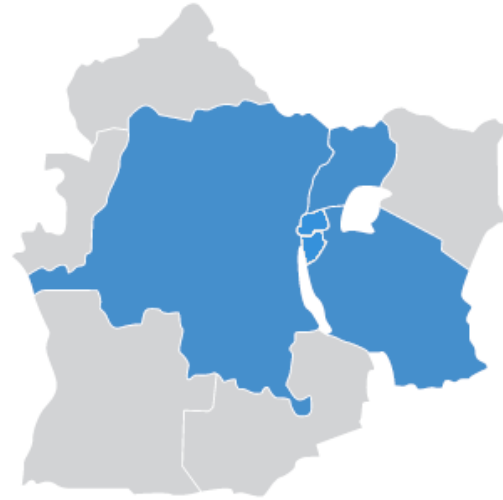


Information Session on the United Nations Great Lakes Regional Strategic Framework



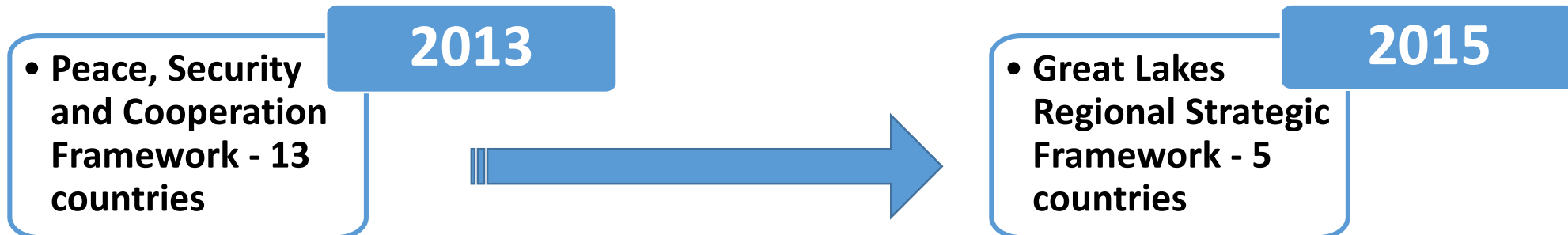
UNITED NATIONS

GREAT LAKES REGIONAL STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

<http://www.glrsf.org>

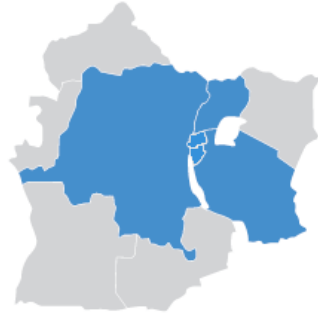
Background and linkages between the PSCF and the UN GLRSF

- The border areas between Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda remain the main **theatre for instability in the region** (activities of illegal armed groups, electoral crises...). Such instability has resulted in tensions within and between communities, human rights violations and abuses, new and continuing cross-border movements of displaced persons and challenges to cross-border trade.
- The causes and consequences of the challenges facing the Great Lakes region are **regional in nature** and thus **need to be addressed in a comprehensive manner** by ensuring a concerted and coordinated approach across state boundaries.
- In 2013 Governments of the region signed the **Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework** for the DRC and the region. Through the PSC Framework, 13 Governments of the region committed to the promotion of stability and peace in eastern DRC and the region **by addressing the root causes of conflict**.



The Great Lakes Regional Strategic Framework

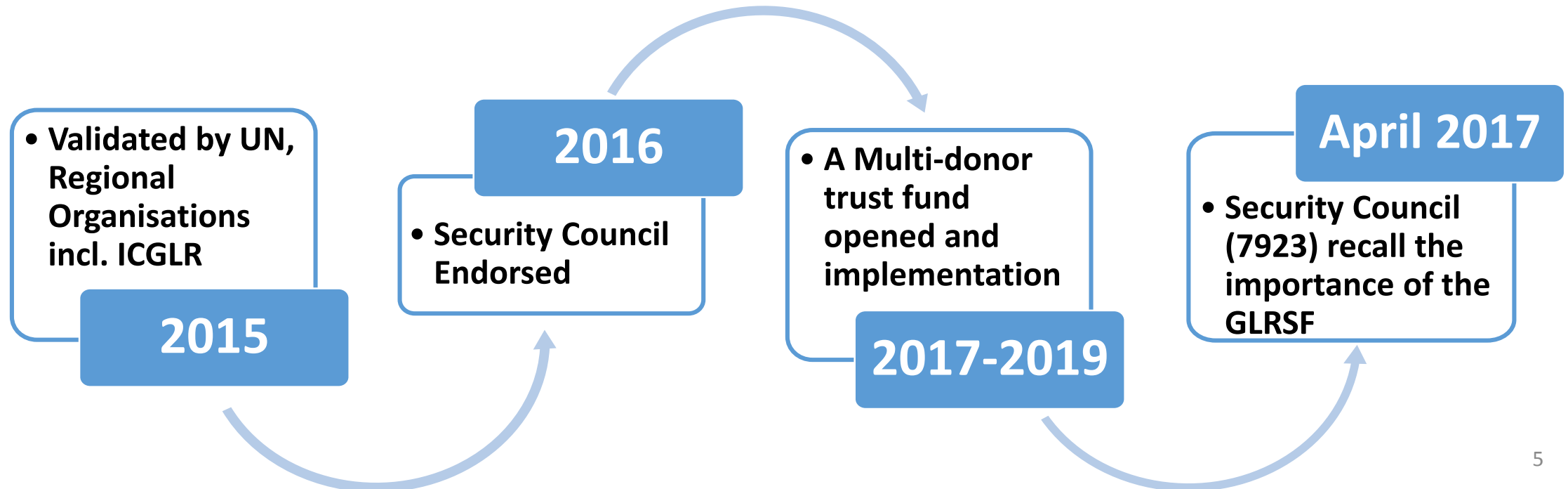
- The PSC Framework was only the beginning of a “**comprehensive approach that will require sustained engagement,**” in the words of former Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon.
- ‘While the causes of crisis are deeply interlinked, the UN’s response remains fragmented. The interconnected nature of today’s crises requires us **to connect our own efforts** for peace and security, sustainable development and human rights, not just in words, but in practice’ Secretary-General António Guterres said.
- This is why the UN undertook a joint regional conflict and socio economic analysis concluding that initial focus for cross border and regional programming must be on the zone of instability in the eastern DRC border region.
- **The UN GLRSF was then officially launched on 21 March 2016** by the UN Secretary-General during the UN Security Council Open Debate on the maintenance of International Peace and Security: Prevention and Resolution of conflicts in the Great Lakes Region.
- **The regional cross-border political advocacy efforts and development efforts go hand in hand.** This in line with the idea that **there is no peace without development, there is no development without peace** and there is neither lasting peace nor sustainable development without respect of human rights and the rule of law.



