



General Assembly

Distr.: General
28 November 2022

Original: English

Seventy-seventh session

Agenda item 156

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 2021 to 30 June 2022

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 2021 to 30 June 2022 has been linked to the Mission's objective through a number of results-based budgeting frameworks, grouped by component, namely: protection of civilians; support to stabilization and the strengthening of State institutions in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and key governance and security reforms; and support.

During the performance period, MONUSCO continued to focus on the protection of civilians against the backdrop of a deteriorating security situation in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo as a result of an escalation of violence by armed groups and the resurgence of the Mouvement du 23 mars (M23). In response, the Mission actively supported regional efforts to support the disarmament of armed groups and decrease tensions between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda through the Nairobi and Luanda processes, and resumed joint operations with the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (FARDC) in Beni territory. As part of the joint transition plan, the Mission closed its field office in Kalemie at the end of June 2022 and continued to work with the Government to assess progress made towards achieving the 18 benchmarks and the indicators set out in the joint transition plan.

MONUSCO incurred \$1,018.9 million in expenditure for the reporting period, representing a resource utilization rate of 97.7 per cent, compared with \$1,002.1 million in expenditure and a resource utilization rate of 93.2 per cent in the 2020/21 period.

The unencumbered balance of \$23.9 million reflects reduced requirements for military and police personnel, owing to higher delayed deployment rates for military observers, military contingents and United Nations police personnel, lower requirements for contingent-owned equipment as a result of the delayed deployment of troops and equipment, and a lower cost of rations; along with reduced requirements for civilian personnel, owing to higher vacancy rates for some categories of personnel and the postponement of entitlement travel for international staff resulting from travel restrictions in connection with the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic. The reduced requirements were offset in part by increased requirements with regard to operational costs, owing to the higher price of fuel and the replacement of equipment that was past life expectancy.

Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022)

Category	Apportionment	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
Military and police personnel	522 261.7	496 937.2	25 324.5	4.8
Civilian personnel	265 262.5	260 238.0	5 024.5	1.9
Operational costs	255 204.7	261 681.2	(6 476.5)	(2.5)
Gross requirements	1 042 728.9	1 018 856.4	23 872.5	2.3
Staff assessment income	27 232.7	26 798.9	433.8	1.6
Net requirements	1 015 496.2	992 057.5	23 438.7	2.3
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	1 042 728.9	1 018 856.4	23 872.5	2.3

Human resources incumbency performance

<i>Category</i>	<i>Approved^a</i>	<i>Actual (average)</i>	<i>Vacancy rate (percentage)^b</i>
Military observers	660	495	25.0
Military contingents	13 640/13 140 ^c	12 484	6.5
United Nations police	591	412	30.3
Formed police units	1 410	1 231	12.7
International staff	697	614	11.9
National staff			
National Professional Officers	193	179	7.3
National General Service staff	1 460	1 377	5.7
United Nations Volunteers			
International	313	293	6.4
National	14	11	21.4
Temporary positions ^d			
International staff	4	3	25.0
National Professional Officers	10	7	30.0
National General Service staff	46	45	2.2
Government-provided personnel	90	55	38.9

^a Represents the highest level of authorized strength.

^b Based on monthly incumbency and approved monthly strength.

^c The authorized strength was revised by the Security Council in its resolution [2612 \(2021\)](#) of 20 December 2021.

^d Funded under general temporary assistance.

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

I. Introduction

1. The proposed budget for the maintenance of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 February 2021 ([A/75/769](#)) and amounted to \$1,054,608,600 gross (\$1,027,331,300 net). It provided for 660 military observers, 13,640 military contingent personnel, 2,001 police personnel, including 1,410 in formed units, 702 international staff, 1,711 national staff, including 203 National Professional Officers, 328 United Nations Volunteers and 90 government-provided personnel.
2. In its report of 26 April 2021, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly appropriate the amount of \$1,046,678,900 gross for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022 ([A/75/822/Add.6](#), para. 49).
3. The General Assembly, by its resolution [75/300](#), appropriated an amount of \$1,042,728,900 gross (\$1,015,496,200 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.

II. Mandate performance

A. Overall

4. The mandate of MONUSCO was established by the Security Council in its resolution [1925 \(2010\)](#) and extended in subsequent resolutions of the Council. The mandate for the performance period was provided by the Council in its resolutions [2556 \(2020\)](#) and [2612 \(2021\)](#). In resolution [2612 \(2021\)](#), the Council decided to reduce the authorized troop ceiling to 13,500 military personnel and continued to agree to a temporary deployment of up to 360 personnel of formed police units provided they were deployed in replacement of military personnel.
5. The Mission is mandated to help the Security Council to achieve an overall objective, namely, to advance peace and security in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.
6. Within that overall objective, the Mission, during the performance period, contributed to a number of accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, shown in the frameworks below, which are grouped by component, as follows: protection of civilians; support to stabilization and the strengthening of State institutions in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and key governance and security reforms; and support.
7. The present report assesses actual performance against the planned results-based budgeting frameworks set out in the budget for the 2021/22 period. In particular, the performance report compares the actual indicators of achievement, that is, the extent to which actual progress has been made during the period against the expected accomplishments, with the planned indicators of achievement, and the actual completed outputs with the planned outputs.

B. Budget implementation

8. The Mission's strategic priorities for the 2021/22 period were outlined in Security Council resolution [2556 \(2020\)](#), in which the Council decided that the

mandate of MONUSCO would include the priority tasks of protection of civilians and support to stabilization and the strengthening of State institutions. In resolution [2612 \(2021\)](#), the Council reaffirmed both priority tasks for the Mission.

9. Several major developments emerged over the course of the 2021/22 period, which had a significant impact on the trajectory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the implementation of the Mission's mandate. MONUSCO spared no efforts to reduce political tensions and bring together all stakeholders, including the opposition and civil society, to support the advancement of key reforms, strengthen national institutions and improve the protection of civilians.

10. Political developments included the adoption of a new law guiding the composition and functioning of the Independent National Electoral Commission; a partial renewal of the constitutional court responsible for validating the results of the presidential and national legislative elections; and the promulgation of a revised electoral law by the President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Félix-Antoine Tshisekedi Tshilombo, in June 2022. The three processes were contested, however, by the opposition, part of the majority and civil society, as partisan attempts by Union sacrée de la nation to secure the re-election of Mr. Tshisekedi Tshilombo as President.

11. During the reporting period, the President made key decisions to address the situation in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, including the establishment of a state of siege in May 2021, extended since then, and the adoption of the national Disarmament, Demobilization, Community Recovery and Stabilization Programme. Following the resurgence of M23 in December 2021, MONUSCO actively supported regional efforts to support the disarmament of armed groups and decrease tensions between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda, through the Nairobi and Luanda processes. The Mission supported the activities of the joint secretariat of the Nairobi process, notably its consultations with Congolese armed groups, communities and civil society organizations aimed at creating an environment conducive to their reinsertion into society.

12. The security situation was exacerbated by destabilizing activities and an escalation of violence in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, notably activities of the Coopérative pour le développement du Congo (CODECO) in Ituri and the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) in Ituri and North Kivu; and the resurgence of M23 in North Kivu. Military operations conducted by national forces in the context of the state of siege continued in Ituri and North Kivu. MONUSCO built upon both mission-wide and area-based strategies, including within the context of transition, in collaboration with the United Nations country team and national, provincial and local authorities, to protect civilians under threat from armed groups. The Mission confronted armed groups attempting to attack civilians, deployed its uniformed components to areas identified as hotspots and engaged with national, provincial and local authorities to strengthen the presence of national security forces and address intercommunal tensions. In August 2021, FARDC and MONUSCO resumed joint operations against ADF in Beni territory in compliance with the human rights due diligence policy on United Nations support to non-United Nations security forces. Furthermore, the Mission continued to liaise with FARDC in North Kivu and Ituri to plan and conduct joint operations against ADF, CODECO and M23. MONUSCO further strengthened the coordination of its protection efforts across provinces. In coordination with the United Nations country team, MONUSCO worked to prevent and mitigate possible negative repercussions of such operations for civilians, including through the development of contingency plans to increase its readiness to respond to anticipated threats against civilians.

13. The joint Government-United Nations transition plan (S/2021/807, annex) was submitted to the Security Council in September 2021 and endorsed in Council resolution 2612 (2021). Subsequently, the Mission submitted, alongside the report of the Secretary-General, two joint reports on the progress towards achieving the 18 benchmarks and the indicators set out in the joint transition plan. As part of the joint transition plan, MONUSCO continued to reduce its footprint in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. As planned, the Mission closed its field office in Kalemie at the end of June 2022 while maintaining a residual capacity to support joint programmes in the areas of human rights, justice, corrections and stabilization, as well as providing civilian support to the temporary force presence in Bendera. The Kananga field office and the Tshikapa sub-office were also closed by June 2021, with a residual capacity retained to support the implementation of the nexus approach, including support to national authorities to strengthen justice and correctional institutions, and strengthen the capacity of human rights defenders and organizations to monitor, document and report on the human rights situation.

14. Throughout the reporting period, MONUSCO continued to work with the Government through the joint sub-working group on transition to assess progress made in the implementation of the joint transition plan, including with biweekly meetings of the joint technical secretariat and quarterly workshops to harmonize data received on the 18 benchmarks. Challenges within the Government hindered progress towards the operationalization of the three other joint sub-working groups, on the protection of civilians and human rights, on disarmament, demobilization, recovery and community stabilization, and on institutional reforms.

15. MONUSCO continued to conduct joint assessments of threats to civilians through the deployment of mobile protection support teams in all sectors and field offices, enhancing the operationalization of coordination mechanisms related to the protection of civilians. MONUSCO conducted conflict analysis and key stakeholder mapping at the mission-wide level with the implementation of the Comprehensive Planning and Performance Assessment System, and at the provincial level with the development of provincial strategies in collaboration with the Government as part of the comprehensive approach. The Mission conducted a review of its early warning and response mechanisms, including the identification and processing of alerts and the tracking of response performance for improved accountability. In Beni, North Kivu, a round-the-clock hub was operationalized to centralize information on alerts and ensure a timely, coordinated response by MONUSCO and the United Nations country team, representing strong cross-pillar collaboration. Faced with an upsurge of violence in Ituri and North Kivu, and to a certain extent South Kivu, MONUSCO adjusted its posture and concentrated its force in areas affected by significant levels of armed group conflict and intercommunal violence. Community engagement has remained a cornerstone of the Mission's response, along with the enhancement of the Mission's coordination mechanisms for the protection of civilians and its early warning system. Furthermore, the force provided escorts to civilian convoys jointly with FARDC to enable a quick response to early warning alerts.

16. MONUSCO continued to support the establishment of an effective, self-reliant police force capable of assuming police duties in accordance with international standards, including respect for human rights and freedoms. The Mission promoted community policing and protection activities, including neighbourhood protection patrols, joint patrols between the Mission and the Congolese national police, intelligence gathering and gender-responsive initiatives, while building on the strategy to fight insecurity to provide effective security in villages and urban environments. Moreover, to reinforce the authority of the State in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, MONUSCO advocated and supported the deployment of 692 police officers to several hotspots, such as Beni, Minembwe, Ituri Province and Bendera.

17. The illegal exploitation of natural resources remained a major source of conflict and instability in the eastern provinces. In response, MONUSCO conducted investigations into conflict-related illegal exploitation, illicit financial flows, and dynamics of cross-border smuggling, leading to seven analytical and investigative reports, as well as mapping tools, which in turn fed into the workplans of the field offices, response plans on the protection of civilians and good offices by the Mission leadership. As part of efforts to improve security in conflict-sensitive mining areas, MONUSCO supported the International Organization for Migration in training, equipping and deploying 250 mining police personnel in North Kivu and South Kivu. The Mission supported the strengthening of mining sector governance by organizing a reflection workshop in August 2021 on the natural resources-related aspects of the transition plan and the Government's action plan for the period 2021–2023 with the Ministry of Mines and the technical mining services. The Mission facilitated quarterly meetings bringing together mining authorities, technical and financial partners and private sector and civil society actors to coordinate ongoing projects and address due diligence-related concerns in the artisanal mining sector. The Mission furthered due diligence, traceability and certification efforts by analysing the impact of industry schemes and by supporting mine site qualification missions conducted by external technical partners through information exchange, security and logistical arrangements.

18. With regard to support to stabilization and the strengthening of State institutions and key governance and security reforms, the Mission, through its good offices, hosted 22 meetings with a variety of stakeholders from civil society and the Government, religious leaders, regional diplomats and representatives of regional organizations to promote dialogue and seek consensus on the preparations for the 2023 elections, and to de-escalate tensions around the revision of the electoral law. The Mission also continued to provide good offices, as well as strategic and technical advice to key stakeholders involved in security sector reform, advocating for an inclusive and holistic approach to the coordination of security sector reform through dialogue, capacity-building, monitoring and evaluation. In pursuance of security sector governance, the Mission worked closely with strategic oversight bodies and line ministries to provide political support to the security institutions on their reforms. The National Security Council, with the support of the defence and security commissions of the National Assembly and the Senate, is now active in accelerating national ownership of security sector reform through a national coordination mechanism headed by the Council.

19. MONUSCO continued to monitor, coordinate and support the implementation of the International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy, while creating linkages with the national Disarmament, Demobilization, Community Recovery and Stabilization Programme, transitional justice and socioeconomic recovery. The Mission provided multilevel support to the new national Disarmament, Demobilization, Community Recovery and Stabilization Programme to facilitate the shift towards a community-based and context-specific response to address the presence of armed groups and the root causes of conflict. MONUSCO and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) spearheaded multilevel support to develop an inclusive national strategy for the Disarmament, Demobilization, Community Recovery and Stabilization Programme through a participatory approach. The Programme was officially endorsed by the pilot committee on 4 April 2022.

