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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 2022 to 30 June 2023

### 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 2022 to 30 June 2023 has been linked to the Mission's objective through a number of results-based budgeting frameworks, grouped by component, namely: protection of civilians; support to stabilization and the strengthening of State institutions in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and key governance and security reforms; and support.

The performance period was marked by continued preparations for the 2023 general elections, escalating tensions between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda and continued regional efforts to advance peace processes in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. MONUSCO continued to implement a comprehensive, mission-wide approach to the protection of civilians under threat of physical violence, leveraging civilian, military and police capacities through dialogue, static presence and projection and fostering a protective environment. The Mission also liaised with local authorities and representatives of communities to address the drivers of violence, promote dialogue and contain further escalation. In line with the accelerated transition process requested by the President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, MONUSCO held high-level and technical engagements on the revision of the 2021 joint transition plan.

MONUSCO incurred \$1,015.8 million in expenditure for the reporting period, representing a resource utilization rate of 98.6 per cent, compared with \$1,018.9 million in expenditure and a resource utilization rate of 97.7 per cent in the 2021/22 period.

The unencumbered balance of \$14.4 million reflects reduced requirements for civilian personnel, owing to higher vacancy rates for national staff and international United Nations Volunteers, a lower post adjustment multiplier for international staff and international United Nations Volunteers, and lower common staff costs; along with reduced requirements for operational costs, owing to the suspension from February 2023 of non-emergency flights over North Kivu following a helicopter shooting incident. The reduced requirements were partly offset by increased requirements for military and police personnel owing to the increased cost of rations, the increased cost of travel on deployment, rotation and repatriation, freight costs for the deployment of additional contingent-owned equipment, higher rates of reimbursement for troops and formed police units, and a higher mission subsistence allowance rate.

## Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023)

Category	Apportionment	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
Military and police personnel	510 727.8	515 798.6	(5 070.8)	(1.0)
Civilian personnel	268 766.8	254 132.2	14 634.6	5.4
Operational costs	250 775.3	245 904.7	4 870.6	1.9
<b>Gross requirements</b>	<b>1 030 269.9</b>	<b>1 015 835.5</b>	<b>14 434.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Staff assessment income	27 225.2	26 665.1	560.1	2.1
<b>Net requirements</b>	<b>1 003 044.7</b>	<b>989 170.4</b>	<b>13 874.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
<b>Total requirements</b>	<b>1 030 269.9</b>	<b>1 015 835.5</b>	<b>14 434.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>

## Human resources incumbency performance

Category	Approved <sup>a</sup>	Actual (average)	Vacancy rate (percentage) <sup>b</sup>
Military observers	660	495	25.0
Military contingents	13 140/13 500 <sup>c</sup>	12 523	6.2
United Nations police	591	385	34.9
Formed police units	1 410	1 227	13.0
International staff	687	608	11.5
National staff			
National Professional Officers	190	173	8.9
National General Service staff	1 407	1 319	6.3
United Nations Volunteers			
International	307	287	6.5
National	15	15	—
Temporary positions <sup>d</sup>			
International staff	5	4	20.0
National Professional Officers	10	7	30.0
National General Service staff	46	44	4.3
Government-provided personnel	90	48	46.7

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

<sup>b</sup> Based on monthly incumbency and approved monthly strength.

<sup>c</sup> The authorized strength was revised by the Security Council in its resolution [2666 \(2022\)](#) of 20 December 2022.

<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 2022 to 30 June 2023 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 23 February 2022 ([A/76/718](#)) and amounted to \$1,037,277,000 gross (\$1,010,051,800 net). It provided for 660 military observers, 13,140 military contingent personnel, 2,001 police personnel, including 1,410 in formed units, 693 international staff, 1,653 national staff, including 200 National Professional Officers, 322 United Nations Volunteers and 90 government-provided personnel.
2. In its report of 18 April 2022, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly appropriate the amount of \$1,035,269,900 gross for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023 ([A/76/760/Add.4](#), para. 45).
3. The General Assembly, by its resolution [76/284](#), appropriated an amount of \$1,030,269,900 gross (\$1,003,044,700 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.

## II. Mandate performance

### A. Overall

4. 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 performance period was provided by the Council in its resolutions [2612 \(2021\)](#) and [2666 \(2022\)](#).
5. 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.
6. Within that overall objective, the Mission, during the performance period, contributed to a number of accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, shown in the frameworks below, which are grouped by component, as follows: protection of civilians; support to stabilization and the strengthening of State institutions in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and key governance and security reforms; and support.
7. The present report assesses actual performance against the planned results-based budgeting frameworks set out in the budget for the 2022/23 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

8. The Mission's strategic priorities for the 2022/23 period were outlined in Security Council resolution [2612 \(2021\)](#), in which the Council decided that the mandate of MONUSCO would include the priority tasks of protection of civilians and support to stabilization and the strengthening of State institutions. In resolution [2666 \(2022\)](#), the Council decided that the priority tasks would be: (a) the protection of

civilians; (b) support to the Disarmament, Demobilization, Community Recovery and Stabilization Programme; and (c) support to security sector reform.

9. Political and security developments over the course of the 2022/23 period were marked by continued preparations for the 2023 general elections, escalating tensions between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda and continued regional efforts to advance peace processes in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo.

10. The security and humanitarian situation deteriorated further in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, particularly in North Kivu and Ituri, with a steep surge in violence, perpetrated mostly by the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF), the Coopérative pour le développement du Congo (CODECO) and the Mouvement du 23 mars (M23). Cross-border security incidents also increased between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda. In line with the Action for Peacekeeping Plus initiative, MONUSCO continued to implement a comprehensive, mission-wide approach to the protection of civilians under threat of physical violence, leveraging, in a coordinated manner, civilian, military and police capacities through dialogue, static presence and projection, and the fostering of a protective environment. In an increasingly difficult context, the Mission continued to engage in confidence-building measures with all relevant actors, including local communities, religious leaders, women and young people, to address continued anti-MONUSCO sentiments. The Mission continued to be guided by area-based strategies, complemented by local or thematic plans, in coordination with the United Nations country team, Congolese authorities, and civil society actors. The Mission's senior leadership maintained high-level advocacy with Congolese authorities for the deployment of military and police forces to vulnerable areas experiencing shortages in State security presence.

11. MONUSCO pursued efforts to improve its ability to respond to changing patterns in armed group activity by maintaining an agile posture. The Mission swiftly redeployed troops to Ituri in response to the acute surge in violence perpetrated by CODECO, ADF and Zaire armed groups. In its support to Congolese defence and security forces, the Mission fostered good coordination practices with foreign troops deployed under the East African Community regional force and bilateral agreements between Congolese, Burundian and Ugandan authorities, in compliance with the human rights due diligence policy on United Nations support to non-United Nations security forces. In Ituri, MONUSCO liaised closely with local authorities and representatives of communities to address the drivers of violence, promote dialogue and contain further escalation. The Mission also conducted robust patrols, on its own and jointly with Congolese security forces, to ensure the physical protection of civilians. The force Intervention Brigade conducted several patrols in the areas of Beni and Eringeti, North Kivu, to deter, disrupt and repel armed group activities. MONUSCO also established standing combat deployments in Kambala to address the spike in insecurity in Djugu territory and enhanced its coordination with local authorities and communities.

12. During the reporting period, the Committee for Monitoring Police Reform, supported by MONUSCO, organized workshops to foster consensus on legislative and regulatory texts and raise awareness on the reform of the Congolese National Police within the framework of its five-year action plan for the period 2020–2024. Building on the five-year action plan, MONUSCO provided support to the Congolese National Police to facilitate the handover of security responsibilities in Tanganyika. Within the framework of its withdrawal, MONUSCO provided logistical support to 174 police officers deployed to Bendera, Tanganyika, on the basis of priorities identified by national and provincial authorities.

13. With regard to electoral preparations, the Independent National Electoral Commission officially closed the voter registration process in April 2023. However, insecurity hampered voter registration in Kwamouth territory in Mai-Ndombe

Province, as well as in Masisi and Rutshuru territories in North Kivu. After a controversial external audit of the voter register conducted in May 2023, the Commission indicated that close to 44 million voters were validly registered, 51 per cent of whom were women. In May 2023, the Commission submitted the draft law on the distribution of seats for national and provincial legislative, municipal and local elections to the Ministry of Interior. Despite a boycott by the opposition and allegations by part of the majority regarding discrepancies between the number of registered voters and the number of allocated seats, the draft law was adopted by the National Assembly and the Senate. MONUSCO and the United Nations country team established an integrated electoral task force to streamline and coordinate electoral support that provided limited logistical support to the Commission in transferring and deploying electoral equipment, exercised good offices to alleviate tensions related to the process and provided capacity-building to electoral stakeholders. Moreover, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Independent National Electoral Commission signed the electoral support project, which provided technical support on capacity-building, civic education and election observation, as well as financial support for the transport and delivery of voters' registration kits. MONUSCO and the country team also engaged with women and young people from political parties and civil society organizations to encourage them to register and raise awareness among their peers, and supported efforts to promote the participation of Indigenous Peoples in the electoral process. Furthermore, MONUSCO pursued its good offices to build consensus and restore confidence, including regarding the protection of presidential candidates. MONUSCO also continued to promote the adoption of the draft law against tribalism, racism and xenophobia and initiatives against hate speech, political intolerance and gender-based violence, considering challenges related to social media. In addition, MONUSCO supported efforts towards good governance of electoral funds and observation by civil society organizations and political parties to enhance transparency, credibility and accountability.

14. The Mission continued to support the women and peace and security agenda by providing financial and technical support for the recruitment of women as police and military officers, supporting mentoring sessions for women police and military officers and rehabilitating a dormitory for women army recruits. MONUSCO and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) supported the sensitization and outreach campaign of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (FARDC) aimed at recruiting women between the ages of 18 and 25 in six communes around Kinshasa to serve as non-commissioned staff personnel. Of the 3,000 women expected to be enlisted for recruitment, as of June 2023, 2,409 had been recruited. In collaboration with UNDP and UN-Women, MONUSCO helped to advance the development of a national strategy for women's political participation in democratic governance, led by the Ministry of Gender, Family and Children, which was initiated in 2018. The strategy aims to reduce gender inequality by strengthening public action regarding the participation of Congolese women in democratic governance and decision-making bodies.

15. During the reporting period, the operationalization of the national Disarmament, Demobilization, Community Recovery and Stabilization Programme strategy made some progress in South Kivu and Ituri. In North Kivu, the development of a provincial operational plan was delayed owing to insecurity stemming from armed group activity and violent civil unrest in Goma. Nonetheless, MONUSCO agreed to fulfil a request from the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to assist with the preparations related to the possible pre-cantonment of M23 combatants, including their disarmament, in line with the Luanda communiqué of 23 November 2022.

16. On the protection front, protracted and resurgent armed violence increased the number of people in need of assistance and resulted in high levels of forced

displacement, exacerbated by the M23 crisis, ongoing ADF attacks and the resurgence of armed groups in Ituri. As a result, 3.3 million people were displaced in Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu and are living in camps, collective centres and host families, under precarious conditions, characterized by a high prevalence of acute malnutrition and a lack of access to adequate shelter, health services, water, sanitation and hygiene facilities, and education for children. As at 30 June 2023, more than 6.24 million people had been displaced across the country. The vast majority of these people (96 per cent) were displaced owing to conflict and violence, creating serious challenges for them to harvest crops, earn income and access food. Despite the volatile security context, humanitarian access to areas controlled by M23 improved gradually. However, a growing number of women and girls, particularly in conflict-affected provinces, were subjected to gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and increasingly resorted to transactional sex for survival. Gender-based violence against displaced populations was exacerbated by the proliferation of armed groups in displacement areas and frequent violations of the humanitarian character of the sites. In the eastern provinces, despite the challenges, the presence of MONUSCO was instrumental for the protection of civilians. As at 7 June 2023, between 50,000 and 70,000 displaced persons were under active protection by MONUSCO in Roe camp, Ituri.

17. In line with the accelerated transition process requested by the President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Félix-Antoine Tshisekedi Tshilombo, in August 2022, MONUSCO continued to hold high-level and technical engagements with the Prime Minister, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Planning on the revision of the 2021 joint transition plan. Discussions resulted in a technical consensus to adopt a revised plan in consultation with civil society actors at the national and provincial levels. However, a political consensus was not reached by the end of the reporting period. Simultaneously, MONUSCO and the United Nations country team, in close consultation with the provincial authorities of Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu, worked on establishing provincial integrated transition teams that would then elaborate, in liaison with civil society organizations, including youth and women's groups, a provincial transition plan specific to each province. The teams were officially launched on 2 May 2023 in South Kivu and on 14 and 15 June 2023 in Ituri and North Kivu, respectively, thus paving the way for increased dialogue and engagement of stakeholders in the transition planning process at the provincial level. From 3 to 7 June 2023, a representative of United Nations Headquarters visited eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and Kinshasa to consult with national authorities and relevant national stakeholders on the MONUSCO transition and options for its reconfiguration, as requested by the Security Council in resolution [2666 \(2022\)](#). At the same time, in Kinshasa, MONUSCO, together with the delegation of the European Union to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, supported by the United Nations Transitions Project, organized a workshop on United Nations transition partnerships to ensure that the Government's expectations and engagements in the three main areas of the revised transition plan (protection of civilians, security sector reform and disarmament) were understood and supported by partners in their coordinated interventions. The event was also an opportunity to introduce the provincial integrated transition teams to the donor community and identify a list of entry points to enhance cooperation, including the prevention and resilience allocation of the World Bank. Furthermore, in June 2023, the Mission, in close coordination with the Ministry of Planning, held a two-day consultative workshop with representatives of civil society on the revision of the transition plan.

#### **Substantive and other programmatic activities**

18. The programmatic activities undertaken by the Mission supported mandate implementation in the areas of institutional reform, including security institutions and the rule of law; human rights; stabilization; and protection of civilians. Overall,

MONUSCO focused its programmatic activities on areas and programmes relevant to an effective and responsible transition and the eventual and sustainable withdrawal of the Mission. The following activities were implemented by the Mission during the reporting period:

(a) **Confidence-building (195 projects).** As a way to improve the protective environment and deter acts of violence, the Mission continued to build the capacity of the Government and local communities to improve and manage their own protection; make progress in combating impunity; and promote human rights. To that end, a programme was implemented to promote community-based protection through strengthened early warning and alert systems and through enhanced participatory security governance at the community level that encouraged the active participation of women and young people and supported civil society organizations in their role of advancing democratic governance;

(b) **Community stabilization projects (40 projects).** In support of stabilization and peace consolidation, the Mission developed a new project to continue the collection and analysis of data on local perceptions with a focus on the reinforcement of national capacities, thus enabling the National Institute of Statistics and local universities to play a key role in data collection and analysis. The Mission also implemented a programme to support the resolution of long-standing intercommunal conflicts in Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu that are seen as major conflict drivers and root causes of conflict;

(c) **Community violence reduction (20 projects).** The community violence reduction programme supported communities in Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu in reducing violence, building local resilience and promoting livelihoods. With the goal of creating an enabling environment for peaceful coexistence, the programme focused on community-based interventions, particularly in areas where a large number of previously disengaged members of armed groups had been identified. A total of 20 projects were implemented, reaching 6,515 direct beneficiaries, including 5,329 at-risk young people and 688 vulnerable women. The major activities included infrastructural rehabilitation, income-generating initiatives and vocational training. These initiatives empowered beneficiaries by providing temporary employment, alternative livelihoods and the necessary tools and skills to sustain their financial well-being. Through these initiatives, the programme contributed to reducing the recruitment of at-risk community members into armed groups, reducing economic vulnerabilities among community members, fostering social cohesion and resilience, and preventing violence;

(d) **Human rights (3 projects).** In support of the ongoing process of establishing a national transitional justice mechanism in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, MONUSCO organized 17 sensitization workshops in seven provinces on transitional justice for 616 people, including 222 women. In addition, seven training sessions in seven provinces on the collection of qualitative and quantitative data on transitional justice were organized for 281 consultants, including 89 women. The consultants were deployed throughout the seven provinces and polled 18,656 people, including 6,489 women, on transitional justice. In line with the requirements of the road map outlined by the Government, MONUSCO organized eight workshops in collaboration with the Ministry of Human Rights on transitional justice and the development of a national transitional justice policy. MONUSCO also organized two sensitization and capacity-building workshops on transitional justice for members of civil society organizations and journalists and contributed to the development of peace messages for ex-combatants and other potential beneficiaries of the national Disarmament, Demobilization, Community Recovery and Stabilization Programme;

