



# MONTHLY UPDATE

## 1 TO 31 MAR 2011

### Highlights:

- Six permanent facilities handed over to the Government, including two police commissariats, two administrative facilities, a *tribunal de paix* and a nautical training facility for the Border Police.
- Blockages in deployment of magistrates and police highlighted during inaugurations of new facilities in Walungu, South Kivu.
- Ban on mining activities lifted in the Kivus and Maniema, with immediate pressure for opening of the pilot *Centres de Négoce*.
- Closure of UNICEF-FAO-UNDP joint program to facilitate return and reintegration of displaced persons in South Kivu, after two years of operation.

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

## COMPONENT 1: IMPROVING SECURITY

### Population security in target areas

<b>NK</b>	<p><b>Improvement</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A decrease in violence after a surge in February, notably in the Masisi / Walikale border areas, to levels comparable with late 2010.</li> <li>▪ Small-scale attacks by the FDLR and lesser armed groups nonetheless remained very widespread.</li> </ul>
<b>SK</b>	<p><b>No significant change</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The drop in violence since late 2010 appears to be holding. Problem areas remain the same (Mwenga, Uvira, Fizi and Kalehe territories) but at reduced intensity.</li> <li>▪ A decline in reported incidents in Fizi territory after large-scale atrocities in January and February; there remain concerns about the FDLR and increased activity of local armed groups.</li> </ul>
<b>IT</b>	<p><b>Deterioration</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Attacks by Congolese armed groups have increased in size and frequency through February and March.</li> <li>▪ Several firing incidents with ex-combatants in Fataki territory also need to be closely watched.</li> </ul>

### Suspension of Disarmament & Demobilization initiative

<b>NK SK</b>	<p>The Disarmament and Demobilization initiative within the framework of the STAREC / ISSSS has been suspended, at the request of the Minister of Defence. The first planned regroupment centre was built in Butembo in early March remains vacant pending further plans.</p> <p><i>Comment: This project is supported by the Peacebuilding Fund, and targets 4,000 residual combatants in the Kivus. Out of this total, 3,500 are expected to demobilize and the balance to integrate into the FARDC. As noted below the Government is keeping up a high level of activity to encourage armed groups to “disengage”. MONUSCO is engaging with the Ministry of Defense to clarify the way forward for Disarmament and Demobilization support.</i></p>
------------------	---

## COMPONENT 2: SUPPORT TO POLITICAL PROCESSES

### Disengagement of armed groups

<b>NK SK</b>	<p>The Government continued to pursue a combination of military pressure and negotiations on a case-by-case basis with residual armed groups. The most significant development during the reporting period was the apparent integration of Mai-Mai Kapopo, a South Kivu group, into the FARDC. The situation for other armed groups remain inconclusive as at date of writing, with rapidly shifting reports on the ground.</p> <p><i>Comment: Local-level agreements like that with Mai-Mai Kapopo and with the FRF in December 2010 pose a considerable strategic challenge for the ISSSS. It needs to be evaluated where and how project support is feasible: for example viz. the continuing integration of combatants into government institutions.</i></p>
------------------	--

## COMPONENT 3: RESTORATION OF STATE AUTHORITY

### Handover of new facilities

<b>NK</b>	<p>Two facilities were handed over in Masisi centre :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A commissariat for the Territorial Police, built with funding from Netherlands and Germany. 60 officers are already on-site.</li> <li>▪ An administrative centre, built with funding from USAID. It will be used by the Territorial Administrator and about 30 technical staff.</li> </ul>
<b>SK</b>	<p>Three facilities were formally inaugurated in Walungu centre :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A commissariat for the Territorial Police (funding from the Netherlands and Germany). Some police officers are already on site, but the deployment of additional <i>non-originaire</i> elements remains pending.</li> <li>▪ A <i>tribunal de paix</i>, funded by the Netherlands. However, magistrates are not expected to be available to staff the facility for some months.</li> <li>▪ Centre for the Territorial Administration, funded by USAID.</li> </ul>
<b>IT</b>	<p>Nautical training centre in Kasenyi for the Border Police, executed by IOM with funding from the US Government.</p>

