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### Financing of the United Nations Organization Stabilization

### Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

## Budget performance of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018

### Report of the Secretary-General

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## *Summary*

The total expenditure for the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 has been linked to the Mission's objective through a number of results-based-budgeting frameworks, grouped by component, namely: support to the creation of an environment conducive to the holding of peaceful and credible elections, security and the protection of civilians, stabilization of conflict-affected areas and support.

Pursuant to Security Council resolutions [2348 \(2017\)](#) and [2409 \(2018\)](#) and the recommendations contained in the strategic review of MONUSCO ([S/2017/826](#), paras. 45–68), the Mission enhanced its political engagement in the Democratic Republic of the Congo by emphasizing its support for the implementation of the 31 December 2016 agreement to pave the way for credible elections as its top priority. The efforts of MONUSCO to support the protection of civilians through a comprehensive approach involving civilian and uniformed components further reinforced efforts to support conditions conducive to a peaceful and credible electoral process. In view of the expanding geography of conflict, MONUSCO deployed multidisciplinary mobile monitoring and response teams to areas with no Mission presence but at high risk of significant threats to civilians.

The Mission incurred \$1,189,238,500 in expenditure during the reporting period, representing a resource utilization rate of 100 per cent (compared with \$1,234,443,200 in expenditure, for a utilization rate of 99.9 per cent, in the 2016/17 period).

The unencumbered balance of \$0.5 million was attributable primarily to reduced requirements for operational costs due mainly to a reduction in the aviation fleet and flight-hours, in line with the Secretary-General's initiative to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of air operations, and to reduced requirements for the acquisition of equipment, as well as to marginally reduced requirements for military and police personnel due mainly to the actual vacancy rate for military observers being higher than the approved rate. The overall reduction in requirements was largely offset by increases under civilian personnel, due mainly to the higher common staff costs compared with the estimates for international and national staff, to higher average salaries than budgeted for national staff and to a lower actual vacancy rate for international staff.

## Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. The budget year is from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018.)

Category	Apportionment <sup>a</sup>	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
Military and police personnel	564 095.4	562 704.1	1 391.3	0.2
Civilian personnel	273 152.4	291 608.4	(18 456.0)	(6.8)
Operational costs	352 523.0	334 926.0	17 597.0	5.0
<b>Gross requirements</b>	<b>1 189 770.8</b>	<b>1 189 238.5</b>	<b>532.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Staff assessment income	29 050.7	31 001.2	(1 950.5)	(6.7)
<b>Net requirements</b>	<b>1 160 720.1</b>	<b>1 158 237.3</b>	<b>2 482.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
<b>Total requirements</b>	<b>1 189 770.8</b>	<b>1 189 238.5</b>	<b>532.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> Reflecting approved resources of \$1,141,848,100 gross (\$1,112,997,600 net) and resources authorized under commitment authority of \$47,922,700 gross for support to the elections and protection of civilians and peacekeepers until 30 June 2018.

## Human resources incumbency performance

Category	Approved <sup>a</sup>	Planned <sup>b</sup>	Actual (average)	Vacancy rate (percentage) <sup>c</sup>
Military observers	660	660	320	51.5
Military contingents	16 215	16 215	15 789	2.6
United Nations police	391	391	312	20.2
Formed police units	1 050	1 050	1 046	0.4
International staff	885	885	752	15.0
National General Service staff	2 330	2 330	2 066	11.3
National Professional Officers	234	234	189	19.2
United Nations Volunteers	457	433	350	19.2
Temporary positions <sup>d</sup>				
International staff	70	31	23	25.8
National staff	2	1	–	100.0
Government-provided personnel	90	90	45	50.0

<sup>a</sup> Representing the highest level of authorized strength.

<sup>b</sup> Planned deployment, taking into account the additional positions approved for four and a half months through the commitment authority.

<sup>c</sup> Based on monthly incumbency and planned monthly strength.

<sup>d</sup> Funded under general temporary assistance.

The actions to be taken by the General Assembly are set out in section V of the present report.

## I. Introduction

1. The proposed budget for the maintenance of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 8 March 2017 (A/71/832) and amounted to \$1,234,603,200 gross (\$1,205,721,600 net). It provided for 760 military observers, 19,815 military contingents, 1,441 police personnel, including 1,050 in formed units, 90 Government-provided personnel, 893 international staff, 2,564 national staff, including 234 National Professional Officers, and 419 United Nations Volunteers.
2. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly appropriate \$1,198,692,100 gross for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 (A/71/836/Add.11, para. 74).
3. The General Assembly, by its resolution 71/301, appropriated an amount of \$1,141,848,100 gross (\$1,112,997,600 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.
4. The Secretary-General, in a subsequent note to the General Assembly on the financing arrangements for MONUSCO for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 (A/72/778), sought additional funding for the operation of the Mission in the amount of \$47,922,700 gross (\$47,722,500 net), owing to: (a) the Mission's support for the updating of the voter register and the electoral process; (b) the need to support the protection of civilians and peacekeepers; (c) a claim brought against the United Nations by a vendor; (d) the need to repatriate three attack helicopters.
5. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly appropriate the amount of \$47,922,700 for the maintenance of the Mission for the 12-month period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018, in addition to the amount of \$1,141,848,100 already appropriated for the same period (A/72/844, para. 10).
6. The General Assembly, by its resolution 72/293, authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in a total amount not exceeding \$47,922,700 for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018, in addition to the amount of \$1,141,848,100 previously appropriated for the same period under the terms of its resolution 71/301. The amount of \$47,922,700 has not been assessed on Member States.

## II. Mandate performance

### A. Overall

7. The mandate of MONUSCO was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1925 (2010) and extended in subsequent resolutions of the Council. The mandate for the current performance period was provided by the Council in its resolutions 2348 (2017) and 2409 (2018).
8. The Mission is mandated to help the Security Council to achieve an overall objective, namely, to advance peace and security in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.
9. Within this overall objective, the Mission has, during the reporting period, contributed to a number of accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, shown in the frameworks below, which are grouped by component, as follows: support to the

creation of an environment conducive to the holding of peaceful and credible elections, security and the protection of civilians, stabilization of conflict-affected areas, and support.

10. The present report assesses actual performance against the planned results-based-budgeting frameworks set out in the budget for the 2017/18 period. In particular, the performance report compares the actual indicators of achievement, that is, the extent to which actual progress has been made during the period against the expected accomplishments, with the planned indicators of achievement, and the actual completed outputs with the planned outputs.

## **B. Budget implementation**

11. The Mission's strategic priorities for the 2017/18 reporting period, as outlined in Security Council resolutions [2348 \(2017\)](#) and [2409 \(2018\)](#), remained the protection of civilians and the provision of support to the implementation of the political agreement signed on 31 December 2016 and to the electoral process. In resolution [2409 \(2018\)](#), the Council reaffirmed that the protection of civilians was to be given priority in decisions about the use of available capacity and resources and decided to expand the Mission's mandate to protect civilians, including in the context of elections.

12. Several major developments emerged over the course of the 2017/18 reporting period, which had a significant impact on the trajectory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the implementation of the Mission's mandate. Most importantly, the implementation of the political agreement signed on 31 December 2016 remained a high priority for Congolese political stakeholders, as it established broadly inclusive transitional measures that would guide the country in holding already-delayed elections. Deep divisions among political and civil society actors continued to characterize the political climate in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. On 5 November 2017, the Independent National Electoral Commission published an electoral calendar officially postponing the presidential and legislative elections originally scheduled to take place by December 2017, in accordance with the agreement of 31 December 2016, until 23 December 2018. The delay prompted renewed calls for demonstrations by most opposition leaders and several civil society organizations. However, those calls were only marginally followed in urban centres across the country, as authorities continued to impose a ban on public demonstrations and to deploy the security forces prior to public protests. On 31 December 2017, national security forces violently dispersed demonstrations called for by the Secular Coordination Committee in Kinshasa and in other cities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, resulting in at least 5 deaths, 46 people wounded and over 140 arrests.

13. As a result, the overall level of instability and violence remained a major concern, driven by political fragmentation and contestation, increased activity on the part of armed groups and a rise in intercommunal conflict and militia activity in parts of the eastern and central provinces. The period was further characterized by shrinking democratic space and by an increase in election-related violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms. By mid-June 2018, some 118 political prisoners remained in detention. The ban on demonstrations and political gatherings was not formally lifted. However, political opposition groupings have been able to hold public gatherings.

14. On 31 January 2018, the Independent National Electoral Commission announced the completion of voter registration, which was considered a key milestone in the electoral process. Countrywide, more than 46 million potential voters, 47 per cent of whom are women, were registered in all the 26 provinces of the

Democratic Republic of the Congo. Following a request from the Independent National Electoral Commission, on 25 May 2018 the International Organization of la Francophonie concluded an independent audit of the voter register and issued a preliminary report, noting that the voter register was “inclusive, exhaustive and updated, but required improvements”. Among the concerns cited by the International Organization of la Francophonie was the fact that 16.6 per cent of voters (over 6.5 million persons) had been registered without fingerprints. In addition to the criticisms relating to the integrity of the voter register, opposition parties and civil society groups continued to oppose the planned use of voting machines and the persistent lack of political space. Towards the end of the reporting period, on 8 June 2018, the National Assembly adopted two amendments to the voter registration law and the electoral law, which effectively excluded Congolese living abroad from participating in the upcoming presidential elections, contrary to initial plans.

15. The areas affected by conflict and violence also increased significantly during the reporting period, requiring the reprioritization of the Mission’s resources and footprint. Areas where MONUSCO had reduced its presence, including Djugu territory in Ituri Province, were severely affected by an outbreak of inter-ethnic violence in early 2018 resulting in an increase in internally displaced persons. This conflict relapse required a significant investment in the redeployment of military and civilian components of the Mission to contain and stabilize the situation. Armed groups and intercommunal violence, at times driven by political dynamics, continued to characterize the conflicts in the provinces of North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri. Violence also intensified between the Twa and the Luba communities in Tanganyika Province; and, in the southern region of South Kivu, between the Banyamulenge community and the Bafuliru, Babembe and Banyindu communities. During the same period, ethnic militias and armed groups pitted the Hunde community against the Hutu and Nyanga communities in Masisi, and the Nyanga against the Nande in Lubero territory of North Kivu. Meanwhile, the north-eastern provinces of Bas-Uélé and Haut-Uélé saw a decrease in the Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA) activity. Most significantly, violence continued to spread in the central Kasai region, where conflict was driven initially by customary power rivalries and was then affected by national political dynamics. Following some progress, as a result of military operations led by the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (FARDC), and after the redeployment of those forces elsewhere in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kamuina Nsapu militias regained freedom of movement and action, leading to a multiplication of militias carrying out attacks on State symbols, and to mounting inter-ethnic violence. These conflict dynamics were driven by deeply-rooted intercommunity tensions, but also rivalries related to the control of access to land and natural resources, compounding an already fragile situation. There were also concerns over an increase in the recruitment of children by militias, notably by the Force de résistance patriotique de l’Ituri (FRPI) in Ituri and by Kamuina Nsapu elements in the Kasai region where several cases of schools being destroyed have been recorded. Overall, the levels of violence in several parts of the country have led to high numbers of internally displaced persons.

16. In view of the priorities and major developments described above, MONUSCO has contributed significantly to the establishment of conditions conducive to a peaceful and credible electoral process through the support it has provided to the implementation of the 31 December 2016 agreement. Efforts to advance the political process included the intensive good offices engagement of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, who has encouraged key political actors to fully implement the 31 December 2016 agreement, including the confidence-building measures outlined therein. As a deterrent, and to enhance accountability, the Mission also continued its monitoring, investigation, reporting and advocacy efforts, including in the context of democratic space and

respect for fundamental freedoms. The Mission documented the increase in violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms linked to the restriction of democratic space throughout the country, as compared with the previous period.

17. The efforts of MONUSCO to support the protection of civilians through a comprehensive approach involving civilian and uniformed components further reinforced efforts to support conditions conducive to a peaceful and credible electoral process. Those efforts included good offices and political engagement at the national and provincial levels to address causes of conflict and engagement with relevant ministries and at the local level to address customary power conflicts in the Kasai region. The Mission also continued to strengthen its early warning and prevention mechanisms, including its community alert network, local protection committees and joint assessment missions. In view of the expanding geography of conflict, MONUSCO deployed multidisciplinary mobile monitoring and response teams to areas with no Mission presence but at high risk of significant threats to civilians. Moreover, the Mission employed an innovative and complementary approach to its protection efforts by projecting the force into areas where threats to civilians were anticipated. The reduction of temporary operating bases and the frequent employment of standing combat detachments led to targeted preventive interventions to address threats to civilians. The Mission's efforts to support the fight against impunity were underpinned by human rights investigation and monitoring efforts and by the support provided through its prosecution support cells, including by supporting emblematic cases such as the trial of Ntabo Ntaberi Sheka, who was charged with mass rape, child recruitment and killings, following his surrender in July 2017.

18. The MONUSCO police and military components also contributed to the protection of civilians. The United Nations police provided training to, and conducted joint patrolling with, the Congolese national police, thereby enhancing the capacity of the State to protect its citizens, including through the establishment of toll-free numbers in order to carry out preventive and proactive actions whenever armed groups threatened civilian populations. The United Nations police provided mentoring, advice and oversight through co-location with the Congolese national police in the most sensitive provinces. Furthermore, the United Nations police coordinated the integrated operational strategy for the fight against insecurity in eight localities, supporting the internal security forces both operationally and logistically, engaging the local communities and enabling the delivery of support by the other United Nations components. The United Nations police, emphasizing the intelligence cycle through inter-agency cooperation as an integral part of an effective approach to the protection of civilians, extended the range of its task force on criminal networks at the sector level, to assist local United Nations stakeholders in addressing serious and organized crime as a conflict driver and in containing its impact on the population. The force conducted both unilateral and joint operations with Government forces against armed groups in support of broader civilian efforts, including encouraging armed group elements to surrender through the disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, reintegration and resettlement process.

19. The Mission's stabilization efforts included continued support for, and coordination of, the multi-donor International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy, which supports the implementation of the Government's reconstruction programme. The Mission continued its efforts to improve the capacity and accountability of State administrators and local security actors through local security committees and other community participation forums to enhance the delivery of State services in conflict-affected areas. The Mission supported the capacity of the prison system by providing training for staff covering 14 priority prisons. Finally, MONUSCO significantly reduced the support provided to the Government's national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme camps, in view of a



diminishing number of participants in the programme and a shift towards initiatives to reduce community violence.

20. During the reporting period, an estimated four million internally displaced persons needed assistance. On 20 October 2017, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee activated a United Nations system-wide level 3 emergency response for three crisis areas (Kasai region, South-Kivu — including Maniema — and Tanganyika, including Haut-Katanga) for a period of six months. The level 3 emergency declaration enabled the strengthening of the humanitarian response capacity. The operational capability in the affected areas was substantially increased through the surge deployment of hundreds of United Nations staff and non-governmental organizations staff and the establishment of four humanitarian hubs in the field. More than 2 million people were assisted. On 13 April 2018, a high-level donors conference was held in Geneva, during which \$528.1 million was pledged by 22 donors. All the benchmarks intended to be tracked as part of a time-bound collective scale-up effort during the level 3 emergency response, were achieved. As a result, the level 3 emergency response for these regions was deactivated on 20 April 2018.

21. On 8 May 2018, the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo declared an Ebola outbreak in Equateur Province. It subsequently spread, including to Mbandaka, the provincial capital. The high degree of interest in the outbreak, the timely and effective mobilization of resources and specialized personnel to combat it and the significant logistical support provided by MONUSCO, including air assets for the movement of passengers and cargo, vehicles, accommodation, Internet connectivity, fuel, rations and bottled water, contributed to stopping its spread. When the end of the outbreak was declared, on 24 July, a total of 54 cases (38 confirmed and 16 probable) of Ebola virus had been reported in three “health zones” in the Province, namely, Bikoro, Iboko and Wangata. Of those, 33 people died, including 17 from among the confirmed cases. Priorities have since shifted to building a national Ebola preparedness plan and improving the resilience of the health system by putting in place a strategic plan for consolidation and stabilization.

22. Several external factors presented challenges in the Mission’s implementation of its mandate. The complex, uncertain and unstable political environment was the most significant and challenging factor. The complex, shifting and unstable political dynamics were increasingly perceived to be driving local-level conflict dynamics. The sharp escalation of violence and the deterioration of the human rights and humanitarian situation across a number of provinces where MONUSCO had previously had no permanent uniformed presence, and only the most limited civilian presence, made it necessary for the Mission to respond to emerging threats against civilians. This was the case, for example, in Djugu territory, where, following a sudden outbreak of inter-ethnic violence between Lendu and Hema communities, the Mission deployed the force, United Nations police and civilian elements to respond to the crisis. The Mission also deployed to Kabambare territory in Maniema Province following reports of human rights violations by armed groups and repression by State security forces, and to remote areas of Shabunda and Fizi territories in South Kivu Province, where the Mission did not have a permanent presence.

23. Of the total approved resources of \$1,189,770,800 (gross), expenditure for the reporting period amounted to \$1,189,238,500 (gross), which resulted in an unencumbered balance of \$532,300, representing a budget implementation rate of 100 per cent. The financial performance of the Mission reflected marginally reduced requirements with respect to military and police personnel, due mainly to the net effect of a higher actual average vacancy rate for military observers (actual rate of 51.5 per cent compared with an approved rate of 38.0 per cent); reduced requirements for travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation of military contingents and

formed police units; and a lower cost of rations; largely offset by a lower actual average vacancy rate for military contingents (actual rate of 2.6 per cent compared with an approved rate of 4.1 per cent); lower actual deductions for absent and non-functional contingent-owned major equipment against troop and formed police unit reimbursement costs in line with General Assembly resolution 67/261; a higher average number of military staff officers deployed (actual number of 191 compared with the approved number of 119); and increased requirements for contingent-owned equipment. In addition, reduced requirements with respect to operational costs were due mainly to lower costs for the rental and operation of aircraft following a reduction in the fleet and the number of flight-hours in line with the Secretary-General's initiative to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the air operations of peacekeeping missions; and reduced requirements for the acquisition of equipment.

24. The overall reduction in requirements was largely offset by increases with respect to civilian personnel, due mainly to higher common staff costs compared with budget estimates for international and national staff; actual average salaries and staff assessment being higher than the average budgeted salaries and staff assessment for national staff; and a lower actual average vacancy rate for international staff (actual rate of 15 per cent, compared with an approved rate of 18 per cent).

### **C. Mission support initiatives**

25. The mission support component continued to provide logistical and administrative support for the effective delivery of its mandate. It focused on consolidating the gains made through the implementation of the global field support strategy and the decentralization and empowerment of its field offices, with the aim of enhancing service delivery and responsiveness while ensuring accountability.

26. The component also continued to support the force, as well as substantive and support operations, through an expanded and enhanced information technology and communications system and by providing end-user mobile devices and using the global positioning system to enable the force to easily capture incidents and update them, almost in real time, to the force common operational picture tool.

27. The mission support component continued to provide uninterrupted and stable connectivity through the installation of energy-efficient solar appliances in its military bases and extended and enhanced secure and resilient information and communications technology and geospatial services across the Mission.

28. In support of the force transformation and the rapid deployment battalion concept, the mission support component established new operation bases and maintained, repaired and increased security in existing facilities. In addition, it supported the movements of the framework brigade to and from the bases and ensured the effective and efficient transportation of goods and supplies.