(e) **Peace consolidation and transitional reinsertion support package (2 projects).** In the light of the joint transition strategy and the gradual drawdown of

MONUSCO from Tanganyika, the Mission, jointly with the United Nations country team, supported the roll-out of the humanitarian-peace-development nexus and developed a province-specific transition plan, building on the Mission's achievements and ensuring the continuity of United Nations support for provincial authorities in Tanganyika to further enhance peacebuilding efforts. While the country team scaled up its presence and activities in the area, the transitional package achieved progress on stabilization, including community reconciliation, dialogue and the reintegration of ex-combatants, and supported the anchoring of the peace dividends, the safe and sustainable return of internally displaced persons and the strengthening of national institutions;

**(f) Rule of law/security institutions (128 projects):**

(i) MONUSCO continued to support the Government in the implementation of the national justice reform policy through the Joint Justice Reform Support Programme and its workplan for 2023, which was validated in February 2023. The joint implementation of the Joint Justice Reform Support Programme by UNDP and MONUSCO contributed to strengthening the professional and operational capacity of the criminal justice chain with the training of 166 judicial actors, including 43 women, in Tanganyika and South Kivu, in line with the MONUSCO transition plan, and the completion of three judicial infrastructure projects in Ituri and North Kivu, and supported judicial inspections in Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu to ensure the accountability of the judicial actors and address prolonged and illegal detention and the overcrowding of prisons. Besides the Joint Justice Reform Support Programme, 14 joint investigation missions and 20 mobile court hearings of war crimes, crimes against humanity and other grave human rights violations, including conflict-related sexual violence, were supported. MONUSCO also supported civilian and military mobile hearings in trials of high-profile cases of sexual violence in North Kivu, Tanganyika and South Kivu;

(ii) MONUSCO continued to provide support to the Congolese National Police in the implementation of priority projects contained in the reform action plan for the period 2020–2024, to guarantee the sustainability of policing gains. The Mission also supported the Inspectorate General through the sustainable transfer of skills and a capacity-building programme focusing on police operational tasks, resources management and respect for fundamental human rights. Within the transition process and to ensure the sustainability of the achieved gains with a specific focus on training and the training of trainers, MONUSCO handed over several projects in Tanganyika to the Government with the support of the United Nations country team, including full responsibility for the implementation of the operational strategy to fight insecurity to the Congolese National Police;

(iii) The Mission also continued to support prison management and security and prison reforms. The support focused on the improvement of security in prisons to help to contain external attacks by armed groups through more secure infrastructure and improved electronic security surveillance systems. Additionally, the Mission supported the national prison reform process by strengthening the managerial and operational capacities of national prison authorities, and supported the implementation of a strategic communications plan and the training of senior executives. Through high-level advocacy, the law on fundamental principles relating to the prison regime was adopted by the National Assembly and the Senate;

**(g) Security sector reform (7 projects).** In support of the development of a holistic national security vision, the Mission implemented projects aimed at supporting the development of parliamentary and civilian oversight; supporting the capacity of

the security and defence forces; and advancing army and police reform. Technical and financial support was also geared towards the roll-out of the military code of ethics and conduct, the implementation of the police reform communication strategy and the meaningful participation of women in the security and defence forces;

(h) **Women and peace and security (1 project).** The Mission continued to provide support to political processes and dialogue initiatives with a view to enhancing the protection of civilians in line with the women and peace and security agenda. The Mission supported the establishment of a women mediator network in Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu in an effort to restore confidence among various actors, including civil society, political actors, FARDC and the international community; and empowered women to contribute to security and development in these provinces. The Mission also responded to the continuing high level of intercommunal violence in Ituri by providing tailored support to a political dialogue process in the area, involving women mediators;

(i) **Small arms and light weapons management (43 projects).** MONUSCO support included the provision of storage facilities and weapons safes to FARDC and the Congolese National Police, for the safe and secure management of their weapons, ammunition and related materiel, in Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu. In addition, assessment missions and weapon marking operations were conducted in North Kivu and South Kivu in collaboration with the National Commission for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons and the Reduction of Armed Violence;

(j) **Arms embargo (3 projects).** MONUSCO effectively monitored the implementation of the arms embargo, observed and reported on flows of military personnel and arms or related materiel across the border of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and exchanged relevant information with the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The information gathered by the Mission was also used to inform military operations and undertake threat assessments of armed groups and of the security situation in the Mission's area of operation. Moreover, MONUSCO conducted five trainings on the traceability of small arms and light weapons and associated ammunition through identification and registering processes.

## C. Mission support initiatives

19. During the 2022/23 period, the Mission Support Division, guided by the Mission's mandate, continued to refine its administrative and logistical support arrangements and address operational challenges to ensure the seamless delivery of services to all Mission components in a quality-assured and cost-effective manner.

20. Based on adjustments to the military and police footprint in line with the new force laydown, the Division implemented several infrastructure projects to improve the quality of base defences and accommodation for uniformed personnel in operating bases. Most of these projects were implemented in response to the Action for Peacekeeping Plus initiative for the safety and security of peacekeepers and to recommendations from the Office for the Peacekeeping Strategic Partnership. The Division continued to implement a smoother and speedier procedure for the issuance of field defence materials for force protection requirements. The Division also continued to implement the Elsie Initiative for Women in Peace Operations project by improving camp accommodation for female personnel of formed police units in several field locations. This had a significant positive impact on the living conditions of female uniformed personnel in 29 different camps.

21. In the context of the transition, the Division also established an asset downsizing and disposal task force for clean-up activities. The role of the task force was instrumental in validating stock levels and requirements; in reducing holdings; and in

redistributing stocks out of Goma in response to security and volcanic threats and anti-MONUSCO violence.

22. In terms of the Mission's commitment to the implementation of the United Nations Secretariat climate action plan 2020–2030 and its energy transition programme, the Division continued to connect Mission camps to sources of green energy and installed solar power plants, smart energy meters and light emitting diode lighting. The Mission also implemented the Unite field remote infrastructure monitoring system, where sensors of uninterruptible power supply generators, wastewater treatment plants, water meters, power meters and solar power plants are integrated in the system dashboard to provide better visibility on how much energy consumed comes from green energy. Uninterruptible power supply generators and power meters are now visible in the dashboard for six locations. The Division improved its score on the environmental management scorecard by refurbishing existing toilets; building new ablutions, showers, septic tanks and soak pits; and installing wastewater treatment plants in most of the Mission locations. The Mission also discontinued the production and use of single plastic water bottles and installed and operationalized reusable 20-litre jumbo water bottling plants in six locations.

23. As part of the Mission's digital strategy, the Mission Support Division developed and deployed applications that enabled the tracking of anti-MONUSCO sentiments as well as threats, toxicity and insults on social media platforms. As part of the data transformation of the force, the Division deployed portable and easy-to-use voice and data communication for the deep field, where no commercial services or infrastructure were in place, during military operations. This included portable satellites, mini drones with live streaming, Wi-Fi networks to connect laptops, and software for on-site reporting and for video or voice communication.

24. In terms of compliance, the Mission Support Division closed several recommendations from the Board of Auditors, the Board of Inquiry and the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS), established robust occupational safety and health plans, conducted sensitization campaigns and ensured that the rate of compliance with the field occupational safety risk management policy stood at 90 per cent. In addition, MONUSCO was the first peacekeeping mission to fully incorporate the military and police units in the occupational safety and health programme while reducing by 11 per cent the number of occupation-related incidents. The Division ensured full compliance with policy elements of the organizational resilience management system, consisting of business continuity, crisis management, mass casualty management, security, crisis communications, information technology disaster recovery, and support to staff. The adverse security situation, mainly in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, presented challenges to the Division. An indirect effect of the deteriorating security situation was the disruption and blockage of supply chain routes. The delivery of cargo was delayed, which affected the delivery of critical supplies in general and especially lifeline commodities, including fuel and food. These challenges affected the Mission's ability to move cargo and conduct transportation operations. To meet some of the immediate needs, the Mission had to rely on delivery by air and established several blanket purchase orders for local procurement in locations where certain commodities were available. A stronger procurement presence at the field office level helped to a great extent in identifying needs on-site and contracting local vendors for the sourcing and delivery of goods and services, thus promoting small-scale local enterprises emerging in the eastern part of the country.

#### **D. Regional mission cooperation**

25. During the reporting period, MONUSCO, together with the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region, provided political,

technical and logistical support to the political track of the Nairobi process and facilitated the participation of over 200 participants from armed groups and civil society, youth and women's groups in the last round of consultations between the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Congolese armed groups and local communities. In parallel, the Mission leveraged its presence to facilitate the work of the ad hoc verification mechanism established under the Luanda road map of 23 November 2022 and has been actively involved in preparations for the pre-cantonment of M23 combatants.

26. MONUSCO continued to manage the Entebbe Support Base and provide logistical and technical support services to tenants at the Base, namely the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda, the United Nations Mission in South Sudan, the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic, the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei, OIOS, the Mine Action Service of the United Nations, the United Nations Office for Project Services, the Forward Support and Deployment Hub, the Regional Ombudsman, the Office of Staff Legal Assistance and the civilian predeployment training team, as well as operational support to the Office of the Resident Coordinator in Uganda on a cost-recovery basis.

27. During the reporting period, in order to improve and better define the services and goods provided by MONUSCO, the Mission signed operational-level agreements with the tenants at the Entebbe Support Base. The agreements established the terms and conditions for the occupancy of the space at the Base and the rights and obligations of each party in the provision and receipt of logistical and technical support services. In addition, the agreements established the cost apportionment and cost-recovery mechanisms for the reimbursement to MONUSCO of costs related to the management of the Base and the provision of goods and services.

28. In addition, the memorandum of understanding with the Government of Uganda was revised when, in March 2023, the United Nations and the Government of Uganda indicated that the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe would be heading the Entebbe facility and would be the coordinator between the Government and the United Nations. Since then, the Mission has handed over to RSCE representational and liaison functions, including diplomatic services, visa processing, duty-free clearances, work permits and other diplomatic requirements. Meanwhile, MONUSCO continued to provide logistical support, which includes utilities, fuel, aviation and passenger services, maintenance of premises, maintenance of vehicles and other transportation services, security services and general supplies on a cost-recovery basis.

29. During the reporting period, the Mission continued to support the Office of the Special Envoy for the Great Lakes in its role as one of the guarantors of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Region. In this regard, the Mission provided technical support to the operational cell of the Contact and Coordination Group on non-military measures, including supporting the cell's planning exercises for the repatriation of foreign ex-combatants.

30. Furthermore, MONUSCO received fuel and ground handling services from the United Nations Support Office in Somalia for medical evacuations-related flights to Nairobi on a cost-recovery basis.

## **E. Partnerships, country team coordination and integrated missions**

31. The United Nations system in the Democratic Republic of the Congo continued to implement the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for the period 2020–2024. The Mission contributed to the implementation of the Framework through support for peace consolidation, enhancement of respect for human

rights, protection of civilians, social cohesion and democracy. During the performance period, regular meetings of the integrated transition team were held, bringing together the Mission and the United Nations country team to develop a coherent vision on the transition. The Mission, in close coordination with the country team and provincial governments, established provincial integrated transition teams in Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu to reinforce provincial transition planning. The Mission and the country team worked together for the effective coordination of mandate implementation, including priorities in line with Security Council resolution [2666 \(2022\)](#).

32. Following the withdrawal from Tanganyika in June 2022, the Mission and the country team continued their efforts to advance the implementation of the provincial transition plan, focusing on residual protection and human rights threats to civilians; stabilizing the province through the national Disarmament, Demobilization, Community Recovery and Stabilization Programme; and supporting State institutions such as the national police and the judicial sector. Meanwhile, in close coordination with provincial governments and civil society organizations, the Mission worked on reinforcing coordination and partnerships with donors and international financial institutions to support the transition through regular engagements. Several factors posed challenges to the coordination efforts and slowed United Nations system engagement with the Government and civil society organizations. These included exacerbating conflict in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, growing anti-MONUSCO sentiments that resulted in civil unrest and incidents at MONUSCO premises in Goma in July 2022, and the request of the Government to review the joint transition plan endorsed by the Security Council in resolution [2612 \(2021\)](#). However, discussions on the revision of the joint transition plan at the technical level resumed in February 2023 and a draft revised plan was finalized on 9 June 2023, which is now waiting for endorsement at the political level.

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

### **Component 1: protection of civilians**

33. During the reporting period, armed groups, including community-based local militia groups and foreign armed groups, remained the principal threat to civilians. MONUSCO continued to carry out its protection of civilians mandate, through physical presence, projection and various types of patrols, in an environment made challenging by anti-MONUSCO sentiments, related unrest and restrictions on movement. Despite these challenges and to ensure a mission-wide approach to the protection of civilians, the Mission continued its political engagements, including through the Nairobi process. Concomitantly, in April 2023, MONUSCO relaunched joint operations with FARDC, targeting ADF, and provided logistical support to nine FARDC operations in Ituri and North Kivu, in compliance with the human rights due diligence policy.

34. There was a steady decrease in overall serious human rights violations by State actors. Several high-profile human rights offenders were convicted in the last six months of the reporting period. MONUSCO advocacy with the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Defence on follow-up committees on alleged violations proved effective in bringing perpetrators to justice. In the 2022/23 period, MONUSCO documented 652 cases of conflict-related sexual violence (454 women, 188 children and 10 men) in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, 522 of which were committed by armed groups. The Mission provided advice and technical and logistical support to military justice authorities through the prosecution support cells, as well as financial support for the organization of mobile court hearings and joint judicial investigation missions in relation to war crimes, crimes against humanity and other grave human rights violations, including cases of conflict-related sexual violence in Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu, Tanganyika and Kasai Central.

35. The Mission provided forensic and ballistic expertise to advance the investigation of several priority cases, including extracting and analysing residues in the bodies of victims in relation to the attack against MONUSCO premises in July 2022 in Goma and the attack on a MONUSCO convoy in February 2023 in Munigi. Forensic support from the MONUSCO technical assistance team helped to speed up investigations, through exhumations and examinations of nearly 100 bodies buried in mass graves in relation to the 16 priority cases identified in the Kasai region. A total of 312 people were convicted, including 149 members of armed groups and militias, 97 soldiers, 19 police and 47 civilians. Lieutenant Colonel Kateyateya, FARDC members and eight leaders of armed groups were convicted in South Kivu. Several ADF members were also convicted in Bunia, while two Bantu militiamen were prosecuted for genocide in Tanganyika. MONUSCO also provided expertise in digital investigations in relation to cases of attacks perpetrated by ADF in North Kivu, which led to the arrest of 28 members of ADF in relation to improvised explosive device attacks. Sixteen investigators of the Auditor General of FARDC were trained on the digital investigations.

36. MONUSCO continued to strengthen the Community Alert Networks, a life-saving project. The third quarter of 2022 witnessed a 75 per cent increase in alerts compared to the previous quarter and over 60 per cent of alerts were responded to by the MONUSCO force or FARDC, despite the rise in overall alerts. The Mission continued to advocate for an increased percentage of women participating in early warning and conflict resolution mechanisms, by building their capacity and increasing their influence.

37. As part of the operational strategy to fight insecurity, MONUSCO provided logistical support in the form of 114,660 kilograms of rations and 83,280 litres of fuel to the Congolese National Police to improve their mobility and their operational capabilities. Over the reporting period, and with support from other United Nations entities, there has been significant progress in infrastructure development, including the construction of 11 police stations, of training rooms, of bases, and of antennas of the General Inspectorate of the Congolese National Police.

38. MONUSCO continued to maintain a good collaboration with the Government on children's rights issues, resulting in zero documented cases of recruitment or use of children by FARDC during the reporting period. Moreover, throughout the FARDC recruitment campaign launched in November 2022, MONUSCO separated 750 children from the recruitment process and provided induction to new recruits on the prevention of grave child rights violations during military operations. Some challenges related to sexual violence in conflict against minors perpetrated by security forces remained and were actively addressed through the Government's joint communiqué signed to tackle the issue with MONUSCO.

39. With regard to early warning and conflict resolution mechanisms, some positive developments were also recorded. In 2023, in line with the benchmarks of the joint transition plan, MONUSCO shifted its focus from building national capacity to ensuring that national stakeholders assumed full responsibility for early warning tools in Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu and Tanganyika. Advocacy efforts continued at the national level for the institutionalization of the early warning systems and the protection units within the Ministry of Interior. The conflict resolution mechanisms became more responsive and inclusive to women.

