAREC Steering Committee.

Coordination meetings with donors and implementation partners were held at a regular pace, via teleconferences and visits to Kinshasa.

#### RECRUITMENT FOR THE STABILIZATION SUPPORT UNIT

The SSU was understaffed during this Quarter, as several posts that were under UNDP contract (with seed funding from DOCO and BCPR), were being replaced with MONUSCO positions. The recruitment of one P3 Coordination and Reporting Officer to SSU in Goma and the deployment of a secondee from Norway to SSU in Ituri were finalized. In addition, recruitments of two P4s and one P3 are almost at their final stages.

On 23 September, the SSU was also notified that the P5 Stabilization Team Leader position will not receive funding anymore beyond November 2011, DOCO having communicated it is not extending its financial support. MONUSCO senior leadership is currently looking into this situation.

## 3.2 OUTLOOK OCTOBER-DECEMBER 2011

### THE STABILIZATION PRIORITY PLAN AS A WAY FORWARD

The upcoming Stabilization Priority Plan (SPP) 2012-2014 will be presented to the GoDRC and Partners during the next Quarter.

The upcoming SPP will outline programmatic recommendations and specific funding priorities for the ISSSS in support of the STAREC until 2014. It will be based on the priorities identified by national and international ISSSS/STAREC partners at provincial level and cross-cutting priorities (inter-provincial) identified by the STAREC *Comité de Suivi*.

The Plan will also take into consideration a number of lessons learned since the launch of the ISSSS in 2008-2009, with a view to establishing a common understanding of what has been achieved to date, what remains to be achieved, and so as to identify opportunities for expansion and to define an exit / transition strategy.

Some preliminary recommendations of the upcoming are:

- At the strategic level, it is foreseen to strengthen the Technical Secretariat capacities, with a view to improving coordination, and so as to contribute to empowering the Government authorities to take on a more predominant leadership role.
- On the financial aspect, it encourages donors to channel their new contributions through the Stabilization and Recovery Funding Facility (SRFF), which allows GoDRC in exercising more leadership in resource allocation decisions, while keeping donors visibility.
- On the programmatic side, some of the SPP preliminary recommendations foresee to:
  - Promote a joint comprehensive and inclusive programme approach, respecting a sequenced logic;
  - Keep the focus on the existing axes, but extend ISSSS priority works along Masisi-Walikale and Hombo-Walikale;
  - Put more focus on 'software' (training, support to deployment, sensitization) and less on 'hardware'/constructions;
  - Mainstream conflict resolution and the creation of linkages between targeted communities and local and provincial authorities in all Fourth component programming;
  - Enforce the sustainable deployment of trained Government personnel to new facilities.

### RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

During the next Quarter, the upcoming SPP will be the basis for focusing on resource mobilization. As a follow-up to discussions that the SSU had with some donors in Quarter 3, further consultations are being organized. In addition, bilateral briefings on the ISSSS are being planned in the Netherlands, Sweden, UK, USA, and EU (Brussels).

# ANNEXES

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- A1: Abbreviations and acronyms
- A2: Key ISSSS outputs
- A3: Multi-donor trust funds
- A4: Project inventory
- A5: Reference map
- About the ISSSS Quarterly Report

**A1****Abbreviations**

ADF	Allied Democratic Forces
CLPC	Permanent Local Conciliation Committee
CNDP	National Congress for the Defense of the People
CENI	National Independent Electoral Commission
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CTC	Joint Technical Committee
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration
DDR/RR	Disarmament, Demobilization, Repatriation, Resettlement and Reintegration
DSRSG/RC/ HC	Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General / Resident Coordinator / Humanitarian Coordinator
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FARDC	Congolese Armed Forces
FDLR	Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda
FONER	National Funds for Roads Maintenance
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GoDRC	Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo
IDP	Internally displaced person
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IMA	IMA World Health
IMC	International Medical Corps
IRC	International Rescue Committee
ISSSS	International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy
JMAC	Joint Mission Analysis Centre (within MONUSCO)
MDFU	UNDP Multi-Donor Trust Fund Unit
MONUSCO	United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the DRC
MSI	Management Systems International
ODR	Office des Routes
PBF	Peacebuilding Fund
PNC	Congolese National Police
SRFF	Stabilization and Recovery Funding Facility
SSU	Stabilization Support Unit
STAREC	Stabilization and Reconstruction Plan for War-Affected Areas
UNDP	UN Development Program
UNFPA	UN Population Fund
UNHABITAT	UN Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	UN High Commissioner for Refugees
UNOPS	UN Office for Project Services
UNPOL	UN Police (within MONUSCO)

# A2

## Key ISSSS outputs

This is a cross-section of outputs for the ISSSS. Numbers are based on the most current data available from implementing partners, and are updated as they are verified at the field level.