29. The mission support component stepped up its efforts to ensure that due consideration was given to the environment, in particular with regard to waste management and disposal systems, and to hygiene and water sanitation facilities. In this regard, the Mission continued to make investments in developing solid non-hazardous waste disposal sites and constructing new landfills across the operating area of MONUSCO.

30. Finally, taking into account the increased security risks in connection with the electoral process, the mission support component reinforced security measures to ensure that operating bases were secure, that all movements in high-risk supply routes were escorted and that United Nations assets were properly safeguarded.

## **D. Regional mission cooperation**

31. MONUSCO continued to coordinate closely with the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region and other envoys to support regional initiatives. Continued engagement with such regional organizations as the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region and the Southern African Development Community remained important in accelerating efforts to neutralize such armed groups as the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) and the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda (FDLR), as well as advocating for the repatriation of Mouvement du 23 mars (M23) ex-combatants in Uganda and Rwanda.

32. Furthermore, MONUSCO continued to work closely with regional and other peacekeeping operations. The Entebbe Support Base hosted the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda, the regional procurement office, the civilian predeployment training team, the regional ombudsman, the United Nations Mission in South Sudan movement control, the Office of Internal Oversight Services, the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei, the liaison office of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic and the mine action coordination centre.

## **E. Partnerships and country team coordination**

33. During the reporting period, MONUSCO continued to work with other entities of the United Nations system to implement the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, which serves as the primary strategic framework for transition planning and includes programme strategies and benchmarks related to the Mission's current mandate, including support for democratic governance and institutional reform and the implementation of national commitments under the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Region.

34. The United Nations country team also held a strategic planning workshop for the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2020–2024 to define areas of intervention for the United Nations in consultation with the Government and civil society, taking into account lessons learned from the 2013–2017 Framework, the priorities of the national development strategy, planning discussions between MONUSCO and the programme management team and the recommendations from the common country assessment. United Nations agencies, funds and programmes sought to form strategic alliances to deliver services considered relevant after the political transition.

35. MONUSCO continued its close cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on its support for the updating of the voter registry. MONUSCO and UNDP undertook complementary roles in the provision of technical and logistical support to the Independent National Electoral Commission. MONUSCO and UNDP also continued work on the Harvard Humanitarian Initiative public perception polling project, which provided open-source polling data on public perceptions of security and State authority throughout the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and began collecting data in priority stabilization zones to contribute to the measurement of progress in those areas.

36. The Mission continued to engage closely with the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region and the African Union on efforts to advance the political process towards the establishment of conditions conducive to peaceful, credible and inclusive elections and to encourage the Government's

implementation of national commitments under the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework.

## **F. Results-based-budgeting frameworks**

### **Component 1: support to the creation of an environment conducive to the holding of peaceful and credible elections**

37. In accordance with Security Council resolutions [2348 \(2017\)](#) and [2409 \(2018\)](#), the Mission's political engagement in the Democratic Republic of the Congo emphasized support for the implementation of the 31 December 2016 agreement to pave the way for credible elections as a key strategic priority for the Mission.

38. As detailed in the frameworks set out below, this engagement included the provision of technical and political support for the implementation of the 31 December 2016 agreement and the electoral process, including through good offices and engagement with interlocutors across the political spectrum. MONUSCO provided technical assistance and logistical support for the updating of the voter register, which was delayed owing to insecurity in the Kasai Provinces. The voter roll was completed on 31 March 2018.

39. The Mission worked with the Independent National Electoral Commission to support the electoral process, in coordination with Congolese authorities, the United Nations country team and regional and international actors. The electoral calendar was published on 5 November 2017, and presidential, national and provincial legislative elections were scheduled to be held on 23 December 2018. The publication of the calendar and the completion of the voter registration process contributed to a reduction of political tensions and constituted a major milestone in the electoral process. Both the presidential majority and opposition elements displayed their determination to proceed with preparations for and participation in the December election, although the opposition continued to contest the use of voting machines and the integrity of the voter roll.

40. The implementation of the 31 December 2016 political agreement remained characterized by divisions among its signatories, particularly regarding the continuing Government restriction of political space. Authorizations for political parties to conduct activities continued to be granted selectively, and restrictions were put in place to prevent some opposition political parties from assembling, including at their own headquarters. Concerns were expressed over the slow progress towards the full implementation of confidence-building measures, including those included in the 31 December 2016 agreement, which would improve the political climate and allow for credible, free and transparent elections in the country. As at 30 June 2018, 108 persons remained in detention for expressing their political opinions, for carrying out activities related to the defence of human rights and for exercising their public liberties. Sustained advocacy with the Ministry for Human Rights, the Ministry of Justice and the National Intelligence Agency contributed to the release of several prisoners, including political prisoners, during the reporting period.

41. The Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo underlined its intention to finance and implement the elections with minimal external support. Nonetheless, MONUSCO continued to provide technical support to the Independent National Electoral Commission, notably in relation to preparations for the opening of candidate registration and processing centres. Electoral experts from the Mission were co-located at the headquarters of the Commission, and experts were deployed to strengthen the Mission's support for the Commission at the provincial level. MONUSCO also continued to enhance its ability to provide additional logistical support at the request of the Government. Throughout the reporting period,

MONUSCO, through its good offices, continued to pursue the implementation of an inclusive, credible and timely electoral process. In this context, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General pursued her consultations with national stakeholders, including President Joseph Kabila and other senior government officials, and with opposition representatives, focusing on supporting the organization of credible and inclusive elections. The Special Representative has stayed in close contact with the diplomatic representatives of States and organizations in the region, as well as with other members of the international community, in order to exchange views on the current political, security and electoral situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and to encourage their full engagement. The African Union, subregional organizations and other States in the region have maintained their engagement in the political and electoral process. Furthermore, communiqués following African Union and subregional summits have highlighted the need for Congolese stakeholders to remain committed to the 31 December 2016 agreement.

### **Human rights and democratic space**

42. Between July 2017 and June 2018, the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office documented 6,992 human rights violations and abuses throughout the Democratic Republic of the Congo, of which 64 per cent are attributable to State agents and 36 per cent to armed groups, a significant increase compared with the 2016/17 period, in which 4,073 human rights violations were recorded, mostly in provinces affected by armed conflict (1,704 committed by State agents and 2,369 by members of armed groups). Of the total number of violations, 1,444 involved violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms linked to restrictions of the democratic space, including arbitrary arrests, intimidation and harassment of human rights defenders and other civil society activists and repression of peaceful demonstrations through the use of excessive force. This is a marked increase compared with the previous reporting period, in which 1,104 violations were recorded. Most of the reported violations were related to the freedom of peaceful assembly (453 violations), the right to liberty and security of persons (430 violations with 2,233 victims, including 103 women and 23 children) and the right to freedom of opinion and expression (201 violations). The overall increase in human rights violations and abuses is due to three main developments: an increase in human rights violations related to restrictions on the democratic space, linked to the postponement of elections; the proliferation of armed groups and militias in conflict-affected provinces and intensified activities by those groups; and the persistence or recurrence of intercommunity violence in some provinces.

43. Concerns continued to be expressed about the use of excessive force by security services to control crowds during public demonstrations. During the reporting period, the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office documented 73 violations of the right to life by defence and security forces, with at least 51 victims of extrajudicial killings (including 6 women and 2 children) in connection with restrictions of democratic space, notably in connection with the suppression of demonstrations. Moreover, 152 violations of the right to physical integrity were documented, affecting 619 persons, including 41 women and 19 children, most of which took place in a climate of impunity. Ongoing advocacy at the national level resulted in the sentencing of an agent of the Congolese national police by a military tribunal to life imprisonment for having killed a peaceful demonstrator in Mbandaka (Equateur Province). On 18 June 2018, five agents of the Congolese national police were sentenced to prison terms ranging from 20 years to life imprisonment for having opened fire on spontaneous demonstrators in Mahagi-Port, Ituri Province, in which two people were killed and two others wounded. As in the previous reporting period, the main alleged perpetrators of violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms were agents of the Congolese national police (about 51 per cent), followed by FARDC

soldiers (over 20 per cent), political and administrative authorities (13 per cent) and agents of the National Intelligence Agency (11 per cent). Elements of armed groups committed 21 violations linked to restrictions of democratic space. The provinces most affected by that type of violation were North Kivu (where they accounted for 19 per cent of the violations), Kinshasa (15 per cent) and Haut-Katanga (10 per cent). The targeted victims were members of civil society organizations (885 victims), members of political parties (461 victims) and journalists and other media professionals (95 victims).

44. Through high-level advocacy with the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry for Human Rights and monthly coaching and mentoring, the National Human Rights Commission obtained an “A” status accreditation in May 2018, giving it the credibility necessary for participating in meetings of the Human Rights Council and other human rights mechanisms, as well as the visibility required to advocate for the respect of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The United Nations Joint Human Rights Office, along with the African Union, provided technical assistance and acted as observers during the work of the mixed commission of inquiry created by the Minister for Human Rights in February 2018 to investigate the violations committed during the demonstrations of 31 December 2017 and 21 January 2018. This commission, composed of representatives from national authorities, civil society organizations and the National Human Rights Commission, published its report in March 2018 with recommendations on the widening of democratic space in the electoral context.

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**Expected accomplishment 1.1:** Establishment of an environment conducive to peaceful, credible and inclusive elections

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*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

1.1.1 An inclusive dialogue among national and local stakeholders has taken place, a consensual road map for the holding of elections has been agreed upon, and the voter register has been updated

Achieved. Continuous dialogue took place among national and local stakeholders, the voter register was updated (albeit without including Congolese living abroad), and all stakeholders continued to look forward to the elections scheduled for 23 December 2018. Contentious issues included the use of voting machines in the election and the allegation that a large number of voters had been registered without corresponding fingerprints

1.1.2 Human rights, in particular political rights to peaceful demonstrations and freedom of expression, assembly, and equal access to media for political actors, are promoted and respected throughout the electoral period

An increase in the number of human rights violations in the electoral context was documented, including arbitrary arrests, the intimidation and harassment of human rights defenders and other civil society activists and the repression of peaceful demonstrations through the use of excessive force, including lethal force, by State security actors. Following consultations, the Ministry for Human Rights sent an official invitation to the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders and set up a commission of inquiry on the use of lethal force in the context of public demonstrations

1.1.3 Increase in the percentage of women deputies (2015/16: 9 per cent; 2016/17: 9 per cent; 2017/18: 15 per cent)

The percentage of women deputies is 9 per cent. The variance is due to the fact that legislative elections, scheduled for December 2018, had not yet been held by the end of the reporting period

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<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
10 monthly meetings at the national, provincial and local levels with representatives of political parties from both the presidential majority and the opposition, as well as with State authorities and civil society organizations, to facilitate continued dialogue among all stakeholders on the holding of credible and peaceful elections and to foster the participation and involvement of youth and women throughout the electoral cycle and in related political processes	10	Monthly meetings were held with stakeholders, including leaders of political parties, parliamentarians, civil society representatives and representatives of the Independent National Electoral Commission and the Constitutional Court, with a view to facilitating dialogue among all actors, bolstering the participation of women and youth and helping to create a peaceful political climate for the holding of elections. Activities included working sessions with Sauti Ya Mama Mukongamani, a local women's organization, to evaluate the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000). A total of 42 women and 5 men from different political parties and civil society from North Kivu discussed and evaluated the progress made over the previous year, analysed the context and committed to carrying out effective and joint actions, including advocacy, training, sensitization activities and seminars, to encourage women politicians to be nominated and elected
6 meetings with women politicians and political platforms to advise on and monitor the advancement of the implementation of an action plan to advance women's political involvement and representation	6	Meetings were held with women politicians and political platforms to help to ensure an increase in the participation of women in political life. The meetings included representatives from both the opposition and the majority parties to support the participation of women in politics and reinforce women's political capacities. The meetings led to the creation of a "green number" to report any threat to women or to the engagement of the leadership of political parties in integrating women in the electoral lists
12 reports on the human rights situation, including gender-based human rights violations	12	Monthly reports and 1 annual report (January 2018) were published on the human rights situation, including gender-based human rights violations. The additional report was published to report specifically on the increase in human rights violations related to the freedom of assembly in the electoral context
1 report on violations of fundamental freedoms and human rights linked to restrictions of the democratic space and other political rights	1	Thematic report was prepared on unlawful, unjustified and disproportionate use of force in the context of the management of public demonstrations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo from January 2017 to January 2018
Monthly consultations with the National Human Rights Commission and the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights to advocate for improved accountability for the respect of the rights to freedoms of assembly, expression and association	20	Working and coaching sessions were held with the National Human Rights Commission on freedom of demonstration and expression. The higher number of meetings was dictated by the evolving human rights situation, including a general ban on demonstrations and an increase in the repression of peaceful demonstrations through the use of excessive force

Monthly consultations with the Independent National Electoral Commission, the High Council for Media and other relevant national authorities to advocate for improved accountability for the respect of human rights in the electoral process as well as equal access to radio and television air time for political parties and candidates	18	Meetings were held with the Ministry for Human Rights (12 meetings) and the Ministry of Justice (6 meetings) to advocate respect by the security forces for fundamental freedoms, especially during public events. As a result of the meetings, the Minister for Human Rights decided to officially invite the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders to visit the country and to set up a commission of inquiry on the use of lethal force in public demonstrations. The higher number of meetings was due to the evolving human rights situation
Bimonthly high-level consultations with the Independent National Electoral Commission to evaluate progress in adopting a revised consensual electoral calendar; an adequate electoral budget and disbursement plan; an electoral code of conduct; and an updated electoral register through a transparent and credible process	Yes	Bimonthly meetings were held with the Independent National Electoral Commission to work out issues related to the publication of the electoral calendar and its implementation. The calendar was published on 5 November 2017. On 7 December 2017, the Commission presented a budget of \$432 million for the 23 December 2018 elections. While there were disbursements in January and March 2018, no further disbursement plan has been made public. The electoral code of conduct was published on 13 March 2018 and had been, as at 12 June, signed by 248 out of 599 political parties and 10 out of 77 political groupings. The voter registration update was completed on 31 March 2018, and the report of the audit by the International Organization of la Francophonie was published on 19 June 2018
10 hours of broadcast per week through Radio Okapi, representing diverse views from the presidential majority, the opposition and civil society on developments related to the elections	8	Hours, of 5 different programmes, were broadcast on average per week
Weekly meetings with the Executive Board of the Independent National Electoral Commission and its technical divisions to provide advice on issues related to the implementation of the electoral calendar	Yes	Weekly meetings were held between the Mission's Electoral Division and the National Executive Secretariat of the Independent National Electoral Commission to coordinate various aspects of technical assistance and logistical support. During the update of the voter register, daily meetings were instituted to ensure a timely follow-up of operations in the field and a rapid response to technical and logistical issues
Monthly meetings of the Partnership Committee and the Elections Technical Committee on financial and logistical support of the international community to the electoral process	No	The meetings of the Partnership Committee and the Elections Technical Committee on the financial and logistical support of the international community to the electoral process were planned in the context of an electoral support project (Projet d'appui au cycle électoral au Congo). Since the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo did not sign the project document, the Partnership Committee was not convened



36 sensitization campaigns and 18 workshops facilitated for Congolese authorities, civil society and communities, including youth and women, in identified hotspots and in urban areas (Goma, Kinshasa and Lubumbashi), on best practices for peaceful elections and peaceful cohabitation and tolerance, and on the role of civil society in mitigating violence	93	Sensitization campaigns were carried out
	34	<p>Capacity-building sessions were facilitated for civil society actors, including youth and women, on best practices for peaceful elections, tolerance and non-violent communication in support of efforts to limit the impact of election-related violence. The activities were held mainly in urban hotspots, such as Kinshasa, Goma and Lubumbashi. They were geared towards mobilizing support for a peaceful electoral process and facilitating threat mitigation efforts and early warning signals from grass-roots groups to enhance situational awareness. The higher number of sensitization campaigns was the result of increased demand from local authorities and civil society organizations to defuse tensions in Kinshasa, Lubumbashi, Goma and other locations identified as electoral hotspots. The additional efforts included a sensitization awareness campaign targeting youth in marginalized and populated areas</p> <p>Sensitization campaigns were also conducted on the impact of protection mechanisms at the local level in mitigating electoral violence. A total of 78 youth (32 women and 46 men) in Matadi benefited from the campaigns. A total of 473 members of local protection committees and community alert networks (164 women and 309 men) and local authorities were trained in Goma, Bukavu, Kisangani and Bunia territories. Those initiatives constitute preventive actions to avoid or mitigate electoral violence. Young women assumed the role of “peace ambassadors” and carried out outreach activities on non-violent communication and peaceful conviviality in schools in Kinshasa in different communities, reaching more than 400 students. The involvement of trained members of local protection committees in the mitigation of electoral violence is crucial during the electoral process</p>

## Component 2: security and the protection of civilians

45. As detailed in the frameworks set out below, MONUSCO continued to prioritize the protection of civilians through a comprehensive approach involving civilians and military and police personnel in improving security, reducing the threat of armed groups and supporting Congolese institutions in combating impunity. In line with Security Council resolutions [2348 \(2017\)](#) and [2409 \(2018\)](#), MONUSCO continued to work towards mitigating the risk of violence related to the political process and the electoral cycle.

46. Major shifts in the country’s security landscape and a general increase in human rights violations committed by both armed groups and State security actors were observed. Violence and threats to civilians were no longer concentrated in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as community-based violence and inter-ethnic clashes remained an issue in the Kasai region, including the newly

affected Sankuru Province. Meanwhile, conflict in Tanganyika Province also intensified. Armed groups continued to control large areas in the eastern provinces, where the recruitment or abduction of adults and children, human rights violations and illegal tax collection posed considerable challenges with respect to civilian protection. Women and children remained disproportionately affected, and grave violations of their rights continued unabated, with long-term consequences for durable peace, security and development. The resurgence of violence across the country was exacerbated by the heightened political tensions at the local, provincial and national levels in the run-up to the elections.

### **Progress in reducing the threat of armed groups through a comprehensive approach**

47. MONUSCO supported preventive and responsive actions to address recurring protection threats in priority areas of concern through joint assessment and protection missions, often supported by standing combat deployments, such as those to Kamako (Kasai Occidental), Pinga and Nyabiondo (North Kivu) and Hombo (South Kivu). The Mission responded to threats to civilians, events and incidents with 62 standing combat deployments to protect the population and defuse tensions.

48. In Djugu territory, where intercommunal violence broke out in December 2017, 13 standing combat deployments protected civilians and facilitated the work of civilian sections. Notably, civilian casualties dropped by 60 per cent from March to April, the same period in which the Mission intensified its engagement with the various communities and authorities and had standing combat deployments in three hotspot locations. In May 2018, MONUSCO supported a sensitization campaign in 67 localities conducted by 10 traditional chiefs of the territory accompanied by youth leaders, aimed at repairing broken ties between the communities.

49. The standing combat deployment to Salamabila, Maniema Province, was emblematic of the Mission's projection into an area where it previously had not had a presence. The force and a civilian team deployed from late May to mid-June 2018 after an attack by an alliance of Mai-Mai Malaika and Mai-Mai Yakutumba at a mining site, which triggered the mass displacement of the population. The presence of the force defused tensions, and civilian components were able to establish local early warning and protection structures.

50. In view of persistent threats and violence against civilians and in support of the "protection through projection" concept, the Civil Affairs Office invested efforts in community engagement and empowerment and early warning, including in areas that had experienced base closures. Efforts were also made to strengthen the capacities of local protection and security committees to enhance resilience and local security governance with a dedicated focus on promoting the effective participation of women in local protection mechanisms and the involvement of women in the prevention and mitigation of electoral violence.