40. Progress regarding the implementation of the Disarmament, Demobilization, Community Recovery and Stabilization Programme has been stalled by the mobilization of young people and armed groups to fight M23. Nevertheless, with MONUSCO technical and logistical support, the disarmament and demobilization phases of the Programme were launched in Ituri, with approximately 563 ex-combatants being hosted in Government-run sites. MONUSCO also participated

in the identification and registration of the ex-combatants and weapons surrendered in Diango. In support of the overall disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process, 20 community violence reduction projects were implemented, reaching 6,515 direct beneficiaries, including 5,329 at-risk young people and 688 vulnerable women.

41. MONUSCO, with the support of the Mine Action Service, provided weapons and ammunition management training to the Congolese National Police and FARDC and developed a training package on responses to improvised explosive devices to be handed over to relevant institutions, as incidents related to improvised explosive devices kept rising, from 5 to more than 50 recorded incidents, over the past three years. However, such incidents seemed to be on the decline in 2023, with 12 incidents by June 2023. Although the increased number of risk awareness sessions presented by Mine Action Service implementing partners have contributed to sensitizing the population to the presence of improvised explosive devices, the main reason for the reduction in the number of incidents recorded in 2023 was attributed to the recent arrest of a bomb making cell in Beni, North Kivu, by the national defence and security forces.

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**Expected accomplishment 1.1:** Improved security for civilians under physical threat from armed groups and intercommunal violence in areas affected by armed conflict

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*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

1.1.1 Increased number of negotiated surrenders by armed groups through the disarmament, demobilization community recovery and stabilization programme (2020/21: 1; 2021/22: 0; 2022/23: 3)

No armed groups surrendered. MONUSCO has been concentrating its efforts on supporting the Government in operationalizing the Disarmament, Demobilization, Community Recovery and Stabilization Programme through the provision of technical advice, but was not involved in negotiations with the armed groups. Instead, MONUSCO supported the Nairobi process, which should have led to the drafting of political-level road maps for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of armed groups. The M23 crisis caused the Nairobi process to stall as the Government mustered all means at its disposal to augment its military capacity to fight M23

1.1.2 Increased percentage of security incidents effectively responded to as a result of alerts issued by civilian alert networks (2020/21: 44 per cent; 2021/22: 60 per cent; 2022/23: 60 per cent)

Achieved. The MONUSCO Community Alert Network system received a monthly average of 301 alerts. State security forces and/or MONUSCO effectively responded to 61 per cent of the alerts

1.1.3 Reduced number of documented grave violations committed by armed groups against children during armed conflict (2020/21: 2,417; 2021/22: 3,075; 2022/23: 2,000)

MONUSCO verified 3,147 grave violations committed by armed groups against children during armed conflict. The higher number of cases was due to the M23 insurgency in North Kivu, ADF activity in North Kivu and Ituri and CODECO activity in Ituri. The increase in armed violence resulted in an increase in the number of grave violations

1.1.4 Reduced number of internally displaced persons (2020/21: 5.1 million; 2021/22: 4.9 million; 2022/23: 2.1 million)

As at 30 June 2023, the total number of internally displaced persons in the Democratic Republic of the Congo was 6.2 million, including 3.3 million in Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu displaced between March 2022 and June 2023. The higher number of internally displaced persons was due to protracted and resurgent armed conflicts, intercommunal conflicts and natural disasters

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
25 joint protection teams and 100 joint assessment missions in areas affected by armed conflict to assess and address protection risks for women, men, boys and girls and to support preventive and responsive actions by Congolese and international partners	7	Joint protection teams were deployed to assess and address protection risks, including risks of conflict-related sexual violence. The lower number of teams was due to the limited access to stakeholders at a time of heightened anti-MONUSCO sentiments
	72	Joint assessment missions were conducted to assess issues related to the protection of civilians and humanitarian living conditions of internally displaced persons and to reinforce the capacity of members of local protection committees and other actors involved in the protection of civilians in addressing issues of protection after the closure of military bases in Bijombo, Kahololo, Bibokoboko and Walungu (South Kivu) and Mutwanga and Kamango (North Kivu)  The lower number of missions was due to insecurity caused by activities of armed groups in North Kivu and Ituri and the anti-MONUSCO sentiments that hampered planned missions in North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri
4 seminars on leadership and planning for 10 FARDC senior officers from FARDC central and regional headquarters; 4 seminars for 20 FARDC senior officers of brigade and battalion levels; and 4 field training exercises for 40 FARDC officers and non-commissioned officers in priority areas in North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri to support FARDC capacity-building on leadership, counter-ambush tactics, combat movement, casualty and medical evacuation, information operations, layout and security of company-operated bases and posts, joint patrol planning, orienteering and jungle warfare tactics	No	No leadership and planning seminars were conducted due to anti-MONUSCO sentiments and the unavailability of FARDC personnel
	2	Field training exercises for FARDC officers and non-commissioned officers were conducted in Ituri for 120 FARDC personnel. The lower number of training sessions was due to operational constraints and scheduling issues with FARDC, which led to the training exercises being merged
Maintenance of an average of 33 fixed-company operating bases; 90 standing combat deployments by rapidly deployable battalions; 40 standing combat deployments by infantry battalions; an average of 190 daily patrols (100 day and 90 night patrols) by contingent troops; and an average of 52 daily joint patrols with FARDC to protect civilians and reduce the number of human rights violations perpetrated by armed groups or State agents	40	Fixed-company operating bases; 70 standing combat deployments by rapidly deployable battalions; and 25 standing combat deployments by infantry battalions were maintained. The lower number of standing combat deployments was due to the deployment of the East African Community regional force, joint operations between FARDC and the Uganda People's Defence Forces and the inaccessibility of some areas
	179	Daily patrols were conducted on average (101 day and 78 night patrols). The lower number of patrols was due to the volatile security situation, which dictated the planning of

		patrols, and restrictions on movement as a result of military operations
	25	Joint patrols with FARDC were conducted on average. The lower number of patrols was due to an unwillingness of FARDC to conduct patrols with MONUSCO in a politically tense environment
90 outreach initiatives conducted by women engagement teams in North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri on community tools for the protection of civilians, human rights and conflict resolution targeting women and girls associated with armed groups	182	Outreach initiatives were conducted by the women engagement teams
3 battalion-level and 36 company-level operations followed by a battle damage assessment to ensure the protection of civilians and the neutralization of armed groups	127	Company-level operations were conducted. No battalion-level operations were conducted. The use of companies rather than battalions was due to the need to provide a wider coverage in view of the volatile security situation  Since the force did not engage in direct fire with armed groups but was supporting FARDC elements in conducting operations, there was no battle damage assessment. However, after-action reviews were conducted for stone pelting incidents, for example
Support for 10 FARDC-led or joint operations through the provision of intelligence, reconnaissance, indirect fire and logistics, in strict compliance with the human rights due diligence policy	11	FARDC-led joint operations were conducted
2,000 hours of civil and military intelligence, surveillance and target-acquisition tasks conducted by the unmanned aircraft system to improve situational awareness	2,052	Flying hours were completed by the unmanned aircraft system
20,440 patrols by United Nations police, including joint patrols with the Congolese National Police (56 patrols per day on average by a total of 854 male and female police officers)	15,694	Patrols, including joint patrols with the Congolese National Police, were conducted for a daily average of 43 patrols by a total of 642 police officers. The lower number of patrols conducted was due to the volatile security situation in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and the temporary closure of Butembo sector and Rutshuru subsector
96 Security Council meetings organized with civil society and local authorities, including law enforcement agents, to address security challenges	430	Security Council meetings were organized
6 field missions in support of the Expanded Joint Verification Mechanism to enhance border security	7	Field missions were conducted in support of the Expanded Joint Verification Mechanism
2,300 escorts of humanitarian missions in areas affected by armed conflict	3,706	Escort missions were conducted

50 capacity-building and awareness-raising sessions with representatives of women and young people, government and territorial authorities, customary chiefs, FARDC, the Congolese National Police, members of civil society organizations and members of local protection committees to strengthen gender sensitivity within the local protection committees and community alert network mechanisms for early warning	101	Capacity-building and awareness-raising workshops with key actors, including women and youth, led to the production or updating of community protection plans
5 assessment missions of current protection mechanisms in Ituri, South Kivu and North Kivu to inform the development of a road map to transfer the mechanisms to local authorities, following the withdrawal of the Mission	No	No assessment missions were conducted due to the low engagement of some local authorities in the early warning process. The M23 invasion in North Kivu and ADF activities in Ituri and Beni also had a negative impact on the population's support for assessment missions
Weekly meetings with national and provincial authorities to provide technical support and advice on the implementation of the revised disarmament, demobilization and community-based reintegration framework	Yes	MONUSCO personnel met at least once a week with authorities at the national and provincial levels to review priorities related to the Disarmament, Demobilization, Community Recovery and Stabilization Programme
35 community violence reduction projects supporting communities to reduce violence and build resilience in areas where ex-combatants may be returning or armed groups are active	20	Community violence reduction projects were implemented. The lower number of projects was due to delays at the start of the project development process amid anti-MONUSCO sentiments, which created an unfavourable environment for community engagement, especially in North Kivu
400 spot tasks to destroy explosive ordnance devices following alerts by communities made through the free hotline in conflict-affected areas of North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri	453	Spot tasks were conducted in response to requests from national and local authorities, as well as following alerts received from the local population, resulting in the removal and destruction of 2,926 explosive ordnance devices and the incineration of 1,011,100 rounds of small arms ammunition
Provision of life support, including clothing, household items, hygienic items, rations, accommodation and medical care, for 90 foreign combatants and their dependants	63	Persons, including 33 foreign ex-combatants and children associated with armed groups and 30 dependants, were provided with life support  The lower number of foreign combatants and dependants covered was due to the difficulty in accessing the areas where some foreign armed groups operated, the use of proxies to fight M23 and the lack of a repatriation pathway to Burundi
Provision of life support, including clothing, household items, hygienic items and rations to 400 disarmed members of Congolese armed groups during the demobilization phase	87	Disarmed members of Congolese armed groups, including 35 children associated with armed groups, were provided with life support  The lower number of disarmed members of Congolese armed groups was due mainly to the stalling of the Nairobi process, the absence of approved provincial Disarmament, Demobilization, Community Recovery and Stabilization Programme operational plans,

		and the support provided by armed groups to FARDC in the fight against M23, which resulted in a lack of incentives for members of armed groups to disarm and demobilize
Establishment of 4 tent-based redeployable disarmament infrastructures and 4 tent-based redeployable demobilization infrastructures in support of the Government's disarmament activities	8	Tent-based redeployable disarmament and demobilization infrastructures were procured as planned. However, the equipment and materials procured were not utilized as the Disarmament, Demobilization, Community Recovery and Stabilization Programme did not receive financing through the Ministry of Defence to implement the disarmament and demobilization phase of the Programme. In addition, armed groups did not show real interest in disarmament
12 monthly technical coordination meetings with the technical committee of the disarmament, demobilization, community reintegration and stabilization programme to support the planning, implementation, monitoring and control and evaluation of projects in support of the programme	48	Provincial-level coordination meetings were held
2 coordination meetings with the Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Commission in order to foster cooperation between the United Nations and Rwandan authorities on repatriation and resettlement	1	Meeting was held focusing on revamping collaboration regarding the sensitization of all factions of the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR). In February 2023, the Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Commission opposed the repatriation of 2 Rwandan ex-M23, arguing that the group is a Congolese armed group. The repatriation of members of FDLR did continue, however. The opportunity for a second meeting did not arise due to political disagreements between Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo
12 meetings with the contact and coordination group of the Regional Oversight Mechanism of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework in support of its action plan to support the neutralization of negative forces in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the region	4	Meetings were supported by MONUSCO, in preparation for the follow-up mission of the operational cell of the Contact and Coordination Group. MONUSCO provided inputs for the profiling of target foreign armed groups as part of developing an approach for the engagement of those groups by the operational cell. The lower number of meetings was due to the stalling of the Nairobi process, notably the discussions on the extension of the East African Community regional force
30 billboards, 80,000 leaflet drops, 52 radio broadcasts of "Ma Nouvelle Vie" to encourage ex-combatants to participate in the disarmament, demobilization, community reintegration and stabilization programme and daily transmission of episodes by Radio Okapi and mobile radio stations and through partnerships with community radio stations	30 80,000 52	Billboards Leaflet drops Radio broadcasts of the programme "Ma Nouvelle Vie" were produced and disseminated through Radio Okapi

Upgrading of 3 prisons in North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri to medium-security prisons	1	High-risk block at Kabare prison, South Kivu, was upgraded. The planned upgrading projects in North Kivu and Ituri could not be undertaken due to the security situation  However, MONUSCO initiated works at two prisons to address threats of contamination and potential recruitment to armed groups as a result of cohabitation with violent extremist and radicalized prisoners; and to decongest Makala prison
15 meetings with armed groups to discuss the release of 250 children from their ranks and prevent the recruitment and use of children	15	Meetings were held with armed groups and a total of 345 children were released

**Expected accomplishment 1.2:** Establishment of a protective environment in areas affected by armed conflict

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
1.2.1 Number of convictions of alleged perpetrators of grave human rights violations, war crimes and crimes against humanity, conducted in accordance with due process standards (2020/21: 360; 2021/22: 459; 2022/23: 400)	A total of 312 accused were convicted, including 97 FARDC personnel, 19 members of the Congolese National Police, 149 members of armed groups and 47 civilians. Of the 312 convictions, 77 were for sexual violence. The lower number of convictions was attributable to the postponement of hearings because of insecurity in some localities in North Kivu and South Kivu
1.2.2 Reduced number of confirmed incidents of human rights violations committed by State actors in areas of armed conflict (2020/21: 2,709; 2021/22: 2,308; 2022/23: 1,500)	Achieved. MONUSCO documented 1,056 human rights violations attributed to State actors
1.2.3 Increased percentage of Congolese reporting confidence in the capacity of the State security forces to protect the population (2020/21: 41 per cent; 2021/22: not available; 2022/23: 67 per cent)	The polls to assess Congolese confidence in the capacity of State security forces were not conducted because, within the framework of the transition, a new project was developed to continue the collection and analysis of data on local perceptions with a focus on the reinforcement of national capacities, thus enabling the National Institute of Statistics and local universities to play a key role in data collection and analysis. The National Institute of Statistics has become a key actor and has seen its network extended with the constitution of the register of surveyors in Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
20 capacity-building workshops and coaching sessions for local authorities and civil society on local governance, with a focus on security and the protection of civilians, including early warning in 10 territorial decentralized entities	6	Capacity-building workshops in Bukavu, Bunia and Goma reinforced the skills of participants on how to integrate the population's needs and priorities in project development and implementation in decentralized entities. The lower number of workshops was due to the unavailability of most territorial authorities in the context of the state of siege in North Kivu and Ituri

30 awareness-raising sessions and focus groups to improve local security governance, management, planning and budgeting, leading to the establishment of 15 local community councils for security	22	Focus group discussions and awareness-raising sessions facilitated collaboration between local authorities, young people and women. The lower number of sessions was due to anti-MONUSCO sentiments
	15	Local community councils for security were established, following the focus group discussions
60 monitoring and assessment missions and 20 investigation missions to document human rights violations and abuses, including conflict-related sexual violence, in areas affected by armed conflict	43	Monitoring missions were conducted
	26	Investigation and fact-finding missions were conducted  The lower number of monitoring missions was due to the volatile situation in North Kivu since July 2022, followed by an outburst and spread of anti-MONUSCO sentiments in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. To mitigate this challenge, the Mission supported and maintained contact with protection networks to continue its monitoring and early warning on human rights violations. 15 members of protection networks were trained remotely on information gathering, individual protection protocol and advocacy. The information received from protection networks was corroborated with other data from different sources to ensure its credibility
15 reports on the human rights situation, including on conflict-related sexual violence, gender-based violence, respect for human rights, freedom of expression and peaceful assembly	20	Periodic and thematic reports and contributions to reports on the human rights situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo were issued
15 training sessions for FARDC and the Congolese National Police on international humanitarian law, international human rights law, the human rights due diligence policy and conflict-related sexual violence in areas affected by conflict	17	Training sessions on international humanitarian law and the human rights due diligence policy were held for a total of 1,403 FARDC personnel, including 57 women
	23	Training sessions on respect for human rights, including during elections, were held for a total of 1,045 members of the Congolese National Police, including 212 women
39 working sessions with the Special Presidential Adviser on the prevention of child recruitment and sexual violence, FARDC and the Congolese National Police on the implementation of the joint communiqué, its addendum, and action plans on combating sexual violence and preventing child recruitment	35	Working sessions were organized, including 2 sessions with the Special Presidential Adviser, 12 sessions at the local and national levels with government authorities, 17 training sessions and 4 planning sessions with FARDC and the Congolese National Police commissions on conflict-related sexual violence. On conflict-related sexual violence, 681 members of FARDC, including 52 women, and 119 police officers, including 30 women, were trained, along with 6 security agents  The lower number of sessions was due to the busy schedule of the Special Presidential Adviser