### 1. Security

Key outcome area	Core outputs	Delivered	Pipeline
FARDC capacity	 Garrisons (# battalions)	4	2
	-- Training (# battalions)	0	0
Residual combatants	<b>DD</b> Demobilized	4,898	4,000
	<b>R</b> Community reintegration	2,605	2,500

### 3. Restoration of state authority

Key outcome area	Infrastructure		Trained officials	
	Completed	Pipeline	In place	Pipeline
Roads*	 320 km*	363 km	 0	TBD
Police	 68	19	 857	680
Civil administration	 16	3	 195	305
Penal chain	 6	4	 0	307

Note: "Trained officials" are new deployments or existing personnel that have been trained to the minimum standards defined by the technical lead. "Pipeline" work is funded, agreed with Government partners and in course of implementation.

\*Roads: To be noted that some 630 km have been opened to date (90% of the 693 km foreseen).

### 4. Return, recovery, reintegration

! Indicators defined, but pending collation from partners. Next Quarterly Report will detail collected information.

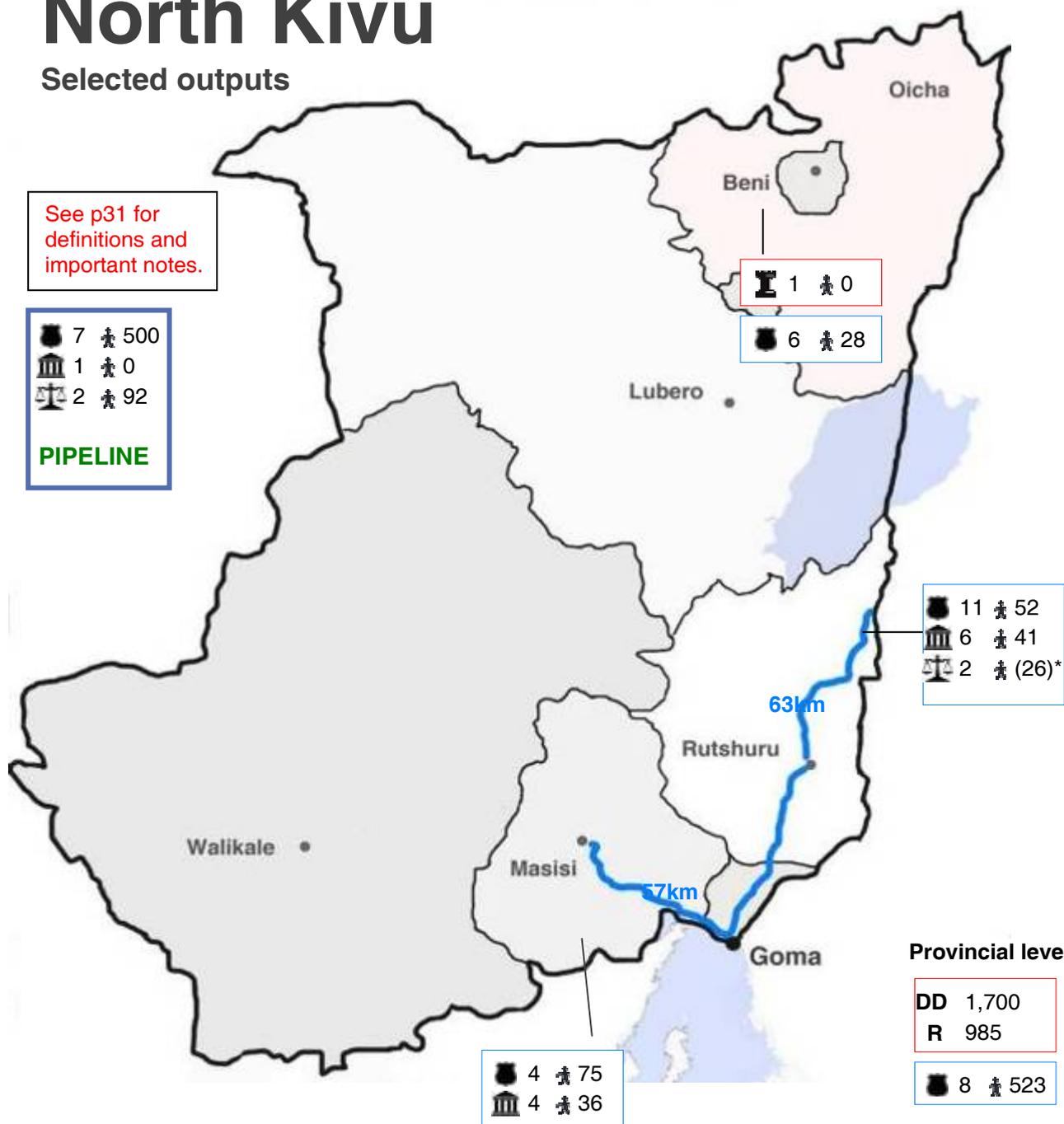
**NB:** No summary measures have yet been defined for Components 2 (Political Processes) and 5 (Sexual Violence). Please see Appendix 3 for project details.

