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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 2018 to 30 June 2019

### 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 2018 to 30 June 2019 has been linked to the Mission's objective through a number of results-based budgeting frameworks, grouped by component: support to the political process towards the holding of elections; protection of civilians and human rights; and support.

Pursuant to Security Council resolutions 2409 (2018) and 2463 (2019), the Mission supported the implementation of the political agreement signed on 31 December 2016 and provided technical assistance and logistical support for the electoral process, which resulted in the holding of presidential, national legislative and provincial legislative elections on 30 December 2018 and the first peaceful transfer of power in the history of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Mission's support for the protection of civilians, through a comprehensive approach involving civilian and uniformed components, further facilitated conditions conducive to a peaceful and credible electoral process. Following the completion of the electoral process, the Mission focused on the protection of civilians and the strengthening of State institutions and key governance and security reforms.

MONUSCO incurred \$1,194,557,200 in expenditure for the reporting period, representing a resource utilization rate of 100 per cent, compared with \$1,189,238,500 in expenditure and a utilization rate of 100 per cent in the 2017/18 period.

The unencumbered balance of \$62,300 was the net effect of reduced requirements for operational costs, owing mainly to a smaller number of aircraft mobilized and a lower number of hours flown in support of the electoral process, as the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo decided to assume all financial and logistical responsibility for the organization of the elections, offset in part by increased requirements under military and police personnel, owing mainly to higher payments for troops and the additional deployment and higher costs of contingent-owned equipment, and under civilian personnel, owing mainly to a lower vacancy rate for international and national staff than planned, increases in the salary scales of national staff and the retention of staff providing technical assistance and logistical support to the electoral process for longer than planned.

### Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019)

Category	Apportionment <sup>a</sup>	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
Military and police personnel	535 038.3	560 957.6	(25 919.3)	(4.8)
Civilian personnel	266 344.8	294 984.5	(28 639.7)	(10.8)
Operational costs	393 236.4	338 615.1	54 621.3	13.9
<b>Gross requirements</b>	<b>1 194 619.5</b>	<b>1 194 557.2</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>–</b>
Staff assessment income	27 895.8	31 058.5	(3 162.7)	(11.3)
<b>Net requirements</b>	<b>1 166 723.7</b>	<b>1 163 498.7</b>	<b>3 225.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
<b>Total requirements</b>	<b>1 194 619.5</b>	<b>1 194 557.2</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>–</b>

<sup>a</sup> Reflecting approved resources of \$1,114,619,500 gross (\$1,087,422,500 net) and resources authorized under commitment authority of \$80,000,000 gross for the Mission's support for the electoral process until 30 June 2019.

### Human resources incumbency performance

<i>Category</i>	<i>Approved<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Actual (average)</i>	<i>Vacancy rate (percentage)<sup>b</sup></i>
Military observers	660	486	26.4
Military contingents	16 215	14 884	8.2
United Nations police	391	317	18.9
Formed police units	1 050	1 014	3.4
International staff	829	727	12.3
National General Service staff	2 010	1 884	6.3
National Professional Officers	242	194	19.8
United Nations Volunteers (international)	407	328	19.4
United Nations Volunteers (national)	11	7	36.4
United Nations Volunteers (general temporary assistance)	65	32	50.8
Temporary positions <sup>c</sup>			
International staff	113	74	34.5
National staff	84	83	1.2
Government-provided personnel	90	37	58.9

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

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

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

The actions to be taken by the General Assembly are set out in section VI 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 2018 to 30 June 2019 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 9 March 2018 (A/72/784) and amounted to \$1,153,468,800 gross (\$1,126,039,800 net). It provided for 660 military observers, 16,215 military contingents, 1,441 police personnel, including 1,050 in formed units, 90 government-provided personnel, 854 international staff, 2,357 national staff, including 244 National Professional Officers, and 419 United Nations Volunteers.
2. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly appropriate the amount of \$1,146,619,500 gross for the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019 (A/72/789/Add.11, para. 45).
3. The General Assembly, by its resolution 72/293, appropriated the amount of \$1,114,619,500 gross (\$1,087,422,500 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.
4. The additional requirements for the Mission's support for the electoral process for the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019 were set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 9 March 2018 (A/72/784/Add.1) and amounted to \$84,467,300 gross (\$83,768,500 net). The additional requirements provided for the deployment of up to 157 civilian personnel to be funded under general temporary assistance, 30 aircraft and miscellaneous operational costs.
5. The Advisory Committee recommended that the General Assembly authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments, without assessment, in an amount not to exceed \$80 million for the maintenance of the Mission for the 12-month period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019 (A/72/789/Add.11, para. 43).
6. The General Assembly, by its resolution 72/293, authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in a total amount not exceeding \$80,000,000 for the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019, in addition to the amount of \$1,114,619,500 appropriated for the same period for the maintenance of the Mission. The amount of \$80,000,000 has not been assessed on Member States.
7. In a letter to the Advisory Committee dated 3 April 2019, the United Nations Controller informed the Advisory Committee of the developments related to the electoral process during the 2018/19 period, provided information on the direct and indirect costs related to the Mission's support for the electoral process and sought the concurrence of the Advisory Committee to authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments not exceeding \$28,287,100 for the Mission's requirements related to the mitigation of violence and the provision of security in the context of the electoral process, or otherwise charge the expenditures incurred in support of security in the context of the elections to the commitment authority approved by the General Assembly through resolution 72/293.
8. In a letter dated 30 April 2019, the Advisory Committee concurred with the request for authorization to charge the expenditures incurred in support of security in the context of elections against the commitment authority approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 72/293.

## II. Mandate performance

### A. Overall

9. 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 [2409 \(2018\)](#) and [2463 \(2019\)](#).

10. 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.

11. Within that overall objective, the Mission has, during the reporting period, contributed to a number of accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, shown in the frameworks below, which are grouped by component, as follows: support to the political process towards the holding of elections, protection of civilians and human rights, and support.

12. The present report assesses actual performance against the planned results-based budgeting frameworks set out in the budget for the 2018/19 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

13. The Mission's strategic priorities for the 2018/19 reporting period were outlined in Security Council resolutions [2409 \(2018\)](#) and [2463 \(2019\)](#). In resolution [2409 \(2018\)](#), the Council decided that the mandate of MONUSCO would include the priority tasks of supporting the implementation of the 31 December 2016 agreement and the electoral process, and of protecting civilians. In resolution [2463 \(2019\)](#), the Council reaffirmed the protection of civilians as a strategic priority for MONUSCO and included the objective to support the stabilization and the strengthening of State institutions in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and key governance and security reforms.

14. Several major developments emerged over the course of the 2018/19 reporting period that had a significant impact on the trajectory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the implementation of the Mission's mandate. Most importantly, the preparation and holding of elections remained a high priority for Congolese political stakeholders and led to a peaceful transfer of power. Deep divisions among political and civil society actors, however, continued to characterize the political climate in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the lead-up to the elections.

15. The Democratic Republic of the Congo, its population, and its partners have navigated three years of electoral and political uncertainty, including the postponement of elections foreseen to be held in 2016, in accordance with the Constitution; the subsequent political agreement signed on 31 December 2016 and its uneven implementation; and a degree of instability and violence linked to this context. With the holding of presidential, national legislative and provincial legislative elections on 30 December 2018, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and its people reached a key milestone, namely, the first peaceful transfer of power in the country's history, in line with the aspirations of the 31 December 2016 agreement. The period following the swearing in of the new Head of State on 25 January 2019 was marked

by ongoing negotiations between the coalition of the new President, Félix Tshisekedi, and that of the former President, Joseph Kabila, on the political dispensation and the nomination of the Prime Minister, Sylvestre Ilunga Ilukamba, on 20 May 2019.

16. While the transfer of power was generally peaceful, with only a few incidents of violence, key structural political issues and challenges to sustainable peace constituted a major risk. They included, among other things, the delay of elections, which effectively undermined the foundations of the Congolese democratic institutions, and long-standing issues related to identity, access to land, exclusion from development, displacement and resettlement, customary succession, regional relations and the functioning of the State security forces. Nonetheless, there were also opportunities, in the wake of the elections, related to political and security dynamics, such as the spontaneous surrender by several armed groups, including those in the Kasais and Tanganyika.

17. In this context, the Mission focused on efforts to engage with political stakeholders to prevent and mitigate the risk of electoral violence, advocate for equal access to media for political actors and address political violence in areas identified as electoral hotspots. In addition, the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office refocused its attention on documenting election-related human rights violations, including on the freedom of expression, and, with the United Nations police, worked closely with national security forces on avoiding the disproportionate use of force during campaign visits and public order incidents. In addition, the Force and United Nations police intensified mixed patrols, with male and female officers, to help mitigate electoral violence. These efforts contributed to a context that permitted an overall peaceful transfer of executive and legislative powers. Furthermore, the Mission advanced a gender-sensitive approach during the elections, including by reserving dedicated slots on Radio Okapi for female candidates to present their electoral programmes. Political efforts also involved engagement with regional partners, including with the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region and other relevant actors, such as the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the African Union.

18. The role of MONUSCO in the provision of logistical support for the elections shifted in view of the Government's decision to assume all financial and logistical responsibilities for organizing the elections, including the distribution of electoral materials, in spite of an initial request for assistance to MONUSCO to transport electoral materials. MONUSCO provided substantive electoral support to the Independent National Electoral Commission at the national and provincial levels, including through the deployment of experts to the headquarters of the Commission in Kinshasa and in all 26 provincial offices.

19. The Mission's provision of support for the protection of civilians, through a comprehensive approach involving civilian and uniformed components, further facilitated conditions conducive to a peaceful and credible electoral process. Early warning systems and local protection committees in remote communities were expanded, leading to improvements in the Mission's ability to reach civilian populations and support dialogue initiatives. To build local ownership and ensure sustainability, MONUSCO strengthened local protection mechanisms through community capacity-building and conducted assessments of protection and early warning mechanisms. The resurgence of conflict required the Mission to adjust its footprint and redeploy its military and civilian components to contain and stabilize the situation. In addition, MONUSCO deployed multidisciplinary mobile monitoring and response teams to areas that posed a high risk of significant threats to civilians. MONUSCO sent the Force into areas where threats to civilians were anticipated. The deployment of standing combat detachments led to targeted preventive interventions to address threats to civilians and to open humanitarian space. The Mission's efforts

to support the fight against impunity were underpinned by human rights investigation and monitoring efforts and by the support provided through its prosecution support cells. As part of its comprehensive approach, MONUSCO continued to implement, in collaboration with the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, targeted strategies to eliminate armed groups. The targeted strategy and joint operational plan regarding the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) were reviewed to assess progress and address new developments in the Grand Nord region. The targeted strategies to address armed groups and militias operating in Maniema, South Kivu and Tanganyika Provinces were developed in close cooperation with the United Nations country team, and included innovative approaches to the community-based reintegration of individuals who spontaneously demobilized. The Mission's comprehensive approach to addressing the threat posed by the Force de résistance patriotique de l'Ituri (FRPI), combining good offices, wide-ranging stabilization efforts, demobilization and reintegration and protection of civilians and human rights, provided an enabling framework for the political engagement of key stakeholders, such as the local community and authorities, the leadership of the armed groups and the Government.

20. The Mission's stabilization efforts included continued support for, and coordination of, the multi-donor International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy, which supports the implementation of the Government's reconstruction programme. The focus during the reporting period was on the implementation of five stabilization programmes in six priority zones in Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu Provinces. Financed through the Stabilization Coherence Fund, these programmes aimed at enabling local community structures to work with national and provincial governments in order to identify and implement key priorities on peace and security issues. Following the validation of two stabilization and conflict transformation action plans for a priority zone in Kitshanga, the programme received additional funding to operationalize the action plans. In the Beni priority zone, the programme launched in mid-2018 started to roll out its democratic dialogue activities, though it faced initial delays owing to the continued insecurity caused by ADF and the ongoing Ebola outbreak in North Kivu. In South Kivu, the Kalehe programme that concluded at the end of 2018 resulted in the organization of an interprovincial (North Kivu and South Kivu) forum on the persistence of armed groups at the border of the two Provinces. In Ituri, the programme in southern Irumu continued, accompanying the FRPI demobilization process it initiated. With the support of MONUSCO and the Government, the process led to the pre-cantonment of armed group elements and the imminent signature of a peace agreement between FRPI and the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

21. In order to focus resources on areas where the presence of armed groups posed a persistent threat to the civilian population, MONUSCO adjusted its presence by closing its antenna offices in Bandundu, Matadi, Mbandaka and Mbuji-Mayi, as well as its field office presence in Dungu, Kisangani and Lubumbashi. Meanwhile, the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office established measures for its continuous presence in Kisangani and Lubumbashi as a member of the United Nations country team. MONUSCO also took appropriate measures to ensure that Radio Okapi would continue to broadcast in areas where MONUSCO offices were closed.

22. Several external factors presented challenges to the implementation of the Mission's mandate. The complex, uncertain and unstable political environment, including protracted negotiations to form a government after the elections, particularly during the first part of the reporting period, was the most significant and challenging factor.

23. The complex, shifting and unstable political dynamics were increasingly perceived to be driving conflict dynamics at the local level. The sharp escalation of violence and the deterioration of the human rights and humanitarian situation across

several provinces, including in areas where MONUSCO previously had limited presence, made it necessary for the Mission to shift its footprint to respond to emerging threats against civilians. The level of instability and violence remained a major concern in parts of the country's eastern and central provinces, driven by increased activity on the part of armed groups and a rise in intercommunal conflict and militia activity. Security concerns were observed in Salamabila (Maniema Province) in relation to mining rights. Intercommunal violence intensified in Fizi and Kalehe territories (South Kivu Province) involving the Banyamulenge, Bafuliru, Babembe and Banyindu communities. Further violence between communities was observed in the Djugu and Mahagi territories (Ituri Province). Despite tensions in Mai-Ndombe and Sankuru Provinces, no significant violence took place and the situation in the western provinces was generally stable, with the significant exception of Yumbi in Mai-Ndombe Province, where violent clashes on 17 and 18 December 2019 resulted in the killing of at least 535 people and the displacement of approximately 60,000, some of whom took refuge in the neighbouring territory of the Congo.

24. Furthermore, since August 2018, the outbreak of the Ebola virus disease in the Grand Nord area of North Kivu Province has called for a dedicated focus on fostering community acceptance and supporting the Government to ensure security for the safe delivery of humanitarian assistance and the Ebola response, which drew on the Mission's capacity to deliver on its mandate.

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

25. The Mission undertook a series of programmatic activities in support of the implementation of its mandate. The activities were aimed at contributing to the security and protection of civilians in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and to support the rule of law.

26. The status and nature of activities implemented were as follows:

(a) Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration. The activities under this programme were aimed at providing short-term socioeconomic reinsertion support for ex-combatants, and included the provision of socioeconomic and psychosocial services, sensitization and basic skills training and logistical support to disarmed and demobilized ex-combatants prior to their repatriation and/or transfer to the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme for reinsertion and reintegration to civilian life. Support was provided at 11 transit centres in North and South Kivu in areas affected by conflict;

(b) Community violence reduction/community-based reinsertion projects. A total of 63 community violence reduction projects were undertaken in six provinces. These projects, which were identified and developed in consultation with local authorities and community representatives, contributed to the reduction of violence in targeted communities. A total of 16,152 individuals benefited directly from the projects, including 3,865 ex-combatants, 7,039 vulnerable women and 5,248 youths at risk of recruitment;

(c) Local security governance. Four public perception polls on peacebuilding were conducted and 23 feedback sessions were facilitated, including 6 capacity-building workshops and 17 focus group and restitution sessions. Fourteen capacity-building workshops were organized for provincial and local authorities as well as civil society on participatory local security governance. Another 49 workshops were conducted for 1,570 members of local protection committees, including 502 women, to advance community resilience, while 56 awareness-raising campaigns were conducted to reinforce community alert networks;

(d) Dialogue and conflict resolution initiatives. Thirty-two conflict resolution initiatives were supported in six locations, while 12 comprehensive training sessions were facilitated in two provinces. In addition, 14 workshops were held in North and South Kivu, Ituri and Kasai for 317 women mediators and 32 men;

(e) Small arms and light weapons. MONUSCO helped to establish a nationally led mechanism aimed at coordinating, monitoring and evaluating the implementation of a national action plan for small arms and light weapons control for the period 2018–2022. With MONUSCO support, the National Commission for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons and Reduction of Armed Violence was able to produce the documentation and materials for the operationalization of a coordination group for the national action plan. A research study on the proliferation of small arms and light weapons in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo was completed;

(f) Weapons storage. A needs assessment was completed in several cities in North Kivu, South Kivu and Haut-Katanga Provinces. Some 86 locations were furnished with a total of 452 rifle safes, 85 pistol safes, 5 containers for a commissariat and 2 armoury containers in accordance with the human rights due diligence process. As a result of the installation of these storage solutions, an overall total of 7,105 weapons were secured. Weapons and ammunition management training was provided to 500 members of national security institutions;

(g) Security institutions. MONUSCO continued to train and advise the Congolese national police, prioritizing advocacy with commanders to ensure respect for human rights and provide training, capacity-building and advice on the reform of the national police, in strict compliance with the United Nations human rights due diligence policy guidelines. MONUSCO also continued to support enhanced security in specific prisons, resulting in a reduction in incidents related to prison security. A total of 71 prison managers (13 women and 58 men), 366 security personnel (49 women and 317 men) and 40 juvenile personnel (12 women and 28 men) received training to improve security at 14 high-risk prisons. The logistical and technical support provided to accompany the training included the provision of basic security equipment, the establishment of prison intelligence cells, the provision of a computerized prisoners database system, the installation of security scanners and closed-circuit televisions at Ndolo and Makala prisons, the provision of two motor bikes to Luzumu prison and the provision of uniforms to enhance identification of civilian personnel at Goma and Luzumu prisons. Twelve daily mentoring sessions were conducted at 12 of the 14 prisons, and 36 on-the-job training sessions were conducted on the management of high-risk prisoners to ensure effective monitoring and control, particularly of armed groups elements. The alert network project was completed at 13 of the 14 priority prisons with the installation of alert systems consisting of a communications control board and security equipment that detects the presence of a human within a radius of 50 metres and sounds an alarm when activated. The Mission provided technical and logistical support for the transfer of 320 high-risk prisoners to more fortified prisons, including military prisons.

27. Of the total approved resources of \$1,194,619,500 (gross), expenditure for the reporting period amounted to \$1,194,557,200 (gross), which resulted in an unencumbered balance of \$62,300, representing a budget implementation rate of 100 per cent. The financial performance of the Mission reflected reduced requirements with regard to operational costs, owing mainly to lower costs for the rental and operation of aircraft in view of the decision of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to assume all financial and logistical responsibility for the organization of the elections. Consequently, the Mission did not participate in the distribution of electoral materials, which reduced the number of aircraft mobilized and the number of hours flown in support of the electoral process.