UNITED NATIONS GREAT LAKES REGIONAL STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

Multi-agency, coherent, regional and cross border coordination mechanism to sustain peace and security through a multi-sectoral approach across 5 countries:

BURUNDI, DRC, RWANDA, TANZANIA, UGANDA





UNITED NATIONS GREAT LAKES REGIONAL STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

- ➔ The UN GLRSF encapsulates a development approach to the peace and security issues in the region - it aligns the development efforts of the UN to the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes region Roadmap for the implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the DRC and the region and is co-led by UN Special Envoy M. Said Djinnit and Chair of the R-UNDG Africa M. Abdoulaye Mar Dieye.
- ➔ The UN GLRSF focuses on cross border and regional action complementing work under way at national level.
- ➔ Guiding principles include conflict sensitivity, gender, assistance to implementation of ICGLR protocols.

Humanitarian - Development nexus

- The UN GLRSF addresses both development and humanitarian challenges in the region offering a critical contribution to the New Way of Working in the region.
- Each of six Pillars provide a complementary approach to ensure a comprehensive response to both humanitarian and development issues.
- The GLR Cross Border Multi-Partner Trust Fund focuses on both areas aligning funding streams against regional collective outcomes.



SIX PILLARS IN LINE WITH THE SDGs



1 SUSTAINABLE LAND AND NATURAL
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT



4 YOUTH
AND ADOLESCENTS



2 ECONOMIC INTEGRATION,
CROSS-BORDER TRADE,
FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY



5 GENDER AND SEXUAL
AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE



3 MOBILITY



6 JUSTICE AND
CONFLICT PREVENTION



1 SUSTAINABLE LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Facts and figures

- In the Great Lakes Region, the 3T (tin, tantalum and tungsten), timber, diamonds, wildlife, ivory and other trade **make up 30 percent of the illegal trade.**
- The illegal exploitation of natural resources in eastern DRC generates an estimated **USD 1.25 Billion.**
- In DRC an estimated 50 percent of the illegal flow of resources comes from **gold export.**
- Land conflict issues are constantly increasing.

UNEP– 2015



1 SUSTAINABLE LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Under the lead of FAO, UNEP and UN Habitat

OBJECTIVES:

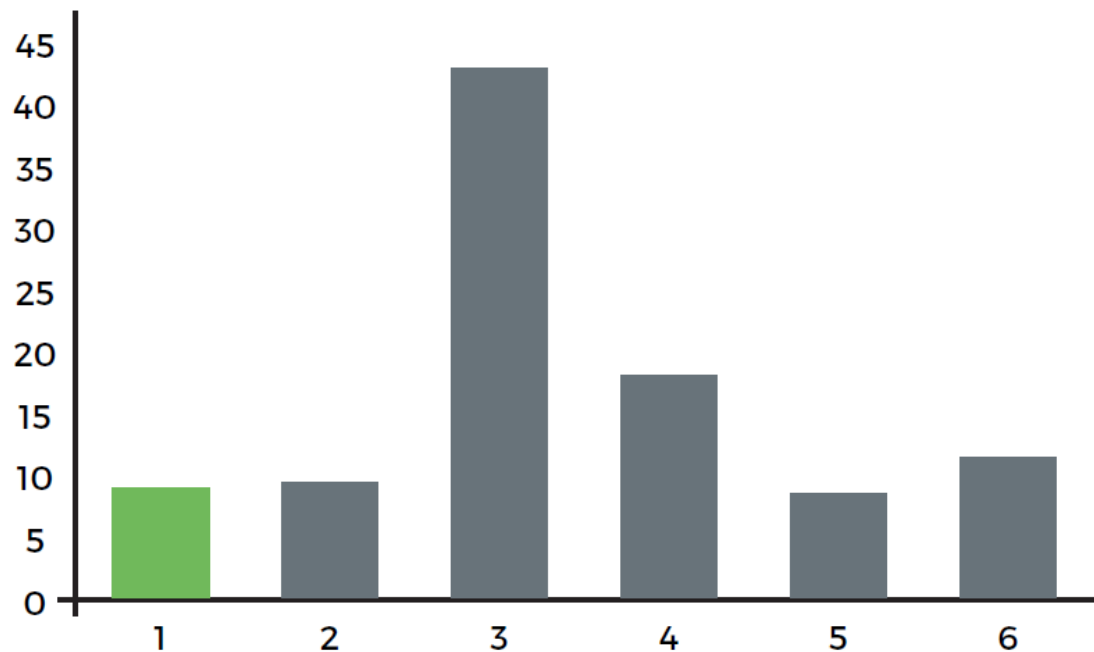
1. Sustainable use of natural resources will enrich the state, and will lead to tangible improved community livelihood (income).
2. People enjoy “land ownership” and property rights for all through inclusive and peaceful land management, especially for those previously and presently displaced by conflicts.