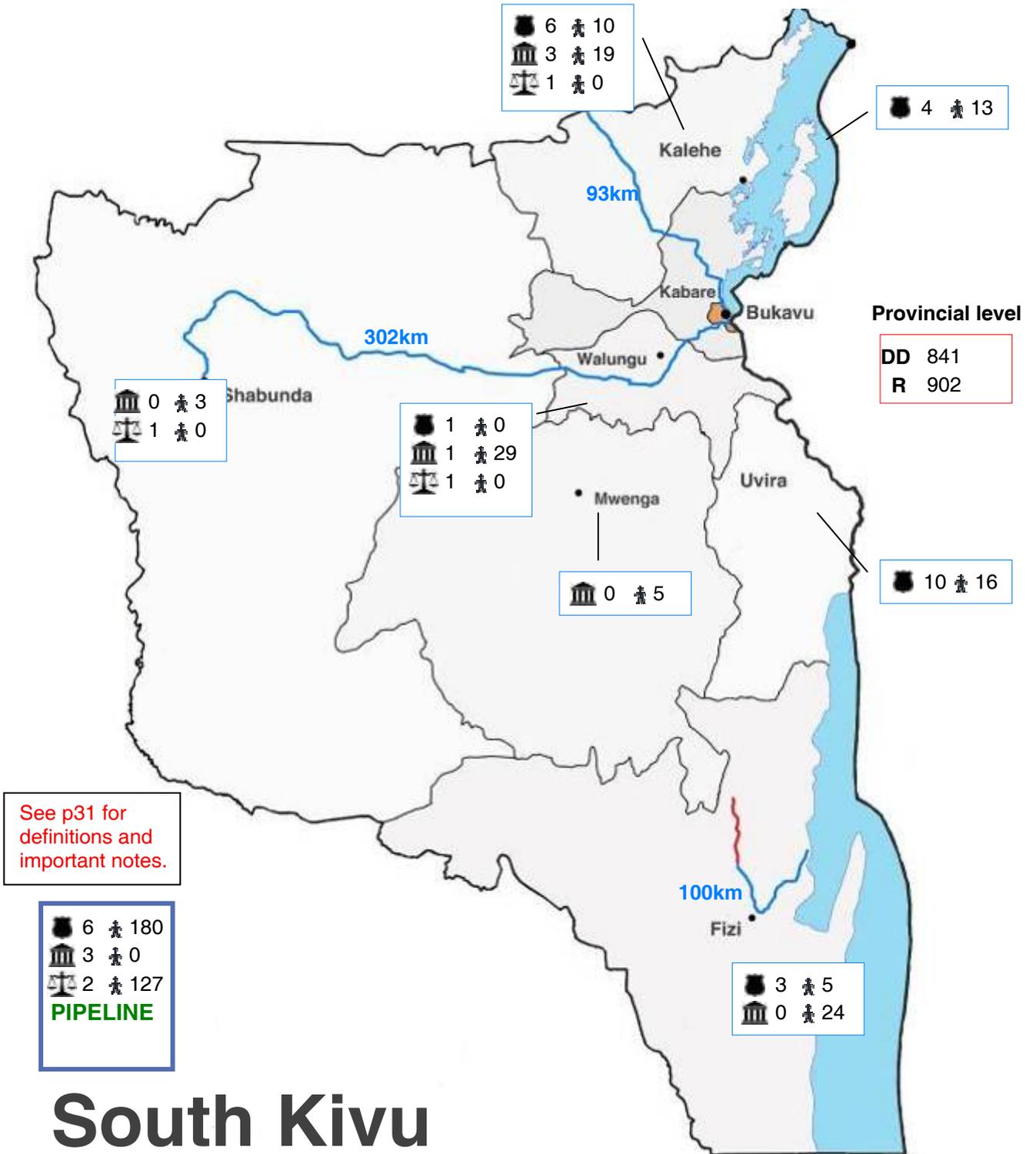
# North Kivu

## Selected outputs

See p31 for definitions and important notes.