### **Demobilization, disarmament and reintegration of former combatants**

51. The number of foreign and national combatants who voluntarily surrendered decreased. Certain foreign groups, including the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF), had become hostile to the Congolese armed forces and MONUSCO forces and resorted occasionally to direct frontal attacks on force infantry battalions of FARDC and MONUSCO. During the reporting period, combatants avoided joining demobilization centres managed by the Government in the western part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and instead opted for local and flexible demobilization initiatives in the east of the country. Combatants preferred to self-demobilize and stay close to their families. The Government stopped offering

surrendering combatants the choice between demobilization and integration into the army. The MONUSCO Demobilization, Disarmament and Reintegration Section distributed 400,000 multilingual booklets encouraging ex-combatants to join the Government demobilization programme. In addition, MONUSCO operated two free telephone lines, which facilitated the surrender of foreign and national ex-combatants, including child soldiers.

52. The Mission implemented community violence reduction initiatives with a view to reducing the risk of youth joining armed groups and criminal gangs. They included collecting weapons and enabling the demobilization of members of armed groups through the national demobilization, disarmament and reintegration programme. They also included the creation of short- and medium-term projects benefiting women, vulnerable youth and ex-combatants in areas identified as having priority for urgent assistance. Community violence reduction projects included the selection of ex-combatants and youth at risk to help to build a stadium in Ituri, where they learned skills such as carpentry and masonry; a project in Masisi focused on agriculture and vocational training for ex-combatants, which led to the setting-up of a cooperative and the sensitization of other combatants to leave the armed groups and join their new civilian enterprise; and infrastructure projects, including the rehabilitation of roads and the restoration of bridges, which made some areas more accessible, including for security forces, thereby improving the security situation in those areas.

### **Progress in combating impunity**

53. MONUSCO continued to provide technical and logistical support to the military justice authorities in Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu, Kasai, Tanganyika and Haut-Katanga in the investigation and prosecution of war crimes, crimes against humanity and other serious crimes. A number of priority cases were tried during the reporting period, including the Kavumu and Marocain cases. With respect to the atrocities perpetrated in Djugu territory, working sessions organized by MONUSCO on judicial investigations resulted in the opening for the first time of investigations by both civilian and military justice authorities. Fifteen priority cases were identified in the Kasais in relation to the Kamuina Nsapu insurgency, and support was given to the investigation into crimes committed in Masisi by Nduma défense du Congo-Rénové.

54. MONUSCO also assisted in the strengthening of the criminal justice chain through the provision of training for judicial police and justice actors, in supporting the prosecutorial inspection of detention facilities, which resulted in the release of 1,046 detainees and the regularization of the cases of 1,418 others, and through the convening of 83 mobile court hearings in remote areas to provide access to justice. As a result, 148 individuals were tried, 123 were convicted and 25 were acquitted. Of the 40 accused who were prosecuted for sexual violence, 34 were convicted.

55. The Mission's efforts to support the fight against impunity were underpinned by police investigation and monitoring activities to support Congolese institutions in combating criminality. Moreover, MONUSCO provided technical and logistical support to the Congolese national police and justice authorities at the central and provincial levels through co-location activities and training sessions on judicial police, financial crimes, the fight against cybercrimes, the fight against sexual violence and forensics. The United Nations police set up nine dedicated investigation task force teams in support of the Congolese authorities to facilitate the investigation of crimes and abuses. The Mission also supported the Inspectorate General of the Congolese national police by carrying out training sessions and providing advice and logistical support to its personnel and to the call centre, where the population can report abuses committed by police personnel.

### **Child protection**

56. During the reporting period, 3,844 grave violations of child rights were documented, of which child recruitment and use constituted 72 per cent. On 5 October 2017, FARDC was delisted from the annexes to the Secretary-General's annual report on children and armed conflict as a party to the conflict responsible for recruiting and using children, the result of five years of close collaboration between MONUSCO and the Government through a joint technical working group on children and armed conflict. The working group continued to meet every month to work on the delisting for conflict-related sexual violence against children and to ensure that the absence of children in FARDC was monitored. The working group also supported MONUSCO in its engagement with armed groups for the release of children.

57. The Mission provided support to the military justice system to prepare the trials of 12 perpetrators of child recruitment from FARDC and armed groups, through the conduct of joint investigation missions and training sessions and the provision of technical advice. In the Kasais, the crisis continued through 2017, leading to the recruitment and separation of hundreds of children by the Kamuina Nsapu and Tchokwe Militia (also known as "Bana Mura"). Of great concern is the fact that at least 122 children and an estimated 30 women are still being held hostage by Bana Mura elements following their incursion into Lulua/Luba villages in May 2017. Despite extensive advocacy by MONUSCO with the authorities at the local and national levels, the leader of the Bana Mura and traditional chiefs in the area of Kamonia in Kasai Province, where the hostages are believed to be held, those efforts did not succeed in obtaining their release.

### **Sexual violence**

58. The Mission supported the development of the first nationwide action plan against sexual violence for the Congolese national police. MONUSCO provided technical and financial support for a retreat organized by the Congolese national police, which amended and adopted a modified action plan to address sexual violence. The plan is, however, awaiting validation by the Vice-Prime Minister and Minister of Interior and Security. High-level advocacy meetings by the Senior Women's Protection Adviser and Congolese authorities continued to ensure the implementation of the FARDC action plan to combat sexual violence. Between July and December 2017, the Joint Human Rights Office organized seven training sessions for 197 civilian and military magistrates on the role and best practices of judicial authorities in the protection of victims and witnesses of international crimes, particularly sexual violence. The sessions were organized in South Kivu, North Kivu, Tanganyika, Tshopo and Ituri Provinces. In addition, five training sessions on conflict-related sexual violence were organized for 133 FARDC commanders and security officers, including 11 women. As part of the implementation of the FARDC action plan, 66 commanders signed acts of engagement against sexual violence. In 2017, the Joint Human Rights Office assisted 547 victims of sexual violence (including 2 boys) in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo through legal clinics. A total of 16,698 persons, including 8,949 women, were sensitized through both targeted and public awareness-raising sessions. A total of 22 victims of sexual violence were equally supported through a pool of lawyers to access justice and reparations.

**Expected accomplishment 2.1: Improved security and protection of civilians in areas affected by armed conflict***Planned indicators of achievement**Actual indicators of achievement*

2.1.1 Decrease in the total number of internally displaced persons (2015/16: 1.6 million; 2016/17: 1.5 million; 2017/18: 1.2 million)

From July to December 2017, an additional 995,024 persons were displaced owing to insecurity and as the result of inter-ethnic tensions in the Kasai Provinces and the eastern provinces. As at 31 December 2017, the Democratic Republic of the Congo had the largest displaced population in Africa, with more than 4.49 million internally displaced persons, including 2.7 million children. The rate of displacement has increased significantly, with more than 2 million displaced in 2017 alone

2.1.2 Increase in the percentage of Congolese reporting confidence in the capacity of the State security forces to protect its population (2015/16: 51 per cent; 2016/17: 53 per cent; 2017/18: 55 per cent)

In a poll conducted in December 2017 in the eastern provinces, 46 per cent reported confidence in the capacity of State security forces to protect the population. About 22 per cent of the population considered the national armed forces to be the main security provider, against 20 per cent who considered that task to have been assumed by the Congolese national police. About 9 per cent of the population stated that the national police contributed to the protection of civilians, while 13 per cent viewed that role as having been assumed by the national armed force. Finally, 54 per cent of the population reported having trust in the armed forces to protect civilians from armed groups, while 32 per cent trusted the national police

*Planned outputs**Completed  
(number or  
yes/no)**Remarks*

Maintenance of an average of 68 fixed-company and temporary operating bases (including Force Intervention Brigade locations) and 120 daily patrols by contingent troops to provide situational awareness, deterrence and protection

54

Fixed-company bases and 5 temporary operations bases were maintained as at June 2018. The lower number of fixed companies and temporary operating bases than planned was due to the greater mobility of the Force and the induction of the rapid deployment battalions

246

Daily patrols were conducted, on average (131 daytime patrols and 115 night-time patrols), in conflict-affected areas to demonstrate the Mission's presence and deter armed group activities, with a view to providing protection. The higher number of patrols than planned is related to the activity of armed groups

32,120 joint patrols (88 patrols, 365 days per year by a total of 1,280 police officers) and daily monitoring and mentoring through co-location to provide advice and support to the Congolese national police on the fight against insecurity in 11 urban sectors

33,777

Joint patrols (93 patrols on average, 365 days per year by 1,280 police officers) were carried out. The higher number of patrols is due to the fact that the Mission started patrols in Dungen in September 2017 and to the reorganization of formed police unit patrol plans because of the rise of insecurity in urban sectors

Monitoring and mentoring through co-location were provided daily

30 comprehensive risk assessments and 1,100 screening requests of units and officers, in accordance with the United Nations human rights due diligence policy in support of Congolese defence and security services	105 1,692	<p>Comprehensive risk assessments were completed</p> <p>Screenings of units and officers were carried out in accordance with the United Nations human rights due diligence policy. Four training sessions were organized on the United Nations human rights due diligence policy for 115 legal advisers of the armed forces (including 7 women)</p> <p>The higher number of risk assessment and screening requests than planned was the result of increased support of the Congolese national police by the United Nations police. The increase in screening requests was due to the sensitization campaigns and training conducted by the Mission on the United Nations human rights due diligence policy</p>
350 monitoring field missions and 55 investigation missions to document and report on human rights violations and abuses focused on areas affected by armed conflicts	930 63	<p>Monitoring missions were carried out</p> <p>Investigation missions were undertaken, including in prisons and detention facilities. The increase in the number of missions was due to increased violations of human rights linked to the electoral context and to the escalation of activities by armed groups. The monitoring and investigation missions made possible the publication of comprehensive monthly reports on the human rights situation, including a public report on excessive use of force</p>
42 joint protection teams and 270 joint assessment missions in support of community-based threat assessments and the development of protection mitigation measures in areas at risk in the eastern part of the country	42	<p>Protection missions were carried out prior to and during mobile court hearings, in addition to 2 fact-finding missions, 1 military assessment mission, 1 joint verification mission and 1 joint information mission. These protection missions have resulted in the incorporation of protection mechanisms in all judicial phases and in the cooperation of judicial actors (civil and military magistrates, FARDC military command, lawyers and non-governmental organizations) in the protection of victims and witnesses. There has been also a marked increase in the effective and efficient participation of victims and witnesses in the judicial process resulting in perpetrators being brought to justice</p> <p>The higher number of missions was due to increased insecurity in many areas</p>

	161	<p>Joint assessment missions were deployed to enhance preventive and responsive actions to recurring protection concerns and to build community resilience in areas at risk in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Kasai region. This includes missions to Kyoko (Tanganyika) that facilitated local conflict resolution activities with the Barazas on the Twa-Bantu conflict; missions deployed in the context of base closures; and missions conducted with standing combat deployments to respond to threats</p> <p>The lower than planned number of joint assessment missions was due to the volatile environment, which required the support of the force to deploy in certain areas</p>
30 working sessions with local protection committees in identified hotspots, involving women leaders, on threat assessments, reinforcement of early warning systems and community protection plans to enhance community resilience (of which 15 prepared and conducted together with gender advisors)	74	<p>Capacity-building sessions were supported to strengthen the engagement of local community protection mechanisms on threat assessments, tools and protection plans to contribute to a protective environment for conflict-affected civilians. Up to 3,760 local community protection members and civil society actors, including 1,057 women, benefited from the sessions, some of which resulted in local protection plans and threat mitigation actions. A total of 17 work sessions were conducted with gender advisers, giving special attention to the protection concerns and needs of women and girls and further reinforcing their role as peacebuilding actors</p> <p>The higher number of sessions than planned was due to the increased effort invested in local protection committees in areas affected by the closure of MONUSCO bases</p>
12 consolidated reports on trends for the transmission of early warning regarding and responses to threats to civilians	4	<p>Consolidated quarterly reports were delivered for the transmission of early warning and response to threats, and 52 weekly reports were prepared on alerts and incidents from local actors and communities from eastern provinces and Kasai Central for the transmission of early warning informing action</p> <p>The weekly reports provided information on situational awareness and early response, while the quarterly report provided a better view of trends than the monthly reports</p>
Monthly working sessions with the President's Special Adviser on prevention of child recruitment and sexual violence to assess the progress of national initiatives to prevent child recruitment, address impunity and respond to the needs of separated children and survivors of sexual and gender-based violence	Yes	<p>Monthly working sessions were held with the Presidential Adviser on Sexual Violence and Child Recruitment and the MONUSCO Senior Women's Protection Adviser. The high-level exchange involved several international partners and led to the first nationwide action plan against sexual violence for the Congolese national police. The sessions also resulted in the review of the road map of the joint technical</p>

		working group on children and armed conflict after the delisting of FARDC with respect to the recruitment of children
600 officers of the Congolese national police trained and certified as trainers in public order management, with mastery of techniques and effective pedagogical methods adapted to forthcoming adult training and serve as trainers of trainers	466	Officers of the Congolese national police were trained. The lower number of officers was due to the lack of availability of officers for training
10 locally driven structured dialogue initiatives and 30 consultations facilitated to address intercommunity tensions and conflicts in order to foster social cohesion and peaceful cohabitation in North and South Kivu, Ituri, Uélé and Tanganyika Provinces	14 27	Structured dialogue initiatives were held  Consultations were facilitated in North and South Kivu, Ituri, Haut Uélé and Tanganyika Provinces in support of communities, as well as local and provincial actors, to address conflicts through consultative processes. A focus was given to disputes that posed a destabilizing threat in priority areas of concern. Those dialogue initiatives contributed to improving social relations and reducing tension and violence in key areas, which in some cases resulted in political agreements between divided communities. They took place in the Kanyabayonga area (North Kivu) to address the Nande and Hutu communities' conflict; in Minembwe (South Kivu) following the Bijombo crisis between Banyamulenge and Fuliru/Bembe; in Djugu (Ituri) to deal with the Hema and Lendu conflict; and in Tanganyika to mitigate violence between the Bantu and Twa communities
Mainstreaming gender dimensions in at least 4 training and capacity-building packages, including training of trainers in benefit of FARDC and the Congolese national police to better respect the rights of women and girls and act adequately for their protection	4	Training of trainers sessions were carried out in Goma, Bukavu, Bunia and Kinshasa on gender mainstreaming, integrating gender in community policing and establishing gender focal points. A total of 620 officers were mentored and 245 were trained, and 48 gender focal points have been appointed in police offices in Kinshasa and other regions
Multimedia public information campaigns and outreach programmes in support of the Mission's mandate, including the promotion of protection of civilians initiatives, through: (a) round-the-clock Radio Okapi broadcasts over 41 FM transmitters and on the Radio Okapi website; (b) weekly production of "MONUSCO video" programme broadcasts on 22 local television stations; (c) monthly production and dissemination of <i>Echos de la MONUSCO</i> magazine; (d) operation and management of the MONUSCO website, with daily uploads of articles, stories and photos from all over the Democratic Republic of the Congo to explain the Mission mandate; and (e) reliable information provided through the	Yes	Multimedia public information campaigns and outreach programmes were carried out in support of the Mission's mandate, including the protection of civilian initiatives, through:  (a) Round-the-clock Radio Okapi, broadcast over 42 FM transmitters, including an additional transmitter in Bukavu. Radio Okapi has about 24 million listeners per week, according to the most recent survey done by Radio France International, and an average of 1,820,462 visits per month on its live streaming services at <a href="http://www.radiookapi.net">www.radiookapi.net</a> . Radio Okapi also had 1,040,058 Facebook fans and 446,958 Twitter followers as at 30 June 2018  (b) 30 weekly editions of the MONUSCO video programme "ONU Hebdo", produced and broadcast over 15 local television stations and shared over



use of social media, including Twitter, Facebook and Flickr

YouTube and Facebook. The reduction in the number of stations broadcasting the programme is due to the discontinuation of stations owing to poor service delivery. Altogether, 60 social media video clips reflecting various Mission activities were produced and shared over the MONUSCO website and social media sites

(c) 7 issues with a distribution of 25,000 each and 5 issues with a distribution of 15,000 each of *Echos de la MONUSCO* magazine, produced and distributed across the Mission. Furthermore, each issue was uploaded on the MONUSCO website. The Mission also produced and distributed a special issue of “MONUSCO briefing: United Nations police” (30,000 copies); the brochure “MONUSCO en action” (6,000 copies); and a leaflet on the new mandate of the Mission, in French and English (30,000 copies)

(d) and (e) Operation and management of the MONUSCO website and social media platforms: uploading of 657 articles (including 521 articles in French and 136 articles in English) on the website; uploading of 966 photos (including 365 photos of the day and 601 photos covering various events, such as International Volunteer Day, Human Rights Day, the Mine Action Service, United Nations Day, the inauguration ceremony of the Head of Mission or pictures related to the Ebola crisis and the elections). The MONUSCO website was visited 12,088 times by 10,208 visitors during the period. MONUSCO also had 982,847 Facebook fans and 267,575 Twitter followers as at 30 June 2018

## **Expected accomplishment 2.2: Progress in reducing the threat of armed groups**

### *Planned indicators of achievement*

### *Actual indicators of achievement*

2.2.1 Reduction in the reported number of incidents of Congolese and foreign armed groups (2015/16: 450; 2016/17: 350; 2017/18: 300)

A total of 3,723 incidents were recorded (including killing, kidnapping, looting and rape), of which 755 involved foreign armed groups. Of those, 211 incidents were clashes with FARDC or the Congolese national police. The higher number of incidents is related to an increase in the level of insecurity caused by more than 120 armed groups

2.2.2 Reduction in the number of foreign armed groups operating in the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (2015/16: 4; 2016/17: 4; 2017/18: 3)

Five foreign armed groups were operating in the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The higher number of groups is related to divisions within armed groups that result in the build-up of new factions. In particular, increased pressure from the Congolese military led to the neutralization of the leaders of some armed groups. However, in some cases, the resulting internal fighting for the determination of a new leadership has led to divisions within the groups

2.2.3 Increase in the number of joint operation plans developed between MONUSCO and the Government to neutralize armed groups (2015/16: 1; 2016/17: 2; 2017/18: 3)

Two operation plans were developed by MONUSCO and the Government to address threats by ADF and FRPI. The lower number is related to the reorganization of operational priorities

2.2.4 Increase in the total number of disarmed Congolese ex-combatants demobilized (2015/16: 124,519; 2016/17: 129,128; 2017/18: 130,128)

During the 2017/18 period, 711 combatants were disarmed and demobilized, bringing the total to 125,675. The lower number of Congolese ex-combatants disarmed and demobilized is attributed to the lack of a clear policy on which combatants could be part of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, to the lack of attractiveness of the packages offered to ex-combatants and to increasing reticence of ex-combatants to travel to the Kamina and Kitona camps

2.2.5 Increase in the total number of foreign ex-combatants and their dependents repatriated (2015/16: 31,609; 2016/17: 38,201; 2017/18: 39,201)

During the 2017/18 period, 911 foreign combatants and dependants were repatriated, bringing the total to 33,563. The lower number of foreign combatants and dependants than planned was due to the increased violence in the area of operation, to the lack of military control by FARDC over some areas, which made it impossible to exert the pressure that is needed to push combatants towards surrendering, and to the fact that because of the upcoming elections, some political leaders regard the possibility of civil war as a possible outcome, leading them to try to forge alliances with armed groups, including foreign armed groups, in order to secure their influence and power

