



# **INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND STABILIZATION SUPPORT STRATEGY**

**For the Democratic Republic of the Congo**

**Quarterly Report for  
October to December 2010**



Captain Jeanne Mawisa, commander of a newly built police *commissariat* in Sake, North Kivu



The **International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy (ISSSS)** is a framework for political stability in Eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The ISSSS supports the Government's Stabilization and Reconstruction Plan for the East (STAREC), and the achievement of S/RES/1925 (2010). It delivers targeted program support in five areas: security; political dialogue; state authority; return, reintegration and recovery; and sexual violence.

Programs under the ISSSS are funded by voluntary bilateral contributions. Implementing partners include UN agencies, funds and programs; local and international non-governmental organizations; private contractors; and the UN Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO).

# Total resources

Available	213,590,420
Spent	127,741,621

# Key financial partners

	Netherlands	57,301,304
	United States	45,980,299
	United Kingdom	22,721,253
	Sweden	15,905,890
	Belgium	12,736,350
	Canada	8,165,797
	Japan	7,269,196
	Spain	5,116,000
	European Commission	4,200,000
	Germany	2,383,581
	Norway	1,918,122
	France	459,475
	Peacebuilding Fund	20,000,000

All figures in US dollars.

Contributions by executing partners not listed.

Masisi, North Kivu: a newly built courthouse (foreground) and prison (background)



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# Abbreviations

ADF	Allied Democratic Forces
AMP	Alliance for the Presidential Majority ( <i>Alliance pour la Majorité Présidentielle</i> )
CLPC	Permanent Local Conciliation Committee
CNDP	National Congress for the Defense of the People ( <i>Congrès National pour la Défense du Peuple</i> )
CTC	Joint Technical Committee
CTPR	Technical Committee for Pacification and Reconciliation
DAI	Development Alternatives, Inc.
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization 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 ( <i>Forces démocratiques de libération de Rwanda</i> )
GoDRC	Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IMC	International Medical Corps
IRC	International Rescue Committee
ISSSS	International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy
MDTFU	UNDP Multi-Donor Trust Fund Unit
MONUSCO	United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
MSI	Management Systems International
PBF	Peacebuilding Fund
PNC	Congolese National Police
SRFF	Stabilization and Recovery Funding Facility
SSU	Stabilization Support Unit
STAREC	Stabilization and Reconstruction Plan for Areas Emerging from Armed Conflict
UNDP	UN Development Program
UNHCR	UN High Commissioner for Refugees
UNOPS	UN Office for Project Services

# 1

## Foreword

Total financial resources under the ISSSS now stand at \$213m, an increase of about \$74m in 2010. Of this, about \$128m has been spent.

This second Quarterly Report aims to show where the money is going. Sections 3 and 4 explain current activities under the ISSSS framework, where they are targeted, and how they fit into the wider context of Eastern DRC. Section 5 explains how programs are fitted together in support of the Government's Stabilization and Reconstruction Plan (STAREC).

On the substantive side, there was significant progress during Quarter 4. The first permanent ISSSS facility was inaugurated by the Inspector-General of Police on 11 November 2010: a *commissariat* for 60 officers of the Territorial Police in Sake, North Kivu. Another 24 permanent facilities are physically complete and pending handover; and all six ISSSS priority road axes are now open (albeit requiring additional work to remain so). And projects under the Return, Reintegration and Recovery component are targeting about 500,000 people in key areas.

However, this is set against a difficult context. Security remains the paramount concern, and small-scale attacks on civilians remain a daily occurrence throughout the East (including in ISSSS target areas). The ISSSS must do more to support the basic logic of S/RES/1925 (2010): "the establishment of sustainable security forces with a view to progressively take over MONUSCO's security role".

National appropriation must also be a key focus area. The steering committees established under the STAREC have made good progress in defining priorities and developing concrete project concepts to achieve them. We hope that these will provide a clear entry point for international support and a stronger voice for the Government in setting program priorities.

Renewed efforts are also needed at the national level. The extension of the STAREC program on 30 October 2010 marks an opportunity to re-energize policy leadership in Kinshasa. This will be an essential condition for progress in many of the most important and difficult areas under the ISSSS and the STAREC.

Stabilization Support Unit

January 2010

## 2

## Political & security context

### Trends in population security

Government military operations continued throughout Quarter 4 in North and South Kivu without major changes. The First Report of the Secretary-General on MONUSCO (October 2010) summarizes the situation well:

Overall, the security situation in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo remains of serious concern. In the Kivus, repeated attacks against civilians by FDLR and Congolese armed groups have increased, in particular but not only in Walikale territory in North Kivu, in South Kivu, and in Bas-Uélé, in Orientale province. The emergence of loose alliances of FDLR, Mayi-Mayi and other Congolese armed groups that prey on civilians risks compromising the gains made in 2009 as a result of, inter alia, improved relations between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and its Great Lakes neighbours. The structural weaknesses of FARDC, which were compounded by the incomplete integration of the Congolese armed groups, including CNDP, into FARDC, have continued to create vacuums that FDLR and other armed groups exploit.

[S/2010/512, para 82]

This general trend holds true for ISSSS target areas. Government security forces have had tactical successes against armed groups but for the most part this has not added up to a more secure environment for civilians in the 21 months since the Goma peace agreements.

S/RES/1925 (2010) emphasizes the “establishment of sustainable security forces with a view to progressively take over MONUSCO’s security role”. We must evaluate the contribution of the ISSSS to this goal, and whether broader support is needed.

### Popular frustration over insecurity in Ituri district

Quarter 4 saw considerable popular agitation in the Irumu territory of Ituri district. This included complaints about continuing militia activities; concerns about limited investment in infrastructure and peacebuilding in the area; and allegations of MONUSCO collaboration with armed groups.

This evolving situation must be taken seriously within the framework of the ISSSS. One of the six “priority axes” is located in Irumu district, but many of the works planned along it remain unfunded and there has been little programmatic engagement with the FARDC.

See §4.1 on support under the Security component

See §3 for spending by province



## The political component of the ISSSS

An enabling political environment remains the basic pre-requisite for effective project support under the ISSSS. We highlight the following areas of activity:

### Extension of the STAREC

Presidential Ordinance 10/072 was published on 30 October 2010, and extended the Stabilization and Reconstruction Plan for Areas Emerging from Armed Conflict (STAREC) until 29 June 2011. (The extension is itself renewable.)

Key features of the new ordinance included:

- Clarification of roles of the Government coordination team.
- Some changes to the national coordination structure
- Designation of the fight against sexual violence as a top-level objective of the STAREC.
- Designation of two districts in Equateur Province as additional target areas.
- Revival of the *Comité National de Suivi* for the 23 March Agreements.

The extension also marks an opportunity to re-energize policy leadership at national level. This will be essential for progress in many of the most important and difficult areas under the ISSSS and the STAREC.

### Integration of former armed groups

There were two key developments in Quarter 4 with respect to former armed groups. The first was that the *Congrès National pour la Défense du Peuple* (CNDP) joined the *Alliance pour la Majorité Présidentielle* (AMP), the political coalition of President Kabila. The second was the confirmation of ranks for a number of officers from former armed groups in the national army and police.

This has eased tensions in North Kivu, at least with respect to some former armed groups. However it is clear that integration remains a work in progress. There are two immediate implications for stabilization programs.

First, current training and infrastructure projects for the six ISSSS “priority axes” must put consolidation of integration front and center. In effect, they must reinforce a coherent and unified civil and police administration and not do the contrary. The handover of the first ISSSS *commissariat* to the *Police Territoriale* in November 2010 has provided an early test. And the solution adopted, which brought integrated elements into the detachment and resolved some outstanding issues with chain of command, represented a small but important step forward.

Second, there are several potential avenues for project support to build confidence and help address outstanding issues. In particular, current funding covers training for around 1,500 of an estimated 7,500 newly integrated elements of the *Police Nationale Congolaise*. This represents an important step to “complete” the integration process, and one that is relatively inexpensive.

See § 5 on  
support to  
STAREC  
coordination

See § 4.2 on  
works along  
the priority  
axes



## Demobilization of residual combatants

Negotiations continued on a case-by-case basis throughout Quarter 4, but without major breakthroughs. A working estimate at the end of the year remained 4,000 residual combatants in the Kivus (excluding foreign armed groups), in addition to smaller numbers in Ituri and Maniema.

Efforts against the FDLR led to continued progress on desertions and voluntary participation in MONUSCO DDR/RR efforts. However, there is still a pattern of FDLR collaboration with other armed elements in the Kivus, and a dispersed presence in some more remote STAREC target areas in Maniema and North Katanga.

On the project side, a significant obstacle was a lack of funding for DDR programs to target Congolese combatants, including Congolese members of the FDLR. This appears to have been resolved towards the end of Quarter 4, and it is hoped that this will allow faster progress in early 2011.