### Summary of infrastructure works

Current status of target localities for the ISSSS :

	Planning phase	Work in progress	Works finished	Handed over	Total funded
Territorial Police	0	4	7	3	14
Civil administration	0	7	7	3	19
Prison	0	3	1	0	4
Tribunal de Paix	0	1	2	1	4
Centre de Negoce	0	2	2	0	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>47</b>

**Governance of natural resources**

<p><b>NK</b> <b>SK</b></p>	<p>The ban on mining activities in the Kivus and Maniema imposed in late 2010 was lifted on 10 March. Mining activities resumed promptly thereafter.</p> <p>Within the framework of the ISSSS, two pilot <i>Centres de Négoce</i> (mineral trading counters) are physically complete in Mugogo (South Kivu) and Rubaya (North Kivu). Staff are trained and available, but there remain several steps to enable an effective launch :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Certification of mining sites within the effective radius of the centers.</li> <li>▪ Sensitization of miners, purchasing chain and the general population.</li> <li>▪ Measures to secure market to mine supply chains.</li> <li>▪ (in North Kivu) Clarifying the intersection of the site with parallel administration.</li> </ul> <p><i>Comments : There is increasing pressure to bring these sites online. This is due largely to requirements commencing on 1 April 2011 for US-listed companies to report on their use of certain minerals, and the origin of those minerals. Many local stakeholders believe this will lead affected buyers to embargo Congolese minerals to avoid the public relations trouble.</i></p> <p><i>At the same time, it is recognized that traceability and certification schemes must be functional before launching the sites.</i></p>
--------------------------------	--

**Blockages in deployment of state officials**

<p><b>NK</b> <b>SK</b></p>	<p>The handover of new facilities in Walungu (SK) on 28 March 2011 highlighted several blockages in the rollout of civil authority.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) <i>Tribunaux de Paix</i>: Three completed <i>Tribunaux</i> remain empty. The timeline for deployment of magistrates from Kinshasa level is unclear, with reports that a program of training is at the beginning stages.</li> <li>(ii) <i>Police Territoriale</i>: Facilities in South Kivu remain under-capacity pending the deployments agreed in 2008 with national-level police authorities. For South Kivu, this concerns approximately 170 <i>non-originaire</i> elements.</li> </ul> <p>Advocacy is ongoing with Government partners through the project technical leads: MONUSCO Rule of Law and UN Police, respectively.</p>
--------------------------------	---

**COMPONENT 4: RETURN, REINTEGRATION & RECOVERY**

**Closure of joint program in South Kivu**

<p><b>SK</b></p>	<p>A major UNICEF-UNDP-FAO joint program to facilitate returns of displaced persons and community reintegration in South Kivu closed on 31 March 2011 after two years of activity.</p> <p>The program focused on Walungu territory (the Bukavu-Shabunda priority axis) and Kalehe territory (Miti-Hombo priority axis). It supported three objectives: economic recovery and conflict prevention (UNDP); food security and agricultural productivity (FAO) ; and restoration of basic services (UNICEF).</p> <p>Highlights of program outputs include :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Income generation projects covering 6,800 families.</li> <li>▪ Establishment of 250 Village Development Committees, and work to reinforce their capacities.</li> <li>▪ Training and equipment to improve and diversify agricultural practices for some 10,800 families.</li> </ul>
------------------	---

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Construction of 81 classrooms, 9 health centers, and a maternity ward</li> <li>▪ Peace education programs in partnership with Search for Common Ground, and work to secure land title</li> </ul> <p>Full details are available in last quarterly update for the program. Funding was from the Government of the Netherlands at a cost of USD 11.2m.</p>
--	--

### Local dispute resolution mechanisms

<b>NK</b>	<p>A partners meeting, chaired by the Provincial STAREC team, approved terms of reference of the <i>Comités Locaux Permanents de Conciliation</i> (CLPC) and to establish a work plan for implementation rolling them out.</p> <p><i>Comment: This project was suspended after the Governor of North Kivu abolished the provincial-level Pacification Commission in October 2010. This marks an important step in establishing of local-level dispute resolution bodies to facilitate the return of IDPs and refugees to sensitive areas in North Kivu.</i></p>
-----------	---