REGIONAL INITIATIVES:

- I. Regional NRM and sustainable livelihoods in the Greater Virunga Landscape
- II. Formalization of artisanal mining and promotion of legal regional mineral trade
- III. Secure land and property rights



1 SUSTAINABLE LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT



9,132,000 USD





2

ECONOMIC INTEGRATION, CROSS-BORDER TRADE, FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

Facts and figures

- The thirteen signatories of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework (PSCF) have a population of close to **370 million people** and an **aggregate GDP of USD 1.1 trillion**, making it an attractive, dynamic and growing market for investors.
- In the DRC alone, **44 percent** of children suffer from chronic malnutrition, or stunting. **Some 5.9 million people** are food insecure.

There are seven key drivers of economic growth across the region that continue to make the region attractive to investors:

- Tremendous natural resource reserves,
- An abundance of arable land, water and growing food demand,
- A youthful, fast growing, urbanizing, increasingly educated and middle class population,
- Expanding export markets, trading partners and development assistance partners,
- An improving governance and business environment,
- Increasing focus on infrastructure development, and
- Globally leading returns on investment.



2

ECONOMIC INTEGRATION, CROSS-BORDER TRADE, FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

Under the lead of FAO, UNDP and WFP

OBJECTIVES: 1. Increased trade among border communities
2. Improved food and nutrition security in border communities

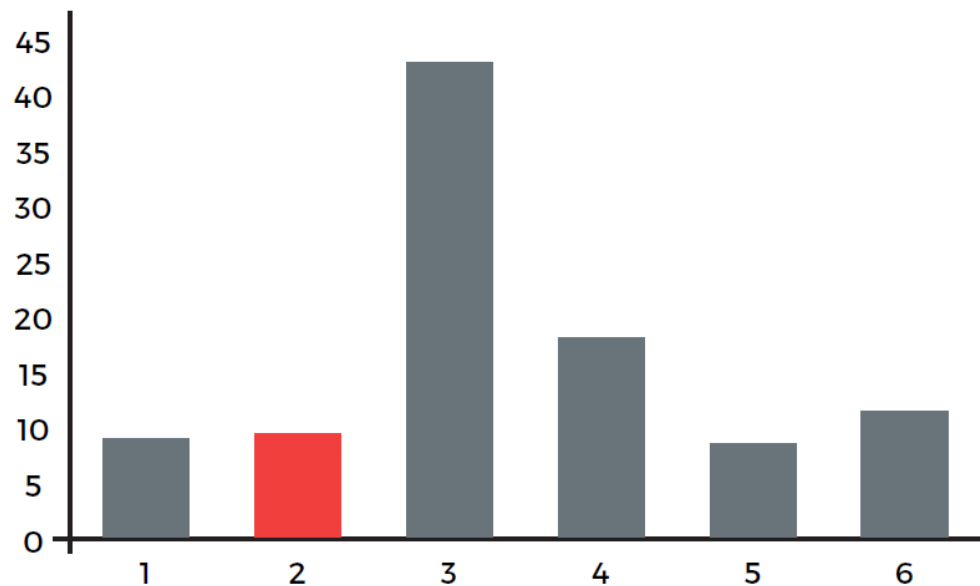
REGIONAL INITIATIVES:

- I. Support to regional organizations on systems and processes to address trade and non-trade barriers and promote economic integration amongst countries in the Great Lakes Region
- II. Promote cross border private sector initiatives and access to investments
- III. Promote border communities' access to agricultural technology and provide capacity support for increased agricultural productivity and output, and build regional resilience to climate-related shocks



2

ECONOMIC INTEGRATION, CROSS-BORDER TRADE, FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY



9,600,000 USD





Facts and figures

- In the five core countries of the GLRSF, **more than 5 Million people** are refugees, asylum-seekers, internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees (refugees and IDPs), stateless persons, and others of concern to UNHCR.
- In the Great Lakes Region over **1.3 Million people are refugees.**
- In the Democratic Republic of Congo alone, UNHCR has registered a **total of 3.3 Million** people in the same situation including more than **2 Million IDPs.**

UNHCR– 2016



3 MOBILITY

Under the lead of IOM, UNHCR and WHO

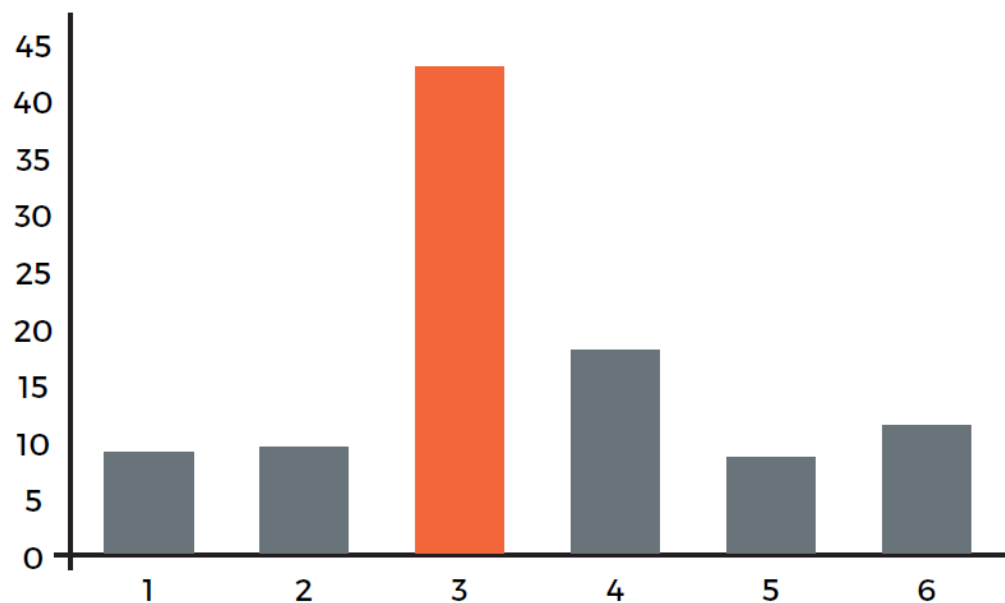
OBJECTIVE: Strengthen regional stability by taking a regional approach to understanding the cause of displacement and building a comprehensive approach to border management and cross-border mobility