28. The overall reduction in requirements was largely offset by increases with regard to military and police personnel, owing mainly to the postponement to the 2018/19 period of the payment of troop reimbursement costs related to the 2017/18 period; lower actual deductions for absent or non-functional contingent-owned major equipment against troop reimbursement costs; a higher rate of reimbursement of \$1,428 per person-month, compared with the budgeted amount of \$1,410 per person-month, in line with General Assembly resolution 72/285; additional deployment and higher costs for contingent-owned equipment; and higher requirements for freight for additional contingent-owned equipment and the early repatriation of troops and formed police units. There also were increased requirements with regard to civilian personnel, owing mainly to lower actual vacancy rates for international staff (an actual rate of 12.3 per cent compared with an approved rate of 18.0 per cent), national staff (an actual rate of 19.8 per cent and 6.3 per cent for National Professional Officers and national General Service staff, respectively, compared with an approved rate of 22.0 per cent and 11.2 per cent), and national general temporary assistance staff (an actual rate of 1.2 per cent compared with an approved rate of 10.5 per cent); separation costs related to the abolishment of 110 international posts; increases in the salary scales and the related allowances of national staff; the continued retention of general temporary assistance staff and United Nations Volunteers to provide technical assistance and logistical support for the elections in Beni and Butembo (North Kivu) and Yumbi (Mai-Ndombe) that were postponed as a result of the Ebola outbreak; and costs allocated for general temporary assistance related to support activities for Umoja Extension 2, continued work on various supply chain management projects and functions centralized at Headquarters following the implementation of Umoja, such as cross-border payments, payroll functions and property management.

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

29. During the reporting period, the Mission support component continued to provide rapid, effective, efficient and responsible services for the Mission. It implemented global United Nations projects, including the supply chain management concept and the new support structure, and provided support for the new military concept of operations of “protection through projection” and for the electoral process. The Mission support component continued to provide logistical, technical and operational support for the implementation of the mandate. It ensured that staff followed the guidance on the movement of goods and services; improved the monitoring of fuel usage for United Nations- and contingent-owned equipment by introducing Fuel Monitoring Officers and a vehicle refuelling policy, and by using dye to colour the fuel, which led to a reduction in fuel consumption of approximately 125,000 litres per month; provided rations and general supplies to all clients in an effective and economical manner; and successfully mobilized new rations contracts. The Mission support component implemented the revised vehicles’ allocation ceiling and implemented more environmentally friendly practices, including through the introduction of a vehicle idling policy to reduce carbon emissions.

30. During the 2018/19 period, the Mission Support Division was reorganized in line with the harmonization of mission support structures in field missions. In the new structure, the Director of Mission Support is supported by three pillars – Operations and Resources Management, Supply Chain Management and Service Delivery Management – each headed by a Chief at the D-1 level. Posts were redeployed from within the Mission staffing complement to the respective pillars to reflect the new reporting lines.

31. During the reporting period, the Medical Section entered into contracts with external providers for medical services in Kampala, Nairobi and Kinshasa to reduce

the use of external medical providers in South Africa, which resulted in a reduction in transportation costs. The Mission also established a medical case management unit within existing staff to address the requirements stemming from the new delegation of authority to the Chief Medical Officer, which includes processing all civilian and uniformed deployment medical clearances, processing all sick leave requirements, including for the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda, and the authority to approve medical evacuations out of country.

32. The report period saw a reduction of the Mission's footprint with the closure of three field offices (Kisangani, Lubumbashi and Dungu), four antenna offices (Mbandaka, Matadi, Mbuji-Mayi and Bandundu) and one site (Kamina).

33. During the reporting period, the Mission support component implemented its Mission-wide environmental action plan and took several actions with regard to the Department of Operational Support's environment strategy. In terms of energy, MONUSCO sought to increase connections to the national grid of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and implement projects to reduce the Mission's reliance on fossil fuels, such as generator synchronization and the monitoring of vehicle idling and fuel usage. With regard to solid waste, the Mission has gradually improved the quality of its solid waste management: 28 per cent of its waste is treated using improved methods. Waste segregation and recycling was implemented in Goma and Kinshasa. With regard to water and wastewater, the Mission continued to install water meters to improve the quality of data. Monthly data on water consumption is now collected from all field offices with a view to implementing measures to reduce consumption through the development and implementation of a water management plan.

34. During the reporting period, the Mission developed all required environmental procedures and guidelines to manage environmental risks and began implementing them. Furthermore, as part of a reintegration project, the Environmental Protection Unit partnered with the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Section to implement a community violence reduction project that employed a large number of ex-combatants as part of the reintegration process. This project provided employment to ex-combatants, youth at risk and women by raising awareness on waste issues, waste collection, waste sorting, waste recycling and waste disposal. The goal was to offer ex-combatants opportunities to reintegrate into civil society. They received training on various topics such as waste management, the creation of companies and finance management. A particular focus was given to Nyiragongo territory, where a waste disposal site was located and where most members of Mouvement du 23 mars (M23) were recruited. The waste disposal site provided revenue for the communities in Nyiragongo thanks to the active involvement of the implementing partner in social work activities, such as building houses for vulnerable people, providing organic waste to feed pigs and providing compost made from waste as fertilizer. The project created jobs for 47 ex-combatants and 47 youth at risk (71 men and 23 women).

35. The Engineering Section provided support for the Force and the United Nations police by establishing or upgrading camps for rapidly deployable battalions, improving existing military camps and establishing accommodation facilities for formed police units and battalions in Kinshasa, while undertaking scheduled infrastructure projects and closing eight locations.

36. To support the World Health Organization in its fight against the Ebola virus, the Mission support component provided transportation for over 550 tons of cargo and 1,467 passengers; provided supplies, communications equipment, Internet services, rations, fuel and non-food items; and provided premises and individual contractors.

## **D. Regional mission cooperation**

37. MONUSCO continued to coordinate closely with the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region to support the implementation of the commitments under the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Region, signed in Addis Ababa in 2013 following the defeat of the M23 rebellion in North Kivu Province. It also engaged with the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa in Libreville on the regional security and political situation with a view to identifying opportunities for enhanced regional collaboration. The Mission continued its engagements with the African Union and subregional organizations such as the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region and SADC on issues pertaining to the Democratic Republic of the Congo during the pre- and post-electoral period.

38. MONUSCO, in close cooperation with Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region, supported the Expanded Joint Verification Mechanism of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region and the Joint Follow-up Mechanism on the Allied Democratic Forces. Both mechanisms remained important to accelerate efforts to neutralize remaining armed groups, including ADF and the remnant Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda (FDLR), and repatriate M23 elements from Uganda and Rwanda.

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

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

40. The United Nations country team also advanced its strategic planning for the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for 2020–2024, in collaboration with the Government and civil society, to refine and validate the priorities and expected outcomes identified jointly in 2018. United Nations agencies, funds and programmes sought to form strategic alliances to deliver services considered relevant after the political transition.

41. MONUSCO continued its close cooperation with United Nations agencies, funds and programmes in many areas, including targeted HIV testing for key populations, including youth, miners, prisoners and police and military personnel; land governance, social cohesion, socioeconomic reintegration; protection, prevention of gender-based violence; transversal protection activities in the context of food assistance, including awareness-raising, training and follow-up of complaint cases; reintegration; and criminal accountability for serious crimes.

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

### **Component 1: support to the political process towards the holding of elections**

42. As detailed in the framework below, the support provided through the Mission's good offices and engagement with interlocutors across the political spectrum during

the lead-up and conduct of the 2018 elections contributed to the relatively peaceful transition of political power in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In support of the implementation of the 31 December 2016 agreement and the electoral process, the Mission engaged in continuous dialogue with a variety of stakeholders to advocate for and help foster consensus on the functioning of key institutions, including the National Council for Monitoring the Agreement and the Electoral Process, the Independent National Electoral Commission, civil society organizations and political actors. Throughout the electoral process, MONUSCO encouraged the Government as well as majority and opposition candidates to adhere to the calendar for presidential and legislative elections, establish a consensus on sensitive issues, including the voter registry, and ensure that all stakeholders would be able to play their respective roles freely. Notwithstanding the postponement of the elections by the Independent National Electoral Commission for a week, following a fire in a warehouse in Kinshasa that led to the destruction of an estimated 8,000 voting machines and other electoral equipment, there was general compliance on the part of the authorities with critical benchmarks of the electoral calendar, including the swearing-in of the new Head of State and subsequent coalition negotiations.

43. Through the good offices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Head of MONUSCO, the Mission succeeded in positively influencing the successful completion of the December 2018 elections. The Independent National Electoral Commission, in line with the Government's decision to assume full financial and logistical responsibility for the elections, carried out the preparations for the presidential, national and provincial legislative elections. The electoral campaign took place from 22 November to 21 December 2018 in a relatively calm atmosphere, although instances of political intolerance and violence were noted in some cities. The Mission ensured sustained engagement with candidates and coalitions across the political spectrum to encourage adherence to the electoral law, including with regard to freedom of assembly and freedom of speech. These interactions contributed to the continued engagement of all political actors in the electoral process, notwithstanding divergent views regarding the use of voting machines and the review of the voter registry.

44. The training of 600,000 temporary staff members of the Independent National Electoral Commission; the accreditation of party witnesses, observers and journalists; the publication of provisional and final voters' lists in polling stations; and the distribution of electoral materials proceeded without any major incidents or delays. The Mission engaged continuously with the Congolese authorities to help ensure the implementation of an integrated security plan for the elections. In Kinshasa on 28 November 2018, at a meeting of the Supreme Defence Council chaired by the then President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Joseph Kabila, the leadership of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (FARDC) and the Congolese national police were urged to assume their responsibilities in terms of securing the electoral process and providing protection to candidates. The Government took measures to ensure the security of the presidential candidates, as required by law, including by assigning police officers to the protection of the 21 presidential candidates and deploying 12,000 police officers to secure the electoral process. The delays and technical problems that occurred at some polling stations were addressed by the Independent National Electoral Commission as voting activities proceeded throughout the day.

45. The Mission provided technical support to prevent and address electoral violence against female candidates through integrated gender-oriented electoral security training sessions with the national police and through collaboration with women civil society organizations as mediators of conflicts, which were able to mobilize and mediate. The Mission also initiated and carried out activities to increase

women's involvement and participation in the electoral process. This included the promotion of gender-sensitive and non-discriminatory communication in the media with journalists to help ensure a peaceful and credible political process, while advocating for equal access to the media for male and female candidates. The Mission conducted workshops in which 436 journalists from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including 184 women, participated, and who then committed to engaging in concrete steps to improve the gender balance in their media outlets, including by committing to ensuring that women were featured in at least 30 per cent of articles in their newspapers.

46. MONUSCO increased its efforts to monitor and report on human rights violations committed in the context of the December 2018 elections, violations of fundamental rights and freedoms and restrictions of political space. Although the elections took place in a generally peaceful atmosphere on 30 December, numerous human rights violations were documented before, during and after the elections. On the day of the elections, a technician from the Independent National Electoral Commission and a police officer were killed by a mob when violence broke out at a polling centre in Lurhala, South Kivu, amid accusations of fraud levelled against the technician. Another person died in the same incident when the police officer opened fire to disperse the mob, which had destroyed electoral materials and ransacked the polling centre.

47. During the campaign period, the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office documented 147 violations of human rights related to the electoral process, and 202 additional violations were documented in January 2019. These included violations of the right to life and physical integrity during the violent repression of demonstrations; threats and intimidation against political party representatives and candidates; and disproportionate restrictions of the right to freedom of the press, to freedom of opinion and expression, and to peaceful assembly.

48. More broadly, 1,016 human rights violations related to restrictions of political space were documented between July 2018 and June 2019, a decrease from the previous reporting period (1,444 violations). The number also decreased from 555 between July and December 2018 to 461 between January and June 2019. This can be explained by the slight expansion of democratic space following the elections, which translated into a decrease in these types of violations from February 2019. The most visible signs of this positive development were the release of some political prisoners and prisoners of opinion, the return of political exiles and the holding of several peaceful demonstrations. In March 2019, four presidential orders were issued, providing for individual and collective measures of pardon for political prisoners and prisoners of opinion. A significant number of political prisoners and prisoners of opinion were released as a result of these measures and the result of a presidential pardon granted on 29 December 2018.

49. A certain improvement in the freedom of the press was noted, particularly with the reopening of radio stations that had been closed, including three radio-television stations belonging to opposition leaders. However, obstacles to freedom of the press continued to be observed. Intimidation and harassment of journalists continued, including by local authorities and sometimes by armed groups. Between July 2018 and June 2019, the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office documented human rights violations and abuses against at least 116 journalists.

50. Attacks and threats against human rights defenders and other civil society actors continued to be documented, including the repression of several peaceful protests involving the use of lethal force and the arbitrary arrest of protestors. For instance, on 20 May in Inongo (Mai-Ndombe) a man and a 10-year-old girl were killed when agents of the Congolese national police opened fire to disperse a peaceful protest

related to the alleged killing, a day earlier, of a man by a police officer. On 14 and 17 June in Lualaba Province, the dispersal by agents of the Congolese national police of two protests by artisanal miners, which stemmed from tensions regarding access to mining sites, led to the killing of six people and the wounding of another three.

51. The vast majority of the violations related to democratic space documented between July 2018 and June 2019 were committed by State agents, mainly the national police (518 violations), followed by FARDC soldiers (198 violations), agents of the intelligence services (48 violations) and various other State agents (159 violations). The United Nations Joint Human Rights Office remained concerned by the prolonged detention of persons held in police custody by the intelligence services without any judicial supervision. A total of 93 violations of human rights related to democratic space by armed groups and militia were recorded in conflict-affected areas. In several cases, armed groups and militias targeted journalists and civil society members who had either reported on human rights abuses committed by armed groups or had supported the work of Ebola response teams.

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**Expected accomplishment 1.1:** Holding of credible presidential and legislative elections (national and provincial) by 23 December in accordance with the electoral calendar

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*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

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1.1.1 Consensus regarding the establishment and functioning of the conseil national de suivi de l'accord to advance the political process towards the holding of free and credible elections

The organic law pertaining to the National Council for Monitoring the Agreement and the Electoral Process was promulgated by former President Kabila on 13 November 2018, and the Council played a demonstrable and public role in effectively steering the political process towards the holding of free and credible elections. However, doubts with regard to the provisional presidential results published by the Independent National Electoral Commission and a lack of transparency in the way the results were published cast a shadow over the credibility of the results tabulation and compilation process. The Episcopal Conference of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which deployed nearly 40,000 observers, claimed that the results did not match its own findings

1.1.2 Compliance with critical benchmarks of the electoral calendar by key institutions involved in the electoral process, including adherence to the electoral law and the annex on seat allocation and to the electoral funding disbursement plan

Most benchmarks related to the electoral calendar were adhered to, with the notable exception of the date of the presidential, legislative and provincial elections, which were delayed from 23 December to 30 December, and the postponement until March 2019 of the elections in Beni, Butembo and Yumbi. The announcement of the provisional presidential results was subsequently delayed from 30 December to 10 January. However, the provisional legislative results were announced early (the provincial assembly results were announced on 10 January and the National Assembly results were announced on 12 January, as opposed to 23 January, as set out in the electoral calendar)

The presidential elections were delayed due to a fire that occurred in a Kinshasa warehouse of the Independent National Electoral Commission, which destroyed electoral equipment. The elections in Beni, Butembo and Yumbi were delayed due to insecurity and the Ebola outbreak

1.1.3 Percentage of women elected members of parliament (2016/17: 9 per cent; 2017/18: 9 per cent; 2018/19: 15 per cent)

A total of 49 women (9.8 per cent) were elected members of parliament

The lower percentage of women elected was due to a low percentage of women registered as legislative candidates (12 per cent). A number of factors explain the low number of female candidates, including the imposition of fees in order to be a candidate, and the fact that no concrete action was taken by the Independent National Electoral Commission to enforce respect for the gender quota in the electoral lists or to effectively raise awareness of political parties with regard to this obligation

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Weekly meetings with national, regional and local political actors and stakeholders to facilitate continued dialogue on the political process, to advocate for and help foster consensus on the functioning of key institutions, including the conseil national de suivi de l'accord, the Independent National Electoral Commission and the High Council for Media	Yes	Weekly meetings with national, regional and local political actors and stakeholders were organized to facilitate continued dialogue on the political process, to advocate for and help foster consensus on the functioning of key institutions
6 seminars with women politicians and political platforms to advise on and monitor the advancement of the implementation of an action plan to advance women's political involvement and representation	7	Seminars were organized for women politicians and customary chiefs on the appointment of female chiefs in the National Assembly. A total of 97 women politicians, including candidates for the legislative elections in Beni and Butembo, participated in the seminars on women's political participation and involvement in the consolidation of peace. Through the seminars, women reiterated their commitment to supporting women politicians in accessing decision-making spaces through elections and nominations. They had an opportunity to hold exchanges with their potential voters to express their opinion and why it was important to vote for women. The community alert network phone numbers for Beni town were shared with the women  The higher number of seminars was due to an increased demand from political platforms
Monthly high-level consultations with key multilateral regional organizations (African Union, Southern African Development Community, International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, Economic Community of Central African States), other organizations (European Union, International Organization of la Francophonie) and regional actors in order to support political initiatives aimed at increasing confidence in the political process	Yes	Monthly high-level consultations were organized with the diplomatic community in Kinshasa and multilateral regional organizations (the African Union, SADC, the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, the Economic Community of Central African States) to facilitate political initiatives aimed at increasing confidence in the political process

<p>Consultations every two weeks with the Executive Board of the Independent National Electoral Commission to evaluate the progress and quality of the electoral process, with a focus on an adequate electoral budget and disbursement plan; to ensure the implementation of the electoral code of conduct; and to also ensure an overall transparent and credible process</p>	Yes	<p>Consultations took place every two weeks with the Executive Board of the Independent National Electoral Commission to evaluate the progress and quality of the electoral process. The main axes of engagement were the implementation of the recommendation on the functioning and acceptance of the voting machines, and the Independent National Electoral Commission communications strategy</p> <p>The electoral code of conduct for political parties was validated, but was not signed by the opposition political parties. Only Common Front for Congo-affiliated parties (the presidential majority) signed the code of conduct (247 political parties and 10 political groupings)</p>
<p>Monthly meetings of the partnership committee and the elections technical committee on financial and logistical support of the international community to the electoral process</p>	No	<p>Monthly meetings of the partnership committee and the elections technical committee were not held due to the refusal of the Independent National Electoral Commission to hold them</p>
<p>10 advocacy meetings and 10 trust-building dialogues with key stakeholders on the implementation of the Mission's mandate and the 31 December agreement in Kinshasa and field office locations</p>	10	<p>Advocacy meetings and 10 trust-building dialogues with stakeholders on the implementation of the Mission's mandate and the 31 December 2016 agreement were conducted in 6 locations including Goma, Lubumbashi, Mbuji-Mayi, Bunia, Kinshasa and Bukavu</p>
<p>45 radio programmes entitled "journal des elections" of 30 minutes duration, broadcast once a week until the end of the electoral process to increase awareness regarding the electoral process with a specific focus on the participation of women</p>	45	<p>30-minute radio programmes in 5 languages (French, Lingala, Tshiluba, Swahili and Kikongo) were broadcast from 21 November to 21 December 2018. During the official electoral campaign period, 1 flagship programme, <i>Okapi Service</i>, and a weekly programme called <i>Special Elections</i> were broadcast to inform voters and improve the transparency of the electoral process</p>
<p>Weekly press conference with a focus on the credibility of the electoral process and respect for political space</p>	20	<p>Press conferences were held, including 18 "ONE UN" press conferences, 1 press conference of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and 1 press conference of the United Nations Ebola Emergency Response Coordinator</p> <p>The lower number of press conferences was due to the decision to change the frequency of press conferences to twice a month in order to increase their coverage by national and international journalists, and a decision to suspend press conferences in January 2019 and during the first half of April 2019 in order to leave full ownership of the electoral process to the Congolese authorities and people at a time marked by uncertainty over the outcome of the elections and the formation of a new government</p>