See § 4.1  
on DDR  
projects

## Inter-community dialogue & conflict resolution

The North Kivu *Comité Technique de Pacification et Réconciliation* (CTPR) was abolished in early October after two months of operation. The CTPR was intended to facilitate dialogue and conflict resolution between the major ethnic groups and religious confessions in the province. It was terminated by directive of the Governor following arguments between different ethnic groups as to who should be represented and how.

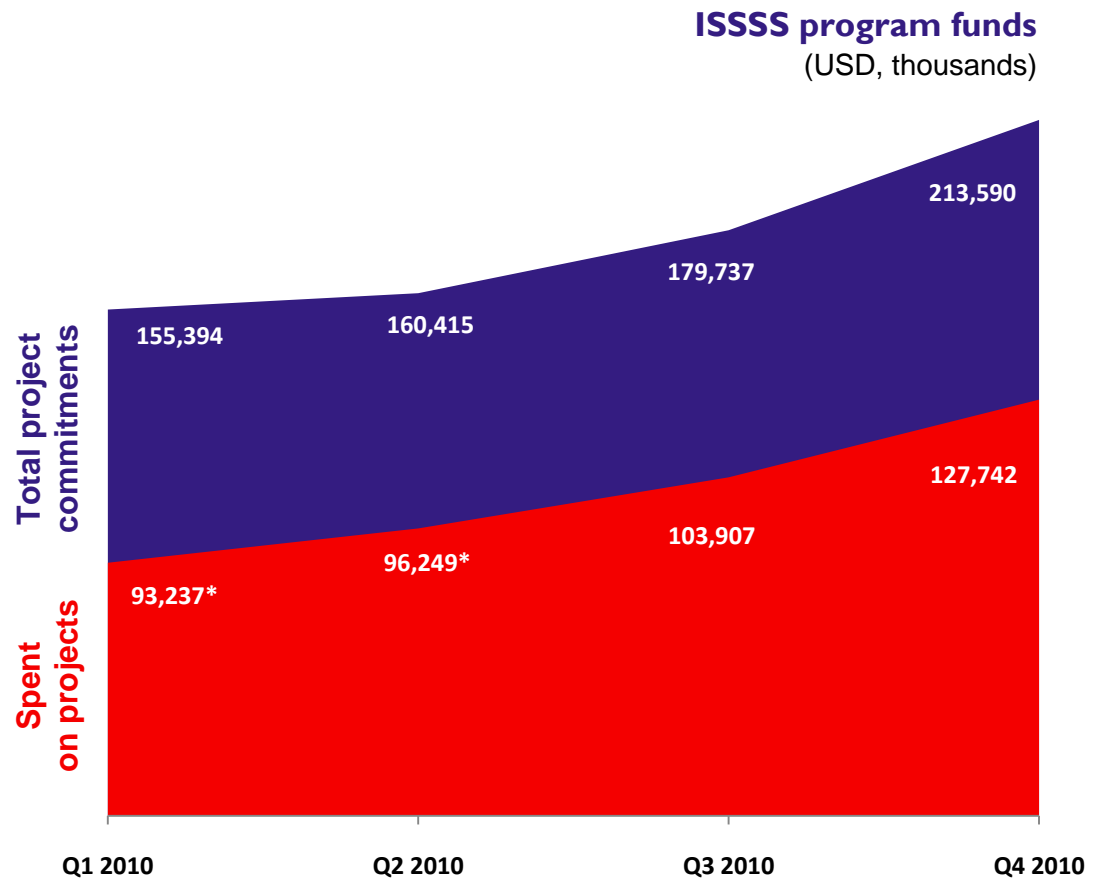
The most immediate effect has been to delay a UNHCR-led project to establish Permanent Local Conciliation Committees (CLPCs) in North Kivu. The CLPCs are a provision of the Goma peace agreements and the centerpiece of efforts to ensure safe and durable return of IDPs and refugees, including planned repatriations from Rwanda in 2011. They were intended to fall under the general direction of the CTPR and alternative structures are now being discussed.

More broadly, ISSSS project support for governance and dispute resolution remains focused at the local level. Several projects are establishing Local Development Committees, and working on mediation and dispute resolution capabilities at this level. But there is little work on governance at the territorial and provincial level outside of a UNHABITAT program on land affairs.

See §4.3  
on the RRR  
component

### 3 Program overview

In **Quarter 4** the total ISSSS portfolio increased by **USD 31.7m**. This was driven in large part by the alignment of 17.4m with the Sexual Violence component.



Total new funding under the ISSSS in 2010 totaled **\$74.6m**: total funding as at 31 December 2010 was **\$213.6m**.

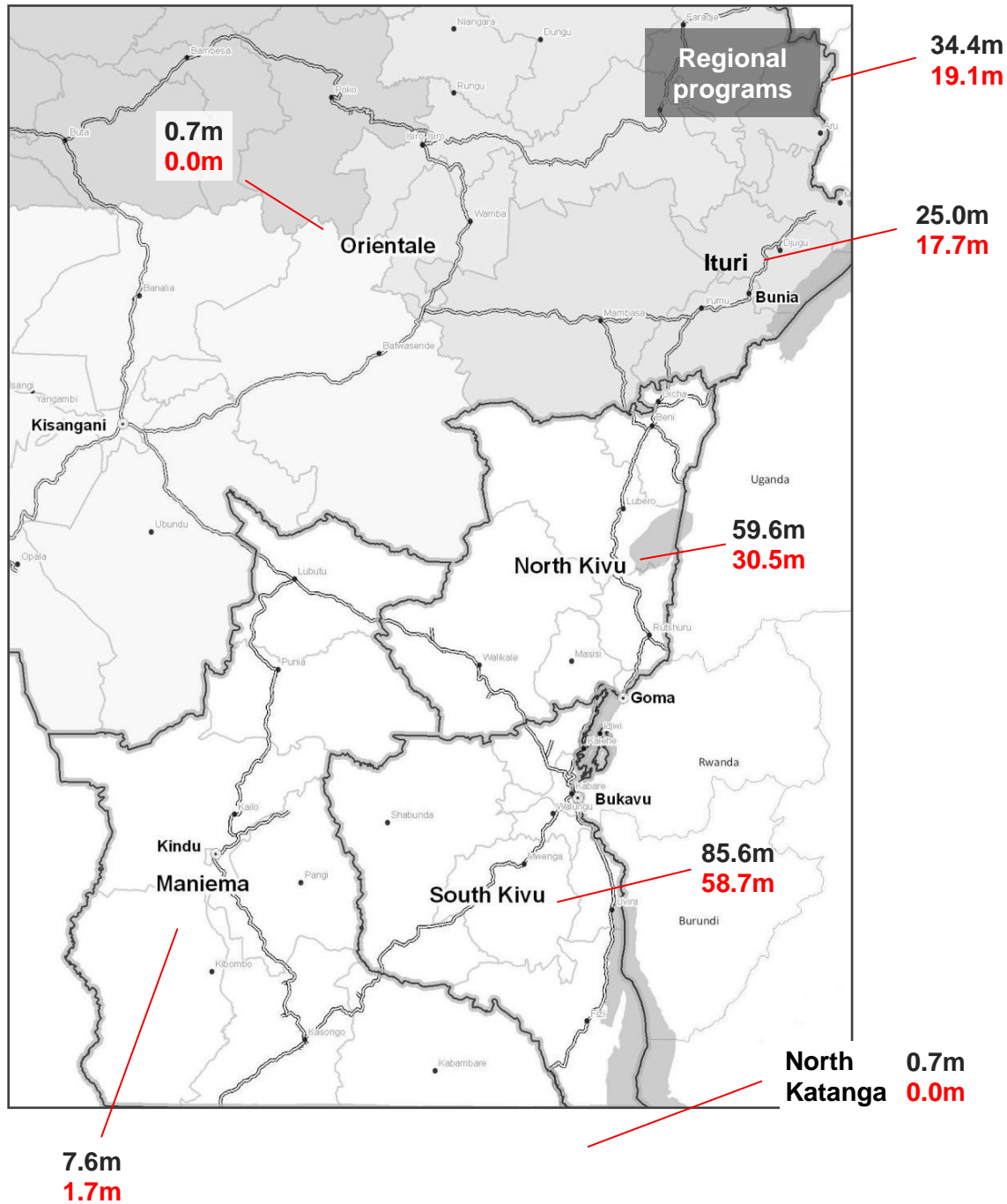
These figures compare with estimated total funding requirements for 2010-12 of **\$835m**. (See ISSSS Integrated Program Framework, 2010.)

\* Estimated spending figures; data was not collected from partners for these periods.