2.2.6 Increase in the total number of children associated with armed groups released (2015/16: 49,437; 2016/17: 50,187; 2017/18: 51,187)

Achieved. During the 2017/18 period, 2,765 children, including 327 girls, were separated from armed groups with the support of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and other partners, bringing the total number of children associated with armed groups who have been released to 54,457. A greater number of children were released as a result of the crisis in the Kasai Provinces, which led to the recruitment and then release of 696 children, and to successful negotiations with armed groups in the eastern part of the country for the release of children

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
68 joint or unilateral planned operations by 17 force infantry battalions to neutralize armed groups and reduce the threat of violence to civilians and attempts to undermine local State authority	138	Joint operations were conducted to reduce the threat of violence to civilians posed by armed groups, including long-range missions and long-range patrols. The greater number of operations reflects the higher level of threats to civilians and to a more proactive approach in engaging with ADF in North Kivu
35 explosive ordnance disposal spot tasks resulting from operations against armed groups to remove explosive hazards	284	Explosive ordnance disposal spot tasks were conducted. The Mine Action Service of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations conducted explosive hazard management activities before, during and after MONUSCO military operations. The Service also provided explosive hazard management support to national defence and security institutions

		The higher number of spot tasks was due to the activation of a third team and an increased number of requests from the population as a result of awareness efforts on the part of the Mission and national authorities
50 company-sized (comprising about 150 soldiers each) joint or unilateral operations of at least 1 week to protect civilians and neutralize armed group activity	44	Company-sized operations of at least 1 week were conducted in areas with increased threats to civilians. The lower number was due to a shift in the type of operations, which emphasized short-term deployments and deployments with a smaller number of troops
Provision of intelligence, reconnaissance, indirect-fire and logistics support to 4 FARDC-led operations, in strict compliance with the human rights due diligence policy	15	Tasks were completed by the unmanned aerial system in support of FARDC operations against ADF in the eastern part of Beni (Mayangose) to locate and search ADF camps and to assess enemy strength and defences. The support was provided because of attacks on civilians by ADF in the vicinity. The logistical support was provided to FARDC in areas affected by armed conflict and reached 21,446 FARDC personnel. The tasks were completed in strict compliance with the human rights due diligence policy
3,500 hours of civil and military intelligence, surveillance and target-acquisition tasks conducted by the unmanned aircraft system	841.4	Hours were flown by the unmanned aircraft system during 267 missions. The lower number of hours was due to delays in the procurement of the new unmanned system, inclement weather conditions and technical issues
36 missions in eastern provinces and monthly consultations with regional, national and provincial actors towards the establishment, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of joint mechanisms and tailored political strategies to end support for and neutralize priority foreign and Congolese armed groups, in support of military and voluntary disarmament neutralization efforts	57	Missions were carried out in eastern provinces to assess armed group activity and inform tailored strategies for the neutralization of armed groups in the provinces of North and South Kivu, Maniema, Tanganyika and Ituri. Several meetings were held with the Ministers of Interior and Planning, and technical meetings were held with ministry officials on the drafting of a plan for the demobilization of FRPI. Meetings were held with the Minister of Defence and ministry officials on the repatriation of foreign combatants, namely, the return of FDLR combatants to Rwanda and of ex-M23 combatants to the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Regional actors were regularly engaged to look for political strategies to end support for foreign armed groups and on the repatriation of foreign combatants. With regard to provincial actors, the heads of MONUSCO offices in the eastern provinces concerned maintained regular consultations with national counterparts (governors and provincial security forces) to end support for and neutralize armed groups

		The higher number of missions was due to the rise of insecurity and the need for information on the activities of armed groups in order to inform tailored strategies
6 field missions in support of the Expanded Joint Verification Mechanism to enhance border security	7	Field missions were carried out to enhance border security. The higher output is due to increased insecurity in the northern, central and southern sectors, including increased cross-border incidents
Monitoring of the implementation of arms embargo and cross-border activities through investigation missions, data collection and monthly technical analysis of arms, ammunition and related material seized or recovered either by FARDC or MONUSCO	Yes	MONUSCO analysed and monitored weapons flows and weapons possessed by armed groups. The findings were then shared with the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo for appropriate follow-up. The MONUSCO arms embargo cell provided training to contingent personnel, military observers, United Nations police and staff involved in the collection of weapons from armed groups on the proper technical registration of the identification features of weapons, ammunition and related materials
Development of a reporting manual related to the identification of arms and ammunition	Yes	A manual related to the identification of arms and ammunition was drafted
12 field missions and quarterly reports on the involvement of armed groups and criminal networks in the illegal exploitation and trade of natural resources, in order to inform tailored strategies towards neutralizing armed groups and dismantling criminal networks, and towards a comprehensive protection of civilians approach, including through early warning	6	Field missions were conducted to assess the involvement of armed group in criminal activities, including 5 missions related to gold mining (in South Kivu, Maniema, Lubero territory and Ituri) and 1 mission related to illegal charcoal trading (in North Kivu). Three bimonthly and eight thematic reports were produced to inform decision-making and long-term tailored strategies towards neutralizing armed groups. The reports fed action plans, as well as stabilization and community violence reduction projects. The lower number of missions was due to the security situation in some areas
Multimedia sensitization campaigns on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration to encourage surrenders, including: (a) 500 interviews, including a gender narrative, with ex-combatants in North and South Kivu, HautUélé, Ituri and Tanganyika; (b) 12 interviews on Radio Okapi; (c) 1,000 mobile radio broadcasts in areas with an FDLR, ADF and LRA presence on the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration/repatriation and resettlement programme; (d) distribution of 1 million leaflets/photo flyers in Lingala, French, Acholi and/or Kinyarwanda; (e) 60 field sensitization missions on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration/repatriation and resettlement for national armed groups	279	Interviews were conducted, including one on Radio Okapi, with local and foreign ex-combatants, beneficiaries of community violence reduction programmes, community leaders, local authorities and other partners. The interviews were then used for various sensitization materials, including radio programmes. The lower number of interviews was due to difficulty in gaining access to some ex-combatants owing to the security situation and poor road conditions
	1,440	Programmes were broadcast from mobile radio stations. The higher number of programmes reflects the Mission's increased efforts to reach armed groups, urging their members to surrender
	943,200	Leaflets were printed and 700 audiovisual sensitization materials were distributed throughout the area of operations. The lower number of leaflets

		distributed was due to difficulties in reaching the targets because of poor road conditions
	29	Field sensitization missions were conducted on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration/repatriation and resettlement for national armed groups. The lower number of missions was due to ex-combatants' lack of interest in being sent to the Kamina and Kitona camps. Instead, sensitization on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration was carried out through radio programmes and a disarmament, demobilization and reintegration hotline, which allowed combatants to receive information, provide feedback and express interest on surrender. The hotline received 5,911 calls
Logistics support provided for the repatriation of Congolese former M23 combatants who have applied for amnesty and have been registered	No	Efforts were made by MONUSCO to encourage the repatriation of M23 combatants, however a disagreement between the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the M23 leadership about the number of combatants hindered the process. The Mission and its partners (Government, the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region, the African Union, the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, the Government of Uganda and the Southern African Development Community) carried out sensitization missions in the M23 camp in Uganda and Rwanda with logistical support by MONUSCO. Since no M23 combatants were repatriated, no direct logistical support was provided
12 meetings of the steering committee on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and 6 coordination meetings of regional commissions disarmament, demobilization and reintegration/repatriation and resettlement to coordinate the repatriation efforts	14	Coordination meetings of the steering committee on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration were held. The additional ad hoc meetings took place when tensions arose in the Kamina and Kitona camps
	19	Coordination meetings, including 5 consultations with the Rwandan disarmament, demobilization and reintegration commission on exchanges and 14 coordination meetings, were held with a representative of the Ugandan Amnesty Commission
		The higher number of coordination meetings was due to the decision of the Government to close all FDLR voluntary disarmament process camps before the end of October 2018, which required increased coordination with regional partners
10 meetings with FARDC, the United Nations country team and the International Committee of the Red Cross to monitor and coordinate the release and repatriation of children from foreign armed groups	10	Meetings with FARDC, the United Nations country team and the International Committee of the Red Cross were held, which led to the repatriation of 7 Ugandan children, including 3 girls, and 12 South Sudanese boys

10 meetings with armed groups for the development of an action plan for the release of children from their ranks and to obtain formal engagements on the prevention of grave child rights violations

6

Meetings with armed groups were held, which led to the signing of two action plans by Mai-Mai Raia Mutomboki (Ngubito faction) and Mai-Mai Kifuafula, 20 focal points appointed and trained and 188 children released from Kamuina Nsapu militia (75), Mai-Mai Raia Mutomboki (Ngubito faction) (38) and Nduma défense du Congo-Rénové (75). The lower number of meetings was due to the unpredictability of and lack of access to armed groups and to security considerations for MONUSCO staff meeting with armed groups

### Expected accomplishment 2.3: Progress towards combating impunity

#### Planned indicators of achievement

#### Actual indicators of achievement

2.3.1 Increase in the total number of convictions of alleged perpetrators of grave human rights violations, war crimes and crimes against humanity conducted in accordance with due process standards (2015/16: 316; 2016/17: 320; 2017/18: 340)

313 people were tried and sentenced for grave human rights violations, war crimes and crimes against humanity, including 148 members of FARDC, 65 members of the Congolese national police and 100 members of armed groups. Of the 313 convicted, 156 were convicted by military justice authorities with the logistical, technical and financial support of the Mission. An improvement was noted with respect to the fair trial standards. The lower number of convictions than planned was due to a number of acquittals and to the postponement of some hearings because of the security situation in North Kivu

2.3.2 Increase in the number of Congolese national police investigations conducted appropriately, with the support of United Nations police, into allegations of serious crimes in areas affected by armed conflict (2015/16: 30; 2016/17: 45; 2017/18: 50)

54 investigations were conducted appropriately by the Congolese national police into allegations of serious crimes throughout the Democratic Republic of the Congo with the support of the United Nations police, following official requests from the Congolese police

The higher number of investigations conducted with the support of the United Nations police was due to a higher number of requests for support by the Congolese national police

#### Planned outputs

#### Completed (number or yes/no)

#### Remarks

Provision of advice and technical and logistical support to judicial authorities and military justice counterparts on the investigation of war crimes, crimes against humanity and other serious human rights violations and support on investigation and prosecution strategies against members of priority armed groups and militias, including sexual violence and grave child rights violations, through the organization of 10 joint investigation teams and 5 mobile courts on emblematic cases

Yes

Technical and logistical support was provided for 25 investigations related to war crimes, crimes against humanity and serious human rights violation through 7 joint investigation teams in Ituri, Beni, South Kivu, southern Lubero, Beni territory, Kisangani, Tshopo and Kindu and 28 mobile court hearings in Tshopo, Butembo, Kavumu (South Kivu), Kongo Central, Bandundu, Haut-Uélé, Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu, Haut-Katanga, Kasai and Tanganyika

The lower number of joint investigation teams was due to the complexity of the investigations, which lasted longer and required more personnel, and to the security situation

		The higher number of court hearings was due to the increased requests for support by national judicial authorities
Technical and logistical support provided to judicial authorities through 24 working sessions to facilitate the prosecution of perpetrators of international and serious crimes through the prioritization of cases, capacity-building for the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of international crimes, and information sharing with the International Criminal Court	28	Working sessions were held with civilian and military justice authorities in Kisangani, Bunia, Lubumbashi, Kananga and Goma to discuss strategies for undertaking investigations into crimes and serious human rights violations amounting to international crimes in Djugu (during the conflict between Hema and Lendu communities), in Tanganika (during the Twa-Bantu conflict), in Kasai and Lualaba (in relation to the Kamuina Nsapu insurgency) and in Masisi (for the crimes allegedly perpetrated by the Nduma défense du Congo-Rénové). In addition, 7 training sessions were organized in North Kivu, South Kivu, the former Orientale Province, the former Katanga Province and Kasai Central by the judicial authorities with the technical and financial support of the joint MONUSCO/UNDP project for 238 judicial actors, including 39 women, on the investigation and prosecution of international crimes
		The higher number of sessions was due to the increase in serious crimes
Technical support provided through 8 workshops for the Ministry of Justice to make progress towards the ratification of the treaty on regional judicial cooperation of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, the drafting of relevant domestic legislation and the creation of a national central body for judicial cooperation	No	The International Conference on the Great Lakes Region network was not operational during the reporting period. It held its first meeting in November 2017, and government focal points were not appointed until June 2018
Monthly high-level consultations with government representatives to verify actions taken to investigate and prosecute reported incidents of conflict-related sexual violence to be reflected within the monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements	9	Meetings were held, including 3 with the Presidential Adviser on Sexual Violence and Child Recruitment and 6 with representatives of the Ministry of Defence. Those advocacy meetings led to collaboration with the authorities on preparing the prosecution of militia leader Ntabo Ntaberi Sheka, accused of masterminding the 2010 Walikale mass rapes of at least 387 civilians; the sentencing of Frederic Batumike, a South Kivu member of Parliament, and 11 others to life imprisonment for the kidnapping and ritualistic rapes of 38 children and an award of reparations for the victims; the conviction of Colonel Julius Dhenyo Becker to 10 years in prison for war crimes (raping and looting) committed by individuals under his command in Musenyi, with payment of individual compensation to victims; the conviction by the military court of South Kivu of Lieutenant Colonel Marocain Ntumwa to 20 years in prison for war crimes and sexual slavery perpetrated in April 2018

Monthly high-level consultations with Congolese judiciary and authorities on 200 cases of violations identified through the human rights due diligence process on which disciplinary or judiciary measures remain to be taken	20	<p>The lower number of meetings was due to the occasional unavailability of the Presidential Adviser</p> <p>Meetings were held with the Chief Military Prosecutor General and the cabinet of the Military High Court to discuss priority cases and serious human rights violations. Notable gains from those meetings include the initiation of judicial investigations to determine the perpetrators and circumstances under which they committed the human rights violations; the organization of 13 mobile courts to try the perpetrators of human rights violations; and the integration of international human rights standards in the investigation of cases relating to violations of human rights</p>
Daily provision of advice and mentoring on serious crimes investigative techniques, including on the use of forensic expertise by United Nations judicial police experts co-located in specialized investigative units of the Congolese national police in and Bukavu, Goma and Kinshasa	Yes	<p>The higher number of meetings was due to the need for coordination with Congolese authorities in relation to the investigation and prosecution of cases of human rights violations and abuses</p> <p>United Nations police officers co-located on a daily basis in three different specialized units of the Congolese national police in Bukavu, Goma and Kinshasa. Additional advice and mentoring were provided in Bunia, Uvira, Beni, Kalemie, Lubumbashi and Kananga</p>

### Component 3: stabilization of conflict-affected areas

59. As detailed in the frameworks set out below, MONUSCO continued to implement five programmes under the International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy in priority stabilization zones in Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu Provinces. Financed through the Stabilization Coherence Fund in an amount of approximately \$40 million and voluntary contributions in the amount of close to \$130 million, those programmes focus on supporting democratic dialogue and governance, security and local conflict resolution, land management, return, reintegration and economic recovery, local governance and gender, as well as the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence. Programmes under the “dialogue and political governance” pillar resulted in the validation of stabilization and conflict transformation action plans, including in Kitchanga, North Kivu Province, where more than 120 local, provincial and national security and political stakeholders were involved in the validation of the conflict transformation action plan. In an effort to increase the commitment of the provincial authorities and ensure the sustainability of the achievements reached by the International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy, strategic political engagement agreements (compacts) have been signed between provincial authorities and the members of the South Kivu and Ituri provincial funding boards of the Stabilization Coherence Fund. A national compact aimed at addressing the restoration of State authority and good governance is under negotiation with national authorities. The compact documents have resulted in increased engagement of provincial authorities in such sectors as road accessibility, mining, land management and security. In turn, the increased engagement has resulted in a notable improvement in the trust and confidence of the local population in the government security forces, in the provincial-level land management legislation,



which improved access to land, and in governance of mining resources and sustainable road accessibility. In addition, a joint operational plan was developed in order to support the surrender of FRPI, a major armed group operating in Ituri Province. The operational plan links political engagement, cooperation with FARDC, disarmament, demobilization and reinsertion, and stabilization as a four-tier phased approach, with political engagement as key driver of the strategy. The FRPI action plan has been endorsed at the highest national political level and its implementation is ongoing.

#### **State service delivery in conflict-affected areas**

60. The Mission's police component supported the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the reform of the police, in compliance with the human rights due diligence policy, by providing training to units of the Congolese national police in order to improve State service delivery in conflict-affected areas. The Mission focused on community policing and the prevention of election-related violence through capacity-building and by training more than 7,000 police officers. About 1,000 police officers were trained in the monitoring of police actions during crowd-control operations and in identifying misconduct. Furthermore, progress was noted on the reform, restructuring and development of the national police. With a view to enhancing the confidence of the civilian population, the United Nations police has been conducting joint patrols with Congolese national police.

61. In line with the recommendations of the strategic review, the Mission focused its support on 14 high-risk prisons (11 in eastern provinces and 3 in western provinces, including Kinshasa), with remote technical assistance and monitoring of outlying prisons. The Mission supported infrastructural improvement and provided regular mentoring, coaching, advice and capacity-building of prison and other security personnel dedicated to prison security. Through this support, prison security increased. The co-location of corrections experts led to 11 out of the 12 operational high-risk prisons being compliant with the minimum standards of safe, secure and humane management of prisoners. Despite progress, significant challenges exist, including slow headway on prison reform; insufficient budgetary provisions to meet the prisoners' needs and to pay staff salaries; threats of attacks of the prisons by armed groups; lack of appropriate infrastructure for holding high-risk prisoners; and low morale among corrections professionals owing to budget cuts. Notwithstanding those challenges, no major security incidents were recorded during the year and prison attacks in Goma, Bukavu, Beni, Butembo and Uvira were foiled.

#### **Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework**

62. During the period under review, the national reform agenda was influenced by the electoral process. The only national commitment expected to advance in the electoral context is the sixth, namely, democratization and reconciliation. The Mission focused its efforts on promoting peace, dialogue and reconciliation and the engagement of youth and women by providing youth and women's organizations with substantive and technical support through a variety of workshops, meetings and training sessions. The implementation of the second national commitment, namely, strengthening the capacity of State authority, experienced setbacks, as the prolonged political transition contributed to a deterioration in the security situation, mainly in the eastern provinces. No progress has been achieved on decentralization, the third national commitment. Most of the provincial institutions continue to complain about the lack of resources to support their functioning. The fourth national commitment, economic development, and the fifth, structural reform of State institutions, including public finances, have received slightly more attention, along with the revised mining code, which aims to increase mining revenue for the Congolese State, and efforts to

professionalize the public service and increase resource mobilization continued. Under the leadership of the Minister of Gender, Family and Children and the National Coordinator of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, 60 women acting as focal points in sectoral ministries and civil society were trained on peaceful settlement and conflict mediation and on advocacy techniques. In collaboration with the Mission's Office of Public Information and Gender Affairs Section and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), 10 meetings and 3 workshops were organized with women leaders from political parties, civil society and public institution to advocate for the participation of women in the electoral process. Under the leadership of the Minister of Youth and Initiation to New Citizenship, on 24 and 25 January 2018, 70 young people participated in the National Youth Forum workshop of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, which was aimed at raising their awareness on the promotion of peace and increasing their interest in the national commitments set out in the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework, particularly the sixth commitment. Young people encouraged each other to get involved in the promotion of peace and peaceful cohabitation, especially during the current electoral process, and to get involved in the electoral process. On 6 and 7 June 2018, the Mission supported the Forum of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region in organizing training for 100 youth to promote peace in their communities and to sensitize others to promote peace and pacific cohabitation in Kinshasa during the electoral process.