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**Expected accomplishment 1.2: Progress in respect of political space and human rights**


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

1.2.1 No increase in the number of documented human rights violations committed by state actors related to political rights, and freedom of assembly and expression (2016/17: 1,070; 2017/18: 950; 2018/19: 950)

Achieved. 922 human rights violations by State actors related to political rights, freedom of assembly and freedom of opinion and expression were documented, including, in particular, 119 violations of the rights to freedom of opinion and expression, 122 violations of the right to peaceful assembly and 7 violations of the right to freedom of association

The lower number of violations reflects the slight expansion of the political space following the election of President Tshisekedi

1.2.2 Equitable access to media for political parties

State-run media remained dominated by coverage of the presidential majority and its candidate, both before, during and after the campaign period. At the same time, the authorities generally permitted opposition viewpoints and perspectives to be aired on non-State outlets

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<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
<p>Monthly consultations with key interlocutors, including government actors, state security actors, political actors and civil society, to advocate for the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and to also advocate for improved accountability regarding respect for those rights and freedoms</p>	48	<p>Consultations were held with key interlocutors such as government actors, State security actors, political actors and civil society at the provincial level (34 consultations) and in Kinshasa (14 consultations) to advocate for the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms and for improved accountability</p> <p>The higher number of consultations was due to the need to address violations related to the electoral process due to restrictions on the democratic space</p>
<p>14 reports on the human rights situation, including on gender-based violations, respect for human rights related to the electoral context, freedom of expression and peaceful assembly, and implementation of the confidence-building measures provided for in the 31 December agreement</p>	17	<p>Reports were issued, including 12 analytical monthly reports on the human rights situation; 1 biannual and 1 annual assessment of the human rights situation; 1 report to the Human Rights Council on the human rights situation; and 2 thematic reports entitled “Deterioration in the human rights situation in Masisi and Lubero (North Kivu) and challenges related to the protection of civilians between January 2017 and October 2018” (December 2018) and “Report of the special fact-finding mission on the intercommunal violence of 16 and 17 December 2018 in Yumbi territory” (March 2019)</p> <p>3 additional reports were prompted by the deteriorating human rights situation in North Kivu and intercommunal violence in Yumbi</p>

1 report on violations of fundamental freedoms and human rights linked to restrictions of the democratic space and other political rights	1	Report on the human rights situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo before, during and after the elections of December 2018 was issued. This report was presented at the fortieth session of the Human Rights Council, held in February and March 2019
Monthly consultations with the National Human Rights Commission and the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights to advocate for improved accountability regarding respect for the rights to freedom of assembly, expression and association	78	<p>Consultations were held with national human rights institutions at the national and provincial levels as part of a programme of wider engagement with these institutions to advance human rights</p> <p>The increased number of consultations was due to the expansion of the National Human Rights Commission to all 26 provinces, requiring more meetings and the engagement of the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office at the provincial level</p>
Monthly consultations with the Independent National Electoral Commission, the High Council for Media and other relevant national authorities to advocate for improved accountability regarding the respect for human rights in the electoral process as well as equal access to radio and television air time for political parties and candidates	30	<p>Consultations were held with the Independent National Electoral Commission to advocate for improved accountability regarding respect for human rights in the electoral process</p> <p>The higher number of consultations was due to the need to defuse tensions during the electoral process</p>
Meetings were held with the High Council for Media to advocate for improved accountability regarding respect for human rights in the electoral process as well as equal access to the media for political parties and candidates	5	Meetings were held with the High Council for Media to advocate for improved accountability regarding respect for human rights in the electoral process as well as equal access to the media for political parties and candidates
Monthly consultations with the diplomatic community to share information and discuss coordinated and mutually reinforcing actions regarding the human rights situation in the context of the electoral process	Yes	Monthly consultations and briefings were held with the diplomatic community on the human rights situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including in the context of the electoral process, which facilitated discussions and coordinated action in response to concerns about the human rights situation
10 hours of broadcasts per week through Radio Okapi, representing the diverse views of the presidential majority, the opposition and civil society on developments related to the elections	16	<p>Hours of broadcasts were aired per week, on average, of 8 different programmes covering critical aspects related to the electoral process, including voter registration, the electoral calendar, the legal framework of the electoral process and voter registry, voting machines and the registration of candidates for presidential, provincial and legislative elections, as well as the eligibility of candidates</p> <p>After the presidential elections in January 2019, 2 new programmes were rolled out in order to analyse the electoral process and inform auditors about critical steps of the results validation process</p> <p>The higher number of hours of broadcasts was due to efforts to introduce new programmes and adjust existing formats to meet the expectations of the Congolese population with regard to access to reliable information on socioeconomic and political developments</p>

Training of 150 elements (with a proportion of women of at least 25 per cent) of the Inspectorate General of the Congolese national police in accordance with the United Nations human rights due diligence policy, in order to increase the oversight capacity, accountability and respect for human rights of the police and advocate for the deployment of trained staff of the Congolese national police to provincial offices	180	Elements of the Inspectorate General of the Congolese national police, including 52 women (28.8 per cent), were trained in 2 sessions, in accordance with the United Nations human rights due diligence policy  The higher number of participants was due to an increase in interest by the Congolese national police in the training
Quarterly engagement with national authorities to revise and amend decree 05/026 (2005) in support of an appropriately secured electoral process and for an appropriate operational plan to secure the electoral process	Yes	Quarterly engagements occurred with national authorities to revise and amend decree 05/026 (2005). However, the Congolese authorities did not revise the decree before the December 2018 elections. With the appointment of a new national coordinator of the technical group on securing the elections, the work of the group, which comprises national experts and international partners, resumed. An assessment meeting regarding the presidential and legislative elections was held in January 2019 as part of the support to secure an appropriate operational plan

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**Expected accomplishment 1.3:** Peaceful, credible and inclusive presidential and legislative (national and provincial) elections, resulting in a peaceful transition of power

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*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

1.3.1 The electoral law is adopted by the parliament and implemented with the rules and regulations under the direction of the Independent National Electoral Commission where applicable	The electoral law was adopted on 24 December 2017 and implemented during the reporting period, except for articles 70, 70 bis and 71 regarding the compilation and publicizing of the results by the Independent National Electoral Commission in January 2019
1.3.2 Presidential and legislative (national and provincial) elections are held and the results published and acknowledged by the international community as credible	Presidential and legislative (national and provincial) elections were held, and the results published. However, the Independent National Electoral Commission did not publish official results. Elections were postponed in Beni, Butembo and Yumbi until April 2019. Following the publication of results, there was a division among the international community as to the credibility of the elections

*Planned outputs*

*Completed  
(number or  
yes/no)*

*Remarks*

Weekly meetings with technical offices of the Independent National Electoral Commission at the national and provincial levels to provide technical advice on the implementation of electoral activities including planning, legal issues, training and sequencing of deployment of material	Yes	Weekly meetings were held with the technical offices of the Independent National Electoral Commission at the national and provincial levels on voter sensitization, training and electoral communication. There was, however, no collaboration on logistical planning and the deployment of electoral material
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Weekly consultations with the Independent National Electoral Commission national database centre to strengthen the conceptual management, design and handling of electoral data with a view to increasing the credibility of the electoral process	Yes	Weekly consultations were held between staff of the Independent National Electoral Commission national database centre and the Mission's information technology staff deployed at the centre. The information technology staff provided key advice on the voting machines, and some of their recommendations were echoed in the report of the Westminster Foundation for Democracy. However, their expertise and skills were not requested by the Commission during the results compilation and transmission process
Weekly meetings of the integrated operational centre (MONUSCO-PACEC-Independent National Electoral Commission) to coordinate the support to the Commission's electoral activities for the duration of the process	No	The weekly meetings of the integrated operational centre were not held regularly  This was mainly due to the fact that the Projet d'appui au cycle électoral au Congo (PACEC) was not funded and that the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo decided to assume all financial and logistical responsibilities for organizing the elections, including the distribution of electoral materials
Technical support to 3 women's situation rooms in Kinshasa, Goma and Bukavu with a view to preventing and addressing electoral violence against women candidates, observers and voters through early warning and monitoring of the electoral process	No	Women's situation rooms were not established due to the Government's decision to reject the international community's support for the electoral process
Delivery of 15,000,000 kilograms of sensitive and non-sensitive voting material from 3 main hubs to 15 subhubs and then to 129 antennae	No	Materials were not delivered  The fact that no materials were delivered was due to the Government's decision to assume all financial and logistical responsibilities for organizing the elections, including the distribution of electoral materials

## Component 2: protection of civilians and human rights

52. The continuous fragmentation of armed groups, ongoing access to illegal revenue sources, the availability and circulation of small arms, the linkages of armed groups to criminal networks and their involvement in intercommunal tensions, and attacks on security forces increased the complexity of the Mission's mandate to protect civilians and human rights and fuelled insecurity in several parts of the eastern region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In some areas, intercommunal tensions and customary power disputes were the cause of armed conflict, resulting in human rights violations, population displacements, conflict-related sexual violence and instability. The volatile security situation worsened the humanitarian crisis and in many areas impeded humanitarian access and the effective delivery of assistance. Intercommunal violence and armed group activity continued to claim the lives of numerous civilians in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, with a surge in incidents in some areas in the east of the country, notably in the Djugu and Mahagi territories of Ituri Province. Attacks on civilians also increased in the Grand Nord area in North Kivu Province due to a resurgence of attacks by presumed ADF elements. Also in North Kivu, the security situation in Masisi territory remained very fragile due mostly to fighting between the Nduma défense du Congo-Rénové (NDC-R) and Nyatura

groups as NDC-R sought to establish control over the entire territory. The clashes led to significant civilian casualties and the mass displacement of populations. Insecurity also persisted in Maniema, South Kivu and Tanganyika Provinces, but did not increase significantly.

53. MONUSCO continued to implement a comprehensive approach involving civilian and uniformed components to address threats to civilians posed by armed groups in areas of conflict; protection challenges resulting from intercommunal conflict; and threats against civilians in urban centres within the context of the elections. In Ituri, MONUSCO continued its efforts to implement the joint operational plan to support the surrender of FRPI, a major armed group operating in the Province for many years. The Bunia field office intensified political engagement and deployed preventive and responsive military presence in Djugu territory, where violence against civilians had been increasing since December 2018. These efforts were complemented by investigations into human rights violations and the provision of support for the military and civilian justice and prison institutions to investigate, prosecute and detain those suspected of serious crimes, including crimes against humanity and war crimes, as part of the strategy to fight impunity and build trust and confidence in State security forces and judicial institutions. In North Kivu Province, the Mission focused its efforts on developing an integrated plan to combat ADF; however, its implementation has been hindered since August 2018 by the ongoing need to address the security challenges confronting the Ebola response teams.

54. Apart from an offensive operation carried out by the Intervention Brigade in November 2018 and the subsequent search and rescue operation carried out in February 2019, the Intervention Brigade was unable to conduct offensive operations as mandated by the Security Council resolution and stipulated in the ADF strategy. This was mainly due to the election and post-election period, the absence of government and the insufficient military capabilities of FARDC. In response to the violence in South Kivu, Tanganyika and Maniema Provinces, the Mission developed a “three provinces” strategy to comprehensively address insecurity. Implementation focused on reinforcing early warning mechanisms, including by developing local peace committees to prevent, de-escalate and resolve emerging conflicts, and on providing good offices and implementing confidence-building measures to encourage armed elements to surrender and embrace peace. Intercommunal tensions in the Uvira and Fizi territories in May and June required the direct intervention of MONUSCO to protect Minembwe. In the northern part of the province (Kabare and Kalehe territories), MONUSCO closely followed the movement northward of the FDLR splinter group Conseil national pour le renouveau et la démocratie (CNRD), and its establishment in Kalehe. The Kasais and Tanganyika saw several community-based militias laying down their weapons, which gave the Mission the opportunity to work with United Nations agencies and other partners to address the issue of return and reintegration. Combined with good offices, a rapidly deployable battalion in the Kasais successfully mitigated violence in several election hotspots, while a battalion in Tanganyika was crucial in building the confidence of people to return home.

55. The “protection through projection” approach provided the Mission with an integrated military, police and civilian response capability which was projected to deter, de-escalate or respond to threats to civilians. As part of its comprehensive approach to the protection of civilians, the Mission established a total of 99 standing combat deployments, which, among other things, deterred armed groups from gaining territory and helped protect civilians in flashpoint areas. In the southern part of North Kivu Province, the Mission deployed 53 standing combat deployments and supported local dialogue initiatives. However, the delay in the formation of a new government challenged the overall resolution of intercommunal conflicts. In Masisi territory, MONUSCO deployed 28 standing combat deployments accompanied by civilian

teams to investigate and record human rights violations, reactivate community alert networks, support community conflict mediation efforts, separate child combatants from armed groups and maintain a dissuasive force presence for the protection of civilians.

56. In Mikenge, a standing combat deployment supported humanitarian access. In Bibatama (Kalehe territory), a standing combat deployment prevented conflict from breaking out with CNRD, which had been forced south from North Kivu owing to conflict with NDC-R. In Lubichako (Fizi territory), a standing combat deployment prevented a Mai-Mai Yakutumba attack on the area. In addition, standing combat deployments served as platforms for the development of United Nations integrated approaches following a rise in sexual violence cases recorded in Shabunda territory. A standing combat deployment in Kigulube in March 2019 supported a broader “Shabunda action plan” aimed at providing support for a response by State actors to the rise of sexual violence in conflict. The Mission launched eight major operations aimed at decreasing the threats posed by armed groups in the Ruwenzori municipality, preventing FRPI criminal activities in Ituri, pre-empting the escalation of ethnic tensions between the Hema and Walendu communities in Ituri, preventing potential attacks on Beni town by ADF with the launching of two quick-reaction forces, and preventing further violence and strengthening collaboration with FARDC and the Congolese national police in Rubaya. The Mission continued to facilitate the implementation of the road map on the crisis in Bijombo, and supported FARDC in recovering Kilembwe, opening access to humanitarian actors. MONUSCO increased joint patrolling with FARDC, enhancing collaboration with Congolese authorities in the Bendera area. During the reporting period, the operations area of the Intervention Brigade remained volatile and unpredictable as attacks were launched against the civilian population. Meanwhile, the Intervention Brigade in Butembo provided security support for Ebola responders, and the Mission’s civilian component enhanced community engagement with a view to addressing popular resistance to the Ebola response.

57. In North Kivu, South Kivu, Ituri, Tanganyika and Tshopo, explosive ordnance disposal spot tasks facilitated freedom of movement for the Mission’s uniformed and non-uniformed personnel and for humanitarian actors, thereby enabling their access to populations at risk and the discharge of protection of civilian tasks. In addition, 860 MONUSCO military and civilian personnel (130 women and 730 men), as well as staff from agencies, funds and programmes, received awareness training on explosive hazards during Safe and Secure Approaches in Field Environments training sessions or inductions for troop-contributing countries.

58. The transformation of the Force continued under the Mission’s comprehensive approach, aiming for a more agile, responsive and efficient military component, with an increased ratio of helicopter platforms to troops. MONUSCO reduced the number of static positions and bases but maintained a physical presence of 44 company operating bases in the highest-priority areas. The dynamic responses of the Mission’s military and civilian components supported the provision of security to areas and axes that were key to the safe and effective delivery of humanitarian assistance, such as the Djugu, Masisi, Shabunda and Minembwe areas.

59. MONUSCO conducted information operations to encourage armed group members, including key leaders, to surrender. In addition to the regular daily broadcasting of its radio sensitization programmes using mobile radios, and its twice-weekly broadcasts through Radio Okapi, MONUSCO conducted 26 field sensitization missions and 30 sensitization sessions targeting university students, youth centres and women associations; distributed 17,000 booklets on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration; and conducted, with the support of the Force, three airdrops of around 9,000 sensitization leaflets targeting FDLR and ADF.

60. MONUSCO also increased its engagement with armed groups to gauge their readiness to disarm and demobilize. As a result, five armed groups presented a “cahier des charges” to Congolese authorities that formally indicated their intention to disarm and demobilize through a negotiated process while also listing their demands. The latter included but were not limited to amnesty, integration into FARDC and recognition of ranks. In Ituri, a similar process with FRPI is making progress and may serve as a model for future processes as MONUSCO continues to engage with the national, provincial and local authorities.

61. The community violence reduction programme was expanded to include Tanganyika and the Kasai region. As a result, a total of 63 projects were implemented in Ituri (12), North Kivu (20), South Kivu (11), Tanganyika (7), Kasai (10) and Haut-Katanga (3) Provinces that targeted ex-combatants, youth at risk of recruitment and vulnerable members of the targeted communities, with a particular emphasis on women. By the end of the reporting period, 16 projects had been closed and 19 others had reached 80 per cent completion, for a total of more than 8,650 direct beneficiaries, including 2,700 ex-combatants, 3,413 women and 2,537 youth at risk of recruitment. Thematic areas targeted by these projects included community support, income generation and community mobilization.

62. During the reporting period, the Mission’s police component focused on community-oriented and intelligence-led policing approaches to contribute to the protection of civilians and respect for human rights. MONUSCO continued to train and advise the Congolese national police, prioritizing advocacy with police commanders to ensure respect for human rights. The Mission provided training, capacity-building and advice on the reform of the national police, in strict compliance with the United Nations human rights due diligence policy guidelines. Through awareness workshops and seminars, the leadership of the Congolese national police was briefed on best practices in activities related to crowd control and sensitized to the importance of the gradual use of force during public order management or whenever the national police were deployed in the field. MONUSCO provided technical, operational and logistical support to the Congolese national police to boost their operational capabilities in eight localities in order to rebuild trust and confidence between the local police and the population.