	7		500
	1		0
	2		92
<b>PIPELINE</b>			





See p31 for definitions and important notes.

# South Kivu

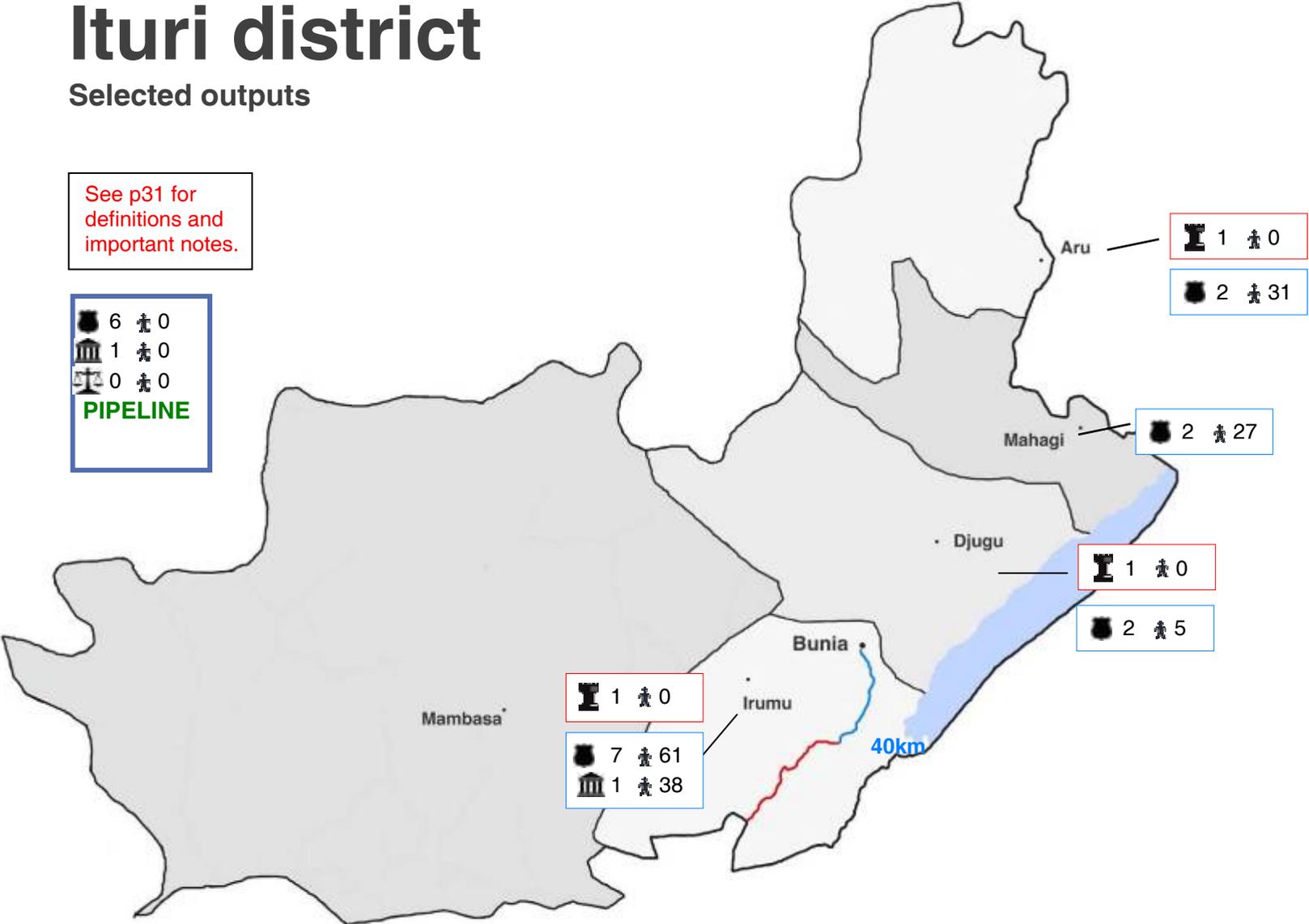
Selected outputs

# Ituri district

## Selected outputs

See p31 for definitions and important notes.