### Mitigation of land conflicts

<b>NK</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Centre for mediation of land conflicts opened in Kiwanja on 7 March.</li> <li>▪ Training for 120 customary officials on land law and alternative dispute resolution, covering Masisi, Rutshuru, Beni and Butembo.</li> </ul>
-----------	---

## COMPONENT 5: COMBATING SEXUAL VIOLENCE

### Protection & prevention

<b>IT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Evaluation workshop organized for activities conducted in 2010, and programming for 2011.</li> <li>▪ Vigilance committees conducted community sensitization, and referred victims to appropriate structures.</li> <li>▪ Production of radio transmissions in Mahagi, Aru and Mambasa territories on Congolese law governing sexual violence.</li> <li>▪ Production of two theatrical performances on the topic.</li> </ul>
<b>SK</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Finalization of study on causes and consequences.</li> <li>▪ Finalization of sensitization modules, including <i>boîtes à image</i> and posters.</li> </ul>

### Security sector development

<b>IT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Implementation of selection tests to identify FARDC training participants in Bunia, Kisangani and Bukavu.</li> </ul>
-----------	---

### Multi-sectoral assistance

<b>IT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Training for 20 agents from non-governmental psychosocial service providers.</li> </ul>
-----------	--

## PARTNERSHIPS & COORDINATION

### Stabilization Working Group

<b>REG</b>	<p>The SWG met for a full-day working session on 16 March 2011. The priority task areas to emerge were as follows :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Integrated Program Framework of the ISSSS needs to be updated, in particular to take account of priorities identified through the STAREC coordination structure.</li> <li>▪ Improved coherence between the different components of the ISSSS, based upon the common vision in the IPF.</li> <li>▪ Sharpened focus on national appropriation at Kinshasa level, building on the experience with provincial-level structures under the STAREC.</li> <li>▪ Strengthened political and security to analysis to guide programming; and notably improved targeting viz. stable / transitional / instable areas.</li> </ul> <p>The SWG also validated the proposed Action Plan from the Partners Meeting on 15 February 2011. This will now be shared with Government technical partners, in time for the next Partners Meeting in mid-May. The next SWG meeting is planned for 13 April 2011 in Kinshasa.</p>
------------	--

### SSU Mission to UN HQ

	<p>The Stabilization Team Leader conducted a mission to UN HQ New York from March 21 to 25, organized by DPKO Great Lakes Integrated Operational Team (GLIOT). The objective of this visit was to participate in briefings and consultations with key targeted audiences and provide updates on the work of ISSSS / STAREC.</p> <p>Briefings included direct bilateral exchanges with DPKO, UN Agencies, especially with PBF / PBSO, UNDP, a few Member States, as well as specific group meetings such as with the IMTF, Security Council (Expert level), ISSSS donors, and NGOs.</p>
--	--

### Support to STAREC coordination

<b>NK</b>	<p>Joint Technical Committee convened on 30 March 2011.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Supporting sub-committee on State Authority met on 30 March 2011.</li> </ul>
<b>SK</b>	<p>Joint Technical Committee convened on 16 March 2011</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Meetings also held for supporting sub-committees on State Authority (18<sup>th</sup>); and Sexual Violence (24<sup>th</sup>).</li> <li>▪ Four sub-groups newly established under the Sub-Commission for Security and State Authority: administration, justice, security/police, defense.</li> <li>▪ National STAREC team organized a meeting on 14 March to prioritize roads requiring rehabilitation in the province.</li> </ul>
<b>REG</b>	<p>Technical Working Group for Sexual Violence met on 3 March; a follow-up Component Coordinators meeting on 9 March to discuss pending allocations of funds from the Stabilization and Recovery Funding Facility.</p>
<b>MN</b>	<p>Draft project document developed for \$4m available funds from Stabilization and Recovery Funding Facility. To be submitted for technical review in coming weeks.</p>

## FOR MORE INFORMATION:

## Sexual Violence Unit (Component 5)

Beatrix Attinger-Colijn	Senior Adviser	attingercolijn@un.org
-------------------------	----------------	-----------------------

## Stabilization Support Unit

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