20. The Mission also used its good offices to advocate for the Government to appoint provincial coordinators for the Disarmament, Demobilization, Community Recovery and Stabilization Programme and allocate the remaining funds, amounting to \$14.1 million, from the United Nations-led Stabilization Coherence Fund to provide direct support to the Programme in priority zones identified in the provinces of Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu. The Programme provides comprehensive

reintegration support, creates an enabling environment for peaceful cohabitation, and targets the root causes of conflict by prioritizing the stabilization concerns of the communities. Interventions funded from the Stabilization Coherence Fund continued to provide support to State authorities and communities within the framework of security, good governance and justice; mobilized support for stabilization and community reintegration processes; and encouraged communities in areas with high concentrations of armed groups to participate in socioeconomic recovery activities in preparation for the operationalization of the Programme. In Ituri, eight agricultural cooperatives and eight short-term employment-intensive investment programmes employed 900 people, including 500 young people and 300 women, to rebuild local infrastructure.

21. As part of its efforts in the fight against impunity and in the strengthening of State institutions and reform efforts, MONUSCO provided technical, advisory and logistical support to the prison system on prison security, prison reforms, capacity-building, prisoner health care and prisoner reintegration. With regard to prison security, the Mission's efforts led to the safe management of violent extremist and radicalized prisoners, culminating in zero major prison incidents in all 12 priority prisons. Specifically, the Mission's support included the installation and reinforcement of security equipment and the rehabilitation of prison infrastructure. On the reform front, the four prison laws developed with the support of the Mission were adopted by the Human Rights Commission of the National Assembly and are pending action by the Council of Ministers, including bills on fundamental principles relating to the penitentiary regime, the special status of prison personnel, the organization and operations of the general directorate of the prison administration and the implementation of the prison regime. In addition, an action plan for the management of women prisoners and juveniles in conflict with the law, as well as a communication strategy, were developed and are being implemented.

22. The United Nations Joint Human Rights Office in the Democratic Republic of the Congo continued to monitor, verify and report on human rights violations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, with a particular focus on conflict-affected provinces. The Office documented human rights violations through routine monitoring activities, including liaison with civil society, stakeholders and other partners in the collection and verification of information, and through field missions, including monitoring, assessment and investigation. Enforcement of the state of siege in Ituri and North Kivu continued to have a negative impact on the human rights situation. Military operations in the two provinces reduced the Office's capacity to conduct field missions. The launch of the joint Uganda Peoples' Defence Forces-FARDC operation in November 2021 further reduced that capacity as MONUSCO was not allowed to travel in areas covered by the joint operation. The Office also lacked access to several areas in conflict-affected provinces owing to security or logistical hurdles.

23. Despite the challenging security situation in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office continued to systematically monitor, verify and report on cases of conflict-related sexual violence. The Office continued to support the Government on the implementation of the addendum to the Joint Communiqué between the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the United Nations on the Fight Against Sexual Violence in Conflict, including on the action plans of FARDC and the Congolese national police. Furthermore, the Office coordinated multiple programmes to provide medical, psychological, socioeconomic and legal support to victims of sexual violence, including conflict-related sexual violence.

24. The continuous advocacy and support of the secretariat of the human rights due diligence policy contributed to the holding of meetings on human rights violations

attributable to defence and security forces, which continued to be an essential step in the fight against impunity. During the period, the secretariat of the human rights due diligence policy facilitated the holding of 81 meetings, including 31 by FARDC and 50 by the Congolese national police, and organized 16 training and sensitization sessions for FARDC and the police on human rights and international humanitarian law.

25. The adoption by the Congolese Parliament on 14 June 2022 of the Law on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Indigenous Pygmy Peoples and the entry into force of the Organic Law on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities on 3 May 2022 are positive developments in the protection of these groups against discrimination and in the promotion of their political, social and economic rights. The United Nations Joint Human Rights Office provided technical assistance in the preparation of these draft laws and in advocating for their adoption, and continued to support awareness-raising and the implementation of the laws. Advocacy continued for the adoption of other laws related to the promotion and protection of human rights, including a law on the protection of human rights defenders, a law against tribalism, racism and xenophobia, a law on the press and access to information and a law on public demonstrations.

26. In order to build the capacity of civil society actors involved in the protection of civilians, in the context of the transition, the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office provided telephones and call credits to 43 focal points of protection networks to enable them to share protection alerts and carry out advocacy actions towards the authorities.

27. To support the implementation of the joint communiqué on the prevention of sexual violence and its addendum, the Mission supported the President's Special Adviser on women, youth and sexual violence, focusing on capacity-building for FARDC and the police on conflict-related sexual violence. Overall, the focus was on awareness, monitoring and reporting of violations and on assistance to victims through legal clinics with the aim of addressing impunity and holding perpetrators of conflict-related sexual violence and other serious crimes accountable. The visit of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict to the Democratic Republic of the Congo in October 2021 further strengthened the national commitment, resulting in a series of training sessions in North Kivu, South Kivu, Ituri and Kisangani for FARDC and the Congolese national police.

28. MONUSCO continued its collaboration with United Nations entities, the Government, international and national non-governmental organizations and local communities to protect children affected by armed conflict and promote a behavioural change of parties to the conflict towards a more protective environment for minors. Through continuous collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), MONUSCO was able to fully implement the monitoring and reporting mechanism of the six grave violations against children in armed conflict. MONUSCO took the lead in discussions with the commanders of armed groups with regard to child protection measures and coordinated with UNICEF in its response, separating children from parties to the conflict and handing over children formerly associated with non-State armed groups in a timely manner to UNICEF and its non-governmental partners for care. Following the adoption of the new national Disarmament, Demobilization, Community Recovery and Stabilization Programme, MONUSCO advocated for child disarmament, demobilization and reintegration to be given appropriate consideration in the new operational framework. MONUSCO continued to closely collaborate with the Government through the joint technical working group to end and prevent the recruitment and use of children and other grave violations against children by security forces as part of the action plan signed in 2012. Age verification screenings prior to recruitment into FARDC ranks, advocacy for the

release from detention of children formerly associated with non-State armed groups, and helping to bring perpetrators of grave child rights violations to justice were among the activities carried out.

Substantive and other programmatic activities

29. 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 eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and supporting the rule of law. The activities were implemented with a geographical focus on six provinces in which the Mission had a presence, namely Kasai, Kasai Central, Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu and Tanganyika.

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

(a) **Confidence-building (24 projects).** The Mission enhanced its support towards strengthening early warning systems, extending local protection committees and promoting female participation in protection issues. The Mission focused on the transfer of the tools for the protection of civilians to the Congolese authorities, within the framework of the Mission's transition plan, leading to improvements in the Mission's ability to connect with the civilian population, support local capacity-building, strengthen conflict resolution initiatives and engage with civil society. The Mission conducted a total of 82 capacity-building and sensitization activities related to the protection of civilians and 13 assessment missions of the tools used for the protection of civilians in North Kivu, South Kivu, Ituri and Tanganyika. The 41 capacity-building sessions and 27 coaching sessions on security governance reinforced the capacity of the newly appointed military administrative authorities in the context of the state of siege. Nine capacity-building and coaching sessions were organized to restructure and tailor the civil society thematic groups to facilitate their support for democratic governance in Tanganyika and in North Kivu;

(b) **Community stabilization projects (32 projects).** Four peace agreements were signed, including one agreement between Bira and Hema in Ituri, an agreement to cease hostilities by CODECO in Ituri, a pact of non-aggression between Rutshuru and Lubero territories in North Kivu, and an agreement between Nande, Hutu and Hunde in North Kivu. In addition, three road maps, one in North Kivu and two in South Kivu, were approved to resolve intracommunity and intercommunity conflicts;

(c) **Community violence reduction (65 projects).** During the reporting period, 3,757 people benefited from community violence reduction projects, which had been implemented and handed over to the respective communities. Interventions focused on income-generating activities, vocational and skills training, labour-intensive short-term employment, infrastructure improvement and community mobilization, such as sensitization, dialogues and social engagement, supported the reinsertion of 1,640 ex-combatants, including 78 women, yielded livelihoods for 872 vulnerable women, and provided alternatives to engagement in armed groups for 1,236 youth at risk, including 386 women, as well as nine community members and children associated with armed groups, including two women. The implementation of community violence reduction projects significantly contributed to advancing the disarmament and demobilization strategy by complementing it with reinsertion support offered to disengaged combatants and members of their community of origin;

(d) **Human rights (1 project).** MONUSCO contributed to the establishment and strengthening of the transitional justice process at the national and provincial levels to support the promotion of sustainable peace and reconciliation. MONUSCO supported the Ministry of Human Rights in launching consultations in the provinces of Tanganyika, Kasai, North Kivu and Kongo Central, which will allow the Government to design a transitional justice strategy informed by the realities and

wishes of the people of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, especially of victims of grave human rights violations. The consultations in Tanganyika, Kasai and Kongo Central are now finalized and their results are being processed. In addition, to ensure the participation of a broad spectrum of the population during the consultations, the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office organized 34 sensitization campaigns on transitional justice that allowed 2,798 individuals, including 1,890 women, to receive detailed information on transitional justice and its impact on the promotion of peace and stability at the national and provincial levels. A specific sensitization workshop was also organized for 50 traditional leaders, including 4 women, to encourage them to use their influence to contribute positively to the transitional justice process. The United Nations Joint Human Rights Office also supported the implementation of provincial prosecution strategies for the most serious crimes. This support led to the planning of five workshops to allow military and civilian judicial authorities to evaluate and update the prosecutorial strategies for the most serious crimes perpetrated in North Kivu, South Kivu, Tanganyika, Kasai and Kasai Central. In addition, through the forensic expertise of the technical assistance team of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, MONUSCO provided technical assistance to national judicial authorities to plan mass grave investigations, conduct autopsies and perform forensic sexual assault evidence collection in emblematic prioritized cases. MONUSCO also facilitated the planning of 11 investigative missions and 27 mobile court hearings that led to the conviction of 109 perpetrators of grave human rights violations, including conflict-related sexual violence;

(e) Rule of law/security institutions (46 projects):

(i) MONUSCO continued to support the Government in the implementation of the national justice reform through the Joint Justice Reform Support Programme and its workplan for 2022, which was validated in January 2022. The joint implementation of the Joint Justice Reform Support Programme by UNDP and MONUSCO contributed to strengthening the capacity of the criminal justice chain with the training of 441 judicial actors (313 men and 128 women), including 220 in Tanganyika and Kasai Central, in line with the MONUSCO transition plan; improving the accountability of judicial actors through the inspection of lower courts, prosecution offices and prisons in Tanganyika, North Kivu and Kasai Central, which resulted in the release of 137 detainees, including 5 women, and the regularization of detention of 515 defendants; and holding mobile court hearings in Kasai Central and Tanganyika, where 115 male defendants were convicted, including 56 for sexual violence, 43 male defendants were acquitted, and three minors were referred to specialized judicial institutions. MONUSCO support to civilian mobile hearings in Ituri and South Kivu resulted in the conviction of 122 defendants, including 1 woman, the acquittal of 27 male defendants and the release of a minor, while support for the inspections of Aru prison in Ituri Province led to the release of 79 male detainees;

(ii) MONUSCO continued to provide support to the Congolese national police in the implementation of priority projects contained in the reform action plan for the period 2020–2024, to guarantee the sustainability of policing gains in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. To reinforce the capabilities of the Congolese national police to fight impunity and human rights violations and to effectively address the rise in criminality, particularly in the eastern provinces, the Mission focused its efforts on specialized police services, including mining police and border police capabilities to fight against serious and organized crime; supported the fight against any form of sexual violence; and countered the illicit exploitation of natural resources through a targeted capacity-building

programme. Moreover, MONUSCO created an integrated and holistic response mechanism allowing the State institutions and civil society to enhance their ability to resolve and curb direct and deeply rooted drivers of conflict. With regard to enhancing the accountability of the Congolese national police, the Mission continued its monitoring, mentoring and advisory activities to strengthen the capacities of the Inspectorate General in its role of control, evaluation and investigation of violations committed by police officers. The Mission also supported the Inspectorate General through a sustainable transfer of skills and a capacity-building programme focusing on police operational tasks, resources management and respect for fundamental human rights. Within the transitional framework and to ensure the sustainability of the achieved gains with a critical focus on training and the training of trainers, MONUSCO handed over several projects in Tanganyika to the United Nations country team, the Government or other stakeholders, including handing over full control of the strategy to fight insecurity to the Congolese national police. The Mission reinforced the capacity and contributed to the professionalization of the police on respect for human rights, crowd control operations, and gender-sensitive approaches in judicial police investigations. Training also helped to improve the capacity of child protection and sexual violence prevention squads on the application of rules related to the protection of victims and witnesses. Overall, those interventions increased the capacity of the police to effectively investigate and respond to cases of sexual and gender-based violence and child protection;

(iii) MONUSCO continued to strengthen national capacities with regard to prison management and security in priority prisons, resulting in a reduction in the number of incidents related to prison security. An inventory of the infrastructure of prison facilities was undertaken to identify priority needs. The support provided by MONUSCO improved the conditions of female inmates in Kananga prison. Support to a prison farm in Luzumu helped to improve nutrition for prisoners in Kongo Central and Kinshasa. The activities related to corrections included nine prison coordination meetings held at both the provincial and central levels; the organization of three high-level advocacy workshops and 15 technical working sessions on prison reforms; one training session on prison reforms and transition for 40 senior prison administrators; the establishment of a training school for prison officers; the development of a communication strategy; three specialized mobile training sessions; daily mentoring of prison directors and supervisors in 11 high-risk prisons and weekly mentoring of prison directors and supervisors in one prison; and joint visits to seven prisons, including six priority ones;

(f) **Small arms and light weapons management (115 projects).** MONUSCO made further progress on reducing the circulation of weapons in areas affected by armed conflict by providing FARDC and the Congolese national police with weapon safes and improving the infrastructure in North Kivu, South Kivu, Kasai Central, Kinshasa and Tanganyika to enable the safe and secure storage of State-held weapons;

(g) **Arms embargo (3 projects).** MONUSCO effectively monitored the implementation of the arms embargo, observed and reported on flows of military personnel and arms or related materiel across the border of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and exchanged relevant information with the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The information gathered by the Mission was also used to inform military operations and undertake threat assessments of armed groups and of the security situation in the Mission's area of operation.