	6	0
	1	0
	0	0
<b>PIPELINE</b>		



# A3

## Multi-donor trust funds

As at 30 September 2011, the breakdown of ISSSS funding by source is as follows:

**242.1m**



This did not change significantly in Quarter 3.

### Stabilization and Recovery Funding Facility

	Deposited to SRFF	Allocated to CTCs	Approved projects	Spent
Total	16.77	9.2	9.2	4.08
Change Q3	0	0	0	+0.8

### Peacebuilding Fund

	Allocated to DRC	Approved for projects	Spent
Total	20.0	17.9	10.7
Change Q3	--	-	+1.0

# A4

## Project inventory

All amounts are in millions of US dollars.

Locations: NK North Kivu SK South Kivu MN Maniema  
IT Ituri OR Orientale REG Regional

Quarterly updates for each project are available from the Stabilization Support Unit and will be published on the ISSS website.

**Projects marked in red were not updated in Quarter 3.**

	Project title	Op'n partners	Funding for 2010-13								Implementation period	
			Total		By donor			By location			Start	Finish
			USD	Spent	Donor	USD	Spent	Where	USD	Spent		
<b>1. SECURITY</b>			<b>51,26</b>	<b>36,72</b>		<b>51,26</b>	<b>36,72</b>		<b>51,26</b>	<b>36,72</b>		
SEC/1	Support for garrisoning (post-brassage)	IOM UNDP	23,94	23,81	UK UNDP Neth'ds	12,26 0,95 10,73	12,26 0,95 10,59	NK SK IT	1,89 16,39 5,66	1,89 16,26 5,66	Jan-06	Nov-11
SEC/3	Support for DDRRR of FDLR combatants	UNDP	0,14	0,14	UK	0,14	0,14	REG	0,14	0,14	Sep-08	Sep-09
SEC/4	Construction of regroupement centers	IOM	1,08	1,08	UK	1,08	1,08	SK	1,08	1,08	May-09	Mar-10
SEC/5	Rehabilitation of Lukusa FARDC training center	IOM	1,51	1,42	UK Canada	0,62 0,89	0,6 0,82	OR	1,51	1,42	Sep-10	Jul-11
SEC/6	Long-term sustainable reintegration of ex-combatants	UNDP	15,77	6,72	UNDP UNDP France PBF USA	5,17 1,74 0,46 4,41 4	2,31 1,74 0,46 2,22 0	NK SK MN IT REG	4,94 4,94 4,18 0,61 1,1	2,82 1,54 1,49 0,23 0,64	Feb-10	May-12

SEC/8	Military justice: Prosecution Support Cells	IOM	3,67	0,34	Canada PBF	2,71 0,96	0,09 0,26	NK SK MN KT OR	0,73 0,73 0,73 0,73 0,73	0,07 0,07 0,07 0,07 0,07	Dec-10	Nov-12
SEC/9	(DD)R of residual elements of armed groups, NK/SK	UNDP	1,10	0,09	PBF MONUSCO	0,64 0,45	0,09 0	NK SK	0,55 0,55	0,09 0	Dec-10	Jun-12
SEC/2	Trust fund for MONUSCO logistical support	MONUSCO	4,05	3,12	Neth'ds	4,05	3,12	REG	4,05	3,12	Dec-08	Jun-11
<b>2. POLITICAL</b>			<b>1,6</b>	<b>1,6</b>		<b>1,6</b>	<b>1,6</b>		<b>1,6</b>	<b>1,6</b>		
POL/1	Support for treatment of war-wounded combatants	UNDP	0,47	0,47	PBF Partners	0,23 0,24	0,22 0,24	NK	0,47	0,47	Mar-10	Sep-10
POL/2	Establishment of STAREC and ISSSS coordination structures	UNDP	1,13	1,13	PBF	1,13	1,13	REG	1,13	1,13	Mar-10	Jun-11
<b>3. STATE AUTHORITY</b>			<b>86,59</b>	<b>71,48</b>		<b>86,61</b>	<b>71,48</b>		<b>86,61</b>	<b>71,48</b>		
RSA/1	Road rehabilitation and maintenance	UNOPS MONUSCO	29,07	25,57	Neth'ds Sweden UK UK UK USA Belgium	7,59 5,06 6,98 3,03 1 1 4,42	7,59 5,06 6,51 0 1 1 4,41	NK SK IT	7,24 18,22 3,62	7,41 14,46 3,7	Apr-08	Mar-12
RSA/2	Support for state infrastructures (police, justice, admin, prisons)	UNOPS	19,06	19,05	Neth'ds USA UNDP	14,88 4 0,18	14,88 3,99 0,18	NK SK IT	8,88 8,88 1,3	8,88 8,87 1,3	Apr-08	Nov-11
RSA/3	Establishment and deployment of border police in Kivus and Ituri	IOM	8,43	6,72	USA USA USA UK Japan	1,44 1,62 2,1 0,28 3	1,44 1,23 0,77 0,28 3	NK SK IT	1,98 3,4 3,06	1,33 2,73 2,66	Jan-09	Mar-03