## Where is money being spent?

projects USD 213.6m

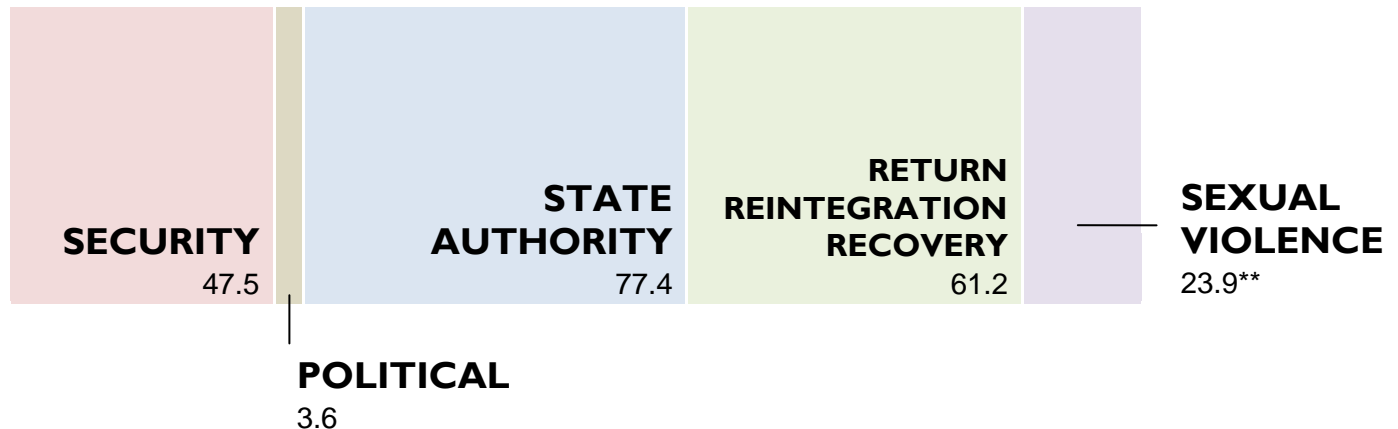
spent USD 127.7m



## ... And what is it being spent on?

As at 31 December 2010, the breakdown between the four components of the ISSSS was as follows:

**USD 213.6m**



Section 4 summarizes the main activities for each component in Quarter 4, and Appendix 3 provides a consolidated list of new funding.

### Observations

#### **\*\* Mapping of sexual violence projects is ongoing**

The Sexual Violence Unit in MONUSCO is currently mapping relevant projects under the Comprehensive Strategy on Sexual Violence and the ISSSS.

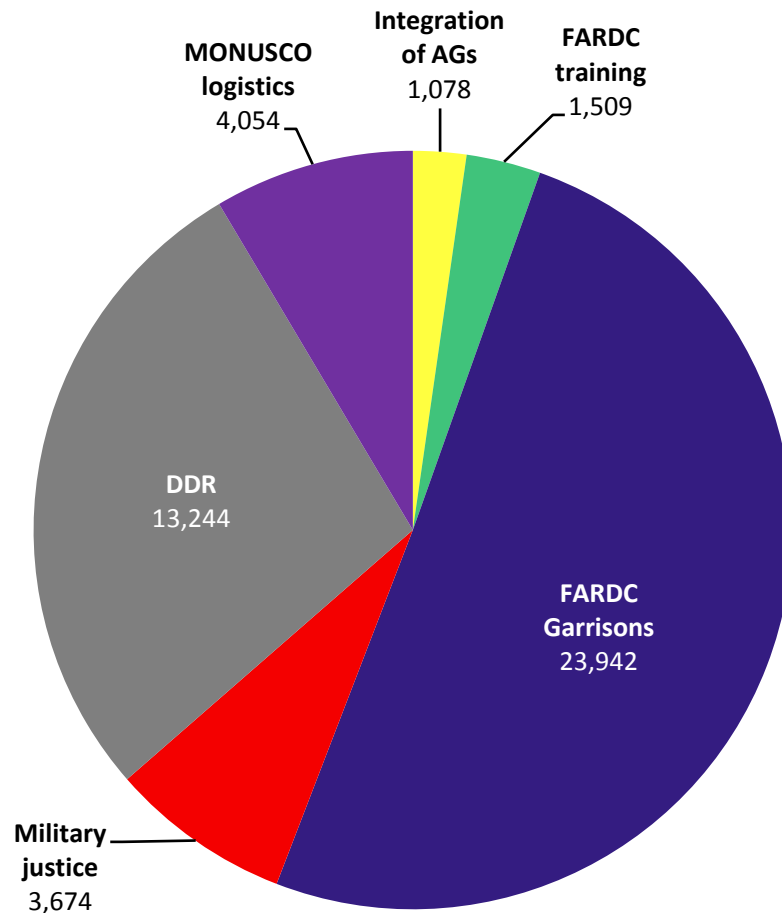
The alignment of USD 17.4m in programs supported by USAID is a step forward in this regard; intensive discussions are needed with other donors and with executing agencies working in the Sexual Violence area.

#### **Under-investment in components 1 & 2**

The sequencing in the ISSSS Integrated Program Framework suggests that spending should be “front-loaded” on the Security and Political components. A major priority for Q1 2011 will be to examine this question and propose appropriate areas of activity.

## 4.1 Security

Threats to life, property and freedom of movement are reduced.



(All amounts are in thousands of US Dollars.)

The major areas of spending under the Security component are garrisons for the FARDC (about \$24m), and programs relating to Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) (about \$13m).

Other areas of activity include:

- Assistance to integration of armed groups into the FARDC (concluded in 2009).
- Rehabilitation of a FARDC training facility at Lukusa.

See the ISSSS  
Scorecard for full  
project outputs  
and analysis of  
impact

## Key outputs during Quarter 4

**FARDC infrastructure:** Work continued on two garrisons in South Kivu (Camp Saio and Nyamuyuni); and a training centre at Lukusa. These facilities are expected to be delivered in early 2011.

**DDR:** About 400 combatants were issued “exit papers” during the quarter. This was essentially a stop-gap measure pending availability of financial resources for demobilisation and reintegration.

## Constraints & difficulties

**Security Sector Development:** The First Report of the Secretary-General on MONUSCO (October 2010) emphasized that “progress on reform of [the] FARDC was largely stalled”.

This applies in the East in general, and to the ISSSS in particular. Current support to the FARDC is focused on infrastructure: garrisons in South Kivu and the Lukusa training center. It is clear that broader support is needed to achieve the goal in S/RES/1925 (2010) of “sustainable security forces with a view to progressively take over MONUSCO’s security role”.

**Funding crunch for demobilization:** A lack of funding constrained partners’ ability to push for demobilization of the approximately 4,000 residual combatants in the Kivus. (See section 2, above.)

This problem has now been resolved with new funding for Disarmament and Demobilization, as noted below.

## New projects during Quarter 4



### Disarmament & demobilization of residual combatants

USD 1.09m. MONUSCO, UNDP.

*Regroupement*, processing and demobilization of 4,000 residual combatants. Combatants will be channeled into UNDP’s existing community reintegration program (the CRRP). Discussions are currently ongoing with USAID for the funding necessary to expand the CRRP.



### Support to military justice

USD 3.71m. IOM, MONUSCO.

Three-year project to deploy internationally recruited Prosecution Support Cells to reinforce military justice capabilities of the FARDC and to investigate grave crimes. Support, technical expertise and additional personnel will be provided through MONUSCO’s Rule of Law section.