Biweekly mentoring and coaching sessions with judicial authorities in 3 provinces to provide technical advice on legal and case file analysis, jurisprudence, procedural issues and document preparation in support of investigations and prosecutions relating to war crimes, crimes against humanity and other grave human rights violations	278	Mentoring and coaching sessions were held with judicial authorities
Logistical support for the deployment of 20 investigation missions and 20 mobile court trials to investigate and try cases of war crimes, crimes against humanity and other grave human rights violations, including sexual violence and grave child rights violations	14	Investigation missions were conducted. The lower number of investigation missions was attributable to insecurity in North Kivu
	20	Mobile courts were supported
4 meetings with the Auditor General of FARDC and other senior justice officials to provide strategic advice on prosecutorial strategies and case prioritization	5	Meetings were held with the Auditor General of FARDC
300 risk assessments on compliance with the human rights due diligence policy in support of Congolese security forces	325	Risk assessments were conducted by the secretariat of the human rights due diligence policy
10 meetings with the joint technical working group on children and armed conflict to monitor progress on the implementation of the 2012 FARDC action plan to prevent and end the recruitment and use of children	10	Meetings were conducted with the joint technical working group. No new case of recruitment was registered during the reporting period
4 quarterly reports and 1 annual report outlining trends, statistics and analyses of grave violations of child rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	4	Quarterly reports and 1 annual report were produced, providing trends, analysis and data on the affected children
2 polls (1 perception poll and 1 thematic poll) on issues of peace, security, justice and reconstruction in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo	No	No poll was conducted. Instead, the Mission supported the reinforcement of the capacity of the National Institute of Statistics and local universities on data collection and analysis
10 coaching sessions and 10 restitution sessions and focus groups on polling results with key national and provincial authorities and civil society to enhance the use of polling results and improve the understanding of protection issues and government responses	No	No coaching or restitution sessions were conducted since no survey was conducted during the reporting period. 3 monographs on the population's perception of the MONUSCO contribution to security, stabilization and peace consolidation for North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri were produced
80 awareness-raising sessions for 4,000 police officers on respect for human rights	80	Awareness-raising sessions for 3,649 police officers on respect for human rights were conducted in all sectors where MONUSCO was present. The lower number of participants was due to police officers not being available for the sessions
8 training sessions for 400 officers of mobile intervention groups on public order management and respect for international human rights standards	16	Training sessions for 824 police officers of mobile intervention groups, including 73 women, were conducted
Training of 100 members of the national defence and security forces on weapons and ammunition management	120	Participants, including 8 women, mainly from the national defence and security forces, attended 11 weapons and ammunition management training sessions

Installation of safe weapon storage solutions to secure 5,000 State-held weapons in the locations of 7 national defence and security forces in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo	1,986	Weapons were secured in new weapon storage (1,554 from FARDC and 432 from the Congolese National Police) in 11 sites in Ituri and South Kivu  The lower number of weapons was due to delays in the procurement of safe weapon storage
5 conferences to support the National Commission for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons and the Reduction of Armed Violence in the monitoring and evaluation of the national action plan in the control of small arms and light weapons for the period 2018–2022 and in the development of the new national action plan for the period 2023–2027	2	Conferences were held in Kinshasa for the development of the 2023–2027 national action plan for the control of small arms and light weapons. The lower number of conferences was due to the organization of:
	2	Visits to provincial authorities in North Kivu and South Kivu as part of the weapon marking operations
	1	Meeting held in June 2023 with the Commander of the College of Advanced Studies in Strategy and Defence to plan awareness-raising sessions for future military commanders
35 risk awareness trainings for members of FARDC on mitigating risks and improving safe behaviour during the identification, handling and disposal of improvised explosive devices	8	Five-day courses on risk awareness were conducted for 322 FARDC members. The lower number of risk awareness sessions was due to various external factors, including the Ebola virus disease outbreak in Beni and the unavailability of FARDC members due to combat operations against ADF and insurgents in North Kivu and Ituri. The Mission did, however, conduct 1 training course on explosive hazard awareness for 18 members of the Congolese Institute for the Conservation of Nature, 13 sessions on improvised explosive device risk education for 637 FARDC members, and 1 awareness training on explosive remnants of war for 35 members of the Congolese National Police
Monthly monitoring missions across North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri to analyse and assess the flow of weapons and ammunition to armed groups	15	Monitoring missions were conducted, including 4 missions in South Kivu and 3 missions in Ituri on the origin of the financing of armed groups operating in these regions; and 8 missions in North Kivu on the dynamics of the armed groups, on the support networks of ADF and the capacity of ADF to produce improvised explosive devices

## **Component 2: support to stabilization and the strengthening of State institutions in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and key governance and security reforms**

42. During the reporting period, the Mission continued to provide strategic and technical advice to the Government and other key security sector reform stakeholders to facilitate the development of a national security policy. The Mission provided extensive technical and financial support for the recruitment of young women in FARDC. As a

result, 2,409 women out of the 3,000 targeted were recruited. In addition, MONUSCO supported the roll-out of the revised military code of ethics and conduct, and the training of trainers in the three defence zones. At the request of the Prime Minister, MONUSCO also provided technical and financial support for the evaluation of the army and police reform plans, which should lay the basis for the transformation of security institutions.

43. The Mission continued to support the Congolese National Police in improving its professional and technical skills in areas of activity essential to the rule of law, including community police, serious and organized crime investigations, judicial police, forensics, sexual and gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence, and traffic police. The Mission supported 24 training-of-trainers' sessions and received requests from FARDC and the Congolese National Police to conduct sensitization sessions on human rights for senior military and police officers and for collaboration on some of the cases that MONUSCO highlighted.

44. MONUSCO undertook various initiatives, including high-level advocacy events, aimed at enhancing the safe, constructive and meaningful participation of women, young people and Indigenous people in the political process. The initiatives included 92 meetings with Congolese women leaders and various groups as part of regular engagements to discuss issues of peace and security, and of women's political participation in the context of the revision of the electoral law. This played an important role in the revision of the electoral law, resulting in the adoption of a provision stating that a list of candidates of whom at least 50 per cent were women would be exempted from paying a deposit. This provision replaced the previous one requiring that the list of candidates remain admissible even if women and people living with disabilities were not represented. The Mission also provided training and sensitization sessions to enhance the capacities of women to effectively participate in the political process.

45. Following the attack on Butembo prison in August 2022, which led to the escape of 816 prisoners, the Mission extended its early warning alert system to prisons and implemented mechanisms to enhance the immediate response, including simulation sessions, and contingency planning with a view to preventing further prison attacks. However, the massive overcrowding continued to undermine security, due to fatigued prison staff and looming threats of attacks by heavily armed fighters.

46. In support of the implementation of the national justice reform policy, the Mission, together with UNDP, advocated for four draft laws on the status of magistrates, legal aid, anti-corruption and the principles of prison administration, and worked with members of parliament on the blockages that delayed their examination or adoption. The Mission also continued to support efforts aimed at improving the functioning of the criminal justice chain, particularly in addressing the issue of prolonged pretrial detention, through judicial inspections of lower prosecution offices, courts and prisons and through mobile court hearings in prisons and in remote areas in Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu. In order to improve the capacity of the justice system and within the framework of the transition, the Mission supported capacity-building activities and the construction of judicial infrastructure, and provided equipment to military justice authorities. Through follow-up committees, MONUSCO carried out training and capacity-building sessions for defence and security forces on human rights and international humanitarian law. These contributed to the reduction of cases of human rights violations and conflict-related sexual violence committed by State actors, with a substantial reduction documented during demonstrations in South Kivu.

47. The establishment of the commission for transitional justice was a milestone achievement which would not have happened without MONUSCO support. Moreover, as of June 2023, the launch of consultations in eight provinces allowed more than 7,000 (out of 22,000 targeted) Congolese citizens to share the views and needs of victims of grave violations and of the local population on peace,

reconciliation and other transitional justice mechanisms, which will be taken into account by the Government in its initiatives on transitional justice. The Mission also provided technical and material support to the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission of Kasai Central Province, which was created following consultations with the population organized in the Province with MONUSCO support in 2019, with the aim of implementing transitional justice mechanisms in the Province.

48. There was also an increased interest among young people to contribute to a peaceful environment. Moreover, customary authorities were receptive to MONUSCO awareness-raising campaigns against mis- and disinformation. In the same vein, MONUSCO supported the successful establishment of women mediator networks around Goma, with 75 members, who will not only participate in but lead peace negotiations and conflict management initiatives. This support was extended to the drafting of an action plan for the women mediator network of Minembwe, as well as the signing of the “women mediators declaration”, a major step in enhancing women’s participation in the Nairobi process.

49. Sustained advocacy from MONUSCO saw the appointment of nine new commissioners to the National Human Rights Commission by the President to replace those whose mandate had long expired. This was a major step in strengthening the Commission’s efforts to promote and protect human rights, including during the electoral period. Several policies designed to encourage the participation of women were designed or established, and MONUSCO reinforced its collaboration with UN-Women and UNDP on women’s political participation. In parallel, the draft law against tribalism, racism and xenophobia was enriched with the support of MONUSCO and UNDP, offering an opportunity to counter hate speech in the electoral context.

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**Expected accomplishment 2.1:** Progress on addressing the root causes of violence and conflicts between communities

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*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

2.1.1 Number of new agreements settling intra- and intercommunity conflicts, including resolution of land conflict (2020/21: 4; 2021/22: 4; 2022/23: 5)

Four new agreements were reached. In Masisi, the road map on peaceful cohabitation between local communities was successfully adopted. In South Kivu, the Shi and Lega agreed to live in peaceful cohabitation in Shabunda following conflict over the Shi disrespect of Lega cultural and sacred rituals. In Ituri, a dialogue between the Lese and the Yira led to the signing of a peace agreement between the two communities. Also in Ituri, a dialogue between leaders of three armed groups led to the signing of a peace agreement and a road map, which was later challenged by the attack on the Lala camp for internally displaced persons. The lower number of new agreements was attributable to the armed group activities and the persistent anti-MONUSCO sentiments, especially in North Kivu

2.1.2 Increased number of dialogue processes between the Government and conflict-affected communities to address the root causes of conflict (2020/21: 3; 2021/22: 24; 2022/23: 7)

Achieved. As tensions rose with the M23 crisis, the ADF terror threats, clashes between communities in Ituri and lingering insecurity in western provinces around Mai-Ndombe, MONUSCO supported 28 dialogue processes between the Government and conflict-affected communities to address the root causes of conflict, notably through the Nairobi process

2.1.3 Number of stabilization programmes implemented in North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri whose priorities were set by communities and the Government (2020/21: 6; 2021/22: 11; 2022/23: 6)

Achieved. 10 stabilization programmes were implemented

2.1.4 Increased number of mines certified by the Government in North Kivu, South Kivu and Tanganyika (2020/21: 50; 2021/22: 156; 2022/23: 130)

A total of 71 mines were certified and 9 sites were qualified. The qualification of sites is a necessary precondition for the subsequent certification by the Minister of Mines. MONUSCO organized and funded a joint mine site qualification team to “Iga Barrière” in Djugu, Ituri, during which 7 sites were qualified as “yellow” and two as “red”. The lack of green status was mainly due to the use of mercury in the treatment of gold. The qualification report was submitted to the Ministry for validation, but the request was rejected as the sites were on private industrial concessions, in contradiction with previously established practice. Overall, the Ministry no longer appeared to be supportive of the strategy to certify artisanal mining sites

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
5 monitoring and evaluation missions to hotspots in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo to assess community-based stabilization engagements	5	Monitoring and evaluation missions were undertaken
Weekly meetings with political and civil society stakeholders to discuss initiatives for preventive diplomacy ahead of the elections to be held in 2023 in areas where MONUSCO no longer has a presence	41	Weekly meetings were organized in Kwamouth (Mai-Ndombe), Kinshasa, Katanga and Kasai on various issues, including the participation of women in the electoral process and the security-related threats to the electoral process. The lower number of meetings was due to the limited access to stakeholders as a result of anti-MONUSCO sentiments
5 dialogue sessions on democratic practice with community leaders in South Kivu, North Kivu and Ituri to address the root causes of conflict between communities	14	Dialogue initiatives were held to address violent conflicts between Bira and Hema and Hema intracommunity conflicts, among others, as tensions rose and security and the humanitarian situation deteriorated
75 local conflict resolution initiatives to address conflicts and reduce tension and intercommunal violence	40	Local conflict resolution initiatives were undertaken to address conflicts and reduce tension and intercommunal violence. The lower number of initiatives was due to anti-MONUSCO sentiments and the reluctance of key actors to participate in dialogues to address local conflicts
2 meetings of the Stabilization Coherence Fund national steering board to support the programming of the International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy	1	Meeting of the Stabilization Coherence Fund national steering board was held, on 15 December 2022. During the meeting, the national steering board decided to allocate funds to strengthen the women and peace and security agenda in a future round of projects and approved the external evaluation of the Fund and the annual report. Due to scheduling conflicts, the second meeting was postponed to July 2023
12 coordination meetings of the International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy to update the mapping of stabilization and peacebuilding interventions in North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri and 6 missions to monitor the implementation of the programmes of the International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy	5	Coordination meetings of the International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy were held. As at 31 December 2022, the Government had replaced the International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy with the Disarmament, Demobilization, Community Recovery and Stabilization Programme. Under the Programme, MONUSCO coordinated with various actors to create a mapping of stabilization and peacebuilding interventions

28 capacity-building workshops and awareness-raising sessions with local police authorities on community policing and police mediation

28

Capacity-building workshops and awareness-raising sessions were conducted for 990 police officers on community policing and police mediation

**Expected accomplishment 2.2:** Improved access to an inclusive democratic space, and sustained and meaningful political engagement of key segments of society, including women and young people

*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

2.2.1 Number of bills on public administration, protection of human rights defenders and access to information adopted and implemented (2020/21: 2; 2021/22: 2; 2022/23: 4)

Achieved. 6 bills were adopted. Sustained advocacy and sensitization of the Human Rights Commission of the National Assembly and the national human rights institutions saw some progress on advancing legislation to promote human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, with the promulgation of the law promoting and protecting the rights of Indigenous Pygmy Peoples; the ratification of the ordinance-law setting the terms and conditions for the exercise of freedom of the press, information and broadcasting by radio and television; the ordinance-law on the digital code in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; the bill on the protection and accountability of human rights defenders; the law establishing the fundamental principles relating to the protection of and reparations for victims of conflict-related sexual violence and victims of crimes against the peace and security of humanity; and the law on the prison system

2.2.2 Reduced number of documented violations committed by State actors related to political rights and freedom of assembly and expression (2020/21: 530; 2021/22: 397; 2022/23: 500)

Achieved. A total of 282 human rights violations related to civic space attributed to State actors were documented by MONUSCO

2.2.3 Number of complaints from citizens handled by the National Human Rights Commission (2020/21: not available; 2021/22: not available; 2022/23: 3,500)

Achieved. 391,410 complaints were received by the National Human Rights Commission. Of these, the Commission handled 4,730, and 3,305 were referred to the judicial and administrative authorities. At the time of setting this target, the Commission was not known in all the 26 provinces of the country. A combination of press conferences and open days to sensitize the population resulted in a spike in the number of complaints. The figure provided is only partial and excludes data from the provinces of Bas-Uélé, Lomami and Tshopo, which were not yet available

*Planned outputs*

*Completed  
(number or  
yes/no)*

*Remarks*

Monthly meetings with provincial parliamentary caucuses on democratic dialogue and conflict resolution at the provincial level to reduce intercommunal violence

9

Meetings were held with women caucuses of provincial assemblies in Ituri and with leaders of political parties in Bunia to validate the terms of reference of the consultation framework for political parties

3

Meetings were held in Beni, Butembo and Bukavu to enhance the participation of women in public management and to combat hate speech