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### **Expected accomplishment 3.1:** Improved State service delivery in conflict-affected areas

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#### *Planned indicators of achievement*

#### *Actual indicators of achievement*

3.1.1 Increase in the population's level of satisfaction with government-provided administrative service delivery in priority stabilization areas (2015/16: 38 per cent of survey respondents; 2016/17: 43 per cent; 2017/18: 48 per cent)

Data from the fifteenth quarterly peacebuilding and perception poll conducted in June and July 2018 indicated that across North and South Kivu and Ituri, between 3 and 33 per cent of adults felt that their interests were well or very well represented by the Government at all levels. The highest figures for trust are at the local level. People consider their access to basic services to be good or very good in the following areas: water (26 per cent), land (31 per cent), education (15 per cent), civil registry (17 per cent), property titles (13 per cent) and judicial system (14 per cent)

3.1.2 Increase in the total number of Congolese national police deployed in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (2015/16: 4,340; 2016/17: 5,300; 2017/18: 5,400)

5,302 Congolese national police officers were deployed in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The lower number of police deployed in the east than planned was due to the insecurity in the Kasai Provinces and the operational situation in Kinshasa, which necessitated the relocation of police resources

3.1.3 Increased percentage of prisons that maintain minimum international standards of humane treatment of detainees functioning in conflict-affected areas (2015/16: 36 per cent; 2016/17: 45 per cent; 2017/18: 55 per cent)

Of the 14 high-risk prisons the Mission focused on, in accordance with the 2017 strategic review, 11 (78 per cent) met minimum international standards, including in the areas of prisoner file management, basic principles, elimination of torture, separation of men, women and minors, accommodation, hygiene, ventilation and natural lighting, clothing and bedding, health care, discipline and sanctions, use of mechanical restraints, searches, complaints, contact with the outside world, reintegration programmes, education and recreation, investigation, staffing numbers and capacity

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Facilitation of 10 workshops, 60 community outreach sessions and 40 quarterly meetings in selected territorial administrative entities of North Kivu, South Kivu, Ituri and Tanganyika to improve the capacities of local security committees to address and respond to security and protection concerns of male and female members of the community in a coordinated manner	21	Workshops were facilitated for 647 administrative State authorities and civil society actors on local security governance in North and South Kivu and in Tanganyika to address security and protection concerns. This included 5 workshops for 136 provincial experts in Bukavu and Kalemie and 16 workshops for 511 members of local security committees in Fizi and Mwenga (South Kivu) and in Moba (Tanganyika), where participants strengthened their knowledge and skills in participatory security assessments and plans to coordinate concerted actions. The higher number of workshops is due to a higher demand from newly installed territorial administrators
	13	Focus groups (quarterly meetings) were held
	20	Community outreach sessions on local security governance with local security committees were supported  The lower number of quarterly meetings and community outreach sessions was offset by a higher number of workshops organized to respond to the arrival of new territorial authorities
Quarterly polls on security and justice to inform the Mission and the country team's planning and policy in Ituri, North and South Kivu and to monitor the progress of area-based stabilization programmes	4	Quarterly perception polls on security, justice and peacebuilding were conducted in all territories in Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu. MONUSCO facilitated 28 working sessions on the results for a wide range of internal and external stakeholders and 15 focus groups, which made it possible for participants to jointly reflect on the results and informed the design of programmes tailored to the specific needs of the local population
Monthly coordination meetings with international donor community and partners on the design, funding and implementation of area-based stabilization programmes in 13 priority zones under the International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy	85	Coordination meetings were held with programme partners in 6 priority zones under the International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy. The lower number of priority zones covered is due to the prioritization of six operational zones by donors and the national coordination mechanism
6 meetings with donors to coordinate and align bilaterally funded projects under the International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy on strengthening local security governance	8	Meetings with donors resulted in the alignment of 8 bilateral stabilization programmes with a total budget of approximately \$115 million. The higher number of meetings was due to donors' interest in aligning the stabilization programmes
Good offices and advocacy to increase political engagement, ownership and accountability through 12 mentoring sessions for provincial authorities in	11	Mentoring sessions were held with provincial authorities in charge of the Stabilization and Reconstruction Plan. The lower number of meetings

charge of the Stabilization and Reconstruction Plan for Areas Emerging from Armed Conflict, with the objective of implementing 6 International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy programmes in conflict-affected areas across North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri		was due to the objective being reached in the 11 meetings
5 mentoring sessions for 5 stabilization partners (United Nations agencies or international non-governmental organizations) to guide the development of gender-sensitive proposals for stabilization programmes funded through the International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy	6	Mentoring sessions were held on gender-sensitive budgeting conducted and project documents reviewed by a gender expert for the 6 active programme implementing partners of the International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy  The higher number of sessions was due to the International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy having 6 programmes in 5 priority zones
Training of 300 judicial police investigators within the national entity for the coordination of judicial police on professional investigative techniques, including the use of forensic techniques	485	Police officers were trained as judicial police investigators in the following fields: financial crimes, forensic techniques, cybercrime, violence against women and children and criminal investigation. The higher number of trainees is due to the increase of profiled United Nations police deployed in the field
Provision of weekly advice and mentoring to judicial authorities in 8 priority zones on strengthening the functioning of the criminal justice chain, due process and reduction of unlawful detention through the provision of advice on the law and the organization of mobile court hearings	Yes	Weekly advice and mentoring sessions were provided to judicial authorities, including judges, prosecutors and judicial police officers, on judicial proceedings. In addition, 1,151 inspection visits were organized to detention facilities in 8 zones (Goma, Bukavu, Bunia, Kalemie, Uvira, Kananga, Lubumbashi and Beni), and 83 civilian mobile court hearings were held in order to reduce prolonged detention. As a result, 1,046 detainees were released, the cases of 1,418 detainees were regularized, 148 persons were convicted and sentenced, including 34 for sexual and gender-based violence, and 123 persons were acquitted
Training of 330 prison and judicial personnel on court and case-flow management, juvenile justice, professional ethics, corruption and sexual and gender-based violence	No	On-the-job training sessions were organized for prison staff in all 14 priority prisons on case-flow management, professional ethics and juvenile justice. Formal training was also organized for 100 persons on professional ethics, corruption and sexual and gender-based violence and for 25 persons on juvenile justice  The lower number of trainees was due to the decision to focus on 14 priority prisons, in line with the strategic review
Training of 25 civil society actors on the monitoring of justice delivery, particularly as it relates to prolonged and arbitrary detention	129	Civil society actors, including 24 women, were trained during 3 training sessions. The higher number of trainees was due to an increased demand for training

<p>Technical, advisory and logistical support to enhance the operational capacities of prisons and juvenile centres through 36 assessment missions; mentoring of 29 directors on effective management of prisons and juvenile centres prison, and HIV/AIDS prevention; reinforcement of security of 5 priority prisons through infrastructural improvement, the provision of basic equipment and 4 training sessions for 100 police dedicated to prison security and 50 prison staff; improvement of conditions of 2 juvenile centres through the introduction of rehabilitation programmes and 4 training sessions for staff managing juveniles in conflict with the law; and infrastructural improvement for the separation of women in 4 priority prisons</p>	25	<p>Security assessments were carried out to ascertain the capacity of prisons to ensure sufficient compliance in the management of the high-risk prisoners. In addition, weekly assessments were undertaken in 12 priority prisons. Additional needs assessments were undertaken, including 3 assessments for non-operational prisons</p>
	29	<p>The lower number of assessment missions was due to the decision of the Mission to focus its support on 14 high-risk prisons in line with the strategic review</p> <p>Directors were mentored on the effective management of prisons, completed through daily coaching by corrections experts</p> <p>HIV/AIDS awareness-raising sessions were conducted in targeted correctional facilities for 4,644 inmates and prison personnel</p>
	100	<p>Security has been further enhanced in 12 of the 14 priority prisons through the provision of basic prison security equipment, on-the-job training on the use of security equipment and on general prison security in 8 prisons, the establishment of intelligence cells in 10 prisons and the provision of basic communications and data analysis equipment, the installation of walk-through scanners and surveillance systems in two prisons and the training of 14 staff on their use and initial training for 97 front-line civilian and military prison personnel on general prison security</p> <p>Prison personnel comprising 50 civilian and 50 military penitentiary personnel were trained on prison security and 50 prison personnel were trained on prison intelligence</p> <p>A standard training curriculum was developed for personnel managing children in conflict with the law, and 25 trainers were trained using the 8 modules developed</p> <p>Engagement with female detainees and advocacy efforts resulted in improved conditions for female detainees through the rehabilitation of the women's pavilion in the prisons of Makala and Ndolo in Kinshasa and the updating of the prison's security contingency plan in Goma to take the concerns of female detainees into consideration</p> <p>Infrastructural improvement was implemented in 3 female prisons. The lower number was due to an infrastructure challenge in 1 of the prisons, resulting in the need to build a new women's prison rather than renovating the existing one, and to the need to renovate the Goma juvenile section following a fire</p>

12 visits to detention centres to ensure the release of children detained on accusation of association with an armed group	77	Visits to detention centres led to the release of 100 children who had been arrested and detained on accusations of associating with an armed group. The higher number of visits can be attributed to the crisis in the Kasais, where many children associated with Kamuina Nsapu were arbitrarily detained
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### Expected accomplishment 3.2: Improved safety in communities in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>	
3.2.1 No Congolese ex-combatants rerecruited into armed groups (2015/16: not available; 2016/17: not available; 2017/18: 0)	While precise data on rerecruited ex-combatants is not available, internal and external analysis, including reports on the evolution of armed groups, confirm that several hundred ex-combatants were rerecruited into armed groups	
3.2.2 Increase in the number of weapons removed from armed groups and destroyed (2015/16: 3,185; 2016/17: 7,936; 2017/18: 8,936)	Achieved. The Mine Action Service destroyed 11,651 weapons and ammunition was removed from armed groups. The higher number of weapons and ammunitions than planned was due to a higher quantity of weapons and ammunition surrendered	
<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Monthly high-level coordination meetings with officials of the Ministry of Defence and monthly technical coordination meetings with key stakeholders and implementing partners to ensure oversight and regular gender-sensitive monitoring of the reinsertion and reintegration of ex-combatants, and to enhance the capacity of the Ministry of Defence to oversee and support community-based reintegration projects	12	High-level meetings between the Mission leadership and the Ministry of Defence were held with regard to the reinsertion and reintegration and repatriation of foreign combatants. Four technical-level meetings were held with stakeholders to enhance the capacity of the Ministry to oversee and support community-based integration projects. The lower number of technical-level meetings was due to the discontinuation of support for the Kamina and Kitona camps
Logistics support, human rights screening and joint monitoring/verification with the Government for up to 2,000 ex-combatants who have entered the reinsertion phase of the Government's National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Programme III	No	Logistics support was provided to 711 combatants. Assistance to the Government's national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration camps in Kamina and Kitona was discontinued as from 31 October 2017, owing to a shift in focus to community violence reduction
10 HIV/AIDS awareness-raising sessions for 3,500 ex-combatants and provision of voluntary confidential counselling and testing for 200 ex-combatants	18	HIV/AIDS awareness-raising sessions were conducted for 1,288 ex-combatants, and 550 of them were provided with voluntary confidential counselling and testing. The lower number of ex-combatants was due to a reduction in the number of surrenders. However, more participants requested testing, with some participants requesting more than one test during the reporting period
260 assessment missions to regrouping, transit and reinsertion sites as well as reintegration locations in North and	260	Visits to 5 regrouping, transit and reinsertion sites, as well as reintegration locations, in North and South Kivu, Haut-Uélé, Ituri and Tanganyika Provinces, were

South Kivu, Haut-Uélé, Ituri and Tanganyika Provinces to monitor, assess and advocate for the timely implementation of the national reintegration programme		conducted to monitor, assess and advocate for the timely implementation of the national reintegration programme
		Daily liaison was carried out with the Government to advocate for the timely implementation of the national reintegration programme
Implementation of 50 community violence reduction projects in conflict-affected areas, including labour intensive short-term employment; vocational/skills training; infrastructure improvement; and projects on community and police relations, outreach and social mobilization, psychosocial support and civic education, sexual and gender-based violence and gender sensitization, with the objective of mitigating risk factors causing violence at the community level and the recruitment in armed and criminal groups	27	Community violence reduction projects were approved in the areas of security, income generation, skills training and infrastructure improvement. Examples of projects include supporting the reinsertion of children formerly associated with armed groups and combatants in Katanga, supporting agricultural initiatives in South Kivu, helping children to recover from the militia in Tshikapa and rehabilitating a section of road in Masisi territory. In addition, 91 community violence reduction sensitization and outreach activities were carried out
Provision of technical assistance on the management, recording and storage of weapons and ammunition collected during disarmament operations and destruction of 1,000 weapons and ammunition	57	Explosive ordnance disposal spot tasks were conducted, leading to the destruction of 60 explosive remnants of war, 11,255 rounds of small arms ammunition, 319 weapons and 17 other types of munitions
		The lower number of weapons destroyed was due to a lower number of weapons collected during disarmament operations
Construction of 4 weapons armouries capable of holding 700 weapons, to reduce weapons proliferation and mitigate the threat posed by the illicit transfer of small arms and light weapons	80	Pistol and rifle safes were installed in 24 police commissariats in Kinshasa and in Kananga Province, providing the State security forces with the capacity to safely store 900 weapons, mitigating the risks posed by illicit small arms and light weapons proliferation and misuse

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**Expected accomplishment 3.3:** Progress towards strengthened and decentralized national institutions

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*Planned indicators of achievement*
*Actual indicators of achievement*


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3.3.1 National institutions ensure the implementation of national commitments to the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework as well as their monitoring and evaluation, in close collaboration with civil society organizations, in particular the Women's Platform for the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework and youth organizations

Achieved. The national oversight mechanism maintained regular exchanges with national institutions and civil society, including women's and youth organizations, to monitor the implementation of national commitments. The national commitments to the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework were incorporated by the Ministry of Planning in the national development plan 2018–2022

3.3.2 Increase in the number of complaints addressed by the National Human Rights Commission (2015/16: 200; 2016/17: 300 2017/18: 400)

Achieved. The National Human Rights Commission received 3,902 complaints, of which 2,507 were addressed, including 1,825 on civil and political rights, 416 on economic, social and cultural rights, 216 on collective rights and 50 on violations against human rights defenders. The higher number of complaints addressed was due to restrictions of civil and political rights by Congolese authorities

3.3.3 Adoption of one interministerial decree for local and provincial security governance committee and one interministerial decree for the national security governance structure (2015/16: 0; 2016/17: 0; 2017/18: 2)

The national electoral security governance decree (05/026) was not revised, and no new decree was adopted

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Good offices of the Mission leadership and the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region, through the elaboration and implementation of: 1 joint action plan; 2 high-level meetings between Mission leadership and key national stakeholders; 2 trust-building dialogue activities with key stakeholders to promote national reconciliation, tolerance and democratization; 2 preparatory meetings with members of the Women's Platform; 2 workshops with regional youth organizations; and monthly meetings with key stakeholders, including national institutions, civil society and international/regional partners	4	The implementation of the joint action plan further strengthened cooperation between MONUSCO and the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on the Great Lakes Region to find durable solutions for protracted cases of internally displaced persons and refugees, on judicial cooperation, on natural resources and on the repatriation of foreign ex-combatants
	1	High-level ministerial meetings, as well as 1 meeting at the Heads of State level, were held with the participation of MONUSCO leadership and key national stakeholders to assess progress in the implementation of the regional and national commitments. The higher number of meetings was due to the political momentum and interest from key stakeholders for engagement
	1	Meeting was held by MONUSCO representatives and national and regional key stakeholders to discuss the promotion of national reconciliation, tolerance and democratization. The lower number of meetings was due to a lack of engagement from governmental partners
	2	Meetings of the Advisory Board of the Women's Platform were held, with technical and logistical support from the Mission, during which the organization of high-level solidarity missions was endorsed
	3	Youth forums were organized, with the technical and logistical support of the Mission: 10 Congolese youth participated in the Economic and Social Council Youth Forum in 2018, held in New York, and 70 youth participated in the national youth forum workshop of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, in which young people were encouraged to get involved in the promotion of peace and peaceful



		<p>cohabitation in connection with the electoral process; also during the forum, training during the electoral process for 100 youth was supported on how to promote peace in their community and sensitize others to promote peace and pacific cohabitation in Kinshasa. The higher number of forums was related to the electoral process and the increased tension affecting youth and women</p> <p>60 women acting as focal points in sectoral ministries and civil society received training on peaceful settlement and conflict mediation and on advocacy techniques. In addition, 10 meetings and 3 workshops were organized with women leaders from political parties, civil society and public institution to advocate for the participation of women in the electoral process</p>
Provision of technical support to the government-led monitoring and evaluation mechanism for the commitments under the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework, through the organization of 1 high-level national review seminar; 2 evaluation forums for each national commitment; the production and dissemination in 10 provinces of 1 annual report by the national oversight mechanism; and technical support for civil society for the publication of 2 independent progress reports on each national commitment	1	<p>No high-level seminar or evaluations forums were organized owing to the lack of political willingness and engagement</p> <p>Evaluation report of the implementation of the national commitments under the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework was published by civil society in June 2018. The reduced number of reports is due to the absence of significant progress in the implementation of the national commitments owing to the tense political situation in the country</p> <p>Support was provided to the national oversight mechanism for sensitization campaigns in 5 provinces (Goma, Lubumbashi, Kananga, Matadi and Kisangani) on the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework reaching more than 450 persons, including provincial authorities, community leaders, civil society, civil servants and students</p>
Good offices and coordination support for the funding of security sector reform plans in the national budget and by the international community, through bimonthly coordination meetings with international partners, and trimester reports on security sector reform and commitments under the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework to be disseminated to relevant national and international stakeholders for relevant actions	No	<p>Coordination meetings took place and no reports on the commitments under the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework were prepared owing to limited interest by Congolese authorities in the development and funding of the reform programmes. Regular exchanges were organized with international partners active in security sector reform</p>
1 national good practices workshop with civil society organizations, including women's groups, members of security sector institutions, and 2 follow-up workshops with national and provincial	No	<p>A working group with the members of the provincial security sector network was established and bimonthly meetings have been held since November 2017. No workshop was organized owing to the unavailability of high-level civil servants from the Ministry of the Interior</p>

key decision makers to amend the security sector legal framework

Provision of technical support to training divisions of the Congolese national police to develop and implement their training scheme, through the dissemination of lessons learned; weekly meetings with the military school general command; the co-location of personnel in the Congolese national police training general directorate and in schools around the country; support to the creation of the prison service and the delivery of related training; and advocacy and coordination for key training activities for FARDC, the Congolese national police and anti-riot units

12

The working group comprising MONUSCO officials and the military schools general command met twice a week at the technical level and every month to debrief the head of the military schools general command starting in January 2018. The objective of the working group was to ensure that the prerequisite for becoming a blue beret would be addressed within the overall curriculum, for soldiers as well as officers. Thus far, 25 modules have been studied and key elements integrated into the national curriculum

Police officers were co-located within the 6 training schools of the Congolese national police in Bukavu, Bunia, Kisangani, Lubumbashi, Goma, Kasangulu/Kinshasa and the police training general directorate for a total of 264 days