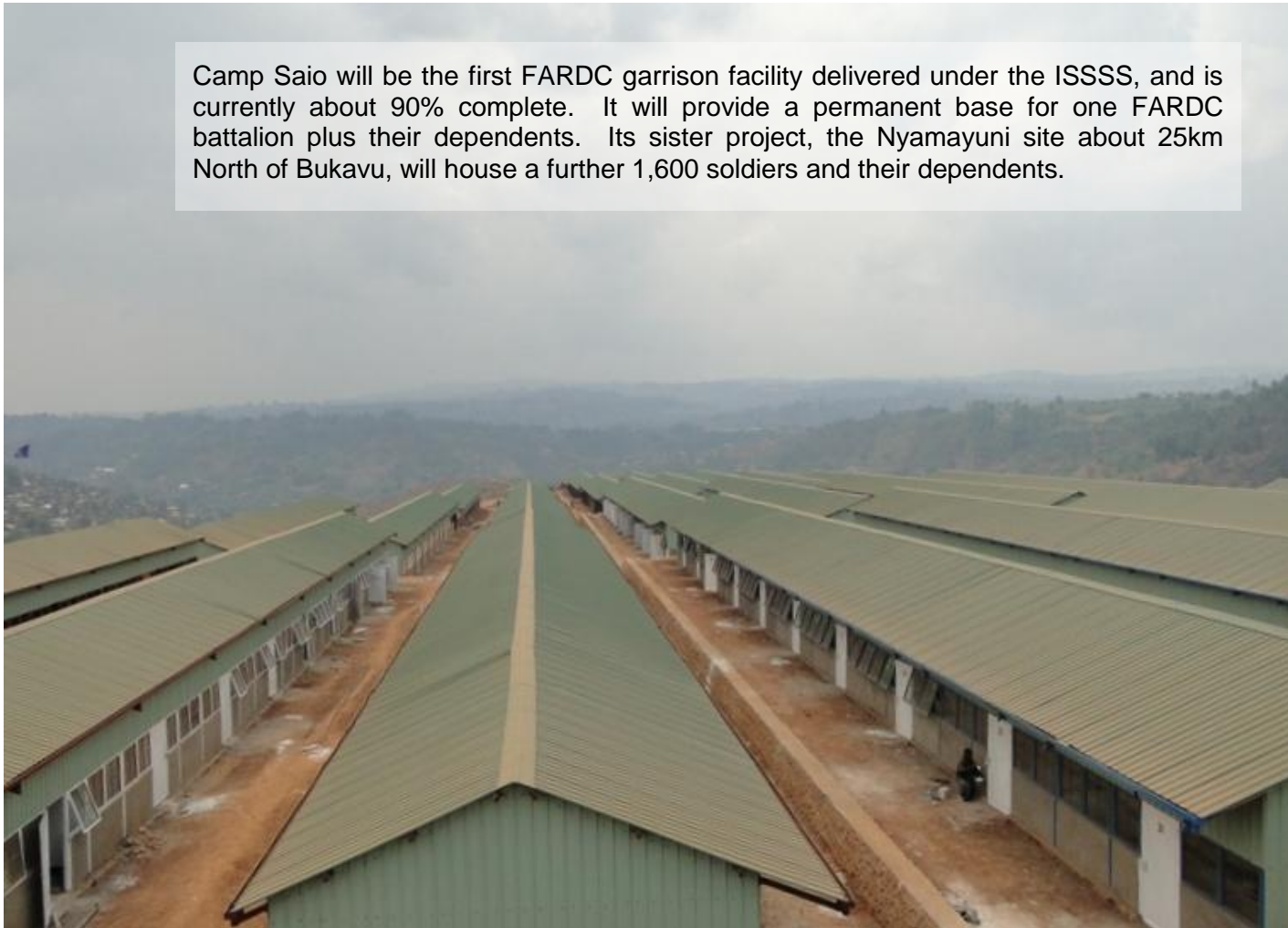


## FARDC garrisons in South Kivu

IOM

MONUSCO

Camp Saio will be the first FARDC garrison facility delivered under the ISSSS, and is currently about 90% complete. It will provide a permanent base for one FARDC battalion plus their dependents. Its sister project, the Nyamayuni site about 25km North of Bukavu, will house a further 1,600 soldiers and their dependents.

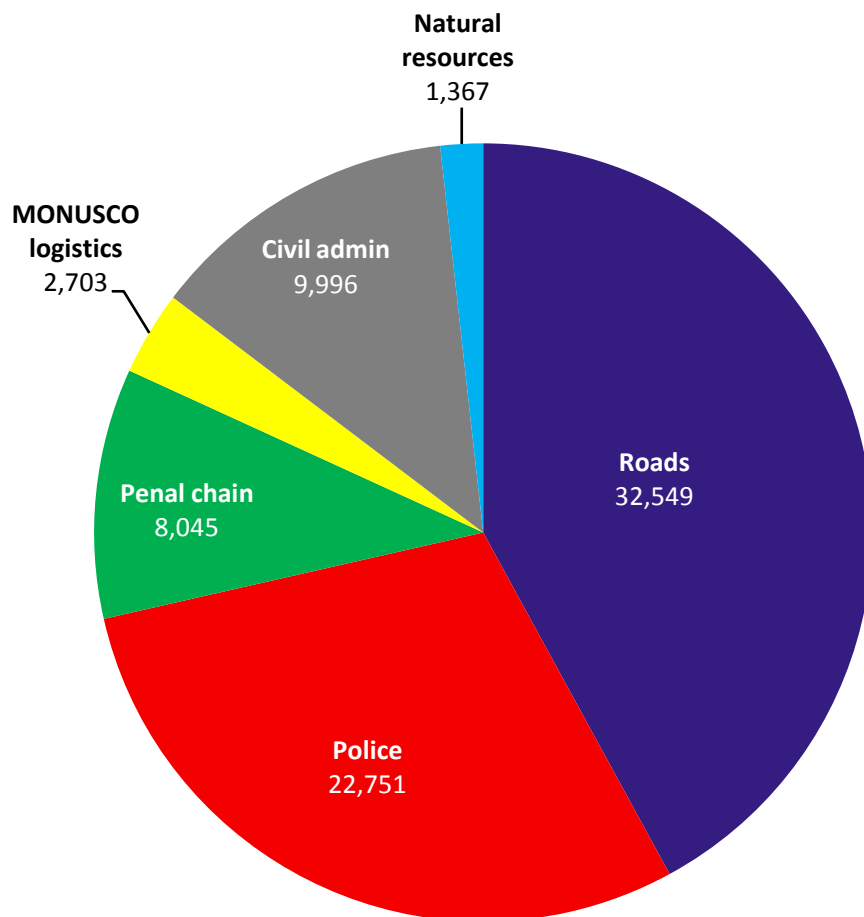


FARDC barracks at Camp Saio, Bukavu (December 2010)

The objective for both projects is to reduce the burden on the civilian population by physically separating military contingents and facilitating logistical support by the FARDC. Garrisoning may also strengthen FARDC command and control through better regulation over movement of weapons and personnel, and increased scope for on-site training.

## 4.2 State Authority

Public security,  
access to  
justice &  
administrative  
services are  
restored.



(All amounts are in thousands of US Dollars.)

Expenditures under the State Authority component are largely focused along the six “priority axes” in North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri. Work along these six axes comprises rehabilitation of road access and support to the Territorial Police, civil administration, and the civilian penal chain (courts and prisons).

Outside the priority axes, other activities include:

- Support to the Border Police in North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri.
- Five pilot Mineral Trading Counters (*Centres de Negoce*) constructed under S/RES/1925 (2010) to help regularize the exploitation of natural resources.

See the ISSSS  
Scorecard for  
full outputs and  
analysis of  
impact

## Key outputs during Quarter 4

**Roads:** The 304km Burhale-Shabunda axis in South Kivu is now passable by light vehicles for the first time since 1996. The second phase of rehabilitation on the road is now in progress.

### Police:

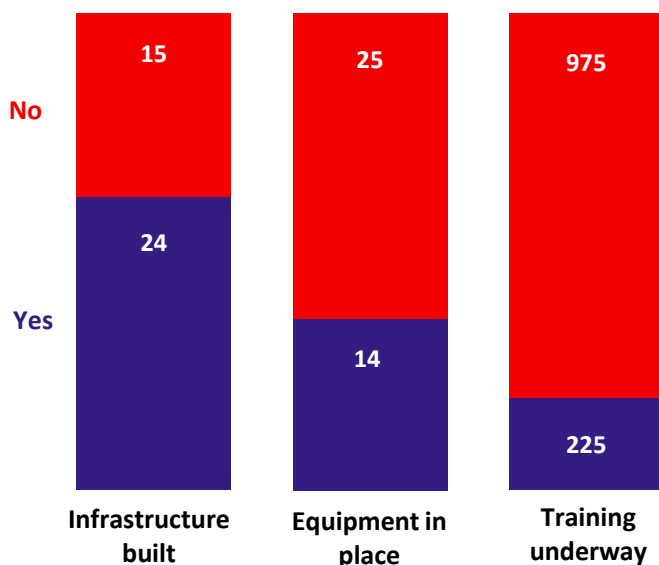
- Handover of the first completed ISSSS facility for the *Police Territoriale* in Sake, North Kivu.
- Construction of 6 prefabricated offices and three offices for the Border Police.

### Civil administration:

- Completion of three permanent facilities. A total of ten facilities are now available, with seven more in progress.
- Basic training delivered to 225 civil administration personnel in all ISSSS target localities. The one-week program is the point of departure for training *in situ* in specific technical areas.

## Update on the ISSSS priority axes

With the handover of the first ISSSS facility along the priority axes, it is an opportune time to summarize progress. In total, current funding supports 39 new facilities for 1,200 personnel. At the end of Quarter 4, the status of these works was as follows:



**60%** of infrastructure is complete; most of the rest will follow by end Quarter 1, 2011. Installation of equipment and formal handover will follow shortly afterwards.

**225** civil administration personnel are now in training programs. Funding has now been secured for corrections & judicial personnel, and this will be linked with handover of facilities.

In general: Handover of most facilities is expected in the next few months. Work on the priority axes is now entering the critical phase. Close monitoring will be needed to assess operational effectiveness, to identify blockages which may require international support.

## Constraints & difficulties

### Difficulty projecting authority in remote areas

The project to establish Mineral Trading Counters has illustrated the logistical difficulties of working in very remote areas of the Kivus. It has been necessary, for example, to airlift basic building supplies to complete the physical sites.