C. Mission support initiatives

31. During the 2021/22 period, the Mission continued to build on the progress made on support initiatives in the 2019/20 and 2020/21 periods, and achieved several benchmarks, including: (a) consolidating the Mission's footprint; (b) supporting the changes to the military and police posture and adjusting the posture of the mission support component to be able to respond to needs; (c) enhancing the safety and security of peacekeepers in line with the Secretary-General's Action for Peacekeeping Plus agenda; (d) minimizing the impact of COVID-19 on the Mission's supply chain operations; and (e) implementing the Mission's energy infrastructure management plan and waste management plan.

32. The Mission continued to support the rapidly deployable battalions, the recently introduced quick-reaction forces and the Intervention Brigade of the force through enhanced mobility by using heavy-lift fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft and an enhanced unmanned aerial aircraft. Support was also provided to standing combat deployments by enabling force mobility using heavy-lift and utility rotary-wing aircraft. During the period, Goma became the main operating base for the rotation of troops and police. This made the use of the air fleet more efficient by avoiding empty legs to and from Goma; reduced the Mission's dependency on the Entebbe Support Base; and increased the quantity of goods delivered directly to the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The latter was also made possible through improvements to the road system in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

33. With regard to the Secretary-General's Action for Peacekeeping Plus agenda, MONUSCO focused on several improvements, especially in the areas of base defence and force protection, through the provision and distribution of field defence stores materials and by adopting a smoother and speedier procedure for the issuance of those materials; through maintenance and hardening of operating bases and deployment sites; and through a robust medical evacuation chain.

34. The reinforcement of medical support, most specifically in the Beni area, also helped to overcome a significant gap in supporting military operations in the Beni sector and to overcome challenges of night flight capability.

35. The Mission continued its fight against COVID-19, and the pandemic had less impact on the Mission's mandate delivery compared with the two previous reporting periods. Success in fighting COVID-19 was mainly the result of a continued mission-wide vaccination campaign; frequent COVID-19 testing; the continued use of personal protection equipment; the isolation of civilian and military personnel upon return to the mission area; and the general subsiding of the COVID-19 pandemic within and outside MONUSCO. Furthermore, the Mission provided training to the staff to increase awareness, address the fear factor and advise about prevention.

36. An indirect effect of the pandemic was the severe disruption to the global supply chain. During the reporting period, the delivery of cargo was delayed, in particular owing to the unavailability of sea containers, and the prices of supplies in general, especially lifeline commodities, including fuel and food, increased significantly. The COVID-19 pandemic and the global supply chain disruption severely delayed the delivery of critical supplies along the main supply routes, increased delivery times and decreased the productivity and efficiency of Mission operations. These challenges affected the Mission's ability to move cargo and conduct transportation operations. To meet some of the immediate needs, the Mission established several blanket purchase orders for local procurement and worked closely with the force and service providers. In line with the host country and United Nations Headquarters guidance, all MONUSCO personnel resumed work from United Nations premises as from 1 June 2022. The Mission continued to monitor developments and to implement

prevention measures against COVID-19 through the United Nations COVID-19 task force in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including through vaccination campaigns and by promoting safety precautions.

37. MONUSCO also implemented several activities in line with the energy infrastructure management plan, such as upgrading air conditioners to reduce carbon dioxide emissions; installing smart energy meters to monitor electricity consumption; and connecting locations to clean energy sources and photovoltaic farms. The Mission also implemented its waste management plan and environmental conservation programme and took several actions for the improvement of the living conditions of female uniformed personnel in 29 different camps by refurbishing existing toilets; building new toilets, showers, septic tanks and soak pits; and installing wastewater treatment plants.

D. Regional mission cooperation

38. During the performance period, MONUSCO continued its good offices through engagement with regional organizations and actors to provide political support to strengthen State institutions in the Democratic Republic of the Congo with a view to restoring confidence between the Government and its international partners. In particular, the Mission strengthened its information-sharing and coordination mechanisms with the international community to encourage concerted diplomatic action, ease tensions and promote support to peace initiatives and dialogue. Notably, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in close coordination with the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region, visited Brussels and Paris to advocate for international support for the Nairobi process and the Luanda road map. Ahead of the deployment of the East African Community regional force, the Mission also advocated for regional partners to ensure coordinated actions between the East African Community regional force, bilaterally deployed armed forces in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the MONUSCO force, to enable the Mission to carry out its mandate of protection of civilians and safeguarding humanitarian access. The Mission met with representatives of the African Union, the Southern African Development Community (SADC), the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, the Economic Community of Central African States and the East African Community. The Mission upheld its cooperation with the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region through biweekly consultative meetings to coordinate good offices and exchange analysis on regional dynamics. Regular engagements also helped to strengthen coordinated actions with the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa.

39. The Entebbe Support Base continued to provide services to nine United Nations entities in Entebbe, Uganda, namely the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, the United Nations Mission in South Sudan, the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic, the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei, the Office of Internal Oversight Services, the Mine Action Service of the United Nations, the United Nations Office for Project Services, the Regional Ombudsman and the Office of Staff Legal Assistance, as well as operational support to the Office of the Resident Coordinator in Uganda on a cost-recovery basis. Requests from other United Nations missions in the region were also supported, most notably through the provision of passenger air transport support. The partnership with United Nations Humanitarian Air Service and the World Food Programme (WFP) also continued. During the reporting period, MONUSCO and WFP signed a service level agreement for global freight forwarding contracts and aircraft

charter contracts within the region, which is being utilized on an as-needed basis and is provided on a cost-recovery basis.

E. Partnerships, country team coordination and integrated missions

40. The United Nations system in the Democratic Republic of the Congo continued to implement the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework. The Mission contributed to the implementation of the Framework through support for peace consolidation, enhancement of respect for human rights, protection of civilians, social cohesion and democracy. During the performance period, regular meetings of the Strategic Policy Group were held, bringing together the Mission and the United Nations country team to develop a coherent vision, including on transition. These governance structures also contributed to the effective coordination of mandate implementation, including transition planning in line with Security Council resolution [2612 \(2021\)](#).

41. Following the endorsement by the Security Council of the joint strategy on the progressive and phased drawdown of MONUSCO, an integrated transition team was set up to support and guide, at the technical level, the transition planning for the United Nations system in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Mission also made efforts to advance the implementation of the transition plan in Tanganyika and set up provincial integrated transition teams to coordinate the implementation of the transition plan at the provincial level. The Mission also worked with the country team on the roll-out of the triple nexus approach. The priority was to ensure a stronger coordination mechanism by revitalizing the nexus core team consisting of representatives of the Government, donors, and international and national non-governmental organizations. Restrictions on the organization of physical meetings because of the COVID-19 pandemic have posed a challenge to coordination efforts, as they hindered engagement with the Government and civil society.

F. Results-based budgeting frameworks

Component 1: protection of civilians

42. During the reporting period, the security situation was marked by the resurgence of M23 in North Kivu, an escalation of violence by CODECO in Ituri and by ADF in Ituri and North Kivu and the continuation of military operations by national forces in the context of the state of siege, which was established in May 2021 and has since been extended in Ituri and North Kivu. MONUSCO built upon both mission-wide and area-based strategies to protect civilians under threat from armed groups, including within the context of the transition, in collaboration with the United Nations country team and national, provincial and local authorities. The Mission confronted armed groups attempting to attack civilians, deployed its uniformed components to areas identified as hotspots and engaged with national, provincial and local authorities to strengthen the presence of national security forces and address intercommunal tensions. In August 2021, FARDC and MONUSCO resumed joint operations against ADF in Beni territory in compliance with the human rights due diligence policy.

43. The Mission conducted a review of its early warning and response system and issued guidance to upgrade early warning and response mechanisms, including the identification and processing of alerts and the tracking of response performance for improved accountability. In Beni, a round-the-clock hub was operationalized to centralize information on alerts and ensure a timely, coordinated response by MONUSCO and the United Nations country team, representing strong cross-pillar collaboration. MONUSCO also conducted patrols and provided escorts to civilian convoys jointly with FARDC to enable a quick response to early warning alerts.

Moreover, the Mission advocated for improved network coverage in hotspots in North Kivu, South Kivu, Ituri and Tanganyika to enable quick responses to early warning alerts. During the reporting period, commanders from three non-State armed groups signed unilateral declarations and road maps with MONUSCO to end and prevent child recruitment and other child rights violations. The Mission continuously engaged with the commanders, resulting in 280 children (236 boys and 44 girls) being voluntarily released from their ranks. Regular meetings with protection networks, human rights civil society organizations and human rights defenders for coaching and information-sharing purposes and analysis from human rights reports informed actions to prevent and respond to protection threats. Monitoring and early warning mechanisms were enhanced in the Kasai and Katanga regions, as well as in other provinces not affected by the conflict where the MONUSCO presence was reduced or from where it had withdrawn. These included the deployment of mobile monitoring teams with the aim of monitoring and reporting on the human rights situation. During the reporting period, 28 monitoring missions, 106 capacity-building activities for civil society organizations, women and youth organizations, FARDC and the Congolese national police, and five joint investigation missions with the judiciary into cases of human rights violations were organized in five provinces.

44. To ensure compliance with the human rights due diligence policy, the Mission conducted a total of 422 risk assessments in support of the defence and security forces and recommended measures to be implemented to mitigate the human rights and reputational risks identified. Advocacy conducted by the Mission leadership with the Government and FARDC hierarchy in relation to commanders with problematic human rights backgrounds led in some cases to their replacement. The Mission provided logistical support for two missions, including one organized by the Vice Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior, Security, Decentralization and Customary Affairs to Goma, Bukavu and Bunia to sensitize police commanders on the implementation of the new directive related to follow-up committees; and one to Goma, Bunia and Beni by the Civic, Patriotic and Social Action Education Service and the Vice Prime Minister to provide training for the follow-up committees. These missions helped to increase the commitment by defence and security forces to follow up on human rights violations committed by officers under their command.

45. The Mission continued to enhance the capacities of the national police to provide security to civilian populations. The Mission provided technical, operational and logistical support to the Congolese national police to boost its operational capabilities in conducting neighbourhood protection patrols, in gathering intelligence and on crowd control and public order management in compliance with international human rights standards. The Mission focused its efforts on creating an integrated, holistic and targeted response mechanism allowing the local police and society to share responsibility for, improve their ability to fight, and curb the drivers of urban criminality while ensuring the mobility and operability of the police. Moreover, the Mission strengthened the capabilities of the police in Beni to mitigate the threat of improvised explosive devices and enhanced their investigation capacities with regard to improvised explosive devices. Furthermore, the Mission conducted sensitization sessions for the local population in Beni providing basic information on preventive, protective and safety measures related to improvised explosive devices.

46. During the performance period, the Mine Action Service addressed 19 of the 20 requests received from the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme and destroyed 306,300 rounds of small arms ammunition and 20,303 items of unexploded ordnance. The Service also addressed 30 of the 32 requests received from FARDC to destroy obsolete, unsafe and unserviceable weapons and ammunition, resulting in the disposal of 101,200 rounds of small arms ammunition and 8,802 items of unexploded ordnance. This contributed to a reduction in the illicit circulation of

weapons and ammunition in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and helped to ensure the protection of the population living in the vicinity of FARDC ammunition depots by preventing explosions resulting from poor storage and handling of unserviceable ammunition. In 2021, the Democratic Republic of the Congo saw a significant increase in the number of incidents involving improvised explosive devices compared with the previous year, from 15 incidents in 2019 and in 2020 to 52 incidents in 2021. Improvised explosive devices have become a growing threat, developing from being used against the national armed forces to targeting civilians in places of public gathering in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. Recent discoveries of more complex devices in the town of Beni increased the threat to the civilian population. During the reporting period, MONUSCO reported 58 improvised explosive devices and responded to 25 disposal tasks, resulting in the destruction of 48 improvised explosive devices and 62 components. MONUSCO also recorded 100 victims of improvised explosive devices (24 killed and 76 injured). Finally, MONUSCO provided 20 explosive hazard assessment training sessions to 498 beneficiaries.

47. During the period, MONUSCO supported the Government with defining the modalities of the implementation of the national Disarmament, Demobilization, Community Recovery and Stabilization Programme. As a result of the continuous consultation process, a number of elements have been included in the final version of the national strategy, such as voluntary character, decentralization, no integration into FARDC, community approach and no amnesty. In addition, 3,757 beneficiaries participated in 41 community violence reduction projects, which were implemented and handed over to the respective communities.

48. The Mission supported the review of the implementation plan of the joint communiqué on conflict-related sexual violence and its addendum by the office of the Special Presidential Adviser, and the active participation of the Congolese national police and FARDC in the round table on reparations, which increased the visibility of national efforts to reduce conflict-related sexual violence. A key outcome of the round table was a call for the creation of a national fund on reparations for victims of sexual violence and serious international crimes. The decree on the creation and functioning of the fund is awaiting adoption by the Prime Minister. The age verification screenings conducted at the pre-recruitment stage proved to be a successful initiative. Out of 2,903 FARDC and police candidates who were screened in the 2021/22 period, a total of 109 children have been separated prior to recruitment, highlighting the good collaboration with security forces for the prevention of child recruitment within their ranks.