REGIONAL INITIATIVES:

- I. Priority Regional Intervention 1: A comprehensive development approach to find Durable Solutions for refugees, returnees, IDPs and host communities in the Great Lakes Region
 1. Building the normative framework and capacity of national and local authorities to manage internal displacement
 2. Facilitate the voluntary, safe and dignified return and reintegration of refugees and IDPs and ensure support to the host communities.
 3. Knowledge management capacity established at the regional level for effective support to policy makers and practitioners.
- II. Priority Regional Interventions 2 and 3: A comprehensive approach to Border Management and Cross border mobility
 1. Governments and partners have in place improved border management systems across the GLR
 2. Governments have in place mechanisms and are able to implement procedures to manage borders in times of humanitarian crisis
 3. Intensified action against cross-border trafficking



3 MOBILITY



42,950,000 USD





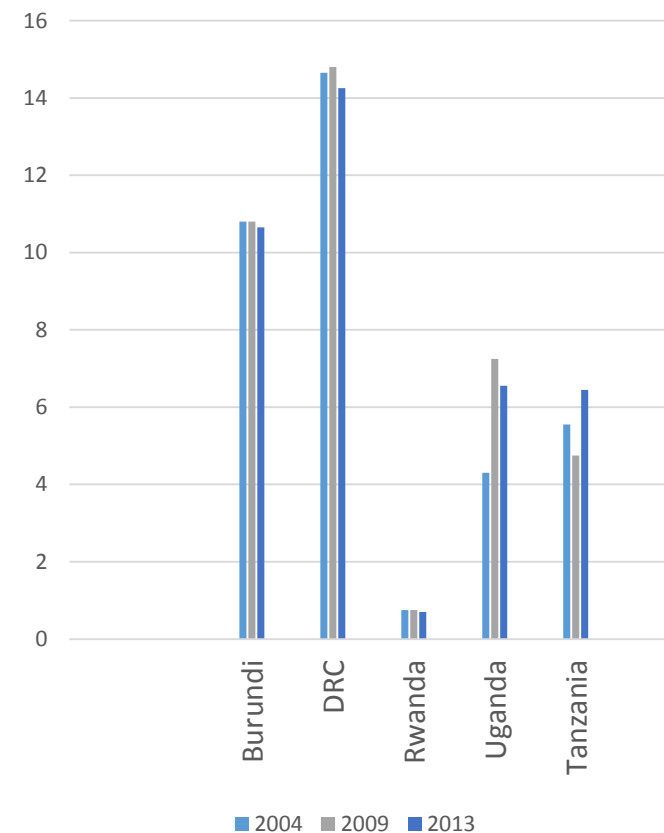
4 YOUTH AND ADOLESCENTS

Facts and figures

- In 2016, the population of adolescents and young people ages 10-24 in the five Great Lakes region's countries was estimated at **64.2 million**, representing **32.4% of the total population**. This number is expected to increase to **91.8 million by 2030**.
- An average of **26.1% of adolescents** in most GLR countries (except Angola) have been found to be out of lower secondary school.

ICGLR– 2017

Share of labour force aged 15-24
available & seeking employment:
trends in 5 GLR core countries:
2004-2013





4 YOUTH AND ADOLESCENTS

Under the lead of UNFPA and UNICEF

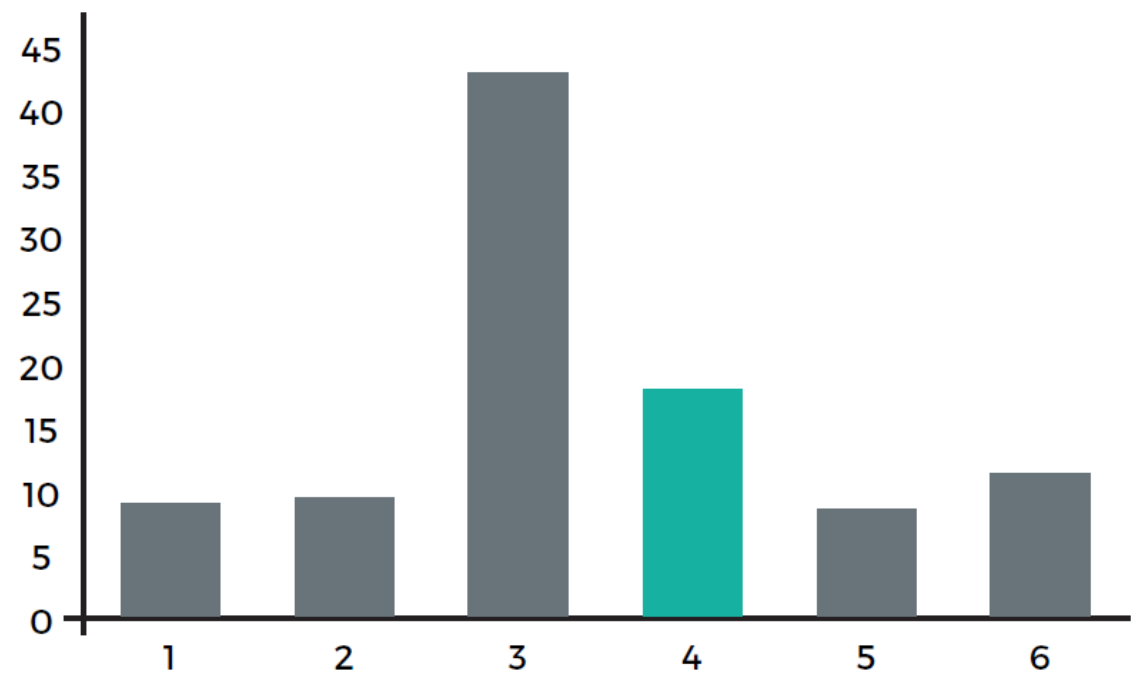
OBJECTIVE: To trigger investment in the youth and adolescents as key to harnessing the demographic and peace dividend in the five core GLR Countries.