Police training on respect for human rights principles and electoral security was organized, with a focus on the non-lethal use of force. Additional training was organized on the initial training of agents, proximity police, road traffic police, forensic police, the training of trainers, judicial police, general information, conflict-related sexual violence, mining police, intervention techniques and human rights, technical and scientific police and the fighting of serious and organized crime

Advocacy activities were carried out with a view to strengthening security governance with respect to securing the electoral process, including advocating and coordinating key training activities for FARDC, the Congolese national police and anti-riot units during regular meetings with national stakeholders

Provision of technical advice to administrative authorities, provincial police commissioners and commanders of anti-riot units on the appropriate and proportional use of force in accordance with international law, through 10 capacity-building sessions for 100 participants and 18 training sessions for 900 personnel from the Congolese national police at the national and provincial levels

186

Training sessions were held at the national and provincial levels for 7,057 police officers, including 689 women. The higher number of training sessions and persons trained is due to a higher number of requests for training by the Congolese national police

Training of 360 members of the National Human Rights Commission to support the operationalization of the Commission and the compliance of its internal rules and procedures with international standards

160

Members of the National Human Rights Commission were trained in 4 workshops, on the protection of human rights defenders, on actions taken to advocate for the adoption of laws on non-profit-making organizations, on access to information and freedom of demonstration, on human rights and elections and on

		<p>techniques for investigating human rights violations and reporting on human rights. The enhanced capacity of the Commission allowed it to undertake 62 visits to detention facilities and facilitate the release of 246 persons</p> <p>The lower number of participants was due to the fact that the antenna offices, the heads of which were supposed to attend the training, were not functional during the reporting period</p>
2 training courses for 50 members of the interministerial committee on human rights reporting to improve its capacity to draft and submit human rights reports to treaty bodies, the universal periodic review and other human rights mechanisms in a timely manner and to follow up on recommendations and observations issued by them	2	<p>Training workshops were organized for 46 participants: 1 brainstorming workshop in Kinshasa for non-governmental organizations working on human rights and the National Human Rights Commission on freedom of association with 40 participants and 1 workshop for 6 experts from Parliament, the Commission and civil society to harmonize the final draft of the act on the protection human rights defenders</p>
Provision of technical support to the drafting of a national legal and policy framework for the protection of victims, witnesses and judicial personnel involved in trials related to serious crimes, through 5 working sessions with 80 participants and 2 training sessions for 80 judges, prosecutors and lawyers on the application of the protection measures	23	<p>Training sessions were held for non-governmental organizations, members of civil society, human rights defenders, lawyers and journalists for 712 participants, including 216 women, in Goma, Kalemie, Kisangani, Bukavu, Bunia, Beni, Buta, Mbanza-Ngungu, Matadi, Lubumbashi, Lubero, Butembo and Lisala. The training focused on the role and best practices of members of civil society and human rights defenders in the protection of victims of and witnesses to conflict-related sexual violence. The sessions led to enhanced cooperation and engagement with the various actors on the preparation of a guide for judicial actors, pending the formal preparation of a national legal and policy framework</p> <p>The higher number of sessions was the result of a request by the authorities to provide training to a broader range of actors contributing to the protection of victims of and witnesses to conflict-related sexual violence</p>

#### Component 4: support

63. The Mission's support component continued to provide effective and efficient logistical, administrative and security services in support of the implementation of its mandate through the delivery of related outputs.

#### Expected accomplishment 4.1: Rapid, effective, efficient and responsible support services for the Mission

##### *Planned indicators of achievement*

##### *Actual indicators of achievement*

4.1.1 Percentage of approved flight-hours utilized (excluding search-and-rescue and medical evacuation/casualty evacuation) (2015/16: 98 per cent;

79 per cent of approved flight-hours was utilized (excluding search-and-rescue and medical evacuation/casualty evacuation). The lower percentage than planned was due to a reduction in the fleet from 48 to 42 aircraft in line with the Secretary-General's

2016/17: 90 per cent; 2017/18: 90 per cent)	initiative to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Mission's air operations
4.1.2 Cancelled prior-year budget obligations as a percentage of prior-period obligations carried forward (2015/16: 8 per cent; 2016/17: 5 per cent; 2017/18: 5 per cent)	Achieved. 4 per cent of prior-period obligations carried forward were cancelled
4.1.3 Average annual percentage of authorized international posts vacant (2015/16: 14 per cent; 2016/17: 14 per cent; 2017/18: 15 per cent)	Achieved. The average annual vacancy rate for authorized international posts was 15 per cent
4.1.4 Average annual percentage of female international civilian staff (2015/16: 29 per cent; 2016/17: 31 per cent; 2017/18: 33 per cent)	The average annual proportion of female international civilian staff was 27 per cent. The lower percentage than planned was due to the composition of the applicant pool and the rosters
4.1.5 Average number of working days for roster recruitments, from closing of the job opening to selection, for all international staff selections (2015/16: 76; 2016/17: 50; 2017/18: 48)	Roster recruitment for international staff took 50 workdays, on average, from the closing of the job opening to selection. The higher number of days than planned was due to delays in evaluating the applicants
4.1.6 Average number of working days for post-specific recruitments, from closing of the job opening to selection, for all international staff selections (2015/16: 237; 2016/17: 130; 2017/18: 130)	Achieved. Post-specific recruitments for international staff took 120 workdays, on average, from the closing of the job opening to selection. The lower number of days than planned was due to the quicker endorsement of candidates by the Field Central Review Board
4.1.7 Overall score on the Department of Field Support environmental management scorecard (2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 100)	Not applicable, as significant risk relating to wastewater has been identified, which the Mission is addressing. A plan to address the significant risk has been developed
4.1.8 Percentage of all information and communications technology incidents resolved within the established targets for high, medium and low criticality (2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: 85 per cent; 2017/18: 85 per cent)	Achieved. Some 96 per cent of all information and communications technology incidents were resolved within the established targets for high, medium and low criticality
4.1.9 Compliance with the field occupational safety risk management policy (2015/16: 50 per cent; 2016/17: 100 per cent; 2017/18: 100 per cent)	A 90 per cent rate of compliance with the field occupational safety risk management policy was reported. The lower percentage than planned was due mainly to the Occupational Safety Risk Management Committee not meeting regularly owing to other urgent operational requirements
4.1.10 Overall score on the Department of Field Support property management index based on 20 underlying key performance indicators (2015/16: 1,640; 2016/17: 1,800; 2017/18: 1,800)	The overall score on the Department of Field Support property management index was 1,786, based on 20 underlying key performance indicators. The lower number than planned was due to errors that occurred during the decommissioning of Galileo and the transition to Umoja from July to September 2017 and to the late commencement of yearly verification in December 2017

4.1.11 Percentage of contingent personnel in United Nations accommodations that are compliant with standards at 30 June, in line with the memorandums of understanding (2015/16: 83 per cent; 2016/17: 100 per cent; 2017/18: 100 per cent)	80 per cent of contingent personnel were in United Nations accommodations that were in compliance with standards as at 30 June, in line with the memorandums of understanding. The lower number than planned was due to the Engineering Section having to concentrate on other priorities, including the installation of solar farms in Goma and the upgrading of the electrical system to connect MONUSCO sites to the power grid
4.1.12 Compliance of vendors with United Nations Rations Standards for delivery, quality and stock management (2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: 95 per cent; 2017/18: 95 per cent)	Achieved. Some 95.5 per cent of vendors were compliant with United Nations Rations Standards for delivery, quality and stock management
4.1.13 Development of an HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention programme for Mission personnel (2015/16: 13,000 personnel; 2016/17: 13,000 personnel; 2017/18: 13,500 personnel)	Achieved. A total of 17,038 MONUSCO personnel received training on the HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention programme. The number of personnel trained was higher than planned because of multiple rotations and the consequent need to train newly deployed personnel
4.1.14 Increase in the number of personnel provided with voluntary confidential counselling and HIV tests (2015/16: 1,300; 2016/17: 3,000; 2017/18: 3,500)	3,382 MONUSCO personnel were provided with voluntary confidential counselling and HIV tests. The lower number of personnel tested than planned was due to difficulties in gaining access to some unsecured remote locations

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
<b>Service improvements</b>		
Implementation of the Mission-wide environmental action plan, in line with the Department of Field Support environment strategy	Yes	<p>The Mission collected information and analysed its performance on energy, water and wastewater, and waste management</p> <p>With regard to energy, about 5 per cent of the Mission's energy is from renewable sources. MONUSCO has implemented a programme to gradually reduce reliance on diesel generators by connecting more sites to renewable sources. The Mission consumed 22 kWh per person per day. Fuel storage facilities in 95 per cent of the MONUSCO sites have pollution control infrastructure, and all of the used oil is collected and managed properly</p>

		<p>With regard to water, the Mission consumes 254 litres of water per person per day, which is a very high per capita consumption. The environmental risk of poor wastewater infrastructure has to a large extent been managed. About 2 per cent of MONUSCO sites presented significant risk, meaning that the wastewater had potential hydrological connectivity, and immediate action was needed to address the risk. The rest of the sites had moderate risk, and close monitoring was required to ensure continued maintenance. Solid waste is disposed of adequately, that is, recycled, composted or incinerated, at 25 per cent of the sites. The rest of the waste is disposed of in managed open disposal sites. There is no solid waste disposal site that poses significant risk; all of the risks relating to waste disposal have been assessed, and disposal sites are monitored. There is no disposal site with a potential hydrological connection or within a community settlement</p>
Support to the implementation of the Department of Field Support supply chain management strategy and blueprint	Yes	The Mission completed the implementation of the Department of Field Support supply chain management strategy and blueprint as from 1 July 2018, with a transition period of 6 months
Continued deployment and enhancement of the force common operational picture/mission common operational picture tool throughout peacekeeping operations, with mission-wide application	Yes	The force common operational picture/mission common operational picture tool has been deployed across the Mission. MONUSCO has also rolled out an incident reporting tool and an intelligence analytical tool that will provide data to the existing force common operational picture
Enhancement of the tracking capabilities and accuracy of physical verifications of United Nations-owned equipment using radio frequency identification technology	No	This project was reprioritized in line with the Galileo decommissioning in September 2017. The Mission will implement the Umoja tracking tool
Deployment of off-the-shelf identity management and armoury management systems to facilitate early processing of ex-combatants into civilian life, monitoring and tracking of surrendered arms and ammunition until disposal	No	Off-the-shelf identity management and armoury management systems to facilitate the early processing of ex-combatants into civilian life and the monitoring and tracking of surrendered arms and ammunition until their disposal were not deployed owing to other urgent operational priorities
<b>Aviation services</b>		
Operation and maintenance of a total of 48 aircraft, including 14 fixed-wing and 34 rotary-wing aircraft, as well as unmanned aerial service capacity	42	Aircraft, including 11 fixed-wing and 31 rotary-wing aircraft, as well as unmanned aerial service capacity, were operated and maintained. The lower number was due to a reduction in the fleet from 48 to 42 aircraft, in line with the Secretary-General's initiative to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of air operations in peacekeeping missions
Provision of a total of 26,155 planned flight-hours, including 13,620 from commercial providers and 12,535 from	19,897	Hours were flown, including 9,857 from commercial providers and 10,040 from military providers for all services, including passenger, cargo, patrols and

military providers for all services, including passenger, cargo, patrols and observation, search-and-rescue and casualty and medical evacuation

Oversight of aviation safety standards for 48 aircraft and 10 airfields and landing sites

42

observation, search-and-rescue and casualty and medical evacuation. The lower number of flight-hours was due to the reduction in the fleet from 48 to 42 aircraft

Oversight of aviation safety standards was carried out for:

17

Aircraft

Airfields and landing sites

The higher number of airfields and landing sites was due to the reopening of 7 locations (Mbandaka, Kindu, Mbuji-Mayi, Kananga, Bandundu, Gemena and Kamina) owing to the Mission's support for the electoral process

### Budget, finance and reporting services

Provision of budget, finance and reporting services for a budget of \$1,234.6 million, in line with delegated authority

Yes

Budget, finance and reporting services were provided for a budget of \$1,189.8 million, in line with delegated authority

### Civilian personnel services

Provision of human resources services to 3,876 civilian personnel (893 international staff, 2,564 national staff and 419 United Nations Volunteers), including support for claims, entitlements and benefits processing, recruitment, post management, budget preparation and staff performance management, in line with delegated authority

Human resources services were provided to, on average:

3,380 civilian personnel (775 international staff, 2,255 national staff and 350 United Nations Volunteers), including support for claims, entitlements and benefits processing, recruitment, post management, budget preparation and staff performance management, in line with delegated authority. The lower number of staff was due to the higher vacancy rate

Provision of in-mission training courses to 6,671 civilian personnel and support to out-of-mission training for 124 civilian personnel

6,818

Civilian personnel were trained in the Mission

Support was provided for training outside the Mission for:

56

Civilian personnel

The higher in-mission and lower outside-of-mission training figures were due to the heavier reliance placed on in-house resources for training, which is more cost efficient

Support to processing of 6,875 in-mission and 268 outside-mission travel requests for non-training purposes and 6,795 travel requests for training purposes for civilian personnel

4,897

Requests for travel within the Mission for non-training purposes were processed

306

Requests for travel outside the Mission for non-training purposes were processed

6,818

Travel requests for training purposes for civilian personnel were supported

The lower number of requests processed for non-training-related travel was due to efforts to reduce the amount of travel through the increased use of technology. The higher number of requests processed for training-related travel was due to the greater number of persons trained, as additional courses were proposed to national personnel for capacity-building purposes

### Facility, infrastructure and engineering services

Maintenance and repair services for a total of 435 mission sites in 22 locations	426	Mission sites in 22 locations were maintained and repaired. The lower number of sites was due to the closure of 13 sites, offset partly by the opening of 4 new sites in line with the operational requirements of the military component
	190	Km of roads were constructed and/or maintained
Implementation of 3 construction, renovation and alteration projects, including construction/maintenance of 250 km of roads and 10 airfields	10	Airfields were constructed and maintained  The lower number of kilometres of roads constructed and/or maintained was due to the change in the Mission's priorities to focus on improvements of military camps and other infrastructure development projects
Operation and maintenance of 766 United Nations-owned generators, in addition to electricity services contracted from local providers	823	United Nations-owned generators were operated and maintained, in addition to the electricity services provided through contracts with local providers. The higher number of generators was due to the Mission delaying the write-off of 57 generators that had exceeded their life expectancy
Operation and maintenance of United Nations-owned water supply and treatment facilities (17 wells/boreholes and 73 water treatment and purification plants) at 14 sites	Yes	United Nations-owned water supply and treatment facilities (17 wells/boreholes and 73 water treatment and purification plants) at 14 sites were operated and maintained
Provision of waste management services, including liquid and solid waste collection and disposal, at 10 sites	Yes	Waste management services, including liquid and solid waste collection and disposal, were provided at 10 sites
Provision of cleaning, ground maintenance, pest control and laundry services, and catering services at 10 sites	Yes	Cleaning, ground maintenance, pest control, laundry services and catering services were provided at 10 sites

### Fuel management services

Management of supply and storage of 46.5 million litres of petrol, including 22.3 million for air operations, 18,400 for naval transportation, 11.4 million for ground transportation and 12.8 million for generators and other facilities and of oil and lubricants across distribution points and storage facilities in 27 locations	39.5	<p>Million litres of petrol, including 17.6 million for air operations, 11.0 million for ground transportation and 10.9 million for generators and other facilities, plus oil and lubricants across distribution points and storage facilities in 27 locations, were supplied and stored</p> <p>The lower consumption of generator fuel was due mainly to the repatriation of 1,625 troops in October 2017. The lower consumption of aviation fuel was in</p>
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line with the reduction in the number of aircraft. No fuel was provided under for naval transportation, as the Mission no longer monitors Lake Kivu using fast boats

### **Geospatial and information and telecommunications technology services**

Provision of and support for 5,846 handheld portable radios, 1,756 mobile radios for vehicles and 450 base station radios	5,298	Handheld portable radios were provided and supported
	1,907	Mobile radios for vehicles were provided and supported
	391	391 base station radios were provided and supported
		The lower number of handheld portable radios was due to the lower number of staff and the expedited write-off of radios that had exceeded their life expectancy. The higher number of mobile radios and the lower number of base stations was due to the stricter application of compliance with the minimum operating security standards, which required the migration from a base station configuration to a mobile configuration
Operation and maintenance of 41 FM radio broadcast stations and 11 radio production facilities	42	FM radio broadcast stations, including an additional transmitter in Bukavu, were operated and maintained
	11	Radio production facilities were operated and maintained
Operation and maintenance of a network for voice, fax, video and data communication, including 74 very small aperture terminals, 52 telephone exchanges, 60 microwave links and provision of mobile telephone service plans	56	Very small aperture terminals were operated and maintained
	27	Telephone exchanges were operated and maintained
	93	Microwave links were operated and maintained and mobile telephone service plans were operated and maintained as part of a network for voice, fax, video and data communication
		The lower number of very small aperture terminals was due to the migration to a one-star configuration, with all locations directed to the Global Service Centre, and the elimination of multiple intra-mission links
		The reduced number of telephone exchanges was due to progress in the roll-out of the unified communications system, leading to the phasing out of the legacy telephony system. Unified communications uses the voice over Internet protocol technology, which encourages collaboration by offering a richer common user experience and being tightly integrated with other existing information technology systems
		The increased number of microwave links was due to the demand for high-capacity connectivity in MONUSCO locations where access to centralized business applications is now required. Furthermore, in relation to operational resilience, a number of microwave links have been installed to provide redundancy of critical connections

Provision of and support for 5,422 computing devices and 766 printers for civilian and uniformed end users, in addition to 1,117 computing devices for connectivity of contingent personnel, as well as other common services	5,422	Computing devices were provided and supported
	918	Printers were provided and supported for civilian and uniformed end users
	682	Computing devices were provided and supported for contingent personnel connectivity, and other common services were provided as well
		The higher number of printers was due to delays in the writing-off of printers that had exceeded their life expectancy following the late arrival of replacement printers
		The lower number of computing devices to provide connectivity for contingent personnel was due to the writing-off of computers that had exceeded their life expectancy
Support and maintenance of 30 local area networks and wide area networks at 63 sites	30	Local area networks and wide area networks at 63 sites were supported and maintained
Analysis of geospatial data covering 19,600 km <sup>2</sup> , maintenance of topographic and thematic layers and production of 25 maps	Yes	Geospatial data covering 19,600 km <sup>2</sup> were analysed, topographic and thematic layers were maintained and 25 maps were produced

### Medical services

Operation and maintenance of United Nations-owned medical facilities (11 level I clinics/dispensaries and 2 level II hospitals) and support for contingent-owned medical facilities (35 level I clinics, 2 level II hospitals and 1 level III hospital) in 11 locations and maintenance of contractual arrangements with 6 hospitals/clinics	Yes	United Nations-owned medical facilities (11 level I clinics/dispensaries and 2 level II hospitals) were operated and maintained. Contingent-owned medical facilities (35 level I clinics, 2 level II hospitals and 1 level III hospital) in 11 locations were supported. Contractual arrangements with 6 hospitals/clinics were maintained
Maintenance of medical evacuation arrangements to 8 medical facilities (2 level II, 1 level III and 1 contracted medical services provider (Kinshasa)) in 3 locations inside the Mission area and 4 medical service providers (Kenya, Rwanda, South Africa and Uganda) outside the Mission area	Yes	Medical evacuation arrangements to 8 medical facilities (including 2 level II, 1 level III and 1 contracted medical services provider (Kinshasa)) were maintained in 3 locations in the Mission area and 4 medical service providers (Kenya, Rwanda, South Africa and Uganda) were maintained outside the area