49. The Mission held five meetings in Kinshasa with the Auditor General of FARDC, the highest-level prosecutor in the military justice system, to discuss the creation of a digital investigation cell within the Office of the Auditor General, which led to the training of 10 persons on digital investigation. The meetings also served as a platform to share the outcomes of special investigations of sensitive cases and to advocate for the transfer of ADF members to Beni prison for trial. Furthermore, MONUSCO supported the civilian and military justice authorities in undertaking 28 mobile court hearings resulting in 459 convictions (456 men and 3 women), including 154 members of FARDC, 42 police officers, 150 members of armed groups and 113 civilians, for war crimes, crimes against humanity and other grave human rights violations, including sexual violence. Among the convicts were several CODECO members prosecuted for crimes perpetrated in Ituri; the Raia Mutomboki Chance leader for war crimes and crimes against humanity, including rape and child recruitment in Bukavu; and several FARDC personnel, including three high-ranking officers, a lieutenant colonel and two majors for war crimes in Bunia, as well as three other FARDC personnel who were convicted of war crimes committed in Tchomia in

2020. Four Twa militiamen were also convicted of genocide and crimes against humanity in Tanganyika by a civilian court, while three Kamuina Nsapu members were convicted in Kasai Central for similar crimes. In addition, MONUSCO provided support to 17 joint investigation missions to investigate atrocities perpetrated by security forces and armed groups. In Beni, the Mission provided technical support to prosecutors in the exploitation of telephone communications in relation to the new ADF modus operandi of using improvised explosive devices.

50. MONUSCO supported the national efforts to sensitize the population on the dangers of the proliferation of small arms and light weapons through community outreach to women's groups. The Mission provided strategic policy advice on guidelines for an outreach programme geared to achieve a civilian disarmament process in order to address the challenges associated with proliferation. MONUSCO made further progress in reducing the circulation of weapons in areas affected by armed conflict by providing FARDC and the Congolese national police with secure safes for weapons and improving the infrastructure to enable the safe and secure storage of State-held weapons. In addition, with technical support provided by the Mine Action Service, MONUSCO worked with the Congolese national police on 39 sites, FARDC on 24 sites and the national park guards on 2 sites to strengthen the capacity and presence of the army and the police. In addition, two MONUSCO disarmament, demobilization and reintegration sites for the storage of collected weapons were reinforced with securing equipment. All of these measures increased by 7,610 the number of arms secured in 216 weapon safes. MONUSCO also participated in a legislative assistance workshop on fighting against the illicit trafficking of firearms, relating to the validation of a draft law on the general regime on arms, organized by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in collaboration with the National Commission for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons and Reduction of Armed Violence. In the same vein, during the reporting period, MONUSCO participated in the second interministerial meeting of the National Commission. The meeting was chaired by the Vice Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior, Security, Decentralization and Customary Affairs, the Vice-Minister of Defence and the Vice-Minister of Justice. At the meeting, a series of decisions were taken to strengthen the fight against the illicit circulation and use of small arms and light weapons and to establish the authority of the National Commission in this area. The meeting concluded with a demonstration of the central server for arms registration by FARDC authorities to the Ministers, who stressed the authority of the National Commission over the national forces in the field of arms control.

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

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

1.1.1 Increased number of negotiated surrenders by armed groups through the Government's community-based disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme (2019/20: 0; 2020/21: 1; 2021/22: 2)

Not achieved. Since the promulgation of the presidential decree establishing the national Disarmament, Demobilization, Community Recovery and Stabilization Programme, MONUSCO has been supporting the efforts of State authorities in advancing the Programme's implementation. Negotiations with the various armed groups are ongoing; however, none of them surrendered during the reporting period

1.1.2 Increased percentage of security incidents effectively responded to as a result of alerts issued by

Achieved. Sixty per cent of security incidents were effectively responded to as a result of alerts issued by the civilian alert networks. The higher percentage was due to the coordinated response from national security

civilian alert networks (2019/20: 56 per cent; 2020/21: 36 per cent; 2021/22: 56 per cent)

1.1.3 Reduced number of documented grave violations committed by armed groups against children during armed conflict (2019/20: 2,040; 2020/21: 1,790; 2021/22: 1,450)

1.1.4 Reduced number of internally displaced persons (2019/20: 5.5 million; 2020/21: 2.3 million; 2021/22: 2.2 million)

forces, local authorities and MONUSCO to insecurity and M23 activities

Not achieved. During the reporting period, MONUSCO verified 3,075 grave violations committed by armed groups against children during armed conflict. The higher number of violations was due to the ongoing military operations in the context of the state of siege in Ituri and North Kivu, which triggered reprisal attacks by armed groups; the resumption of conflict in Ituri, with CODECO and ADF targeting the civilian population during attacks; the ongoing activities of armed groups throughout the Province of North Kivu; the conflict in the Haut Plateaux in South Kivu; and the conflict between Twa and Bantu communities in Tanganyika

Not achieved. The total number of internally displaced persons in the Democratic Republic of the Congo is nearly 4.9 million, of whom 51 per cent are women. Ongoing armed conflict in the eastern provinces has resulted in the continuous flow of internally displaced persons and hindered the establishment of suitable conditions for the safe return of internally displaced persons to their villages. In 2022, more than 800,000 people were displaced between January and June owing to armed conflict in Ituri and North Kivu

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
50 joint protection teams and 72 joint assessment missions in areas affected by armed conflict to assess and address protection risks for women, men, boys and girls and to support preventive and responsive actions by Congolese and international partners	4 86	<p>Joint protection teams and</p> <p>Joint assessment missions were deployed in North Kivu, South Kivu, Ituri and Tanganyika to assess the situation relating to the protection of civilians, facilitate the return of internally displaced persons and mitigate threats posed by armed groups</p> <p>The lower number of joint protection teams was due to insecurity, especially in North Kivu; anti-MONUSCO sentiments as a result of armed group activities in North Kivu; and violent protests against Congolese of Rwandan origin in Goma</p> <p>The increase in joint assessment missions was due to the persistent need to protect civilians; facilitate the return of internally displaced persons in the high plateaux of Uvira, South Kivu, and Rutshuru, North Kivu; and mitigate armed group activities in Beni and Bunia, where ADF and CODECO continued to pose a threat to civilians</p>

4 seminars on leadership and planning for 10 FARDC senior officers from FARDC central and regional headquarters; 4 seminars for 20 FARDC senior officers of brigade and battalion levels; and 4 field training exercises for 40 FARDC officers and non-commissioned officers in priority areas in North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri to support FARDC capacity-building on leadership, counter-ambush tactics, combat movement, casualty and medical evacuation, information operations, layout and security of company-operated bases and posts, joint patrol planning, orienteering and jungle warfare tactics	No	No seminars or field training exercises were conducted owing to the unavailability of FARDC personnel. The Mission engaged with the FARDC leadership at the national and provincial levels to advance security sector reform. One training activity was provided to the FARDC special regiment based in Bunia to enable it to undertake active operations against armed groups. The training was focused on weapons, jungle warfare and minor operations. In addition, three training modules were delivered on rappelling, countering improvised explosive devices and firing. The training activities reached approximately 1,000 FARDC members
Production of a map of locations in conflict-affected areas where there is a particular risk for women and girls in order to support initiatives on the protection of civilians by local authorities	3	Maps were produced of high-risk locations for women and girls in Ituri for the purposes of identifying high-risk places for women's security in Ituri to improve their protection; identifying recurring protection incidents against women by locality to identify new high-risk localities for women; sharing the newly identified maps of high-risk locations for women and girls with the security forces for their use in the operational plan for the protection of civilians and with the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office for gender-sensitive human rights monitoring; facilitating the integration of data mapping in local protection plans of local protection committees; formulating facts-based recommendations to FARDC for the reinforcement of military operations in localities at high security risk for women to improve their protection; and following up on the recommendations made to the force, the Mission and FARDC The higher number of maps produced was due to recurring incidents of severe human rights violations, particularly against women and girls, in more than one territory in Ituri
Maintenance of an average of 33 fixed-company operating bases; 80 standing combat deployments by rapidly deployable battalions; 27 standing combat deployments by infantry battalions; an average of 100 daily patrols (60 day and 40 night patrols) by contingent troops; and an average of 30 daily joint patrols with FARDC to protect civilians and reduce the number of human rights violations perpetrated by armed groups or State agents	35 153 365	Company operating bases and 42 temporary operating bases were maintained Standing combat deployments were deployed Daily patrols on average, including 179 day patrols and 186 night patrols

	41	Daily joint patrols with FARDC The higher numbers of bases, standing combat deployments and daily patrols were due to the deterioration of the security situation
90 outreach initiatives conducted by female engagement teams in North Kivu, South Kivu, Ituri and Tanganyika on community tools for the protection of civilians, human rights and conflict resolution targeting women and girls associated with armed groups	339	Outreach initiatives were undertaken by female engagement teams in North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri. The initiatives targeting women and girls included public health awareness and education programmes. The higher number of initiatives was due to the need to respond to increased insecurity particularly affecting women and girls
45 company-level operations to ensure the protection of civilians and the neutralization of armed groups	45	Brigade-level and company-level operations were conducted
Support for 12 FARDC-led or joint operations through the provision of intelligence, reconnaissance and logistics, in strict compliance with the human rights due diligence policy	14	FARDC-led or joint operations were supported through the provision of intelligence, reconnaissance and logistics, in strict compliance with the human rights due diligence policy. The force also provided an average of 33 regular flights per month to FARDC passengers. An average of 3 medical evacuations per month were carried out for FARDC soldiers. A monthly average of 25,924 kg of cargo, including ammunition, was transported, and 60 litres of fuel was provided to FARDC. The higher number of operations was due to the operational situation on the ground
3,000 hours of civil and military intelligence, surveillance and target-acquisition tasks conducted by the unmanned aircraft system to improve situational awareness	2,187	Hours of civil and military intelligence, surveillance and target-acquisition tasks were conducted by the unmanned aircraft system to improve situational awareness. The lower number of hours was due to bad weather and destroyed surveillance equipment as a result of a helicopter crash
32,120 patrols by United Nations police, including joint patrols with the Congolese national police (88 patrols per day on average by a total of 1,280 male and female police officers)	28,550	Patrols were undertaken by United Nations police, including joint patrols with the Congolese national police (78 patrols per day on average by a total of 1,138 male and female police officers). The lower number of patrols was due to the implementation of measures to mitigate the risk of transmission of COVID-19 among United Nations personnel; and to the impact of police personnel being infected with COVID-19 and needing to quarantine

Provision of advice and support to the Congolese national police through daily monitoring and mentoring on the fight against insecurity, respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms and international standards for law enforcement	Yes	The United Nations police provided technical, logistical and operational support to the Congolese national police to enhance its operational capabilities and reinforce trust between the local police and the population. The Mission supported the strategy to fight insecurity through 2,420 days of co-location in centres of control, command and coordination. Moreover, the United Nations police continued to provide training and sensitizing activities on public order management, professional techniques and gestures of intervention, intelligence-gathering, gender-based sexual violence, community policing, judiciary police and road traffic police
96 Security Council meetings organized with civil society and local authorities, including law enforcement agents, to address security challenges	57	Security Council meetings were organized with civil society and local authorities, as part of efforts to improve the capacity of local security councils to address security challenges. The lower number of meetings was due to the cancellation or postponement of several meetings as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic
6 field missions in support of the Expanded Joint Verification Mechanism to enhance border security	5	Field missions in support of the Expanded Joint Verification Mechanism were conducted to enhance border security. The lower number of missions was due to limited helicopter capacity and the absence of refuelling facilities in Dungu
2,300 escorts of humanitarian missions in areas affected by armed conflict	498	Escorts were provided. The lower number of escorts was due to lower demand from humanitarian actors as a result of the deterioration of the security situation, which limited humanitarian activities; anti-MONUSCO sentiments, which made it difficult for the Mission to access certain areas; and lower availability of escorts as the force was engaged in operations against M23
60 workshops and awareness-raising sessions with civil society actors, including women's and youth representatives, authorities and protection committees to strengthen gender sensitivity within the local protection committees and community alert network mechanisms for early warning	82	Workshops and awareness-raising sessions were organized to reinforce the capacity of local authorities to address threats and to improve collaboration between protection actors and local authorities. The increase in the number of workshops and sessions was due to the need to promote the participation of women and youth in early warning and the transfer of tools related to the protection of civilians to women and youth organizations within the framework of the Mission's transition plan

7 assessment missions of current protection mechanisms in Tanganyika, Ituri, South Kivu and North Kivu to inform the development of a road map to transfer the mechanisms to local authorities, following the withdrawal of the Mission	13	Assessment missions were conducted to identify gaps that negatively affected the functionality of the protection of civilians mechanisms in North Kivu, South Kivu, Ituri and Tanganyika. The higher number of missions was due to the need to assess the effectiveness of tools related to the protection of civilians in preparation for the symposium on early warning and response mechanisms, which was held in July 2022
Weekly meetings with national and provincial authorities to provide technical support and advice on the implementation of the revised disarmament, demobilization and community-based reintegration framework	53	Meetings were held. Since the issuance of the decree on the Disarmament, Demobilization, Community Recovery and Stabilization Programme, MONUSCO has provided technical and logistical support to the Programme. Furthermore, the Mission has been supporting capacity-building on the implementation of the Programme and on the elaboration of the national strategy that was approved in April 2022. The Mission worked in close collaboration with its partners following the official nomination of the national and provincial coordinators. The Mission co-chairs two working groups of the Programme and has participated in 12 workshops
35 community violence reduction projects supporting communities to reduce violence and build resilience in areas where ex-combatants may be returning or armed groups are active	66	Community violence reduction projects were implemented, aimed at reducing violence through sensitization campaigns promoting peaceful coexistence and facilitating increased patrolling by security forces in areas of active conflicts; and through vocational training for young people who had left armed groups, other young people at risk and vulnerable women. The community support offered through those projects targeted the revitalization of income-generating activities by promoting farming, fishing and livestock tending, which provide labour and produce commodities for trade. Community members were trained in business and trading skills and received start-up kits, such as seeds and farming or fishing tools. The Mission also ensured the transitional protection of children formerly associated with security forces and armed groups by facilitating their placement in host families pending their reintegration into their home communities. The higher number of projects was due to the rollover from the previous period of projects that were delayed as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic

Provision of life support, including clothing, household items, hygienic items, rations, accommodation and medical care, for 100 foreign combatants and their dependants	No	MONUSCO provided life support to 85 ex-combatants and their dependants. The lower number of ex-combatants willing to join the MONUSCO disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme was due to the continuous closure of borders owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, the security situation and the instability between Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo since December 2021, with the actions of ADF and M23 hampering the surrender of foreign combatants
250 spot tasks to destroy explosive ordnance devices following alerts by communities made through the free hotline in conflict-affected areas of North Kivu, South Kivu, Ituri and Tanganyika	783	Spot tasks were conducted in North Kivu, South Kivu and Tanganyika, which increased access to key civilian infrastructure (clean water and sanitation, hospitals, airports, schools and roads) for 112,808 beneficiaries (35,100 women, 31,200 men, 25,943 girls and 20,565 boys). The higher number of spot tasks was due to explosive ordnance devices being more prevalent and geographically more densely concentrated than initially expected
52 episodes of the radio programme “Ma Nouvelle Vie” on disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, reintegration and resettlement targeting foreign armed groups; and daily transmission of episodes by Radio Okapi and mobile radio stations and through partnerships with community radio stations	104	Episodes of a radio programme dedicated to disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, reintegration and resettlement for foreign and local armed groups were broadcast. The increase to two broadcasts per week, one in Kinyarwanda for Rwandan armed groups, and the other in Kiswahili for local groups, was due to the resurgence of armed group activities in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo
Upgrading of 3 prisons in North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri into medium-security prisons; technical and logistical support to install video surveillance systems at 3 priority prisons; 20 simulation exercises to improve security systems; and installation of a radio communication system at 4 priority prisons	3	Prisons were upgraded to medium-security prisons. The prisons in Kabare and Lubero are now operational and detainees have been transferred in; the finalization of construction works at the prison in Nyongera has slowed down owing to insecurity in the area
	Yes	Technical and logistical support to install video surveillance systems was provided at 3 priority prisons
	21	Simulation exercises were carried out in 11 priority prisons in self-defence, fire control, riot and disturbance control and hostage-taking. One exercise was carried out in the military prison in Kinshasa and two exercises in 10 prisons

No	No radio communication system was installed owing to a change in priorities, with emphasis placed on other physical security installations, such as car search mirrors, padlocks, concertina wire and general lighting
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Expected accomplishment 1.2: Establishment of a protective environment in areas affected by armed conflict

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

1.2.1 Number of convictions of alleged perpetrators of grave human rights violations, war crimes and crimes against humanity, conducted in accordance with due process standards (2019/20: 315; 2020/21: 350; 2021/22: 400)

Achieved. A total of 459 persons (456 men and 3 women) were convicted of grave human rights violations, war crimes and crimes against humanity, including 154 soldiers from FARDC, 42 police officers, 150 members of armed groups and 113 civilians. Of the 459 persons convicted, 164 were convicted of sexual violence. The higher number of convictions was due to some cases involving many accused, particularly CODECO cases in Bunia, coupled with the increase in mobile court hearings conducted by the military jurisdictions on international crimes

1.2.2 Reduced number of confirmed incidents of human rights violations committed by State actors in areas of armed conflict (2019/20: 3,106; 2020/21: 1,900; 2021/22: 1,600)

Not achieved. During the reporting period, the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office documented 2,308 confirmed human rights violations in areas of armed conflict by State actors, including 399 violations of the right to life, with 516 victims (411 men, 76 women and 29 children), of whom 196 men, 46 women and 18 children were victims of extrajudicial killing; 690 violations of the right to physical integrity, with 446 victims, of whom 1 man, 133 women and 61 children were victims of sexual violence; 698 violations of the right to liberty and security of the person involving 1,596 victims (1,320 men, 164 women and 112 children); 424 violations of the right to property; 24 cases of forced labour involving 83 victims (71 men, 3 women and 9 children); 60 violations of the right to freedom of expression and opinion; and 13 violations of the right to public demonstration and assembly

The higher number of incidents was due to the increase in human rights violations during military operations in North Kivu and Ituri. In the context of the state of siege, human rights violations by State defence and security forces increased because of their increased powers in terms of public administration and policing. The Joint Human Rights Office issued an advocacy note to the Minister of National Defence and Former Combatants on the behaviour of two regiments in Masisi territory, especially on the increase of violations committed by those two units

1.2.3 Increased percentage of Congolese reporting confidence in the capacity of the State security forces to protect the population (2019/20: 50 per cent; 2020/21: 63 per cent; 2021/22: 65 per cent)

Data are not available. The polls were not conducted owing to a delay in the finalization of the contract with UNDP pending the completion of an evaluation of the polling project

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
10 capacity-building workshops for local authorities on local governance, with a focus on security and the protection of civilians, in 10 territorial decentralized entities	41	Capacity-building sessions were conducted to reinforce the capacity of territorial authorities to develop new participatory local budgets for better security governance in North Kivu, South Kivu and Tanganyika. The higher number of sessions was due to the need to train the newly appointed military administrative authorities in the context of the state of siege so that they could acquire new techniques related to the administration of entities in line with the guidelines for territorial authorities
30 coaching and awareness-raising sessions to improve local security governance, management, planning and budgeting, leading to the establishment of 15 local community councils for security	27	Coaching sessions were conducted to reinforce the ability of local authorities to conduct forums to improve the inclusiveness and quality of security diagnosis in their entities. The exercise was extended to youth organizations and civil society members. The lower number of sessions was due to insecurity in North Kivu and anti-MONUSCO sentiments owing to armed group activities
60 monitoring and assessment missions on human rights violations and abuses, including conflict-related sexual violence, in areas affected by armed conflict	23	Field monitoring missions were undertaken. The lower number of missions was due to ongoing conflict in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and the related insecurity; the state of siege, which increased armed confrontations between FARDC and armed groups; and the fact that 80 per cent of road stretches were classified as red, requiring travel under armed escort, which was not always readily available
20 investigation and fact-finding missions to monitor, investigate, document and report on human rights violations and abuses, including sexual violence, in areas previously affected by armed conflict	13	Investigation missions were carried out. The lower number of missions was due to the cancellation of most missions planned in the eastern parts of North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri as a result of the deteriorating security situation caused by heightened activities of armed groups
14 reports on the human rights situation, including on conflict-related sexual violence, gender-based violence, respect for human rights, freedom of expression and peaceful assembly	14	Reports were published, including 11 monthly reports, 1 biannual and 1 annual analysis of the human rights situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and 1 thematic report on the human rights

		situation in Beni, Irumu and Mambasa territories in relation to ADF attacks against civilians
6 training sessions for FARDC and the Congolese national police on conflict-related sexual violence in areas affected by conflict, resulting in the signing of engagement plans	10	Training sessions were conducted on conflict-related sexual violence, including 6 sessions for 237 members of FARDC, after which all commanders signed commitments to prevent and address conflict-related sexual violence within their ranks; and 4 sessions for 162 police officers, after which all commanders signed commitments to prevent conflict-related sexual violence. The higher number of training sessions was due to a change in the training calendar of FARDC and the Congolese national police following the visit of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict
24 working sessions with the Special Presidential Adviser on the prevention of child recruitment and sexual violence, FARDC and the Congolese national police on the implementation of the joint communiqué, its addendum, and action plans on combating sexual violence	19	Working sessions were held with the Office of the Special Presidential Adviser on the prevention of child recruitment and sexual violence, and FARDC and Congolese national police commissions on conflict-related sexual violence. In addition, a round table was held in Kinshasa by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict and the First Lady and presided over by the Head of State. In attendance were the Special Adviser of the President on youth and gender-based violence, representatives of all United Nations entities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Special Rapporteur on violence against women and girls, its causes and consequences, and Nobel Peace Prize recipient, Dr. Denis Mukwege, to discuss conflict-related sexual violence and reparations for victims. The meeting resulted in the commitment to create a national reparations fund and to build the capacity of operators of the toll-free telephone number on reporting sexual and gender-based violations, and on identifying human rights violations and referring victims. A training session was also organized in Goma on gender-based violence judicial watch in Goma courts and tribunals. Meetings were held with the President of the FARDC commission on sexual violence and his deputy and with the Deputy Commissioner of the Congolese

		<p>national police commission on sexual violence, focused on the implementation of the joint communiqué and its addendum and the identification of setbacks. This resulted in the organization of training sessions for members of FARDC in Lubumbashi and Kolwezi, and the signature of the Congolese national police annual workplan on sexual violence by the Vice Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior, Security, Decentralization and Customary Affairs. The lower number of working sessions was due to the busy schedule of the Special Presidential Adviser and the President of the FARDC commission</p>
<p>Biweekly mentoring and coaching sessions with judicial authorities in 5 locations to provide technical advice on legal and case file analysis, jurisprudence, procedural issues and document preparation in support of investigations and prosecutions relating to war crimes, crimes against humanity and other grave human rights violations</p>	Yes	<p>342 sessions were held to provide technical advice to the military and civilian justice authorities in Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu, Tanganyika and Kasai Central on the investigation and prosecution of cases related to war crimes, crimes against humanity and other grave human rights violations, including sexual violence and the recruitment of children, perpetrated by armed group members and members of the security forces. The support consisted of assistance to the investigators in developing questionnaires and investigation plans, the review of procès-verbaux and the identification of key witnesses; advice on the characterization of facts amounting to international crimes, the exploitation of telephone communications, particularly in Beni, with the new ADF modus operandi of using improvised explosive devices, and the necessity to carry out visits to the crime scenes to gather evidence; the provision of jurisprudence material from the International Criminal Court; and advice to the courts during trials on measures for the protection of victims of sexual violence and children</p>
<p>Logistical support for the deployment of 20 investigation missions and 15 mobile court trials to investigate and try cases of war crimes, crimes against humanity and other grave human rights violations, including sexual violence and grave child rights violations</p>	17	<p>Joint investigation teams were deployed to investigate cases of war crimes, crimes against humanity and other grave human rights violations. The lower number of joint investigation teams was due to insecurity in some territories of Ituri and South Kivu owing to attacks by armed groups; and the delay in the transmission of files from the former military prosecution office to the</p>

		military court in North Kivu, which caused the postponement of some deployments
	28	Mobile court trials were convened. The persons convicted included CODECO members and the Raia Mutomboki Chance leader for war crimes and crimes against humanity, including rape and child recruitment in Bukavu; and FARDC high-ranking officers, including a lieutenant colonel and two majors, for war crimes in Bunia. The higher number of mobile court trials was due to the increase in the number of requests for support in dealing with international crimes by the judicial authorities
4 meetings with the Auditor General of FARDC and other senior justice officials to provide strategic advice on prosecutorial strategies and case prioritization	7	Meetings were held, including 5 meetings with the Auditor General of FARDC (2 on the project to create a digital investigation cell within the Office of the Auditor General, 2 on the outcomes of special investigations of sensitive cases and 1 on the transfer of ADF members to Beni prison for trial); and 2 meetings with the First President of the Military High Court on the issue of children detained together with adults in Goma prison. The higher number of meetings was due to the need to follow up on the sensitive cases under investigation
Monthly training of FARDC officers on international humanitarian law and international human rights law	23	Training sessions were conducted for 1,061 FARDC officers, including 59 women, on international humanitarian law and international human rights law, including the human rights due diligence policy. The higher number of training sessions was due to the implementation of a recommendation of the human rights due diligence policy secretariat to train all units benefiting from United Nations support. Training sessions were also undertaken during ad hoc joint field missions to the various units in areas affected by armed conflict
10 meetings with the joint technical working group on children and armed conflict to discuss issues related to children and armed conflict and to monitor progress on the implementation of the action plan to prevent and end the recruitment and use of children	19	Meetings were held, including 6 with the national joint technical working group on children and armed conflict and 13 with the provincial joint technical working groups in North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri. The higher number of meetings was due to the reactivation of the South Kivu joint technical working group and the increased activities of other provincial working groups

4 quarterly reports and 1 annual report outlining trends, statistics and analyses of grave violations of child rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	4	Quarterly reports and
	1	Annual report were produced on the six grave violations against children in armed conflict, which included information on perpetrators and hotspots, details on the response by UNICEF and its partners, and a description of the activities carried out by MONUSCO
		In addition, a country-specific report on children and armed conflict covering the period between April 2020 and March 2022 was also produced in collaboration with UNICEF
4 polls (2 perception polls and 2 thematic polls) on the perceptions of the population on issues of peace, security, justice and reconstruction in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo	1	Thematic poll was conducted within and around MONUSCO bases and in stabilization priority zones. The regular polls were not conducted owing to a delay in the finalization of the contract with UNDP
10 coaching sessions for trainers to enhance the use of polling results at the territorial level with local authorities; and 10 restitution sessions and focus groups on polling results with key national and provincial authorities and civil society to improve the understanding of protection issues and government responses	No	No coaching sessions were conducted owing to a delay in the finalization of the contract with UNDP
	4	Restitution sessions of polling results were conducted, allowing local authorities to identify security challenges and the type of response they should provide to satisfy the population's needs. The population requested the reinforcement of FARDC positions in Rutshuru and Masisi to address armed group activities. The lower number of restitution sessions was due to the regular polls not being conducted
Daily mentoring of prison directors, supervisors and security guards in 6 high-risk prisons; weekly mentoring of prison directors, supervisors and security guards in 1 high-risk prison; and two joint visits to 1 high-risk prison with national prison authorities	Yes	Daily mentoring of prison directors, supervisors, security personnel and support staff in 11 priority high-risk prisons. The higher number of prisons was due to the volatile security situation and the threats of violent extremism
	2	Joint visits to 7 high-risk prisons with national prison authorities. The higher number of prisons visited was due to the recurrent and rising prison deaths owing to malnutrition, tuberculosis, malaria, COVID-19 and Ebola virus disease; and the need for joint visits with national and provincial authorities to oversee the projects on food security and on decongestion
80 awareness-raising sessions for 4,000 police officers on respect for human rights	72	Awareness-raising sessions were conducted for 3,555 police officers on respect for human rights. The lower number of sessions

		and participants was due to the security situation in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, notably in Beni and Bunia, with ADF incursions, and the offensive launched by M23 in North Kivu, making police officers who were engaged to protect the population unavailable to join the sessions
Installation of safe weapons storage solutions for 7,000 State-held weapons in national defence and security forces posts	7,610	State-held weapons were secured (4,955 belonging to FARDC; 2,005 belonging to the Congolese national police; 286 belonging to the Congolese Institute for the Conservation of Nature; and 364 under the custody of the Mission's disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme) though the improvement of secure storage capacities on 67 sites, including 39 belonging to the police; 24 belonging to FARDC; 2 belonging to Congolese Institute for the Conservation of Nature; and 2 belonging to MONUSCO. The higher number of weapons was due to the securing of 364 weapons under MONUSCO custody
Training of 50 members of the national defence and security forces on weapons and ammunition management	125	Members of the national defence and security forces, including 43 personnel of FARDC, 53 members of the Congolese national police (47 men and 6 women), 12 representatives of the National Commission for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons and the Reduction of Armed Violence (11 men and 1 woman) and 17 men from the Congolese Institute for the Conservation of Nature, were trained during 22 weapons and ammunition management training sessions. The higher number of persons trained was due to the lifting of the various restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic
2 workshops and 4 high-level meetings to provide policy guidance, technical advice and coordination support to the national commission for the control of small arms and light weapons and reduction of armed violence	2	Workshops of the national action plan for the control of small arms and light weapons, 2018–2022, were organized in Kinshasa by the National Commission for the Control of Small arms and Light Weapons and the Reduction of Armed Violence with MONUSCO support and attended by representatives of the Group for Research and Information on Peace and Security, the Harvard Humanitarian Initiative, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, the Economic Community of Central African States, MONUSCO and several entities of the Government

