

Total Budget:	USD 4,000,000		
Budget by Agency	UNICEF 1,200,000 FAO: 1,200,000 UNDP: 1,600,000		
Participating Gov. Entities:	CTPR : Commission Technique de Pacification et de Réconciliation EPSP : Direction Enseignement Primaire Secondaire et Professionnel DIVAS : Division des Affaires Sociales BCZS : Bureau Central de la Zone de Santé IPAPEL : Inspection Provinciale de l’Agriculture Pêche et Elevage		
Start Date:	2 October 2009		
Est. End Date:	2 October 2012		
Disbursements:	First Disbursement:	2 October 2009	USD 2,628,700
	Second Disbursement:	16 August 2011	USD 1,371,300
In Brief:	<p>The aim of the programme is to contribute to improved security and stabilization in North Kivu. It adopts a holistic and multi-sectoral approach to conflict prevention and peace building based on a conflict analysis. The focus will be on community based reintegration of returnees (ex-combatants and displaced persons) and victims of sexual violence, improvement of absorption capacity and livelihoods, and community-based prevention initiatives. It will directly benefit over 70,000 returnees, victims of SGBV, their dependents and vulnerable members of host communities in addition to its impact on the whole of the population in the area in terms of access to services and economic dividend Women are at the center of all phases of the programme, representing 50% of the beneficiaries Its originality lies in the fact that it tackles concerns around human and environmental security within a single programme, with an emphasis on the management of the natural resources lying at the heart of the conflict.</p>		

Outcomes:

- Stabilize the extremely volatile communities in North Kivu, contribute to human security and increase the effectiveness of poverty reduction programmes by involving and building the capacity of community groups.



Regions of Intervention:	• North Kivu	
MDGs	MDG1 T1.A ; MDG3 T3.A ; MDG5 T5.A ; MDG7 T7.C	
Beneficiaries	Direct	Indirect

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. Institutions • No. Women • No. Men • No. ethnic groups 	<p>13</p> <p>31,459</p> <p>24,680</p> <p>0</p>	<p>0</p>
<p>Project coordinator: RCO Focal Point</p>	<p>Josef Debeus Claudia Rodriguez</p>	
<p>Status</p>	<p>The joint programme is in full implementation and shows some delays. The security situation in the country has at times impeded programme implementation, programme activities have been suspended for a few weeks. The joint programme is in a consolidation phase for the most part of interventions focusing mainly on accompanying processes, training and learning. The requested no-cost extension of 6 months has been approved from October 2011 to March 2012.</p>	
<p>Estimated financial execution status as of the June 30, 2011 biannual report:</p>		
<p>Main Achievements: (by expected outcomes)</p>	<p>The package of interventions contributing to the establishment of a lasting peaceful environment has positively contributed to the following:</p> <p>Outcome 1: re-launch of income generating activities</p> <p>Outcome 2: improved agriculture production and food security</p> <p>Outcome 3: improvement on community based services including water, sanitation, education and health</p>	
<p>Does the JP incorporate gender considerations in its tools/ activities/outputs/outcomes? (example) The targeting of programme interventions targets women returnees affected by sexual violence.</p>		
<p>Observations</p>		
<p>Paris Declaration</p>	<p>Leadership of national and local governmental institutions: The government has been fully involved in choosing the group's intervention areas and has approved the Programme's annual work plan. The Programme launch workshop was chaired by the Minister of Planning and has seen full civil society participation. Needs identification and prioritization has occurred with a participatory context involving local communities and with special attention to gender equity.</p> <p>Ministry of Planning takes a lead role in the coordination of other line ministries and ensuring the monitoring of programme interventions. It is though a role that is still maturing and it is difficult to establish to what degree the government owns the ongoing initiatives. Certainly, the Ministry of Planning appreciates the development approach and sees the potential for change.</p>	
	<p>Involvement of CSOs and citizens: During activity implementation, associations, NGOs and the private sector have been the main service providers.</p>	
	<p>Alignment and Harmonization: It is important that the joint programme remain relevant to national and local priorities. Hence, the importance of having functional governing mechanisms such as the MDG-F National Steering Committee is to provide strategic guidance to the joint programme and to ensure relevance to the national development agenda. At the request of Spain, the first meeting of national Steering Committee took place at the end of May 2011.</p>	
	<p>Innovative elements in mutual accountability:</p>	