RSA/4	Equipment of police commissariats	GTZ	0,5	0,5	Germany	0,5	0,5	NK SK	0,27 0,23	0,27 0,23	Apr-10	Sep-11
RSA/5	Rehabilitation of route Fizi-Minembwe-Baraka	ACTED	4,2	4,2	EC	4,2	4,2	SK	4,2	4,2	Jan-09	Oct-10
RSA/6	Deployment of PIR in areas of disengagement	IOM	1,88	1,88	Germany	1,88	1,88	NK SK	0,75 1,13	0,75 1,13	May-09	Mar-10
RSA/7	Construction of police housing NK and SK	<b>UNOPS</b> IOM	3,19	3,18	Sweden	3,19	3,18	NK SK	2 1,19	1,95 1,23	Oct-08	Mar-12
RSA/8	Establishment of 5 Mining Trade Centers	IOM	1,44	1,4	PBF Canada UK	0,5 0,49 0,45	0,49 0,48 0,43	NK SK	0,72 0,72	0,7 0,7	Feb-10	Sep-11
RSA/9	Selection, training and deployment of civil administration	<b>UNDP</b> UNOPS	1,5	0,77	PBF	1,5	0,77	NK SK IT	0,69 0,69 0,13	0,4 0,3 0,07	Jul-10	Jun-12
RSA/10	Support to integration of former armed groups into PNC	<b>UNOPS</b>	3,07	1,55	PBF Canada	2,19 0,88	1,55 0	NK	3,07	1,55	Jul-10	Mar-12
RSA/11	Funding facility for urgent road rehabilitation needs	UNOPS	2,3	1,73	PBF USA	1,3 1	1,01 0,72	REG	2,3	1,73	Dec-10	Dec-11
RSA/12	Civilian justice: reinforcement of penal chain	<b>UNDP</b>	4,27	0	Canada PBF	2,6 1,67	0 0	NK SK	3,64 0,63	0 0	Dec-10	Dec-11
RSA/13	Reinforcement of police capacity in fight against SV	<b>IOM</b>	2,98	0,85	USA	2,98	0,85	IT	2,98	0,85	Jul-10	Jan-12
RSA/14	Programme de Bonne Gouvernance (PBG)	DAI	2	2	USA	2	2	SK MN REG	0,8 0,8 0,4	0,8 0,8 0,4	Sep-09	Mar-11
	Trust fund for MONUSCO logistical support	MONUSCO	2,7	2,08	Neth'ds	2,7	2,08	REG	2,7	2,08	Dec-08	Jun-11

4. RETURN, RECOVERY, REINTEGRATION			71,09	53,94		71,09	53,94		71,09	53,94		
RRR/2	Return / reintegration of IDPs (UNICEF Pear Plus Programme)	UNICEF	17,97	17,97	UNICEF (NC France)	4,04	4,04	NK	3,02	3,02	Sep-08	May-11
					USA	2,58	2,58	SK	4,01	4,01		
					Neth'ds	3,5	3,5	IT	4,66	4,66		
					Sweden	6,05	6,05	REG	6,28	6,28		
					Spain	1,12	1,12					
					UNICEF (NC Sweden)	0,23	0,23					
					Japan	0,45	0,45					
RRR/3	Land programme for reintegration and community recovery in eastern DRC	HABITAT	7,38	2,96	PBF	0,92	0,78	NK	3,32	2,13	Mar-09	Dec-12
					USA	4,7	0,9	SK	1,48	0,07		
					Canada	1,45	0,97	IT	1,84	0,74		
					UNHCR	0,31	0,31	REG	0,74	0,02		
RRR/4	Programme on return and community reintegration SK	UNICEF FAO UNDP	11,2	11,2	Neth'ds	11,2	11,2	SK	11,2	11,2	Mar-09	Mar-11
RRR/5	Program for stabilization and reduction of conflicts in North Kivu	UNDP FAO UNICEF	6,35	2,11	Spain	4	1,06	NK	6,35	2,11	Jun-09	Mars 12
					UNDP	1,5	1,05					
					FAO	0,25	0					
					UNICEF	0,6	0					
RRR/6	Community reintegration and recovery programme	UNDP FAO	0,62	0,22	UNDP	0,62	0,22	MN	0,62	0,22	Sep-09	Feb-12
RRR/7	Promotion of stabilization & community reintegration	MSI	9,52	8,66	USA	9,52	8,66	NK	5	4,55	Oct-09	Nov-11
								SK	4,52	4,11		
RRR/8	CEPI (Community Empowerment and Peacebuilding in Ituri)	UNDP UNICEF UNHCR FAO	5,02	4,92	TFHS	5,02	4,92	IT	5,02	4,92	Jan-09	Dec-11