	4	High-level meetings were attended. From January to April, MONUSCO supported the Government in its assessments of weapons and ammunition management and storage in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo to prepare for the conclusion of the national action plan for the control of small arms and light weapons, 2018–2022, and to reorient the next plan. Each of the three assessments started with a high-level meeting chaired by the Vice Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior, Security, Decentralization and Customary Affairs with the provincial authorities and led in June 2022 to the fourth national high-level meeting with the plenary assembly of the National Commission for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons and the Reduction of Armed Violence, attended by three ministers and the Presidents of the defence and security commissions of the National Assembly and the Senate
Support for the national mine action centre for the drafting and adoption of a national standard operating procedure on improvised explosive devices	Yes	MONUSCO developed and submitted the French version of the national standard operating procedure on improvised explosive devices to the national mine action centre for endorsement and implementation
Monthly monitoring missions across North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri to analyse and assess the flow of weapons and ammunition to armed groups	Yes	The Mission conducted 11 missions in South Kivu on the origin of the financing of the armed groups operating in the region; 1 in North Kivu on the dynamics of the armed groups and in particular on their armaments; and 1 in Beni and Goma on the support networks of ADF and the ADF capacity to produce improvised explosive devices

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

51. During the reporting period, the Mission facilitated consultative meetings of national security reform advisers seeking to increase interaction and joint planning among key security sector actors, including government oversight bodies and civil society organizations, further promoting security sector governance. Two workshops focusing on monitoring and evaluation were held on the importance of annual plans in developing the annual national budget; and on institutionalizing regular reporting to encourage accountability, as well as increasing productivity and efficiency. The Mission also organized capacity-building training sessions for the members of the defence and security commissions of the National Assembly and the Senate on the oversight role of the Parliament and on the importance of their involvement in the implementation of the joint Government-United Nations transition plan. MONUSCO

continued to provide strategic and technical support to the security institutions through the provision of learning equipment, including 3,000 chairs for the classrooms, to military and police training schools in order to improve the learning environment for the professionalization of the security forces. In addition, MONUSCO assisted the Congolese national police with the implementation of the project to reinforce the police capacity in crime scene management. The project saw the production of handbooks, the implementation of training in the regions and the training of female police officers in crime scene management. Furthermore, the midterm evaluation of the five-year police reform action plan was conducted by the reform monitoring committee to take stock of the progress made, identify challenges and gaps, and make recommendations on the way forward on police reforms. To promote gender inclusivity in security sector reform, the Mission facilitated sensitization sessions for 870 female FARDC recruits and outreach for the recruitment of women between the ages of 18 and 25 years into the army. The Mission also worked closely with FARDC and the Congolese national police gender units in mentoring female officers in leadership and career development geared towards the meaningful participation of women at decision-making levels in those institutions.

52. Regarding support to the implementation of the International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy, the Mission used its good offices to convene the first meeting of the national steering board of the Stabilization Coherence Fund on 27 May 2022. The meeting, which was co-chaired by the Prime Minister and the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General/Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator, managed to allocate the remaining funds, amounting to \$14.1 million, in support of new projects in relation to the national Disarmament, Demobilization, Community Recovery and Stabilization Programme.

53. During the reporting period, MONUSCO undertook political engagement workshops in North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri with participants from implementing partners, civil society and the provincial governments. To complement ongoing projects and in view of several project evolutions, the Mission increased its technical support and local political engagement around the themes of transhumance and land conflicts in South Kivu, access to land and large concessions in North Kivu, governance and local administration in conflict zones and contestation of customary power, and land reform at the national level and in North Kivu. In South Kivu, the percentage of beneficiaries who perceived that the management of natural resources was transparent and beneficial had increased to 51 per cent as of June 2022, compared with 23 per cent in January 2021. This was achieved through a combination of activities to strengthen local mediation structures and the service delivery of governmental structures.

54. The Mission, through its good offices, hosted 22 meetings with a variety of stakeholders from civil society and the Government, as well as with religious leaders, regional diplomats and representatives of regional organizations in Kinshasa. The meetings aimed to promote dialogue and seek consensus on the preparations for the 2023 elections and to underscore the Mission's support for the implementation of regional political commitments under national oversight mechanism of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region and the follow-up to the recommendations of SADC, which mandated that the Chairperson of its ministerial committee explore all avenues to support efforts towards improving the security situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including by engaging with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. In Goma and Bukavu, the Mission held regular briefings with diplomats on the political situation and exchanged information on how to address the joint strategy on transition.

55. The Mission continued to strengthen partnership initiatives with the United Nations country team in line with the transition strategy and the national police

development plans to support an efficient takeover of security responsibilities and the sustainability of United Nations gains in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. MONUSCO continued to support the Congolese national police in improving its professional and technical skills in all areas of activity essential to the rule of law, including community-oriented policing, combating serious and organized crime, judicial police, forensics, sexual and gender-based violence, conflict-related sexual violence, mining police, and border police management.

56. Access to justice was improved by the operationalization of the court of the peace in Djugu and the establishment of the military tribunal in Butembo following MONUSCO advocacy with the judicial authorities. The working conditions and the security of the judicial actors were improved through the rehabilitation and construction of infrastructure in Kalemie, Beni, Masisi, Tshimbulu and Goma. MONUSCO also provided support to the peaceful resolution of land disputes in Nyiragongo, North Kivu, and in Tshimbulu, Kasai Central, which resulted in the signing of 197 mediation agreements and in the training of 106 community leaders on land law and mediation techniques. The Mission, jointly with UNDP, supported the assessment of 122 functional prisons and the identification of 77 non-functional prisons. The Mission also facilitated the adoption of a model plan for medium-security prisons in compliance with international standards, and of software for updating prison statistics.

57. The Mission supported the validation of the national strategy of the Disarmament, Demobilization, Community Recovery and Stabilization Programme, which provides a comprehensive peacebuilding framework bringing together efforts on social cohesion, the restoration of State authority, community recovery and governance. As part of the strategy, a series of workshops were undertaken, including on the documentation of local initiatives on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration in South Kivu; the organization of the forum of civil society organizations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; the provision of two consultants to facilitate the consultation process for the national strategy; and the development of provincial operational plans. The Mission also supported regional efforts to address factors of conflict and instability. Although the Mission focused on coaching local authorities, owing to the conflict in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, some planned activities around the facilitation of peace agreements, including most conflict resolution initiatives conducted during the reporting period, did not lead to peace agreements. Consequently, only four peace agreements were signed from a total of 32 conflict resolution initiatives. In line with the transition plan, the Mission continued to train key actors on conflict management tools and gender-sensitive techniques in support of local conflict resolution mechanisms; and enhanced its engagement with civil society by conducting nine capacity-building and coaching sessions to enhance the participation of civil society in democratic governance in Tanganyika and North Kivu. The training and coaching sessions enhanced the collaboration with actors involved in the protection of civilians and the country team within the framework of the handover of tools for the protection of civilians in Tanganyika.

58. During the reporting period, a joint strategy for preventing and mitigating the risks of the excessive or disproportionate use of force by the Congolese national police during public order management operations was adopted by the Mission. In April 2022, a task force co-chaired by the United Nations police and the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office was established to discuss measures to prevent and mitigate risks of such use of force, considering their likely increase in the period before the 2023 elections. The Joint Human Rights Office also continued to monitor the situation of and provided support to members of civil society organizations and human rights defenders. Legal, psychosocial, medical, advocacy and physical

protection measures were implemented for 357 human rights defenders, 76 journalists and 25 other victims and witnesses of human rights violations for a total of 425 men and 33 women. Since April 2022, 43 protection networks in the Democratic Republic of the Congo have received training on human rights monitoring, advocacy and reporting. In response to hostilities emanating from hate speech, a United Nations task force was established to support national and local efforts to prevent and counter hate speech and promote national cohesion and peaceful cohabitation. A strategy and action plan on hate speech was adopted at the national and provincial levels, and workshops were conducted on the prevention of hate speech, including with the national human rights institutions to support the drafting of a bill on tribalism, racism and xenophobia, which is to be tabled for adoption at the National Assembly. At the regional level, the Mission provided technical and financial support for the organization of regional forums on countering hate speech in Douala, Cameroon, and in Bangui. A third forum took place in Kinshasa and a draft regional strategy on hate speech was adopted. The Mission also supported a working visit of the Office on Genocide Prevention and the Responsibility to Protect to the Democratic Republic of the Congo from 19 to 28 April 2022 to support national initiatives to counter hate speech.

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

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
2.1.1 Number of new agreements settling intra- and inter-community conflicts, including resolution of land conflict (2019/20: 13; 2020/21: 13; 2021/22: 9)	Not achieved. Four peace agreements were signed, including an agreement between Bira and Hema communities and an agreement to cease hostilities by CODECO, a pact of non-aggression between Rutshuru and Lubero territories and an agreement between Nande, Hutu and Hunde. In addition, three road maps were approved to resolve intra- and intercommunity conflicts. The lower number of agreements was due to the cancellation of activities owing to insecurity in North Kivu, and to the focus on coaching local authorities
2.1.2 Increased number of dialogue processes between the Government and armed groups to reduce long-standing conflict (2019/20: 2; 2020/21: 3; 2021/22: 5)	Achieved. 24 dialogue processes were held with Members of Parliament from Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu as a mechanism to address conflict and find political incentives towards reducing the links between politicians, businesspeople and economic operators and armed groups. The higher number of dialogue processes was due to the conflict between the Nande and the Hutu, on one side, and the Hema and the Lendu, on the other, requiring regular interactions with the Mission
2.1.3 Number of stabilization programmes implemented in North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri whose priorities were set by communities and the Government (2019/20: 5; 2020/21: 6; 2021/22: 6)	Achieved. Eleven projects were implemented in the conflict priority zones of Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu for a total value of over \$27 million, including multi-year projects. The higher number of projects was due to the extension of projects from the previous reporting period and the redesign and relaunch of a suspended project

The projects were designed to address the stabilization priority objectives as agreed upon through a participatory process with communities and provincial governments. In Ituri, five projects contributed to preventing recruitment by armed groups, to seeking solutions to major land conflicts and to facilitating the deployment of and increasing the population's trust in State justice and security services. In North Kivu, three projects contributed to creating an enabling environment to address security issues and to prevent recruitment by armed groups through dialogue and by providing economic alternatives. In South Kivu, three projects supported efforts to address land rights and conflicts related to transhumance, to strengthen local governance, and for communities to reach a consensus on a local approach on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration

2.1.4 Increased number of mines certified by the Government in North Kivu, South Kivu and Tanganyika (2019/20: 0; 2020/21: 50; 2021/22: 90)

Achieved. On 6 December 2021, the Minister of Mines validated 156 mining sites as green in North Kivu and South Kivu, meaning they were allowed to operate. The higher number of mines certified was based on all the sites that had been assessed and recommended for qualification in accordance with the ministerial decree. In 2022, several dozen mining sites have been assessed by inspection teams, but a ministerial decree to certify them is still forthcoming

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
10 training sessions for 200 participants, including at least 30 per cent women, on conflict management tools and gender-sensitive techniques in support of local conflict resolution mechanisms	13	Training sessions were organized for 212 participants, 80 per cent of whom were women, on conflict management tools and gender-sensitive techniques in support of local conflict resolution mechanisms. The higher number of sessions was due to increased land conflicts, including on customary power, in North Kivu and South Kivu
30 coaching sessions for community-based information forums (Barazas), consultative commissions on the resolution of customary conflicts and other local mechanisms for conflict resolution	17	Coaching sessions were organized on the peaceful resolution of customary power in North Kivu and South Kivu, which reinforced the collaboration and trust between traditional authorities and the Baraza, a local conflict resolution mechanism and members of the local protection committee and resulted in the reduction of intracommunity tensions. The lower number of sessions was due to insecurity in North Kivu, anti-MONUSCO sentiments as a result of persistent armed group activities, and hate speech against Congolese of Rwandan origin