Monthly meetings with governmental authorities at the national and provincial levels to advocate the enhanced participation of women and young people in public management	13	Meetings with governmental authorities were held to discuss the political participation of women; the establishment of partnerships to promote women's political participation; the link between peace, elections and democracy; and the perspective of women on the conflict dynamics in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo
2 workshops with national institutions and 2 workshops with provincial leaders working on good governance to promote the participation of women and young people in peace negotiations, peaceful cohabitation and resource mobilization in the framework of Security Council resolutions <a href="#">1325 (2000)</a> and <a href="#">2250 (2015)</a>	8	Workshops were conducted in Nyiragongo, Rutshuru and Masisi territories and in Kinshasa. A total of 115 women participated in the workshops
7 capacity-building and coaching sessions for 140 civil society actors, including at least 30 per cent women and young people, to support the restructuring and revitalization of civil society organizations in their role in advancing democratic governance and preventing election-related violence	12	Capacity-building and coaching sessions were conducted on topics related to conflict resolution, democratic governance, advocacy and non-violent communication for 430 civil society representatives, including 24 women
20 awareness-raising and confidence-building sessions for 200 local community members and leaders, including women and young people in urban and rural areas of concern, to promote social cohesion and manage anti-MONUSCO sentiments	54	Awareness-raising and confidence-building sessions for 3,231 participants, including 860 women
Multimedia public information campaigns and outreach programmes in support of the Mission's mandate, through: (a) round-the-clock Radio Okapi broadcasts reaching an audience of 24 million persons per week; (b) production of 52 short videos for MONUSCO digital platforms; (c) operation and management of the MONUSCO and Radio Okapi websites, with daily uploading of articles, stories and photos from throughout the Democratic Republic of the Congo; and (d) reliable information provided through the use of social media	128	Broadcasts per week (in radio magazines, shows, interactive shows and news) reaching an audience of 24 million persons per week
	63	Short videos produced for MONUSCO digital platforms
	Yes	Maintenance of the Mission's various websites, with 73 articles published throughout the year and 369 posts on social media
3 awareness-raising sessions targeting students at education institutions to promote a political dialogue on stabilization, peace and security, support for national institutions and the progressive withdrawal of MONUSCO	9	Awareness-raising sessions were organized in 5 locations to promote political dialogue and support for national institutions

10 awareness-raising sessions for 200 participants from women's and civil society organizations in Kinshasa, Goma, Bukavu, Bunia and Beni conducted through Radio Okapi to increase awareness of the empowerment of women and access to an inclusive democratic space	6	Awareness-raising sessions were conducted for 100 members of civil society organizations, including 60 women. The lower number of sessions and participants was due to the prevailing security situation and the persistence of anti-MONUSCO sentiments, especially in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo
4 workshops for 120 journalists, including at least 30 per cent women, and 1 media campaign to promote gender-sensitive and non-sexist communication in the media and improve media coverage of women in politics and in peace and security initiatives	3	Workshops were organized in Goma for journalists on gender-sensitive media coverage to fight against sexist stereotypes and speech, and to create a safe space for women politicians in the media to advance their participation in political institutions. A total of 100 participants, including 15 women, attended
	No	No media campaign was organized
		The lower number of workshops and the absence of a media campaign were due to the prevailing security situation and anti-MONUSCO sentiments
5 public debate panels with youth representatives on the principles of positive masculinities and gender-responsive citizenship using local urban leaders known as "Champions and Women Ambassadors of Peace"	No	Following the request for capacity-building sessions from the provincial youth councils in the areas targeted, public debate panels were replaced by capacity-building sessions. 10 capacity-building workshops were organized, with 295 participants, including 62 women, to promote responsible citizenship and a culture of peace in accordance with Security Council resolution <a href="#">2250 (2015)</a> . In addition, 4 awareness-raising sessions were organized for young people on positive masculinity to address gender-based violence

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**Expected accomplishment 2.3:** Strengthened capacity and capability of State institutions to establish and maintain the rule of law and security

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*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

2.3.1 Percentage of implementation of the priority actions related to professionalism, accountability and the institutional framework in the reform action plan (2020–2024) of the Congolese National Police (2020/21: 6 per cent; 2021/22: 11 per cent; 2022/23: 30 per cent)	The percentage of implementation of the priority projects established in the reform action plan was estimated at 20 per cent during the reporting period. The lower percentage was mainly due to the Government's reluctance to disburse the funds allocated for the action plan since 2020, in addition to the chronic inadequacy of human and operational resources and the obsolescence of police infrastructure. Furthermore, there was no significant progress in the provinces and areas of the country where MONUSCO and other partners were absent
2.3.2 Number of prison security-related incidents (2020/21: 6; 2021/22: 0; 2022/23: 9)	Achieved. MONUSCO recorded 4 security-related incidents in 4 out of 12 prisons
2.3.3 Increased percentage of Congolese reporting trust in the justice system (2020/21: 30 per cent; 2021/22: not available; 2022/23: 33 per cent)	The polls to assess Congolese confidence in the justice system were not conducted because, within the framework of the transition, a new project was developed to continue the collection and analysis of data on local perceptions with a focus on the reinforcement of national capacities, thus enabling the National Institute of Statistics and local universities to play a key role in data collection and analysis

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Monthly meetings with parliamentary caucuses on governance reform and the resolution of conflicts at the provincial level	8	Meetings with parliamentary caucuses were organized, to discuss issues related to conflict resolution, the security situation in Butembo and Lubero and the provincial security dynamics in South Kivu. The lower number of meetings was due to the limited access to stakeholders, especially in the first half of the performance period, and anti-MONUSCO sentiments
Monthly meetings with government members at the national and provincial levels to engage on the implementation of the transition plan	11	Meetings with government representatives to discuss the outcomes of the review, conducted by the technical team, on the collection of data for the monitoring of the progress towards the benchmarks and indicators of the transition plan. The lower number of meetings was due to delays in the engagement of the Government on the review process, which started in November 2022
Monthly meetings with government members at the national and provincial levels to discuss the implementation of the joint strategy for the reform of mine governance, land reforms and the reform of the electoral system (article 12 of the electoral law) and local development policy	12	Meetings were organized, during which MONUSCO further enhanced its good offices to encourage the transparency of the Independent National Electoral Commission during the electoral process. Regarding the mining sector, MONUSCO furthered its good offices with national and international actors for more transparency and better management of natural resources, while strengthening its collaboration with natural resources management bodies
Weekly meetings with high-level national, provincial and local political actors and stakeholders to facilitate dialogue and the peaceful resolution of political conflicts and to advocate and help to foster consensus on the functioning of key institutions, including the security sector, and on the importance of the political participation of women	233	Meetings were conducted with political, institutional, civil society and diplomatic corps actors with a focus on the electoral process, including challenges, windows of opportunity for consensus, transparency, accountability, inclusivity, good governance, and the fight against hate and sexist speech
4 workshops for 120 participants, including at least 30 per cent women, in cooperation with the United Nations country team, in support of the Government to complete the roll-out of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus in Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu and Tanganyika	No	No workshops were organized. During the reporting period, the expansion of the nexus approach to other provinces slowed down, due to the resurgence of conflict and intensification of armed group activity in Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu, affecting the response and resulting in the activation of a United Nations system-wide humanitarian scale-up on 16 June 2023 to address dire humanitarian needs
Establishment of 1 monitoring mechanism in Tanganyika and support to 2 monitoring mechanisms in Kasai and Kasai Central on conflict prevention and peacebuilding initiatives to prevent a return to violent conflict	Yes	MONUSCO provided support to the establishment of 1 monitoring mechanism in Tanganyika in support of the implementation of the transition plan. In Kasai and Kasai Central, 2 peace task forces were created in August 2022, involving United Nations entities and civil society organizations, to support the monitoring mechanisms in the provinces by collecting and sharing early warning information and ensuring the effectiveness of existing systems

1 joint workshop and monthly consultations with the United Nations country team, partners and international and national stakeholders, and quarterly consultations with donors, international financial institutions, regional organizations and other international actors to support national authorities with the operationalization of the joint transition strategy, including the development of 1 action plan for its implementation, the establishment of technical- and strategic-level coordination mechanisms to oversee and guide its implementation, and the development of strategic communications initiatives to support the dissemination of information on the plan and enhance its ownership among communities	1	Joint workshop with the country team, partners and international and national stakeholders, including the partners coordination group, was held in June 2023 to discuss the existing and future partnerships in the context of the transition
	12	Consultations with the country team took place, with a special focus on the transition, based on the existing joint transition strategy, while a review of the joint transition plan was undertaken concurrently
	No	No quarterly meetings with stakeholders took place due to the ongoing review of the joint transition plan as called for by the Head of State in August 2022
	No	The development of the action plan and the establishment of technical- and strategic-level coordination mechanisms to oversee and guide the implementation of the transition plan was also put on hold due to the ongoing revision exercise of the joint transition plan
Monthly consultations with States members of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework, members of the Security Council and other key diplomatic partners to ensure their engagement in support of the stabilization of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and in support of the joint strategy on transition	1	Strategic communications plan development was initiated in March 2023 to support internal and external communication on the transition and the dissemination of information on the transition process, in close coordination with the United Nations country team
	21	Consultations with diplomatic partners were held to emphasize the interconnection of the security crisis and the electoral process; warn of the danger of the draft law on “congolité” to the country’s stability; and stress the challenges to achieve a minimum consensus on the electoral process, associated with the registration of the diaspora and internally displaced persons. During the reporting period, MONUSCO participated in 7 regular and 2 ad hoc meetings of the peace and security working group to ensure the engagement of diplomatic partners in support of the stabilization of the Democratic Republic of the Congo
Monthly coordination meetings with bilateral and multilateral partners to foster a coherent approach in support of national efforts towards security sector reform	6	Meetings with bilateral and multilateral partners were held. The lower number of meetings was due to anti-MONUSCO sentiments
10 high-level consultations with the Government and military justice authorities on disciplinary or judiciary measures for 25 cases of violations by high-level officials identified through the application of the human rights due diligence policy	16	High-level consultations with judicial authorities were held to monitor and advocate the prosecution of serious human rights violations. They included meetings with the Auditor General of FARDC and senior military auditors in North Kivu, Ituri and Kasai Central. Topics discussed included the fact-finding mission into some emblematic cases, the follow-up of investigations on the murder of the international experts, and the massacre of civilians in Kishishe, North Kivu

24 high-level meetings with officials of the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Human Rights to promote human rights, including civil and political rights; combat impunity; promote national reconciliation and reparations for victims of human rights violations; and to hold to account alleged perpetrators of violations of international humanitarian law or violations and abuses of human rights	14	Meetings were held, including with the First Lady and the Minister of Human Rights on the draft law on reparations, with the Auditor General on the judicial inquiry into the murder of civilians during anti-MONUSCO demonstrations in Goma, and on the next phase of the consultations on transitional justice. The lower number of meetings was due to the volatile security situation and anti-MONUSCO sentiments
Training of 3,000 officers of the Congolese National Police, of whom 20 per cent will be women, on investigative procedures and crime scene management, including forensics techniques, taking into account gender-responsive approaches	2,913	Police officers were trained, including 639 women (22 per cent), on investigative procedures and crime scene management, including forensics techniques, taking into account gender-responsive approaches. The lower number of participants was due to the prevailing security situation in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and the temporary cessation of United Nations police operations in Goma and Beni
10 technical meetings of the Ministry of Justice subgroups on justice and human rights to implement the priority action plan of the national justice reform policy, and 1 strategic meeting of the steering committee in support of the monitoring of the implementation of the priority action plan for 2021–2023	1	Meeting of the subgroup on the performance of the Ministry of Justice was organized. The lower number of meetings was due to the fact that the Ministry had not convened meetings of the thematic group on justice and human rights for over a year or appointed a new coordinator and deputy coordinator. They were appointed at the end of April 2023 and convened their first meeting on 12 May 2023
60 meetings of follow-up committees on human rights violations of FARDC and the Congolese National Police to provide awareness-raising of and training on the human rights due diligence policy	75	Meetings were held to facilitate the organization of mobile courts, working sessions with military judicial authorities and the arrest and/or transfer of alleged human rights perpetrators to the military courts, and to follow up on pending cases with the leadership of FARDC and the Congolese National Police
5 advocacy meetings with parliamentarians, judges, prosecutors and lawyers for the adoption of the proposed law on the protection of victims, witnesses, human rights defenders and judicial personnel involved in trials related to serious crimes	7	Advocacy meetings were organized with members of parliament, the President of the Human Rights Commission of the National Assembly, and non-State actors
2 capacity-building sessions with the Congolese National Police and FARDC on the gender-responsive protection of civilians and security sector reform	5	Capacity-building sessions with the Congolese National Police and FARDC on the gender-responsive protection of civilians, security sector reform and positive masculinity were organized for 235 participants, including 28 women
Provision of weekly advice and mentoring to judicial authorities in 3 provinces on strengthening the functioning of the criminal justice chain, due process and the reduction of unlawful detention	Yes	Weekly advice and mentoring were provided to judicial authorities in Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu, as well as in Kasai Central and Tanganyika, within the framework of the transition of MONUSCO, on the functioning of the criminal justice chain, including on addressing issues related to prolonged detention, sexual violence and children in conflict with the law. A total of

		167 detainees (114 men, 2 women and 51 minors) were released from prisons, 601 detainees (456 men, 98 women and 47 minors) were released from police stations and 587 detainees (453 men, 37 women and 47 minors) saw their cases transferred to the competent judicial authority
20 civilian mobile court hearings to reduce case backlogs and address illegal and prolonged detention	138	Civilian mobile hearings were reported, of which 7 were financially supported by MONUSCO and were mainly carried out in remote areas. The other 131 were held on a weekly basis with MONUSCO logistical and technical support. In total, 493 people (483 men and 10 women) were convicted; 45 (43 men and 2 women) were acquitted; and 38 (37 men and 1 woman) were released. In addition, 801 detainees (787 men and 14 women) saw their cases regularized by the confirmation or prorogation of their preventive detention
4 workshops for 120 judicial police officers, clerks and magistrates on ways to improve the functioning of the criminal justice chain	5	Workshops on ways to improve the functioning of the criminal justice chain were organized for 166 judicial actors, including 43 women
3 judicial assessments of courts and prosecution offices in 3 provinces and restitution workshops on the findings	4	Judicial assessments of prosecution offices, courts and prisons were conducted. Another inspection supported by MONUSCO was carried out by the High Military Court and the Auditor General of FARDC in North Kivu and Ituri to assess the functioning of the judicial system in the context of the state of siege
15 press conferences on peace and security, support for the Congolese National Police, FARDC, the judicial system, human rights and the targeting of journalists	No	Due to the fragile security situation and a surge in hostility against the Mission, the MONUSCO leadership decided to suspend the press conferences. However, several media engagements took place during the reporting period with local and international media, some of which tackled the issue of peace and security. Daily press lines were also submitted to the Secretary-General's spokesperson for briefings at United Nations Headquarters
5 capacity-building workshops for 100 officials of the Ministry of Justice and of the prison administration on prison reform programmes, projects and policies	5	Capacity-building workshops were organized for 159 officials and prison personnel, including 16 women, on the human rights due diligence policy, human rights, the humane treatment of prisoners and prison reform
Installation of closed-circuit television surveillance systems in 2 priority prisons; rehabilitation of inmates' cells and construction of 2 watchtowers at Butembo prison; rehabilitation of a perimeter wall at Bunia prison; and upgrading of Kabare prison to a medium-security prison	2	Closed-circuit television surveillance systems were installed in Makala and Bunia prisons and 2 drones were procured and operationalized at Ndolo and Makala prisons to complement the existing closed-circuit television surveillance systems
	No	The construction of security watchtowers and the rehabilitation of inmates' cells at Butembo prison was discontinued due to civil unrest in Butembo and rising anti-MONUSCO sentiments in July 2022, which resulted in the relocation of personnel from the zone

	No	The Bunia security wall project was affected by a shift in priorities to intensify the Mission's outreach against mis- and disinformation, amid the spread of anti-MONUSCO sentiments
	Partial	The upgrading of the high-risk block at Kabare prison was 60 per cent completed  In addition, the Mission started the construction of high-risk blocks at Ndolo and Luzumu prisons, which are at various levels of completion
5 joint missions with national prison authorities to assess the conditions in 13 priority prisons in Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu	6	Joint missions were conducted to assess the conditions in priority prisons
Training for 500 prison personnel, including at least 100 women, on prison duties, with an emphasis on security, simulation exercises, prisoner data, human rights and the management of women and young people	623	Personnel, including 160 women, were trained in prison duties, security, prisoner data, human rights, simulation exercises, deradicalization and management of violent extremists in prisons, management of women and young people, the human rights due diligence policy and registry functions
10 training sessions for 200 police officers, of whom 30 per cent will be women, and 7 training-of-trainers sessions for 70 police officers, of whom 20 per cent will be women, on the prevention of sexual violence and the protection of victims of sexual violence	10 7	Training sessions for 250 police officers, including 97 women (39 per cent), were conducted  Training-of-trainers sessions for 70 police officers, including 22 women (31 per cent), were conducted on the prevention of sexual violence and the protection of victims of sexual violence
1 training session for 20 mining police officers, of whom 20 per cent will be women, on investigation techniques in relation to illicit trafficking, including firearms trafficking, with respect to human rights international standards	4	Training sessions were organized for 282 personnel, including 23 women (8 per cent), on mining policing
12 radio broadcasts on hate speech and the promotion of human rights, including in the context of elections	12	Broadcasts were made

