



INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND STABILIZATION SUPPORT STRATEGY

For the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Quarterly Report

January to March 2011



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



A worker completes the finishing touches for the inauguration of new facilities for the Territorial Administration in Rutshuru, North Kivu. (February 2011)

About the ISSSS

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

It supports the Government's Stabilization and Reconstruction Plan for War-Affected Areas (STAREC), and the achievement of S/RES/1925 (2010).

The ISSSS delivers program support under five components: security; political processes; restoration of state authority; return, reintegration and recovery; and the fight against sexual violence. Planned outcomes are listed in the ISSSS Integrated Programme Framework (IPF).

Activities are planned through joint international-Government structures, and funded by bilateral contributions and the UN Peacebuilding Fund.

Implementing partners include UN agencies; local and international non-governmental organizations; private contractors; and the UN Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO).

Key figures

(all figures in millions of US dollars)

Total resources

Available	230.13m
Spent	148.36m

Financial partners

	United States	61.00
	Netherlands	57.30
	United Kingdom	22.75
	Sweden	16.77
	Belgium	12.74
	Canada	8.17
	Japan	7.27
	Spain	5.12
	European Commission	4.20
	Germany	2.38
	Norway	1.92
	France	0.46
	Peacebuilding Fund	20.0

Contributions by executing partners not listed.

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How to read this report

In an ongoing effort to improve and deepen reporting, the Quarterly Report is now divided into three parts:

The **Narrative** (sections 1-6) summarizes the political context and program activities; and specifically progress against the outcomes planned in the ISSSS Integrated Program Framework.

The **Annexes** summarize ISSSS project outputs to date, with key indicators (the Dashboard) and maps for North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri.

The **Appendices** provide detailed financial information for the full ISSSS project portfolio, including new developments during Quarter 1, and an activity report for the Stabilization and Recovery Funding Facility.

Abbreviations

ADF	Allied Democratic Forces
CLPC	Permanent Local Conciliation Committee
CNDP	National Congress for the Defense of the People
CTC	Joint Technical Committee
CTPR	Technical Committee for Pacification and Reconciliation
DAI	Development Alternatives, Inc.
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
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 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 War-Affected Areas
UNDP	UN Development Program
UNFPA	UN Population Fund
UNHCR	UN High Commissioner for Refugees
UNOPS	UN Office for Project Services
UNPOL	UN Police (within MONUSCO)

1

Foreword

The ISSSS reached several **program milestones** in Quarter 1 of 2011. These included the handover of the first new administrative and judicial facilities; handover of the first new state infrastructure in South Kivu; and the closure of a major joint program to support return and reintegration in South Kivu.

Another highlight was the **ISSSS Partners Meeting**, held in Goma on 15 February 2011, and co-chaired by DSRSG/RC/HC Sarassoro and Minister of Defense Charles Mwando Simba, the latter representing the Vice Prime Minister, Minister of Interior and Security Affairs (the chair of the STAREC *Comité de Suivi*). The meeting brought together senior Government officials, bilateral donors and executing partners. It resulted in a number of recommendations, to be operationalized in a proposed **Action Plan**. The Stabilization Support Unit and the STAREC Technical Secretariat will track implementation of this plan and report back at the next Partners Meeting / *Comité de Suivi* in May 2011.

One point that was clearly highlighted was that we must continue to **consolidate our efforts**. The six “strategic axes” are physically open, with a few exceptions; and Annex 2 of this report maps some 70 facilities built under the State Authority component. To ensure that this investment is fruitful, it must be followed up:

- By the Government: By effecting all relevant deployments, and completing existing initiatives for training and mentoring support.
- By all partners: With frank assessments, territory by territory, of the impact of this additional capacity; and a flexible approach to support.

It is also clear that there remain **significant challenges around security**. There has been limited progress against outcomes planned under the Security component of the ISSSS. And the situation in the East remains difficult; this has delayed or outright prevented the deployment of police in some cases. Recent assessments by MONUSCO and the High Commissioner for Human Rights have also underlined that consolidating population security will remain a central concern for the immediate future.

With this background in mind, the immediate priority for Quarter 2 is to define realistic **next steps**. The STAREC coordination structure has produced detailed priority plans. For many of the top priorities, there are already *fiches de projets* – project concepts identifying cost, implementation modalities, and an international partner to execute the work. This work will be organized and presented at the next Partners Meeting / *Comité de Suivi*. Another urgent priority is funding for the Stabilization Support Unit (SSU), which will lose most of its current staff in June 2011.

Stabilization Support Unit
April 2011

2

Political context

I.1 The 23 March Agreements (2009)

Compared with the previous quarter, there were few major developments during Quarter 1. The *Comité de Suivi* for the Agreements remained inactive.

The main developments concerned the continuing **integration of former armed groups** into legal government structures.

Armed Forces: The FARDC 8th and 10th Military Regions (covering North Kivu and South Kivu, respectively) started a major reorganization during Quarter 1. Relevantly for the 23 March Agreements, this included a number of battalions with recently integrated elements. At the same time, distribution is ongoing of new identity cards with ranks as confirmed in December 2010. As at date of writing the final picture was not clear for either initiative, although neither has proceeded without incident.

See §4.1 on
Security
component

ISSSS activities in this area have been limited to logistical support. It is an area where more could be done.

Congolese National Police: Following the confirmation of ranks for many integrated officers in December 2010, discussions continued around command and operational responsibilities, most notably in Masisi territory of North Kivu. A number of smaller armed groups continued to allege bias in this process; and a lack of effort viz. training, salaries and administrative support for integrated cadres.

See §4.2 on
State Authority
component

The ISSSS has played a supporting role in this process through the handover of new facilities and equipment to legal police commands; and through the facilitative role of MONUSCO UNPOL. However, an ISSSS project to train and administratively assign 900 newly integrated cadres did not advance significantly during Quarter 1.

With respect to **returns of IDPs and refugees:** Progress on establishing the Local Conciliation Committees (CLPCs) foreseen by the Goma Agreements was also incremental. The North Kivu government established a Group of Experts to steer the initiative; this group has now selected seven *groupements* for the rollout of the initiative and agreed on Terms of Reference and a workplan.

I.2 Residual combatants

The FARDC continued limited operations against Congolese and foreign armed groups throughout the reporting period. These operations were executed in various locations in North Kivu, South Kivu, Ituri and (to some extent) North Katanga; they were conducted for the most part without MONUSCO support.

The operational tempo dropped significantly in late February and March. This was due to reorganizations of the 8th Military Region (North Kivu) and the 10th Military Region (South Kivu). These reorganizations, and associated training initiatives, remain ongoing at date of writing.

Congolese combatants

The GoDRC continued **case-by-case negotiations** with some residual combatants. The most significant developments were the integration into the FARDC of 800-900 combatants from the *Forces Républicains Fédéralistes* (FRF) and Mai-Mai Kapopo, both located in South Kivu.

The situation in a number of other areas remained fluid as at date of writing, with rapidly shifting reports. There is also a risk of second-order effects. Observers have noted an increase in the mobility and aggressiveness of the nearby group Mai-Mai Yakutumba in the aftermath of the FRF integration; there are also reports of splits in some groups over the approach to Government negotiations.

For the ISSSS, these local *rapprochements* pose a considerable strategic challenge. Careful consideration is needed regarding the appropriate and feasible areas for support. In particular:

- There is currently no framework for demobilization and reintegration of combatants, with integration into security forces the main option on the table. (The Disarmament and Demobilization (DD) initiative launched under the ISSSS was suspended in March at the request of the Government.)
- Integration of former combatants will pose challenges for military and civil Government institutions similar to those encountered under the 23 March Agreements – although much smaller in scale.
- In many cases, there are longstanding tensions over local governance and relationships with the territorial and provincial levels. This must be integrated into work with civil administration.

Foreign combatants

With respect to the FDLR, the group's areas of operation remained roughly unchanged during Quarter 1. However, there was a **significant upswing in attacks** on civilians during February and early March. This was attributed by most observers to decreased operational pressure from the FARDC in connection with the reorganization of the 8th and 10th Military Regions. Levels of violence appear to have dropped back to late 2010 levels as of 31 March 2011.

The approach to the group remained the same: Military pressure by the FARDC, through attrition and as an enabler for the “pull” of repatriation to Rwanda through MONUSCO's DDR/RR section. In this regard, Quarter 1 saw discussions with the World Bank for financial support through the Transitional Demobilization and Reintegration (TDRP) program.

An emerging issue in Quarter 2 may be negotiations for the relocation of FDLR elements, as reported in some media outlets.

See §4.1 on
Security
component

See §4.2 on
State Authority
component



Tour of FARDC garrison in progress in Bukavu, South Kivu



Handover of police *commissariat* in Rutshuru, North Kivu*



Community conflict reduction, South Kivu



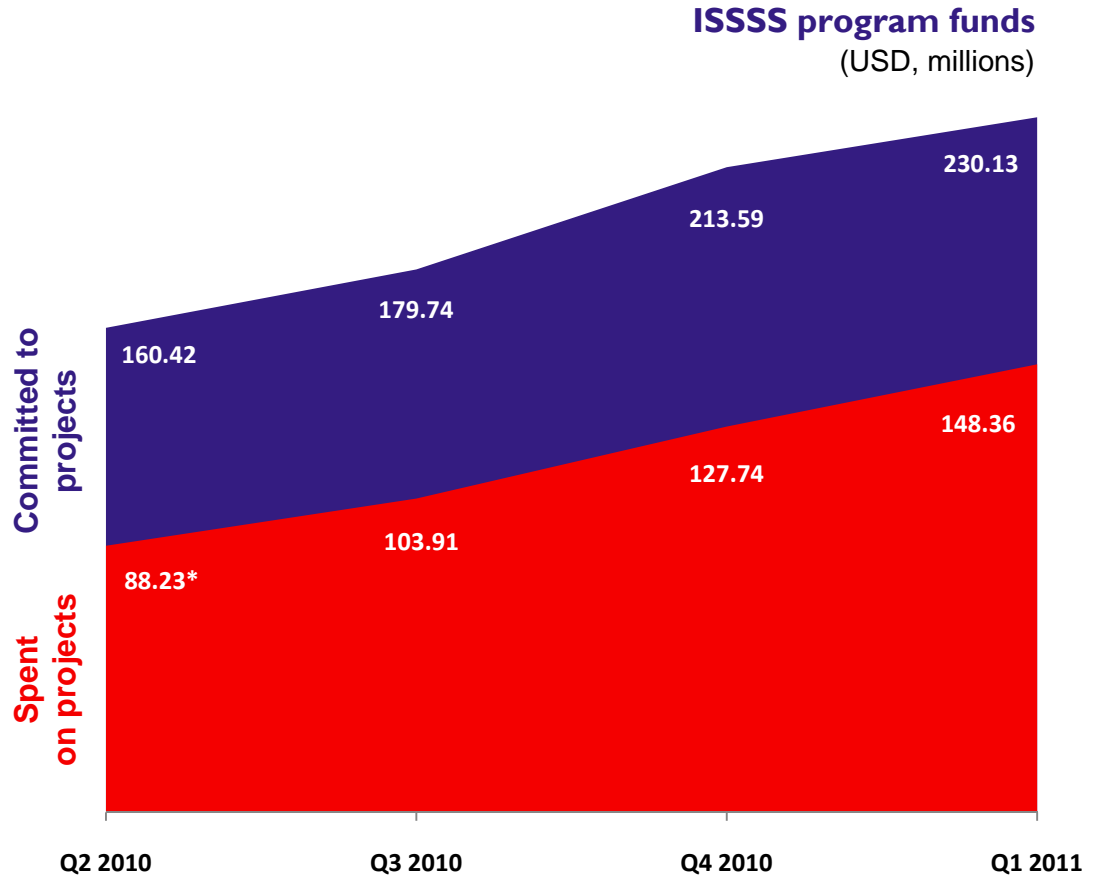
Support to agricultural productivity, Ituri

* Left to right: Ambassador van Embden of the Netherlands; DSRSG/RC/HC Fidele Sarassoro; MONUSCO Head of Office (North Kivu) Hiroute Guebre-Sellassie; Inspector General of Police ad interim Gen. Bisengimana; Inspector Provincial for North Kivu Col. Bazenge.

3

Program overview

As at 31 March 2011, the total ISSSS portfolio was **USD 230.13m**. This represents an increase of **\$16.54m** over the course of Quarter 1.



* Estimated spending figures; data was not available for this period.