63. MONUSCO continued to monitor and report on human rights violations. Between July 2018 and June 2019, the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office documented 6,531 human rights violations and abuses throughout the Democratic Republic of the Congo, 59 per cent of which were attributable to State agents and 41 per cent to armed groups. This is a decrease compared with the 2017/18 period, in which 7,000 human rights violations were recorded. The excessive force used by security services to control crowds during public demonstrations remained a source of concern. During the reporting period, the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office documented 101 violations of the right to life by defence and security forces, including at least 52 victims of extrajudicial killings (including 7 women and 14 children) in connection with restrictions on democratic space, notably in relation to the suppression of demonstrations. Moreover, 138 violations of the right to physical integrity were documented, affecting 441 persons, including 41 women and 12 children, most of which took place in a climate of impunity. Ongoing advocacy at the national level resulted in the sentencing, by the military court of Lubumbashi (Haut-Katanga) on 26 February 2019, of 11 agents of the Congolese national police, including a senior officer, to sentences ranging from 12 months imprisonment to the death penalty for murder, attempted murder, dissipation of ammunition and violation of instructions, in connection with the killing of three students and the wounding of four others during student demonstrations at the University of Lubumbashi on 27, 28 and 29 January 2019. The court allocated damages to civil parties.

64. During the reporting period, the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office organized training sessions and awareness-raising activities throughout the country to strengthen the capacity of State and non-State actors in the field of human rights. These activities focused on a range of issues, including the basic notions of human rights and international humanitarian law; the basic principles on the use of force by law enforcement officials; the human rights due diligence policy; the protection of victims, witnesses and judicial staff during court proceedings on international crimes and conflict-related sexual violence; respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms by the police while maintaining public order; and the promotion and protection of women's rights and the fight against sexual violence. In total, more than 2,506 people, including 910 women, took part in these activities. In July 2018, the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office conducted a workshop on human rights and civil liberties for 55 women lawyers in Kinshasa to support a more gender-sensitive approach to the promotion and protection of human rights by lawyers, in particular with regard to the administration of justice and the defence of victims of human rights violations.

65. In March 2019, as a result of continued advocacy by the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office, the National Human Rights Commission and civil society organizations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, a permanent human rights commission was created within the National Assembly, which will be responsible for addressing questions related to human rights. The creation of this commission offers opportunities for increased parliamentary control of governmental action and for the improvement of the human rights situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

66. The United Nations Joint Human Rights Office continued to provide technical and financial support to the Ministry of Human Rights and the interministerial committee responsible for the preparation of periodic reports to the human rights treaty bodies, and monitored the implementation of the recommendations of the treaty bodies and the universal periodic review process. In February 2019, the Democratic Republic of the Congo submitted the national report for the third cycle of the universal periodic review. Following this review, which took place on 7 May 2019, recommendations were made to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. During the forty-second session of the Human Rights Council, held in September 2019, the Democratic Republic of the Congo accepted 239 of the 267 recommendations made.

67. Finally, the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office conducted 44 training sessions on the protection of civilians for non-governmental organizations and other members of civil society, including human rights defenders and journalists, as well as administrative authorities, military and police personnel and other security services. The Office also provided training on the fight against impunity for human rights violations for civilian and military judges, members of prosecutor's offices and FARDC commanders. The training of FARDC personnel was in line with the implementation of the FARDC plan of action on the fight against sexual violence. A total of 1,715 persons benefited from this training, 411 of whom were women.

68. MONUSCO continued to provide technical, financial and logistical support to military and civilian judicial authorities for the investigation and prosecution of war crimes, crimes against humanity and other grave human rights violations in Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu, Tanganyika, Haut-Katanga, Lualaba, Haut-Uélé and Kasai Provinces. This support contributed to 296 convictions. Those convicted included 100 members of FARDC, 136 officers of the Congolese national police and 60 members of armed groups. The prosecution of five priority cases was concluded during the period, resulting in the conviction, among others, of four high-ranking FARDC officers and two FDLR commanders. In November 2018, the trial of armed group commander Ntabo Ntaberi Sheka on charges of crimes against humanity and war

crimes began in Goma. MONUSCO facilitated the trial by constructing and donating a courtroom for the proceedings, and detention cells for Sheka and one of his co-accused. MONUSCO also provided technical support for judicial authorities for the prosecution of the case and facilitated the safe participation of victims and witnesses. With respect to atrocities perpetrated in several villages in Djugu territory (Ituri) and around Beni (North Kivu) in June 2019, including those allegedly perpetrated by ADF members, MONUSCO provided support for civilian and military justice authorities to launch preliminary investigations and convene mobile court hearings. Experts from the prosecution support cells provided 52 mentoring sessions and advice during investigations and hearings to civilian and military magistrates in Bunia, Bukavu, Lubumbashi, Kalemie, Goma, Beni and Kananga.

69. During the reporting period, women's protection advisers developed an analysis of hotspots that was integrated into protection of civilians' prioritization exercises, such as the mission-wide action plan to prevent sexual violence in Shabunda, South Kivu. The implementation of the plan resulted in a 40 per cent reduction in the number of cases of conflict-related sexual violence in the area in the three months after its implementation. MONUSCO supported the implementation of the FARDC plan of action on the fight against sexual violence and the training of commanders and security officers on the prevention of conflict-related sexual violence. Seventy-eight commanders signed the "actes d'engagement" against sexual violence. As part of their mandate, women's protection advisers trained 70 focal points from armed groups regarding conflict-related sexual violence.

70. The Child Protection Section directly engaged with 20 commanders from non-State armed groups and factions, which resulted in the signing of road maps and unilateral declarations to end and prevent child recruitment. The implementation of the road maps resulted in the voluntary release of 805 children (120 girls and 685 boys). Other violations documented as part of the monitoring and reporting mechanism on grave violations against children in situations of armed conflict included the rape of 206 girls, the abduction of 199 children (135 boys and 64 girls) and the killing and maiming of 98 children (24 girls and 74 boys). During the same period, 32 schools and 13 hospitals were attacked by armed combatants.

71. The Mission continued to provide support for the Special Presidential Adviser on prevention of child recruitment and sexual violence, including through nine technical monthly meetings and one training course for staff of the Special Presidential Adviser's office and sexual violence focal points from different ministries on the prevention of conflict-related sexual violence; and to FARDC (10 working meetings) and the Congolese national police (8 working meetings) to facilitate the implementation of the joint communiqué and action plans on combating sexual violence. Prevention of and response to conflict-related sexual violence by the Force were strengthened through the collaboration of women's protection advisers with the Force Gender Adviser-Child Protection Officer, the development of conflict-related sexual violence early warning indicators and the creation of a protection of civilians' booklet that included guidance on what peacekeepers should do to prevent and address conflict-related sexual violence. In addition, new training materials and pocket cards were developed, including pocket card addressing conflict-related sexual violence. At least 20 investigations focused on conflict-related sexual violence.

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

2.1.1 Decrease in the total number of internally displaced persons (2016/17: 3.8 million; 2017/18: 4.3 million; 2018/19: 2.9 million)

4.8 million persons were internally displaced as of April 2019. The higher number of internally displaced persons was due to continuous violence by armed groups in North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri; inter-ethnic conflicts in Djugu and Mahagi (Ituri); an unresolved conflict between the Banyamulenge and the Bafuliero in Minembwe (South Kivu); election-related tensions; and the expulsion of Congolese from Angola

2.1.2 Increase in the number of commanders of armed groups captured or surrendering (2016/17: 60; 2017/18: 65; 2018/19: 70)

6 commanders of 6 different armed groups surrendered during the reporting period, together with 100 officers, including officers from Mai-Mai Ngubito (16 officers), Mai-Mai Kihebe (8 officers), Raia Mutomboki Nyanderema (6 officers), Raia Mutomboki Safari Ngorongo (6 officers), Raia Mutomboki Mweke (8 officers), Nyatura Kavumbi (32 officers) and 24 officers from foreign armed groups (FDLR/Forces combattantes abacungusi, CNRD, Armée populaire du Congo pour la lutte pour la souveraineté, Nyatura, Mai-Mai Mazembe and NDC-R). With the surrender of these 6 commanders, the total number of commanders of armed groups captured or surrendering totals 71

2.1.3 Increase in the number of children associated with armed groups released (2016/17: 51,692; 2017/18: 53,692; 2018/19: 55,692)

Achieved. The Mission documented the release of 2,366 children (2,024 boys, 342 girls) associate with armed groups between July 2018 and June 2019. This includes 805 children (120 girls, 685 boys) voluntarily released by armed groups as a result of the Mission's direct engagement with commanders (34 per cent) and 1,561 children (234 girls, 1,327 boys) who escaped from armed groups or surrendered to the armed forces or other child protection partners during military operations (66 per cent). This brings the total number of children released to 56,823. The higher number of children released was a result of the Mission's engagement with armed group commanders and of the end of the conflict in the Kasai region

2.1.4 Increase in the percentage of Congolese reporting confidence in the capacity of the state security forces to protect its population (2016/17: 53 per cent; 2017/18: 55 per cent; 2018/19: 57 per cent)

In a poll conducted in December 2018, 49 per cent of the population reported confidence in the capacity of State security forces to protect the population. Men showed the highest confidence in the security forces. The reported confidence in the capability of the armed forces to protect the population was 53 per cent for men and 44 per cent for women. The reported confidence in the capability of the Congolese national police to protect the population was 52 per cent for men and 49 per cent for women

2.1.5 Reduction in the number of confirmed incidents of human rights violations in areas of armed conflict by state actors (2016/17: 1,704; 2017/18: 1,650; 2018/19: 1,600)

2,614 confirmed human rights violations in areas of armed conflict were committed by State actors. The higher number of violations was due to an increase in human rights violations linked to restrictions on democratic space during the electoral process

2.1.6 Reduction in the number of confirmed incidents of human rights violations in areas of armed conflict by non-state actors (2016/17: 2,369; 2017/18: 2,350; 2018/19: 2,330)

2,655 confirmed human rights violations in areas of armed conflict were committed by non-State actors. The higher number of violations was due to a deterioration in the human rights situation in the Masisi and Lubero territories (North Kivu) and a breakout of intercommunal conflicts in Yumbi territory (Mai-Ndombe)

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Implementation of 6 Mission-wide strategies and roll-out through field offices under the comprehensive approach to addressing major protection threats, including from the priority armed groups (FDLR, ADF and FRPI)	6	Targeted strategies were implemented in collaboration with the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to reduce armed group violence and implement tools for the protection of civilians
Maintenance of an average of 68 fixed-company and temporary operating bases, 72 standing combat deployments and 295 patrols (65 patrols by military observers as well as 180 day and 50 night patrols by contingent troops) to provide protection in areas affected by insecurity	45 99 7,318	Fixed-company and temporary operating bases were maintained as of June 2019  Standing combat deployments  The lower number of fixed-company and temporary operating bases and the higher number of standing combat deployments was due to the need for the Force to be more mobile  Daily patrols of platoon strength were conducted (3,018 day patrols and 4,300 night patrols) in conflict-affected areas, demonstrating the Mission's presence and deterring armed groups  The higher number of patrols was due to the increased activity by armed groups and the reinforcement of the Mission's presence in hotspot areas where armed group activity required a robust response. A high volume of highly mobile patrols at irregular intervals was needed to deny armed groups freedom of movement
An average of 66 per cent of available troops from framework brigades and rapidly deployable battalions on operations outside their bases	66	Per cent on average of available troops from infantry battalions and rapidly deployable battalions were active on operations outside their bases
6 battalion-level surge operations and 40 company-level operations, each followed by a battle damage assessment, to ensure the protection of civilians and neutralization of armed groups	6 99	Battalion-level operations were carried out, including an offensive operation against ADF and a personnel recovery operation  Company-level operations were carried out. The higher number of company-level operations was due to the need for the Force to be more mobile in order to address protection concerns in conflict-affected provinces, in line with the higher number of standing combat deployments

20 joint or unilateral operations by the Intervention Brigade, supported by framework brigades, to neutralize armed groups and reduce the threat to civilians	2	<p>Brigade-level operations were conducted</p> <p>The lower number of operations was due to the refusal by FARDC to cooperate in joint operations or to allow unilateral actions in the area of operation; and to the Mission's restraint in undertaking offensive operations before and during the electoral process and while the government was being formed</p>
3,500 hours of civil and military intelligence, surveillance and target-acquisition tasks conducted by the unmanned aircraft system	1,012	<p>Hours were flown by the unmanned aircraft system for surveillance and target-acquisition tasks</p> <p>The lower number of hours was due to the move from Bunia to Beni, during which no missions were undertaken</p>
10 actionable intelligence reports generated to disrupt revenue sources of priority armed groups	7	<p>Analytical reports were drafted with regard to: (a) Mai-Mai Raia Mutomboki conflict dynamics and the illegal exploitation of natural resources in Shabunda; (b) the illegal coltan trade around Rubaya and the alleged involvement of international traders; (c) Mai-Mai control over mining sites in the Nyunzu and Kalemie territories (Tanganyika); (d) an updated analysis on rent-seeking activities of NDC-R in southern Lubero and an estimate of generated revenues; (e) an analysis of gold-smuggling networks and the <i>fédération des entreprises du Congo</i> in Butembo; (f) an updated analysis on mining and armed interference in Tanganyika territory; (g) gold production, trade and armed interference in southern Fizi territory and Bendera</p> <p>The lower number of reports was due to the focus on analytical papers related to the electoral process during the first half of the reporting period</p>
70 explosive ordnance disposal spot tasks conducted in support of military operations against armed groups	283	<p>Explosive ordnance disposal spot tasks were conducted in 5 provinces, including North Kivu, South Kivu, Ituri, Tanganyika and Tshopo, in response to 266 Mission requests for support to military operations. These activities contributed to the protection of local communities from explosive hazards and improved their access to key civilian infrastructure</p> <p>The higher output is related to the higher number of requests received from at-risk populations</p>
Disarmament, demobilization and reinsertion of 1,000 Congolese male and female ex-combatants (inclusive of children and women associated with armed groups) and disarmament, demobilization and repatriation of 700 foreign combatants and their dependants	1,094	<p>Congolese male and female ex-combatants, including 616 children and 34 women associated with armed groups, were identified, screened, provided with food and non-food items as well as basic medical care, disarmed and transferred to the national disarmament, demobilization and repatriation programme or to child protection organizations</p>

			<p>The higher number of participants was mainly due to an increase in the number of ex-combatants ready to disarm following the inauguration of the new President</p>
	294	<p>Foreign combatants and their dependants (154 combatants and 140 dependants (211 male and 83 female) were extracted and sent to disarmament, demobilization and repatriation centres for interview, screening and repatriation to their home countries</p>	
			<p>The lower number of foreign combatants was due to the lack of military operations targeting FDLR, which normally leads to an increase in the number of combatants escaping the group</p>
120 monitoring field missions and 60 investigation and fact-finding missions to document and report on human rights violations and abuses focused on areas affected by armed conflicts	99	Monitoring field missions were conducted	
	107	Investigation and fact-finding missions were conducted to document and report on human rights violations and abuses, focusing on areas affected by armed conflicts	
			<p>The overall higher number of missions was due to the deployment of human rights staff to hotspots and areas without Mission presence to monitor and investigate human rights violations during the electoral process and to conduct investigations in areas affected by intercommunal and inter-ethnic violence</p>
30 workshops and 15 awareness-raising campaigns to reinforce 15 community alert networks and establish 10 new networks to enhance community protection mechanisms and tools	49	Workshops were conducted for 1,570 members of local protection committees, 502 (32 per cent) of whom were women, to advance community resilience	
	56	Awareness-raising campaigns were conducted to reinforce community alert networks	
			<p>The higher number of workshops and campaigns was due to the need to reinforce early warning during the electoral process, the need to engage civil society actors to address community resistance to Ebola responses and the resurgence of community conflicts in some localities (Yumbi, Lodja, Thikapa and Mbuji-Mayi)</p>
312 joint civilian protection missions alongside Force deployments (rapidly deployable battalions or standing combat deployments) in priority protection areas	243	Joint civilian deployments were carried out in 8 provinces, and included 123 joint assessment missions alongside 99 standing combat deployments and 21 joint protection teams	
			<p>The lower number of missions was due to difficulties in accessing conflict-affected areas and adjustments to the Mission's posture, which included the closure of 7 field offices</p>

Facilitation of 10 structured dialogues between conflict-affected communities, support to 20 local conflict resolution initiatives and delivery of 10 comprehensive training sessions on tools, gender-sensitive approaches and conflict mitigation techniques in support of local conflict resolution mechanisms	4	Structured dialogues between conflict-affected communities were facilitated
	32	The lower number of dialogues was due to the focus on the electoral process rather than on the dialogue and reconciliation process during most of the reporting period, and to the volatile security situation in some locations
	32	Conflict resolution initiatives were supported in 6 locations in Ituri, Kasai Central, Haut-Uélé, North and South Kivu and Tanganyika
		The higher number of initiatives was due to the urgent need to reduce tensions between the Twa and Luba communities in Tanganyika; between the Hema and Walendu in Djugu territory; between the Luba, Chokwe and Penda in the Kasais; between the Bembe and Banyamulenge communities in South Kivu; and between the Nande and Hutu in North Kivu
	12	Comprehensive training sessions on tools, gender-sensitive approaches and conflict mitigation techniques in support of local conflict resolution mechanisms were facilitated in 2 provinces
		The higher number of training sessions was due to the need to reinforce traditional conflict resolution structures, notably the Consultative Commission for the Resolution of Customary Conflicts and Baraza, including their capacity to address land and customary power conflicts at the local level
10 capacity-building workshops and focus groups, whose participants are at least 30 per cent women, facilitated to improve the capacity of local security committees to address security and protection concerns of men and women, and local security governance in selected territorial administrative entities	14	Capacity-building workshops were organized for provincial and local authorities and for members of civil society on participatory local security governance in South and North Kivu and the Kasai, Ituri, Maniema and Tanganyika Provinces. Women represented 15 per cent of the workshops' participants
		The higher number of workshops was due to the increased demand from provincial authorities for training for newly appointed authority officers (administrators and mayors) in South Kivu and Maniema Provinces
		The lower percentage of women participants was due to the low representation of women in State institutions
Quarterly public perception polls on peacebuilding conducted, with sex-disaggregated results, and 20 feedback sessions facilitated with authorities and civil society at all levels	4	Public perception polls on peacebuilding were conducted
	23	Feedback sessions, including 6 capacity-building workshops and 17 focus group and restitution sessions, were facilitated

30 projects undertaken to disengage armed group members; reinsert ex-combatants; reduce recruitment into armed groups, especially of vulnerable groups including youth; support victims, with a focus on women and children; and strengthen the capacity of communities to manage, respond to and prevent violence	63	The higher number of feedback sessions was due to the need to capitalize on the polling results to inform evidence-based planning, advocacy and decision-making for provincial and local authorities and civil society
Training of 60 prison managers and 250 security personnel, including female staff, and logistical support for improved security conditions and separation of men, women and children	71	<p>Community violence reduction projects were undertaken in 6 provinces, including Ituri, North and South Kivu, Haut-Katanga and the Kasais. The projects, which were identified and developed in consultation with local authorities and community representatives, contributed to the reduction of violence in targeted communities</p> <p>The higher number of projects was due to the expansion of the programme to the Kasai and Tanganyika Provinces in response to an increase in surrenders following the proclamation of the results of the presidential election in January</p> <p>Prison managers (13 women and 58 men), 366 security personnel (49 women and 317 men) and 40 juvenile detention personnel (12 women and 28 men) were trained to improve security in 14 high-risk prisons</p> <p>The higher number of persons trained was due to the identification of training gaps, as well as to the interest and commitment shown by national partners with regard to prioritizing prison security</p> <p>The logistic and technical support accompanying the training included the provision of basic security equipment; the establishment of prison intelligence cells; the provision of a computerized prisoners database system; the installation of security scanners and closed-circuit televisions at Ndolo and Makala prisons; the provision of two motorbikes to Luzumu prison; and the provision of uniforms to enhance the identification of civilian personnel at Goma and Luzumu prisons</p>
Installation of safe weapon storage solutions, provision of technical support, conduct of seven sessions for awareness-raising and mentoring for 200 participants to ensure the safe storage of 7,000 weapons of the national police and military forces in key security risk areas	537	Weapons safes were installed in FARDC and Congolese national police locations in 3 provinces, including North Kivu, South Kivu and Haut-Katanga, together with 5 containers and 2 armoury containers, in accordance with the human rights due diligence process
	7,105	Weapons were securely stored
	500	<p>Members of national security institutions (24 women and 476 men) received weapons and ammunition management training</p> <p>The higher number of participants was due to an increase in the number of locations where gun safes were installed, following the conduct of field assessments that identified increased needs</p>