<p>Delivering as One</p>	<p>Innovative elements in harmonization of procedures and managerial practices:</p> <p>Role of the RCO and synergies with other MDG-F JPs: The MDG-F supported joint programme forms part of what is called the “third generation of joint programmes” in DRC. This programme incorporates lessons from previous joint programme experiences and has enabled the JP team to use a post-conflict multi-sectoral approach to re-launch economic development. The provision of an integrated package of services on food security, basic social services combined with community empowerment in a geographically concentrated area has the potential to have a visible impact on local populations.</p> <p>The latest MDG-F secretariat mission noted that the MDG-F joint programme has not necessarily reached out to UN or other development partner’s initiatives, with the exception of building on each of the participating UN agencies’ programmes. The role of the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator in supporting the role of the RC in its oversight is not apparent. Given that the UN system in the DRC is commencing the roll out of its new Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) in 2011, it would be essential to take account of the experience and innovative approaches piloted by the MDG-F funded joint programme. The new UNDAF will define the UN system priorities and key actions in support of the GoDRC’s development initiatives for the coming 5 years (2013-2017).</p> <p>The programme itself has shown positive aspect to contributing to Delivering As One, these positive aspects resulting from this joint programme experience should be more consistently brought to the attention of the UN Country Team to reflect on those and take them into consideration when developing new UN initiatives.</p> <p>Inter-agency coordination: The financial architecture of the joint programmes (pass-through modality) is rather complicated and not always well understood by national counterparts. It is not necessarily easy the flow of funds to each agency HQ and then to the field. Perhaps, the concept of joint programmes and the added value of this modality of implementation needs to be better explained and communicated.</p>
<p>Sustainability (concrete actions and strategic partnerships)</p>	<p>Sustainability Plan in place? No. The principles for sustainability of programme results are embedded in the implementation of programme activities. The majority of the visited programme interventions have put in place exit strategies and mechanisms in place to continue to function if current conditions of peace remain, even after funding is completed. Some of the reported measures to ensure the sustainability of Joint Programme interventions and achievements are :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The population’s participation in planning, implementation and evaluation of the programme; ▪ Collaboration with governmental and non-governmental partners; ▪ The setting up of peasant organizations;
<p>Innovation and Scale-up</p>	
<p>External Factors and mitigation</p>	<p>Since April 2010, regular movements of armed groups have been observed in Kamango and Isalé, the Joint Programme’s intervention areas. Specifically, since the month of April 2010, the armed groups (May May and the ADF Nalu) have intensified their activities. For this reason, activities in these areas have been suspended, until our respective teams can obtain information about the actual security situation. The three agencies have implemented a mission within the area between the 6th and 9th of August, 2010, which confirmed that within the current context of massive displacements of the population in the area, Programme objectives will be difficult to achieve within the initially anticipated timeframe because of security access and the capacity for community mobilization.</p> <p>In addition, severe rainfall has presented difficulties to access the programme sites.</p>
<p>Communication and Advocacy</p>	<p>C&A plan in place? Not really. The JP communication strategy is included under the general communication strategy implemented within the framework of the STAREC Programme, which aims to lend visibility to the activities contributing to the implementation of the Programme for Stabilization of the East of the Country initiated by the Congo Government, and it is used as a strategy to implement the programme activities and engage all relevant local actors and authorities.</p> <p>As indicated in the latest MDG-F Mission report “<i>It is recommended that the joint programme develop a clear advocacy strategy to influence the decision making process at the national, regional and local levels. The programme has an important added value of early recovery from conflict to re-launch economic development and move from humanitarian support to development and more sustainable</i></p>

	<p><i>type of intervention. It is important that the strategy presents key objectives, messages and targeted audiences. The role of the RC in communicating key identified messages is essential. The office of the RC needs to be more actively involved in the programme implementation and facilitate the transfer of experience and knowledge gained during the joint programme implementation onto to the nationwide UN process such UNDAF and others alike.</i></p> <p><i>The visibility and profile of the joint programme needs to be raised in particular at the national level. The leadership of the Ministry of Planning and UN Resident Coordinator are critical to transmit the achievements of the joint programme and potentially galvanize support from other line ministries and international development partners. In this regard, the UN Resident Coordinator is committed to organize a high level mission with the donor community and Spain and recognize the programme achievements in situ.”</i></p>	
M&E	<p>The Joint programme regional team conducts joint monitoring missions. The oversight by national stakeholders is weak. Given the interesting pilot nature of the joint programme and interesting achievements on the ground, it would be excellent if the joint programme team could conduct an impact evaluation 6 months after.</p>	
Missions from MDG-F Secretariat:	Date: 17-23 July 2011	Members: Sara Ferrer Olivella
Mid Term Evaluation:	Not applicable	