20 local conflict resolution initiatives and 10 community awareness-raising sessions to address land conflicts and reduce tension and violence	22	Local conflict resolution initiatives, including 6 structured dialogues, resulted in the signing of 4 peace agreements, including an agreement between Bira and Hema communities, an agreement to cease hostilities by CODECO, a pact of non-aggression between Rutshuru and Lubero territories, and an agreement between Nande, Hutu and Hunde. The higher number of resolution initiatives was due to the prioritization of support to local authorities to resolve local conflicts
	10	Community awareness-raising sessions were held to promote peace and support the peace process in North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri
5 working sessions and coaching sessions with civil society actors, including women and young people, on meaningful and effective participation in the political and peace process, including the involvement of women in the conflict resolution mechanisms at the local level	5	Working and coaching sessions were organized with civil society actors, including women and young people, on meaningful and effective participation in the political and peace process, including the involvement of women in the conflict resolution mechanisms at the local level
Monthly meetings with parliamentary caucuses on governance reform and the resolution of conflicts at the provincial level	Yes	<p>A minimum of three meetings per month were held with the parliamentary caucuses from Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu. Discussions allowed the establishment of WhatsApp groups bringing together relevant actors around discussions on mitigating measures for conflict-related issues and state of siege issues raised by Parliament, providing solutions to the challenges faced at the local level and advocating to reduce spoilers' influence and manipulation</p> <p>A higher number of meetings was needed owing the dispute over the selection of the President of the Independent National Electoral Commission, the controversy over the electoral law and the conflict dispute resolution related to Nande, Hutu, Hema and Lendu issues</p>
Monthly meetings with members of the Government at the national and provincial levels to engage on the implementation of the joint strategy and press for governance reform	Yes	MONUSCO conducted weekly engagements with key institutional, political and civil society actors regarding benchmark 15 of the joint transition plan, focused on supporting the organization of quality elections held within the constitutional framework. MONUSCO also conducted monthly engagements with civil society, parliamentarians, the World Bank,

Weekly meetings with high-level national, provincial and local political actors and stakeholders to facilitate dialogue and the peaceful resolution of political conflicts, and to advocate and help to foster consensus on the functioning of key institutions, including the security sector, and on the importance of the political participation of women

Yes

the International Monetary Fund and the partners coordination group to conduct good offices for the full operationalization of the Court of Auditors and against corruption practices. In this regard, new judges were appointed to the Court of Auditors

The higher number of meetings was due to the adoption of the electoral law and the deteriorating economic situation

MONUSCO engaged on a weekly basis with senior officials from the presidency, Government and Independent National Electoral Commission, Members of Parliament, Senators, leaders of political parties and groupings, senior judicial officers, diplomats and civil society actors on a range of issues regarding the upcoming electoral process as well as institutional and governance reforms. Engagements notably focused on promoting a transparent, credible and peaceful electoral process, enhancing the participation of women and youth at all levels and stages. In this vein, MONUSCO explored ways to facilitate constructive exchanges between the key stakeholders in order to restore trust following the controversial renewal of the Independent National Electoral Commission and the constitutional court. MONUSCO also provided editorial and technical support to Elections au féminin, a programme developed in partnership with Radio de la femme. The main goal was to provide information on the electoral process, highlight challenges and provide workable solutions to overcome hurdles. MONUSCO also supported civil society organizations on the elaboration of an online petition calling all institutions of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to ensure the presence of women on the lists of candidates. While the impacts of good offices for a transparent and credible electoral process have so far been mixed owing to persistent lack of consensus, the gender-related engagements and activities helped to remove a provision of the electoral law that would have hampered women's participation as candidates. That provision was replaced by an incentive measure, according to which candidates on lists of candidates with at least 50 per cent

2 meetings of the Stabilization Coherence Fund national steering board to support the programming of the International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy	1	<p>women are exonerated from paying the deposit</p> <p>Meeting of the national steering board of the Stabilization Coherence Fund was held. During the meeting, the board decided to allocate the remaining funds, for a total value of \$14 million, to the Provinces of Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu for programming aligned with the national Disarmament, Demobilization, Community Recovery and Stabilization Programme, and to approve the administrative extension of the Fund until the end of 2024. These funds are the first to be mobilized in support of the operationalization of the new national disarmament programme and will provide crucial support to conflict-affected areas</p> <p>The lower number of meetings was due to delays in the decision of the Government to nominate the Co-President of the national steering board</p>
12 coordination meetings of the International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy to update the mapping of stabilization and peacebuilding interventions in North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri and the deployment of 12 missions to monitor the implementation of the programmes of the International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy	16	<p>Coordination meetings were facilitated, including 13 meetings with an average participation of 15 implementing partners in Ituri and 3 meetings in South Kivu with provincial institutions, including officials from the Ministry of Planning, the team from the national Disarmament, Demobilization, Community Recovery and Stabilization Programme and other provincial technical services. Bilateral meetings were also held with both provincial authorities, technical services and implementing partners to facilitate the operationalization of the Disarmament, Demobilization, Community Recovery and Stabilization Programme at the national and provincial levels</p>
	13	<p>Missions were deployed to Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu to monitor the implementation of the activities of the International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy</p> <p>The higher number of meetings and missions was needed for the monitoring and evaluation of projects and for quality control</p>

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

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

2.2.1 Number of bills on public administration, protection of human rights defenders and access to information adopted and implemented (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: 3; 2021/22: 3)

Not achieved. The Parliament adopted two laws: the Organic Law on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and the Law on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Indigenous Pygmy Peoples. The former, which takes into account the specific needs of persons with disabilities, includes several innovations for the promotion and protection of their rights, their integration into society and their effective participation in the management of public affairs. The latter guarantees Indigenous Pygmy Peoples easy access to justice and basic social services, recognition of their activities, customs and pharmacopoeia that are not contrary to the law, and their full enjoyment of the land and resources contained in the areas in which they live. The voting of proposed bills into law depends on the political dynamics and priorities of the Parliament. Hence, the law on human rights defenders and the law on access to information were submitted for consideration but not scheduled for debate at the Parliament level despite advocacy with the National Human Rights Commission, the Ministry of Human Rights and civil society organizations. In a meeting between the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office and the parliamentary human rights commission, it was proposed that a joint advocacy strategy be put in place for the National Assembly to examine priority laws for debate

2.2.2 Reduced number of documented violations committed by State actors related to political rights and freedom of assembly and expression (2019/20: 741; 2020/21: 900; 2021/22: 600)

Achieved. The United Nations Joint Human Rights Office documented 397 violations of political rights and fundamental freedoms, compared with 631 violations during the previous reporting period, representing a decrease of 37 per cent. The Office continued to monitor and report violations of fundamental rights and freedoms, as well as restrictions on the political space. The Office documented, inter alia, attacks and threats against journalists, which continued to have a negative impact on freedom of the press, and against members of civil society, as well as restrictions on the exercise of fundamental freedoms. Whereas most of the violations documented related to democratic space were committed by State agents (352 violations, or 89 per cent), the Office documented a total of 45 such violations that were attributable to armed groups and militia

2.2.3 Number of complaints from citizens handled by the National Human Rights Commission (2019/20: 4,440; 2020/21: 3,000; 2021/22: 3,000)

Not achieved. Access to real-time data from the National Human Rights Commission remains a challenge. The internal procedure of the Commission requires that data on complaints received and addressed only be communicated after the validation and official publication of its reports, and to date, the 2021/22 report has not yet been finalized. Owing to a shortage of resources and expertise on database management, the Commission has not been able to put in place a national database to input, compile and analyse this information within the Mission's reporting cycle. The question of renewal of the mandate of members of the Commission is also a concern that has disrupted its proper functioning. The procedure for the replacement of the commissioners is not clearly defined by the Constitution and needs to be discussed and ratified by the National Assembly. The issue has already been submitted to Parliament and will be examined during the September 2022 session

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
2 workshops with national institutions working on good governance to promote the participation of women and young people in peace negotiations, peaceful cohabitation and resource mobilization in the framework of Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) and 2250 (2015)	3	Workshops were held with national institutions working on good governance to promote the participation of women and young people in peace negotiations and peaceful cohabitation in the framework of Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) and 2250 (2015) . The higher number of workshops was due to increased activities ahead of the upcoming electoral year
7 capacity-building and coaching sessions for 140 civil society actors, including at least 30 per cent women and young people, to support the restructuring and revitalization of civil society organizations in their role in advancing democratic governance	9	Capacity-building and coaching sessions were conducted for 571 participants, including 195 women, to reinforce the capacity of civil society actors to restructure and tailor their thematic groups in order for them to support democratic governance in Tanganyika and North Kivu. The higher number of sessions and participants was due to the Mission's exit from Tanganyika and the need to strengthen the capacity of civil society so that they could be active participants in the protection of civilians
10 awareness-raising and information sessions for 200 local community members and leaders, including young people in urban and rural areas of concern promoting reconciliation and social cohesion	11	Awareness-raising and information sessions for 631 participants, including 416 women, were facilitated to increase the awareness of community members and leaders, including young people in urban areas, to promote reconciliation and social cohesion. The higher number of sessions and participants was due to the need to promote

		reconciliation and encourage young people to disassociate from armed groups in order to avoid manipulation and prevent violence
10 confidence-building sessions with State actors on managing anti-MONUSCO sentiments	24	Confidence-building sessions were held to manage anti-MONUSCO sentiments, which led to the reduction of hate speech in North Kivu, South Kivu, Ituri and Tanganyika. The higher number of sessions was due to the rise in anti-MONUSCO sentiments owing to continuous armed group activities by ADF in Beni, M23 in Goma and CODECO in Bunia, which required more confidence-building sessions to explain the Mission's mandate, brief participants on the Mission's achievements and ease tensions
Multimedia public information campaigns and outreach programmes in support of the Mission's mandate, through: (a) round-the-clock Radio Okapi broadcasts reaching an audience of 24 million persons per week; (b) production of 52 short videos for MONUSCO digital platforms; (c) operation and management of the MONUSCO and Radio Okapi websites, with daily uploading of articles, stories and photos from all over the Democratic Republic of the Congo; and (d) reliable information provided through the use of social media	Yes	According to the most recent survey, the Mission reached an audience of 24 million persons per week with round-the-clock broadcasts on Radio Okapi
	54	Videos were produced for multimedia public information campaigns, including 48 that were disseminated on the main platforms (Facebook, Twitter and Instagram). The higher number of videos was due to the need to combat misinformation
	Yes	A total of 286 articles, press releases and reports, of which 79 were in English and 207 in French, were uploaded to the MONUSCO website. In addition, 365 photos of the day were distributed by email and then published on Flickr and on the Mission's social networks (Twitter, Facebook and Instagram), thus highlighting the activities of the Mission
	Yes	Reliable information was provided through the use of social media, in particular with a view to combating and deconstructing misinformation. To that end, 6 videos were produced that were broadcast at various events
3 awareness-raising sessions targeting students at education institutions to promote a political dialogue on stabilization, peace and security, support for national institutions and the progressive withdrawal of MONUSCO	1	Awareness-raising session was held on 27 May 2022 in Kinshasa, on the sidelines of the celebration of the International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers. The two other sessions were held in September 2022. The delay was due to restrictions on gathering in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, and anti-MONUSCO sentiments, which prevented meaningful interactions with the public

10 awareness-raising sessions for 200 participants from women's and civil society organizations in Kinshasa, Goma, Bukavu, Bunia, Beni and Kalemie conducted through Radio Okapi to increase awareness on the empowerment of women and access to an inclusive democratic space	17	<p>Awareness-raising sessions were held for 2,000 participants on women's empowerment and access to an inclusive democratic space, on their participation in development, on gender equality and broadening their skills and action, on education, on women living with disabilities, and on women's rights</p> <p>The higher number of sessions and participants was due to the increased interest in the places visited and to an outreach campaign conducted on the radio in the context of anti-MONUSCO sentiments</p>
4 workshops for 120 journalists, including at least 30 per cent women, and 1 media campaign to promote gender-sensitive and non-sexist communication in the media and improve media coverage of women in politics and in peace and security initiatives	7	Workshops were held for 200 participants, including 30 per cent women, to promote gender-sensitive and non-sexist communication in the media and improve media coverage of women in politics and peace and security initiatives. The higher number of workshops and participants was due to an increased interest by journalists
	1	Media campaign was organized with women participants to promote lasting peace in areas affected by insecurity and the activism of armed groups
5 public debate panels with youth representatives on the principles of positive masculinities and gender-responsive citizenship using local urban leaders known as "Champions and Women Ambassadors of Peace"	4	<p>Awareness-raising workshops were organized with youth representatives in 4 locations on the principles of positive masculinities and gender-responsive citizenship using local urban leaders known as "Champions and Women Ambassadors of Peace", including an awareness campaign for the young journalists of Kirumba on the promotion of gender through the media and the promotion of the image of women by bringing them closer to media; and three awareness-raising workshops on the promotion of responsible citizenship among youth leaders through positive masculinity and a culture of peace, attended by a total of 240 participants, including 77 girls and 163 boys, from youth associations, universities, youth parliaments and youth councils. One of the workshops in Kirumba could not be conducted owing to the security situation in the area</p>

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

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

2.3.1 Percentage of implementation of the priority actions related to professionalism, accountability and the institutional framework in the reform action plan (2020–2024) of the Congolese national police (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: 15 per cent; 2021/22: 30 per cent)

Not achieved. Only 11 per cent of the priority projects in support of the institutional development of the Congolese national police, as established in the reform action plan, were implemented. The lower percentage was due to delays in the release of the planned budget allocated to fund the urgent priorities of the reform as a result of the lack of political will

2.3.2 Decreased percentage of pretrial detainees in prisons (2019/20: 73 per cent; 2020/21: 70 per cent; 2021/22: 67 per cent)

Not achieved. Detainees in pretrial detention in the prisons of Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu, Tanganyika and Kasai Central represented 76 per cent of prisoners. The higher percentage was due to an increase in pretrial detainees in Goma and Bunia prisons following the declaration of the state of siege in these provinces in May 2021, which transferred the criminal competence of the civilian jurisdictions to military jurisdictions, which became overwhelmed; and an increase in arrests as a result of the intensification of armed group activities

2.3.3 Number of prison security-related incidents (2019/20: 5; 2020/21: 13; 2021/22: 10)

Achieved. There were no major prison security-related incidents between 1 July 2021 and 30 June 2022, as a result of the Mission's continued provision of mentoring and technical and logistical support to prison national authorities

2.3.4 Increased number of clusters of villages affected by armed conflict or intercommunal violence where State authorities are actively present and exercise their authority to effectively resolve or manage conflict (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: not applicable; 2021/22: 4)

