



INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND STABILIZATION SUPPORT STRATEGY

For the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Quarterly Report

April to June 2011



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

About the ISSSS

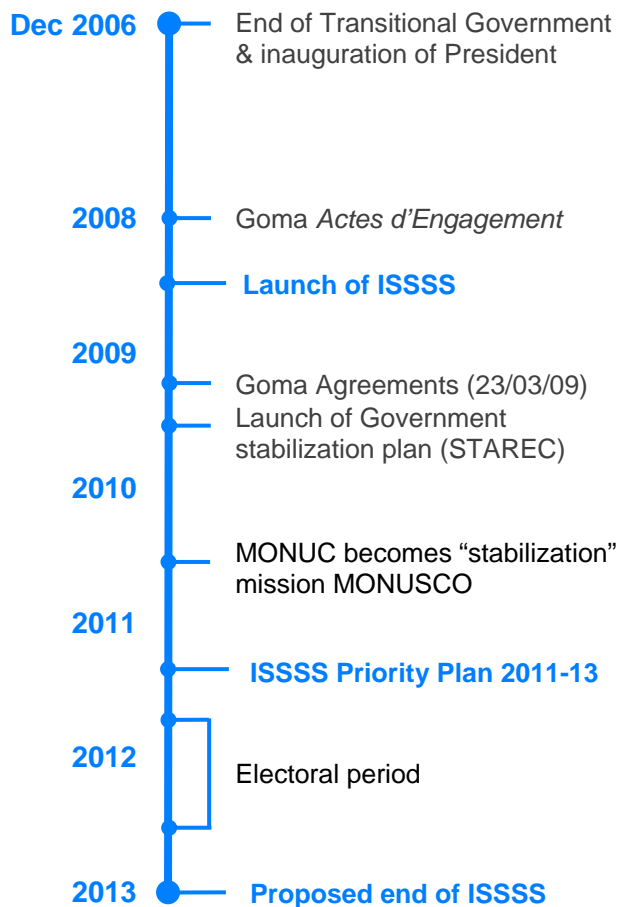
The **International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy (ISSSS)** is a framework to support the transition from peacekeeping to peacebuilding in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo.

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

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

The core strategy document is the Integrated Programme Framework (2010). A new Stabilization Priority Plan for the period 2011-13 is forthcoming.

TIMELINE



Key figures

(all figures in millions of US dollars)

Project resources

Available 242.1
Spent 167.6 (69%)

Financial partners

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

Contributions by executing partners not listed.



Provincial officials visit the ISSSS-supported new offices of the *Chef de Groupement* Modeste Kabori Ngabo at Kinyandoni, North Kivu

Table of contents

| | |
|----------------------------|----|
| 1. Foreword | 6 |
| 2. Overview of the ISSSS | 7 |
| 3. Substantive components | 11 |
| 4. Planning & coordination | 28 |
| 5. Outlook for Quarter 3 | 29 |

Annexes:

| | |
|-----------------------------|----|
| A1. Summary of outputs | 31 |
| A2. Funding framework | 35 |
| A3. Multi-donor trust funds | 36 |
| A4. Inventory of projects | 37 |
| A5. Reference map | 42 |

| | |
|----------------------------|----|
| About the Quarterly Report | 43 |
|----------------------------|----|

Abbreviations

| | |
|-------------|--|
| ADF | Allied Democratic Forces |
| CLPC | Permanent Local Conciliation Committee |
| CNDP | National Congress for the Defense of the People |
| CTC | Joint Technical Committee |
| DDR | Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration |
| DDR/RR | Disarmament, Demobilization, Repatriation, Resettlement and Reintegration |
| DSRSG/RC/HC | Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General / Resident Coordinator / Humanitarian Coordinator |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations |
| FARDC | Congolese Armed Forces |
| FDLR | Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda |
| 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) |
| 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 War-Affected Areas |
| UNDP | UN Development Program |
| UNFPA | UN Population Fund |
| UNHABITAT | UN Human Settlements Programme |
| UNHCR | UN High Commissioner for Refugees |
| UNOPS | UN Office for Project Services |
| UNPOL | UN Police (within MONUSCO) |

1

Foreword

We are at a critical point for “phase 1” of the ISSSS. More than \$167m has been spent; all six “priority axes” have been opened and 85 state facilities completed. First efforts to support the FARDC, through permanent garrisoning, are nearly at an end. And half a dozen major programs to facilitate the return of displaced people and economic recovery are finished or are close to it.

The current priority is thus **consolidation**: ensuring that we deliver on overall commitments. Deployment of trained personnel, for example, stands at 45% of planned requirements. Bringing this number up will be a key orientation for Quarter 3.

Against this background, the forthcoming **Situation Assessment** will provide a systematic overview of where we are after nearly three years. We take this opportunity to highlight some key messages from early drafts:

- (i) Security remains the major challenge in many areas. The proximate causes of violence are not yet addressed; and work with civil institutions remains premature. At the same time: There is no political framework for action and the role of the ISSSS in the security sector remains limited.
- (ii) We have laid the groundwork to expand state presence in ISSSS focus areas; but we have not yet seen a durable change. Consolidation – as noted already – is key.

The timeline to develop new programs is long, so we must also think forward. Quarter 3 will see the publication of the **Stabilization Priority Plan for 2011-13**. This builds first and foremost upon Government-led planning under the STAREC framework. It is the STAREC Technical Committees, chaired by the provincial Governors and with international support, that have identified specific stabilization priorities and developed project proposals with international partners to address them.

The Priority Plan will be presented to the STAREC *Comité de Suivi* as the proposed organizing framework for international support. We strongly urge our financial partners to take this “pipeline” as their point of entry for stabilization work in Eastern Congo.

Stabilization Support Unit
July 2011

2

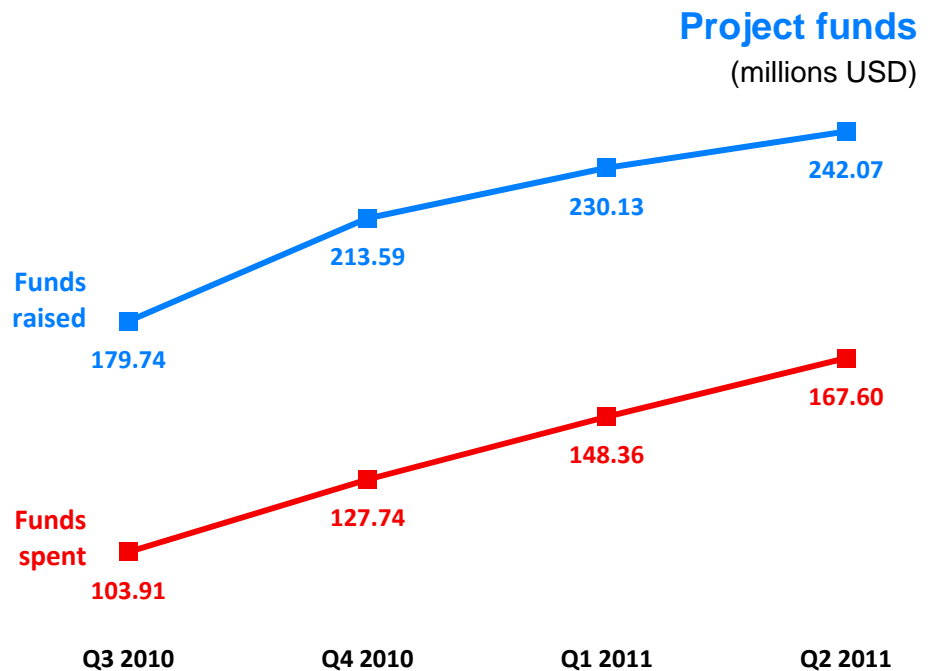
Overview of the ISSSS

The International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy (ISSSS) is a framework to assist the transition from peacekeeping to peacebuilding in Eastern DRC. It supports the Government's Stabilization and Reconstruction Plan for War-Affected Areas (STAREC), and Security Council Resolutions 1925 (2010) and 1991 (2011). Implementing partners include UN agencies; international NGOs; and the UN Stabilization Mission in the DRC (MONUSCO).

This section describes the key parameters of the ISSSS as at 30 June 2011. Section 3, below, reports in detail on the five substantive components of the Strategy.

2.1 Resources available

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



Sources of funds: Of the total: **88%** of funds come from bilateral project agreements; **8%** from the Peacebuilding Fund, and **4%** from contributions to the DRC Stabilization and Recovery Funding Facility (SRFF). (Appendix 3 provides more details on sources of funding.)

The low level of utilization of the SRFF is concerning, as this is the mechanism which gives the greatest voice to the Government in resource allocation decisions.

This remains an area to build the confidence and engagement of international partners.

Compared to needs: Total assessed requirements under the ISSSS are USD 835m, for a gap of USD 593m. (Appendix 2 breaks down this number by province and by substantive component.) The forthcoming Stabilization Priority Plan for 2011-13 will revise these requirements, based upon more recent needs assessment and planning with Government counterparts.

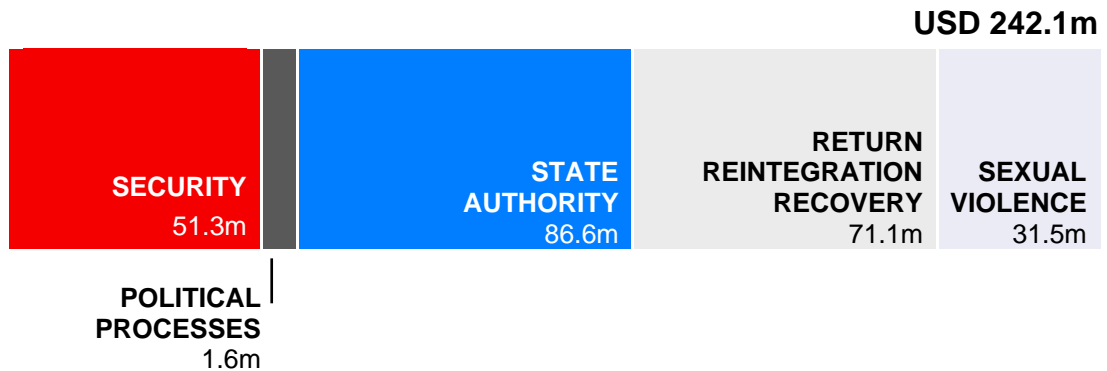
Support from MONUSCO

MONUSCO is mandated to support implementation of the ISSSS under Security Council Resolutions 1925 (2010) and 1991 (2011). Approximate contributions during Quarter 2 were as follows:¹

| | | |
|--------------------|--|---|
| Technical advisory | 17 civilian staff 40 UN Police officers | |
| Military engineers | 142 km road rehabilitation | Total (2009-11) of 332km |
| Coordination | 3 administrative staff | + 4 substantive staff under recruitment |

2.2 Substantive components

The ISSSS is divided into five components: security; political processes; restoration of state authority; return, recovery & reintegration; and the fight against sexual violence. As at 30 June 2010, available program funding was as follows:



Section 3 comments on substantive funding gaps under each component. In some areas, notably under the Security component, this reflects a lack of an enabling political framework for program support. In other areas, lack of financial resources remains a constraint. The forthcoming Stabilization Priority Plan for 2011-13 will explain resource needs in detail: see §5, below.