REGIONAL INITIATIVES:

- I. Economic Self-Sufficiency through Youth Employment and Livelihoods Development Fostered
- II. Innovative Engagement and Effective Participation of Adolescents and Young People Strengthened
- III. Healthy Development and Protection of Adolescents from HIV and other sexual and reproductive health Issues Improved



4 YOUTH AND ADOLESCENTS



18,550,000 USD





5 GENDER AND SEXUAL AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Facts and figures

- There are approximately **40 rape cases occurring daily in Eastern Congo** and most of the cases are committed by armed men.
- Despite some significant areas of progress, there are areas of limited success and new threats to women's security such as the **high levels of sexual and gender based violence**, violent extremism, the low visibility and representation of women in formal peace processes, and the inadequate resources allocated to women's recovery and reintegration needs, which undermine women's security, empowerment and gender equality, and consequently sustainable peace and development.

UNON - UN WOMEN



5 GENDER AND SEXUAL AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Under the lead of UNFPA and UNWOMEN

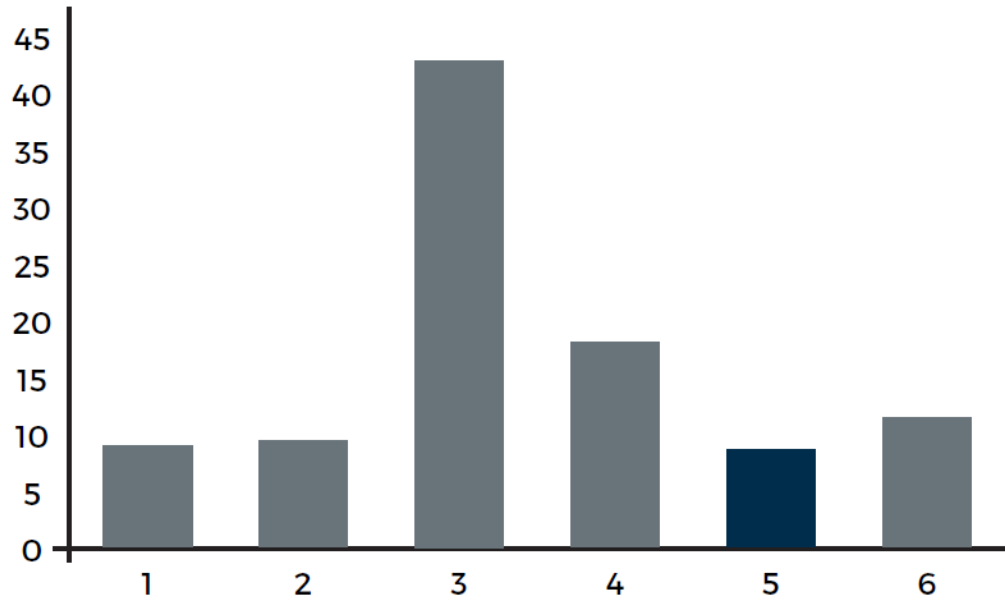
OBJECTIVE: A peaceful and stable region free from Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) in which women and girls are empowered to participate in peace building, economic growth and enjoy equitable access to benefits of sustainable development

REGIONAL INITIATIVES:

- I. Address impunity for gender based crimes at the country level
- II. Enhanced women's visibility and participation in decision making and peace building
- III. Increased women's economic empowerment and resilience



5 GENDER AND SEXUAL AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE



8,796,631 USD





6 JUSTICE AND CONFLICT PREVENTION

Facts and figures

- Rising political tensions and forthcoming elections across the Great Lakes Region (GLR) risk igniting inter-communitarian violence and further unravelling peace, security and development gains made.
- Criminal and armed militia gangs continue to exploit state vulnerability, and to take advantage of widespread impunity to perpetuate human rights violations, including sexual violence against women and children. Indeed, the eastern DRC border area with Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and Tanzania represents the most significant threats to the GLR and the stability of surrounding countries.
- By the end of 2016, **1.9 million people** had been internally displaced by the conflict in DRC alone, and almost **350,000 people** required urgent humanitarian assistance.



6 JUSTICE AND CONFLICT PREVENTION

Under the lead of OHCHR, UNDP and UNREC

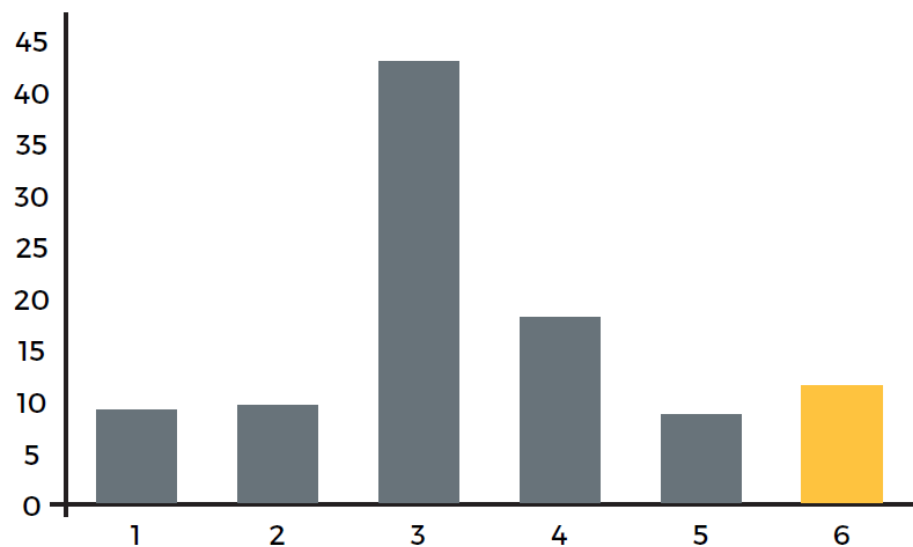
OBJECTIVE: An increased focus on accountability and strengthened infrastructures for peace and human rights across the region