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**Expected accomplishment 2.4:** Prevention of human rights violations and abuse through a functioning national transitional justice process

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*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

2.4.1 Increased number of non-judicial transitional justice mechanisms established pursuant to the road map outlined by the Government (2020/21: not applicable; 2021/22: 1; 2022/23: 4)

1 provincial peace, justice and reconciliation commission was set up by provincial authorities in Kasai Central, following a process that began in 2018. National consultations began in 2022 to establish a national transitional justice mechanism

2.4.2 Increased number of truth and reconciliation commissions (2020/21: not applicable; 2021/22: 1; 2022/23: 2)

The process leading up to the establishment of a national truth, justice and reconciliation commission by the Government took longer than planned, with several steps ranging from consultations in every province to training, brainstorming and bureaucratic

processes at the provincial and national levels. During the reporting period, consultations took place in 11 of the 26 provinces due to travel constraints in the immense country, and delays at the ministerial level

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
25 sensitization and capacity-building workshops for 500 Congolese civil and military judicial authorities to enhance ownership of and participation in the transitional justice process	No	No awareness-raising or training workshops for civil and military magistrates on transitional justice were held. The busy schedule of the magistrates of the Court of Cassation consisted of the recruitment of new magistrates, the assignment of magistrates and the organization of the ordinary general assembly, leaving little time for the preparation of the workshops
25 sensitization and capacity-building workshops for 500 journalists, members of victims' associations and civil society leaders to enhance participation in and support for the transitional justice process	17	Sensitization workshops on transitional justice for 616 people, including 222 women, and 7 training sessions for the 281 consultants, including 89 women, who carried out the consultations were organized. The consultants were trained on the collection of qualitative and quantitative data on transitional justice. After their training, the consultants were deployed and polled 18,656 people, including 6,489 women. The lower number of workshops was due to insecurity in North Kivu and Ituri and anti-MONUSCO sentiments

**Expected accomplishment 2.5:** Nationally owned, accountable and effective security sector reform process

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
2.5.1 Adoption by the Government of a national plan on security sector reform and its corresponding road map (2020/21: not applicable; 2021/22: not applicable; 2022/2023: 1 draft plan)	Achieved. A draft guidance note on national security policy and a road map were issued by the Ministry of Defence
2.5.2 Increased number of laws adopted to regulate the functioning of security institutions (2020/21: not applicable; 2021/22: not applicable; 2022/23: 4)	Two laws were adopted by the national authorities: the law on military programming, and the military reserve law. The lower number of laws adopted was due to the appointment of a new Minister of Defence, necessitating the new official to be acquainted with the ongoing processes in the Ministry
2.5.3 Number of sectoral reform strategies developed (2020/21: not applicable; 2021/22: not applicable; 2022/23: 4)	Two strategic documents were adopted: the communication strategy of the Congolese National Police and the national defence policy adopted by the Ministry of Defence. The lower number of strategies developed was due to the appointment of a new Minister of Defence
2.5.4 Percentage of women in leadership positions in security institutions (2020/21: not available; 2021/22: not available; 2022/23: 5 per cent)	The official figures on the percentage of women in leadership positions in security institutions could not be obtained, due to the difficulty in getting official authorization from the security forces and the appointment of a new Minister of Defence and a new Minister of Interior

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
5 consultative dialogues for 200 government representatives and members of parliamentary commissions for defence and security, of civil society, of line ministries and of security institutions, as well as community representatives	4	Consultative dialogues were held, as follows: 1 meeting on security sector reform with government representatives, civil society organizations and bilateral partners was held in March 2023 with 60 participants; and 3 networking dialogue sessions took place in June 2023 focusing on police, military and civil society, with 185 participants. The lower number of dialogues was due to anti-MONUSCO sentiments and the appointment of a new Minister of Defence and a new Minister of Interior
15 working sessions to draft and develop a national security sector reform plan and its implementation road map	6	Working sessions and 4 meetings were held with the National Security Council. The lower number of sessions was due to anti-MONUSCO sentiments and the appointment of a new Minister of Defence and a new Minister of Interior
2 awareness-raising workshops for the development of a national plan on security sector reform	2	Awareness-raising workshops were held to discuss the guidance note issued on national security policy
5 mentoring sessions for women in security institutions to enhance decision-making capacities	2	Mentoring sessions were organized, including 1 mentoring session for 200 women in uniform in collaboration with the College of Advanced Studies in Strategy and Defence, and 1 mentoring session for 180 women in collaboration with the Ministry of Defence. The lower number of sessions was due to anti-MONUSCO sentiments and the appointment of a new Minister of Defence and a new Minister of Interior
2 public perception surveys and evaluations by civil society organizations on the performance of the security institutions in Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu	No	No public perception surveys or evaluations were conducted. The anti-MONUSCO demonstrations disrupted the discussions that had already been initiated with focal points in the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Interior

### Component 3: support

50. 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 3.1: Rapid, effective, efficient and responsible support services for the Mission

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
3.1.1 Percentage of approved flight hours utilized (2020/21: 74.6 per cent; 2021/22: 74.2 per cent; 2022/23: 90 per cent)	48.5 per cent. The lower percentage was due to the non-availability on the market of 1 cargo-type L-382 aircraft, which was replaced by a short-term charter arrangement; the early repatriation of 8 MI-8MT helicopters by a troop-contributing country; and the suspension from February to June 2023 of non-emergency flights over North Kivu following the shooting incident involving an Oryx helicopter

3.1.2 Average annual percentage of authorized international posts vacant (2020/21: 12.2 per cent; 2021/22: 11.9 per cent; 2022/23: 11.5 per cent)	11.5 per cent
3.1.3 Average annual percentage of women international civilian staff (2020/21: 31.3 per cent; 2021/22: 32.2 per cent; 2022/23: 33 per cent)	32.8 per cent
3.1.4 Average number of days for roster recruitments, from closing of the job opening to candidate selection, for international candidates (2020/21: 85; 2021/22: 67; 2022/23: 60)	60 days
3.1.5 Average number of days for post-specific recruitments, from closing of the job opening to candidate selection, for international candidates (2020/21: 251; 2021/22: 230; 2022/23: 120)	120 days
3.1.6 Overall score on the Administration's environmental management scorecard (2020/21: 83; 2021/22: 83; 2022/23: 84)	84
3.1.7 Percentage of all information and communications technology incidents resolved within the established targets for high, medium and low criticality (2020/21: 81 per cent; 2021/22: 89 per cent; 2022/23: 98 per cent)	96 per cent
3.1.8 Compliance with the field occupational safety risk management policy (2020/21: 50 per cent; 2021/22: 90 per cent; 2022/23: 90 per cent)	95 per cent
3.1.9 Overall score on the property management index based on 20 underlying key performance indicators (2020/21: 1,956; 2021/22: 1,878; 2022/23: 2,000)	2,000
3.1.10 Deviation from demand plan in terms of planned quantities and timeliness of purchase (2020/21: 6.7 per cent; 2021/22: 1.2 per cent; 2022/23: 20 per cent)	1.8 per cent
3.1.11 Percentage of contingent personnel in standard-compliant United Nations accommodations at 30 June, in accordance with memorandums of understanding (2020/21: 79.5 per cent; 2021/22: 61.6 per cent; 2022/23: 80 per cent)	55.4 per cent. The lower percentage was due to difficulties in travelling to some locations as a result of the security situation in the eastern part of the country

3.1.12 Compliance of vendors with United Nations ration standards for delivery, quality and stock management (2020/21: 95.7 per cent; 2021/22: 89.5 per cent; 2022/23: 98 per cent)

<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 environment strategy	Yes	
Support for the implementation of the supply chain management strategy and blueprint	Yes	
<b>Audit, risk and compliance services</b>		
Implementation of 12 recommendations of OIOS targeted for implementation by year end (31 December) and 15 prior fiscal-year recommendations from the Board of Auditors, as accepted by management	Partial	The Mission implemented 18 of 26 recommendations of OIOS targeted for implementation by 31 December 2022
	Yes	All 5 prior fiscal-year open recommendations of the Board of Auditors accepted by management were implemented
<b>Aviation services</b>		
Operation and maintenance of 37 aircraft, including 8 fixed-wing and 29 rotary-wing aircraft, and 3 unmanned aerial vehicles	30	Aircraft, including 8 fixed-wing and 22 rotary-wing aircraft, and 3 unmanned service aircraft were operated and maintained  The lower number of aircraft was due to the repatriation of MI-8MT armed helicopters from 1 troop-contributing country
Provision of 16,940 planned flight hours, including 6,600 from commercial providers and 10,340 from military providers, for all services, including passenger, cargo, patrols and observation, search-and-rescue, and casualty and medical evacuation	8,226	Hours were flown, including 4,507 hours by commercial providers and 3,719 hours by military providers. The lower number of flight hours was due to the suspension from February to June 2023 of non-emergency flights over North Kivu following the shooting incident involving an Oryx helicopter
Oversight of aviation safety standards for 37 aircraft, and 6 airfields and 51 landing sites	30	Oversight of aviation safety standards was carried out for: Aircraft
	5	Airfields
	40	Landing sites  The lower number of airfields was due to the closure of the Kalemie field office and the gradual withdrawal from the location. The lower number of landing sites reflects the force's concept of operations and requirements

**Budget, finance and reporting services**

Provision of budget, finance and accounting services for a budget of \$1,037.3 million, in line with delegated authority 1,030.3 Million dollars approved budget

Finalization of annual financial statements for the Mission in compliance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards and United Nations financial rules and regulations Yes

**Civilian personnel services**

Provision of human resource services to 2,492 civilian personnel (609 international staff, 1,521 national staff, 57 temporary positions and 305 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	2,457 608 1,492 55 302	Civilian personnel (average strength) International staff (average strength) National staff, including 173 National Professional Officers and 1,319 national General Service staff (average strength) Temporary positions (average strength) United Nations Volunteers, including 15 national volunteers (average strength)
Provision of in-mission training courses to 5,357 civilian participants and support for out-of-mission training for 192 civilian personnel	2,031	Civilian personnel were trained in the Mission  Support was provided for out-of-mission training for 55 civilian staff members  The lower number of participants in in-mission training was due to restrictions on travel caused by the security situation in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and the inability to conduct training online as a result of connectivity issues faced by staff working from home  The lower number of participants in out-of-mission training was due to the cancellation of some trainings
Support for the processing of 4,113 in-mission and 226 outside-mission travel requests for non-training purposes and 432 travel requests for training purposes for civilian personnel	1,879  271  289	Requests for travel within the mission area for non-training purposes were processed. The lower number of in-mission travel requests was due to restrictions on travel caused by the security situation in the eastern part of the country  Requests for travel outside the mission area for non-training purposes were processed. The higher number of outside-mission travel requests was due to a higher number of medical and remains escorts and additional travel in support of the Nairobi process  Travel requests for training purposes for civilian personnel were processed. The lower number of travel requests was due to restrictions on travel caused by the security situation in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo

### Facility, infrastructure and engineering services

Maintenance and repair services for 103 mission sites in 8 locations	103	Mission sites in 9 locations were maintained and repaired
Construction or maintenance of 250 km of road, 5 culverts and 5 bridges, 6 airfields and 57 helipads	148	Kilometres of road were maintained, 5 new culverts and 5 bridges were constructed or rehabilitated, and 6 airfields and 57 helipads were maintained. The lower number of kilometres of road maintained was due to the fact that the military engineering companies were more involved in vertical construction projects, such as the rehabilitation or construction of camps
Operation and maintenance of 659 United Nations-owned generators and 3,707 solar power panels/plants, in addition to electricity services contracted from local providers	613 3,707	United Nations-owned generators were operated and maintained Solar panels/plants were operated and maintained
Operation and maintenance of United Nations-owned water supply and treatment facilities (46 waste treatment plants in 6 locations, 35 water treatment and purification plants in 6 locations and 6 water bottling plants in 6 locations)	Partial	United Nations-owned water supply and treatment facilities (34 wastewater treatment plants, 29 water treatment and purification plants in 7 locations and 6 water bottling plants in 6 locations) were operated and maintained  The lower number of wastewater treatment plants installed was due to delays in the delivery of newly ordered wastewater treatment plants
Provision of waste management services, including liquid and solid waste collection and disposal in 9 locations	Yes	Waste management services, including liquid and solid waste collection and disposal services, were provided in 9 locations
Provision of cleaning, ground maintenance and pest control in 8 locations	Yes	Cleaning, ground maintenance and pest control services were provided in 9 locations

### Fuel management services

Management of supply and storage of 24.5 million litres of petrol, including 13.6 million for air operations, 3.6 million for ground transportation and 7.3 million for generators and other facilities, and of oil and lubricants at 27 distribution points in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and 2 distribution points in Uganda	25.3	Million litres of petrol were supplied and stored, including 9.5 million for air operations, 5.6 million for ground transportation and 10.2 million for generators and other facilities, at 27 distribution points in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and 2 distribution points in Uganda  The lower consumption of aviation fuel was due to the lower number of hours flown  The higher consumption of fuel for ground transport and for generators and other facilities was due to a higher-than-anticipated intensity of operations, especially in Beni and Goma
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**Geospatial, information and telecommunications technology services**

Provision of and support for 5,065 handheld portable radios, 1,848 mobile radios for vehicles and 172 base station radios	4,802	Handheld portable radios were provided and supported
	1,739	Mobile radios for vehicles were provided and supported
	218	Base stations were provided and supported. The higher number of base radios was due to delayed write-offs, as the radios retrieved from the closed locations were only recently returned to unit stock and were still under assessment for the write-offs
Operation and maintenance of 62 FM radio broadcast stations and 10 radio production facilities	54	FM radio broadcast stations were operated and maintained
	8	Radio production facilities were operated and maintained. The lower number of facilities was due to a delay in the deployment of transmitters by the provider pending the finalization of a memorandum of understanding with other agencies
Operation and maintenance of a network for voice, fax, video and data communication, including 32 very small aperture terminals and 137 microwave links, as well as provision of satellite and mobile phone service plans	42	Very small aperture terminals were operated and maintained. The higher number of terminals was due to the commissioning of additional terminals for low-orbit Internet connectivity required to expand and diversify Internet capacity to meet the growing demand for cloud services, enhance redundancy and ensure robust, uninterrupted Internet services across the Mission
	124	Microwave links were operated and maintained
Provision of and support for 3,599 computing devices and 779 printers for an average strength of 3,721 civilian and uniformed end users, in addition to 1,336 computing devices and 28 printers for connectivity of contingent personnel, as well as other common services	4,277	Computing devices were provided and supported for an average strength of 3,384 civilian and uniformed end users
	799	Printers were provided and supported for civilian and uniformed end users
	1,336	Computing devices were provided and supported for the connectivity of contingent personnel, as well as other common services
	28	Printers were provided and supported for the connectivity of contingent personnel, as well as other common services
Support for and maintenance of 20 local area networks and 47 wide area networks at 20 sites	20	Local area networks and 43 wide area networks were supported and maintained at 40 sites
Analysis of geospatial data covering 19,267 km <sup>2</sup> , maintenance of topographic and thematic layers and production of 41 maps	Yes	Analysis of geospatial data covering 19,267 km <sup>2</sup> , maintenance of topographic and thematic layers and production of 69 maps. The higher number of maps was due to the increased demand for new customized maps required to support operations on the ground

**Medical services**

Operation and maintenance of United Nations-owned medical facilities (8 level I clinics/dispensaries and 1 basic clinic) and support for contingent-owned	Yes	United Nations-owned medical facilities (8 level I clinics and 1 basic clinic) were operated and maintained. Contingent-owned medical facilities (43 level I clinics, 2 level II hospitals and 1 level III hospital) in 9
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medical facilities (43 level I clinics, 2 level II hospitals and 1 level III hospital) in 9 locations, as well as maintenance of contractual arrangements with 6 hospitals/clinics

locations were supported, and contractual arrangements with 6 hospitals and clinics were maintained

Maintenance of medical evacuation arrangements to 9 medical facilities (2 level II, 5 level III and 2 level IV) in 4 locations inside the mission area and 2 locations outside the mission area