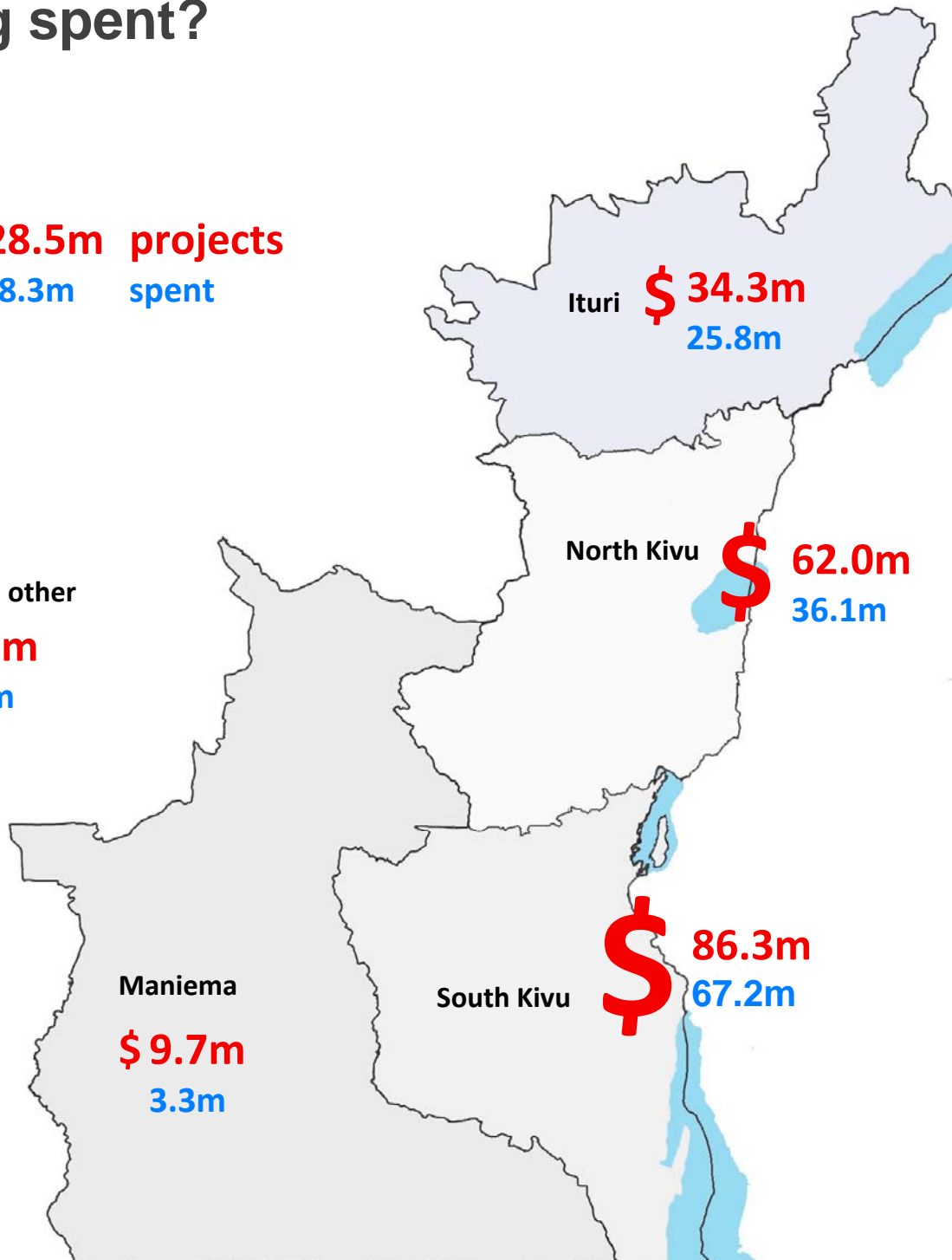
Funding growth was driven by alignment of \$8.4m of projects with the Sexual Violence component; along with one new project under both the Security and State Authority components.

Where is money being spent?

TOTAL:

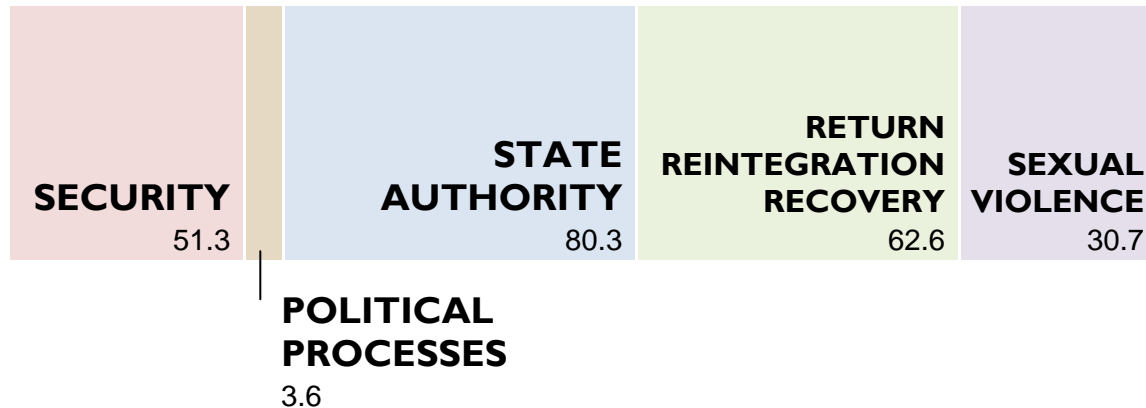
USD 228.5m projects
148.3m spent

Regional & other
\$ 37.9m
16.0m



... And **what** is it being allocated to?

USD 230.1m



Observations on resource allocation

First: The security component continues to be under-resourced relative to plan. The sequencing envisaged in the Integrated Program Framework is to “front-load” on Security, to scale down over time as the security situation improves. Actual spending represents 22% of funding at the two-year mark, with much of this committed to garrisons in South Kivu and Ituri.

In North Kivu, for example: Security projects are budgeted at \$6m, just 10% of the total for the province. This must give us pause when this province is the most insecure in the country.

Second: Programs continue to focus on the Kivus and Ituri, with 85% of programs in these areas. This tracks the original ambitions of the ISSSS, most notably the six “strategic axes” in politically sensitive territories.

At the same time, the ISSSS Partners Meeting highlighted an important emerging issue: What financial support should be targeted to other STAREC provinces? Priority planning in Orientale (Haut and Bas-Uele) and Maniema has created an entry point for engagement, with steering structures in place and project proposals developed. But this co-exists with the need to consolidate impact in the core target areas.



Sake-Masisi axis North Kivu

57km: rehabilitated by UNOPS using local contractors, with critical support from MONUSCO's South African engineering contingent.

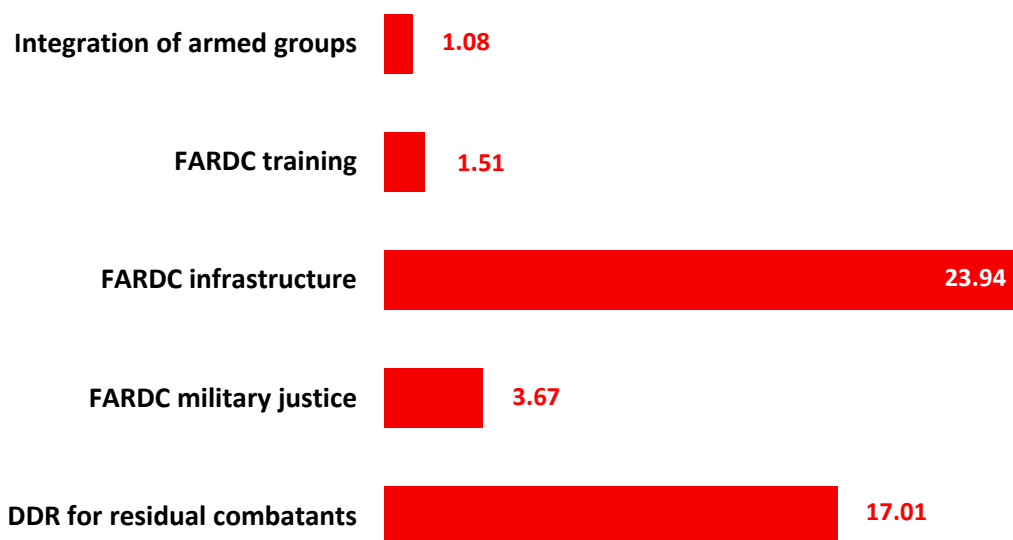
4.1 Security

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

The Security objective is supported by five outcome areas. These relate to the integration of combatants from former armed groups; the institutional capacities of the Congolese Armed Forces (FARDC); and the demobilization and reintegration of residual combatants.

Total project allocations: USD 51.26m.

Project support is divided between expected ISSSS outcomes as follows (all amounts in millions of US Dollars):¹



Key MONUSCO contributions:

- Provision of an enabling environment through regular activities of the MONUSCO Force, and directly through escorts and (*in extremis*) site protection for executing partners.
- Coordination of DDR and DDR/RR activities; execution of DDR/RR.

New projects



3.99m
UNDP

Community reintegration of residual elements in North & South Kivu

Additional funding for UNDP's existing community reintegration program (SEC-006). To support expansion of the program for an additional 2,500 residual combatants in the Kivus.

¹ Additionally, SD 4,054,054 reserve fund for MONUSCO logistical support.

Assessment for Quarter I

The security of the population remains of grave concern. The most recent Report of the Secretary-General on MONUSCO summarizes the situation as follows:

I continue to be deeply concerned about the high levels of insecurity, violence and human rights abuses facing the population of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, particularly in the conflict-affected areas in the eastern part of the country. Looting, rape, forced labor and robbery remain daily occurrences in this region. [S/2011/020 (2011), para 74]

Underlying this general assessment; the trends for ISSSS focus areas relative to last quarter are as follows:

NK Deterioration

The areas of greatest concern remain unchanged: Rutshuru, Lubero, and the Masisi/Walikale border area. There was a sharp upswing in attacks by the FDLR and some local groups in February and early March.

SK Improvement

FDLR attacks in Kalehe and Mwenga decreased from levels of late 2010, although still frequent. Notwithstanding this, there was a notable spike in violence in Fizi territory in January / February with several mass atrocities attributed to both FDLR and FARDC.

IT Deterioration

Violence in Ituri remains relatively low compared to North Kivu or South Kivu. However, there has been an apparent increase in militia attacks in Irumu territory, and a worrying increase in inter-communal violence in Irumu, Aru and Mahagi.

During Quarter 1, poor security interfered with the planned sequence of ISSSS activities in some areas. In particular: Police deployments to Kinyandoni in Rutshuru (NK) were postponed during the quarter due to FDLR activity; and planned deployments of *non-originaire* police to Kalehe and Fizi territories in South Kivu are also held up. It should also be noted that five of the six ISSSS axes remain classified as “red routes” by the UN, meaning a MONUSCO military escort is required.

See §4.2 on State Authority component

Underlying this: there was limited activity under the supporting ISSSS outcomes. The main activity during Quarter 1 was infrastructure work (permanent garrisons, one training camp) for the FARDC, and continuation of existing reintegration projects for ex-combatants.

Planned support to FARDC operational capacity and military justice remained embryonic; and a planned Disarmament and Demobilization initiative did not proceed.

Progress against ISSSS expected outcomes

■ Good progress ■ Mixed/uneven ■ None / reversals

■ Durable integration of armed groups

The FARDC started a major reorganization of the 8th and 10th Military Regions during the quarter, with implications for many elements integrated under the 23 March Agreements. The distribution of new FARDC identity cards and uniforms also proceeded, subsequent to the Presidential Ordinance of December 2010 confirming ranks for some integrated elements. There have been reports of local difficulties, but as yet no major incidents.

At the same time, there is a considerable new caseload, with the integration into the FARDC of 800-900 elements from the FRF and Mai-Mai Kapopo in South Kivu.

ISSSS involvement with integration was limited during Quarter 1 to minor logistical support.

■ Improved FARDC effectiveness & discipline

The main obstacle remained the lack of a cohesive support concept for the FARDC. ISSSS project support to the FARDC is **mostly for garrison facilities**, at a cost of \$6-7m per battalion. Numerically, these facilities will cover less than 10% of FARDC elements in the East. Spatially, they represent seven fixed positions in an area of nearly 200,000km², slightly smaller than the United Kingdom. Project works to rehabilitate a training centre in Province Orientale are also ongoing, but there are as yet no firm plans for its utilization.

With respect to **conduct & discipline**: External observers continue to stress a high level of violations, and have not recognized an improvement in the recent past. See, for example, the most recent reports of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (A/HRC/16/27 para 70); Human Rights Council experts (A/HRC/16/68 paras 5-12); and the Secretary-General on MONUSCO (S/2011/020 para 75).

A new project to establish Prosecution Support Cells in the East (see last Quarterly Report) remains at the early stages, with staff still under recruitment.

■ Demobilization of residual combatants

There was no significant activity during Quarter 1. Total numbers remained static: about 4,900 combatants demobilized, with 2,600 enrolled in community reintegration projects.

We comment more on DDR programs on the following page.

Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR)

To date, a total of **4,900** combatants have been demobilized within the framework of the ISSSS, with **2,600** of these enrolled in UNDP community reintegration projects. These ex-combatants are split between North Kivu, South Kivu and Maniema.

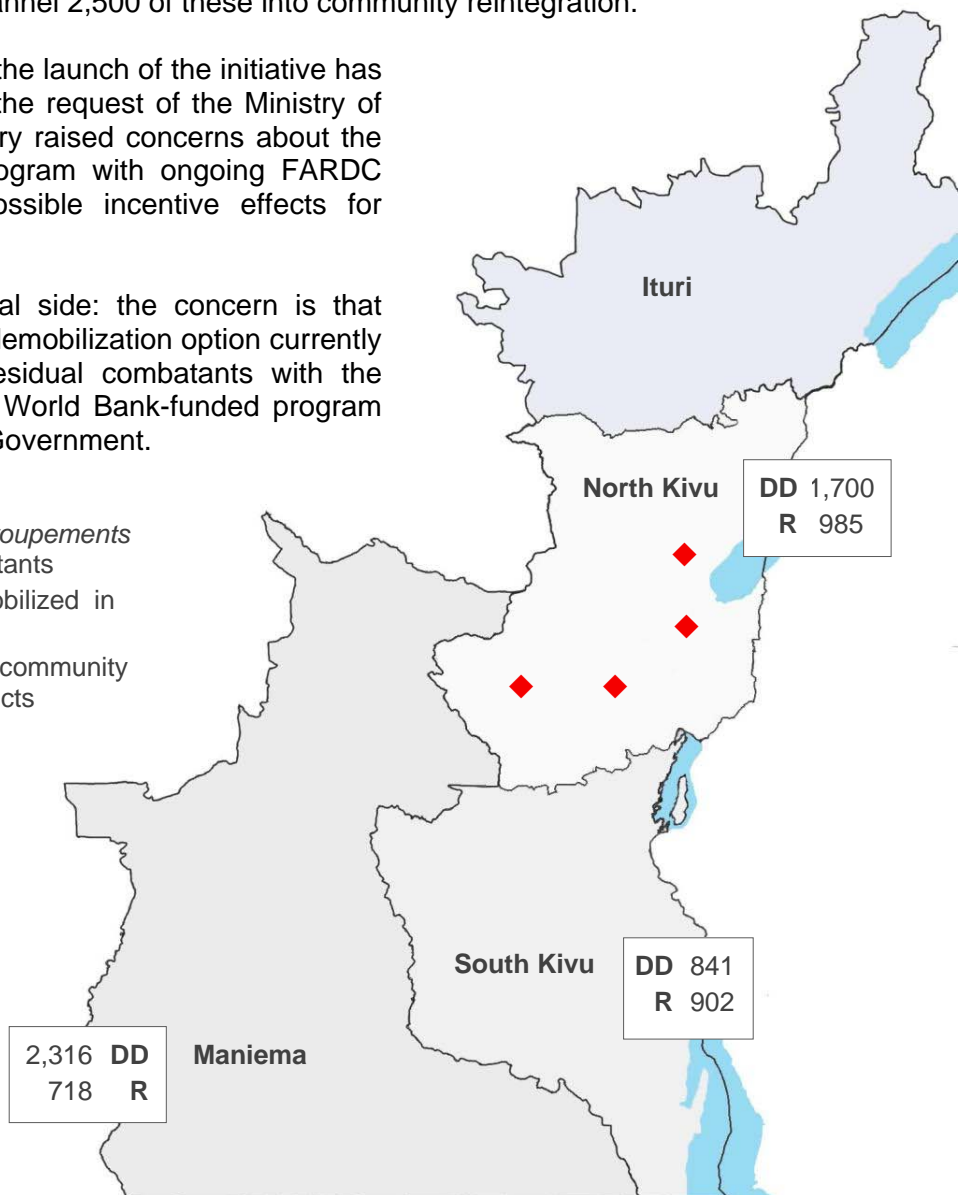
Reintegration focuses on trade education and the supply of basic equipment or micro-credit. Vulnerable members of local communities are also targeted to help boost the social acceptance of ex-combatants, although a planned 1:1 ratio has been relaxed due to funding constraints.

A new ISSSS Disarmament and Demobilization (DD) initiative targets an additional **4,000** Congolese combatants in the Kivus and Maniema, with funding through USAID to channel 2,500 of these into community reintegration.

As at date of writing, the launch of the initiative has been **postponed** at the request of the Ministry of Defense. The Ministry raised concerns about the interaction of the program with ongoing FARDC negotiations, and possible incentive effects for armed groups.

From the international side: the concern is that there is currently no demobilization option currently “on the table” for residual combatants with the imminent end of the World Bank-funded program administered by the Government.

- ◆ Next planned *regroupements* of residual combatants
- DD Combatants demobilized in 2009-10
- R Ex-combatants in community reintegration projects



4.2

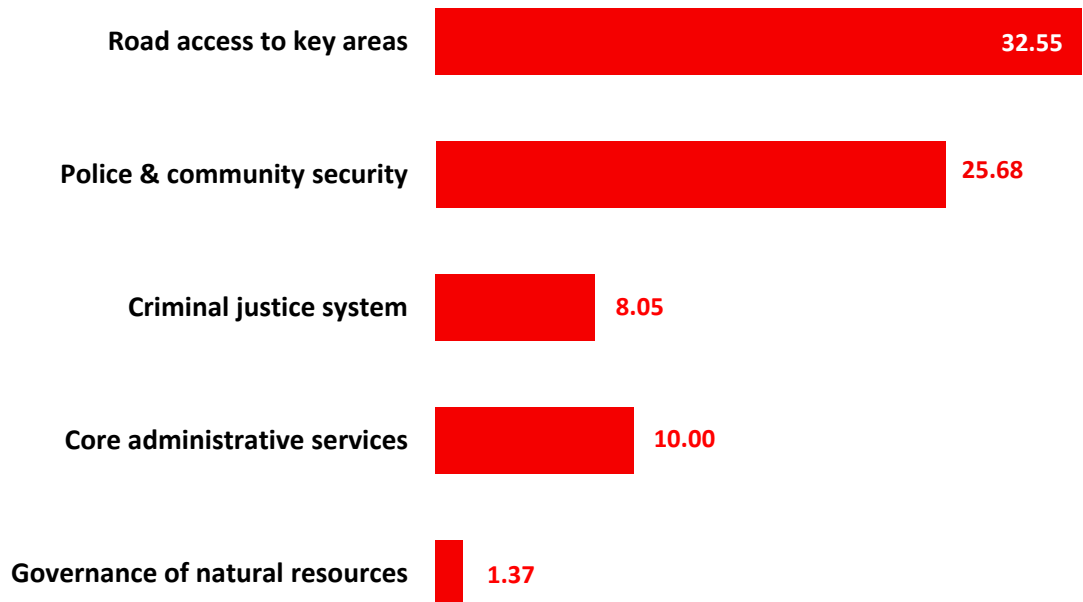
Restoration of state authority

Core state functions are restored in sensitive areas.

The State Authority component reinforces Government institutions in geographic areas where they have historically been weak, including areas recently recovered from armed groups. Works focus on five key domain areas: public roads; policing, penal institutions, local governance, and the regulation of natural resources.

Total project allocations: USD 80.34m.

Project support is divided between expected ISSSS outcomes as follows (all amounts in millions of US Dollars):²



Key MONUSCO contributions:

- MONUSCO engineering contingents worked on mechanized rehabilitation for two of the six strategic axes, and emergency works on a third. Particular recognition must be given to the Uruguayan, Chinese, Bangladeshi and South African contingents.
- A technical lead role for police (UNPOL); criminal justice (Rule of Law and Corrections); and governance of natural resources (JMAC). Additionally, Civil Affairs co-leads with UNDP for administrative services.

² Additionally, USD 2,702,703 reserve fund for MONUSCO logistical support.



2.93m
IOM

New projects

Reinforcement of police in Ituri, in the fight against sexual violence

A project for 2010-11, aligned with the ISSSS at the request of USAID and IOM. Major outputs under the project include:

- Infrastructure works, including enlargement of training center in Bunia and eight police facilities in under-served areas.
- Delivery of equipment to reinforce police capacity in these same areas.
- Training for police trainers and specialists in SV

Assessment for Quarter I

Delivery of ISSSS infrastructures is now well-underway. Annexes 1-2 map a total of 69 facilities completed under the State Authority component. Around 600 trained officials are in place in these localities, either *non-originaires* deployed from outside the target areas or existing cadres qualified through a program of basic training.

The major constraints on delivery of planned outputs during Quarter 1 related to the “software”, and specifically the deployment / training of personnel.

- (1) **Poor security** in some areas. Most notably, the Government has cited poor security for delays in planned deployments of police in North Kivu (30 elements) and South Kivu (270 elements).
- (2) Non-availability of **magistrates**. Two *tribunaux de paix* are currently vacant; Government partners have indicated that training has recently started at Kinshasa level.

Looking past outputs: The next step for supported localities is to launch **targeted benchmarks** in areas where civil officials have been deployed. This is a necessary condition to guide future support and track impact on the situation at the strategic level. (See below on planned benchmarking.)

At the strategic level, S/RES/1925 (2010) mandates joint Government-UN assessments of the consolidation of civil authority, and specifically police, territorial administration and rule of law institutions. We hope to integrate the findings with a public version of the ISSSS Scorecard.

Integration of former armed groups

Implementation of the 23 March Agreements moved forward slowly without major advances or setbacks. Notably during Quarter 1:

- Discussions continued over police chain of command, while several armed groups complained that their interests remain under-regarded.
- Pockets of parallel administration (civil and police) persisted in some areas of Masisi territory.

The ISSSS is contributing in this area through the handover of infrastructure and equipment to legal authorities at the locality level; and through ad hoc facilitation by UN Police and MONUSCO Civil Affairs. However, it is clear that **integration remains a central issue**, and more structured program support may be appropriate.

Outside of the 23 March Agreements, it should also be noted that the integration of groups such as the FRF has created new “caseloads” for integration. In the case of the FRF, this included the transfer of 40 elements for short-course training at the Jules Moke training centre in Bukavu.

Progress against expected outcomes

■ Good progress ■ Mixed/uneven ■ None / reversal

■ Road access to key areas

The six ISSSS strategic axes remain physically open, with two partial exceptions in Irumu territory (Ituri) and the north of Fizi territory (South Kivu). Works are still ongoing for two axes: Miti-Hombo and Bukavu-Shabunda (SK).

This facilitates access by the MONUSCO Force and Government security forces along the strategic axes. Road access is also open for all planned state authority works, with the exception of Minembwe in South Kivu and the two *Centres de Négoce* in Walikale territory of North Kivu. The major emerging issue for roads is the “software”: the system of tolls and maintenance to ensure sustainability of rehabilitation works. A pilot efforts to map government capacities in this regard is well underway in South Kivu.

■ Police & community security

Three facilities were handed over to the *Police Territoriale*, bringing the total to four. A further seven are completed and pending handover. A number of facilities were also handed over to the Border Police, including a nautical training centre in Ituri and border posts in Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu.

These represent significant milestones. However, two major factors limited impact during Quarter 1:

- Poor security: High levels of FDLR activity blocked deployment of police to a new facility in Kinyandoni (Rutshuru, NK), and severely limited activities of police in nearby target localities.
- Delayed deployments: The facility handed over in Walungu is missing officers (18 of 60 officers are in place), pending the Government’s planned deployment of 270 elements to South Kivu.

Under the 23 March Agreements, discussions continued over the command and administrative responsibilities of integrated elements with neither major

breakthroughs nor setbacks. This issue is integrated into discussions over the handover and utilization of new infrastructure and equipment.

There also remains a significant caseload for basic **training of recently integrated elements**, with some estimates of caseload as high as 5,500 cadres. An ISSSS initiative to train 900 of these elements did not materially advance during Quarter 1, with revisions to the project still under discussion with police authorities at Kinshasa level.

■ **Criminal justice system**

The first new *tribunal de paix* was handed over in South Kivu, with one more finished and pending handover. However there are serious delays in the deployment of magistrates, with reports that training has just started notwithstanding a period of two years to build the facilities.

For penitentiary institutions, a total of three prisons have been completed but not yet staffed.

■ **Core administrative services**

The first new civil administration facilities under the ISSSS were handed over in Rutshuru and Masisi (NK), and Walungu (SK). Another eight facilities are completed and pending handover.

Evaluation activities connected with the handover have indicated **serious gaps for personnel**. Physical verification in South Kivu suggests that administratively regularized staff meet only 65% of requirements; and that training efforts under the ISSSS have reached only 35% of requirements. These findings will need to orient next steps with personnel.