¹ See 2010-11 budget A/64/670 (2010). Apportionments estimated with MONUSCO management.

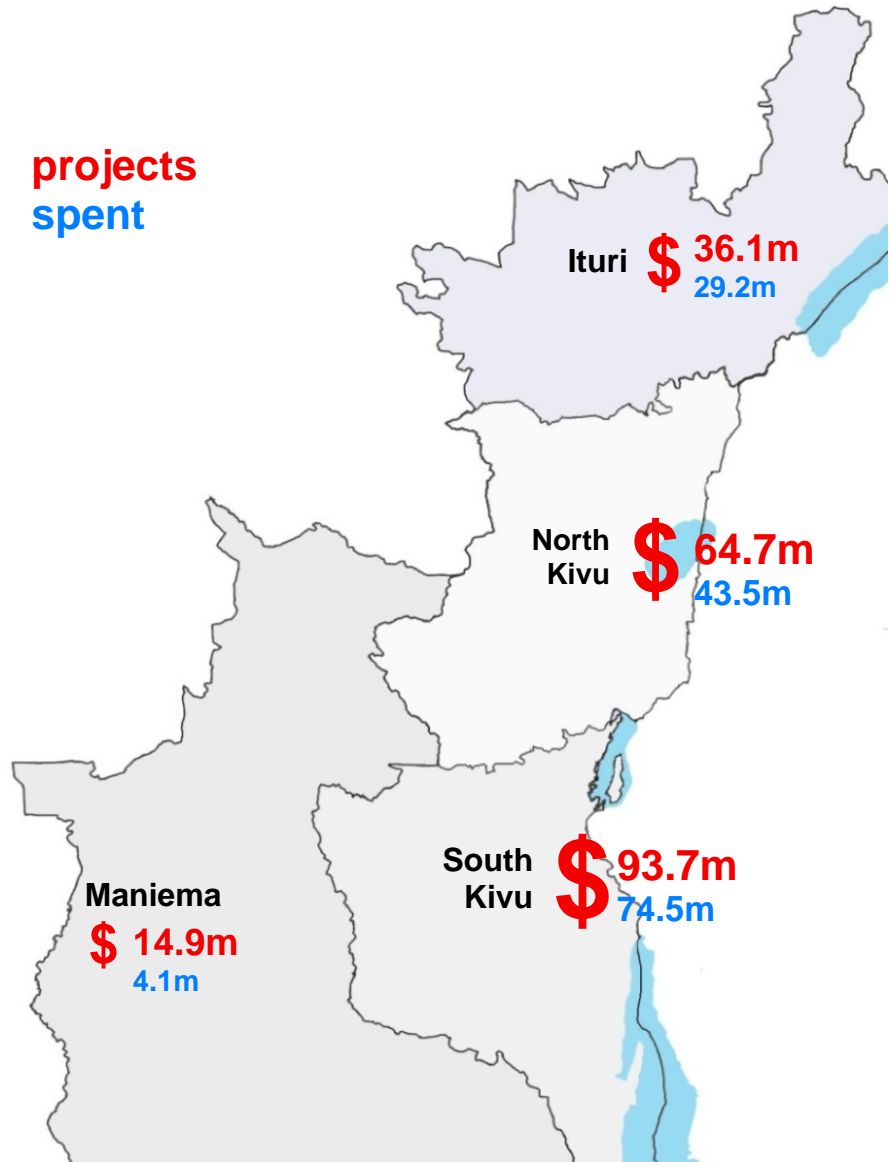
2.3 Targeted areas

The Government's Stabilization and Reconstruction Plan for War-Affected Areas (STAREC) targets six provinces: North & South Kivu; Orientale; Katanga; Maniema; and Equateur.

In support of this plan: ISSSS activities are concentrated in the provinces of North & South Kivu, and the district of Ituri in Orientale Province. Additional programs are based in Maniema (for economic recovery); and at the regional level (with respect to the FARDC).

TOTAL:
USD **242.1m** projects
167.6m spent

Regional & other
\$ **32.7m**
16.2m





Top to bottom: An officer of the Border Police on Lake Kivu near Bukavu; local workers on the Miti-Hombo road; a daily laborer taking payment on an ISSSS construction site; and a new water point in Walungu, South Kivu.

3

Substantive components

This section summarizes progress under the five components of the ISSSS, with particular reference to Quarter 2, 2011. In each case we summarize progress against the outcomes listed in the ISSSS Integrated Program Framework.

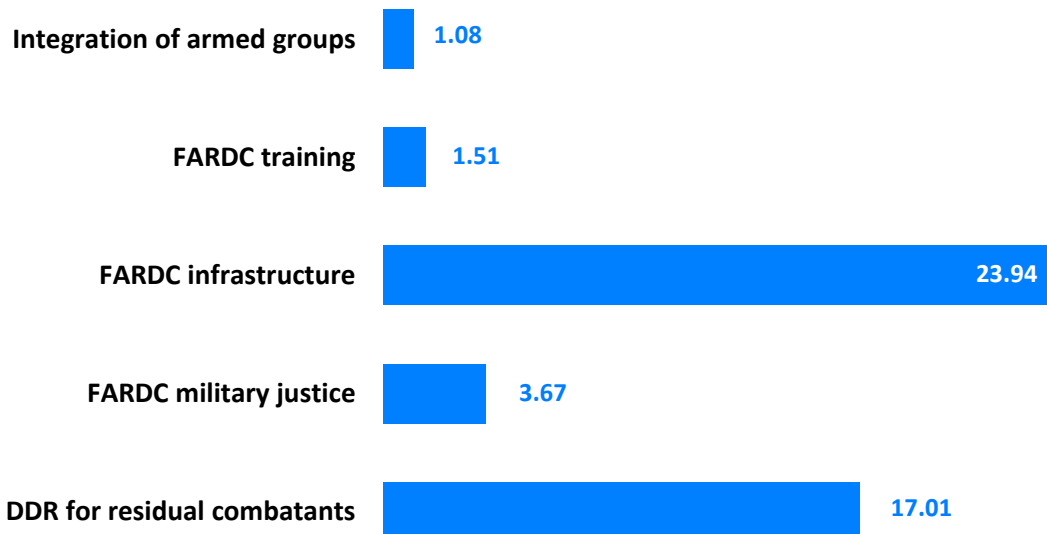
3.1 Security

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

The overall objective is supported by five outcome areas: the sustainable integration of ex-combatants into the Congolese Armed Forces (FARDC); FARDC operational capacity; FARDC conduct & discipline; and demobilization and reintegration of residual combatants.

Total project funds

(millions USD)



Support from MONUSCO :

- Coordination of Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR), including at the policy level with the Ministry of Defense.
- Indirectly: Provision of an enabling environment by the MONUSCO Force.

Assessment for Quarter 2

The security environment had two major dimensions in Quarter 2. The first was that population security clearly deteriorated in some focus areas. The most recent Report of the Secretary-General on MONUSCO notes:²

In January, FARDC units began to withdraw for training and redeployment following the announcement by FARDC in November 2010 of the restructuring of its presence in the Kivus ... The withdrawals led to a further deterioration in the security situation in parts of Rutshuru territory and Virunga National Park in North Kivu. In Uvira territory and the Ubwari area in Fizi territory in South Kivu, the withdrawal of FARDC units was accompanied by increased activity by elements of FDLR, Mayi-Mayi Yakutumba and Burundian *Forces nationales de libération*.

There was also evidence of increased aggression of residual combatants in Irumu in Ituri district; between rival combatants in the Masisi-Walikale border area of North Kivu; and by the FDLR in Shabunda territory in South Kivu.

The second major dimension was continuing tension over the integration of former combatants. The ongoing restructuring (regimentation) process is the first serious SSR effort since 2009, and has raised many questions about the command and administrative attachments of integrated combatants. This led to at least one serious desertion incident, and rumors of several more.

Against this background, the forthcoming ISSSS Situation Assessment categorizes significant areas of the East as “security first”. This means that they are characterized by persistent violence; and that “civilianization” through deployment of police and administrative officials is not yet feasible. Political good offices and protection activities will accordingly remain the priorities in these areas. (The map on p14 extracts these preliminary findings.)

How has the ISSSS contributed?

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

With respect to the Congolese Armed Forces (FARDC): There remains no political framework for support; and international activities remain focused on direct service delivery through MONUSCO and other protection actors. ISSSS programs are limited to infrastructure works; and recruitment of seven Prosecution Support Cells to reinforce military justice.

With respect to DDR: the Government is not currently putting this option “on the table” in dialogue with residual combatants: see §3.2, below. The ISSSS DDR program is accordingly on standby pending a Government request.

² S/2011/298 (May 2011), para 13.

Scorecard for ISSSS outcomes



Good progress



Mixed/uneven



None / reversals



Durable integration of armed groups

The reorganization (“regimentation”) of FARDC deployments in the Kivus continued throughout Quarter 2. This is aimed in large part to rationalize command chains and clean “ghost soldiers” created during large-scale integration of combatants in 2008-09.

Substantively, the most recent Report of the Secretary-General on MONUSCO described “tenuous and limited progress”, including rejection of assigned ranks and deployments by some integrated elements.³ There was at least one serious incident with the desertion of “Col” Kifaru and nearly 200 elements in South Kivu. The desertion was linked with disputes over ranks and unit assignments in the FARDC 10th Military Region; some actors link the group with massive human rights violations in the Nyakele area prior to its apparent reabsorption into the FARDC. There have also been a number of unconfirmed reports of smaller-scale desertions.