Yes

Medical evacuation arrangements to 9 medical facilities (2 level II, 5 level III and 2 level IV hospitals) were maintained in 4 locations inside the mission area and 2 locations outside the mission area

### **Supply chain management services**

Provision of planning and sourcing support for an estimated \$306.0 million in acquisition of goods and commodities, in line with delegated authority

Yes

Planning and sourcing support was provided for the acquisition of goods and commodities at an estimated value of \$280 million in line with delegated authority

Receipt, management and onward distribution of 12,500 tons of cargo within the mission area

10,078

Tons of cargo were received, managed and distributed within the mission area

Management, accounting and reporting of property, plant and equipment and financial and non-financial inventories, as well as equipment below threshold with a total historical cost of \$300.0 million, in line with delegated authority

Yes

Property, plant and equipment, financial and non-financial inventories and equipment below the threshold were managed, accounted for and reported, with a total historical cost of \$358 million, in line with delegated authority

### **Uniformed personnel services**

Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of 15,039 military and police personnel (149 military observers, 359 military staff officers, 12,866 contingent personnel, 435 United Nations police officers and 1,230 formed police personnel) and 55 government-provided personnel

14,630

Military and police personnel (average strength)

165

Military observers

330

Military staff officers

12,523

Military contingent personnel

385

United Nations police officers

1,227

Formed police personnel

48

Government-provided personnel

Inspection and verification of and reporting on contingent-owned major equipment and self-sustainment compliance for 52 military and formed police units at 49 sites

Yes

Inspection and verification of and reporting on contingent-owned major equipment and self-sustainment compliance for 51 military and formed police units at 58 sites

Supply and storage of rations, combat rations and water for an average strength of 14,024 military contingents and formed police personnel

13,750

Rations, combat rations and water were supplied and stored for an average strength of 13,750 military contingents and formed police personnel

Support for the processing of claims and entitlements for an average strength of 15,039 military and police personnel and 55 government-provided personnel	14,630	Support was provided for the processing of claims and entitlements for an average strength of:
	48	Military and police personnel
		Government-provided personnel
Support for the processing of 1,246 in-mission and 20 outside-mission travel requests for non-training purposes and 5,389 travel requests for training purposes	650	Support for the processing of:
		In-mission travel requests for non-training purposes. The lower number of in-mission travel requests was due to the security situation in the eastern part of the country resulting in the cancellation of some planned activities
	128	Outside-mission travel requests for non-training purposes
	138	Travel requests for training purposes, as most of the training was done on location

### Vehicle management and ground transportation services

Operation and maintenance of 1,465 United Nations-owned vehicles (843 light passenger vehicles, 214 special-purpose vehicles, 32 ambulances, 38 armoured vehicles, 207 other specialized vehicles and 131 trailers and attachments) and 3,188 contingent-owned vehicles, and operation of 8 workshop and repair facilities	1,706	United Nations-owned vehicles (993 light passenger vehicles, 251 special-purpose vehicles, 32 ambulances, 47 armoured vehicles, 203 other specialized vehicles and 180 trailers and attachments) were operated and maintained
	3,178	Contingent-owned vehicles were operated and maintained
	7	Workshop and repair facilities were operated
Provision of transport and daily shuttle services for an average of 920 United Nations personnel in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and provision of shuttle services 5 days a week for an average of 280 United Nations personnel in Entebbe	Yes	Provision of transport and daily shuttle services for an average of 940 United Nations personnel in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and provision of shuttle services 5 days a week for an average of 260 United Nations personnel in Entebbe

### Conduct and discipline

Implementation of an awareness programme on United Nations standards of conduct for 8,000 military, police and civilian personnel, including monitoring activities and recommendations on remedial actions	Yes	Conduct and discipline awareness sessions were conducted for 11,570 military, police and civilian personnel, addressing topics such as the prevention of misconduct, including sexual exploitation and abuse and its consequences, and the reporting mechanisms in place to report allegations of misconduct
Facilitation of the referral of victims of sexual exploitation and abuse to relevant partners, including the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), for medical, psychological and legal assistance, as necessary, in close coordination with the Victims' Rights Advocate	Yes	The referral of 25 victims of sexual exploitation and abuse to UNFPA and 29 children born of sexual exploitation and abuse to UNICEF was facilitated for immediate and appropriate support, including psychosocial and medical support. Legal assistance was also provided to 10 victims of sexual exploitation and abuse through a local implementing partner

Implementation of a community sensitization campaign targeting the population at risk, through 20 sensitization activities and the dissemination of outreach materials to 6,000 members of the communities, with the active support of the community-based complaint networks, nominated focal points, Radio Okapi and local community radio stations	41	A community sensitization campaign targeting the population at risk was implemented through:  Outreach activities and the dissemination of outreach materials to over 4,000 members of the communities, with the active support of the community-based complaint networks, nominated focal points, Radio Okapi and local community radio stations. The lower number of people reached was due to the volatile security situation, particularly in North Kivu
Assessment of all reported allegations of misconduct, including sexual exploitation and abuse, documentation of the allegations where prima facie evidence exists and referral of the allegations to the appropriate investigation entities for action	Yes	All 63 allegations of misconduct, including 31 allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse, were documented by recording the allegations in the complaint management tracking system, assessed and, when necessary, referred to the appropriate investigation entities
Two training sessions for 1,000 members of operationalized community-based complaint mechanisms on ways to prevent and address complaints and refer victims of sexual exploitation and assault	8	Training sessions for 1,000 members of operationalized community-based complaint mechanisms were facilitated by the Mission or one of its local implementing partners and focused on the prevention of misconduct, including sexual exploitation and abuse, reporting mechanisms and the referral of victims of sexual exploitation and abuse for appropriate assistance

## HIV/AIDS

Operation and maintenance of 5 HIV voluntary confidential counselling and testing facilities for all mission personnel	5	HIV voluntary confidential counselling and testing facilities were operated and maintained
Organization of 10 mandatory awareness sessions on HIV/AIDS for 100 civilian mission personnel	10	Mandatory awareness sessions on HIV/AIDS were organized for 153 civilian mission personnel
Conduct of 90 mass sensitization programmes for 10,000 military and police personnel	142	Mass sensitization programmes were conducted for 8,575 military and police personnel. The lower number of people sensitized was due to the security situation and the engagement of troops in operations, despite the increased number of sessions with the use of peer educators
Conduct of 60 induction training sessions for newly deployed and rotated military and police personnel	136	Induction training sessions for newly deployed and rotated military and police personnel were conducted
Conduct of 15 refresher training sessions for 900 military personnel and 6 peer education training sessions in 6 mission locations for 100 military and police personnel	17	Refresher training sessions were conducted for 983 military personnel
	5	Peer education training sessions were organized in 5 mission locations for 90 military and police personnel. The lower number of peer education training sessions was due to the inability to provide the training in Goma as a result of the security situation

Conduct of 2 workshops on voluntary confidential counselling and testing for 30 HIV counsellors and 2 post-exposure prophylaxis workshops for 30 post-exposure prophylaxis custodians	2	Workshops on voluntary confidential counselling and testing were conducted for 30 HIV counsellors
	2	Post-exposure prophylaxis workshops were conducted for 30 post-exposure prophylaxis custodians
Conduct of a promotion campaign on voluntary confidential counselling and testing each quarter in different mission locations	12	Promotion campaigns on voluntary counselling and confidential testing were conducted in different mission locations
Provision of voluntary confidential counselling and testing to 3,500 mission personnel	Yes	Voluntary confidential counselling and testing was provided to 3,279 mission personnel. The lower number of personnel tested was due to the confidential and voluntary nature of the testing and was worsened by the security situation in North Kivu
Conduct of 12 mobile missions on voluntary confidential counselling and testing within the battalions	36	Mobile missions on voluntary confidential counselling and testing were conducted within the battalions
Conduct of 1 assessment study to determine the impact of and guide subsequent implementation of section-mandated activities	1	Survey about knowledge, attitude and practices regarding coronavirus disease (COVID-19) measures and vaccines was conducted
<b>Security</b>		
Provision of security services 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, for the entire mission area	Yes	
24-hour close protection for senior mission staff and visiting high-level officials, including extraction and rescue operations when required	Yes	
Provision of fire and rescue response 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to United Nations premises and personnel residences in Kinshasa and Goma;	Yes	Fire and rescue response was provided 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to United Nations premises and personnel residences in Kinshasa and Goma
conduct of 30 fire evacuation drills mission-wide; and training of 1,000 staff members in basic fire and safety and the use of extinguishers	5	Fire evacuation drills were conducted mission-wide. The lower number of drills was due to the security situation in the eastern part of the country
	1,297	Staff members were trained in basic fire and safety and the use of extinguishers
Preparation of 1,000 comprehensive investigation reports on road traffic accidents, thefts of or damages to MONUSCO property, burglaries, losses and any other incidents involving United Nations staff, premises and property	939	Comprehensive investigation reports were prepared, including 88 on road traffic accidents, 14 on injury incidents, 153 on damage to United Nations property, 399 on loss and theft of property, 6 on fraud cases and 279 on other incidents involving United Nations staff, premises and property
		The lower number of investigation reports was due to the compilation of several anti-MONUSCO violent incidents in one report

Training of 20 international United Nations security officers on firearms and 500 United Nations staff on safe and secure approaches to field environments	16	International United Nations security officers were trained on firearms
	436	United Nations staff were trained on safe and secure approaches to field environments. The lower number of persons trained was due to anti-MONUSCO demonstrations in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo
350 security awareness briefings for all mission staff	1,324	Security awareness briefings were conducted for all mission staff
Preparation of 22 security risk management documents; 360 integrated United Nations daily security reports; 4 danger pay justifications; 22 security plans with annexes; 4 country briefing notes; 50 flash security reports; 20 ad hoc security risk assessments; 10 personal risk assessments; 20 security concept of operations papers; and 30 facility safety and security surveys		The Mission prepared:
	105	Security risk management documents
	1,160	Integrated United Nations daily security reports
	20	Danger pay justifications
	40	Security plans with annexes
	17	Country briefing notes
	908	Flash security reports
	35	Ad hoc security risk assessments
	19	Personal risk assessments
	35	Security concept of operations papers
	320	Facility safety and security surveys
Conduct of 700 mission-wide security assessments, including residential surveys	1,240	Mission-wide security assessments, including residential surveys, were conducted
Update of geolocation for all United Nations facilities and uploading to the United Nations Security Managers Information Network site	Yes	Geolocations for all United Nations facilities were updated and uploaded to the United Nations Security Managers Information Network site, including 5 new United Nations premises
Processing of 40,000 identity cards for civilian and military personnel	72,000	Identity cards for civilian personnel and their dependants, United Nations agencies' personnel and their dependants, and military personnel were processed
Screening of 50,000 passengers at MONUSCO air terminals	124,475	Passengers were screened mission-wide

### III. Resource performance

#### A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023)

Category	Apportionment (1)	Expenditure (2)	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
			(3)=(1)-(2)	(4)=(3)÷(1)
<b>Military and police personnel</b>				
Military observers	29 658.2	31 193.0	(1 534.8)	(5.2)
Military contingents	414 670.5	418 261.3	(3 590.8)	(0.9)
United Nations police	24 681.7	24 131.6	550.1	2.2
Formed police units	41 717.4	42 212.7	(495.3)	(1.2)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>510 727.8</b>	<b>515 798.6</b>	<b>(5 070.8)</b>	<b>(1.0)</b>
<b>Civilian personnel</b>				
International staff	148 802.5	140 712.3	8 090.2	5.4
National Professional Officers	25 419.6	22 431.3	2 988.3	11.8
National General Service staff	63 465.8	63 701.6	(235.8)	(0.4)
United Nations Volunteers	22 688.8	18 841.8	3 847.0	17.0
General temporary assistance	5 279.2	5 658.3	(379.1)	(7.2)
Government-provided personnel	3 110.9	2 786.9	324.0	10.4
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>268 766.8</b>	<b>254 132.2</b>	<b>14 634.6</b>	<b>5.4</b>
<b>Operational costs</b>				
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—
Consultants and consulting services	584.8	632.3	(47.5)	(8.1)
Official travel	4 558.3	4 432.4	125.9	2.8
Facilities and infrastructure	45 609.7	70 161.9	(24 552.2)	(53.8)
Ground transportation	10 579.9	12 833.6	(2 253.7)	(21.3)
Air operations	99 676.1	64 963.7	34 712.4	34.8
Marine operations	690.0	1 200.9	(510.9)	(74.0)
Communications and information technology	39 824.6	40 614.4	(789.8)	(2.0)
Medical	2 237.4	1 767.2	470.2	21.0
Special equipment	—	—	—	—
Other supplies, services and equipment	45 764.5	48 050.4	(2 285.9)	(5.0)
Quick-impact projects	1 250.0	1 247.9	2.1	0.2
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>250 775.3</b>	<b>245 904.7</b>	<b>4 870.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>
<b>Gross requirements</b>	<b>1 030 269.9</b>	<b>1 015 835.5</b>	<b>14 434.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Staff assessment income	27 225.2	26 665.1	560.1	2.1
<b>Net requirements</b>	<b>1 003 044.7</b>	<b>989 170.4</b>	<b>13 874.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
<b>Total requirements</b>	<b>1 003 044.7</b>	<b>989 170.4</b>	<b>13 874.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>

## B. Summary information on redeployments across groups

(Thousands of United States dollars)

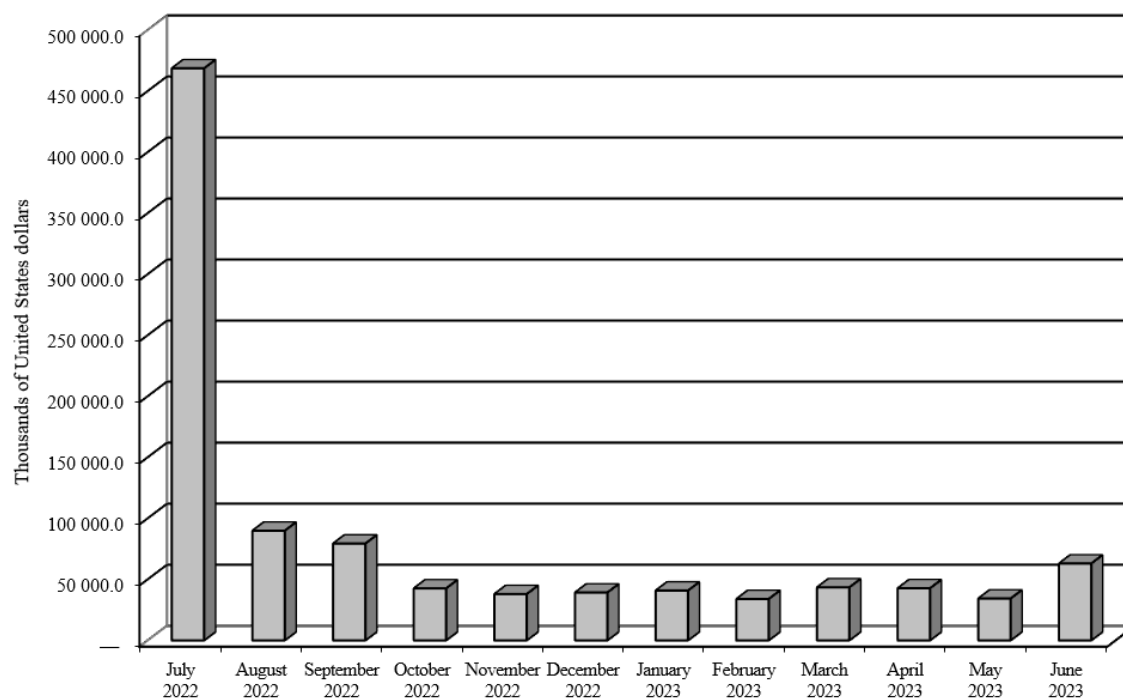
Group	Apportionment		
	Original distribution	Redeployment	Revised distribution
I. Military and police personnel	510 727.8	5 070.8	515 798.6
II. Civilian personnel	268 766.8	(4 674.6)	264 092.2
III. Operational costs	250 775.3	(396.2)	250 379.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 030 269.9</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1 030 269.9</b>
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation			0.5

51. During the reporting period, funds were redeployed to group I, military and police personnel, to meet the increased requirements related to the increased cost of rations, the increased cost of travel on deployment, rotation and repatriation, freight costs for the deployment of additional contingent-owned equipment, higher rates of reimbursement for troops and formed police units, and a higher mission subsistence allowance rate.