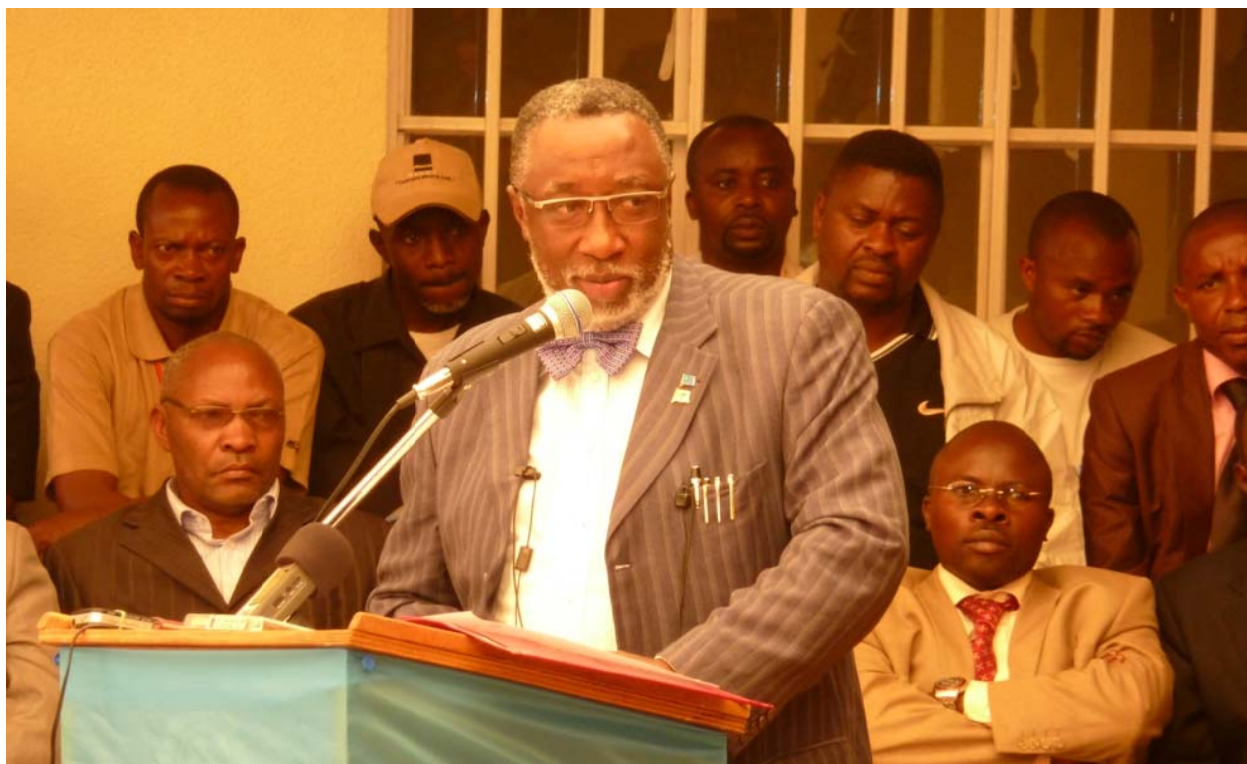
■ **Governance of natural resources**

The moratorium on mining in the Kivus and Maniema was lifted on 10 March 2011, after a total of five months. Mining activity resumed promptly thereafter.

Under the ISSSS, two mineral trading counters (*Centres de Négoce*) were physically completed during the quarter. Discussions are ongoing over the necessary conditions for their effective operation. In particular:

- Certification of mining activity within the “catchment” area of the mines.
- Measures to secure the sites; and
- Sensitization of population on procedures.

Works on the remaining two sites in Walikale territory of North Kivu have been delayed significantly due to the extreme logistical difficulties in this area.



South Kivu
Governor Marcellin
Cishambo at the
inauguration
ceremony
(24 March 2011)

« Appropriiez-vous »

Handover of state infrastructures in Walungu, South Kivu

An inauguration ceremony on 24 March 2011 marked the handover of three new facilities in Walungu, South Kivu: for the Territorial Administration, the Territorial Police, and the judiciary.

In his remarks, Governor Marcellin Cishambo emphasized that it is time to move on from *débrouillez-vous* – a Congolese expression meaning to make do, to get it done on your own – to *appropriiez-vous*, public ownership of local governance and increased civic engagement.

These three facilities are the first to be handed over in South Kivu under the STAREC / ISSSS. Walungu marks the start of the Bukavu-Shabunda priority axis running to the West of the province. Its political importance was noted in the 2010 Strategic Assessment for the ISSSS, which commented that it had “progressed to the point where an aggressive statebuilding strategy is both appropriate and necessary.”

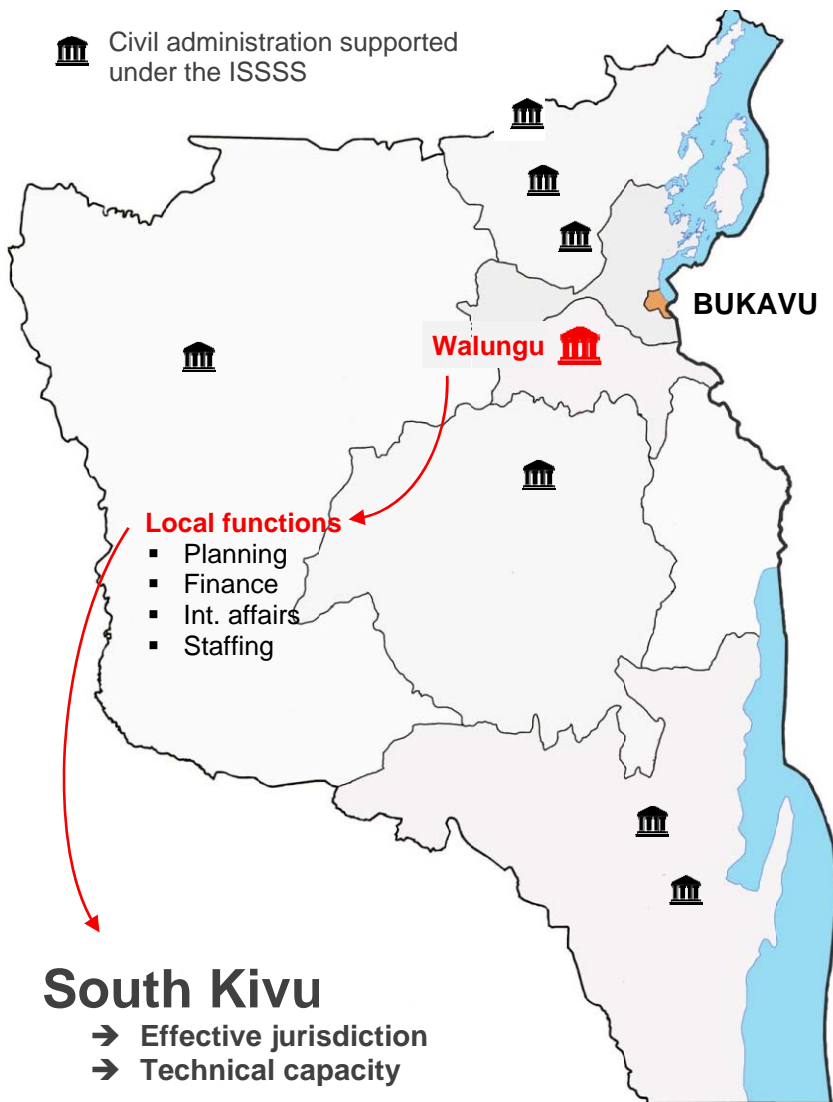
At the same time, Walungu highlights ongoing challenges under the State Authority component. The new police *commissariat* is under-staffed, with 16 of a planned 60 officers. And magistrates are not yet available to staff the *tribunal de paix*, pending assignment from the national level.



UNOPS

Next steps for state authority

The previous page described the handover of new facilities in Walungu, South Kivu. This marks a key transition point: our focus in this locality must now shift from infrastructure and equipment to effectiveness. For decentralized administration: a set of **partner benchmarks** have been proposed to Government partners.



The benchmarks set out expected achievement for four key functions of decentralized governance: planning, finance, internal affairs and staffing.

International partners will support the provincial Government to evaluate each of these areas on a quarterly basis.

The immediate aims are to strengthen **connections** between the local and provincial levels, and to collect **data** to calibrate any additional ISSSS support.

Locality benchmarks will also be a key building block for assessments at the strategic level; for territories and provinces. These will build on experience with the three Government-MONUSCO Joint Assessments conducted in 2010-11.

4.3

Return, reintegration & recovery

Support 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.

Partners highlighted the following developments during the quarter:



UNICEF
FAO
UNDP

Closure of major joint project in South Kivu

A major joint program to facilitate returns of displaced persons and community reintegration in South Kivu closed on 31 March 2011 after two years of activity. The program focused on Walungu and Kalehe territories along two of the ISSSS priority axes, complementing state authority works in these areas. (The Walungu part of the program is profiled on the next page.)

The program supported three objectives: economic recovery and conflict prevention (UNDP); food security and agricultural productivity (FAO); and restoration of basic services (UNICEF). Some reported highlights include:

- Income generation projects covering 6,800 families.
- Establishment of 250 Village Development Committees, and work to reinforce their capacities.
- Training and equipment to improve and diversify agricultural practices for some 10,800 families.
- Construction of 81 classrooms, 9 health centers, and a maternity ward
- Peace education programs in partnership with Search for Common Ground, and works to secure land titles.

Activities under ongoing projects



MSI

Promotion of stabilization & community reintegration

- Extension of 29 financial grants to communities in NK and SK; and the conclusion of 10 existing grants.
- Training in dispute resolution (with UNHABITAT) for 80 customary chiefs in Masisi and Rutshuru (NK).
- Continuing work with 22 peace structures and 29 Village Development Committees established in 2010 in NK and SK.



Assistance to Returnees: UNICEF's Program of Expanded Assistance to Returnees (PEAR+) program concluded activities in Ituri at the end of March. The program was budgeted at a total \$4.65m, with execution by COOPI for a target population of 102,000. Some highlights include:

- Rehabilitation of 8 health centers, 82 classrooms and 34 water sources.
- Establishment of 8 child protection networks and 8 women's centers.
- Training for health workers and 159 teachers.



Return & reintegration in Walungu



UNICEF
FAO
UNDP

In March 2011, a major FAO-UNDP-UNICEF project closed in South Kivu after 21 months of operation. The \$12m project targeted ISSSS priority axes in Kalehe and Walungu territories, with the objective of laying the foundations for socio-economic recovery and development.

When the project was launched in Walungu territory, OCHA classed **486,100 persons as recent returnees**. The program aimed to consolidate and support population returns through three axes of intervention:

- Support to livelihoods and reduction of community tensions, led by UNDP.
- Agricultural production, led by FAO, including better agricultural practices and rehabilitation of rural infrastructure.
- Social services, led by UNICEF, with focus on health, hygiene and education

This occurred concurrently with efforts to strengthen police, civil administration and the judiciary. (See §4.2.)

Population movements have stabilized over the course of the project, and displacement in Walungu territory remains low: about 26,710 persons at December 2010. This is a success story over a period where displacement in South Kivu has otherwise climbed from 537,000 to 752,000.



4.4

Combating sexual violence

Ensure a coordinated response of all those involved in combating sexual violence, in the implementation of the Comprehensive Strategy on Combating Sexual Violence, with a view to fight impunity, and improve prevention and response.

Coordinated by: MONUSCO Sexual Violence Unit.

The strategy consists out of five sub-components, implemented through UN organizations and their international and local partners.

Component	Lead	Aligned funds
Fight against Impunity	JHRO	0.93m
Prevention and Protection	UNHCR	2.08m
Security Sector Reform	MONUSCO-SSD	0.79m
Multi-sectoral Assistance	UNICEF	34.34m
Data and Mapping	UNFPA	0.5m

Assessment for Quarter I

Monthly thematic working groups of the sub-components, Components Coordinator meetings have been held regularly at a district, provincial and national level (i.e Kinshasa, North Kivu, South Kivu, Ituri) and have been focusing on coordinating interventions and share information between the Sexual Violence Unit, the different sub-components and government representatives. The Sexual Violence Unit, and the component coordinators, also participate regularly in Protection Cluster meetings and coordinate with government authorities, by taking part and contribute to sexual violence Sub Commissions, Equipe Technique, CTL's and CTC's. Liaisons have been maintained with various SRFF donor countries, partnering NGO's and government officials, in view of aligning programs on sexual violence and to reach a common understanding and harmonized approach in the prevention and response of Sexual Violence On a national level coordination focused on the coordination of the overall SV response, cross-organization information sharing, and identifying project results and priorities for actions while in South-Kivu have been aimed at strengthening existing coordination frameworks at a working group level, as well as at a component level. In North Kivu province and Ituri district coordination with, and involvement, of the government has been strengthened, and, as a result, governmental focal points have been appointed although the governmental focal point involvement in regular coordination activities in Ituri and North Kivu remains a challenge. During the reporting period working groups and coordination meetings efforts in NK and Ituri have been focused on identifying geographical and thematical priorities for the second allocation of the SRFF.