Monthly high-level consultations with Congolese military and security leadership	Weekly	<p>High-level consultations with Congolese military and security leadership were conducted</p> <p>The higher number of meetings was due to the need to enhance the Mission's collaboration with military and security leadership on offensive operations in the context of the electoral process, and on human rights issues, including the fight against impunity</p>
12 sensitization/training sessions for officers of the Congolese armed forces attending the National Defence College, the Military Academy and the Military Staff college on accountability, good governance, human rights and the United Nations human rights due diligence policy	No	<p>Courses on good governance and human rights were included in the curricula of all military schools. There was therefore no longer a need for the Mission to conduct these training sessions</p>
15 training sessions for security forces in field locations on human rights and international humanitarian law	42	<p>Training sessions for security forces in field locations on human rights and international humanitarian law were conducted</p> <p>The higher number of sessions was due to the deployment of new security forces units and the conduct of training in support of the implementation of the FARDC action plan against sexual violence</p>
Implementation of 3 democratic dialogue processes with communities affected by conflict in priority zones where the international security and stabilization support strategy is operational (Ituri, North and South Kivu) to address root causes of conflict, such as security governance and land management	6	<p>Democratic dialogue processes were supported under the international security and stabilization support strategy. The processes have been implemented by United Nations agencies, international non-governmental organizations and local partners and coordinated jointly by the national stabilization and reconstruction programme and MONUSCO</p> <p>The higher number of processes was due to additional interest from Member States</p>
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) weekly production of the "MONUSCO video" programme broadcast on 15 local television stations and uploaded on YouTube and UNifeed; (c) monthly production and dissemination of <i>Echos de la MONUSCO</i> magazine; (d) operation and management of the MONUSCO and Radio Okapi website, with daily uploads of articles, stories and photos from all over the Democratic Republic of the Congo; and (e) reliable information provided through the use of social media		<p>Multimedia public information campaigns and outreach programmes in support of Mission's mandate were conducted through:</p> <p>Round-the-clock Radio Okapi programmes broadcast over 39 FM transmitters across the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Following the drawdown of Mission activities, three transmitter sites in Lubumbashi were dismantled. Wherever possible, efforts were made to reach an agreement between United Nations agencies and a private telecommunications company to maintain or transfer Okapi transmitters to their sites in order to reduce the impact of the closing of MONUSCO team sites. The Radio Okapi listener base stands at 24 million per week, according to the last survey done by Radio France International. Radio Okapi live streaming services on <a href="http://www.radiookapi.net">www.radiookapi.net</a> registered an average of 1,958,302 visits per month during the reporting period. Radio Okapi also had 1,062,524 Facebook fans and 534,008 Twitter followers as at 30 June 2019</p>

27 “ONU Hebdo” video programmes were produced and broadcast over 11 local television stations across the Democratic Republic of the Congo and shared on YouTube and Facebook

The lower number of video programmes was due to the need to direct efforts towards focused video clips, strengthening strategic communications and reflecting the Mission’s activities.

The lower number of local television stations broadcasting the programmes was due to: the fact that the national broadcaster in Bunia and Beni failed to resume broadcasting activity owing to ongoing logistical and other problems; the fact that a television station in Lubumbashi refused to broadcast the programme because of the Mission’s refusal to pay higher subscription fees; and the non-responsiveness of a television station in Kinshasa, which did not respond to requests to collect the videos for broadcast

Approximately 30 minutes of video clips of various events and delegation visits were produced and shared with UNifeed. Altogether 75 social media video clips reflecting various mission activities were produced and shared over social media through YouTube

6 Editions of the MONUSCO magazine *Echo de la MONUSCO* (4 editions of 25,000 copies and 2 editions of 5,000 copies) were produced and distributed across the Mission and uploaded to the MONUSCO website

The lower number of editions was due to the suspension of the production of the magazine during the electoral process, owing to a focus on other priorities

The MONUSCO website and social media platforms were operated and managed during the reporting period, and 372 articles (313 in French and 59 in English) were uploaded. The website <https://monusco.unmissions.org> was visited 265,689 times by 161,600 visitors. Altogether, 1,730 photos, including 335 “photos of the day” and 1,395 high resolution photos covering various events such as International Volunteer Day, Human Rights Day, the International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action, the celebration of United Nations Day, and issues related to the Ebola crisis and sexual exploitation and abuse, as well as election-related materials, were shared on [www.flickr.com/monusco](http://www.flickr.com/monusco)

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**Expected accomplishment 2.2:** Reduction in the threat of elections-related violence against civilians in urban centres
 

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<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
2.2.1 Reduction in the number of confirmed incidents of human rights violations in urban areas (2016/17: 30; 2017/18: 25; 2018/19: 20)	35 confirmed incidents of human rights violations in urban areas were documented by the Mission's police component, including deaths and injuries. The higher number of incidents was due to the fact that crowd control during demonstrations was managed by FARDC and the Republican Guard, who were not adequately trained and carried lethal weapons, instead of by the Congolese national police
2.2.2 Increase in the percentage of major public order issues related to the elections managed by security forces with the appropriate use of force (2016/17: not available; 2017/18: 50 per cent; 2018/19: 60 per cent)	Achieved. During the period under review, the Mission's police component monitored 69 major public order issues related to the elections managed by the Congolese national police. Appropriate use of force was used in 42 demonstrations (60.9 per cent)

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
30 monitoring and investigation missions conducted on the use of force by the security forces in the context of peaceful demonstrations	55	Monitoring and follow-up activities related to the use of force by the State security forces were conducted by MONUSCO  The higher number of missions was due to the increase during the electoral period in patrols with teams co-located with the Congolese national police
Training of 7,000 intervention elements of the Congolese national police on public order management and respect for human rights in the context of public order management and 100 awareness-raising sessions for the Congolese national police on securing the electoral process	7,066  83	Officers of the Congolese national police (including 595 women) were trained on public order management and respect for human rights in the context of public order management  Awareness-raising sessions on securing the electoral process were completed for 6,244 officers of the Congolese national police (including 661 women)  The lower number of sessions was due to the unavailability of participants from the Congolese national police, as they were occupied with securing the election process, and to a lack of political will to support the training sessions
Implementation of the operational strategy for the fight against insecurity in 11 locations, including expansion to three new locations (Kinshasa, Lubumbashi and Kisangani)	No	The operational strategy for the fight against insecurity continued to be implemented in 8 locations  The strategy was not expanded to the 3 new locations (Kinshasa, Lubumbashi and Kisangani) in accordance with the human rights due diligence policy, as the commanders of the Congolese national police in those locations were accused of human rights violations
Daily monitoring and mentoring activities with the Congolese national police	Daily	Monitoring and mentoring activities through co-location were provided in 19 locations where the Mission's police component was present, including

6,205 joint patrols with the Congolese national police (17 per day on average) which include at least 10 per cent female officers	4,700	<p>Kinshasa, Goma, Beni, Bunia, Bukavu, Kananga, Kalemie, Kisangani, Lubumbashi, Butembo, Dungu, Rutshuru, Uvira, Kindu, Tshikapa, Mbuji-Mayi, Bandundu, Mbandaka and Matadi, resulting in a total of 12,517 co-location activities</p> <p>Joint patrols (an average of 13 patrols per day) were carried out by 6,853 police officers, 1,737 (25.3 per cent) of whom were women</p> <p>The lower number of patrols was due to the fact that the Congolese national police did not participate in joint activities in Kananga, Tshikapa and Mbuji-Mayi because of an insufficient number of vehicles and to the suspension of several joint operational activities in Beni, Bunia and Butembo owing to the Ebola outbreak. Despite the lower number of patrols, the Mission initiated gender-mixed task force teams for the protection of civilians, whereby the Mission's police component interacted with local populations, including youth and women's associations and local and traditional authorities, and gathered their perceptions on security and community needs</p>
9,125 patrols conducted by United Nations police and formed police units (25 per day on average) which include at least 10 per cent female officers	27,309	<p>Patrols were conducted with a total of 100,224 police officers, 29 per cent of whom were women</p> <p>The higher number of patrols was due to the reorganization of formed police unit patrol plans, which led to an increase in the number of patrols conducted, and the electoral operational strategy, which led to the conduct of additional patrols during the election process</p>
36 sensitization campaigns and 18 workshops facilitated for Congolese authorities, civil society and communities, including youth and women, in identified hotspots and in urban areas (Goma, Kinshasa and Lubumbashi), on best practices for peaceful elections and peaceful cohabitation and tolerance, and on the role of civil society in mitigating violence	46 26	<p>Sensitization campaigns were conducted</p> <p>Training workshops were conducted in 10 identified hotspots and in urban areas, including Goma, Kinshasa, Lubumbashi, Bukavu, Beni, Bunia, Kalemie, Kananga, Kisangani and Mbuji-Mayi, to reinforce the engagement of civil society organizations, advance democratic governance and mutual tolerance towards the effective mitigation of the risk of political manipulation of youth and raise community awareness in order to prevent electoral violence. Some 6,500 civil society representatives (including 487 women) benefited from the sensitization campaigns and workshops</p> <p>The higher number of sensitization campaigns and workshops was due to an increased level in electoral tensions and the risk of violence during the reporting period</p>

30 outreach sessions conducted with civil society and grass-roots groups, including at least 30 per cent women, to solicit views and understand concerns related to political space and the electoral process, as well as to build awareness of and support for a peaceful electoral process, in particular in hotspot electoral locations	15	Sensitization campaigns were conducted to solicit views related to political space and the electoral process, and were accompanied by 14 workshops in North and South Kivu, Ituri and Kasai for 317 women mediators and 32 men. The workshops followed the creation of women mediator's networks in 14 areas to facilitate and increase women's involvement and meaningful participation in intercommunal dialogues. In addition, during the electoral process, the Mission supported the mapping of areas of risk for women and girls in 15 conflict-affected locations. The Mission initiated activities to promote "positive masculinity", engaging men in the process towards achieving gender equality and combating discrimination. Across the different initiatives, a total of 1,316 people, including 753 men and 563 women (42.8 per cent) were reached
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### Expected accomplishment 2.3: Progress towards combating impunity

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
2.3.1 Increase in the total number of convictions of alleged perpetrators of grave human rights violations, war crimes and crimes against humanity, conducted in accordance with due process standards (2016/17: 409; 2017/18: 450; 2018/19: 500)	296 persons were convicted and sentenced for grave human rights violations, war crimes and crimes against humanity, including 100 members of FARDC, 136 members of the Congolese national police and 60 members of armed groups. The lower number of convictions was due to the complexity of some cases, which prolonged the trials, and to delays caused by security-related concerns
2.3.2 Decrease in the number of prison security-related incidents (2016/17: not available; 2017/18: 44; 2018/19: 20)	23 prison security-related incidents were recorded nationwide during the reporting period, including 10 prison security-related incidents in 4 of the 14 priority prisons which received support from MONUSCO. The cases recorded were related to prisoners' riot and escapes in Kananga (4); escapes in Mbuji-Mayi (2); dire health conditions and an escape in Bunia (2); and an escape and a clash between FARDC prison guards and Mai-Mai armed group elements in the immediate vicinity of the Kangbayi prison in Beni (2)  The higher number of incidents was due to the fragile security in and generally poor conditions of the corrections facilities

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Training and technical support to judicial authorities through monthly mentoring sessions in seven locations for the prosecution and conviction of 50 perpetrators responsible for grave human rights violations through the deployment of prosecution support cells, forensic expertise and judicial police experts	Yes	Technical support was provided to civilian and military justice authorities through 52 mentoring sessions and the provision of advice during 15 investigations and 23 mobile court hearings on war crimes, crimes against humanity and grave human rights violations in 7 locations, including Bunia, Beni, Goma, Bukavu, Kalemie, Lubumbashi and Kananga

Monthly high-level consultations with the Congolese judiciary and authorities on 50 cases of violations identified through the human rights due diligence process on which disciplinary or judiciary measures remain to be taken	12	Consultations took place with the Congolese judicial authorities in Kinshasa and at the provincial level to follow up on 51 cases of violations
Deployment of 15 joint investigation teams and 10 mobile courts to investigate war crimes, crimes against humanity and other serious human rights violations, including sexual violence and grave child rights violations	15	Joint investigation missions were deployed
	23	Mobile court hearings were supported alongside military and civil justice authorities across the country in order to bring perpetrators of serious human rights violations to justice  The higher number of mobile courts was due to the increased requests for support by military and civilian justice authorities
Provision of technical support, through 5 working sessions and 2 training sessions, for judges, prosecutors and lawyers, for the drafting of a national legal and policy framework for the protection of victims, witnesses and judicial personnel involved in trials related to serious crimes	2	Working sessions were conducted in Goma with judicial authorities and lawyers on the proposal for a legal and policy framework for the protection of victims and witnesses of gross human rights violations  3 additional working sessions in Bunia, Bukavu and Kinshasa for members of the parliamentary commission could not take place owing to a delay in setting up the commission after the 2019 elections
	No	No training sessions were conducted, as they could only occur after all working sessions had been completed
Daily mentoring in 14 high-risk prisons, joint monitoring mission in 1 prison in Angenga, and 36 on-the-job trainings on the management of high-risk prisoners	No	Daily mentoring sessions were conducted at 12 prisons  The lower number of prisons was due to: (a) the distance of Luzumu prison from Kinshasa, which made daily mentoring challenging, so weekly mentoring and monitoring sessions were conducted instead; and (b) the difficulty in accessing Angenga prison, as it can only be accessed by special flight. However, two joint monitoring missions to Angenga prison were undertaken during the reporting period
	36	On-the-job training sessions were conducted regarding the management of high-risk prisoners to ensure the effective monitoring and control of elements of armed groups
44 coordination meetings, 24 joint assessment visits with national authorities and monthly meetings in support of the implementation of the prison security task force action plan in 14 prisons	69	Coordination meetings of the prison security task force were held in 12 high-risk prisons  The higher number of meetings was due to increased security concerns, particularly in Kananga, Bunia, Beni, Butembo, Uvira and Bukavu

	24	Joint assessment visits with national authorities were undertaken in Bunia (3), Mambasa (3), Bukavu (2), Uvira (1), Kabare (1), Angenga (2), Lubumbashi (1), Kalemie (1), Kananga (3) and Kongo Central (7)
Training of 60 prison managers and 350 security personnel on prison security	71	Prison managers (13 women and 58 men) were trained on prison security  The higher number of trainees was due to a stronger commitment shown by national partners to build capacity
	350	Security personnel (59 women and 291 men) were trained on prison security
Technical and logistical support to the coordination of the prison alert network in 14 prisons to ensure early warning and timely interventions so as to forestall internal and external prison security incidents	No	The alert network project was completed in 13 of the 14 priority prisons (Angenga, Ndolo, Makala, Luzumu, Goma, Bunia, Beni, Bukavu, Uvira, Butembo, Kalemie, Mbuji-Mayi and Lubumbashi), with the installation of alert systems comprising communication control boards and security equipment that detects the presence of humans within a radius of 50 metres. 3 radios and 3 mobile phones were provided to the prisons as part of the project  The delayed installation at Kananga prison was due to the protracted security crisis
Technical and logistical support to the implementation of the prisoners' transfer plan for high-risk prisoners	Yes	Technical and logistical support was provided for the transfer of 320 high-risk prisoners from Bunia (128), Bukavu (73), Kabare (33), Beni (46) and Goma (40) to more fortified prisons, including Angenga and Ndolo military prisons
Technical and logistical support to the implementation of rehabilitation programmes to improve security in 11 prisons	Yes	Prisoners' rehabilitation programmes and projects were undertaken in 12 prisons, and included dressmaking projects in Makala, Bunia, Kananga, Kalemie, Beni and Lubumbashi; literacy projects in Bukavu, Mbuji-Mayi, Butembo, Goma, Kalemie, Beni and Uvira; basket-weaving projects in Goma, Ndolo and Butembo; mechanic projects in Kalemie and Beni; and carpentry projects in Kananga, Butembo and Bunia. The projects aimed not only at facilitating the social reinsertion of 902 prisoners (454 women and 448 men) but also ultimately at improving security
Agreement reached with at least 3 armed groups to release children within their ranks, stop further recruitment of children and refrain from committing acts of sexual violence	20	Armed groups commanders signed agreements to release children and stop further recruitment during the reporting period. 805 children (120 girls and 685 boys) were voluntarily released by armed groups as a result of the Mission's direct engagement with commanders  The higher number of armed groups was due to an increase in surrenders following the elections and to the Mission's increased sensitization efforts in order to capitalize on that momentum

Technical support provided to the Special Presidential Adviser on prevention of child recruitment and sexual violence, and to the Congolese armed forces and the Congolese national police for the implementation of the joint communiqué and action plans on combating sexual violence

Yes

Technical support was provided to the Special Presidential Adviser on prevention of child recruitment and sexual violence through 6 technical meetings, and to the Congolese armed forces through 6 meetings and the Congolese national police through 4 meetings for the implementation of the joint communiqué and action plans on combating sexual violence. The Mission provided technical support for 1 meeting of the FARDC commission against sexual violence and conducted 1 training session on conflict-related sexual violence for members of the Special Presidential Adviser's office and sexual violence focal points from various ministries

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**Expected accomplishment 2.4:** Improved security environment for the safe delivery of humanitarian assistance

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*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

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2.4.1 Decrease in the number of security incidents involving humanitarian actors (2016/17: not available; 2017/18: 700; 2018/19: 650)

The Mission recorded 836 security incidents involving the United Nations country team and international as well as local non-governmental organizations. Insecurity continued to interrupt humanitarian programmes and the ability of populations in need to access existing services. Incidents included targeted attacks of humanitarian convoys; looting and destruction of installations; kidnapping of and direct threats to national and international humanitarian staff; and ongoing State and non-State military operations. United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations in Ituri, Kasai Central, Maniema, North Kivu, South Kivu and Tanganyika Provinces suspended their activities on multiple occasions as a result of critical incidents, thus limiting assistance to tens of thousands of people in need. Air assets were sometimes used to decrease such risks, but at a significant cost. Two humanitarian aid workers were killed in Tanganyika Province in November, leading to the suspension of humanitarian programmes along the affected road