Improved FARDC effectiveness

The ongoing FARDC regimentation process includes a 30-day basic training component for units in the East. At the same time, protection actors have identified “security vacuums” created by the withdrawal of FARDC units from their former positions to concentrate in regimentation areas. This includes areas such as Fizi and Shabunda (in South Kivu); and parts of Rutshuru and Lubero (in North Kivu).

ISSSS support to the FARDC is presently confined to rehabilitation of two garrison sites in South Kivu and a training centre in Orientale Province. Both progressed during Quarter 2 and will be handed over in the next few months.



Improved FARDC discipline & reduced impunity

There were few developments in this area. International experts were recruited for seven international Prosecution Support Cells; the first three teams are expected to deploy during Quarter 3 in North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri.



Demobilization of residual combatants

Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) programs remain suspended at the request of the Ministry of Defense. The ISSSS DDR currently has funding for 4,000 Congolese combatants in the Kivus: this is believed to be adequate for the remaining caseload.

³ S/2011/298 (12 May 2011), para 17.

Situation Assessment: Security

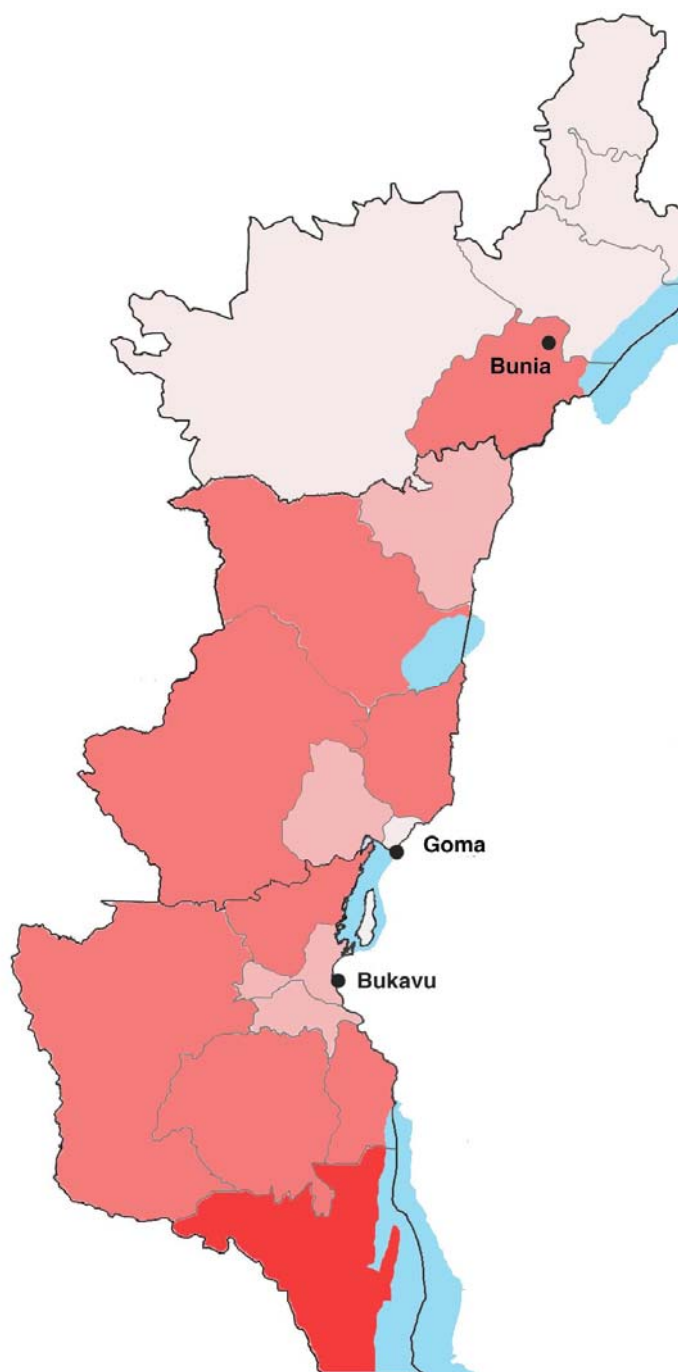
The forthcoming ISSSS Situation Assessment benchmarks progress against the overall objectives of the ISSSS.

For the Security component: The assessment draws on indicators relating to violence against civilians; presence of residual combatants; and humanitarian access. Data was sourced from actors active in the protection sector, and from the UN mission (MONUSCO).

The map at right summarizes the preliminary findings. Territories shaded in deeper red experience worse insecurity, affecting densely populated areas, key roads and (in the worst cases) the territorial capital.

The assessment will meet two urgent needs. The first is **impact evaluation** for the ISSSS: comparison with the “starting point” in mid-2008.

The second purpose is **program targeting**. Areas in dark red are non-permissive: Civilian officials have limited freedom of movement; there is risk of pressure from illegal combatants; and high risks to physical project delivery. This will feed into development of the State Authority component, and most directly into the Stabilization Priority Plan for 2011-13. (Section 5 below discusses the Priority Plan in more detail.)



3.2 Political processes

Objective: Support the peaceful articulation of claims, and the implementation of commitments made by all parties.

Underneath this objective, the Integrated Program Framework identifies three priority outcome areas :

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

We add a section on the upcoming Presidential elections, as an area of potential program risk for the ISSSS.

Assessment for Quarter 2

Implementation of existing peace accords

During Quarter 2 the focus remained on peace agreements of 23 March 2009. Underneath this framework the major issues were the ongoing integration of ex-combatants into the Congolese Armed Forces and the Congolese National Police. These matters are discussed in detail in §3.1 (Security component) and §3.3 (State Authority component).

The other area of activity was the anticipated return of refugees from Rwanda to North Kivu. The first Permanent Local Conciliation Committees (CLPCs), a mechanism required by the 23 March Agreements to help facilitate returns, were established during Quarter 2. As yet there remains no timetable for returns: §3.4 below discusses the Return, Reintegration & Recovery component in detail.

The members of the *Comité National de Suivi* for the 23 March Agreements reportedly met in Kinshasa on 21 June; but no specific results were made public.

Dialogue with residual combatants

The Government negotiated with a number of groups of residual combatants during Quarter 2; but this did not lead to any major developments. Government interlocutors have indicated that these negotiations will end along with the current reorganization of the FARDC in the Kivus (projected for August).

The integration of combatants into the FARDC remains extremely politically sensitive, and there is evidence of second-order effects. In the *Hauts Plateaux* of South Kivu, Mai-Mai Yakutumba actively encouraged desertion from the FARDC along ethnic lines in the wake of integration of the *Forces Républicaines Fédéralistes* (FRF) in early 2011. This was accompanied by increased propaganda / political efforts with the civilian population, and active collaboration with the Burundian armed group FNL.

Regional relations

NSTR for Quarter 2.

Elections

The 2011 Presidential elections have now been scheduled for 28 November 2011 by the National Independent Electoral Commission (CENI). No date is yet set for subsequent local elections. In response, MONUSCO's new mandate (2011-12) directs the mission to provide technical and logistical support for elections as requested by the Government.⁴

Electoral registration proceeded throughout Quarter 2 and concluded in early July. Aggregate numbers were high for the ISSSS focus areas of North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri, with close to 100% of the projected electorate registered. Opposition parties and local protests suggest that these aggregate figures conceal problems in specific areas: further details will become clear over time.

Implications for the ISSSS: Few so far. There were several opportunistic attacks on polling stations in some cases; and some protests about defects in the registration process are ongoing at date of writing. Electoral violence and political polarization represent the major program risks to be monitored going forward.

How has the ISSSS contributed?

There was no activity under the Political Processes component during Quarter 2. The Government has the lead in the outcome areas noted above; and has not requested support under the STAREC / ISSSS frameworks.

MONUSCO Political Affairs continues to provide "good offices" on an ad hoc basis, and provided the analysis for this report.

⁴ S/RES/1991 (28 June 2011) para 7.

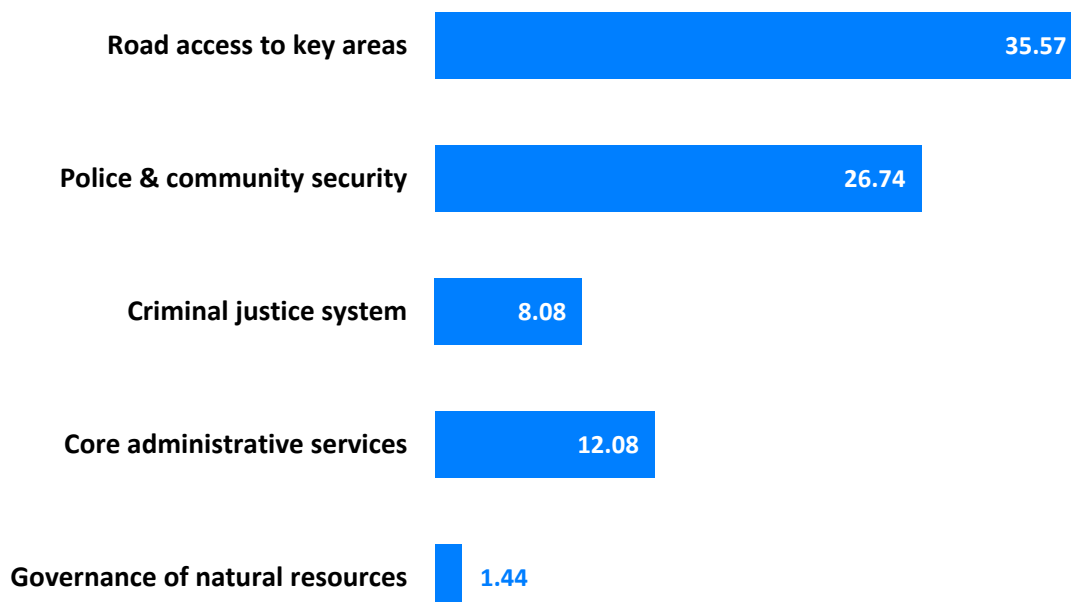
3.3 Restoration of state authority

Objective: Restore core state functions in key affected areas.

The overall objective is supported by activities in five outcome areas: roads; police; penal institutions; local governance; and the regulation of natural resources.

Project funds

(millions USD)



Support from MONUSCO:

Military engineering: Completed first-phase rehabilitation of 190km of priority roads, plus maintenance and minor works. Rehabilitation of an additional 142km was ongoing in Quarter 2.

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

- Lead roles for police (UNPOL) and governance of natural resources (JMAC).
- Co-lead role for civil administration (Civil Affairs) and criminal justice (Rule of Law and Corrections).