Alignment of projects during Quarter I

USAID projects are implemented in Maniema, Oriental Province, North Kivu and South Kivu by COOPI, IRC, IMC and IMA. Focus is on increasing and ensuring access to quality and timely care and treatment services for survivors of sexual violence (psychosocial support, health care, legal referral, economic reintegration) as well as in increasing the organizational & community capacity to prevent and respond to SGBV (awareness, strengthening local NGOs and community-based organization) and facilitating the recovery of survivors.



UNDP's PSAR (*Projet de Sécurité, Autonomisation et réintégration*) project is implemented in North Kivu and South Kivu; it focuses on improving economic status, access to livelihoods and social reintegration for vulnerable women, including victims of sexual violence.

Each of these projects will be integrated into reporting for the Sexual Violence component for the next Quarterly Report.

Progress against expected outcomes

Fight against Impunity

In order to strengthen the capacities of judicial institutions and ensuring that adequate service is offered to survivors of sexual violence steps have been taken for the selection of the project implementing partner as well in the recruitment of personnel to monitor judicial activities related to sexual violence in South Kivu and Ituri.

Prevention and Protection

Contributing to the creation of a protective environment through capacity building of communities in the prevention of sexual violence:

- 123 Public sessions and 54,205 persons reached on developing community early warning systems by RECO in South Kivu.
- 15,559 people have been sensitized through a.o 228 radio sessions, 4 public days) and 2 theater performances in Ituri.
- Awareness raising through a.o mobile cinema (50 projections) on sexual violence for political-military authorities, youngsters and couples; public and radio spots on SGBV (24 sessions in South Kivu, 30 in Ituri) and HIV/ Aids (117 sessions); 10 paintings on sexual violence in important target areas; distribution of 100 different types of visibility materials; the distribution of 1500 leaflets with key messages on prevention of sexual violence.
- Bikes and awareness kits have been distributed to 7 Vigilance Committees.

In the context of supporting the development of knowledge about the risks threats, practices and change of attitudes on sexual violence:

- Training on sexual violence and (inter)national frameworks and instruments on protection has been given to 25 officers of the Division for Social Affairs , 600 teachers and students, 100 community leaders, and 50 members of NGOs and local organizations ; 2 training sessions for 90 persons on the different forms of sexual violence, causes, consequences and (inter)national legal frameworks in Ituri.
- Technical support to community structures and provision of equipment for

- sensitization.
- Equipment for 10 peer educators on awareness for fight against HIV/AIDS.

Security Sector Reform

Contributing to the capacity of security forces and police to prevent and effectively respond to sexual violence:

- 6 draft training modules developed, on fight against sexual violence, human rights and humanitarian discipline regulations and the code of conduct.
- 10.000 copies of the FARDC 'code of conduct' produced and distributed
- Selection officers for training on sexual violence took place in Bunia, Kisangani, Bukavu and Uvira. 230 officers shortlisted and await vetting.
- A data bank with military trainers is being developed.
- The Civic and Education Department has received in Kinshasa and several target areas: furniture, computer equipment, 10 motorcycles and a jeep.

Multi-sectoral Assistance

A standardized medical form has been developed and is currently under revision of medical working group members and national authorities. The psychosocial reintegration protocol and legal referral are ongoing.

Technical training and support structures aiming to enable access to services and guaranteeing a certain quality of services provided focused on:

- Training for 77 health providers, on the management of SVS; 6 health zones received medications and monthly financial support; 20 psychosocial officers and 20 social workers have received training on psychosocial support.
- 13 training on management facilities of health personnel (3 providers) and on psychosocial care for 51 psychosocial assistants

Medical care has been provided to 468 victims, out of which 106 victims were treated at least within 72 hours in Ituri, emergency contraception has been provided in 46 cases and PEP Kits in 52 cases in South Kivu.

Psychosocial support: 629 victims of sexual violence in Mahagi, Aru, Mambasa (COOPI); 187 cases in Djug (APEC). 702 people participated in cultural mediation activities in the Wife and Family Center in Mahagi, in South Kivu 603.

Socioeconomic and educational support has been provided to 441 victims in Ituri, to build up income-generating activities ,and 479 recipients (including 31 men) in Miti-Murhesa, Katana and Minova

Data and Mapping

Contributing to a harmonized system of data collection on sexual violence:

- A sensitization meeting for stakeholders in South Kivu (65 participants) has been organized together with the Provincial Ministry of Gender, Health and Social Affairs in Bukavu at the end of March 2011.
- Mapping of interventions, stakeholders and the unmet needs are ongoing .

In line with goal to process, store, analyze and share data on sexual violence:

- A database on cases of sexual violence has been developed with data from Ituri (since October 2010) and South Kivu (since January 2011).
- Information on cases of sexual violence in 2010 is collected and analyzed.

5

Planning & coordination

5.1 National policy framework

The Second ISSSS Partners Meeting was held in Goma on 15 February 2011. It was co-chaired by the Minister of Defense Charles Mwando Simba and DSRSG/RC/HC Sarassoro, the former on behalf of Vice Prime Minister, Minister for Interior and Security Affairs (the chair of the national *Comité de Suivi* for the STAREC).

Attendees included the national Minister of Social Affairs; the Inspector-General of Police, the Governors or Vice-Governors of North Kivu, South Kivu, Orientale, Maniema and Equateur; the Ambassador of the Netherlands; Heads of Cooperation for financial partners; and heads of executing agencies.

Agenda items included:

- Presentations by the STAREC Technical Secretariat, the DSRSG/RC/HC and a representative of key donors.
- Discussions on key strategic and operational issues related to STAREC and the support provided through the ISSSS.
- A restricted meeting with core partners to review an “issues list” for ongoing ISSSS programme activities (tabled with the Government prior to the meeting).

The recommendations from the meeting have been developed into a draft **Action Plan**. Following consultations between partners this plan will be shared with the Government and then tabled at the next Partners Meeting / *Comité de Suivi*, scheduled for May 2011.

5.3 Coordination & program development

The STAREC provincial Joint Technical Committees (CTCs) were functional throughout Quarter 1 in North Kivu, South Kivu, Maniema and Orientale. The key output has been **provincial priority plans** which explain priorities for 2011-12, and under which partners are developing project concepts for the top issues. It is expected that the Priority Plans will be discussed at the next Partners Meeting / *Comité de Suivi*.

At national level, the **technical groups** envisaged in Presidential Ordinance 10/072 remained mostly inactive during Quarter 1, with Sexual Violence the main exception. This has left a gap for operational coordination, prioritization and resource mobilization in areas that are within national competence. This includes most notably justice and security.

Coordination support activities

The **Stabilization Working Group** met several times during the Quarter to review

See §4.1 and §4.2 above.

and validate the Integrated Program Framework for the ISSSS, and the proposed Action Plan from the Partners Meeting in February. Consultations will continue in lead-up to the next Partners Meeting / *Comité de Suivi* in May.

Focus areas for the **Stabilization Support Unit** during the quarter included:

- Dedicated coordination support to STAREC Joint Technical Committees in North Kivu and South Kivu;
- Workshop with national and provincial media in February 2011, to raise awareness and engagement with the STAREC / ISSSS.
- Consultations in March 2011 with DPKO headquarters, UN Agencies, diplomatic missions, NGOs and the Security Council (expert level).
- Coordination with donors, including through video tele-conferencing and ad hoc updates when requested.

Expiration of funding for SSU

Another key focus area has been **sustainment of the SSU**. Funding for 75% of current staff expires as of June 2011. This will drastically reduce the effectiveness of the unit. A proposal has been shared with financial partners, and discussions continued through Quarter 1.

6

Outlook for Quarter 2

Planning & coordination

At the national level: The next **ISSSS Partners Meeting** is scheduled for May 2011 in Kinshasa, with a similar configuration to the previous meeting on 15 February 2011. Agenda points will include:

- Review of the Action Plan proposed after the previous Partners Meeting.
- Review of provincial priorities developed through the STAREC coordination structure (see §5 above).

At the request of implementing partners, **thematic workshops** are planned for key aspects of the ISSSS. A main focus will be the sequencing and coherence of the provincial priorities identified through the STAREC structure, and corresponding entry points for international support.

Coordination support activities

The current project to reinforce **STAREC coordination structures**, implemented by UNDP and supported by the Peacebuilding Fund, will conclude in Quarter 2. Options will be discussed on how to support STAREC coordination going forward.

With respect to the **Stabilization Support Unit** in Quarter 2:

- Five of eight current posts will terminate in June 2011 unless additional funding support is secured. This will seriously impact services towards the end of the Quarter.
- Recruitment will continue for four of a total seven posts budgeted by MONUSCO.
- A public communications plan is included in the current proposal for funding support.

Monitoring & evaluation

As noted in §4.2: it remains a priority to roll out **benchmarks** for government partner institutions in targeted areas. The first test case in Quarter 2 will be for civil administration.

In connection with the Partners Meeting and the STAREC provincial priorities: the **ISSSS Scorecard** will be updated by province and by territory. It is hoped to release a public version, while still respecting the confidentiality of findings under the MONUSCO-Government Joint Assessment process.

A1





ISSSS dashboard

The Dashboard is a cross-section of output indicators from the Integrated Program Framework. These are indicative and do not include every activity.

1. Security

Key outcome area	Core outputs	Delivered	Pipeline
Integration of armed groups	NSTR.	--	--
FARDC capacity	Garrisons (# battalions)	4	2
	Training (# battalions)	0	0
Military justice	NSTR	--	--
Residual combatants	Demobilized	4,898	4,000
	Community reintegration	2,605	2,500

3. Restoration of state authority

Key outcome area	Infrastructure		Trained officials	
	Completed	Pipeline	In place	Pipeline
 Roads	260	433	TBD	TBD
 Police	54	13	449	770
 Civil administration	11	7	148	452
 Penal chain	4	4	0	180

Notes:

(1) *Infrastructure*: new or substantially rehabilitated facilities.

(2) *Officials*: increase in trained personnel in target localities, either through deployment or training of existing cadres up to minimum standards.

4. Return, recovery, reintegration

! No summary measures defined. Please see Appendix 3 for project details.

5. Sexual violence

! No summary measures defined. Please see Appendix 3 for project details.

A2

Maps of key outputs

This section provides an overview of ISSSS activities in three target provinces: North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri. Outputs are summarized by territory.

How to read maps:

Security

Key outputs:



FARDC permanent garrisons
(# battalions)

DD

Congolese combatants
demobilized

R

Congolese combatants in
community reintegration

Restoration of state authority

Partner institutions:



Police



Civil administration



Criminal justice

Key outputs for each institution:

	x
	y

New facilities.

New trained officials.

(deployed or trained *in situ*
to minimum standards)