### Supply chain management services

Provision of planning and sourcing support for the acquisition of goods and commodities at an estimated value of \$215.3 million, in line with delegated authority	Yes	Planning and sourcing support was provided for the acquisition of goods and commodities with an estimated value of \$192.2 million, in line with delegated authority. The lower value of acquisitions was due mainly to the decision to replace only critical equipment that had exceeded its life expectancy
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Receipt, management and onward distribution of up to 20,000 tons of cargo within the Mission area	22,800	Tons of cargo within the Mission area were received, managed and distributed. The higher tonnage was due to increased cargo shipped to Kananga when security improved and the movement of equipment, supplies and personal effects following the transfer of some offices from Goma to Kinshasa
Management, accounting and reporting of property, plant and equipment, financial and non-financial inventories and equipment below the threshold, with a total historical cost of \$409.3 million, in line with delegated authority	Yes	100 per cent of property, plant and equipment, 100 per cent of financial inventory and 91 per cent of non-financial inventory were accounted for. The total value of assets was \$423.4 million. The higher total cost of assets was due to the receipt of assets from liquidating missions and acquisitions related to electoral support
<b>Uniformed personnel services</b>		
Emplacement, rotation, and repatriation of a maximum strength of 22,016 authorized military and police personnel (536 military observers, 224 military staff officers, 19,815 contingent personnel, 391 United Nations police officers and 1,050 formed police personnel) and 90 government-provided personnel	17,512	<p>Military and police personnel (511 military observers and staff officers, 15,598 contingent personnel, 312 United Nations police and 1,046 formed police personnel) and 45 government-provided personnel, on average, were emplaced, rotated and repatriated</p> <p>The lower number of personnel was due in part to the reduction in the maximum authorized strength of military observers and staff officers and of contingent personnel in line with Security Council resolution <a href="#">2348 (2017)</a> and to the higher vacancy rate</p>
Inspection and verification of and reporting on contingent-owned major equipment and self-sustainment compliance for 52 military and 7 formed police units at 115 geographical sites		Inspection and verification of and reporting on contingent-owned major equipment and self-sustainment compliance were carried out at 88 geographical sites for:
	47	Military units
	7	Formed police units
		The lower numbers for inspection and verification were due to the repatriation during the period of 5 military units, which also led to the closure of locations
Supply and storage of rations, combat rations and water for an average strength of 18,091 military contingents and formed police personnel	No	Rations, combat rations and water for an average strength of 16,644 military contingents and formed police personnel were supplied and stored. The lower number of personnel was due to the reduction in the maximum authorized strength of contingent personnel in line with Security Council resolution <a href="#">2348 (2017)</a>
Support for the processing of claims and entitlements for an average strength of 17,812 military and police personnel and 59 government-provided personnel	No	Support was provided for the processing of claims and entitlements for an average strength of 17,451 military and police personnel and 45 government-provided personnel. The lower number of military personnel was due to the reduction in the maximum authorized strength of military observers and staff officers and of contingent personnel. The lower number of government-provided personnel was due to a higher vacancy rate for this category of personnel

Support for the processing of 550 in-mission and 24 outside-mission travel requests for non-training purposes and 7,511 travel requests for training purposes

Support was provided for the processing of 502 requests for travel within the Mission and 38 requests for travel outside of the Mission for non-training purposes and 5,941 requests for travel for training purposes. The lower number of requests for travel within the Mission and travel for training was due mainly to the reduction in the authorized strength of uniformed personnel. The higher number of requests for travel outside of the Mission was due to the need for visits in advance of the positioning of rapid deployment battalions and assessment visits for United Nations police and formed police units

### **Vehicle management and ground transportation services**

Operation and maintenance of 2,314 United Nations-owned vehicles (1,206 light passenger vehicles, 313 special-purpose vehicles, 27 ambulances, 292 armoured personnel carriers, 32 armoured vehicles and 444 other specialized vehicles, trailers and attachments), 2,462 contingent-owned vehicles, 11 workshops and repair facilities and provision of transport and shuttle services

2,457

2,462

12

United Nations-owned vehicles (1,286 light passenger vehicles, 333 special-purpose vehicles, 33 ambulances, 292 armoured personnel carriers, 35 armoured vehicles and 478 other specialized vehicles, trailers and attachments) were operated and maintained

Contingent-owned vehicles were operated and maintained

Workshops and repair facilities were operated and maintained

Transport and shuttle services were provided

The higher number of vehicles was due to the Mission's support for the electoral process. The higher number of locations was due to the reopening of a field office in Kananga owing to the crisis in the Kasai region, which led to the establishment of a workshop in the location

### **Conduct and discipline**

Implementation of a conduct and discipline programme for 23,600 military, police and civilian personnel, including training, prevention and monitoring activities and recommendations on remedial actions

Yes

A conduct and discipline programme for 19,445 military, police and civilian personnel, including training, prevention and monitoring activities and recommendations on remedial actions, was implemented. In addition, a monitoring mechanism tracking personnel newly arrived in the Mission was put in place. Finally, a global workplan was developed and implemented, which included a risk assessment and the monitoring of the movement of personnel within the Mission. In all reported cases, remedial action was recommended

The lower number of personnel was due to the reduction in the maximum authorized strength of military observers and staff officers and of contingent personnel

Facilitation of the referral of victims of sexual exploitation and abuse for medical, psychological and legal assistance, when and where misconduct has occurred

Yes

The referral of victims of sexual exploitation and abuse for medical, psychological and legal assistance, when and where misconduct had occurred, was facilitated. All victims associated with allegations with prima facie evidence were referred to UNICEF and the United

		<p>Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) within 24 to 72 hours of the receipt of the allegations. A total of 33 victims, including 29 adults and 4 minors, were referred for assistance. The Mission also addressed service gaps by providing medical services where the partners had no presence, transportation, school fees, and ante- and postnatal services. In addition, 4 projects were initiated to provide skills training to the victims, including sewing, baking, livestock-keeping and mushroom-growing</p>
<p>Conduct of a community sensitization campaign targeting the population at risk, through 20 sensitization activities and the dissemination of outreach materials to 5,000 members of the communities at risk through the community-based complaint networks and nomination of focal points in isolated areas</p>	20	<p>A community sensitization campaign was conducted, targeting the population at risk, through:</p> <p>The conduct of sensitization activities and the dissemination of outreach materials to 5,000 members of communities at risk through the community-based complaint networks and the nomination of focal points in isolated areas</p> <p>The conduct of outreach and sensitization activities on the United Nations zero-tolerance policy through the use of theatre, music and dance in more than 20 locations across the MONUSCO area. This was reinforced by telephone messaging and discussions broadcast over radio and television. In addition, more than 5,000 items of outreach and visibility material were distributed to members of the local population directly and through the established community-based complaint network and the focal points on sexual exploitation and abuse</p>
<p>Ensure that community-based complaint mechanisms are fully operational in 12 locations where the Mission has a strong presence and that 62 field assessment visits are conducted in 62 company operating bases and field offices</p>	37	<p>The Mission ensured that community-based complaint mechanisms were fully operational in 43 locations in which it has a strong presence</p> <p>Field assessment visits were conducted in 37 company operating bases and field offices</p> <p>The higher number of community-based complaint mechanisms was due to the fact that more than 1 network was established in some locations owing to the level of risk and vulnerabilities identified</p> <p>The lower number of field assessment visits was due to such external factors as the security situation and the accessibility of the locations and such internal factors as the reconfiguration of the deployment of the Force</p>
<p>Assess all reported cases of sexual exploitation and abuse and prima facie evidence documented and processed, as appropriate</p>	Yes	<p>All reported cases of sexual exploitation and abuse were assessed and prima facie evidence documented and processed, as appropriate</p>
<p>Implementation, jointly with UNICEF, the host country and troop-contributing countries, of a mechanism for the monitoring of the survival of victims of</p>	Yes	<p>MONUSCO, in close collaboration with UNICEF, UNFPA and host-country partners, engaged in discussions on the establishment of an effective mechanism for monitoring the survival of victims of sexual exploitation and abuse. A referral protocol was</p>

sexual exploitation and abuse in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

developed with UNICEF and UNFPA whereby victims are referred for necessary support and assistance within 24 to 72 hours of the receipt of allegations

## HIV/AIDS

Operation and maintenance of 5 HIV voluntary confidential counselling and testing facilities for all Mission personnel	5	Voluntary confidential HIV counselling and testing facilities were operated and maintained for all MONUSCO personnel
Organization of 20 mandatory awareness sessions on HIV/AIDS for 300 civilian Mission personnel	27	Mandatory awareness sessions on HIV/AIDS were organized for 301 civilian MONUSCO personnel. The higher numbers of sessions and civilian personnel were due to ongoing efforts to reach out to all newly deployed civilians
Conduct of 40 mass sensitization programmes for 10,000 military and police personnel	158	Mass sensitization programmes were conducted for 11,533 military and police personnel. The higher number of sensitization programmes for military and police personnel was due to the ongoing effort to reach out to all newly deployed uniformed personnel
Conduct of 5 refresher training sessions for 500 military personnel; and 10 peer education training sessions in 10 Mission locations for 250 military and police personnel	17	Refresher training sessions were conducted for 797 military personnel. The higher numbers of sessions and military personnel were due to the additional training provided to military personnel stationed in the Mission for more than 10 months
	8	Peer education training sessions in 8 MONUSCO locations were conducted for 243 military and police personnel. The lower number of training sessions was due to movement restrictions in targeted areas because of security concerns
Conduct of 2 workshops on voluntary confidential counselling and testing for 50 HIV counsellors and 2 post-exposure prophylaxis workshops for 50 post-exposure prophylaxis custodians	2	Workshops on voluntary confidential counselling and testing were conducted for 49 HIV counsellors. The lower number of trained HIV counsellors was due to the non-participation of 1 invited participant
	3	Post-exposure prophylaxis workshops were conducted for 71 post-exposure prophylaxis custodians. The higher numbers of workshops and custodians were due to a request by the Department of Safety and Security in view of the risk of election-related violence
Conduct of a promotion campaign on voluntary confidential counselling and testing each quarter in different Mission locations, maintenance of 5 functional static facilities for voluntary confidential counselling and testing in the Mission; and conduct of 30 mobile missions on voluntary confidential counselling and testing within the battalions	Yes	A promotional campaign on voluntary confidential counselling and testing was conducted each quarter in different MONUSCO locations
	5	Functional static facilities for voluntary confidential counselling and testing in the Mission were maintained
	37	Mobile missions were conducted on voluntary confidential counselling and testing within the battalions. The higher number of mobile missions was due to requests by contingent and civilian personnel for more than 1 HIV test to be administered to clients and to multiple efforts to reach the targets

Conduct of 1 assessment study to determine the impact and guide subsequent implementation of sections mandated activities	1	Assessment study was conducted to determine the impact and guide the subsequent implementation of mandated activities
<b>Security</b>		
Provision of security services 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, for the entire Mission area	Yes	Security services were provided 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, for the entire MONUSCO area
24-hour close protection to senior Mission staff and visiting high-level officials	Yes	24-hour close protection was provided to senior MONUSCO staff and visiting high-level officials
Conduct of 400 residential security surveys for staff members (including 75 in Entebbe)	460	Residential security surveys were conducted of staff members (including 77 in Entebbe)  The higher number of surveys was due mainly to a greater number of staff members renting houses that required residential security surveys, either because the house had never before been rented by a MONUSCO staff member or because it was a newly built accommodation
Conduct of 700 information sessions on security awareness and contingency plans for all Mission staff (including 200 in Entebbe)	590	Information sessions on security awareness and contingency plans were conducted for all Mission staff (including 170 in Entebbe). The lower number of sessions was due mainly to a smaller number of new staff in the Mission
Induction security training and primary fire training/drills for all new Mission staff	Yes	Induction security training and primary fire training/drills were conducted for all new Mission staff
Conduct and preparation of 1,700 comprehensive investigation reports on road traffic accidents, theft/damage of MONUSCO property, burglaries, losses and any other incidents involving United Nations staff, premises and properties	1,292	Comprehensive investigations were conducted and reports prepared on road traffic accidents, theft/damage of MONUSCO property, burglaries, losses and any other incidents involving United Nations staff, premises and properties  The lower number was due mainly to a shift of focus on fuel theft investigations, as fuel thefts were a particularly prevalent concern during the reporting period. Those investigations are complex and time-consuming
Conduct of refresher training for 25 MONUSCO staff members working as investigators in 5 locations	No	Refresher training was conducted for MONUSCO staff members, as the Security and Safety Section had other priorities, including fuel theft investigations
Conduct of training for 60 international United Nations security officers on firearms and defensive tactics and for 100 national security guards on “guard instructions and guidelines”, defensive tactics and other related areas to ensure continued professional security services	No  35	Training was conducted on “guard instructions and guidelines”, defensive tactics and other related areas to ensure continued professional security services  International United Nations security officers were trained on firearms and defensive tactics  The lower numbers for trained international United Nations security officers was due to the priority given to

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		training on safe and secure approaches to field environments
Conduct of training for 200 United Nations staff on safe and secure approaches to field environments	1,440	United Nations staff were trained on safe and secure approaches to field environments. The number of staff trained was higher than planned, as this is a mandatory requirement for most of the Democratic Republic of the Congo
Conduct of security certification programme training for 20 international security officers	No	Security certification programme training was conducted owing to the unavailability of trainers
Conduct of emergency trauma bag training for 10 international security officers	No	Emergency trauma bag training was conducted owing to the unavailability of trainers
Preparation of 22 security risk management documents	22	Security risk management documents were prepared
Preparation of 18 area travel security advisories	18	Area travel security advisories were prepared
Update of geolocation for all United Nations facilities and uploading to the United Nations Security Managers Information Network site	Yes	Geolocation for all United Nations facilities was updated and uploaded to the United Nations Security Managers Information Network site
Daily update of the intranet database for Mission personnel	Yes	The intranet database for Mission personnel was updated daily

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### III. Resource performance

#### A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018)

Category			Variance	
	Apportionment <sup>a</sup>	Expenditure	Amount	Percentage
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)-(2)	(4)=(3)÷(1)
<b>Military and police personnel</b>				
Military observers	26 964.5	22 310.3	4 654.2	17.3
Military contingents	485 619.0	487 536.3	(1 917.3)	(0.4)
United Nations police	19 974.7	20 347.8	(373.1)	(1.9)
Formed police units	31 537.2	32 509.7	(972.5)	(3.1)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>564 095.4</b>	<b>562 704.1</b>	<b>1 391.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Civilian personnel</b>				
International staff	148 537.7	153 239.6	(4 701.9)	(3.2)
National staff	98 039.0	111 189.3	(13 150.3)	(13.4)
United Nations Volunteers	20 553.7	21 443.2	(889.5)	(4.3)
General temporary assistance	3 158.9	3 370.1	(211.2)	(6.7)
Government-provided personnel	2 863.1	2 366.2	496.9	17.4
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>273 152.4</b>	<b>291 608.4</b>	<b>(18 456.0)</b>	<b>(6.8)</b>
<b>Operational costs</b>				
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—
Consultants	637.0	1 071.8	(434.8)	(68.3)
Official travel	4 736.1	5 538.6	(802.5)	(16.9)
Facilities and infrastructure	55 495.6	51 235.7	4 259.9	7.7
Ground transportation	20 932.9	17 930.0	3 002.9	14.3
Air operations	175 860.8	163 463.3	12 397.5	7.0
Marine operations	28.8	750.3	(721.5)	(2 505.2)
Communications	20 711.3	21 894.3	(1 183.0)	(5.7)
Information technology	15 270.3	13 739.5	1 530.8	10.0
Medical	3 466.4	3 872.0	(405.6)	(11.7)
Special equipment	—	—	—	—
Other supplies, services and equipment	53 383.8	53 940.8	(557.0)	(1.0)
Quick-impact projects	2 000.0	1 489.7	510.3	25.5
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>352 523.0</b>	<b>334 926.0</b>	<b>17 597.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>
<b>Gross requirements</b>	<b>1 189 770.8</b>	<b>1 189 238.5</b>	<b>532.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Staff assessment income	29 050.7	31 001.2	(1 950.5)	(6.7)
<b>Net requirements</b>	<b>1 160 720.1</b>	<b>1 158 237.3</b>	<b>2 482.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
<b>Total requirements</b>	<b>1 189 770.8</b>	<b>1 189 238.5</b>	<b>532.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> Reflecting approved resources of \$1,141,848,100 gross (\$1,112,997,600 net) and resources authorized under commitment authority of \$47,922,700 gross for support for the elections and the protection of civilians and peacekeepers until 30 June 2018.

## B. Summary information on redeployments across groups

(Thousands of United States dollars)

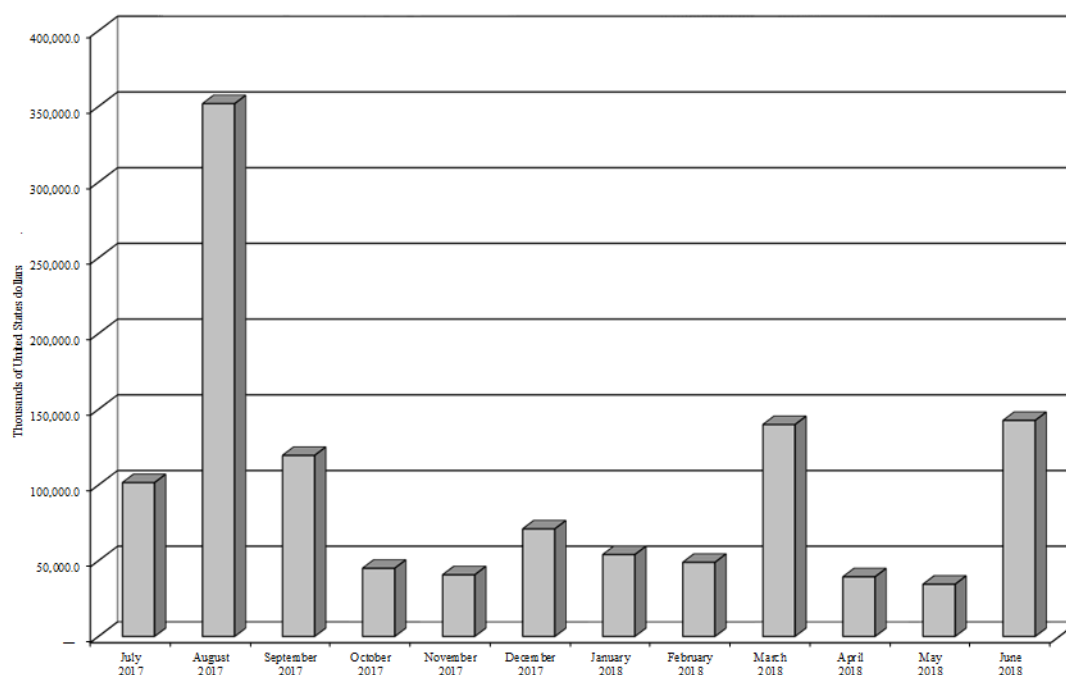
Group	Apportionment			
	Original distribution	Additional resources <sup>a</sup>	Redeployment	Revised distribution
I. Military and police personnel	561 017.6	3 077.8	(1 378.1)	562 717.3
II. Civilian personnel	270 173.6	2 978.8	18 455.2	291 607.6
III. Operational costs	310 656.9	41 866.1	(17 077.1)	335 445.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 141 848.1</b>	<b>47 922.7</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1 189 770.8</b>
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation				<b>1.6</b>

<sup>a</sup> Reflecting resources authorized under commitment authority.