This serves as advance warning of likely difficulties in creating a secure environment and supporting competent civilian staff at this distance.

### Integration into the police & civil administration

In some areas, notably in North Kivu, integration is a central issue for the supply of infrastructure, training and equipment. In effect, projects must be calibrated to ensure that they reinforce administrative and legal integration and do not undermine it.

This is a priority above the immediate “handover” of facilities, and has caused some delays at the project level.

See §2 for political background on this issue.

## New projects in Quarter 4

### Reinforcement of civilian criminal justice

\$4.27m. UNDP, UNOPS, IOM, MONUSCO.



Training and post-deployment support for 180 officials to be deployed to four prisons and four *tribunaux de paix* already underway along the strategic axes. In addition, execution of supplementary works for these eight facilities and the Central Prisons in ISSSS target provinces.



**Inauguration of first ISSSS police commissariat**



Inspector-General of Police Charles Bisengimana



**UNOPS**

On 10 November 2010, the Inspector-General of the *Police Nationale Congolaise* inaugurated the first permanent facility along the ISSSS priority axes.

The *commissariat* for the Territorial Police in Sake, North Kivu, is used by 60 officers, including elements recently integrated from the former armed groups CNDP and PARECO.

This ends a situation of two independent police detachments in the locality; it marks a small but significant step forward in implementation of the 23 March Agreements.



# Opening of Burhale-Shabunda road



The 300km Burhale-Shabunda axe is now passable by light vehicles for the first time since 1996. **Labor-intensive (HIMO) methods** have been a key part of this achievement.



## Training of contractors

For the 42km Shabunda-Kimbondi section, 20 team leaders were trained from 10 different contractors. The three-week program with DVDA (*Division des Voies de Desserte Agricole*) comprised classroom instruction, and then a practical exercise on a 500m stretch of road.



## Drainage & clearance

Workers from contractor EXTRA-CONSTRUCTION, dig drainage works in July 2010. The partner worked from 4 April 2010 to 31 December 2010, generating a total of 7,296 man-days of work along their 22 km stretch for drainage and clearance.



## Rehabilitation of bridges

Workers from contractor AFEDEM work on logs for the Bilika bridge. AFEDEM has rehabilitated a total of 14 bridges since 20 September 2010, and organized a total of 13,195 man-days of work.



## 4.3 Return, Reintegration & Recovery

Ensure the secure return and durable socio-economic reintegration of internally displaced persons and refugees in their place of origin, and contribute to local economic recovery.

In total : projects under the 4<sup>th</sup> component target more than 500,000 persons in 125 localities in Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu.

Localities are chosen based on security, vulnerability, and the volume and likely durability of returns. Programs are delivered in direct collaboration with responsible line ministries, and prioritize community participation and ownership.

### Highlighted outputs (2008 to date):

#### Basic social services

NK	Program of expanded assistance covering population of 34,000, including 3 health centers, 40 classrooms and 60 water sources. Shelter committees established in six areas; 100 shelters built for returnees. Community infrastructure works completed in five localities.
SK	Completion of joint project focusing on water / hygiene / sanitation, education and protection for a target population of 50,000 in Walungu territory. Activities are ongoing for another 44,000 along the Miti-Hombo axis. Program of expanded assistance for returnees covering a population of 117,000. Outputs include 8 health structures, construction of classrooms.
IT	Assistance kits for returnees in 41 <i>groupements</i> . Certification of 34 “hygienic villages”; rehabilitation of one health centre. Program of expanded assistance for returnees covering a population of 102,000: including 8 health centers, 8 child protection networks, and other activities.

#### Employment & agricultural productivity

IT	Capacity building for 50 associations of farmers and fishermen. Ongoing works for 3 markets; 4 apprenticeship centers; 2 vocational training institutes.
SK	Support to agricultural production for 11,000 families on 656 hectares. Reinforcement of farmers’ organizations & veterinary services.

#### Local reconciliation, conflict resolution & governance

IT	Land conflict: four mediation teams; 31 cases registered, 1,109 parcels restituted
----	--

	following mediation. Training for local administration.
NK	Land conflict: six mediation teams in operation; 312 cases registered with 1,801 parcels in use following mediation. Training for local administration. Establishment of 14 Local Development Committees, and eight grants for community infrastructure in use.
SK	Establishment of 15 Local Development Committees. Establishment of 6 mediation committees in Walungu territory, and support to six other groups in Uvira and Fizi territories.

## Constraints & difficulties

### Security fluctuations in some target areas

The choice of target areas, including the ISSSS priority axes, for RRR activities is not always straightforward, as fluctuations in security both retard project delivery and lead to new population displacements. During Quarter 4, this was particularly problematic in two geographic areas:

- (1) The Grand Nord of North Kivu: Clashes between FARDC and ADF in September and early October 2010 caused significant problems for the joint project in this area.
- (2) Kalehe district in South Kivu: There was a spike in FDLR violence in this area in Quarters 3 and 4. This generated significant displacement and set back progress; there has been a tentative improvement towards the end of 2010.

### Setbacks for inter-community dialogue in North Kivu

As noted in section 2: Initial efforts to establish a provincial-level Pacification Commission were aborted in October 2010. This has significantly set back the establishment of Local Conciliation Committees, the centerpiece for community reconciliation efforts in North Kivu and a provision of the Goma peace agreements.

## New projects during Quarter 4

### Housing, land and property dispute management

\$8.33m. UNHABITAT.



New contributions from the United States (USD 4,700,000) and Canada (USD 1,500,000).

Mediation of land conflicts in North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri via mobile mediation teams; reinforcement of administrative and judicial capacity to deal with land disputes at local and provincial levels. In addition, work to develop political vision, enabling legislation and robust institutions for land management.

## Mitigation and mediation of land conflicts



UNHABITAT



Workshop on prevention of land conflicts in Djugu, Ituri district

UNHABITAT deployed four teams of mediators in Ituri district in 2010. To date, they have taken on 31 large cases involving 5,609 families. Fourteen of these cases have been resolved, with a total of **1,109** land parcels restored to small landholders after mediation.

The program also includes public communication on land law, in addition to capacity building for local organizations, traditional authorities and Government to better deal with land conflicts.

## 4.4 Sexual violence

Overview not available as at date of publication.

For program activity during Quarter 4, please contact MONUSCO's Sexual Violence Unit. (Contact details are included in Appendix 5.)

### New projects during Quarter 4



A total of USD 17.4m in programs were aligned with the ISSSS during Quarter 4. These comprise three programs funded by USAID:

Title	Partner	Budget
Ending Sexual Violence by Promoting Opportunities and Individual Rights	IRC	7,000,000
Prevention of and Protection Against Sexual and Gender-Based Violence using Behavior Change Communication in DRC	IMC	4,000,000*
Care, Access, Safety & Empowerment (CASE) Program in Eastern Congo	IMC	6,400,000*

\* These two projects run until 2015; this budget has been apportioned to match the lifespan of the ISSSS (2009-12).

One other project has also been flagged for inclusion, pending receipt of further information:

Title	Partner	Budget
Access to justice for victims of sexual violence in NK, SK and Ituri	UNDP	3,300,000