2.4.2 Decrease in the percentage of axes classified as "red" and requiring an armed escort according to United Nations security rules (2016/17: not available; 2017/18: 28 per cent; 2018/19: 23 per cent)

Achieved. The percentage of roads classified as "red" and requiring an armed escort decreased to 18.9 per cent, covering 5,174 kilometres. Roads classified as "green" represented 13.8 per cent of the axes, covering 3,793 kilometres, and roads classified as "yellow" represented 67.3 per cent of the axes, covering 18,465 kilometres. During the reporting period, the Kalemie-Moba axis was reclassified from red to yellow

*Planned outputs*

*Completed  
(number or  
yes/no)      Remarks*

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144 civil-military coordination meetings held with humanitarian actors to share information and improve coordination

219

Civil-military coordination meetings were held with humanitarian actors to share information on protection concerns and to improve coordination and the Mission's operational and local responses. The coordination meetings were conducted mostly in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including in Goma, Beni, Butembo, Bukavu and Kalemie

		The higher number of meetings was due to the need to coordinate responses to urgent situations that could not wait until the next regular meeting
20 area security deployments to secure an area or axis, allowing the safe delivery of humanitarian assistance	99	Standing combat deployments were established to secure areas and axes, allowing the safe delivery of humanitarian assistance  The higher number of deployments was due to preventive actions prior to and during the elections and to the Force's robust response to crises, in particular at sites where internally displaced people gathered
2,300 escorts to humanitarian missions across the Democratic Republic of the Congo	3,360	Escorts to humanitarian missions were conducted across the country  The higher number of escorts was due to the reinforcement of security in critical conflict-affected areas such as Djugu, North Kivu and Minembwe

### Component 3: support

72. 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 (excluding search-and-rescue and medical evacuation/casualty evacuation) (2016/17: 100 per cent; 2017/18: 90 per cent; 2018/19: 90 per cent)	65 per cent of approved flight-hours were utilized (excluding search-and-rescue and medical evacuation/casualty evacuation). The lower percentage was mainly due to a lower number of aircraft mobilized and a lower number of hours flown in support of the electoral process, a lower number of hours flown based on operational needs, and the unavailability of 2 Oryx helicopters for 6 months and 2 Puma helicopters for 5 months owing to maintenance
3.1.2 Cancelled prior-year budget obligations as a percentage of prior-period obligations carried forward (2016/17: 5 per cent; 2017/18: 5 per cent; 2018/19: 5 per cent)	Achieved. Cancelled prior-year budget obligations represented 4.2 per cent of prior-period obligations carried forward
3.1.3 Average annual percentage of authorized international posts vacant (2016/17: 12 per cent; 2017/18: 15 per cent; 2018/19: 16 per cent)	Achieved. The actual average vacancy rate was 12.3 per cent for the 2018/19 period. The lower rate was the result of accelerated recruitment to fill vacant posts
3.1.4 Average annual percentage of female international civilian staff (2016/17: 29 per cent; 2017/18: 33 per cent; 2018/19: 35 per cent)	Achieved. The average annual percentage of female international civilian staff was 37.4 per cent for the 2018/19 period. The higher rate is attributed to the constant efforts made by the Mission to take into consideration gender special measures of gender parity in all recruitments

3.1.5 Average number of working days for roster recruitments, from closing of the job opening to selection, for all international staff selections (2016/17: 83; 2017/18: 48; 2018/19: 48)	The roster recruitment for international staff selections took 66 working days, on average, from closing of the job opening to selection. The higher number of days was due mainly to delays in evaluating the applicants in Inspira
3.1.6 Average number of working days for post-specific recruitments, from closing of the job opening to selection, for all international staff selections (2016/17: 172; 2017/18: 130; 2018/19: 130)	Achieved. The post-specific recruitments for international staff selections took 120 working days, on average, from closing of the job opening to selection
3.1.7 Overall score on the Department of Field Support environmental management scorecard (2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 100; 2018/19: 100)	Not applicable, as significant risk relating to wastewater has been identified, which the Mission is addressing
3.1.8 Percentage of all information and communications technology incidents resolved within the established targets for high, medium and low criticality (2016/17: 98 per cent; 2017/18: 85 per cent; 2018/19: 85 per cent)	Achieved. 98.5 per cent of all information and communications technology incidents were resolved within the established targets for high, medium and low criticality
3.1.9 Compliance with the field occupational safety risk management policy (2016/17: 70 per cent; 2017/18: 100 per cent; 2018/19: 100 per cent)	An 80 per cent rate of compliance with the field occupational safety risk management policy was reached. The lower percentage was due to the absence of meetings of the Occupational Safety Risk Management Committee as a result of absences of Committee members from the Mission. Membership in the Committee is being reviewed and meetings will resume after the nomination of new members
3.1.10 Overall score on the Department of Field Support property management index based on 20 underlying key performance indicators (2016/17: 1,699; 2017/18: 1,800; 2018/19: 1,800)	Achieved. The overall score on the property management index was 1,827, based on 20 underlying key performance indicators. The Mission met the target by scoring 916 points on the accountability subindex and 911 points on the stewardship subindex
3.1.11 Deviation from demand plan in terms of planned quantities and timeliness of purchase (2016/17: not available; 2017/18: not available; 2018/19: 20 per cent)	Achieved. There was a 20 per cent deviation from the demand plan in terms of planned quantities and timeliness of purchase
3.1.12 Percentage of contingent personnel in United Nations accommodations that are compliant with standards at 30 June, in line with the memorandums of understanding (2016/17: 86 per cent; 2017/18: 100 per cent; 2018/19: 100 per cent)	Not achieved. Only 55.4 per cent of contingent personnel were housed in accommodations that were compliant with standards indicated in the memorandums of understanding, as at 30 June 2019. The lower percentage was due to delays in the maintenance of the accommodations owing to the closure of eight locations which mobilized a large part of the engineering staff
3.1.13 Compliance of vendors with United Nations Food Rations Standards for delivery, quality and stock management (2016/17: 94 per cent; 2017/18: 95 per cent; 2018/19: 95 per cent)	Achieved. 97.2 per cent of the vendors were compliant with United Nations rations standards for delivery, quality and stock management

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
<b>Service improvements</b>		
Implementation of the Mission-wide environmental action plan, in line with the Department of Field Support environment strategy	Yes	The Mission implemented its Mission-wide environmental action plan as audited and confirmed by the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS)
Support to the implementation of the Department of Field Support supply chain management strategy and blueprint	Yes	The Mission completed the implementation of the Department of Operational Support supply chain management strategy and blueprint
Implementation of standardized mission structures	Yes	The standardized mission structure has been fully implemented and communicated to all mission personnel to acquaint them with new structure
<b>Audit, risk and compliance services</b>		
Implementation of 23 recommendations of the Office of Internal Oversight Services targeted for implementation by year end (31 December) and 18 prior fiscal-year recommendations of the Board of Auditors, as accepted by Management		Of the 61 open recommendations of the Board of Auditors from the 2015/16 and 2016/17 periods, 59 were closed by the Board of Auditors in 2018. The Board of Auditors has yet to decide on the status of the 13 recommendations issued for the 2017/18 period. As at 31 December 2018, OIOS had issued 76 recommendations, of which 56 were implemented and closed
<b>Air operations</b>		
Operation and maintenance of a total of 39 aircraft, including 11 fixed-wing and 28 rotary-wing aircraft, and 3 unmanned aerial service capacity	68	Aircraft, including 16 fixed-wing and 52 rotary-wing aircraft, and 3 unmanned aerial service capacity were operated and maintained. The higher number of aircraft was mainly due to the additional capacity deployed in support of the electoral process
Provision of a total of 23,824 planned flight-hours, including 11,393 from commercial providers and 12,431 from military providers, for all services, including passenger, cargo, patrols and observation, search-and-rescue, and casualty and medical evacuation	19,747	Hours were flown, including 10,507 from commercial providers and 9,240 from military providers for all services, including passenger, cargo, patrols and observation, search-and-rescue, and casualty and medical evacuation. The lower number of flight hours was mainly due to the unavailability of several aircraft for technical reasons, including maintenance, and was based on operational needs
Oversight of aviation safety standards for 39 aircraft and 11 airfields and landing sites	68	Oversight of aviation safety standards was carried out for:
	11	Aircraft
		Airfields and landing sites
<b>Budget, finance, and reporting services</b>		
Provision of budget, finance and reporting services for a budget of \$1,153.5 million, in line with delegated authority	Yes	Budget, finance and reporting services were provided for a budget of \$1,194.6 million, in line with delegated authority

Finalization of annual financial statements for the mission in compliance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and United Nations financial rules and regulations	Yes	Annual financial statements for the Mission were finalized in compliance with IPSAS and United Nations financial rules and regulations
<b>Civilian personnel services</b>		
Provision of human resource services to 3,144 civilian personnel (673 international staff, 1,991 national staff, 87 holders of temporary positions and 356 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	3,329	Human resource services were provided to, on average: Civilian personnel (727 international staff, 2,078 national staff, 157 holders of temporary positions and 367 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
Provision of in-mission training courses to 4,664 civilian personnel and support to out-of-mission training for 63 civilian personnel	4,963	Civilian personnel were trained in the Mission  Support was provided for training outside the Mission for 66 civilian personnel  The increase in the number of civilian personnel trained in-mission and out-of-mission was mainly due to an increase of staff participation in mandatory and highly recommended training sessions sponsored by the United Nations and essential for mandate implementation, including Safe and Secure Approaches in Field Environments, “emergency trauma bag”, and “Umoja Extension 2” training sessions; and an increase in training for national staff in line with the Mission’s efforts to build local capacity
Support to processing of 4,664 in-mission and 156 outside-mission travel requests for non-training purposes and 4,664 travel requests for training purposes for civilian personnel	4,569	Requests for travel within the mission area for non-training purposes were processed
	140	Requests for travel outside the mission area for non-training purposes were processed
	5,031	Travel requests for training purposes for civilian personnel were processed  The lower number of requests processed for non-training-related travel was due to the Mission’s continued effort to reduce the amount of travel by increasing the use of video technology. The higher number of requests processed for training-related travel was mainly due to an increase in training for national staff in line with the Mission’s efforts to build local capacity

### Facility, infrastructure and engineering services

Maintenance and repair services for a total of 158 mission sites in 22 locations	139	Mission sites in 22 locations were maintained and repaired. The lower number of sites was due to the adjustment of the Mission's footprint
Implementation of 10 major construction, renovation and alteration projects, including construction/maintenance of 250 kilometres of road, 10 culverts and 5 bridges, 10 airfields and 66 helipads	10 250	10 major construction projects were implemented Kilometres of roads, 10 culverts, 5 bridges, 10 airfields and 66 helipads were constructed or maintained
Operation and maintenance of 916 United Nations-owned generators	883	United Nations-owned generators were operated and maintained. The lower number of generators was mainly owing to efforts by the Mission to reduce its carbon footprint and to the closure of eight locations
Operation and maintenance of United Nations-owned water supply and treatment facilities (39 waste treatment plants in 15 locations and 59 water treatment and purification plants in 20 locations)	Yes	United Nations-owned water supply and treatment facilities (39 waste treatment plants in 15 locations and 59 water treatment and purification plants in 20 locations) were operated and maintained
Provision of waste management services, including liquid and solid waste collection and disposal, at 10 sites	Yes	Waste management services, including liquid and solid waste collection and disposal, were provided at 15 sites. The higher number of sites was mainly due to new garbage collection services established in Kindu, Matadi, Kananga, Bandundu and Butembo
Provision of cleaning, ground maintenance, pest control and laundry services at 16 sites, as well as catering services at 10 sites	Yes	Cleaning, ground maintenance, pest control and laundry services were provided at 16 sites, and catering services were provided at 10 sites

### Fuel management services

Management of supply and storage of 49.2 million litres of petrol, including 26.7 million for air operations, 25,000 for naval transportation, 10.6 million for ground transportation and 11.9 million for generators and other facilities, and of oil and lubricants across distribution points and storage facilities in 22 locations	43.7	<p>Million litres of petrol were supplied and stored, including 25.4 million for air operations, 6.9 million for ground transportation and 11.4 million for generators, plus oil and lubricants across distribution points and storage facilities in 30 locations</p> <p>The lower consumption of fuel for ground transportation was due to a reduction in the support provided to FARDC and the Congolese national police, and the implementation of tighter controls in the issuance of fuel to vehicles</p> <p>The lower consumption of fuel for generators was due to the repatriation of troops during the second half of the period</p> <p>The lower consumption of aviation fuel was due to a lower number of flight-hours and the unavailability of 2 Oryx helicopters for 6 months and 2 Puma helicopters for 5 months owing to maintenance</p>
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There was no requirement for fuel for naval operations

The increase in the number of locations was due to the establishment of additional fuel distribution points in Gemena, Bandundu, Mbandaka, Kindu, Mbuji-Mayi, Kananga, Kamina and Lubumbashi in support of the electoral process

### Geospatial, information and telecommunications technology services

Provision of and support for 5,846 handheld portable radios, 1,756 mobile radios for vehicles and 364 base station radios	6,589	Handheld portable radios were provided and supported
	1,947	Mobile radios for vehicles were provided and supported
	339	Base station radios were provided and supported
		The higher number of handheld portable radios and mobile radios for vehicles was due to the additional requirements related to the Mission's support to the electoral process
		The lower number of base station radios was mainly due to the continued implementation of the migration from a base station configuration to a mobile configuration, which was required to comply with minimum operating security standards, resulting in the writing off of a number of base stations
Operation and maintenance of 40 FM radio broadcast stations and 11 radio studios	39	FM radio broadcast stations were operated and maintained
	9	Radio studios were operated and maintained
		The lower number of broadcast stations and radio studios was due to the closure of a number of locations in line with the adjustment of the Mission's posture. The radio broadcasting station in Kamina was dismantled in April 2019. Two radio studios in Lubumbashi and Kisangani were dismantled in June 2019
Operation and maintenance of a network for voice, fax, video and data communication, including 75 very small aperture terminals, 36 phone exchanges and 90 microwave links	41	Very small aperture terminals were operated and maintained
	No	Phone exchanges were operated and maintained
	105	Microwave links were operated and maintained
		The lower number of very small aperture terminals was due to the closure of 8 locations and the optimization of the Mission's satellite network, resulting in the decommissioning and write-off of very small aperture terminals
		Phone exchanges are no longer needed, as the Mission has completed the migration from the legacy telephony system to the unified communications system, which uses voice over Internet protocol technology

		The higher number of microwave links was due to the additional requirements related to MONUSCO support for the response to the Ebola outbreak
Provision of and support for 4,340 computing devices and 788 printers for an average strength of 5,154 civilian and uniformed end users, in addition to 1,749 computing devices for connectivity of contingent personnel, as well as other common services	4,807	Computing devices were provided and supported for an average strength of 4,691 civilian and uniformed end users
	872	Printers were provided and supported for civilian and uniformed end users
	1,541	Computing devices were provided and supported for contingent personnel connectivity, and other common services were provided, as well
		The higher number of computing devices and printers was due to the additional requirements related to the Mission's support for the electoral process and its support for the response to the Ebola outbreak
		The lower number of computing devices provided for contingent personnel connectivity was mainly due to the repatriation of military and police personnel
Support and maintenance of 65 local area networks and 74 wide area networks at 65 sites	75	Local area networks and 38 wide area networks at 34 sites were supported and maintained
		The lower number of wide area networks and locations was due to the closure of 8 locations, resulting in a reduction in the number of wide area networks. The higher number of local area networks was due to the simultaneous increased footprint in some locations, in particular Beni, Kananga and Butembo, resulting in an increase in the number of local area networks
Analysis of geospatial data covering 100,000 square kilometres, maintenance of topographic and thematic layers and production of 500 new or updated maps and 15,000 prints in different formats	Yes	Geospatial data covering 100,000 square kilometres were analysed, topographic and thematic layers were maintained, 500 new or updated maps were produced and 15,000 prints were produced in different formats
<b>Medical services</b>		
Operation and maintenance of United Nations-owned medical facilities (13 level I clinics/dispensaries) and support for contingent-owned medical facilities (50 level I clinics, 2 level II hospitals and 1 level III hospital) in 12 locations and maintenance of contractual arrangements with 5 hospitals/clinics	Yes	United Nations-owned medical facilities (13 level I clinics/dispensaries) were operated and maintained. Contingent-owned medical facilities (50 level I clinics, 2 level II hospitals and 1 level III hospital) in 12 locations were supported. Contractual arrangements with 5 hospitals/clinics were maintained
Maintenance of arrangements for medical evacuation to 9 medical facilities (2 level II, 4 level III and 3 level IV) in 4 locations inside the Mission area and 3 locations outside the Mission area	Yes	Medical evacuation arrangements to 9 medical facilities (2 level II, 4 level III and 3 level IV) were maintained in 4 locations in the mission area and 3 locations outside the area

### Supply chain management services

Provision of planning and sourcing support for the acquisition of goods and commodities at an estimated value of \$194.6 million, in line with delegated authority	Yes	<p>Planning and sourcing support was provided for the acquisition of goods and commodities with an estimated value of \$204.1 million, in line with delegated authority</p> <p>The higher value is mainly the result of the additional requirements related to the Mission's support for the electoral process</p>
Receipt, management and onward distribution of up to 25,000 tons of cargo within the Mission area	18,114	<p>Tons of cargos within the mission area were received, managed and distributed</p> <p>The lower tonnage was mainly due to the establishment of regional warehouses within the Mission, which reduced the internal movements of cargo, and the delivery by the supplier of cargo such as rations to the end point rather than to Goma for further distribution by the Mission</p>
Management, accounting and reporting of property, plant and equipment, financial and non-financial inventories and equipment below the threshold, with a total historical cost of \$415.0 million, in line with delegated authority	Yes	<p>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 \$397.8 million, in line with delegated authority</p> <p>The lower total historical cost of assets was due to the closure of 8 locations and the postponement of acquisitions</p>

### Uniformed personnel services

Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of 17,444 military and police personnel (267 military observers, 277 military staff officers, 15,534 contingent personnel, 321 United Nations police officers and 1,045 formed police personnel) and 45 government-provided personnel	16,701	<p>Military and police personnel (233 military observers, 253 military staff officers, 14,884 contingent personnel, 317 United Nations police officers and 1,014 formed police personnel) and 37 government-provided personnel, on average, were emplaced, rotated and repatriated</p> <p>The lower number of military personnel was due to the repatriation of troops in line with the adjustment of the Mission's posture</p> <p>The lower number of government-provided personnel was due to a higher vacancy rate</p>
Inspection and verification of and reporting on contingent-owned major equipment and self-sustainment compliance for 53 military and formed police units at 100 geographical sites	54	<p>Inspection and verification of and reporting on contingent-owned major equipment and self-sustainment compliance were carried out at 134 geographical sites for:</p> <p>Military and formed police units</p> <p>The higher number of military units was due to the arrival of a new rapidly deployable battalion</p> <p>The higher number of geographical sites was due to the redeployment and opening of new sites by both the military and police components during the electoral process</p>