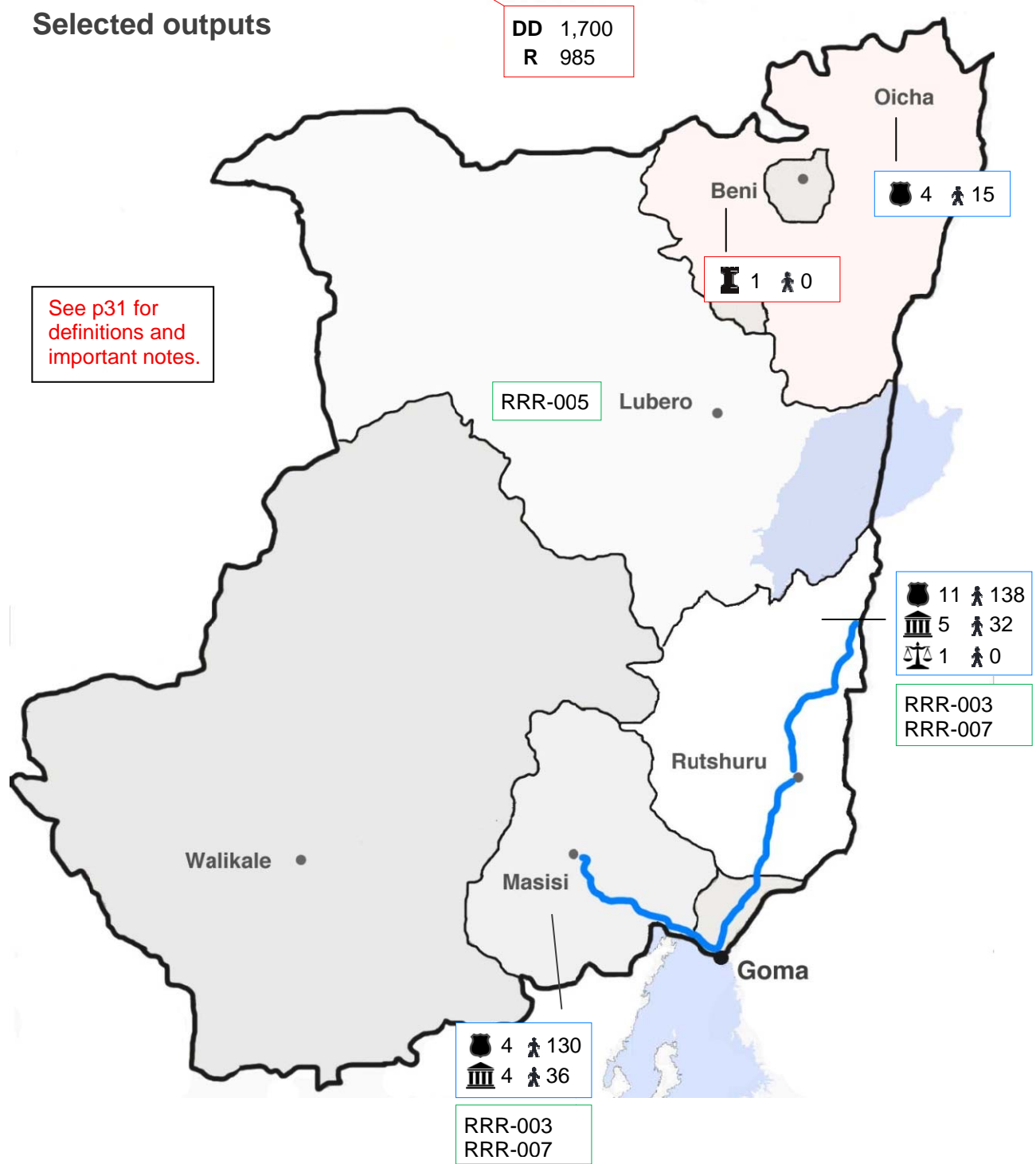
Return recovery reintegration

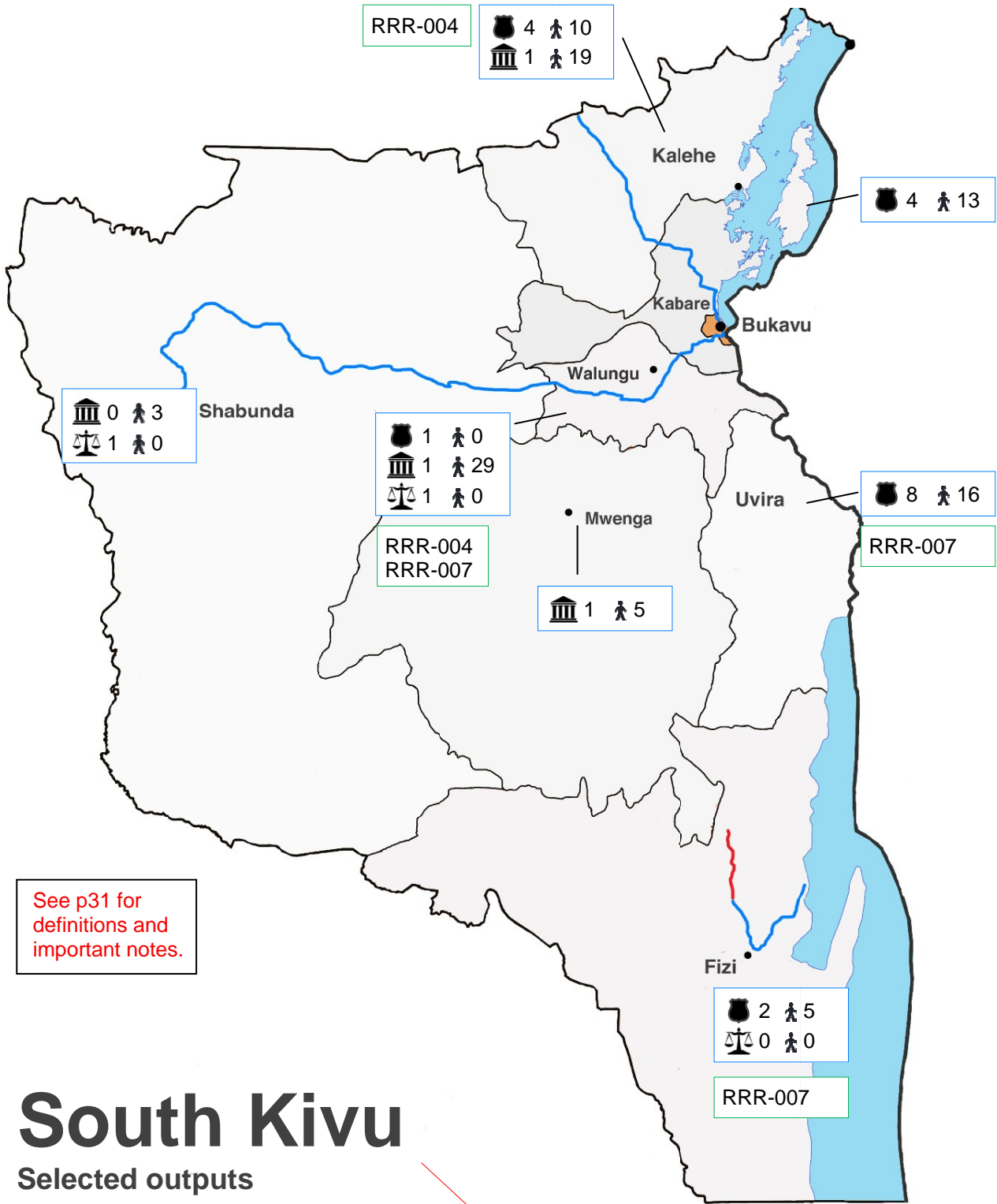
! No summary measures defined.

Project ID is included for reference: please refer to Appendix 3 and quarterly project updates for full details.

North Kivu

Selected outputs





See p31 for definitions and important notes.

South Kivu

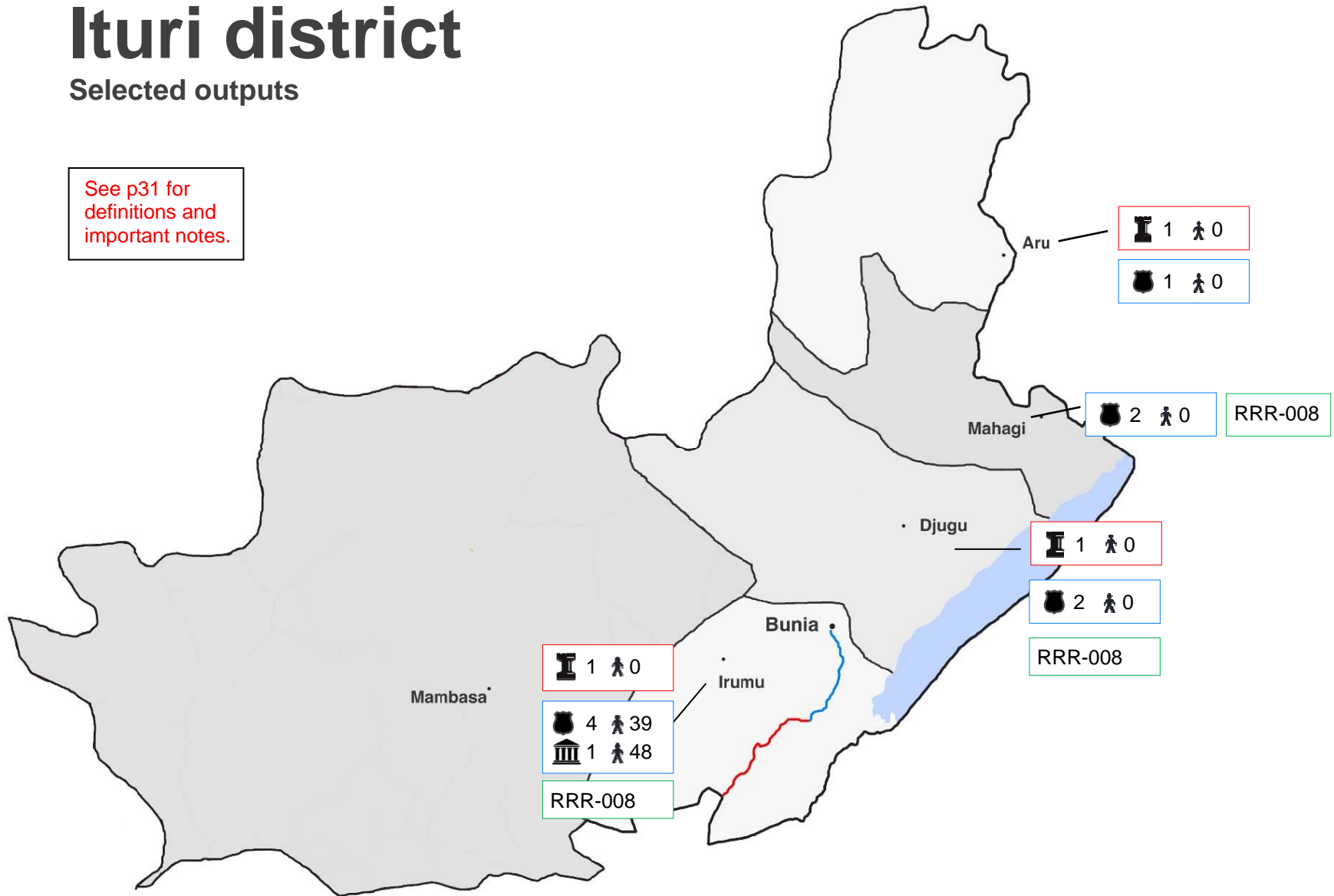
Selected outputs

DD 841
R 902

Ituri district

Selected outputs

See p31 for definitions and important notes.





Financial appendices

Appendix 1

Funding framework

Overview of financial resources for the ISSSS.

Appendix 2

New project funding

Projects that were launched during the quarter, or received additional funding.

Appendix 3

SRFF activities

Operations for the Stabilization and Recovery Funding Facility during the quarter.

Appendix 4

Project inventory

Key information for all ISSSS projects.

X1 Funding framework

		Needs 2010-12	Funds committed	Funds spent	
				USD	%
1	SECURITY	171.82	51.26	33.29	65%
	Regional	171.82	5.29	3.35	63%
	North Kivu		8.11	4.79	59%
	South Kivu		23.69	17.21	73%
	Ituri		6.28	5.90	94%
	Haut & Bas-Uele		2.24	0.55	25%
	Maniema		4.91	1.49	30%
	Nth Katanga		0.73	0.00	0%
2	POLITICAL	0.00	3.60	3.27	91%
3	RSA	295.68	80.34	61.16	76%
	Regional	-	5.11	2.24	44%
	North Kivu	44.56	28.48	20.19	71%
	South Kivu	82.92	35.77	30.54	85%
	Ituri	51.26	10.98	8.20	75%
	Haut & Bas-Uele	45.17	0.00	0.00	
	Maniema	44.94	0.00	0.00	
	Nth Katanga	26.84	0.00	0.00	
4	RRR	311.88	62.60	39.74	63%
	Regional	-	7.25	1.99	27%
	North Kivu	71.31	22.01	10.64	48%
	South Kivu	84.29	20.92	17.90	86%
	Ituri	92.48	11.80	8.99	76%
	Haut & Bas-Uele	30.12	0.00	0.00	
	Maniema	16.84	0.62	0.22	35%
	Nth Katanga	16.84	0.00	0.00	
5	SEXUAL VIOLENCE	56.23	32.32	10.89	34%
	Regional	56.23	13.64	4.62	
	North Kivu		3.37	0.47	14%
	South Kivu		5.93	1.57	27%
	Ituri		5.22	2.68	51%
	Haut & Bas-Uele		0.00	0.00	
	Maniema		4.15	1.55	37%
	Nth Katanga		0.00	0.00	
GRAND TOTAL		835.61	230.13	148.36	64%

All amounts are in millions of US dollars.

Based on data provided by ISSSS implementing partners.

All amounts are in millions of US dollars.