# 5

## Planning & coordination

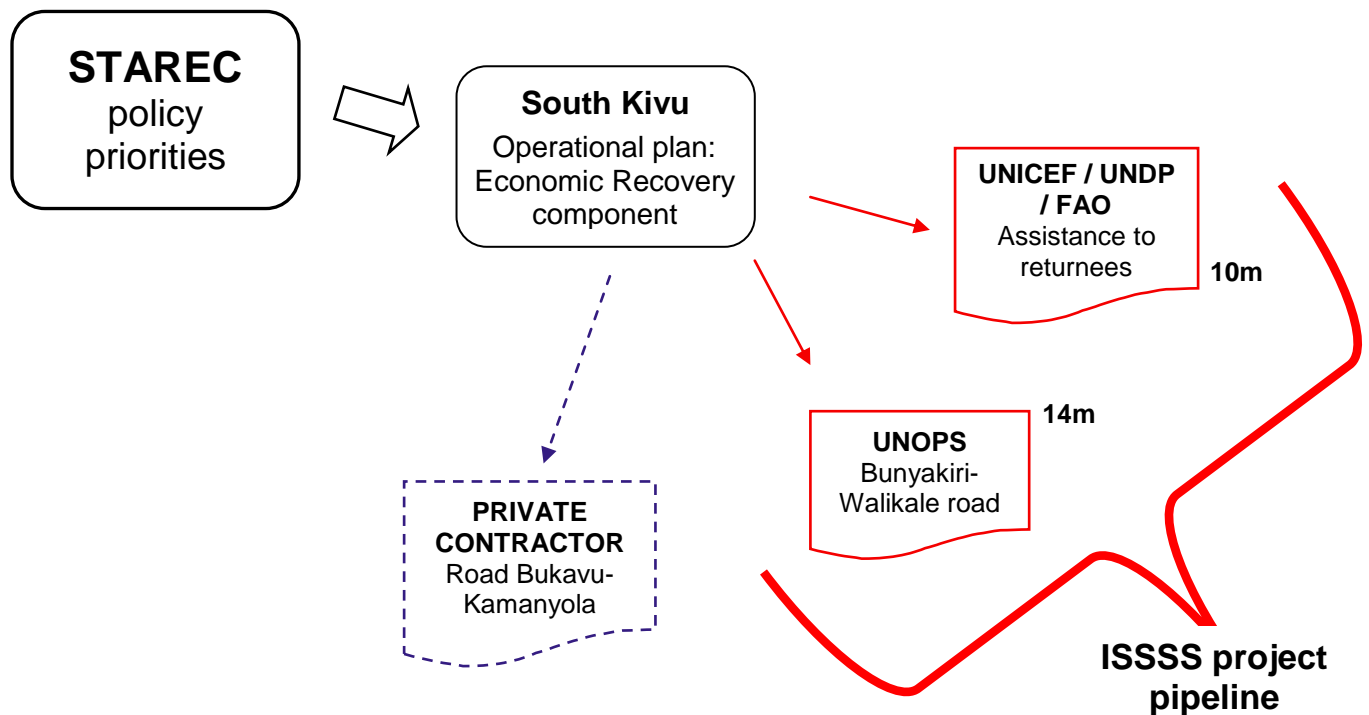
### Update on STAREC coordination

The major development during Quarter 4 was the prolongation of the STAREC by Ordinance 10/072: see §2, above.

**At provincial level**, STAREC Joint Technical Committees (CTCs) are now established in North Kivu, South Kivu, Province Orientale and Maniema. Each is co-chaired by the provincial Governor and the MONUSCO head of office.

The CTCs' key outputs during Quarter 4 were Provincial Priority Plans for the four components of the STAREC. On the basis of these plans, international partners are now developing project concepts for high priority issues.

For example: In South Kivu, the process for the Economic Recovery component was as follows:



Project concepts within the ambit of the ISSSS are being incorporated into the Project Pipeline. Other areas of work, such as the Government-led Bukavu-Kamanyola road project, are also mapped to help the CTC steer activities in the province.

**At national level**, the Comité de Suivi met once during Quarter 4, on 10 & 13 December.

For the technical working groups, the major areas of operation remain:

- The *Comité Sectoriel pour la Réforme de la Police* (CSRP).
- The Sexual Violence coordination group, chaired by the Minister of Gender.

## Update on ISSSS coordination

The Stabilization Support Unit focused on the following areas of work during Quarter 4:

### First ISSSS Partners Meeting

DSRSG/RC/HC Fidele Sarrasorro chaired the first ISSSS Partners Meeting on 26 October 2010 in Kinshasa. Participants included the Heads of Cooperation for major donors and representatives from executing agencies.

Executing partners presented:

- progress under each component of the ISSSS
- funding requirements to consolidate existing programs

The key recommendations from the meeting were as follows:

Action point	Status as at 31 December 2010
Map bilaterally supported projects to be aligned with the ISSSS.	Data received for some projects but there are still gaps. → A structured review will be needed with some donors.
Strengthen monitoring & evaluation of ISSSS activities.	<u>Quarterly updates</u> are now available for each ISSSS project. <u>ISSSS Scorecard</u> to be published for Quarter 4. → Much more work needed in some substantive areas.
Strengthen national appropriation, particularly at the strategic level	<u>STAREC Provincial Priority Plans</u> are now in place as an entry point for international financial support. → Renewed efforts needed at national level. → Provincial plans to be clarified and streamlined.
Identify priority criteria to narrow down the proposed funding requirements	Prioritization criteria proposed: national ownership, program performance, opportunity cost, donor interest. ISSSS Project Pipeline reviewed and updated.



It was also agreed to hold Partners Meetings on a quarterly basis to improve strategic guidance and information-sharing under the ISSSS.

## Development of the ISSSS Project Pipeline

The Project Pipeline builds on the STAREC planning work explained above, and the prioritization criteria agreed at the First Partners Meeting. It lists priority funding needs identified from three sources:

<b>Gaps</b>	for ongoing projects.
<b>Provincial projects</b>	developed for 2011-12 by the provincial Joint Technical Committees
<b>Regional projects</b>	developed for 2011-12 by the regional-level Technical Working Groups

Taken as a whole, these represent a “menu” for funding support to stabilization. The priority list is accompanied by project concepts which include estimated costs and an executing partner.

## Support to STAREC coordination

At the provincial level:

- Two full-time Stabilization coordination staff are currently deployed in South Kivu and one in North Kivu. They provide day-to-day support to the STAREC structure in general, and to the programming process explained above in particular.
- The remaining STAREC provinces (Province Orientale, Maniema, and North Katanga) are supported part-time by SSU staff based in Goma.

At the regional level: Several working meetings have discussed options to increase the physical presence and engagement of the STAREC Inter-Provincial Coordination team. The new Presidential Ordinance in November 2010 has clarified several issues and will be the point of departure for future discussions.

# 6

## Outlook for next quarter

### Pending issues for the Stabilization Funding Board

There are three pending items of business for Quarter 1 of 2011:

- (1) USD 4,000,000 was allocated to Maniema in November 2010 for the Return, Reintegration and Recovery Component. Based on priorities identified by the Maniema Joint Technical Committee (CTC), projects will be developed and submitted to the Funding Board.
- (2) USD 7,637,001 is currently held on deposit for the Sexual Violence component. The Technical Working Group at national level will recommend allocation to a specific province or regional level programs in order to prepare project documents by the end of the quarter.
- (3) USD 3,750,000 remains of the DRC's Peacebuilding Fund allocation. A project concept for FARDC garrisons is under development, potentially co-financed by the United Kingdom.

### Next ISSSS Partners Meeting

The next Partners Meeting will be held in February, and will include Heads of Cooperation and key Government partners. Agenda points will include:

- (1) A review of progress under the ISSSS for 2010.
- (2) Review of joint coordination structures for the ISSSS / STAREC.
- (3) Review of provincial prioritization exercise under the STAREC (see §5 above).

One key outcome will be to refine the prioritization criteria proposed after the last Partners Meeting. These were:

- Alignment with national priorities
- Program performance
- Opportunity cost
- Donor interest

### Strengthening coordination support

#### Consolidation of the Stabilization Support Unit

Funding for most of the SSU's staff will expire as of June 2011. A proposal is accordingly under development to extend the Unit until December 2012 to match the planned lifespan of the ISSSS.

## **Reinforcement of STAREC coordination structures**

Support to provincial coordination: As noted in section 5, the SSU currently has full-time coordination staff in North Kivu and South Kivu to support STAREC coordination. Recruitment is currently ongoing under the MONUSCO budget for coordination officers in the remaining STAREC target provinces: Maniema, North Katanga and Province Orientale.

Support to the Technical Secretariat: Options are currently being discussed to increase physical presence in the East, and to facilitate collaboration and support for the provincial-level Secretariats.

## **Communication & outreach**

Improved public communication: A communication plan is currently being developed. As a first step, workshops are planned for local and international press. Another initiative under discussion is statistically representative polling of public opinion in the East.

Dialogue with the humanitarian community: At the strategic level, to connect work under the Early Recovery component of the Humanitarian Action Plan with work under the ISSSS. And at the operational level, to better coordinate in areas of common interest such as road rehabilitation.

## **Monitoring & evaluation**

The Quarterly Report focuses on programming under the ISSSS, and tracks the allocations and uses of financial resources.

Its sister document the ISSSS Scorecard analyzes progress against the intended outcomes of the ISSSS. The priority for Quarter 1 will be the development of robust data on the operational effectiveness of key partner institutions: the FARDC, the PNC, rule of law institutions, and civil authorities.

# A

## Supplementary information

### **Appendix 1**      **Funding Framework**

Overview of financial resources employed for the ISSSS.

### **Appendix 2**      **SRFF activities**

Details for all projects under the ISSSS framework. New project activity for Quarter 4 is highlighted in the table.

### **Appendix 3**      **New project funding in Q4**

Projects that were launched in Quarter 4, or received additional funding.

### **Appendix 4**      **Project inventory**

Key information for all ISSSS projects.