REGIONAL INITIATIVES:

- I. Strengthened formal and informal institutions, mechanisms and capacities for conflict prevention management and resolution and peace building
- II. Enhanced judicial cooperation at the regional level – including between law enforcement, border officials, prosecution services, judicial bodies and the legal profession
- III. Strengthened region-wide efforts to increase controls of the supply-side of Small Arms and Light Weapons



6 JUSTICE AND CONFLICT PREVENTION

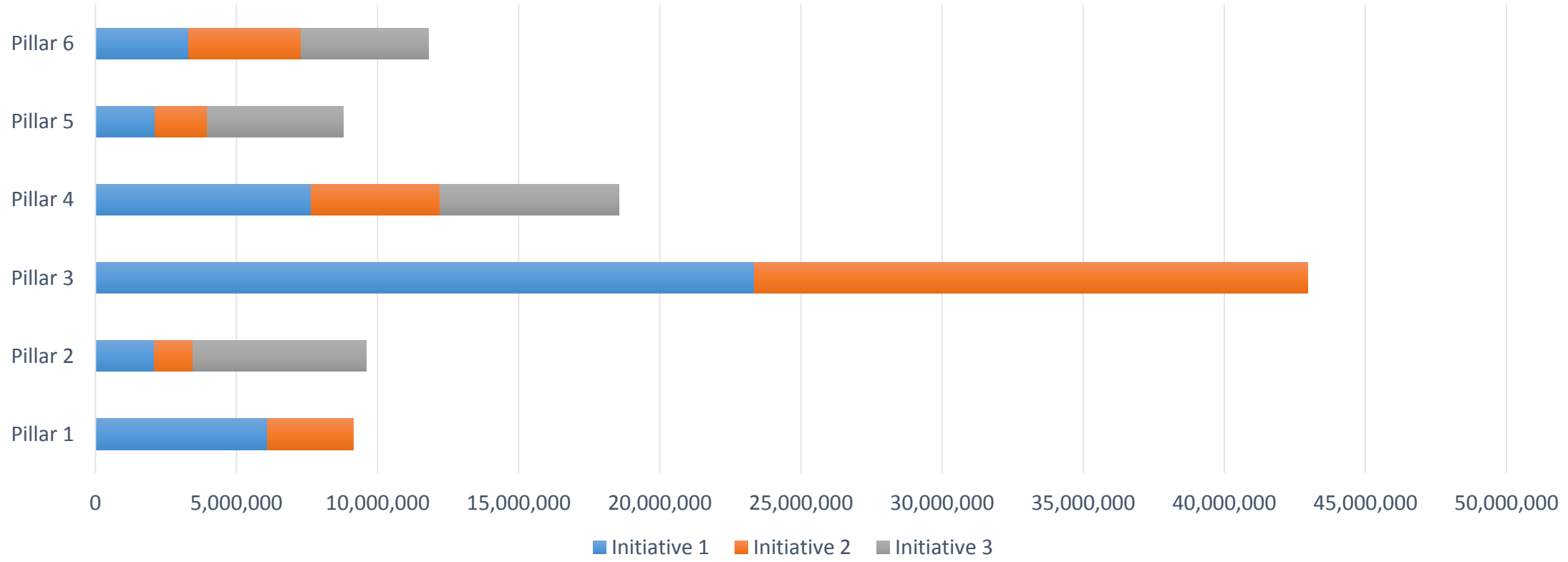


11,802,159 USD



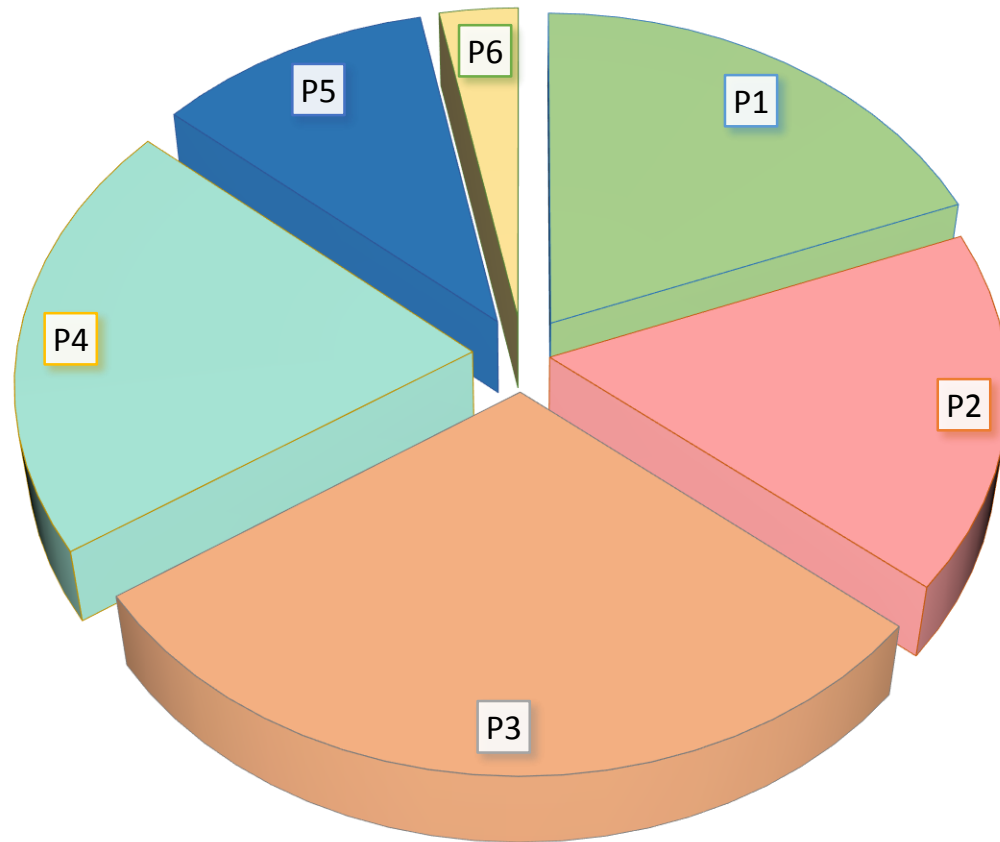
TOTAL FINANCIAL NEEDS: 100,830,790 \$





Funding gap per Pillars/Initiatives



Country Office specific Programs and projects in line with the Strategic Framework

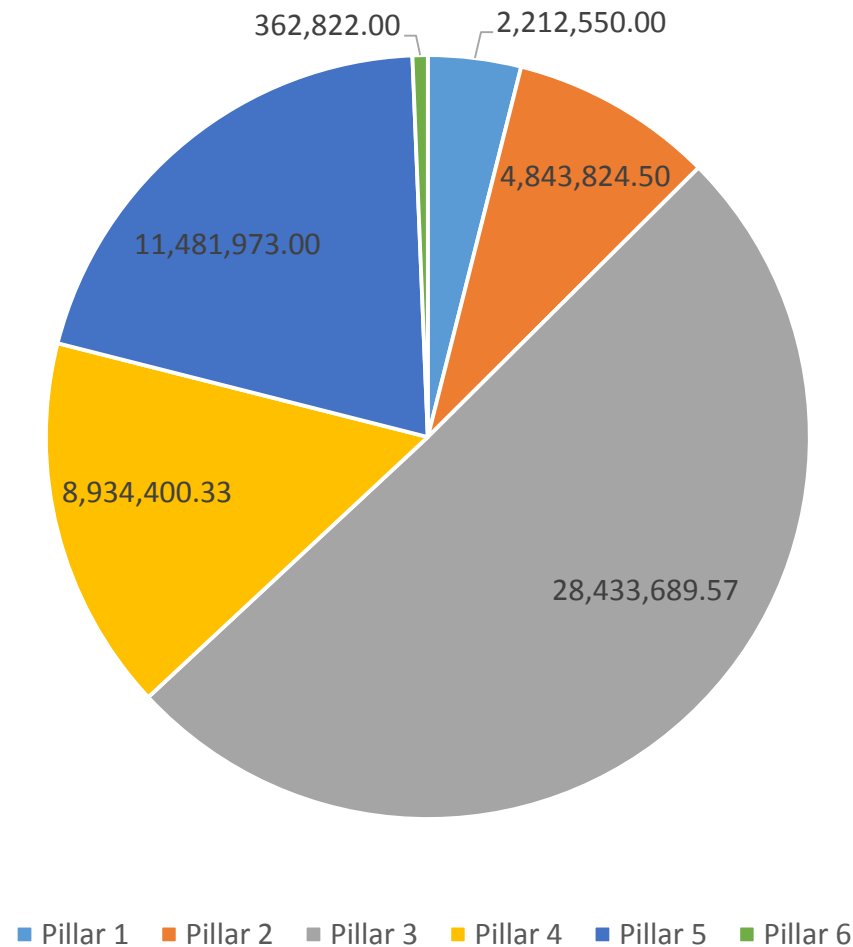
131 on-going or planned projects in line with the GLRSF in BURUNDI, DRC, RWANDA, TANZANIA and UGANDA



-  P1 Sustainable land and natural resources management: 25
-  P2 Economic integration, cross-border trade, food and nutrition security : 22
-  P3 Border management and cross-border mobility: 39
-  P4 Youth and adolescents: 27
-  P5 Gender and sexual and gender based violence: 14
-  P6 Justice and conflict prevention: 4

Funding implemented by Pillars at Country office programs 2016 /2017 (Not Cross border!)

(Estimate figures from BURUNDI, DRC, RWANDA, TANZANIA and UGANDA Country offices Mapping exercise)





Cross-border and regional specific Programs and projects in line with the Strategic Framework

6 on-going cross border projects across BURUNDI, DRC, RWANDA, and TANZANIA

1 ongoing cross-border project: Sustainable land and natural resources management :

- ✓ A Transboundary Agro-ecosystem Management Programme for the Kagera River Basin across Burundi and Tanzania - Lead by FAO

2 ongoing cross-border projects under Pillar 2 Economic integration, cross border trade, food and nutrition security:

- ✓ A project lead by UNCTAD to improve national capacities and to promote regional integration and international trade
- ✓ A project to improve the contribution of smallholder farmers and cross border traders to food security and nutrition in DRC and Rwanda

3 ongoing cross-border projects under Pillar 3 Border management and cross-border mobility:

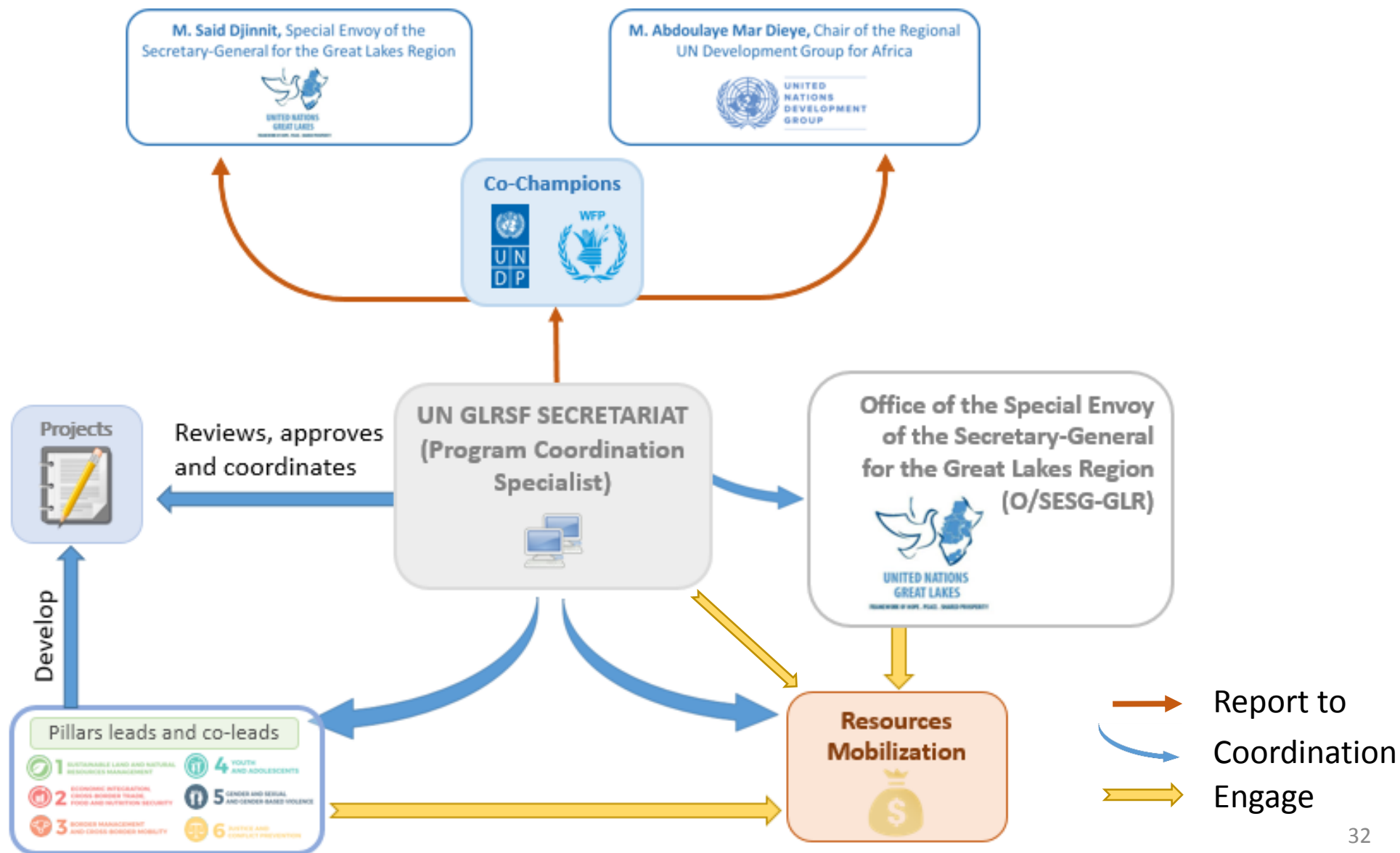
- ✓ A regional programme on public health in Tanzania supported by IOM
- ✓ A regional programme on Humanitarian and Health Border Management between Burundi and DRC supported by IOM
- ✓ A regional programme on “Supporting labour mobility in the East African Community: operationalizing the Common Market Protocol provisions on the free movement of persons and labour” implemented through IOM IDF funding

Cross-border and regional specific Programs and projects in line with the Strategic Framework

- 1 planned cross-border project, across Burundi and Tanzania lead by UNDP, UNHCR and IOM, funded by the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)
- ✓ Preventing conflict and building peace through addressing forced displacement between Burundi and Tanzania



Coordination Structure of the UN GLRSF



United Nations Cross Border Fund for the GLR

- In 2017 the United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) is established
- Designed to:
 - Tackle the cross-border aspects of peace and security to achieve a sustained peace
 - Facilitate coherence and coordination among the UN agencies in the region
- 2 million USD has been secured from PBF to kick-start the fund and will fund a first cross-border project, across Burundi and Tanzania lead by UNDP, UNHCR and IOM
- Fund transparency on Gateway : <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/GLR00>

Type of projects to fall into the United Nations Cross Border Fund for the GLR

- Projects must be implemented in one or more of the following countries: BURUNDI, DRC, RWANDA, TANZANIA, UGANDA
- Projects activities must be in line with the Pillars according to the concept notes objectives and initiatives
- Projects must address cross-border issues that involve interaction between two or more UN country teams
- If implemented by only one UNCT: Activities must have regional effects and ensure cross border experience sharing
- Projects with sub-regional initiatives that require regional organization

Fundraising mechanism

Two fundraising procedures for the GLRSF:

A) Preliminarily developed projects

- ✓ Pillars (leading and supporting agencies) develop one or several projects in close collaboration with UNCTs and RCOs.
- ✓ The project is validated by the GLRSF Secretariat.
- ✓ Governments, state and private sector entities, including multilateral, INGOs and NGOs, and individuals can contribute to the fund. They can be represented in the Steering Committee on a rotational basis and participate in providing strategic guidance to the Fund, and promoting partnerships and overall monitoring of the Fund's portfolio

B) Specific projects that require development

- ✓ After the project is validated by the Secretariat, funded by the donor, the funding goes through the MPTF and the project is implemented.
- ✓ While unearmarked contributions are preferred, contributors may earmark their contributions to one or more of the Fund pillars.

Thank you

<http://www.glrsl.org>