Assessment for Quarter 2

The forthcoming ISSSS Situation Assessment compiled available data on the effective presence of State institutions. We extract the following advance findings:

Difficult security is the primary constraint in many areas. The map in §3.1, above, identifies a number of non-permissive areas. In these areas the freedom of movement for civil officials is limited; and likewise their ability to exercise criminal and civil authority. It is accordingly very difficult to “civilianize” core Government functions.

The ISSSS has laid the groundwork to expand state presence in sensitive territories, but there is not yet durable change on the ground. In particular, completing planned deployments and training of officials will be a precondition for genuine impact.

There also remain significant challenges around the **integration of former armed groups**. The most recent Report of the Secretary-General noted “parallel administrative structures established by [the] CNDP continued in Rutshuru and particularly Masisi territories in North Kivu.”⁵ This has affected ISSSS works. In Masisi territory, for example, police facilities are occupied by either “integrated” or “deployé” units: the planned *mixage* has not occurred in practice.

How has the ISSSS contributed?

The ISSSS has delivered key infrastructure into four key territories: Rutshuru, Masisi, Kalehe and Walungu. This includes all-weather access to sensitive areas (“strategic axes”) and 85 completed facilities. The latter represents an increase of 16 facilities during Quarter 2.

The emphasis has now shifted to Government partners, and to deployment and training of personnel. Compared with plans, about **45%** of trained personnel are in place. The shortfall is particularly grave for the judicial and corrections sectors where no completed facilities are yet in use.

A notable development during Quarter 2 was a joint UN mission from Bukavu to Shabunda centre by road. This marked a significant milestone in the *désenclavement* of Shabunda territory. Works continue to open the road for heavier vehicles, including commercial and security actors.

With respect to planned infrastructure: The major blockages remain in Fizi territory (SK). Lack of reliable road connections and poor security have made it extremely difficult to deliver planned infrastructure works in Fizi centre and Minembwe.

⁵ S/RES/298 para 16.

Scorecard for ISSSS outcomes



Good progress



Mixed / uneven



None / reversal

■ Road access to key areas

Appendix 5 maps progress on ISSSS priority axes. All-weather roads are open in four sensitive territories, and partially open in two more. The Government *Office des Routes* has taken over maintenance responsibilities for parts of these axes, although this remains a challenge in other areas.

During Quarter 2: works continued on the Bukavu-Shabunda and Bukavu-Hombo axes; and new extensions were started into Walikale and Masisi territories (NK).

◆ Police & community security

Total additional capacity remains at 67 facilities and 856 personnel: the latter represents 55% of the total planned with current funding. Output during Quarter 2 comprised 13 facilities, mostly for the Border Police, and associated deployments.

The major blockages remained the same:

- Integration of former combatants in North Kivu: notably with respect to payment, and command & administrative assignments.
- Training: There remain about 3,000 recently integrated elements in North Kivu without any formal training; current resources cover only a fraction.
- Deployments : notably 270 police pending for completed facilities in SK.

✘ Criminal justice system

Total additional capacity stands at one prison and four *tribunaux de paix*; works continued during Quarter 2 on another three prisons and one *tribunal*. Crucially, none of the completed facilities are yet in use. Projects for deployment and training of magistrates (UNDP / Rule of Law) and prison officials (UNDP / Corrections) did not advance significantly during Quarter 2.

◆ Core administrative services

Total additional capacity remains at 14 infrastructure and 195 trained elements. Output in Quarter 2 comprised 3 new facilities; and additional technical training and support. MONUSCO Civil Affairs and UNDP also supported public outreach / sensitization missions with Government partners in most target localities.

Difficulties persisted with deployment of trained officials to the field. In Irumu (Ituri district) for example, 14 trained officials were removed in the Walendu Bindi *chefferie* as a result of a change in office-holder. Benchmarks for delivery of basic services were trialed in some areas but not yet rolled out more generally.

◆ Governance of natural resources

Three Mineral Trading Centres are physically completed, with one *en cours*. For the finished Centres : Mapping of local mining sites is currently ongoing. This is a pre-requisite for their effective operation.



“Town halls” on local governance

North Kivu, May to June 2011

The Provincial Ministry of Interior and local administrators facilitated public meetings in May and June 2011 to explain the roles and responsibilities of public servants working along the ISSSS “priority axes”. This follows the construction of new facilities in 2009-10 and the ongoing delivery of technical training.

The sessions were held in the seven localities currently supported in North Kivu, with each drawing between 300 and 500 citizens. Participants included community & religious leaders; students; and NGOs & civil society.

MONUSCO Civil Affairs and UNDP supported the organization and logistics for the trips. It is hoped they will be a starting point for frequent and visible presence of provincial officials in these formerly isolated localities.



3.4 Return, reintegration & recovery

Component objective: 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.

Underneath the overall objective, the Integrated Programme Framework (January 2010) and a Program Concept Note (July 2010) define three supporting outcomes:

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

The approximate division of financial resources between the three outcomes is as follows:

Project funds

(millions USD)



Support from MONUSCO:

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

Assessment for Quarter 2

Return patterns for internally displaced persons (IDPs) are summarized below for 2010-11. For North Kivu and Ituri there have not been significant return movements in the last year. (On the positive side, there has not been significant new displacement.)

For South Kivu: OCHA reported a jump in returns of nearly 150,000 during Quarter 2, concentrated in Fizi and Uvira territories and possibly also Kalehe. This is perhaps counter-intuitive given the security situation in these areas; further analysis will be needed in Quarter 3 in order to guide programming.

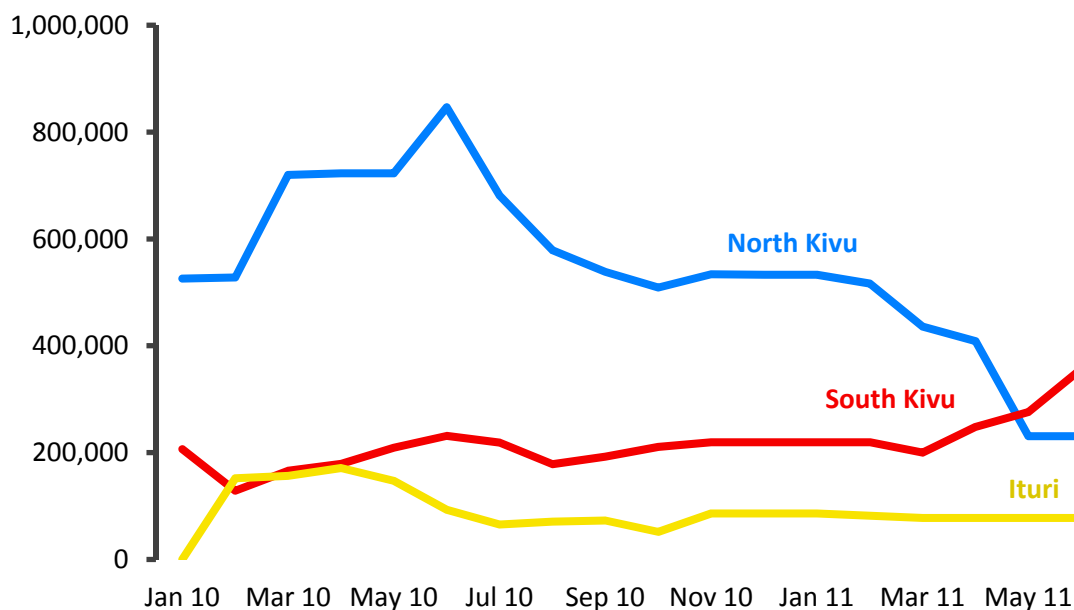
Underlying these numbers:

Security conditions continue to restrict returns. The forthcoming Situation Assessment identifies a number of areas where the security environment remains non-permissive: see §3.1 above. We do not expect imminent return of IDPs in these areas.

Within permissive areas, more data is needed. The ISSSS planning workshop in June 2011 identified indicators for the three pillars of the RRR component: basic services, economic recovery and conflict mitigation. The forthcoming Situation Assessment will collate this data and use it to assess where further support may be is needed in “permissive” areas.

Recent returns of IDPs, 2009-10

Source: OCHA. Estimated IDPs returned in the preceding 18 months.



Scorecard for ISSSS outcomes



Good progress



Mixed / uneven



None / reversal



Conflicts are prevented and resolved

Programs continued in a number of sensitive areas during Quarter 2. In particular:

- UNHABITAT expanded its land conflict program with a new mediation centre in Rutshuru (NK); and a new office in South Kivu.
- Seven Local Conciliation Committees were established in North Kivu, as a pilot effort to manage tensions around IDP returns and potential refugee returns in 2011-12.
- 13 local peace and conciliation committees were established in the Grand Nord of North Kivu, along with two community radio networks.

At the same time, reports from partners suggested a significant rise in local conflicts in some areas: Rutshuru and Masisi in North Kivu; and Mahagi in Ituri. The stabilization planning workshop in June 2011 accordingly emphasized the need to assess overall incidence of local conflict: as a first step through consolidation of data from different programs, and ultimately with surveys of public confidence.



Basic social services are restored

A few programs continued during Quarter 2 for areas that received IDP returns in 2009-10, including the closure of UNICEF's PEAR+ program in Beni territory in North Kivu.

Given the limited population returns in the last year, no new project activities were launched during the Quarter. The forthcoming Situation Assessment will help indicate whether there are “under-served” areas where availability of basic services might be inhibiting durable return.



Agricultural & economic recovery in return areas

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

In addition, two new projects were launched in Quarter 2:

- Maniema: Launch of a new \$4m program, with support from Sweden and the Stabilization and Recovery Funding Facility.
- South Kivu: Launch of a \$0.8m bio-economy initiative in Kabare territory, with support from the Peacebuilding Fund.

As for basic social services: More data is needed to assess whether there are “under-served” areas.

3.5 Fight sexual violence

Component objective: 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.

Report provided by: MONUSCO Sexual Violence Unit.

The Sexual Violence component is divided into five sub-components:

| Sub-component | Lead | Aligned Funds |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| Fight against Impunity | Joint Human Rights Office | 0,93m |
| Prevention and Protection | UNHCR | 2.08m |
| Security Sector Reform | MONUSCO / Security Sector Development | 0.79m |
| Multi-Sectoral Assistance | UNICEF | 34.34m |
| Data and Mapping | UNFPA | 0.56m |

Coordination & overall assessment

In April, the Sexual Violence Unit participated in a workshop on how to implement and monitor activities on Security Council Resolution 1960 (2010), calling for identification of patterns of sexual violence during armed conflicts and perpetrator profiling and conviction. The Kinshasa and South Kivu SVU offices participated in a series of provincial and national level meetings aimed at sharing information regarding allegations of mass rape in Nyakele, Abala and Kangali in Fizi Territory (South Kivu), as well as monitoring the progress of evaluation missions to these localities.