Supply and storage of rations, combat rations and water for an average strength of 16,579 military contingents and formed police personnel	15,858	Rations, combat rations and water were supplied and stored for an average strength of: Military contingents and formed police personnel  The lower average strength was due to the early repatriation of troops and a formed police unit
Support for the processing of claims and entitlements for an average strength of 17,444 military and police personnel and 45 government-provided personnel	16,701	Support was provided for the processing of claims and entitlements for an average strength of: Military and police personnel
	37	Government-provided personnel  The lower number of military personnel was due to the repatriation of troops in line with the adjustment of the Mission's posture  The lower number of government-provided personnel was due to a higher vacancy rate
Support for the processing of 813 in-mission and 5 outside-mission travel requests for non-training purposes and 15,885 travel requests for training purposes	774	Support was provided for the processing of: In-mission travel requests for non-training purposes
	16	Outside-mission travel requests for non-training purposes
	27,857	Travel requests for training purposes  The lower number of requests for travel within the Mission was mainly due to the repatriation of troops in line with the adjustment of the Mission's posture  The higher number of requests for travel outside of the Mission was related to unforeseen Selection Assistance and Assessment Team visits conducted by police personnel  The higher number of travel requests for training purposes was mainly due to the Mission offering an increased number of in-house training sessions to contingent personnel across the Mission

#### Vehicle management and ground transportation services

Operation and maintenance of 1,619 United Nations-owned vehicles (782 light passenger vehicles, 293 special-purpose vehicles, 27 ambulances, 32 armoured vehicles, 243 other specialized vehicles and 242 trailers and attachments), 2,391 contingent-owned vehicles, 11 workshops and repair facilities	1,979	United Nations-owned vehicles (1,158 light passenger vehicles, 272 special-purpose vehicles, 30 ambulances, 35 armoured vehicles, 293 other specialized vehicles and 191 trailers and attachments) were operated and maintained
	3,577	Contingent-owned vehicles were operated and maintained
	12	Workshops and repair facilities were operated and maintained

<p>Operation of a daily shuttle service 7 days per week for an average of 642 United Nations personnel per day to and from their accommodation to the office in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (all locations) and a shuttle service 5 days per week for an average of 213 United Nations personnel per day in Entebbe</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The higher number of vehicles and facilities was mainly due to the additional requirements related to the Mission's support for the electoral process and its support for the response to the Ebola outbreak</p> <p>A daily shuttle service was in operation 7 days a week for an average of 628 United Nations personnel per day between their accommodation and the office in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (all locations) and a shuttle service was in operation 5 days a week for an average of 236 United Nations personnel per day in Entebbe</p>
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The lower number of personnel in the Democratic Republic of the Congo was due to the fact that some staff members opted to use alternative means of transportation

The higher number of personnel in Entebbe was due to the transportation of a higher number of staff members of regional missions, such as the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei, the United Nations Mission in South Sudan and the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic, and the transportation of staff members attending training programmes

### Conduct and discipline

<p>Implementation of a conduct and discipline programme for 20,633 military, police and civilian personnel, including training, prevention and monitoring activities and recommendations on remedial actions</p>	<p>Yes</p>
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A conduct and discipline programme for 20,801 military, police and civilian personnel, including training, prevention and monitoring activities and recommendations on remedial actions, was implemented

The higher number of personnel trained was the result of efforts to address training implementation gaps, such as access, linguistic problems and the effectiveness of training-of-trainers efforts, especially among the military and police components

<p>Facilitation of the referral of victims of sexual exploitation and abuse for medical, psychological and legal assistance, when and where misconduct has occurred</p>	<p>Yes</p>
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The referral of victims of sexual exploitation and abuse for medical, psychological and legal assistance, when and where misconduct occurred, was facilitated. A total of 12 victims of sexual exploitation and abuse were referred for assistance, including supporting some of them with the collection of biological samples for purposes of DNA testing procedures, in collaboration with troop-contributing countries, in order to establish paternity as a prerequisite for child support claims. They were provided with general medical assistance, counselling, legal services and/or child medical care, in coordination with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Population Fund

<p>Conduct of a community sensitization campaign targeting the population at risk, through 20 sensitization activities and the dissemination of outreach materials to 5,000 members of the communities at risk through the community-based complaint networks and nominated focal points in isolated areas</p>	22	<p>A community sensitization campaign was conducted, targeting the population at risk, through:</p> <p>Sensitization activities and the dissemination of outreach materials to 5,090 members of the communities. The sensitization was carried out through discussions, theatre, music, dance and quiz programmes, in close coordination with established community-based complaint networks, focal points, women and school groups, and local authorities</p> <p>The higher number of activities was due to the receipt of grants for additional outreach activities</p>
<p>Ensure that the 32 community-based complaint mechanisms established where the Mission has a strong presence are fully operational and that its members have the capacity to sensitize the local population to the United Nations zero tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and assault</p>	Yes	<p>The Mission ensured that 32 community-based complaint mechanisms established were fully operational and that its members had the capacity to sensitize the local population to the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and assault. In addition, the Mission identified and initiated prevention activities in 11 new community-based complaint networks</p>
<p>Assess all reported cases of sexual exploitation and abuse and prima facie evidence documented and processed, as appropriate</p>		<p>All reported cases of sexual exploitation and abuse and prima facie evidence were documented and processed, as appropriate. Furthermore, all the related documents and information were uploaded in the Misconduct Tracking System</p>
<p>Implementation, jointly with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the host country and troop-contributing countries, of a mechanism for the monitoring of the survival of victims of sexual exploitation and abuse in the Democratic Republic of the Congo</p>		<p>MONUSCO, jointly with UNICEF, the host country and troop-contributing countries, implemented a mechanism for the monitoring of the survival of victims of sexual exploitation and abuse in the Democratic Republic of the Congo</p>
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>		
<p>Operation and maintenance of 5 HIV voluntary confidential counselling and testing facilities for all Mission personnel</p>	5	<p>Voluntary confidential HIV counselling and testing facilities were operated and maintained for all MONUSCO personnel</p>
<p>Organization of 30 mandatory awareness sessions on HIV/AIDS for 300 civilian Mission personnel</p>	36	<p>Mandatory awareness sessions on HIV/AIDS were organized for 625 civilian MONUSCO personnel</p> <p>The higher number of sessions was due to the increased demand for mandatory HIV/AIDS training</p>
<p>Conduct of 120 mass sensitization programmes for 12,000 military and police personnel</p>	115	<p>Mass sensitization programmes were conducted for 10,822 military and police personnel</p> <p>The lower number of sensitization programmes was due to the increased mobility of troops in the Beni area and the fact that some of the areas where they were deployed were inaccessible to civilian personnel</p>

Conduct of 15 refresher training sessions for 920 military personnel; and 8 peer education training sessions in 8 Mission locations for 200 military and police personnel	11	Refresher training sessions were conducted for 1,003 military personnel
	8	Peer education training sessions were conducted in 8 locations for 205 military and police personnel  The lower number of refresher sessions was due to the repatriation of troops in line with the adjustment of the Mission's posture  The higher number of military and police personnel attending was due to ongoing efforts to reach out to all newly deployed uniformed personnel
Conduct of 2 workshops on voluntary confidential counselling and testing for 40 HIV counsellors and 2 post-exposure prophylaxis workshops for 40 post-exposure prophylaxis custodians	2	Workshops on voluntary confidential counselling and testing were conducted for 44 HIV counsellors
	2	Post-exposure prophylaxis workshops were conducted for 57 post-exposure prophylaxis custodians  The higher number of attendees was the result of an increased demand for training, as some offices lost their HIV counsellors and post-exposure prophylaxis custodians
Conduct of a promotion campaign on voluntary confidential counselling and testing each quarter in different Mission locations; maintenance of 5 functional static facilities for voluntary confidential counselling and testing in the Mission; and conduct of 30 mobile missions on voluntary confidential counselling and testing within the battalions	Yes	A promotional campaign on voluntary confidential counselling and testing was conducted each quarter in different locations
	5	Functional static facilities for voluntary confidential counselling and testing were maintained
	44	Mobile missions were conducted on voluntary confidential counselling and testing within the battalions  The higher number of mobile missions was mainly due to an increase in rotations for military contingents
Conduct of 1 assessment study to determine the impact, and guide subsequent implementation, of sections-mandated activities	1	Assessment study was conducted to determine the impact, and guide the subsequent implementation, of mandated activities
<b>Security</b>		
Provision of security services 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, for the entire Mission area	Yes	Security services were provided 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, for the entire MONUSCO area
24-hour close protection to senior Mission staff and visiting high-level officials	Yes	24-hour close protection was provided to senior MONUSCO staff and visiting high-level officials
Conduct of 400 residential security surveys for staff members (including 75 in Entebbe) and Mission-wide site security assessment	841	Residential security surveys were conducted for staff members (including 71 in Entebbe) and site security assessments were conducted across the Mission  The higher number of surveys was due to the inclusion of residential security surveys for military and police personnel and United Nations agencies

Conduct of 700 information sessions on security awareness and contingency plans for all Mission staff	1,022	Information sessions on security awareness and contingency plans were conducted across the Mission  The higher number of sessions was mainly due to increased demand in view of the security situation during the electoral process
Induction security training and primary fire training/drills for all new Mission staff	Yes	Induction security training and primary fire training/drills were conducted for all new staff of the Mission
Conduct and preparation of 500 comprehensive investigations reports on road traffic accidents, thefts/damages of MONUSCO property, burglaries, losses and any other incidents involving United Nations staff, premises and properties	1,228	Comprehensive investigation reports were conducted and prepared on road traffic accidents, theft/damage of MONUSCO property, burglaries, losses and any other incidents involving United Nations staff, premises and properties  The higher number of reports was mainly due to the increase in the number of cases because of OIOS referrals and the closure of 8 locations, leading to an increase in missing assets that could not be accounted for
Conduct of training for 50 international United Nations security officers on firearms and defensive tactics and for 100 national security guards on “guard instructions and guidelines”, defensive tactics and other related areas to ensure continued professional security services	74	Training was conducted on firearms and defensive tactics for:  International United Nations security officers
	No	Training was conducted for national security guards on “guard instructions and guidelines”, defensive tactics and other related areas  The higher number of international security officers trained was mainly due to the increase in staff on temporary deployment in support of the electoral process who had to be requalified on firearms training  The training for the national security guards was cancelled, as the security staff was fully utilized during the electoral process
Conduct of training for 500 United Nations staff on safe and secure approaches to field environments	1,478	Training on safe and secure approaches to field environments was conducted for:  United Nations staff  The higher number of staff members trained was mainly due to the inclusion in the training of military observers, United Nations police and staff members of United Nations agencies
Conduct of security certification programme training for 20 international security officers	4	A security certification programme training was conducted for:
		International security officers  The lower number of officers trained was due to the increased workload related to the electoral process and the response to the Ebola outbreak

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Conduct of emergency trauma bag training for 10 international security officers	36	Emergency trauma bag training was conducted for: Security officers (10 international and 26 national)  The higher number of trainees was mainly due to the decision to extend the training to 26 national security officers
Preparation of 22 security risk management documents	22	Security risk management documents were prepared
Preparation of 18 area travel security advisories	18	Area travel security advisories were prepared
Update of geolocation for all United Nations facilities and uploading to the United Nations Security Managers Information Network site	Yes	Geolocation for all United Nations facilities was updated and uploaded to the United Nations Security Managers Information Network site
Preparation of the Department of Safety and Security country briefing notes	Yes	Department of Safety and Security country briefing notes were prepared
Processing of identity cards for civilian and military personnel	Yes	Identity cards for civilian and military personnel were processed
Conduct of baggage inspection and security checks for 10,000 United Nations passengers and 500 tons of cargo per month at the MONUSCO main terminals	7,621 793	Baggage inspection and security checks were conducted at the MONUSCO main terminals for: United Nations passengers per month Tons of cargo per month  The lower number of passengers was mainly due to a reduction in the number of military, police and civilian personnel  The higher tonnage was mainly due to the support provided for the response to the Ebola outbreak

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### III. Resource performance

#### A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019)

Category	Apportionment <sup>a</sup>	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)-(2)	(4)=(3)÷(1)
<b>Military and police personnel</b>				
Military observers	35 493.6	31 028.7	4 464.9	12.6
Military contingents	446 032.5	477 660.1	(31 627.6)	(7.1)
United Nations police	20 113.1	19 358.7	754.4	3.8
Formed police units	33 399.1	32 910.1	489.0	1.5
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>535 038.3</b>	<b>560 957.6</b>	<b>(25 919.3)</b>	<b>(4.8)</b>
<b>Civilian personnel</b>				
International staff	136 275.1	150 249.5	(13 974.4)	(10.3)
National staff	91 579.4	100 846.0	(9 266.6)	(10.1)
United Nations Volunteers	20 253.7	22 979.4	(2 725.7)	(13.5)
General temporary assistance	15 373.5	18 665.2	(3 291.7)	(21.4)
Government-provided personnel	2 863.1	2 244.4	618.7	21.6
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>266 344.8</b>	<b>294 984.5</b>	<b>(28 639.7)</b>	<b>(10.8)</b>
<b>Operational costs</b>				
Civilian electoral observers	–	–	–	–
Consultants and consulting services	1 170.5	1 504.5	(334.0)	(28.5)
Official travel	5 808.3	6 630.3	(822.0)	(14.2)
Facilities and infrastructure	58 637.2	59 012.4	(375.2)	(0.6)
Ground transportation	16 963.8	16 245.5	718.3	4.2
Air operations	219 377.2	168 384.4	50 992.8	23.2
Marine operations	27.4	1 120.2	(1 092.8)	(3 988.3)
Communications and information technology	36 647.0	35 008.2	1 638.8	4.5
Medical	2 073.7	2 008.3	65.4	3.2
Special equipment	–	–	–	–
Other supplies, services and equipment	51 031.3	47 220.5	3 810.8	7.5
Quick-impact projects	1 500.0	1 480.8	19.2	1.3
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>393 236.4</b>	<b>338 615.1</b>	<b>54 621.3</b>	<b>13.9</b>
<b>Gross requirements</b>	<b>1 194 619.5</b>	<b>1 194 557.2</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>–</b>
Staff assessment income	27 895.8	31 058.5	(3 162.7)	(11.3)
<b>Net requirements</b>	<b>1 166 723.7</b>	<b>1 163 498.7</b>	<b>3 225.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
<b>Total requirements</b>	<b>1 194 619.5</b>	<b>1 194 557.2</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>–</b>

<sup>a</sup> Reflecting approved resources of \$1,114,619,500 gross (\$1,087,422,500 net) and resources authorized under commitment authority of \$80,000,000 gross for the Mission's support for the electoral process until 30 June 2019.

## B. Summary information on redeployments across groups

(Thousands of United States dollars)

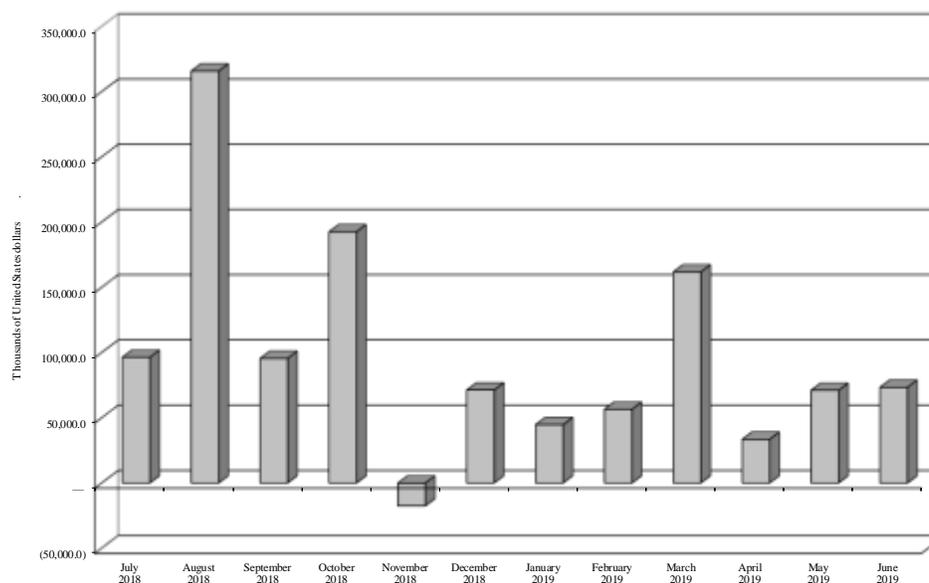
Group	Apportionment			Revised distribution
	Original distribution	Additional resources <sup>a</sup>	Redeployment	
I. Military and police personnel	535 038.3	–	25 925.0	560 963.3
II. Civilian personnel	257 031.9	9 312.9	28 639.7	294 984.5
III. Operational costs	322 549.3	70 687.1	(54 564.7)	338 671.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 114 619.5</b>	<b>80 000.0</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1 194 619.5</b>
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation				<b>4.6</b>

<sup>a</sup> Reflecting resources authorized under commitment authority for the Mission's support for the electoral process.

73. During the reporting period, funds were redeployed to group I, military and police personnel, to meet the increased requirements brought about by the higher monthly rate of troop and formed police unit cost reimbursement, higher requirements for contingent-owned equipment and the related freight and the payment in the 2018/19 period of troop reimbursement costs related to the 2017/18 period. Funds were also redeployed to group II, civilian personnel, to meet the increased requirements brought about by lower actual average vacancy rates for international and national staff, higher common staff costs compared with budgeted estimates for international and national staff, higher average salaries than budgeted for national staff and the retention of electoral staff beyond what was originally planned.

74. The redeployment from group III, operational costs, was made possible by a reduction in the number of aircraft mobilized and the number of hours flown in support of the elections, and by the postponement of procurement activities for equipment and supplies.

## C. Monthly expenditure pattern



75. The higher expenditure in August 2018 was mainly due to the creation of commitments for the reimbursement of standard costs in respect of troops and formed police personnel and for contingent-owned equipment for the 2018/19 period; turnkey contracts for fuel; and commercial contracts and letters of assist for the Mission's aviation fleet.

76. The higher expenditure in October 2018 was mainly due to the creation of commitments for the reimbursement of standard costs in respect of troops and formed police personnel and for contingent-owned equipment for the 2018/19 period. Some of these commitments were cancelled in November 2018, resulting in negative expenditures for that month.

77. The higher expenditure in March 2019 was mainly due to the creation of commitments relating to the remaining reimbursement of standard costs for troops and formed police personnel and the contingent-owned equipment for the 2018/19 period; turnkey contracts for fuel; and commercial contracts and letters of assist for the Mission's aviation fleet for the remainder of the period.