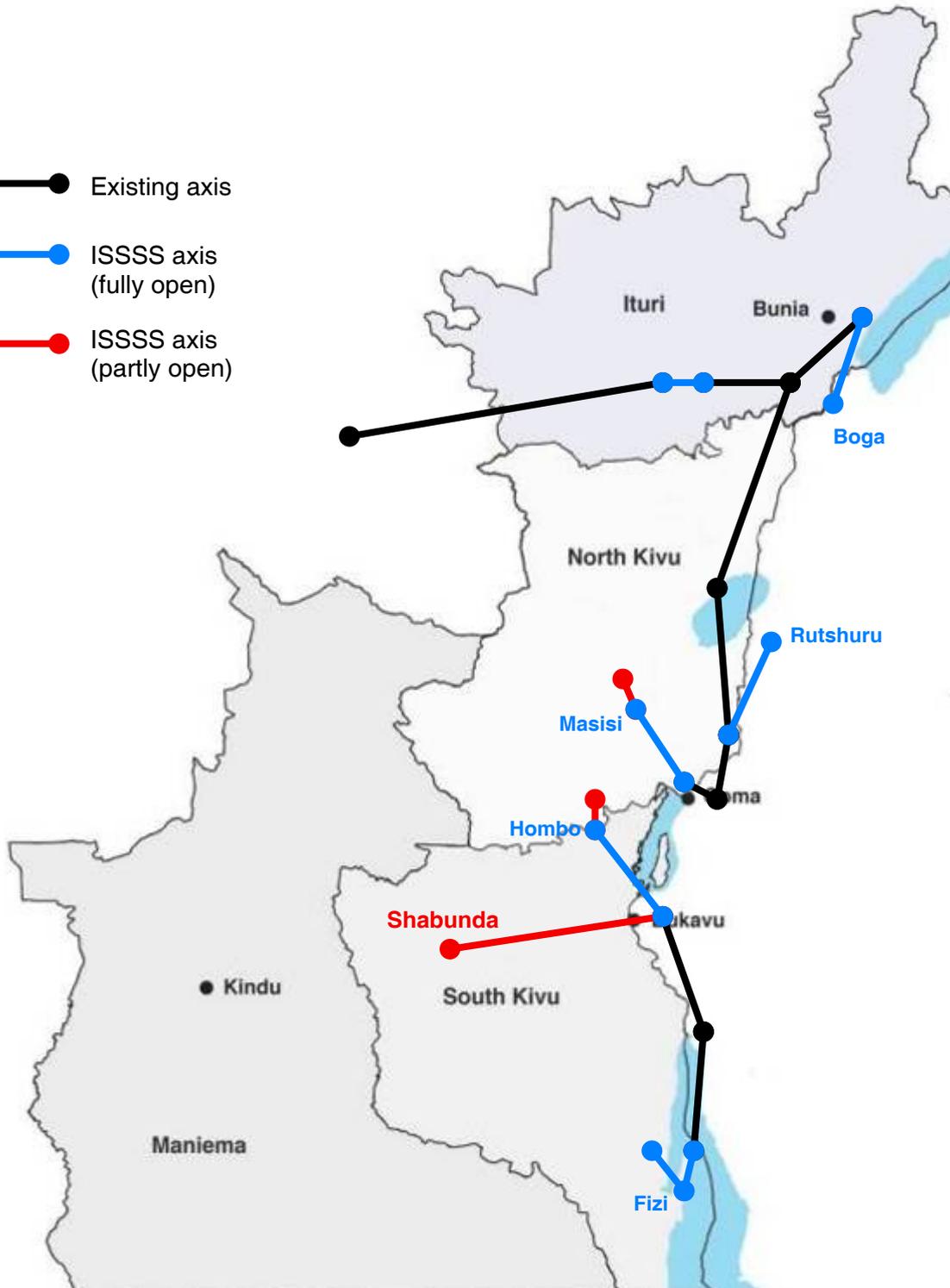
RRR/9	Structures for pacification and conflict resolution in NK	<b>UNHCR</b> HABITAT WFP UNOPS	4,86	4,07	PBF UNHCR GoDRC WFP	2,65 2,12 0,07 0,02	2,1 1,97 0 0	NK	4,86	4,07	Aug-10	Dec-11
RRR/10	Integrated bio-economy initiative	<b>UNDP</b>	1,27	0,08	PBF GoDRC UNDP	0,77 0,25 0,25	0,08 0 0	SK	1,27	0,08	Jul-11	Jul-12
RRR/11	Recovery and economic revival in Maniema	<b>UNDP</b> FAO	4,39	0	SRFF UNDP	3,99 0,4	0 0	MN	4,39	0	Jul-11	Jun-13
RRR/12	Pilot project for community security	UNDP	2,51	1,75	UNDP	2,51	1,75	IT	2,51	1,75	Jun-10	Dec-11
<b>5. SEXUAL VIOLENCE</b>			<b>31,33</b>	<b>14,16</b>		<b>31,33</b>	<b>14,16</b>		<b>31,45</b>	<b>14,16</b>		
CSV/1	Reinforcement of GoDRC capacity to fight against impunity	UNOPS	0,93	0,7	SRFF	0,93	0,7	REG	0,93	0,7	Dec-10	Jun-12
CSV/2	Protection and prevention	<b>UNHCR</b>	0,76	0,58	SRFF	0,76	0,58	IT SK	0,21 0,55	0,1 0,48	Jun-10	Sep-11
CSV/3	Support to FARDC for reduction of SV	<b>UNFPA</b>	0,79	0,25	SRFF	0,79	0,25	REG	0,79	0,25	Jul-10	Dec-11
CSV/4	Extend and improve accessibility of services	<b>UNICEF</b> UNFPA	2,26	2,22	SRFF	2,26	2,22	REG IT SK	0,23 0,79 1,24	0,22 0,78 1,22	Jul-10	Jul-11
CSV/5	Support for data and mapping on SV	<b>UNFPA</b> MONUSCO	0,56	0,39	SRFF UNFPA	0,5 0,06	0,33 0,06	IT SK REG	0,23 0,18 0,16	0,16 0,16 0,07	Jul-10	Dec-11