### **Appendix 5**      **Credits & contact information**

# A1

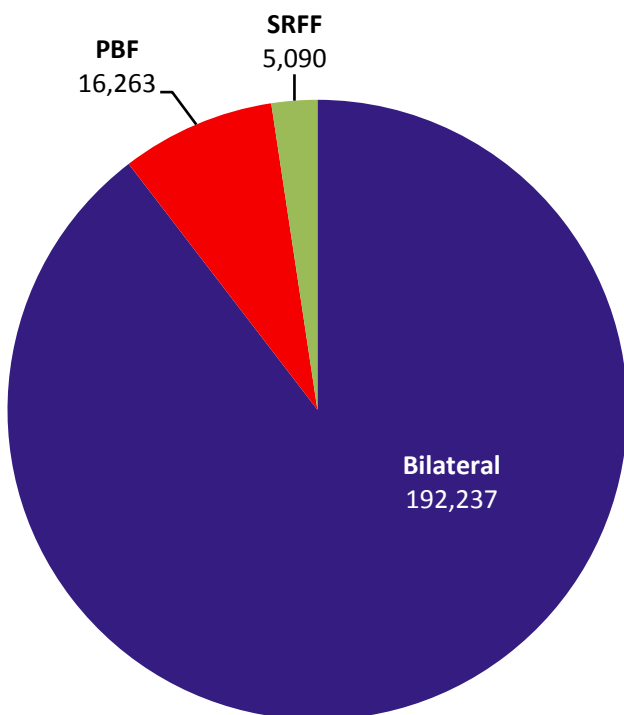
## Funding framework

		Needs 2010-12	Funds committed	Funds spent	
				USD	%
<b>1</b>	<b>SECURITY</b>	<b>171,815</b>	<b>47,510</b>	<b>31,742</b>	<b>67%</b>
	Regional	171,815	7,043	3,739	53%
	North Kivu		6,114	4,704	77%
	South Kivu		21,694	15,912	73%
	Ituri		6,276	5,896	94%
	Haut & Bas-Uele		735		0%
	Maniema		4,913	1,490	30%
	Nth Katanga		735		0%
<b>2</b>	<b>POLITICAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,603</b>	<b>3,188</b>	<b>88%</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>RSA</b>	<b>295,680</b>	<b>77,411</b>	<b>56,456</b>	<b>73%</b>
	Regional	-	5,109	1,028	20%
	North Kivu	44,556	28,277	18,825	65%
	South Kivu	82,920	35,979	29,267	81%
	Ituri	51,261	8,047	7,337	91%
	Haut & Bas-Uele	45,168			
	Maniema	44,939			
	Nth Katanga	26,836			
<b>4</b>	<b>RRR</b>	<b>311,876</b>	<b>61,180</b>	<b>36,028</b>	<b>59%</b>
	Regional	-	18,599	11,169	60%
	North Kivu	71,310	17,540	7,091	40%
	South Kivu	84,293	16,699	13,218	79%
	Ituri	92,482	7,720	4,334	56%
	Haut & Bas-Uele	30,121			
	Maniema	16,835	620	216	35%
	Nth Katanga	16,835			
<b>5</b>	<b>SEXUAL VIOLENCE</b>	<b>56,234</b>	<b>23,886</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>1%</b>
	Regional	56,234			
	North Kivu		7,660		0%
	South Kivu		11,213	296	3%
	Ituri		2,933	32	1%
	Haut & Bas-Uele				
	Maniema		2,080		0%
	Nth Katanga				
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>835,605</b>	<b>213,590</b>	<b>127,742</b>	<b>60%</b>

All amounts are in thousands of US dollars.

Based on data provided by ISSSS implementing partners.

## A2 SRFF activities



ISSSS programs (thousands USD)

As at 31 December 2010, SRFF funding comprised **2%** of total ISSSS project funding.

The only major activity under the SRFF during Quarter 4 was the allocation of \$4m to Maniema province to support the Return, Reintegration & Recovery component of the ISSSS.

The *Comité Technique Conjoint* in Maniema will develop projects to use these funds in Quarter 1 of 2011.

### Funding tracker for SRFF

All amounts are in thousands of US dollars.

	Committed to SRFF	Deposited with MDTFU	Allocated to CTCs	Committed to projects
Q4, 2010	0	0	3,989	0
Total	22,891	16,872	9,230	5,241

Figures from Multi-Donor Trust Fund Unit as at 31 December 2010: <http://mdtf.undp.org>.



# A3 New project funding in Q4

All amounts are in thousands of US dollars.

	Project title	Op'n partners	New funding	By donor		By location		Dates	
				Donor	USD	Where	USD	Start	Finish
1. SECURITY			4,771						
SEC/8	Military justice: Prosecution Support Cells	IOM	3,674	Canada PBF	2,713 961	NK SK MN KT OR	735 735 735 735 735	Dec 10	Oct 13
SEC/9	Disarmament and demobilization of residual elements of armed groups	UNDP DDR/RR	1,097	PBF MONUSCO	647 450	NK SK	548 548	Dec 10	May 11
2. POLITICAL			2,000						
POL/3	Program to develop good governance	DAI	2,000	USAID	2,000	SK MN REG	800 800 400	Sep 09	Mar 11
3. STATE AUTHORITY			4,269						
RSA/12	Civilian justice: reinforcement of the penal chain	UNDP	4,269	Canada PBF	2,598 1,671	NK SK	3,642 628	Dec 10	Dec 11
4. RETURN, RECOVERY , REINTEGRATION			6,200						
RRR/3	Land program for reintegration and community recovery in eastern DRC	UNHABITAT	6,200	Canada USA	1,500 4,700	NK SK IT REG	1,371 1,365 2,384 1,080	Mar 09	Dec 12

5. SEXUAL VIOLENCE			17,400						
CSV/6	Ending Sexual Violence by Promoting Opportunities and Individual Rights	IRC	7,000	USAID	7,000	NK SK		Sep 09	Sep 12
CSV/7	Prevention of and Protection Against Sexual and Gender-Based Violence using Behavior Change Communication in DRC	IMC	4,000	USAID	4,000	NK SK MN		Sep 10	Dec 12*
CSV/8	Care, Access, Safety & Empowerment (CASE) Program in Eastern Congo	IMC	6,400	USAID	6,400	NK SK MN		Jul 10	Dec 12*

\* Programs run until 2015; the budget reported here is an apportionment to match the life of the ISSSS (2009-12).

## Corrigenda for previous Quarterly Report

Following significant changes (over USD 100,000) :

	Project title	Change	Explanation
SEC/1	Support for garrisoning (post-brassage)	- 4,114,374	Incorrectly reported as \$28,056,350. This overstated the contribution of the Netherlands; the correct figure is \$23,941,976.
SEC/2	Trust fund for MONUSCO logistical support	+ 579,000	Incorrectly reported as \$6,178,000. The correct figure is \$6,757,000. Due to revision of project document, fund is now apportioned between the Security (60%) and State Authority (40%) components.
RSA/2	Support for state infrastructures (police, justice, admin, prisons)	+1,484,090	Incorrectly reported as 17,396,269. The correct figure is \$18,880,360.
RSA/3	Establishment and deployment of border police in Kivus and Ituri	+ 276,649	Incorrectly reported as \$8,098,843. Excluded a DFID contribution; the correct figure is \$8,375,492.
RSA/7	Construction of police housing NK and SK	- 1,663,082	Incorrectly reported as \$4,856,386. The correct figure is \$3,193,304.

# A4 Project inventory

All amounts are in thousands of USD dollars.

Locations: NK North Kivu SK South Kivu MN Maniema  
KT North Katanga OR Orientale REG Regional.

	Project title	Op’n partners	Funding total		Funding by donor			Funding by location			Dates	
			USD	Spent	Donor	USD	Spent	Where	USD	Spent	Start	Finish
1. SECURITY			47,510	31,742		47,510	31,742		47,510	31,742		
SEC/1	Support for garrisoning (post-brassage)	UNDP IOM	23,942	20,844	UK UNDP Netherlands	12,261 955 10,726	12,261 955 7,628	NK SK IT	1,888 16,390 5,664	1,888 13,292 5,664	Jan 06	Sep 11
SEC/3	Support for DDRRR of FDLR combatants	UNDP	384	138	UK	384	138	REG	384	138	Sep 08	Sep 09
SEC/4	Construction of regroupement centers South Kivu	IOM	1,078	1,078	UK	1,078	1,078	SK	1,078	1,078	May 09	Mar 10
SEC/5	Rehabilitation of Lukusa FARDC training center	IOM	1,509	150	UK Canada	621 888	75 75	REG	1,509	150	Sep 10	Nov 11
SEC/6	Long-term sustainable reintegration of ex-combatants	UNDP	11,773	6,720	UNDP UNDP France PBF	5,173 1,735 459 4,405	2,307 1,735 459 2,218	NK SK MN IT REG	2,943 2,943 4,179 612 1,096	2,816 1,542 1,490 232 639	Feb 10	Jul 11
SEC/8	Military justice: Prosecution Support Cells	IOM	3,674	0	Canada PBF	2,713 961	0 0	NK SK MN KT OR	735 735 735 735 735	0 0 0 0 0	Dec 10	Oct 13
SEC/9	(DD)R of residual elements of armed groups, NK/SK	UNDP MONUSCO	1,097	0	PBF MONUSCO	647 450	0 0	NK SK	548 548	0 0	Dec 10	May 11
SEC/2	Trust fund for MONUSCO logistical support	MONUSCO	4,054	2,811	Netherlands	4,054	2,811	REG	4,054	2,811	Dec 08	Jun 11