#### D. Other revenue and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Investment revenue	4 168.6
Other/miscellaneous revenue	2 259.2
Voluntary contributions in cash	–
Prior-period adjustments	–
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	8 553.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 980.9</b>

#### 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	65 031.1
Formed police units	5 090.3
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>70 121.4</b>
<b>Self-sustainment</b>	
Military contingents	67 866.1
Formed police units	3 692.2
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>71 558.3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>141 679.7</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	1.8	1 July 2017	30 June 2017
Intensified operational condition factor	2.9	1 July 2017	30 June 2017
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	4.7	1 July 2017	30 June 2017
<b>B. Applicable to home country</b>			
Incremental transportation factor	0–3.5		

## F. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Actual value</i>
Status-of-forces agreement <sup>a</sup>	22 968.9
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>22 968.9</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>	\$4 464.9	12.6%

78. The reduced requirements were mainly due to a higher actual average vacancy rate of 26.4 per cent compared with an approved vacancy rate of 17.6 per cent and a lower average ticket price for travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation of \$2,124 compared to a budgeted price of \$2,490.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Military contingents</b>	(\$31 627.6)	(7.1%)

79. The increased requirements were mainly due to: (a) the postponement to the 2018/19 period of the payment of standard troop reimbursement costs related to the 2017/18 period; (b) lower actual deductions for absent or non-functional contingent-owned major equipment against troop reimbursement costs, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 67/261; (c) a higher rate of reimbursement of \$1,428 per person-month compared with the budgeted amount of \$1,410 per person-month, in line with General Assembly resolution 72/285; (d) the unbudgeted deployment of contingent-owned equipment for a rapidly deployable battalion deployed to mitigate violence during the electoral period; (e) a higher quantity of equipment and a higher unit cost of freight for the deployment of contingent-owned equipment for another rapidly deployable battalion; (f) the unplanned repatriation of the equipment of two battalions and one special forces unit; (g) improved unserviceability and non-deployment factors for contingent-owned major equipment; (h) higher self-sustainment performance for contingent-owned self-sustainment equipment; (i) the higher monthly costs of contingent-owned equipment for rapidly deployable battalions

<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.

compared with the costs of the contingent-owned equipment of the infantry battalions they replaced; and (j) an increase in the number of claims for death and disability.

80. The overall increase in requirements was partly offset by a higher actual average vacancy rate of 8.2 per cent compared with an approved vacancy rate of 4.2 per cent and lower requirements for rations owing to: (a) lower warehousing fees and transportation costs in the new rations contract; and (b) lower mobilization fees, warehousing fees and transportation costs resulting from the discontinuation of operations in Dungu.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>United Nations police</b>	\$754.4	3.8%

81. The reduced requirements were mainly due to a higher actual average vacancy rate of 18.9 per cent compared with an approved vacancy rate of 18.0 per cent and lower requirements for travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation, as 145 United Nations police officers were retained beyond the 2018/19 budget period.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Formed police units</b>	\$489.0	1.5%

82. The reduced requirements were mainly due to: (a) higher unavailability and non-deployment factors for contingent-owned major equipment; (b) the unplanned repatriation in April 2019 of one formed police unit, resulting in lower requirements for contingent-owned equipment; (c) a lower actual average daily cost of rations of \$5.68 compared with a budgeted daily cost of \$6.35; (d) a higher actual average vacancy rate of 3.4 per cent compared with an approved vacancy rate of 0.5 per cent; and (e) the postponement of the rotation of one formed police unit, resulting in lower requirements for travel.

83. The overall decrease in requirements was partly offset by the unplanned early repatriation of the contingent-owned equipment of one formed police unit, resulting in higher requirements for freight, and a higher rate of reimbursement of \$1,428 per person-month compared with the budgeted amount of \$1,410 per person-month, in line with General Assembly resolution [72/285](#).

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>International staff</b>	(\$13 974.4)	(10.3%)

84. The increased requirements were mainly due to a lower actual vacancy rate of 12.3 per cent compared with an approved vacancy rate of 18.0 per cent and the separation costs related to the abolishment of 110 international posts.

85. The overall increase in requirements was partly offset by the discontinuation of the payment of danger pay in Bunia, Dungu, Kalemie and Uvira as at 1 April 2018 and in Kananga and Tshikapa as at 1 October 2018.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>National staff</b>	(\$9 266.6)	(10.1%)

86. The increased requirements were mainly due to: (a) a lower actual average vacancy rate of 19.8 per cent for National Professional Officers and 6.3 per cent for national General Service staff compared with an approved vacancy rate of 22.0 per cent and 11.2 per cent, respectively; (b) an across-the-board increase of 5.8 per cent, effective 1 August 2018, in the salary scale for national General Service staff in the

Democratic Republic of the Congo; (c) an across-the-board increase of 6.5 per cent in the salary scale for National Professional Officers and 4.7 per cent in the salary scale for national General Service staff in Entebbe, effective 1 September 2018; and (d) a related increase in child, spouse, language and funeral allowances.

87. The overall increase in requirements was partly offset by the discontinuation of the payment of danger pay in Bunia, Dungu, Kalemie and Uvira as at 1 April 2018 and in Kananga and Tshikapa as at 1 October 2018.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>United Nations Volunteers</b>	(\$2 725.7)	(13.5%)

88. The increased requirements were mainly due to: (a) the payment, effective 1 January 2019, of a well-being differential for United Nations Volunteers in Kinshasa; (b) the continued retention of United Nations Volunteers to provide technical assistance and logistical support to the elections in Beni and Butembo (North Kivu) and Yumbi (Mai-Ndombe), which were postponed owing to the security situation and the Ebola outbreak; (c) the unbudgeted reimbursement of residential security costs; and (d) the payment of a one-month volunteer living allowance for United Nations Volunteers who were redeployed within the mission area for operational reasons.

89. The overall increase in requirements was partly offset by a higher actual average vacancy rate for international United Nations Volunteers of 19.4 per cent compared with an approved vacancy rate of 14.7 per cent.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>General temporary assistance</b>	(\$3 291.7)	(21.4%)

90. The increased requirements were mainly due to: (a) the continued retention of electoral general temporary assistance staff to provide technical assistance and logistical support to the elections in Beni and Butembo (North Kivu) and Yumbi (Mai-Ndombe), which were postponed owing to the security situation and the Ebola outbreak; (b) the costs allocated for general temporary assistance related to support activities for Umoja Extension 2 and functions centralized at Headquarters following Umoja implementation, in accordance with General Assembly resolution [72/288](#); (c) an across-the-board increase of 5.8 per cent, effective 1 August 2018, in the salary scale for national General Service staff in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; (d) an across-the-board increase of 6.5 per cent in the salary scale for National Professional Officers and 4.7 per cent in the salary scale for national General Service staff in Entebbe, effective 1 September 2018; and (e) a lower actual average vacancy rate for national General Service general temporary assistance staff of 1.2 per cent compared with an approved vacancy rate of 10.5 per cent.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Government-provided personnel</b>	\$618.7	21.6%

91. The reduced requirements were mainly due to an actual average vacancy rate of 58.9 per cent compared with an approved vacancy rate of 50.0 per cent and a lower average ticket price for travel on assignment and repatriation of \$1,030 compared with a budgeted price of \$1,883.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Consultants and consulting services</b>	(\$334.0)	(28.5%)

92. The increased requirements were mainly due to additional requirements for consultancy services, including for: (a) consultants with expertise in environmental projects to improve the sanitation facilities, including the installation of wastewater treatment plants; to prepare the Mission's environmental action plan, its wastewater mitigation plan, its waste management plan and its energy management plan; and to develop the scope of work for 34 environmental improvement projects; (b) a consultant to design and implement infrastructure and camp management projects; (c) a consultant to supervise the installation of solar power at three sites; and (d) the production of 25 topographic maps.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Official travel</b>	(\$822.0)	(14.2%)

93. The increased requirements were mainly due to unbudgeted travel requirements related to the visit of the Security Council to the Democratic Republic of the Congo; additional travel in support of the electoral process; travel related to the closure of eight locations; and travel costs allocated for support activities for Umoja Extension 2 and continued work on various supply chain management projects.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Facilities and infrastructure</b>	(\$375.2)	(0.6%)

94. The increased requirements were mainly due to: (a) a higher actual average price of fuel of \$1.019 per litre compared with a budgeted price of \$0.851 per litre; (b) the provision of fuel in support of the electoral process; (c) mobilization fees as well as operations and maintenance fees for the establishment of additional fuel distribution points in support of the electoral process; (d) an increase in the number of claims for residential security for uniformed personnel in view of the deterioration of the security situation during the electoral process; (e) an increase in the number of security guards in Beni, Bukavu, Goma, Bunia, Butembo and Kinshasa to cover new sites and to reinforce security during the electoral process; (f) additional requirements for construction owing to the establishment of camps for the rapidly deployable battalions in Kalemie, Manono, Kananga and Tshikapa; and (g) the rental of new premises and rent increases in various locations.

95. The overall increase in requirements was partly offset by the postponement of procurement activities in order to meet the increased requirements for civilian personnel.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Ground transportation</b>	\$718.3	4.2%

96. The reduced requirements were mainly due to the postponement of procurement activities for four-wheel-drive vehicles in order to meet the increased requirements for civilian personnel.

97. The overall reduction in requirements was partly offset by: (a) a higher actual average price of fuel of \$1.019 per litre compared with the budgeted price of \$0.851 per litre; (b) the provision of fuel in support of the electoral process; and (c) mobilization fees as well as operations and maintenance fees for the establishment of additional fuel distribution points in support of the electoral process.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Air operations</b>	\$50 992.8	23.2%

98. The reduced requirements were mainly due to: (a) a smaller number of aircraft mobilized in support of the electoral process (4 fixed-wing aircraft mobilized compared with 14 aircraft budgeted and 20 rotary-wing aircraft mobilized compared with 24 aircraft budgeted) and a lower number of flight-hours in support of the electoral process (1,000 hours flown compared with 6,484 hours budgeted), as the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo decided to assume all financial and logistical responsibility for the organization of the elections and the Mission did not participate in the distribution of electoral materials, resulting in lower requirements for the rental of aircraft and for jet fuel; (b) a lower number of flight-hours owing to the unavailability of two fixed-wing aircraft for technical reasons and based on operational needs; (c) lower fixed costs owing to the replacement of one DHC-8 aircraft with two B-1900 aircraft and to the new contract for the CRJ aircraft; and (d) the unavailability of two Oryx helicopters for six months and two Puma helicopters for five months owing to maintenance.

99. The overall reduction in requirements was partly offset by mobilization fees as well as operations and maintenance fees for the establishment of additional fuel distribution points in support of the electoral process.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Marine operations</b>	(\$1 092.8)	(3 988.3%)

100. The increased requirements were mainly due to the unbudgeted acquisition of sea containers for the transportation of prefabricated facilities, field defence stores, generators, water-treatment and water-purification plants, and other bulky equipment.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Communications and information technology</b>	\$1 638.8	4.5%

101. The reduced requirements were mainly due to: (a) lower rates for Internet access owing to the optimization of Internet bandwidth through a reduction in the number of providers; (b) a lower use of text messaging services by the Force; (c) lower requirements for the acquisition of equipment owing to the anticipated recovery of communications and information technology equipment from seven field offices and one site in Kamina that were closed during the 2018/19 period.

102. The overall reduction in requirements was partly offset by: (a) the cost of information technology services in support of Umoja Extension 2 projects; (b) the deployment and maintenance of the aviation information management system; (c) additional features and fees for checkpoint firewall support dictated by continuous improvements in the Mission's communications and information technology security; and (d) the higher requirements for services and contractors in support of the Ebola response.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Other supplies, services and equipment</b>	\$3 810.8	7.5%

103. The reduced requirements were mainly due to: (a) a lack of political will from the Government to receive support for programmatic activities related to the electoral process; (b) reduced activities related to disarmament, demobilization and reinsertion owing to the lack of military operations targeting FDLR; (c) reduced requirements for freight owing to the lower level of acquisitions; and (d) a reduction in bank charges owing to negotiations between the United Nations and the bank, and to a lower number of banking transactions as a result of the reduction in the number of personnel.

104. The overall reduction in requirements was partly offset by increased requirements for individual contractors owing to passenger and cargo handling services being performed by individual contractors rather than being outsourced as originally planned, and to the use of additional contractors in support of the response to the Ebola outbreak.

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

105. In its resolution 2348 (2017), the Security Council requested MONUSCO to provide technical assistance and logistical support for the electoral process, as appropriate and in coordination with the Congolese authorities, the United Nations country team and regional and international actors, in order to facilitate the electoral cycle, in particular by engaging in a regular and substantial dialogue with the Independent National Electoral Commission.

106. The Secretary-General, in his report on the additional requirements for MONUSCO for the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019 (A/72/784/Add.1), presented requirements amounting to \$84,467,300 for the Mission's support for the electoral process, based on the latest consultations with the Independent National Electoral Commission on the nature and level of the Mission's support.

107. The General Assembly, in its resolution 72/293, authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in a total amount not exceeding \$80,000,000 for the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019, in addition to the amount of \$1,114,619,500 appropriated for the same period for the maintenance of the Mission.

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019)

Category	Commitment authority (1)	Expenditure (2)	Variance	
			Amount (3)=(1)-(2)	Percentage (4)=(3)÷(1)
Military contingents	–	22 695.9	(22 695.9)	–
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>22 695.9</b>	<b>(22 695.9)</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Civilian personnel</b>				
United Nations Volunteers	1 191.1	1 848.4	(657.3)	(55.2)
General temporary assistance	8 121.8	8 672.7	(550.9)	(6.8)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>9 312.9</b>	<b>10 521.1</b>	<b>(1 208.2)</b>	<b>(13.0)</b>
<b>Operational costs</b>				
Official travel	410.0	683.1	(273.1)	(66.6)
Facilities and infrastructure	–	1 779.2	(1 779.2)	–
Ground transportation	220.0	35.8	184.2	83.7
Air operations	67 655.0	42 260.8	25 394.2	37.5
Communications and information technology	140.2	217.2	(77.0)	(54.9)
Other supplies, services and equipment	2 261.9	1 744.6	517.3	22.9
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>70 687.1</b>	<b>46 720.7</b>	<b>23 966.4</b>	<b>33.9</b>
<b>Gross requirements</b>	<b>80 000.0</b>	<b>79 937.7</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>

Category	Commitment authority	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)-(2)	(4)=(3)÷(1)
Staff assessment income	698.8	805.1	(106.3)	(15.2)
<b>Net requirements</b>	<b>79 301.2</b>	<b>79 132.6</b>	<b>168.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
<b>Total requirements</b>	<b>80 000.0</b>	<b>79 937.7</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>

### Military and police personnel

108. Expenditures amounting to \$22,695,900 were incurred to support the deployment of one additional rapidly deployable battalion in the Kasais to mitigate violence during the electoral period.

### Civilian personnel

109. Expenditures amounting to \$10,521,100 were incurred to cover the cost of up to 157 civilian personnel, including 90 international staff, 2 national staff and 65 United Nations Volunteers, who provided technical assistance and logistical support to the Independent National Electoral Commission.

110. The increased requirements were due to the retention of up to 31 international and national staff and 28 United Nations Volunteers beyond 31 January 2019 to provide technical assistance and logistical support for the elections in Beni and Butembo (North Kivu) and Yumbi (Mai-Ndombe), which were postponed owing to the security situation and the Ebola outbreak.

### Operational costs

111. Expenditures amounting to \$46,720,700 were incurred to cover the cost of travel of electoral personnel; the rental of premises in support of the elections in locations where MONUSCO had no other activities; security enhancements of the MONUSCO compounds in Kinshasa, Beni, Goma and Bukavu; fuel for generators and vehicles used in support of the electoral activities; the positioning and rental of 24 aircraft that were ready to distribute non-sensitive and sensitive materials from reception centres to various sites; the mobilization and the operations and management fees of fuel distribution points in support of the elections; communications equipment in locations opened in support of the elections where MONUSCO had no other activities; communication costs of the electoral staff; the implementation of training activities and activities designed to improve women's participation in the electoral process; individual contractors in support of the electoral process; and the movement of troops and formed police units.

112. The increased requirements for travel were due to some of the electoral staff staying on board longer than planned.

113. The increased requirements for facilities and infrastructure were due to the unplanned security enhancements of the MONUSCO compounds in Kinshasa, Beni, Goma and Bukavu in response to the deteriorating security situation in relation to the electoral process.

114. The reduced requirements for ground transportation were due to the fact that the Mission did not acquire the 55 budgeted motorcycles.

115. The reduced requirements for air operations were due to the mobilization of a smaller number of aircraft and fewer hours flown in support of the electoral process, as the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo decided to assume all financial and logistical responsibility for the organization of the elections and the Mission did not participate in the distribution of electoral materials.

116. The increased requirements for communications and information technology were due to the fact that some of the electoral staff stayed on board longer than planned, and additional communications and information technology equipment was required to support elections at locations where MONUSCO had no other activities.

117. The reduced requirements for other supplies, services and equipment were due to a lower-than-planned use of individual contractors, as the Mission did not participate in the distribution of electoral materials, and the lower-than-planned implementation of the training and capacity-building programmes owing to a lack of political will.

118. Overall, during the reporting period, \$79,937,700 of the amount approved under the authority to enter into commitments, without assessment, was utilized. Taking into consideration that the resources approved under General Assembly resolution [72/293](#) in the amount of \$1,114,619,500 for the maintenance of the Mission were fully utilized, the amount of \$79,937,700 is to be appropriated by Member States.

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

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

(a) **To reduce the commitment authority in an amount not exceeding \$80,000,000, approved for the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019 under the terms of General Assembly resolution [72/293](#), by \$62,300, to the amount of \$79,937,700, as a result of which the total resources approved for the maintenance and operation of the Mission for the period will amount to \$1,194,557,200 gross, equal to the expenditures incurred by the Mission during the same period;**

(b) **Taking into account the amount of \$1,114,619,500 already assessed on Member States under the terms of its resolution [72/293](#), to apply other revenue in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2019 in the total amount of \$14,980,900 from investment revenue (\$4,168,600), other/miscellaneous revenue (\$2,259,200) and the cancellation of prior-period obligations (\$8,553,100) against the shortfall in assessment for the same period;**

(c) **To assess the additional amount of \$64,956,800, representing the difference between the increase in appropriation (\$79,937,700) and other revenue (\$14,980,900) for the period ended 30 June 2019;**

(d) **To decide on the treatment of the increase in the staff assessment income in the amount of \$200,200 for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018.**

## VII. Summary of follow-up action taken to implement the decisions and requests of the General Assembly in its resolution 73/315

(Resolution 73/315)

<i>Request/recommendation</i>	<i>Action taken to implement request/recommendation</i>
Requests the Secretary-General to include, in the performance report of the Mission, detailed information on programmatic activities, including on how the implementation of those activities contributed to implementing mission mandates (para. 12)	Detailed information on programmatic activities undertaken by the Mission during the 2018/19 period have been included in the present performance report
Emphasizes the importance of overall budgetary performance in peacekeeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to implement the recommendations of the relevant oversight bodies and to report thereon in the context of the performance reports (para. 13)	In MONUSCO, a resources stewardship executive group meets on a monthly basis to perform financial monitoring and oversight. The monthly review includes a detailed assessment of expenditures and a forecast of expenditures across all budget groups