64. During the reporting period, funds were redeployed to group II, civilian personnel, to meet the increased requirements brought about by a lower actual average vacancy rate for international staff, higher common staff costs compared with budgeted estimates for international and national staff and higher average salaries and staff assessment than budgeted for national staff.

65. The redeployment from group I, military and police personnel, was possible as a result of a higher actual average vacancy rate for military observers. The redeployment from group III, operational costs, was made possible by a reduction in the aviation fleet and flight-hours in line with the Secretary-General's initiative to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of air operations and the reduced acquisition of equipment.

## C. Monthly expenditure pattern



66. The higher expenditure in July and September 2017 was due mainly to the creation of obligations related to the recreational and daily allowances for troops and formed police units; turnkey contracts for fuel and rations; the rental of premises; commercial contracts and letters of assist for the Mission's aviation fleet; the contract for the unmanned aerial system; and the contract with the United Nations Office for Project Services.

67. The higher expenditure in August 2017 was due mainly to the creation of obligations for the cost of rotating troops and formed police units and for reimbursement costs in respect of standard troops and formed police personnel and related contingent-owned equipment for the 2017/18 period.

68. The higher expenditure in March 2018 was due mainly to the creation of obligations relating to the remainder of reimbursement costs for standard troops and formed police personnel and related contingent-owned equipment.

69. The higher expenditure in June 2018 was due mainly to the creation of obligations related to the Mission's aviation fleet following the approval by the General Assembly of a commitment authority.

#### **D. Other revenue and adjustments**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Investment revenue	3 927.4
Other/miscellaneous revenue	1 246.8
Voluntary contributions in cash	—
Prior-period adjustments	—
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	7 256.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 430.5</b>

## E. Expenditure for contingent-owned equipment: major equipment and self-sustainment

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	Expenditure		
Major equipment			
Military contingents	69 366.6		
Formed police units	5 965.8		
Subtotal	75 332.4		
Self-sustainment			
Military contingents	72 931.7		
Formed police units	3 847.6		
Subtotal	76 779.3		
Total	152 111.7		
Mission factors	Percentage Effective date Last review date		
A. Applicable to Mission area			
Extreme environmental condition factor	1.8	1 July 2017	30 June 2017
Intensified operational condition factor	2.9	1 July 2017	30 June 2017
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	4.7	1 July 2017	30 June 2017
B. Applicable to home country			
Incremental transportation factor	0-3.5		

## F. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Actual value</i>
Status-of-forces agreement <sup>a</sup>	23 418.3
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>23 418.3</b>

<sup>a</sup> Representing the rental value of land and buildings, airport fees and landing rights, radio frequency fees and vehicle registration.

## IV. Analysis of variances<sup>1</sup>

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Military observers</b>	<b>\$4,654.2</b>	<b>17.3%</b>

70. The variance was attributable primarily to lower expenditure under mission subsistence allowance due to a higher actual vacancy rate of 51.5 per cent compared with an approved vacancy of 38 per cent.

<sup>1</sup> Resource variance amounts are expressed in thousands of United States dollars. Analysis is provided for variances of at least plus or minus 5 per cent or \$100,000.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Military contingents</b>	(\$1,917.3)	(0.4%)

71. The variance was attributable primarily to: (a) a lower actual average vacancy rate of 2.6 per cent compared with an approved vacancy rate of 4.1 per cent; (b) lower actual deductions for absent or non-functional contingent-owned major equipment against troop reimbursement costs in accordance with General Assembly resolution [67/261](#); (c) a higher average number of military staff officers deployed of 191 compared with a budgeted number of 119, resulting in higher payments for mission subsistence allowance; (d) the military reconfiguration of existing units on the ground, in particular the deployment of rapid deployment battalions, resulting in increased requirements for contingent-owned equipment; (e) the delayed repatriation of contingent-owned equipment; and (f) an increase in the number of claims for death and disability resulting from the attack on peacekeepers at Semliki on 7 December 2017.

72. The overall increase in requirements was partly offset by lower costs of travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation due to: (a) the postponement until the 2018/19 period of the deployment of a rapid deployment battalion, the rotation of one infantry battalion and the repatriation of one infantry battalion; (b) the reversed rotation of troops when more cost effective; (c) the increased use of the long-term charter aircraft, which has resulted in lower positioning and deposition costs; and (d) a lower cost of transportation per passenger; and by a lower cost of rations due to: (a) lower actual transportation costs; (b) delays in the finalization of the new contract, resulting in the payment of mobilization fees during the 2018/19 period; and (c) lower actual warehousing costs following reduced payments to vendors for poor performance.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>United Nations police</b>	(\$373.1)	(1.9%)

73. The variance was attributable primarily to the accommodation portion of the mission subsistence allowance that remains payable during travel being recorded under this budget line.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Formed police units</b>	(\$972.5)	(3.1%)

74. The variance was attributable primarily to (a) a higher cost of contingent-owned equipment than budgeted for one formed police unit whose memorandum of understanding was signed after the budget was finalized; (b) a lower unserviceability factor for contingent-owned equipment: major equipment; (c) lower actual deductions for absent or non-functional contingent-owned major equipment against formed police units reimbursement costs in accordance with General Assembly resolution [67/261](#); and (d) a lower actual vacancy rate of 0.4 per cent compared with an approved vacancy rate of 1 per cent.

75. The overall increase in requirements was partly offset by lower costs of travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation due to: (a) the postponement until the 2018/19 period of the rotation of a formed police unit; (b) the reversed rotation of troops when more cost effective; (c) the increased use of the long-term charter aircraft, which has resulted in lower positioning and deposition costs; and (d) a lower cost of transportation per passenger.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>International staff</b>	(\$4,701.9)	(3.2%)

76. The variance was attributable primarily to higher common staff costs compared with budget estimates and to a lower actual average vacancy rate of 15 per cent compared with an approved vacancy rate of 18 per cent.

77. The increased requirements are partly offset by a lower average post adjustment rate of 41.9 per cent compared with the budgeted rate of 52.1 per cent.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>National staff</b>	(\$13,150.3)	(13.4%)

78. The variance was attributable primarily to higher common staff costs compared with budgeted estimates and to the budgeted requirements for salaries and staff assessment being based on the salaries and staff assessment at the G-4, step 8, and NO-B, step 7, levels while the actual average salaries and staff assessment in the Mission were at the G-4, step 10, and NO-B, step 10, levels.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>United Nations Volunteers</b>	(\$889.5)	(4.3%)

79. The variance was attributable primarily to the unbudgeted requirements for residential security. United Nations Volunteers are entitled to reimbursement of 100 per cent of residential security costs up to \$1,000.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>General temporary assistance</b>	(\$211.2)	(6.7%)

80. The variance was attributable primarily to the cost allocated to MONUSCO for the engagement of general temporary assistance related to support activities in relation to Umoja Extension 2, the decommissioning of Galileo, the supply chain management project and other cross-cutting projects, partly offset by the recording of some charges related to general temporary assistance salaries and staff assessment under salaries and staff assessment for international staff.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Government-provided personnel</b>	\$496.9	17.4%

81. The variance was attributable primarily to the recording of some charges related to mission subsistence allowance for government-provided personnel under mission subsistence allowance for United Nations police and to a lower number of travel than budgeted owing to the extension of the tour of duty of 15 personnel who were originally planned to be repatriated during the 2017/18 budget period.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Consultants</b>	(\$434.8)	(68.3%)

82. The variance was attributable primarily to additional requirements for an environmental consultant to supervise environmental construction projects related to water and sanitation and to formulate guidelines on the design and implementation of water and sanitation infrastructure; an infrastructure consultant to draft, design, analyse, execute and supervise construction projects at the logistics base in Entebbe;

a consultant on the consolidation of locations in Kinshasa; and for the production of 25 topographic line maps.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Official travel</b>	(\$802.5)	(16.9%)

83. The variance was attributable primarily to unbudgeted travel requirements related to the special investigation into the attack on peacekeepers in Semuliki; the debriefing of the departing Special Representative of the Secretary-General; temporary duty travel to fulfil critical functions; predeployment travel to troop- and police-contributing countries; and the travel and escort of human remains; as well as to an increase in the amount of daily subsistence allowance paid to drivers transporting goods from the logistics base in Entebbe to various locations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo because of an increase in the transportation of goods by road.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Facilities and infrastructure</b>	\$4,259.9	7.7%

84. The variance was attributable primarily to delays in efforts to extend the life expectancy of water treatment plants through maintenance and to delays in the process for the solicitation of a contract for the preparation and construction of a landfill site in Goma owing to a delay in the identification of a suitable location that met United Nations environmental standards.

85. The overall decrease in requirements was partly offset by increased requirements for security services owing to an increase in the number of guards in line with the security situation; increased requirements for maintenance services owing to the upgrade of the electrical system to connect MONUSCO offices to the local power grid in Kalemie, Lubumbashi and Goma, and additional requirements for cleaning services for new offices in Bukavu and Kinshasa; and increased requirements for the rental of premises due mainly to the extension of the contract for the rental of the building for the level III hospital in Goma, as the new hospital facilities were not completed on time, and to the rental of new premises in Kinshasa for a formed police unit relocated from Goma and a company operating base relocated from Bukavu.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Ground transportation</b>	\$3,002.9	14.3%

86. The variance was attributable primarily to the settlement of a claim by a vendor of fuel supplies and services being budgeted under ground transportation, while the expenditures were settled under air operations; to the receipt of 44 four-wheel-drive vehicles and 1 fire truck from closing missions; and to the lower cost of vehicles than planned.

87. The reduced requirements were partly offset by the higher consumption of fuel, as the number of vehicles in operation was higher than planned, and a higher actual average price of fuel of \$0.91 per litre compared with a budgeted price of \$0.81 per litre.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Air operations</b>	\$12,397.5	7.0%

88. The variance is attributable primarily to: (a) a lower number of flight-hours owing to the review of the regular flight schedule in line with the Secretary-General's

initiative to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the air operations of peacekeeping missions, resulting in reduced requirements for rental and operations and for jet fuel; (b) the non-predeployment of aircraft for the preparation of the elections, as there was no request from the Independent National Electoral Commission; (c) the unavailability of an An-26 aircraft from mid-August 2017 to May 2018; (d) the unavailability of a Puma aircraft for eight months following an accident; (e) the replacement of two SAAB-340B aircraft with two DHC-8 aircraft, which had a lower cost per flight-hour and a higher capacity; and (f) a reduction in the fleet in line with the Secretary General's initiative, leading to the early release of one L-382 aircraft shared with the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali, one CRJ-200 aircraft shared with regional missions and one B-1900 aircraft, and the non-acquisition of two MI-8MT helicopters, resulting in reduced requirements for rental and operations, landing fees, aircrew subsistence allowance and liability insurance.

89. The reduced requirements were partly offset by increased requirements under petrol, oil and lubricants owing to the payment of a claim by a vendor of fuel supplies and services that was budgeted under ground transportation and a higher actual weighted average price of fuel of \$0.86 per litre compared with a budgeted price of \$0.76 per litre, and to increased requirements under services owing to the higher cost of the unmanned aerial system.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Marine operations</b>	(721.5)	(2,505.2%)

90. The variance was attributable primarily to the unbudgeted acquisition of sea containers for the transportation of prefabricated facilities, field defence stores, generators, water-treatment and water-purification plants and other equipment.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Communications</b>	(\$1,183.0)	(5.7%)

91. The variance was attributable primarily to increased requirements for commercial communications due to: (a) additional requirements for an increase in low-latency bandwidth to support the Umoja extension; (b) the provision of support to electoral activities; (c) the reinforcement of the Mission's presence in Kananga; (d) the provision of support to the Ebola response in Mbandaka; (e) the provision of Internet services to troops in Semuliki; and (f) public information services for the printing of materials, including posters, agendas, brochures and booklets, for two campaigns, a sensitization campaign for the local population of the Democratic Republic of the Congo on the MONUSCO mandate; and a road safety campaign.

92. The overall increase in requirements was partly offset by reduced requirements for spare parts owing to the fact that critical communications infrastructure equipment was replaced and upgraded in the 2015/16 and 2016/17 periods, and expenditure related to some spare parts and consumables budgeted under this line, such as batteries, cables, cabling and wiring accessories being charged against "acquisition of engineering supplies" and "acquisition of electrical equipment" in the class "facilities and infrastructure".



	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Information technology</b>	\$1,530.8	10.0%

93. The variance was attributable primarily to the decision to replace only critical information technology equipment that had exceeded its life expectancy following a review of the Mission's information technology infrastructure.

94. The overall decrease in requirements was partly offset by increased requirements for information technology services owing to the cost allocated to MONUSCO with regard to the implementation of Umoja Extension 2 functionalities, such as the supply chain management project, and the involvement of contracted subject-matter expertise for the delivery of training and production support, support in the management of various projects and the transformation of master data to enable the future supply chain management functionalities; and an increase in the cost of centralized services and support.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Medical</b>	(\$405.6)	(11.7%)

95. The variance was attributable primarily to medical evacuations for the treatment of peacekeepers injured in an explosion at a military base, the replacement of portable monitors and portable ventilators for the air medical evacuation team and the acquisition of mortuary equipment, air breathing compressors and other equipment to respond to the Ebola outbreak.

96. The overall increase in requirements was partly offset by reduced requirements for supplies owing to the receipt of medical supplies from the mission closing in Liberia.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Other supplies, services and equipment</b>	(\$557.0)	(1.0%)

97. The variance was attributable primarily to the acquisition of food rations for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme and to the renewal of the financial agreement with individual contractors for the provision of miscellaneous services, including interpretation and construction services, as the bidding exercise to outsource those requirements to commercial contractors at a lower cost was not completed during the financial period.

98. The overall increase in requirements was partly offset by reduced requirements for freight owing to the lower level of acquisitions and a reduction in bank charges following negotiations between the United Nations and the bank.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Quick-impact projects</b>	\$510.3	25.5%

99. The variance was attributable primarily to a reduction in the amount allocated per project and a reduction in the number of projects, as the Mission sought to prioritize projects that delivered measurable results and could be implemented during the budget period.

## V. Performance of financial resources approved under the authority to enter into commitments

100. Since the General Assembly approved the budget for MONUSCO for the 2017/18 period in its resolution [71/301](#), several cost parameters and assumptions underpinning the budget have substantially changed.

101. The Secretary-General, in a note to the General Assembly on the financing arrangements for MONUSCO for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 ([A/72/778](#)), sought additional funding for the operation of the Mission in the amount of \$47,922,700 owing to: (a) the Mission's support for the update of the voter registry and the electoral process; (b) the need to support the protection of civilians and peacekeepers; (c) a claim brought against the United Nations by a vendor; (d) the need to repatriate three attack helicopters.

102. The General Assembly, in its resolution [72/293](#), authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in a total amount not exceeding \$47,922,700 for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018, in addition to the amount of \$1,141,848,100 previously appropriated for the same period under the terms of its resolution [71/301](#).

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018)

Category	Commitment authority	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)-(2)	(4)=(3)÷(1)
Military contingents	3 077.8	–	3 077.8	100.0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3 077.8</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>3 077.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Civilian personnel</b>				
United Nations Volunteers	548.1	548.1	–	–
General temporary assistance	2 430.7	2 430.7	–	–
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2 978.8</b>	<b>2 978.8</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Operational costs</b>				
Facilities and infrastructure	3 000.0	3 813.6	(813.6)	(27.1)
Ground transportation	4 120.7	–	4 120.7	100.0
Air operations	32 614.0	37 867.6	(5 253.6)	(16.1)
Medical	1 200.0	1 799	(599.0)	(49.9)
Other supplies, services and equipment	931.4	931.4	–	–
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>41 866.1</b>	<b>44 411.6</b>	<b>(2 545.5)</b>	<b>(6.1)</b>
<b>Gross requirements</b>	<b>47 922.7</b>	<b>47 390.4</b>	<b>532.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Staff assessment income	200.2	200.2	–	–
<b>Net requirements</b>	<b>47 722.5</b>	<b>47 190.2</b>	<b>532.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
<b>Total requirements</b>	<b>47 922.7</b>	<b>47 390.4</b>	<b>532.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>

### **Military and police personnel**

103. While resources for additional funding for freight for the planned repatriation of three attack helicopters were included in the request, a managerial decision was taken to retain the three helicopters owing to operational requirements. Because of ongoing negotiations with the contributing country, the deployment of a geolocation threat analysis unit to provide the Mission with actionable intelligence in its fight against armed groups was not undertaken during the 2017/18 period.

### **Civilian personnel**

104. The resources under civilian personnel for the deployment of staff to support the electoral process were fully utilized.

### **Operational costs**

105. As originally planned, security improvements and reinforcements in response to threats against United Nations peacekeepers and to ensure the protection of civilians were implemented. Following a deterioration of security conditions, additional security guards had to be employed and additional construction materials acquired in support of the update of tactical infrastructure. In addition, in order to support its fight against armed groups, the Mission deployed four Mi-24 helicopters instead of the two aircraft planned.

106. With regard to the Mission's support for the electoral process, the claims for 14 rotary-wing aircraft under a letter of assist used in support of the update of the voter registry were settled. However, in view of the absence of a request by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for further support for the electoral process, the two C-130 aircraft that were planned to be contracted to start the movement of equipment required for the electoral process were not deployed and no fuel for ground transportation was provided in support of voter registration in the Kasai region.

107. Expenditure under air operations also reflected the payment of a claim to a vendor in relation to a contract for the provision of fuel supplies and services for which provision was made under ground transportation in the request for additional funding.

108. Medical costs were higher than planned owing to expenditure for the medical evacuation and treatment of peacekeepers injured in an explosion at a military base.

109. The resources for other supplies, services and equipment were fully utilized.

110. Overall, during the reporting period, \$47,390,400 of the amount approved under the authority to enter into commitments, without assessment, was fully utilized. Taking into consideration that the resources approved under General Assembly resolution [71/301](#) in the amount of \$1,141,848,100 for the maintenance of the Mission were fully utilized, the amount of \$47,390,400 is to be appropriated by Member States.

## **VI. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly**

111. **The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo are:**

(a) **To reduce the commitment authority in an amount not exceeding \$47,922,700, approved for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 under the terms of Assembly resolution [72/293](#), by \$532,300, to the amount of \$47,390,400, as a result of which the total resources approved for the maintenance and**

operation of the Mission for the period will amount to \$1,189,238,500 gross, equal to the expenditure incurred by the Mission during the period;

(b) To appropriate and assess the amount of \$47,390,400, representing the reduced commitment authority referred to in paragraph (a) above, for the maintenance and operation of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018;

(c) To decide on the treatment of other revenue for the period ended 30 June 2018 amounting to \$12,430,500 from investment revenue (\$3,927,400), other/miscellaneous revenue (\$1,246,800) and the cancellation of prior-period obligations (\$7,256,300).

**VII. Summary of follow-up action taken to implement the requests and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution [72/293](#)**

([A/72/789/Add.11](#))

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*Request/recommendation*

*Action taken to implement request/recommendation*

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The Committee recommends that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to provide detailed information in the performance report of MONUSCO for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 on actual expenditures incurred in relation to the additional amount of \$47,922,700 for the maintenance of MONUSCO for the period (para. 6)

Information on actual expenditure incurred in relation to the additional amount of \$47,922,700 for the maintenance of the Mission for the period 2017/18 is presented in section V of the present report

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