52. The redeployment from group II, civilian personnel, was made possible by higher vacancy rates for national staff and international United Nations Volunteers, lower salaries for international staff and a lower living allowance for international United Nations Volunteers as a result of a lower post adjustment multiplier, and lower common staff costs.

53. The redeployment from group III, operational costs, was made possible by lower requirements for air operations as a result of the suspension from February 2023 of non-emergency flights over North Kivu following a helicopter shooting incident.

## C. Monthly expenditure pattern



54. The higher expenditure in July 2022 was due to the creation of yearly commitments for the reimbursement of standard costs in respect of troops and formed police personnel and for contingent-owned equipment; the rental of premises; security services; rations for troops and formed police personnel; contracts for military contingent travel; daily allowance and recreational leave allowance of military and police personnel; charges related to United Nations Volunteers; contracts for individual contractors; and petrol, oil and lubricants.

## D. Other revenue and adjustments, and borrowing

### 1. Other revenue and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Investment revenue	7 088.9
Other/miscellaneous revenue <sup>a</sup>	11 596.2
Voluntary contributions in cash	—
Prior-period adjustments	—
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	22 542.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>41 227.7</b>

<sup>a</sup> Breakdown of other/miscellaneous revenue (in thousands of United States dollars): refund of prior-period expenses (\$3,259.7), non-spendable revenue for credit return from peacekeeping cost-recovery funds (\$7,588.1), and other revenue (\$748.4).

### 2. Borrowing

55. Owing to its cash liquidity situation, the Mission received a loan from another active peacekeeping mission in the reporting period as follows:

(Millions of United States dollars)

<i>As at</i>	<i>Lending mission</i>	<i>Amount</i>
30 April 2023	MINUSMA	25.0

*Abbreviation:* MINUSMA, United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali.

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

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
<b>Major equipment</b>	
Military contingents	63 549.4
Formed police units	7 830.5
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>71 379.9</b>

<i>Category</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
<b>Self-sustainment</b>	
Military contingents	59 150.4
Formed police units	4 778.9
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>63 929.3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>135 309.2</b>

<i>Mission factors</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Effective date</i>	<i>Last review date</i>
<b>A. Applicable to mission area</b>			
Extreme environmental condition factor	3.1	1 October 2021	12 January 2021
Logistics and road conditions factor	2.3	1 October 2021	12 January 2021
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	5.9	1 October 2021	12 January 2021
<b>B. Applicable to home country</b>			
Incremental transportation factor	0.0–4.0		

## F. Substantive and other programmatic activities

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Description</i>	<i>Approved amount</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Related expected accomplishments</i>
Mine detection and mine-clearing services	4 301.6	4 235.7	65.9	
Rule of law	2 958.0	2 623.1	334.9	1.1, 1.2, 2.3
Promotion and protection of human rights	643.0	503.9	139.1	1.2, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4
Community stabilization projects	353.0	326.9	26.1	2.1
Peace consolidation	700.0	172.6	527.4	2.3
Confidence-building and trust in security institutions	492.0	515.8	(23.8)	1.1, 1.2
Community violence reduction	2 980.0	2 847.8	132.2	1.1
Disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation	1 785.9	580.8	1 205.1	
Women and peace and security	80.0	37.5	42.5	2.1, 2.2, 2.3
Security sector reform	830.0	663.1	166.9	2.5
Small arms and light weapons management	800.0	864.3	(64.3)	1.2
Sanctions regime	800.0	800.0	–	1.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>16 723.5</b>	<b>14 171.5</b>	<b>2 552.0</b>	

56. The lower rate of implementation of programmatic activities was due to the volatile security situation in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and related restrictions on movements; delays in the launch of the provincial integrated transition teams; a lower number of combatants being demobilized; and delays in the roll-out of the revised military code of ethics and conduct.

## G. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Actual value</i>
Status-of-forces agreement <sup>a</sup>	16 420.2
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>16 420.2</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>	(\$1 534.8)	(5.2%)

57. The increased requirements were due to a higher daily rate of \$145 for mission subsistence allowance after 30 days, effective 1 January 2023, compared with a rate of \$138 applied in the approved budget. The increased requirements were offset in part by a higher actual average delayed deployment factor of 25 per cent compared with the approved delayed deployment factor of 23 per cent.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Military contingents</b>	(\$3 590.8)	(0.9%)

58. The increased requirements were due to the failure of a vendor to provide rations on time and in sufficient quantity, resulting in the launch of an invitation to bid for the bulk delivery of fresh food and the mobilization of a new contractor at a higher cost than budgeted; the increased costs of the long-term charter and other aircraft under the letters of assist for the deployment, rotation and repatriation of troops; the freight costs related to the unplanned movement of contingent-owned equipment in relation to the repatriation of two aviation units and one rapidly deployable battalion; the freight costs related to the deployment of the equipment of an explosive ordnance disposal platoon; and the application of a higher rate of reimbursement of \$1,448 per person per month compared with the approved rate of \$1,428, and of the reimbursement of an amount of \$4.90 per person per month for costs related to mandatory predeployment COVID-19 testing approved by the General Assembly in its resolution [76/276](#).

59. The increased requirements were offset in part by a higher actual average delayed deployment factor of 6.2 per cent compared with the approved delayed deployment factor of 2.1 per cent. The higher delayed deployment factor was the result of the delayed deployment of two units and the early repatriation of two aviation units.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>United Nations police</b>	\$550.1	2.2%

60. The reduced requirements were due to a higher actual average delayed deployment factor of 34.9 per cent compared with the approved delayed deployment

<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.

factor of 26.4 per cent. The reduced requirements were offset in part by a higher daily rate of \$145 for mission subsistence allowance after 30 days, effective 1 January 2023, compared with a rate of \$138 applied in the approved budget.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Formed police units</b>	(\$495.3)	(1.2%)

61. The increased requirements were due to the freight costs related to the deployment of additional contingent-owned equipment in line with the new United Nations requirements; and the application of a higher rate of reimbursement of \$1,448 per person per month compared with the approved rate of \$1,428, and of the reimbursement of an amount of \$4.90 per person per month for costs related to mandatory predeployment COVID-19 testing approved by the General Assembly in its resolution [76/276](#).

62. The increased requirements were offset in part by higher actual deductions for absent or non-functional contingent-owned major equipment against formed police reimbursement costs in accordance with General Assembly resolution [67/261](#); and higher unserviceability and non-deployment factors.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>International staff</b>	\$8 090.2	5.4%

63. The reduced requirements were due to lower-than-anticipated common staff costs; and to lower average salaries, mainly as a result of an average actual post adjustment multiplier of 57.1 per cent compared with a budgeted post adjustment multiplier of 58.2 per cent.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>National Professional Officers</b>	\$2 988.3	11.8%

64. The reduced requirements were due to a higher actual average vacancy rate of 8.9 per cent compared with the approved vacancy rate of 6 per cent; and the budgeted requirements for salaries being based on salaries at the NO-B step XI level while the actual average salaries in the Mission were at the NO-B step X level.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>National General Service staff</b>	(\$235.8)	(0.4%)

65. The increased requirements were due to the payment of arrears for the night differential for the period from July 2014 to December 2022; and annual leave payments.

66. The increased requirements were offset in part by a higher actual average vacancy rate of 6.3 per cent compared with the approved vacancy rate of 4.6 per cent; and the budgeted requirements for salaries being based on salaries at the GS-5 step VIII level while the actual average salaries in the Mission were at the GS-5 step VII level.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>United Nations Volunteers</b>	\$3 847.0	17.0%

67. The reduced requirements were due to a higher actual average vacancy rate of 6.5 per cent compared with the approved vacancy rate of 5 per cent for international United Nations Volunteers; a reduction in the living allowance for international

United Nations Volunteers as a result of a lower actual average post adjustment multiplier; and lower-than-anticipated claims for residential security reimbursement, home leave and medical insurance.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>General temporary assistance</b>	(\$379.1)	(7.2%)

68. The increased requirements were due to the unbudgeted creation of positions to accommodate staff on prolonged sick leave and a position in Nairobi in support of the investigation of medical insurance fraud. The overall increase in requirements was partly offset by higher actual average vacancy rates for all categories of general temporary assistance personnel.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Government-provided personnel</b>	\$324.0	10.4%

69. The reduced requirements were due to a higher actual average vacancy rate of 46.7 per cent compared with the approved vacancy rate of 38.9 per cent; and a lower number of rotations than planned due to the extension of the tour of duty of some government-provided personnel.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Consultants and consulting services</b>	(\$47.5)	(8.1%)

70. The increased requirements were due to the recruitment of digital analysts and digital media consultants to combat mis- and disinformation and to expand the Mission's digital footprint.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Official travel</b>	\$125.9	2.8%

71. The reduced requirements were due to the cancellation of travel to training sessions in the eastern part of the country as a result of the security situation.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Facilities and infrastructure</b>	(\$24 552.2)	(53.8%)

72. The increased requirements were due to: (a) the payment of outstanding claims for expended ammunition to troop-contributing countries; (b) an increase in the number of claims for residential security for uniformed personnel; (c) the acquisition of additional prefabricated facilities, gabions and defence barriers to improve the living conditions of military and police personnel; (d) the higher actual average price of \$1.134 per litre of fuel for generators, resulting from the global increase in fuel prices, compared with the budgeted price of \$0.8602 per litre; (e) the payment of mobilization fees to a new fuel contractor; (f) the acquisition of closed-circuit television security camera systems for the protection of MONUSCO personnel and premises, based on the security threat assessment conducted by the Department of Safety and Security of the Secretariat, which recommended risk mitigation measures in the context of the violent anti-MONUSCO demonstrations in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo; (g) the acquisition of solar equipment for the implementation of the off-grid solar photovoltaic project at two sites; (h) the acquisition of shredders and incinerators for better waste management and smart ash incinerators for remote field locations and camps; and (i) the acquisition of generators as part of standing combat deployment kits to be used for military operations in remote locations.

73. The increased requirements were offset in part by the cancellation of projects such as runway asphaltting in Goma and the construction of infrastructure for hydropower connection in Goma and Bukavu, of topographic services for cadastral support, and of the rental of construction equipment due to the lengthy procurement process, which could not be finalized during the 2022/23 period.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Ground transportation</b>	(\$2 253.7)	(21.3%)

74. The increased requirements were due to the higher actual average price of diesel of \$1.134 per litre compared with the budgeted price of \$0.8602 per litre; the payment of mobilization fees to a new fuel contractor; and the acquisition of spare parts as part of the Mission's efforts, in the context of the transition, to reduce the number of off-road vehicles by refurbishing some older vehicles of strategic importance, including sewage trucks, water trucks, fire trucks and armoured vehicles, and for the maintenance of light passenger vehicles, 66 per cent of which are past useful life, in order to keep these vehicles operational and safe.

75. The increased requirements were partly offset by reduced requirements for the acquisition of vehicles as a number of water trucks, sewage trucks and forklifts that were past life expectancy were replaced during the 2021/22 period.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Air operations</b>	\$34 712.4	34.8%

76. The reduced requirements were due to the early repatriation of eight MI-8MT helicopters by a troop-contributing country; the suspension from February to June 2023 of non-emergency flights over North Kivu following the shooting incident involving an Oryx helicopter; the non-availability on the market of one cargo-type L-382 fixed-wing aircraft, which was replaced by a short-term charter arrangement; lower consumption of fuel as a result of the lower number of hours flown; deductions in the payment for services rendered by the unmanned aerial system, as a result of loss of full operational capability for 45 days, in accordance with the contract; and the extension of the existing contract for the unmanned aerial system, compared with the planned implementation of a new contract, resulting in savings related to mobilization and demobilization costs.

77. The reduced requirements were offset in part by the higher actual average price of fuel of \$1.099 per litre compared with the budgeted price of \$0.8296 per litre; and an increase in the cost of the long-term charter agreement for the provision of two civilian MI-8 helicopters.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Marine operations</b>	(\$510.9)	(74.0%)

78. The increased requirements were due to the additional acquisition of sea containers for the transportation of prefabricated facilities, gabions and defence barriers as part of the programme to improve the living conditions of military and police personnel.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Communications and information technology</b>	(\$789.8)	(2.0%)

79. The increased requirements were due to the acquisition of equipment and related maintenance for the project to combat hate speech, which aims to counter fake news

threats; the upgrade and expansion of the Mission's physical security system with the installation of closed-circuit television security camera systems and the related maintenance; and the use of contractors to monitor and maintain critical communications and information technology infrastructure when the number of civilian staff in Goma was reduced as a result of anti-MONUSCO demonstrations and the threat of attacks in Goma.

80. The increased requirements were offset in part by reduced requirements for spare parts as the Mission received spare parts for radios and printers, cables, and cabling and wiring accessories from the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur after its closure; a reduction in outreach activities in view of the volatile security situation in the eastern part of the country; and lower actual payments to Internet service providers as the tracking of Internet outages allowed the Mission to recover funds for downtime.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Medical</b>	\$470.2	21.0%

81. The reduced requirements were due to a decrease in the number of COVID-19 cases leading to the cancellation of the planned acquisition of medical equipment and supplies. The overall reduction in requirements was partly offset by an increase in medical treatment of uniformed personnel.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Other supplies, services and equipment</b>	(\$2 285.9)	(5.0%)

82. The increased requirements were due to the payment in the 2022/23 period of the cost of freight forwarding services for the acquisition of prefabricated facilities and vehicles purchased in the 2021/22 period, as the solicitation process for those services could not be completed before the end of the 2021/22 period; and to a commitment raised to cover the payment of arbitration against a contractor.

83. The increased requirements were offset in part by the lower rate of implementation of programmatic activities as a result of the volatile security situation in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo.

## V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

84. 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 decide on the treatment of the unencumbered balance of \$14,434,400 with respect to the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023;

(b) To decide on the treatment of other revenue for the period ended 30 June 2023 amounting to \$41,227,700 from investment revenue (\$7,088,900), other/miscellaneous revenue (\$11,596,200) and the cancellation of prior-period obligations (\$22,542,600).

## VI. Summary of follow-up action taken to implement the decisions and requests of the General Assembly in its resolution 76/274, including the requests and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions endorsed by the Assembly

### A. General Assembly

#### Cross-cutting issues

(Resolution 76/274)

<i>Decision/request</i>	<i>Action taken to implement decision/request</i>
Reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to ensure that missions are responsible and accountable for the use of their programmatic funds, in line with relevant guidance and bearing in mind the specific context in which the missions operate, and requests the Secretary-General to further improve accountability and transparency by providing, in his next budget submissions and performance reports, detailed information on the programmatic activities of missions, including their expenditures and proposed amount per category of a breakdown of “other” programmatic activities and information on how those activities have contributed to the implementation of mission mandates, on the linkage to the mandates, on the implementing entities, on the performance by missions of appropriate oversight, and on the partnerships with host Governments, civil society, and regional and subregional organizations in implementing programmatic activities and the impact of these partnerships where applicable (para. 81).	<p>MONUSCO aligned its results-based budgeting framework with its Comprehensive Planning and Performance Assessment System results framework, the latter being used to track the impact of the Mission’s interventions. The Mission also used the strategic management application module in Umoja to periodically review the progress of its indicators of achievement and its expected accomplishments. A midterm review was conducted in January 2023 to assess progress and inform the various decision-making processes.</p> <p>Moreover, a monthly expenditure report on the use of programmatic funds was shared with managers and senior leadership on a regular basis to ensure transparent oversight of expenses.</p> <p>Additional information on the programmatic activities undertaken by the Mission, including how they have contributed to the implementation of the Mission’s mandate and how the Mission has partnered with other entities to implement those activities, is provided in section II.F of the present report and in the supplementary information.</p>

**B. Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions**

**Cross-cutting issues**

([A/76/760](#) and General Assembly resolution [76/274](#))

<i>Request/recommendation</i>	<i>Action taken to implement request/recommendation</i>
While the Advisory Committee supports inter-mission cooperation, it notes the continued lack of clear and transparent reporting on the areas of cooperation and the respective financing arrangements and trusts that future overview reports and relevant mission performance reports will provide more comprehensive information on the areas of inter-mission cooperation, including the recording of related resources between the originating and receiving missions (para. 77).	All areas of cooperation between MONUSCO and regional missions are covered by clear and transparent agreements and are on a cost-recovery basis. For example, MONUSCO hosted the United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in the Sudan in the Entebbe Support Base during the evacuation of the Mission from the Sudan to Entebbe. The support was provided as part of inter-mission cooperation and an operational-level agreement was signed to spell out the responsibilities of each party and the cost-recovery mechanisms.