Significant progress was achieved with respect to programming of remaining funds (\$9m) under the SRFF. After the validation of program proposals through the STAREC Joint Technical Committees, a call for NGO / UN project proposals was launched. A selection committee subsequently evaluated the propositions. These projects were later presented and validated by the STAREC Technical Working Group at national level. The programs will start in the next quarter. Program proposals for Oriental Province (District of Ituri) have been validated at district level and will soon be presented at provincial level.

Progress by sub-component⁶

Fight against impunity

In order to strengthen the capacity of NGOs to offer adequate services to victims of sexual violence, 30 NGOs have been trained on how to provide legal and judicial support to victims. Two NGO networks have been established in Ituri and South Kivu in order to provide legal advice to victims of sexual violence, and two lawyer networks have been established in the two provinces, ensuring legal aid for the victims.

⁶ NB. This section covers only projects funded under the Stabilization and Recovery Funding Facility.

Prevention and Protection

The following sensitization activities were carried out in South Kivu, contributing to the capacity of communities to create a protective environment:

- Meetings with local leaders in Fizi, Kiliba, Katobo, Kimalandjala, Kasika Mulamba, Kavumu and Bunyakiri sought to establish or strengthen prevention mechanisms and early warning systems with the aim of involving community members by discussing and analyzing the causes and cultural origins of sexual violence, further jointly establishing local prevention plans.
- As a part of preventative activities: the NGO CAMPS produced an album with songs on sexual violence. 15 street theater sessions took place in Kalehe, Fizi, Kabare and Walungu in South Kivu, informing audience about the effects of sexual violence and stigmatization. In addition, 257 mobile cinema presentations on sexual violence and its consequences were delivered.

To increase community knowledge surrounding risks, threats and practices of sexual violence to bring about attitudinal change, the following activities were organized in South Kivu:

- 250 members of 25 community networks were provided awareness training on sexual violence in Walungu, Shabunda, Kabare and Kalehe. 208 education sessions about the forms of sexual and gender based violence were carried out in the territories of Kabare, Mwenga, Walungu and Kalehe.
- From March to June a total of 977 awareness sessions have been held in South Kivu, including youth, women, men, FARDC, PNC and local leaders.
- 230 sensitization training modules and material have been developed and presented in Bukavu. Follow-up workshop have been held to inform and train on the use of these kits to territorial authorities, the division of gender, the division of social affairs, PNC and the FARDC in Bukavu, Mwenga, Walungu and Kalehe. Consequently, 96 sensitization kits have been distributed to communities, 20 murals have been produced in public places, 8500 leaflets in Swahili and French have been distributed, and 733 radio sessions have taken place on the non-stigmatization of victims of sexual violence.

Security sector reform

20 Judicial Police Officers have been trained on the different elements of the fights against sexual violence according to a “training of trainers” program implemented during the month of May.

A training of trainers module was launched for FARDC officers, to strengthen the ethical and moral elements of the Civic and Patriotic Education service. This included:

- Finalization of six training manuals, following consultation with 46 local and international organizations.
- Training of trainers for 100 FARDC elements in Bunia, Bukavu and Kisangani; and sensitization work with an additional 30 superior officers.

The manuals will be revised based on this first training exercise and proposed to the Minister of Defense as the standard manuals on SV and related issues.

Multi-sectoral assistance

Harmonized and certified standards have been developed on medical care, psychosocial support, legal assistance and socio-economic reintegration, assisting victims of sexual violence. A finalizing 3 day technical workshop on the developed protocols were organized in Ituri at the end of June, and will also be held in Goma and Bukavu, before validation in Kinshasa.

The table below provides an overview of support provided to victims of sexual violence:

| Province | Area | Medical support | Psychosocial assistance | Socio-ec. reintegration | Legal reference |
|------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| South Kivu | Mubambano, Bunyakiri, Kalonge, Miti | 536 | 887 | 290 | |
| Ituri | No specific localities | 622 | 910 | 680 | |
| North Kivu | No specific localities | 1846 | 2116 | 217 | 66 |

- In South Kivu the capacity of 170 health providers has been strengthened by a training on the management the clinics for victims of sexual violence in 4 health zones, and on the management of reproductive health facilities.
- Capacity building activities took place by training 98 medical and paramedical staff on PEC, and 275 members of women's groups on the importance of treating victims in less than 72 hours, and psychosocial support for victims, in Ituri.
- In North Kivu4 mobile medical clinics were organized by Heal Africa and SAFDF to provide assistance to survivors of GBV in inaccessible areas.

Data and Mapping

In South Kivu, a series of quadripartite meetings (Provincial Ministry of Gender, UVS, Data & Mapping and CPLVS/CTLVS) were held to clarify the role of provincial and territorial commissions in the new data collection system. This followed diverse interpretations of a draft decree of the Provincial Government on the establishment, composition and functioning of a Coordinating Committee on SV.

Ensuring a harmonization of approaches to data collection, management and sharing, the Data & Mapping team had a working session with two representatives from IRC (working on data collection with their partner organizations through the so called GBVIMS). This session focused on the types of data to be shared, developing a partnership protocol and the recognition of the CPLVS/CTLVS as a source of information/ data on sexual violence.

The system of data collection on sexual violence in South Kivu has been strengthened by training NGO staff in Shabunda and Uvira on different elements of data collection; how to gather information from the territorial commission to fight sexual violence (CTLVS), how to use SGBV incident forms and how to use the incident database. Data and Mapping incident forms, however, are not yet being used by the larger part of the NGO's working on SGBV and very few send them to the collection office. More awareness of organizations is necessary in order to fill the data gap.

In Ituri, the capacity on how to report on SGBV of police trainers has been strengthened by training them on reporting on, and interpretation of, data on sexual violence, how to use sexual violence incident forms, and ethical and safety recommendations when reporting on SGBV.

Data on SGBV for the first quarter of 2011 was presented to the Working Groups in Ituri and South Kivu in June.



Top to bottom: A school built under a community grant from ISSSS partner MSI; the Bangladeshi engineering contingent of MONUSCO; the Territorial Administrator for Masisi, Mme Marie-Claire Bangwene Mwavita, (center) in the ISSSS-supported new administrative facilities; and the planning workshop for the Stabilization Working Group in June 2011.

4

Planning & coordination

Policy & strategy

The first major event in Quarter 2 was the **STAREC *Comité de Suivi*** on 24 May 2011. The meeting was chaired by the Vice Prime Minister, Minister of Interior and Security, Prof. Adolphe Lumanu Mulenda Bwana N'Sefu, in the presence of DSRSG/RC/HC Fidèle Sarassoro; national ministers of Planning, Justice, and Budget; the ambassadors of the USA and Norway, and Heads of Cooperation supporting the ISSSS; the provincial Governors or Vice-Governors of the six STAREC provinces; and heads of UN Agencies and MONUSCO Sections.

Substantively, the *Comité de Suivi* adopted an Action Plan for the finalization of works executed so far under the STAREC / ISSSS; and made recommendations to orient the development of ISSSS programs going forward.

The second major event was a **planning workshop** from 7-9 June 2011. This comprised members of the Stabilization Working Group; field-level participants from partner organizations; several INGOs; and several donors as observers. The workshop reviewed priorities identified so far through the STAREC coordination structure; and agreed on next steps to orient the ISSSS. These will focus on two key outputs: a Situation Assessment, and a Priority Plan for 2011-13. We discuss these documents below in §5.

Finally, the **Stabilization Funding Board** also met on 10 June 2011, and focused on allocation of existing funds, with approval of one SRFF project and one PBF project; and revisions to two ongoing PBF-funded projects (See Annex 3 for details on support from multi-donor trust funds).

Program coordination

At provincial level: The STAREC Joint Technical Committees (CTCs) remain the peak mechanism for coordination of ISSSS activities. During Quarter 2 the ISSSS provided support through:

- Coordination officers from the Stabilization Support Unit in North Kivu and South Kivu; plus support to the Inter-Provincial Coordination team.
- A UNDP capacity building project: including workshops in Maniema, Katanga and Ituri and payment of rent for premises.

For international partners, the Integrated Mission Planning Team (IMPT) met frequently in South Kivu but less regularly in North Kivu and Ituri.

At national level: There remains a significant gap below the policy-making *Comité de Suivi*, with many of the planned STAREC Technical Working Groups inactive. (The principal exception has been the Sexual Violence group.)

In addition, the Stabilization Working Group met on a regular basis in Quarter 2, including for a three-day planning workshop on 7-9 June 2011.

5

Outlook for Quarter 3

Policy & strategy

The first priority is the **renewal of the STAREC**. Under Presidential Ordinance 10/052, which provides the legal foundation for the STAREC, the program expired on 30 June 2011. The Government has undertaken to extend the STAREC by an additional Ordinance, but no further details were available at date of writing. Provided the STAREC is renewed, the next meeting of the STAREC *Comité de Suivi* is scheduled for late September.

The major policy tasks before then are to finalize the **Situation Assessment** and the **Stabilization Priority Plan** for 2011-13. (See below for further details on these documents.) It is anticipated that the Priority Plan will be presented to the *Comité de Suivi* after validation with international partners; and then widely disseminated to current and potential financial contributors.

Program coordination

Recruitment is ongoing for the Stabilization Support Unit to support:

- Coordination in Ituri district (Orientale province);
- Coordination in North Kivu; and
- Program development in Kinshasa.

These new staff will support the STAREC coordination structures, and help coordinate international partners working under the ISSSS. Concurrently, the UNDP support project for STAREC coordination structures, funded by the Peacebuilding Fund has been extended until the end of September 2011.

Launch of ISSSS “phase 2”

The stabilization planning workshop on 7-9 June 2011 agreed on two next steps for the ISSSS:

Situation Assessment

The forthcoming Situation Assessment will assess progress against the overall objectives of the ISSSS for the current focus areas of North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri. As at date of writing, a draft has been compiled, and advance findings are incorporated into this Quarterly Report. The final version is expected to be available in August 2011.

The Situation Assessment is based on indicators identified by partners at the planning workshop of 7-9 June 2011. This list also represents an action plan to strengthen evaluation efforts. Partners agreed that more rigorous evaluation is needed in the following areas:

- Government partner institutions. The first “test case” remains the ISSSS

benchmarks for civil administration, which have been discussed with Government partners but not yet rolled out.