<b>2. POLITICAL</b>			<b>3,603</b>	<b>3,188</b>		<b>3,603</b>	<b>3,188</b>		<b>3,603</b>	<b>3,188</b>		
POL/1	Support for treatment of war-wounded combatants	UNDP	472	472	PBF Partners	229 243	229 243	NK	472	472	Mar 10	Sep 10
POL/2	Establishment of STAREC and ISSSS coordination structures	UNDP	1,130	715	PBF	1,130	715	REG	1,130	715	Mar 10	Apr 11
POL/3	Program for Good Governance	DAI	2,000	2,000	USA	2,000	2,000	SK MN REG	800 800 400	800 800 400	Sep 09	Mar 11
<b>3. STATE AUTHORITY</b>			<b>77,411</b>	<b>56,456</b>		<b>77,411</b>	<b>56,456</b>		<b>77,412</b>	<b>56,456</b>		
RSA/1	Road rehabilitation and maintenance	UNOPS MONUSCO	26,048	22,752	Netherlands Sweden UK UK USA Belgium	7,592 5,056 6,977 1,000 1,003 4,420	7,592 5,056 4,693 1,000 1,003 3,408	NK  SK  IT	7,236  15,194  3,618	6,825  12,513  3,413	Apr 08	Jun 11
RSA/2	Support for state infrastructures (police, justice, admin, prisons)	UNOPS	18,880	18,282	Netherlands USA	14,883 3,997	14,883 3,399	NK SK IT	8,704 8,872 1,305	8,704 8,373 1,205	Apr 08	Jun 11
RSA/3	Establishment and deployment of border police in Kivus and Ituri	IOM	8,375	6,152	USA USA USA UK Japan	1,438 1,561 2,100 277 3,000	1,438 1,264 173 277 3,000	NK SK IT REG	1,976 3,295 2,999 105	1,031 2,387 2,702 31	Jan 09	Sep 11
RSA/4	Equipment of police commissariats/sous-commissariats	GTZ	500	500	Germany	500	500	NK SK	270 230	270 230	Apr 10	Sep 10
RSA/5	Rehabilitation of route Fizi-Minembwe-Baraka	ACTED	4,200	4,200	EC	4,200	4,200	SK	4,200	4,200	Jan 09	Oct 10
RSA/6	Deployment of PIR in areas of disengagement	IOM	1,884	1,884	Germany	1,884	1,884	NK SK	753 1,130	753 1,130	May 09	Mar 10
RSA/7	Construction of police housing NK and SK	UNOPS IOM	3,193	479	Sweden	3,193	479	NK SK	1,999 1,195	300 179	Oct 08	Jun 11
RSA/8	Establishment of 5 Mining Trade Centers	IOM	1,367	756	PBF Canada UK	500 467 400	394 142 220	NK SK	820 547	567 189	Feb 10	Feb 11

RSA/9	Selection, training and deployment of civil administration	UNDP UNOPS	1,500	229	PBF	1,500	229	NK SK IT	688 688 125	148 65 16	Jul 10	Jul 11
RSA/10	Support to integration of former armed groups into PNC	UNOPS	2,190	227	PBF	2,190	227	NK	2,190	227	Jul 10	Dec 11
RSA/11	Funding facility for urgent road rehabilitation needs	UNOPS	2,301	59	PBF USA	1,301 1,001	0 59	REG	2,301	59	Dec 10	Feb 12
RSA/12	Civilian justice: reinforcement of the penal chain	UNDP	4,269	0	Canada PBF	2,598 1,671	0 0	NK SK	3,642 628	0 0	Dec 10	Dec 11
	Trust fund for MONUSCO logistical support	MONUSCO	2,703	937	Netherlands	2,703	937	REG	2,703	937	Dec 08	Jun 11
<b>4. RETURN, RECOVERY , REINTEGRATION</b>			<b>61,179</b>	<b>36,028</b>		<b>61,179</b>	<b>36,028</b>		<b>61,180</b>	<b>36,028</b>		
RRR/2	Return / reintegration of IDPs (Pear Plus Programme)	UNICEF	17,519	11,169	UNICEF (NC France) USA Netherlands Sweden Spain UNICEF (NC Sweden) Japan	4,040 2,581 3,500 5,595 1,116 234 454	2,682 1,982 3,500 1,832 484 234 454	REG	17,519	11,169	Sep 08	May 11
RRR/3	Land program for reintegration and community recovery in eastern DRC	HABITAT	8,328	2,371	UNHCR Canada USA PBF	1,206 1,500 4,700 921	1,165 524 0 682	NK SK IT REG	3,500 1,365 2,384 1,080	1,610 0 761 0	Mar 09	Dec 12
RRR/4	Programme on return and community reintegration SK	UNICEF FAO UNDP	11,196	11,196	Netherlands	11,196	11,196	SK	11,196	11,196	Mar 09	Mar 11
RRR/5	Programme de Stabilisation et de Prévention des conflits dans le Nord Kivu	UNICEF FAO UNDP	6,350	2,108	Spain UNDP FAO UNICEF	4,000 1,500 250 600	1,923 185 0 0	NK	6,350	2,108	Jun 09	Jul 11
RRR/6	Community reintegration and recovery program (Maniema)	UNDP FAO	620	216	UNDP	620	216	MN	620	216	Sep 09	Feb 12

RRR/7	Promotion of stabilization & community reintegration	MSI	8,200	4,182	USA	8,200	4,182	NK SK	4,100 4,100	2,173 2,009	Oct 09	Sep 11
RRR/8	CEPI (Community Empowerment and Peacebuilding in Ituri)	UNDP UNICEF UNHCR FAO	5,023	3,573	Japan  TFHS	3,815  1,208	3,573	IT	5,023	3,573	?	?
RRR/9	Structures for pacification and conflict resolution in NK	UNHCR HABITAT WFP UNOPS	3,943	1,213	PBF UNHCR GoDRC WFP	1,729 2,119 72 23	1,213 0 0 0	NK SK IT	3,590 39 314	1,200 13 0	Aug 10	Dec 11
<b>5. SEXUAL VIOLENCE</b>			<b>23,886</b>	<b>328</b>		<b>23,886</b>	<b>328</b>		<b>23,886</b>	<b>328</b>		
CSV/1	Reinforcement of GoDRC capacity to fight against impunity		778	0	SRFF	778	0	IT SK	389 389	0 0	Jul 10	Dec 11
CSV/2	Protection and prevention	UNHCR	1,632	328	SRFF Partners	760 872	328 0	IT SK	732 900	32 296	Jun 10	Sep 11
CSV/3	Support to FARDC for reduction of SV	UNFPA	1,250	0	SRFF GoDRC UNFPA EUSEC	790 60 100 300	0 0 0 0	IT  SK	625  625	0  0	Jul 10	Dec 11
CSV/4	Extend and improve accessibility of services	UNICEF	2,262	0	SRFF	2,262	0	IT SK	905 1,357	0 0	Jul 10	Jul 11
CSV/5	Support for data and mapping on SV	UNFPA	564	0	SRFF UNFPA	500 64	0 0	IT SK	282 282	0 0	Jul 10	Jul 11
CSV/6	Ending Sexual Violence by Promoting Opportunities and Individual Rights	IRC	7,000	0	USA	7,000	0	NK SK	3,500 3,500	0	Sep 09	Sep 12
CSV/7	Prevention of and Protection Against Sexual and Gender-Based Violence using Behavior Change Communication in DRC	IMC	4,000	0	USA	4,000	0	NK SK MN	1,600 1,600 800	0 0 0	Sep 10	Dec 12 *
CSV/8	Care, Access, Safety & Empowerment (CASE) Program in Eastern Congo	IMC	6,400	0	USA	6,400	0	NK SK MN	2,560 2,560 1,280	0 0 0	Jul 10	Dec 12 *

**Notes for project inventory:**

1. Where project documents do not specify project budgets by province the total budget is apportioned based on planned project outputs where possible. Where this is not possible, budget is assigned to the regional level.
2. Some projects extend beyond the lifespan of the ISSSS (2010-12). In these cases, the reported project budget is an apportionment of the total project budget.
3. RSA/7: 100% of project funds have been disbursed from fund recipient UNOPS to the implementing partner IOM. Reported spending figures are estimated engagements by the implementing partner IOM.

### Contact information

The ISSSS Quarterly Report is prepared by the Stabilization Support Unit, based in the UN Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO). Financial and project data is collected from ISSSS partner organizations.

For more information, or to report a correction to the Quarterly Report :

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### Photo credits

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p21	UNHABITAT (2010)