	Project title	Op'n partners	Funding total		New funding		Dates	
			USD	Spent	Donor	USD	Start	Finish
1. SECURITY						4.00		
SEC/6	Long-term sustainable reintegration of ex-combatants	UNDP	15.77	6.72	USA	4.00	Feb 10	May 12
3. STATE AUTHORITY						2.93		
RSA/13	Reinforcement of police capacity in fight against SV	IOM	2.93	0.85	USA	2.93	Jul 10	Sep 11
5. SEXUAL VIOLENCE						11.15		
CSV/9	Ushindi: Overcoming Sexual and Gender Based Violence	IMA	8.05	1.10	USA	8.05	Jul 10	Jul 15*
CSV/10	Psychosocial Support and Reintegration of survivors of SGBV	COOPI	4.95	3.10	USA	3.10	Dec 08	Dec 11
CSV/11	Security, autonomy and socio-economic reintegration for women	UNDP	1.62	0.59	UNDP	1.62	Oct 09	Dec 12

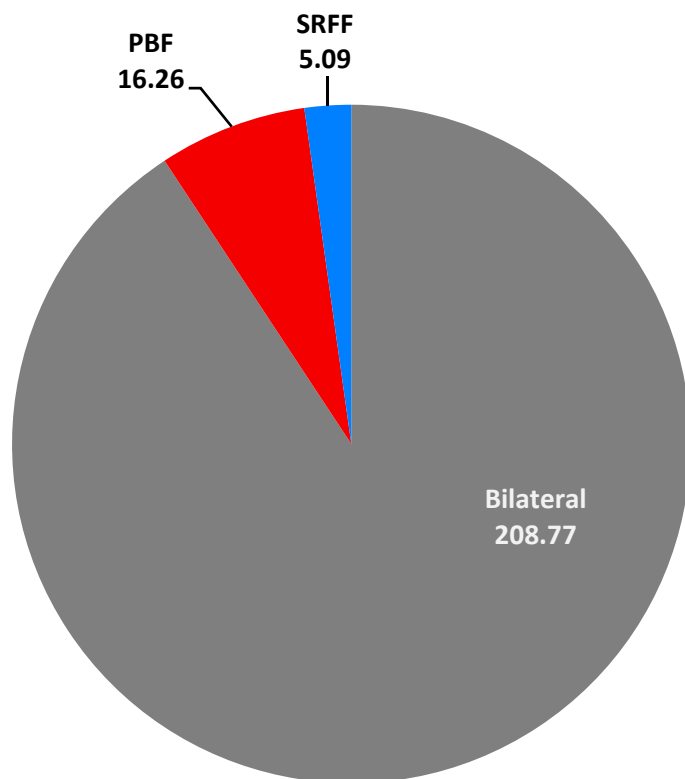
* Program runs until 2015; the budget reported here is an apportionment to match the life of the ISSSS (2009-12).

Corrigenda for previous Quarterly Report

Significant corrections (over USD 100,000) from the report for Quarter 4, 2010:

	Project title	Change	Explanation
CSV/7	Prevention of and Protection Against Sexual and Gender-Based Violence using Behavior Change Communication in DRC	- 1.92	Reported total project budget of 4.0m rather than current donor commitment of 2.08m.
CSV/8	Care, Access, Safety & Empowerment (CASE) Program in Eastern Congo	-3.95	Reported total project budget of 6.40m rather than donor commitment of 2.08m.

X3 SRFF activities



ISSSS project funds by source

(all amounts in millions of US dollars)

As at 31 March 2011, contributions through the SRFF comprised **2%** of total ISSSS project funds.

There were two significant activities under the SRFF in Quarter 1:

The Joint Technical Committee for **Maniema** allocated \$4m to a project under the RRR component. As at date of writing, the project is undergoing technical review before submission to the Stabilization Funding Board.

The national Technical Group on **Sexual Violence** recommended allocation of remaining \$7m of deposited funds to North Kivu and Province Orientale.

Looking forward, the launch of the **STAREC priority plans** with the Comité de Suivi is expected to boost utilization of the SRFF. (See §5.) These represent a spending plan, by province, for allocations from the SRFF to the provincial level.

Funding tracker

There were no major changes during Quarter 1.

	Committed to SRFF	Deposited to SRFF	Allocated to CTCs	Approved projects
Q1 2011	0	0	0	0
Total	22.79	16.77	9.23	5.24

X4 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

Projects marked in red were not updated this quarter.

Please contact *chef de file* for updated project data.

	Project title	Op'n partners	Funding for 2010-12								Implementation period	
			Total		By donor			By location			Start	Finish
			USD	Spent	Who	USD	Spent	Where	USD	Spent		
1. SECURITY			51.26	33.29		51.26	33.29		51.26	33.29		
SEC/1	Support for garrisoning (post-brassage)	IOM UNDP	23.94	22.14	UK UNDP Neth'ds	12.26 0.95 10.73	12.26 0.95 8.93	NK SK IT	1.89 16.39 5.66	1.89 14.59 5.66	Jan 06	Jul 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	0.55	UK Canada	0.62 0.89	0.28 0.28	OR	1.51	0.55	Sep 10	Nov 11
SEC/6	Long-term sustainable reintegration of ex-combatants (CRRP)	UNDP	15.77	6.72	UNDP UNDP France PBF USA	5.17 1.74 0.46 4.41 4.00	2.31 1.74 0.46 2.22 0.00	NK SK MN IT REG	4.94 4.94 4.18 0.61 1.10	2.82 1.54 1.49 0.23 0.64	Feb 10	May 12
SEC/8	Military justice: Prosecution Support Cells	IOM	3.67	0.00	Canada PBF	2.71 0.96	0.00 0.00	NK SK MN KT OR	0.73 0.73 0.73 0.73 0.73	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	Dec 10	Oct 13
SEC/9	(DD)R of residual elements of armed groups, NK/SK	UNDP	1.10	0.08	PBF MONUSCO	0.65 0.45	0.08 0.00	NK SK	0.55 0.55	0.08 0.00	Dec 10	Dec 11

SEC/2	Trust fund for MONUSCO logistical support	MONUSCO	4.05	2.57	Neth'ds	4.05	2.57	REG	4.05	2.57	Dec 08	Jun 11
2. POLITICAL			3.60	3.27		3.60	3.27		3.60	3.27		
POL/1	Support for treatment of war-wounded combatants	UNDP	0.47	0.47	PBF Partners	0.23 0.24	0.23 0.24	NK	0.47	0.47	Mar 10	Sep 10
POL/2	Establishment of STAREC and ISSSS coordination structures	UNDP	1.13	0.80	PBF	1.13	0.80	REG	1.13	0.80	Mar 10	Jun 11
POL/3	Programme de Bonne Gouvernance (PBG)	DAI	2.00	2.00	USA	2.00	2.00	SK MN REG	0.80 0.80 0.40	0.80 0.80 0.40	Sep 09	Mar 11
3. STATE AUTHORITY			80.34	61.16		78.82	61.16		80.34	61.16		
RSA/1	Road rehabilitation and maintenance	UNOPS MONUSCO	26.05	22.76	Neth'ds Sweden UK UK USA Belgium	7.59 5.06 6.98 1.00 1.00 4.42	7.59 5.06 4.89 1.00 1.00 3.21	NK SK IT	7.24 15.19 3.62	6.83 12.52 3.41	Apr 08	Jun 11
RSA/2	Support for state infrastructures (police, justice, admin, prisons)	UNOPS	18.88	18.34	Neth'ds USA	14.88 4.00	14.88 3.46	NK SK IT	8.70 8.87 1.30	8.70 8.42 1.21	Apr 08	Jun 11
RSA/3	Establishment and deployment of border police in Kivus and Ituri	IOM	8.38	6.50	USA USA USA UK Japan	1.44 1.56 2.10 0.28 3.00	1.44 1.23 0.56 0.28 3.00	NK SK IT REG	1.98 3.30 3.00 0.10	1.03 2.78 2.66 0.03	Jan 09	Sep 11
RSA/4	Equipment of police commissariats/sous-commissariats	GTZ	0.50	0.50	Germany	0.50	0.50	NK SK	0.27 0.23	0.27 0.23	Apr 10	Sep 10
RSA/5	Rehabilitation of route Fizi-Minembwe-Baraka	ACTED	4.20	4.20	EC	4.20	4.20	SK	4.20	4.20	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	UNOPS IOM	3.19	1.68	Sweden	1.68	1.68	NK SK	2.00 1.19	1.01 0.67	Oct 08	Jun 11
RSA/8	Establishment of 5 Mining Trade Centers	IOM	1.37	1.04	PBF Canada UK	0.50 0.47 0.40	0.50 0.14 0.40	NK SK	1.03 0.34	0.69 0.34	Feb 10	Jul 11
RSA/9	Selection, training and deployment of civil administration	UNDP UNOPS	1.50	0.56	PBF	1.50	0.56	NK SK IT	0.69 0.69 0.13	0.25 0.25 0.06	Jul 10	Jul 11
RSA/10	Support to integration of former armed groups into PNC	UNOPS	2.19	0.65	PBF	2.19	0.65	NK	2.19	0.65	Jul 10	Dec 11
RSA/11	Funding facility for urgent road rehabilitation needs	UNOPS	2.30	0.49	PBF USA	1.30 1.00	0.15 0.35	REG	2.30	0.49	Dec 10	Feb 12
RSA/12	Civilian justice: reinforcement of the penal chain	UNDP	4.27	0.00	Canada PBF	2.60 1.67	0.00 0.00	NK SK	3.64 0.63	0.00 0.00	Dec 10	Dec 11
RSA/13	Reinforcement of police capacity in fight against SV	IOM	2.93	0.85	USA	2.93	0.85	IT	2.93	0.85	Jul 10	Sep 11
	Trust fund for MONUSCO logistical support	MONUSCO	2.70	1.72	Neth'ds	2.70	1.72	REG	2.70	1.72	Dec 08	Jun 11
4. RETURN, RECOVERY, REINTEGRATION			62.60	39.74		62.60	39.74		62.60	39.74		
RRR/2	Return / reintegration of IDPs (UNICEF Pear Plus Programme)	UNICEF	17.97	13.67	UNICEF (NC France) USA Neth'ds Sweden Spain UNICEF (NC Swede) Japan	4.04 2.58 3.50 6.05 1.12 0.23 0.45	3.26 2.58 3.50 3.08 0.56 0.23 0.45	NK SK IT REG	3.02 4.01 4.66 6.29	3.02 4.01 4.66 1.99	Sep 08	May 11
RRR/3	Land program for reintegration and community recovery in eastern DRC	HABITAT	7.41	1.69	UNHCR Canada USA	1.21 1.50 4.70	1.17 0.52 0.00	NK SK IT REG	3.11 1.21 2.12 0.96	0.93 0.00 0.76 0.00	Mar 09	Dec 12

RRR/4	Programme on return and community reintegration SK	UNICEF FAO UNDP	11.20	11.20	Neth'ds	11.20	11.20	SK	11.20	11.20	Mar 09	Mar 11
RRR/5	Programme de Stabilisation et de Prévention des conflits dans le Nord Kivu	UNDP FAO UNICEF	6.35	2.11	Spain UNDP FAO UNICEF	4.00 1.50 0.25 0.60	1.92 0.18 0.00 0.00	NK	6.35	2.11	Jun 09	Jul 11
RRR/6	Community reintegration and recovery program (Maniema)	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	9.17	5.50	USA	9.17	5.50	NK SK	4.67 4.50	2.80 2.70	Oct 09	Sep 11
RRR/8	CEPI (Community Empowerment and Peacebuilding in Ituri)	UNDP UNICEF UNHCR FAO	5.02	3.57	Japan TFHS	3.82 1.21	3.57	IT	5.02	3.57	Jan 09	Jun 11
RRR/9	Structures for pacification and conflict resolution in NK	UNHCR HABITAT WFP UNOPS	4.86	1.79	PBF UNHCR GoDRC WFP	2.65 2.12 0.07 0.02	1.79 0.00 0.00 0.00	NK	4.86	1.79	Aug 10	Dec 11
5. SEXUAL VIOLENCE			32.32	10.89		32.32	10.89		32.32	10.89		
CSV/1	Reinforcement of capacity to fight against impunity	UNOPS	0.93	0.03	SRFF	0.93	0.03	REG	0.93	0.03	Jul 10	Dec 11
CSV/2	Protection and prevention	UNHCR	1.63	0.33	SRFF Partners	0.76 0.87	0.33 0.00	IT SK	0.73 0.90	0.03 0.30	Jun 10	Sep 11
CSV/3	Support to FARDC for reduction of SV	UNFPA	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	UNICEF UNFPA	2.26	1.09	SRFF	2.26	1.09	REG IT SK	0.23 0.79 1.24	0.07 0.44 0.58	Jul 10	Jul 11
CSV/5	Support for data and mapping on SV	UNFPA MONUSCO	0.56	0.28	SRFF UNFPA	0.50 0.06	0.22 0.06	IT SK REG	0.23 0.18 0.16	0.05 0.10 0.13	Jul 10	Dec 11