- Public perceptions: regarding security, state institutions and the principal drivers of local conflict.
- The effects of social services and economic factors upon the durable return of displaced persons.
- The Sexual Violence component, viz. achievement of the overall objectives of the five sub-components.

Stabilization Priority Plan 2011-13

The Stabilization Priority Plan will set out specific funding priorities for the second and concluding “phase” of the ISSSS (2011-13).


The Plan is based on priorities identified through the STAREC planning process. This process is anchored at the provincial level and has generated some 72 project proposals to date. Each has been developed at the working level with responsible Ministries and then designated as a strategic priority by the Joint Technical Committee, chaired by the Governor and comprising key national and international partners.

The Priority Plan will also draw on the Situation Assessment, to identify where support under the ISSSS is feasible in the timeframe 2011-13, and within the scope of the Integrated Program Framework.









A1 Key ISSSS outputs

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

1. Security

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

3. Restoration of state authority

| Key outcome area | | Infrastructure | | Trained officials | | |
|----------------------|---|----------------|----------|---|----------|-----|
| | | Completed | Pipeline | In place | Pipeline | |
| Roads |  | 260 km | 433 km |  | 0 | TBD |
| Police |  | 67 | 20 |  | 856 | 680 |
| Civil administration |  | 14 | 5 |  | 195 | 305 |
| Penal chain |  | 4 | 5 |  | 0 | 307 |

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

4. Return, recovery, reintegration

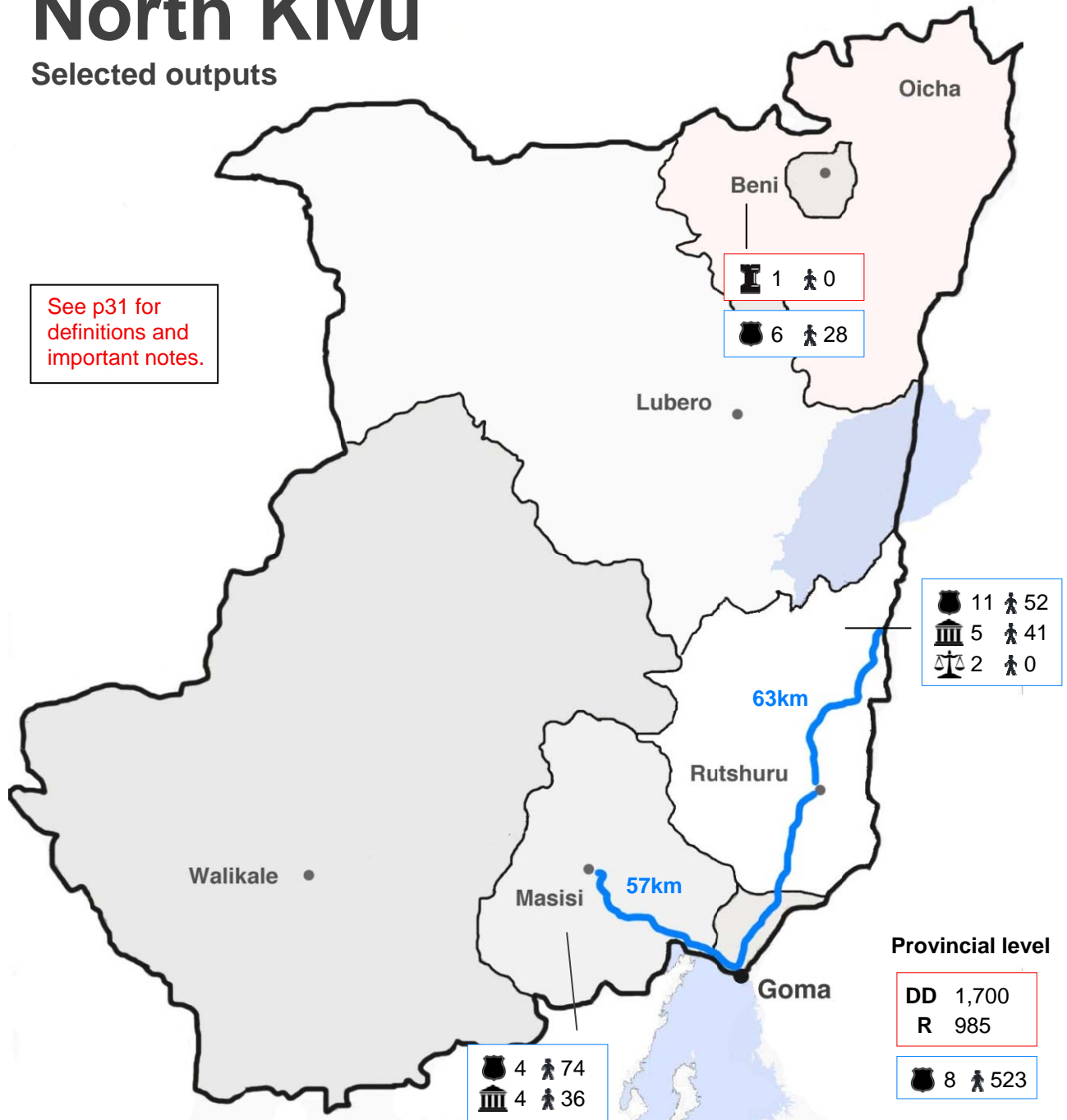
! Indicators defined, but pending collation from partners.

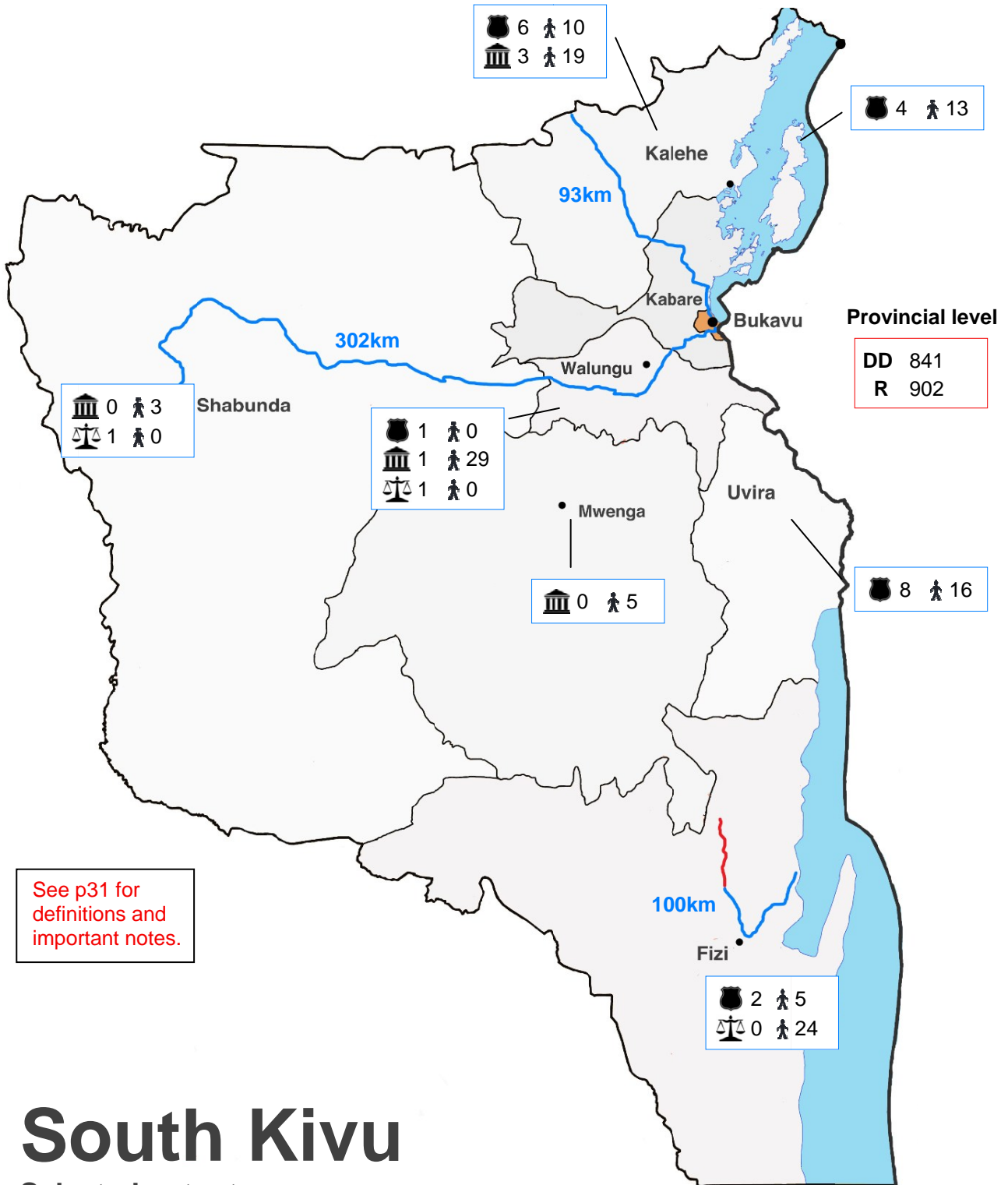
NB: No summary measures have yet been defined for Components 1 (Political Processes) and 5 (Sexual Violence). Please see Appendix 3 for project details.

North Kivu

Selected outputs

See p31 for definitions and important notes.





See p31 for definitions and important notes.

