



MONTHLY UPDATE

16 DEC 2010 TO 31 JAN 2011

* Report covers period of six weeks due to the holiday period.

Highlights:

- ISSSS Quarterly Report for October to December 2010 is now available. This summarizes all program activity under the ISSSS, and explains systems for coordination & planning.
- Launch of new Disarmament and Demobilization initiative for residual combatants in the Kivus. Evaluation missions have started in areas with concentrations of armed elements.
- Two significant political developments, with confirmation of ranks for many newly integrated elements of the police and army, and the integration of the *Forces Républicaines Fédéralistes* into the army.
- Alignment of USD 17m of new programs with the Sexual Violence component of the ISSSS.
- Dates set for next Partners Meeting and the second round of inaugurations of new ISSSS facilities.

LOCATIONS: NK North Kivu; SK South Kivu; IT Ituri; ALL Eastern DRC

ISSSS Quarterly Report is now available

ALL	<p>The report for October to December 2010 is now available in English. The French version is under translation and will be available shortly.</p> <p>The Quarterly Report is a public document and will be distributed widely in DRC and internationally. It summarizes all program activity under the ISSSS, and explains coordination & planning through the government-led STAREC structure.</p> <p>Some key facts and figures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Total for funds programmed is now USD 213.6m, of which USD 127.7m is spent. This is an increase of USD 74m over the course of 2010.▪ 95% of funds are programmed in the Kivus and Ituri, with about USD 9m committed in other provinces.▪ There is under-investment in the Security component. USD 47.5m is committed for security projects, as opposed to 77.4m for State Authority and 62.1m for Return, Recovery and Reintegration.
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COMPONENT 1: SECURITY

Trend assessment for population security

NK	<p>No significant change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Attacks on civilians remain comparable to the level in November 2010. An apparent lull in December may have reflected an actual decrease, or simply reduced reporting over the holiday period.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Hot spots” remain the same: Rutshuru territory (FDLR); Walikale (Mai-Mai Cheka and FDLR); western Masisi (FDLR); southern Lubero (PARECO and FDLR).
SK	<p>Mixed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvements: A drop in FDLR attacks in Walungu and Kalehe territories through the last quarter of 2010 continues to hold, albeit with a steady stream of small-scale incidents. Deterioration: Fizi territory, with considerable violence in Fizi centre over the New Year period, and large-scale FDLR attacks on the population in some areas. In Uvira territory: increasing aggression of the FNL, a Burundian armed group.
IT	<p>No significant change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sporadic attacks on civilians continue in the southern part of the district, along with the occasional clash with FARDC.

Disarmament and demobilization of residual combatants

NK SK	<p>Launch meetings held with military and Government partners for a new Disarmament and Demobilization initiative in the Kivus. Evaluation missions have now started for several areas with concentrations of residual armed elements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project budget is USD 1m for an estimated 4,000 residual combatants in both Kivus. It puts financial and project support mechanisms in place to demobilize those residual armed elements who are willing to disengage. The DD program will link to UNDP’s ongoing community reintegration program (the CRRP). Resource mobilization is ongoing for the expected additional caseload for the CRRP. <p><i>Comment: There have been no large-scale demobilizations in some time. The project framework removes the financial barrier; the Government will continue to pursue a combination of military pressure and negotiations on a case-by-case basis.</i></p> <p><u>For community reintegration:</u> As at 31 January 2011, a total of 4,116 demobilized combatants were enrolled in UNDP’s community reintegration (CRRP) program in the Kivus and Maniema.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination plan established during reporting period with the Early Recovery cluster.
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COMPONENT 2: POLITICAL DIALOGUE

Confirmation of ranks for newly integrated soldiers / police

NK	<p>Over the New Year period, ranks were confirmed for a number of recently integrated elements of the FARDC and the PNC. This has eased tensions for some former armed groups, although others have complained about their level of representation.</p> <p>There are several implications for ISSSS activities under the State Authority component:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Handover of police facilities: Six facilities built under the ISSSS are pending handover in North Kivu. This must be planned to strengthen and consolidate integration. Discussions are currently ongoing with Government partners. Police training: There remain 6,000 newly integrated elements of the PNC in North Kivu who are without formal training. This is a key element for administrative integration, in addition to implications for professional competence.
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Integration of the Forces Républicaines Fédéralistes

SK	<p>The reported integration of the <i>Forces Républicaines Fédéralistes</i> (FRF) into the FARDC is a significant political development for the <i>Hauts Plateaux</i> of South Kivu.</p> <p>The experience with integration in North Kivu suggests two major intersections with the ISSSS:</p> <p><u>With respect to restoration of state authority:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Current projects in Fizi territory include two police facilities; two civil administration facilities; a <i>tribunal de paix</i> and a prison; plus significant road works. ▪ The integration issue will need to be front and center in how these projects are handled. The agreement with the FRF was driven from the military side, and leaves many unresolved questions over civil governance. <p><u>With respect to security of the population:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We should not expect an automatic security dividend. There remains a serious problem with the FDLR in Fizi territory, and Mai-Mai Yakutumba and the FNL are also present. ▪ Deployment of civilian police will not assist greatly. A broader concept of operations for population security will be needed.
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Popular frustration in Ituri district

IT	<p>Popular agitation continued in southern Ituri through December and January, notably in the Aveba-Bukiringi area. Complaints have focused on persistent militia activities; limited investment in state and community infrastructure; and occasional allegations of MONUSCO support to armed groups.</p> <p>The broad lines of these complaints must be taken seriously, if not every detail. The ISSSS includes one “priority axis” in Ituri (Bunia-Boga) but most state authority works along the road remain unfunded and there has been relatively little support to the FARDC. Against this, the militia presence is fairly small – estimated in the low hundreds of combatants.</p>
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COMPONENT 3: STATE AUTHORITY