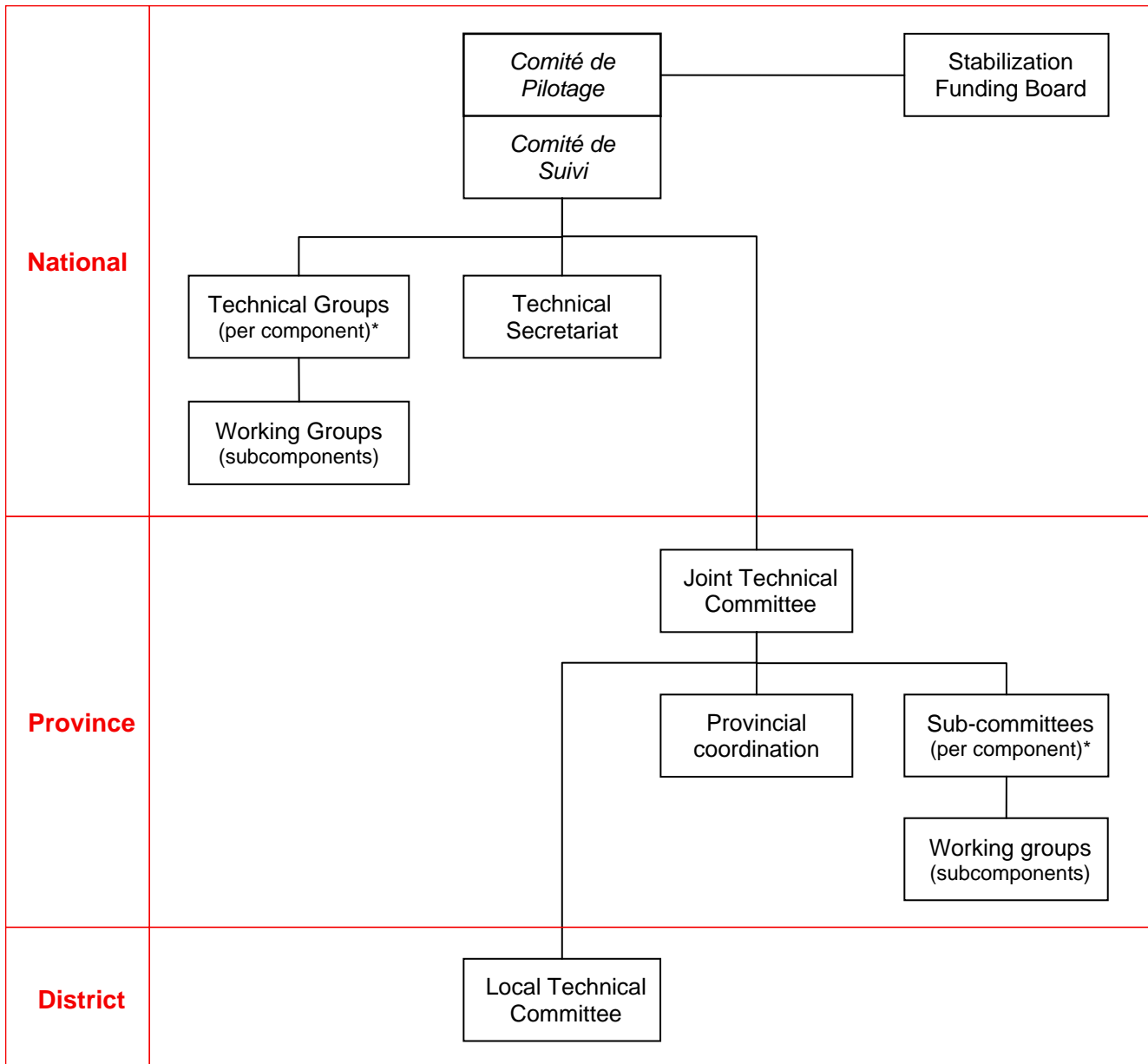
CSV/6	Ending Sexual Violence by Promoting Opportunities and Individual Rights (ESPOIR)	IRC	7.00	2.95	USA	7.00	2.95	REG	7.00	2.95	Sep 09	Sep 12
CSV/7	Prevention of and Protection Against Sexual and Gender-Based Violence using Behavior Change Communication in	IMC	2.08	0.27	USA	2.08	0.27	REG	2.08	0.27	Sep 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	1.10	USA	8.05	1.10	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 SGBV	COOPI	4.95	3.10	USA	4.95	3.10	IT MN	2.58 2.36	1.91 1.18	Dec 08	Dec 11
CSV/11	Security, autonomy and socio-economic reintegration for women	UNDP	1.62	0.59	UNDP	1.62	0.59	NK SK	0.69 0.93	0.35 0.24	Oct 09	Dec 12

Notes for project inventory:

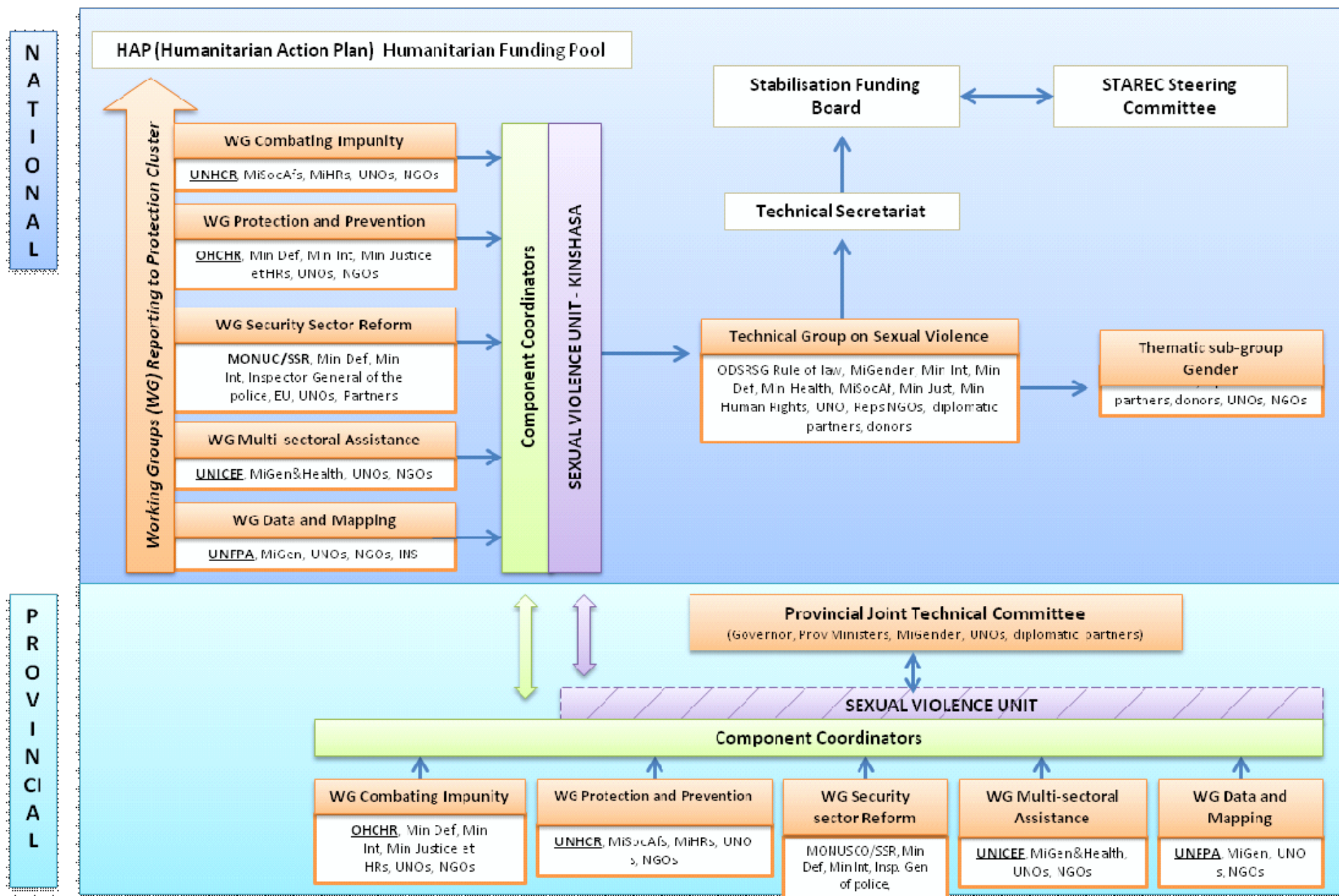
1. Where project documents do not specify project budgets by province the total budget is apportioned based on planned project outputs where possible. Where this is not possible, budget is assigned to the regional level.
2. RSA/7: 100% of project funds have been disbursed from fund recipient UNOPS to the implementing partner IOM. Reported spending figures are estimated engagements by the implementing partner IOM.

Overview of STAREC coordination structures

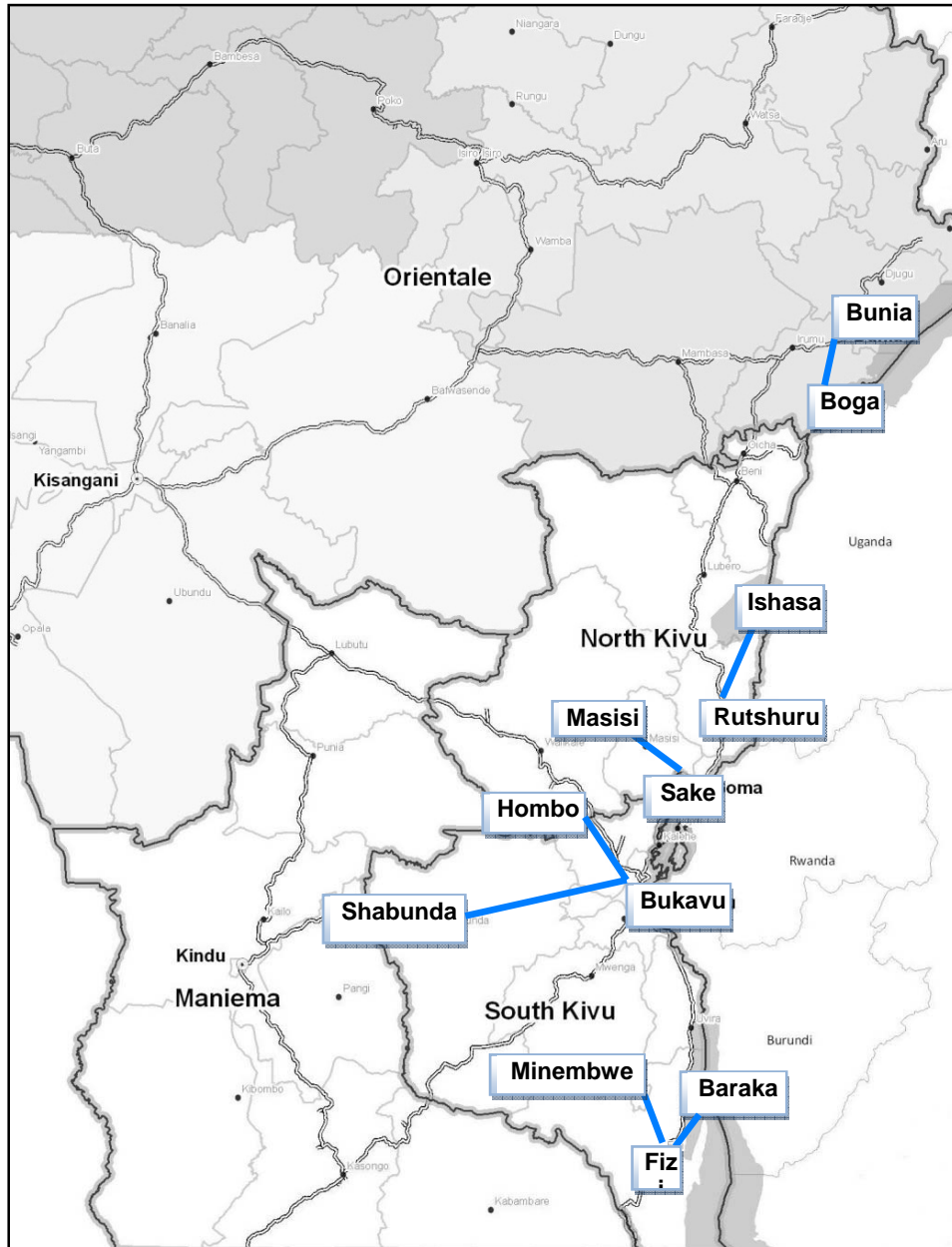
References: Presidential Ordinance 10/052 (October 2010)
 Stabilization and Recovery Funding Facility Terms of Reference (November 2009)



Coordination Mechanisms for the Implementation of the Comprehensive Strategy on Sexual Violence in DRC



ISSSS Reference Map



The STAREC programme was developed on the basis of already existing stabilization axes supported by the international community and the Government “Amani Programme.” To date, ISSSS efforts are concentrated on **six “priority axes”** in the Kivus and the district of Ituri.

About the Quarterly Report

The ISSSS Quarterly Report is prepared by the Stabilization Support Unit (SSU), based in the Office of the DSRSG/RC/HC in the UN Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO).

The Report is based on data provided by implementing agencies, 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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