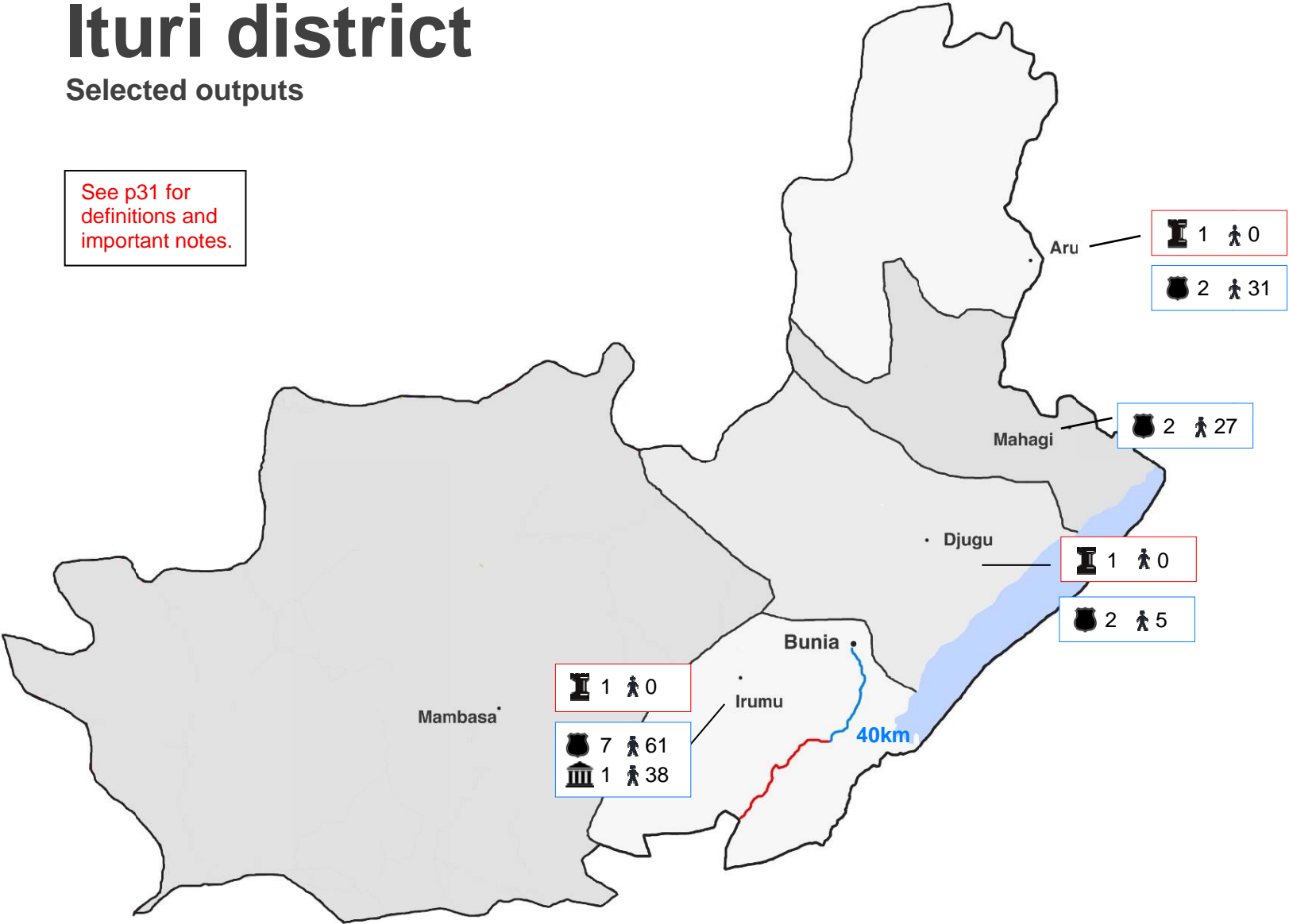
South Kivu

Selected outputs

Ituri district

Selected outputs

See p31 for definitions and important notes.



A2

Funding framework

| | | Needs 2010-12 | Funds committed | Funds spent | |
|--------------------|------------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------|
| | | | | USD | % |
| 1 | SECURITY | 171.82 | 51.26 | 35.70 | 70% |
| | Regional | 171.82 | 5.29 | 3.90 | 74% |
| | North Kivu | | 8.11 | 4.80 | 59% |
| | South Kivu | | 23.69 | 18.53 | 78% |
| | Ituri | | 6.28 | 5.90 | 94% |
| | Haut & Bas-Uele | | 2.24 | 1.05 | 47% |
| | Maniema | | 4.91 | 1.51 | 31% |
| | Nth Katanga | | 0.73 | 0.02 | 2% |
| 2 | POLITICAL | 0.00 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 100% |
| 3 | RSA | 295.68 | 86.61 | 69.48 | 80% |
| | Regional | - | 5.40 | 3.55 | 66% |
| | North Kivu | 44.56 | 29.24 | 22.90 | 78% |
| | South Kivu | 82.92 | 40.08 | 33.67 | 84% |
| | Ituri | 51.26 | 11.09 | 8.56 | 77% |
| | Haut & Bas-Uele | 45.17 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -- |
| | Maniema | 44.94 | 0.80 | 0.80 | -- |
| | Nth Katanga | 26.84 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -- |
| 4 | RRR | 311.88 | 71.14 | 46.81 | 66% |
| | Regional | - | 7.03 | 2.02 | 29% |
| | North Kivu | 71.31 | 22.52 | 14.55 | 65% |
| | South Kivu | 84.29 | 22.55 | 18.54 | 82% |
| | Ituri | 92.48 | 14.04 | 11.49 | 82% |
| | Haut & Bas-Uele | 30.12 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -- |
| | Maniema | 16.84 | 5.01 | 0.22 | 4% |
| | Nth Katanga | 16.84 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -- |
| 5 | SEXUAL VIOLENCE | 56.23 | 31.45 | 14.01 | 45% |
| | Regional | 56.23 | 10.39 | 4.03 | 39% |
| | North Kivu | | 4.79 | 1.23 | 26% |
| | South Kivu | | 7.42 | 4.00 | 54% |
| | Ituri | | 4.70 | 3.20 | 68% |
| | Haut & Bas-Uele | | 0.00 | 0.00 | -- |
| | Maniema | | 4.15 | 1.55 | 37% |
| | Nth Katanga | | 0.00 | 0.00 | -- |
| GRAND TOTAL | | 835.61 | 242.07 | 167.60 | 69% |

All figures are in millions of USD.

Needs 2010-12 are drawn from Government estimates for the STAREC.

The upcoming Priority Plan for 2011-13 will update estimated needs.

A3 Multi-donor trust funds

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

242.1m



This did not change significantly in Quarter 2.

Stabilization and Recovery Funding Facility

| | Deposited to SRFF | Allocated to CTCs | Approved projects | Spent |
|-----------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------|
| Total | 16.77 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 3.2 |
| Change Q2 | 0 | 0 | +4.0 | +1.2 |

Significant activities during Quarter 2:

- Approval of project \$4.0m project to support economic recovery in Maniema province (RRR/11).

Peacebuilding Fund

| | Allocated to DRC | Approved for projects | Spent |
|-----------|------------------|-----------------------|---------|
| Total | 20.0 | 18.9 | 9.7 |
| Change Q2 | -- | +0.7 | No data |

Significant activities during Quarter 2:

- Approval of \$0.8m project to support integrated bio-economy initiative in South Kivu province (RRR/10).
- Budget revisions for two ongoing projects: support to civil administration (RSA/09); and police training (RSA/10).

A4 Project inventory

All amounts are in millions of US dollars.

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

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

Projects marked in red were not updated in Quarter 2.

| | Project title | Op'n partners | Funding for 2010-13 | | | | | | | | Implementation period | |
|--------------------|--|---------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------|
| | | | Total | | By donor | | | By location | | | Start | Finish |
| | | | USD | Spent | Donor | USD | Spent | Where | USD | Spent | | |
| 1. SECURITY | | | 51.26 | 35.70 | | 51.26 | 35.70 | | 51.26 | 35.70 | | |
| SEC/1 | Support for garrisoning (post-brassage) | IOM UNDP | 23.94 | 23.45 | UK UNDP Neth'ds | 12.26 0.95 10.73 | 12.26 0.95 10.23 | NK SK IT | 1.89 16.39 5.66 | 1.89 15.89 5.66 | Jan 06 | Aug 11 |
| SEC/3 | Support for DDRRR of FDLR combatants | UNDP | 0.14 | 0.14 | UK | 0.14 | 0.14 | REG | 0.14 | 0.14 | Sep 08 | Sep 09 |
| SEC/4 | Construction of regroupement centers | IOM | 1.08 | 1.08 | UK | 1.08 | 1.08 | SK | 1.08 | 1.08 | May 09 | Mar 10 |
| SEC/5 | Rehabilitation of Lukusa FARDC training center | IOM | 1.51 | 1.03 | UK Canada | 0.62 0.89 | 0.43 0.61 | OR | 1.51 | 1.03 | Sep 10 | Jul 11 |
| SEC/6 | Long-term sustainable reintegration of ex-combatants | UNDP | 15.77 | 6.72 | UNDP UNDP France PBF USA | 5.17 1.74 0.46 4.41 4.00 | 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 | 0.08 | Canada PBF | 2.71 0.96 | 0.06 0.02 | NK SK MN KT OR | 0.73 0.73 0.73 0.73 0.73 | 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02 | Dec 10 | Nov 12 |
| 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 |