CSV/6	Ending Sexual Violence by Promoting Opportunities and Individual Rights	IRC	7	4,04	USA	7	4,04	REG SK NK	3,75 1,84 1,42	1,73 1,55 0,76	Sep-09	Sep-12
CSV/7	Prevention of and Protection Against Sexual and Gender-Based Violence using Behavior Change Communication in DRC	IMC	2,08	0,27	USA	2,08	0,27	REG	2,08	0,27	Sep-10	Sep-15
CSV/8	Care, Access, Safety & Empowerment (CASE) Program in Eastern Congo	IMC	2,45	0,92	USA	2,45	0,92	REG	2,45	0,92	Jul-10	Jul-15
CSV/9	Ushindi: Overcoming Sexual and Gender Based Violence	IMA	8,05	1,1	USA	8,05	1,1	NK SK MN IT	2,68 2,68 1,79 0,89	0,12 0,37 0,37 0,24	Jul-10	Jul-15
CSV/10	Psychosocial Support and Reintegration of survivors of Sexual and Gender-based Violence	COOPI	4,95	3,1	USA	4,95	3,1	IT MN	2,58 2,36	1,91 1,18	Dec-08	Dec-11
CSV/11	Security, autonomy and socio-economic reintegration for women (PSAR)	UNDP	1,5	0,59	UNDP	1,5	1,08	NK	0,75	0,59	Oct-09	Dec-12

# A5

## Reference map

- Existing axis
- ISSSS axis (fully open)
- ISSSS axis (partly open)



## About the Quarterly Report

The ISSSS Quarterly Report is prepared by the Stabilization Support Unit (SSU) of the UN Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO).

The Report is based on data provided by implementing partners, and covers **aligned projects**. This means projects which:

- (i) support the substantive objectives of the STAREC / ISSSS;
- (ii) are coordinated through the Government-led STAREC structures;  
and
- (iii) provide updated substantive and financial data each quarter.

For more information, or to identify a correction:

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