Désenclavement of remote areas

ISSSS road works currently in progress:

NK	<p>Sake – Masisi – Nyabiondo</p>	<p>UNOPS has finished works on the Sake-Masisi stretch, and handed over maintenance to CARITAS.</p> <p>Landslides continue to be a problem, including major incidents at Bihambwe and along the Masisi-Loashi axis in late December. The South African engineering contingent continues to provide excellent support.</p>
SK	<p>Miti – Hombo – Otobora</p>	<p>Miti-Hombo stretch is nearly concluded; the major remaining pieces are some drainage works and the Hombo bridge, expected to be launched in April 2011.</p> <p>The Uruguayan engineering contingent will soon start to work northeast from Hombo to Otobora.</p>

	Burhale – Shabunda	The first phase of UNOPS works has been closed. A UNOPS team drove from Shabunda to Bukavu (just over 300km) with a 4WD vehicle, marking the first time this route has been passable since 1996. The second phase of works will continue through end 2011. Implementing partners are UNOPS, Office de Routes, the Bangladeshi engineering contingent.
	Baraka – Fizi – Minembwe	Most of the road remains in good condition, but sections of the Fizi-Minembwe road need urgent work. The machines handed over by ACTED for this purpose are currently employed on the Uvira-Baraka route.

Infrastructure for GoDRC officials

Status of permanent infrastructure works under the ISSSS:

	Total Funded	Handed over	Works finished	Work in progress	Planning phase
Territorial Police	14	1	9	4	
FARDC garrisons	2			2	
Civil administration	21		10	7	4
Prison	4		1	3	
Tribunal de Paix	4		3	1	
Centre de Negoce	5			4	1
TOTAL	50	1	23	21	5

Next scheduled handover is for **16 February**: police, administrative and prison facilities in Rutshuru territory.

Observations:

- IOM has installed ten prefabricated facilities for the Border Police in South Kivu: Minova, Idjwi Island. The next Monthly Report will include more details on IOM's work with the Border Police.
- CTC has requested supplementary works to stabilize several buildings in Masisi centre. Supplementary funds have been secured for this through a project to strengthen civilian justice (see previous ISSSS Monthly Report).

Exploitation of natural resources

NK SK	<p>A total of four Mineral Trading Counters (<i>Centres de Negoce</i>) are currently under construction as a pilot initiative to help regularize the mineral trade in the Kivus.</p> <p>Two sites are nearly finished: Mugogo (SK) and Rubaya (NK).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mines Police have been trained and in principle are ready to deploy. ▪ No firm timetable yet for usage of the sites. <p>Two sites are in progress: Djingala (NK) and Itebero (NK). Building materials are currently being airlifted to both using MONUSCO assets on a reimbursement basis.</p> <p>The fifth proposed site (in SK) is still under discussion due to logistical and other difficulties.</p> <p><i>Comment: The need to airlift concrete & steel provides gives some advance warning of the logistical difficulties to (a) ensure site security, and (b) support competent service delivery.</i></p>
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COMPONENT 4: RETURN, REINTEGRATION & RECOVERY

Support to intercommunal dialogue & conflict resolution

NK	<p>The North Kivu government has decided to create a Group of Experts under the Minister of Planning to coordinate the establishment of the Permanent Local Conciliation Committees (CLPCs) foreseen in the 23 March Agreements.</p> <p>This unblocks a UNHCR-led project to establish the CLPCs. The project had been delayed following abolition of the body which was originally intended to coordinate, the Technical Committee on Pacification and Reconciliation (CTPR), in October 2010.</p> <p><i>Comment: The CLPCs are a central element of efforts to ensure the safe and durable return of IDPs and refugees in North Kivu, and have a specific mandate for this under the 2009 peace agreements. The issue is becoming time critical – not least because of planned repatriations from Rwanda in 2011.</i></p>
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COMPONENT 5: SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Alignment of \$17m in programs

REG	<p>USAID has requested alignment of about \$17m in projects with the Sexual Violence component of the ISSSS / STAREC.¹</p> <p>These programs will be integrated into the STAREC coordination structure, and into the monthly and quarterly reporting cycle for the ISSSS. Further details are available from the MONUSCO Sexual Violence unit.</p>
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Sensitization work with FARDC

NK	<p>UNDP facilitated two sensitisation sessions held with 30 officers and 200 soldiers in Masisi centre and Nyabiondo, in cooperation with the 8th Military Region. The aim was to strengthen opposition within the FARDC to sexual violence and other human rights violations.</p>
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PARTNERSHIPS & COORDINATION

Funding discontinued for civilian observers

REG	<p>The Government of Sweden has notified MONUSCO that funding for 11 civilian observers will not be renewed at end of their current individual contracts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">The civilian observers are deployed with UNPOL counterparts in five Joint Monitoring Teams along the ISSSS strategic axes. <i>Inter alia</i>, they are tasked to monitor and support key partner institutions under S/RES/1925: police, civil administration and rule of law institutions.Three civilian observers remain with support from the Government of Norway.
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¹ Some of these programs run from 2010-15; the \$17m represents an apportionment to match the life of the ISSSS (2009-12).

Date set for ISSSS Partners Meeting

REG	<p>The next ISSSS Partners Meeting has been scheduled for 15 February in Goma. The meeting is planned to be hosted by the DRSG/RC/HC and the Vice Prime Minister, with Heads of Cooperation for current donors, heads of executing agencies, and provincial Governors.</p> <p>The handover of nine ISSSS facilities in the territory of Rutshuru is also planned for 16 February.</p>
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