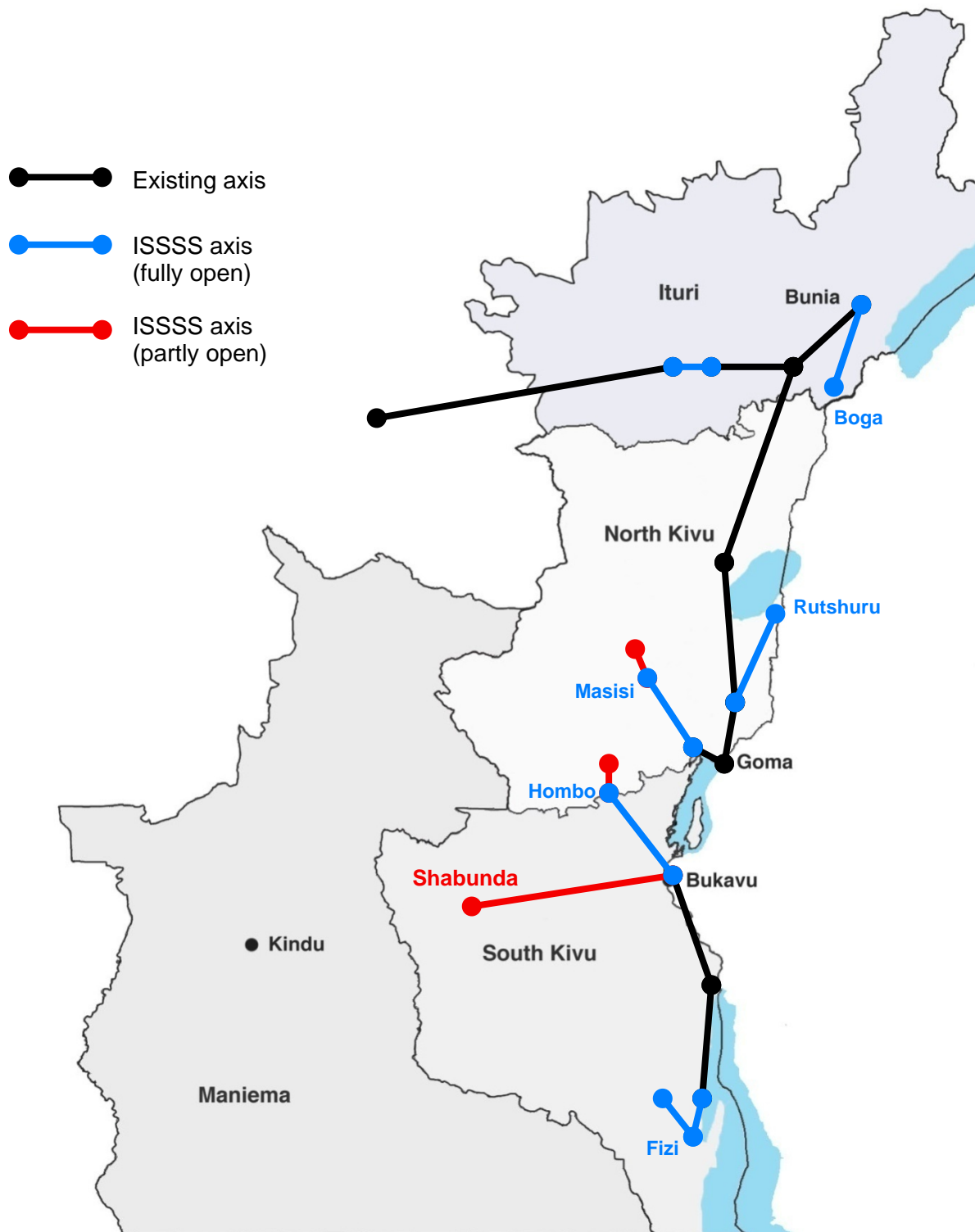
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|------------------|--------------|--------------|---|--|--|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------|--------|
| SEC/2 | Trust fund for MONUSCO logistical support | MONUSCO | 4.05 | 3.12 | Neth'ds | 4.05 | 3.12 | REG | 4.05 | 3.12 | Dec 08 | Jun 11 |
| 2. POLITICAL | | | 1.60 | 1.60 | | 1.60 | 1.60 | | 1.60 | 1.60 | | |
| 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 | 1.13 | PBF | 1.13 | 1.13 | REG | 1.13 | 1.13 | Mar 10 | Jun 11 |
| 3. STATE AUTHORITY | | | 86.61 | 69.48 | | 86.61 | 69.48 | | 86.61 | 69.48 | | |
| RSA/1 | Road rehabilitation and maintenance | UNOPS MONUSCO | 29.07 | 24.69 | Neth'ds Sweden UK UK USA Belgium | 7.59 5.06 6.98 3.03 1.00 1.00 4.42 | 7.59 5.06 6.29 0.00 1.00 1.00 3.74 | NK SK IT | 7.24 18.22 3.62 | 7.41 13.58 3.70 | Apr 08 | Mar 12 |
| RSA/2 | Support for state infrastructures (police, justice, admin, prisons) | UNOPS | 19.06 | 19.01 | Neth'ds USA PNUD | 14.88 4.00 0.18 | 14.88 3.95 0.18 | NK SK IT | 8.88 8.87 1.30 | 8.88 8.83 1.29 | Apr 08 | Nov 11 |
| RSA/3 | Establishment and deployment of border police in Kivus and Ituri | IOM | 8.43 | 6.72 | USA USA USA UK Japan | 1.44 1.62 2.10 0.28 3.00 | 1.44 1.23 0.78 0.28 3.00 | NK SK IT | 1.98 3.40 3.06 | 1.32 2.73 2.66 | Jan 09 | Mar 03 |
| RSA/4 | Equipment of police commissariats | GTZ | 0.50 | 0.50 | Germany | 0.50 | 0.50 | NK SK | 0.27 0.23 | 0.27 0.23 | Apr 10 | Sep 11 |
| 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 | 3.11 | Sweden | 3.19 | 3.11 | NK SK | 2.00 1.19 | 1.87 1.24 | Oct 08 | Jun 11 |
| RSA/8 | Establishment of 5 Mining Trade Centers | IOM | 1.44 | 1.34 | PBF Canada UK | 0.50 0.49 0.45 | 0.46 0.46 0.42 | NK SK | 0.72 0.72 | 0.67 0.67 | Feb 10 | Sep 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 | 3.07 | 1.48 | PBF Canada | 2.19 0.88 | 1.48 0.00 | NK | 3.07 | 1.48 | Jul 10 | Mar 12 |
| RSA/11 | Funding facility for urgent road rehabilitation needs | UNOPS | 2.30 | 1.06 | PBF USA | 1.30 1.00 | 0.72 0.35 | REG | 2.30 | 1.06 | Dec 10 | Dec 11 |
| RSA/12 | Civilian justice: reinforcement of 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 | 2.98 | 0.85 | USA | 2.98 | 0.85 | IT | 2.98 | 0.85 | Jul 10 | Jan 12 |
| RSA/14 | Programme de Bonne Gouvernance (PBG) | DAI | 2.00 | 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 |
| | Trust fund for MONUSCO logistical support | MONUSCO | 2.70 | 2.08 | Neth'ds | 2.70 | 2.08 | REG | 2.70 | 2.08 | Dec 08 | Jun 11 |
| 4. RETURN, RECOVERY, REINTEGRATION | | | 71.14 | 46.81 | | 71.14 | 46.81 | | 71.14 | 46.81 | | |
| 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 Sweden) 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 programme for reintegration and community recovery in eastern DRC | HABITAT | 7.38 | 2.96 | PBF USA Canada UNHCR | 0.92 4.70 1.45 0.31 | 0.78 0.90 0.97 0.31 | NK SK IT REG | 3.32 1.48 1.84 0.74 | 2.13 0.07 0.74 0.02 | 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 | Program for stabilization and reduction of conflicts in North 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 | Mars 12 |
| RRR/6 | Community reintegration and recovery programme | UNDP FAO | 0.62 | 0.22 | UNDP | 0.62 | 0.22 | MN | 0.62 | 0.22 | Sep 09 | Feb 12 |
| RRR/7 | Promotion of stabilisation & community reintegration | MSI | 9.57 | 6.79 | USA | 9.57 | 6.79 | NK SK | 4.97 4.60 | 3.53 3.27 | Oct 09 | Nov 11 |
| RRR/8 | CEPI (Community Empowerment and Peacebuilding in Ituri) | UNDP UNICEF UNHCR FAO | 5.02 | 4.56 | TFHS | 5.02 | 4.56 | IT | 5.02 | 4.56 | Jan 09 | Dec 11 |
| RRR/9 | Structures for pacification and conflict resolution in NK | UNHCR HABITAT WFP UNOPS | 4.86 | 3.77 | PBF UNHCR GoDRC WFP | 2.65 2.12 0.07 0.02 | 1.95 1.83 0.00 0.00 | NK | 4.86 | 3.77 | Aug 10 | Dec 11 |
| RRR/10 | Integrated bio-economy initiative | UNDP | 1.27 | 0.00 | PBF GoDRC UNDP | 0.77 0.25 0.25 | 0.00 0.00 0.00 | SK | 1.27 | 0.00 | Jul 11 | Jul 12 |
| RRR/11 | Recovery and economic revival in Maniema | UNDP FAO | 4.39 | 0.00 | SRFF UNDP | 3.99 0.40 | 0.00 0.00 | MN | 4.39 | 0.00 | Jul 11 | Dec 12 |
| RRR/12 | Pilot project for community security | UNDP | 2.51 | 1.53 | UNDP | 2.51 | 1.53 | IT | 2.51 | 1.53 | Jun 10 | Dec 11 |
| 5. SEXUAL VIOLENCE | | | 31.45 | 14.01 | | 31.45 | 14.01 | | 31.45 | 14.01 | | |
| CSV/1 | Reinforcement of GoDRC capacity to fight against impunity | UNOPS | 0.93 | 0.57 | SRFF | 0.93 | 0.57 | REG | 0.93 | 0.57 | Dec 10 | Jun 12 |
| CSV/2 | Protection and prevention | UNHCR | 0.76 | 0.58 | SRFF | 0.76 | 0.58 | IT SK | 0.21 0.55 | 0.10 0.48 | 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 | 2.22 | SRFF | 2.26 | 2.22 | REG IT SK | 0.23 0.79 1.24 | 0.22 0.78 1.22 | Jul 10 | Jul 11 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|--|-------------------------|------|------|---------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|--------|
| CSV/5 | Support for data and mapping on SV | UNFPA MONUSCO | 0.56 | 0.39 | SRFF UNFPA | 0.50 0.06 | 0.33 0.06 | IT SK REG | 0.23 0.18 0.16 | 0.16 0.16 0.07 | Jul 10 | Dec 11 |
| CSV/6 | Ending Sexual Violence by Promoting Opportunities and Individual Rights | IRC | 7.00 | 4.04 | USA | 7.00 | 4.04 | REG SK NK | 3.75 1.84 1.42 | 1.73 1.55 0.76 | Sep 09 | Sep 12 |
| CSV/7 | Prevention of and Protection Against Sexual and Gender-Based Violence using Behavior Change Communication in DRC | IMC | 2.08 | 0.27 | USA | 2.08 | 0.27 | REG | 2.08 | 0.27 | Sep 10 | Sep 15 |
| CSV/8 | Care, Access, Safety & Empowerment (CASE) Program in Eastern Congo | IMC | 2.45 | 0.92 | USA | 2.45 | 0.92 | REG | 2.45 | 0.92 | Jul 10 | Jul 15 |
| CSV/9 | Ushindi: Overcoming Sexual and Gender Based Violence | IMA | 8.05 | 1.10 | 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 Sexual and Gender-based Violence | 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 (PSAR) | UNDP | 1.62 | 0.59 | UNDP | 1.62 | 0.59 | NK SK | 0.69 0.93 | 0.35 0.24 | Oct 09 | Dec 12 |

A5 Reference map



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 partners, and covers **aligned projects**. This means projects which:

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

For more information, or to identify a correction:

Stabilization Support Unit:

monusco-ssu@un.org

Contacts:

| | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| Ian D. Quick | Evaluation Specialist | quick@un.org |
| Pierre Bardoux | Deputy Team Leader | bardoux@un.org |
| Bruno Donat | Team Leader | donat@un.org |