Achieved. Five clusters of villages affected by intercommunal violence established functioning conflict resolution mechanisms as a sign of State authorities' capacity to effectively resolve and manage conflict

The higher number of clusters of villages was due to the programme implementation and political engagements through the International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy, and the engagements through provincial protection and conflict resolution mechanisms in collaboration with the Consultative Commission for the Settlement of Customary Conflicts

2.3.5 Increased percentage of Congolese reporting trust in the justice system (2019/20: 29 per cent; 2020/21: 30 per cent; 2021/22: 32 per cent)

The data are not available. The polls were not conducted owing to a delay in the finalization of the contract with UNDP

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

Daily monitoring and advocacy with the committee of the Congolese national police in charge of reform on the implementation of the reform action plan (2020–2024) to boost the institutional development of the Congolese national police

Yes

Daily monitoring and mentoring were provided through co-location within the Congolese national police reform institutions. A total of 197 mentoring and monitoring activities were conducted to boost the institutional development of the

		Congolese national police and provide technical assistance and advisory services within the executive secretariat of the reform monitoring committee
Daily high-level monitoring of the Inspectorate General of the Congolese national police, through co-location to promote accountability, respect for human rights and the fight against impunity, to monitor internal audit and control missions and to investigate complaints against the police on human rights violations	Yes	The Mission continued to prioritize advocacy with the leadership of the Congolese national police and conducted 265 days of co-location to support progress towards accountability and the fight against impunity through the improvement of the complaints cell and audit evaluation. The Mission also worked to improve the functioning of the General Inspectorate of the Congolese national police to ensure respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms and international standards of law enforcement
4 workshops for 120 participants, including at least 30 per cent women, in cooperation with the United Nations country team, in support of the Government to complete the roll-out of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus in Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu and Tanganyika	2	Workshops were held, including 1 workshop for 18 participants, including 6 women, from the provincial government, civil society and donors, which reached consensus on the modalities for implementing the nexus approach in the province; and 1 workshop for 30 participants, including 5 women, from the provincial government, civil society and donors, to develop a peacebuilding strategic results framework for Tanganyika aimed at operationalizing the transition plan priorities into measurable programmatic activities and to inform the joint workplan of the United Nations country team for the period 2022–2024 The lower number of workshops and participants was due to the nexus not yet being implemented in Ituri, South Kivu and North Kivu
Establishment of 2 monitoring mechanisms in Kasai and Kasai Central on conflict prevention and peacebuilding initiatives to prevent a return to violent conflict	2	Conflict prevention and peacebuilding mechanisms were put in place in Kasai and Kasai Central. Through these mechanisms, the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office continued to monitor the situation and provided reports and analysis as early warning on intercommunal conflicts
1 joint workshop, monthly consultations with the United Nations country team, partners and international and national stakeholders, and quarterly consultations with donors, international financial institutions, regional organizations and other international actors to support national authorities with the operationalization of the joint transition strategy, including the development of	1	Joint workshop was organized for over 100 women participants in collaboration with the Tanganyika women's network and the youth network to strengthen community links and promote social cohesion in the context of the MONUSCO transition in the province

<p>1 road map for its implementation, the establishment of technical- and strategical-level coordination mechanisms to oversee and guide its implementation, and the development of strategic communications initiatives to support the dissemination of information on the plan and enhance its ownership among communities</p>	Yes	<p>The joint sub-working group on transition met regularly to discuss and monitor aspects related to the progress made in the implementation of the joint transition plan. The United Nations country team and its partners held a workshop in Tanganyika to develop a joint workplan for the 2022–2023 period that would facilitate coherence and synergies and avoid duplication among partners. The plan includes transition priorities that were built upon existing peacebuilding efforts and is articulated around four axes: (a) strengthening of institutions and consolidation of peace, security and social cohesion; (b) creation of the foundations for strong, resilient, inclusive and sustainable growth; (c) development of infrastructure to support growth; and (d) improvement of social services and humanitarian assistance</p> <p>A workshop was organized with representatives of United Nations system entities, the Government and civil society organizations to finalize and harmonize data on the 18 benchmarks and the indicators set out in the joint transition plan</p> <p>Finally, a retreat was organized aimed at sharing lessons learned as well as identifying good practices and areas for improvement, during which a road map was developed</p>
<p>Monthly consultations with member States of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework, members of the Security Council and other key diplomatic partners to ensure their engagement in support of the stabilization of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and in support of the joint strategy on transition</p>	Yes	<p>The Mission, through its good offices, hosted 22 meetings with a variety of stakeholders from civil society, the Government, religious leaders, regional diplomats and representatives of regional organizations in Kinshasa to promote dialogue and seek consensus on the preparations for the 2023 elections and to underscore its support for the implementation of regional political commitments under the national oversight mechanism of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region and the follow-up to the recommendations of SADC. In Goma and Bukavu, the Mission held regular briefings with diplomats on the political situation and exchanged information on how to address the joint strategy on transition</p> <p>The higher number of consultations was due to the need for a higher level of</p>

		engagement in view of the pre-electoral context, the resurgence of violence in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, the need to foster consensus on the choice of members of the Independent National Electoral Commission, the revision of the electoral law, and the need for support for the Nairobi process
Monthly coordination meetings of defence attachés, interior security attachés and political advisers of bilateral and multilateral partners to foster a coherent approach in support of the Government on security sector reform	2	<p>Meetings were held, including a joint meeting with international and United Nations partners to brief them on the United Nations transition in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and explain the role of partners in support of the transition plan. At the same meeting, issues of security sector governance were discussed. The President of the National Assembly Commission on Defence and Security was a key guest of the meeting, at which he talked about the importance of having a common policy and strategy to promote harmonization and better output in security sector reform in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. A second meeting focused on sharing updates and progress made by the different partners and their interventions in the sector, as well as future projections for 2022 and possible partnerships</p> <p>The lower number of meetings was due to a shift in focus, with increased engagement on national coordination, support to the army recruitment sensitization process and increased involvement in activities related to security sector governance</p>
Monthly monitoring and 5 training sessions for judicial authorities in North Kivu, South Kivu, Ituri, Tanganyika and Kinshasa on the investigation and prosecution of war crimes, crimes against humanity and other grave human rights violations, and judicial protection measures	Yes	Monthly monitoring sessions were conducted during proceedings; judicial protection measures were developed and implemented for the benefit of victims and witnesses to secure their appearance before the courts
	6	Workshops were organized with UNDP on prosecution strategies for civilian and military magistrates, heads of court and ex officio magistrates on the theme "Evaluation and updating of the provincial prosecution strategy". A total of 132 participants, including 12 women, took part in the workshops, which aimed to take stock of the prosecution of serious crimes in the provinces concerned

		<p>The higher number of workshops was due to the need to organize separate workshops in Kananga and Tshikapa as the Kananga-Tshikapa road was not operational</p>
10 high-level consultations with officials of the Ministry of Justice on pending disciplinary or judiciary measures for 25 cases of violations identified through the application of the United Nations human rights due diligence policy	4	<p>Meetings were held, including 3 consultative meetings that led to the tripartite capacity-building mission of the monitoring committees led by the Human Rights Adviser, the Vice Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior, Security, Decentralization and Customary Affairs and the Director of Studies and Planning of the General Inspectorate of the Congolese national police on training of the follow-up committees of the Congolese national police; and a follow-up meeting with the Inspector General of the Congolese national police on the incidents that occurred on 30 December 2021 in Mbandaka resulting in the excessive use of force by the police when repressing public demonstrations. A procedural note was sent to the Inspector General to investigate the behaviour of the police during the demonstration, submit the findings to the above-mentioned Vice Prime Minister and bring the perpetrators to justice</p> <p>The lower number of consultations was due to the lower number of cases identified through the application of the human rights due diligence policy, although six emblematic cases were escalated to the Auditor General of FARDC as they fell under the jurisdiction of the military courts</p>
12 meetings with the Auditor General of FARDC and other senior justice officials to provide strategic advice on prosecutorial strategies and case prioritization	12	<p>Meetings were held with the Congolese military judicial authorities. They included two meetings with the First President of the Court of Cassation to advocate for the case of the human rights defenders arrested in November 2021 in Mbandaka and sent to the Court of Cassation to be examined within a reasonable time frame and in full respect of the rights of the defence; two follow-up meetings, which resulted in the return of the case to Mbandaka for investigation and the release of the defenders at the end of June 2022; one meeting with the First President to insist that adequate protection measures for victims and witnesses in the Yumbi case be put in place; and seven meetings with the Office of the Prosecutor General on the case to assess the progress of the</p>

		<p>investigations to find the body of Fidèle Bazana, the partner in crime of Floribert Chebeya, who was declared murdered on 2 June 2010 and whose body has never been found, as a result of which the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office was able to provide support for a forensic examination and financial support for the appearance before the Military High Court of a key prosecution witness who had been living outside the Democratic Republic of the Congo for several years</p>
24 high-level meetings with officials of the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Human Rights to foster accountability, promote human, civil and political rights, combat impunity, promote national reconciliation and promote reparations for victims of human rights violations	20	<p>Meetings were held, including 10 meetings with the joint transitional justice commission and 10 preparatory meetings for the launch of consultations on transitional justice. The meetings with the joint transitional justice commission included participants from the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Human Rights, the Parliament, the Parliament's human rights commission, the National Human Rights Commission and civil society. The objective of the meetings was to draft the terms of reference of the joint commission for reflection and guidance on transitional justice, the road map on transitional justice, the operational plan of the five subcommissions and the questionnaires for the consultations; and to prepare the actual consultations. These meetings led to the launch of national consultations on transitional justice in four provinces (Tanganyika, Kasai, North Kivu and Kongo Central). The United Nations Joint Human Rights Office participated in the 10 preparatory meetings with the technical secretariat of the Ministry of Human Rights for the launch of consultations in the field. The Office also participated in two training workshops on fundamental principles of transitional justice for investigators and supervisors, and in the collection of qualitative and quantitative data on the need for truth, justice, reparations and guarantees of non-repetition</p> <p>The lower number of meetings was due to the unavailability of the Minister of Human Rights and the Minister of Justice</p>
6 high-level advocacy meetings with officials of the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Human Rights to hold to account alleged perpetrators of violations of	12	<p>Meetings were held with judicial authorities to follow up on emblematic cases, notably the 16 priority cases in the greater Kasai region, key among them those in Tshisuku,</p>

international humanitarian law or violations and abuses of human rights

Nganza, Malenga, Mulombodi, Kamako and Kamonia, and the case of the murder of the United Nations experts in Kasai. During the meetings, the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office discussed the technical and judicial aspects of each case and proposed to provide forensic expertise to accelerate the process. This resulted in the continuation of pretrial investigations in six cases, their presentation before the High Military Court and the lower military courts, the opening of the Yumbi trial, and judgments and decisions in the case of the murder of the United Nations experts and in the Chebeya case. Although the meetings were initially planned to be held with the Ministries of Justice and of Human Rights, a decision was made to have them with judicial authorities and the Auditor General of FARDC, since the cases in question fell within the jurisdiction of the military courts

The higher number of meetings was due to the continuation of pretrial investigations in the six cases

Training of 2,700 officers of the Congolese national police, of whom 20 per cent will be female officers, on investigative procedures and crime scene management, including forensics techniques, taking into account gender-responsive approaches

1,668

Police officers were trained, of whom 20.9 per cent were female officers, on investigative procedures and crime scene management, including forensics techniques, considering gender-responsive approaches. The lower number of officers trained was due to the limit of 20 participants per session as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic

Provision of weekly advice and mentoring to judicial authorities in 7 priority zones on strengthening the functioning of the criminal justice chain, due process, including judicial protection, and the reduction of unlawful detention

Yes

The Mission provided weekly advice and mentoring sessions to civilian and military justice authorities on strengthening the functioning of the judicial system, due process, the reduction of pretrial detention and overcrowding of prisons in Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu, Tanganyika and Kasai Central. Civilian and military justice mobile hearings resulted in the conviction of 600 people (598 men and 2 women), including 62 for rape; the regularization of the detention of 1,010 detainees (992 men and 18 women); the acquittal of 92 accused (86 men and 6 women); and the release of 130 detainees (121 men and 9 women). In addition, the Mission provided support to judicial inspections of detention facilities of the national police, which led to the release of 1,160 detainees (1,082 male and 78 female), including 77 minors, as well as the

		transfer of 1,219 detainees, including 59 women and 49 minors. Support to the implementation of the presidential decree on the remission of sentences resulted in the release of 353 convicted prisoners, including 12 women. MONUSCO advocacy also resulted in the release of 143 detainees, including 52 women, from Bunia prison and Beni prison
Monthly technical meetings of the subgroups on the fight against impunity and on the performance of the Ministry of Justice to implement the priority action plan of the national justice reform policy; 2 meetings of the technical follow-up committee; and 1 strategic meeting of the steering committee in support of the monitoring of the implementation of the priority action plan for 2021	5	Meetings of the subgroups on the fight against impunity and on the performance of the Ministry of Justice, 1 meeting of the technical follow-up committee and 1 meeting of the steering committee were held, leading to the development of a national strategy to fight against international crimes, a compensation mechanism for victims of sexual violence, the consolidation of the national anti-corruption strategy and the creation of a permanent monitoring committee on detention at the national level. The lower number of meetings was due to the unavailability of the partners in the Ministry of Justice
Facilitation of 45 meetings of follow-up committees on human rights violations of FARDC and the Congolese national police to provide awareness-raising and training on the human rights due diligence policy	74	Meetings of follow-up committees were held, including 28 by FARDC and 46 by the Congolese national police, in areas affected by armed conflict and in Kinshasa. During those meetings, the follow-up committees discussed human rights violations committed by FARDC and the police and proposed remedial actions, including disciplinary and judicial sanctions. The committees thus served as a valuable tool in the fight against impunity, particularly in areas with ongoing conflict The higher number of meetings was due to the fact that many follow-up committees that had previously not been meeting regularly, such as those for Uvira, Kinshasa or Goma, began doing so, demonstrating increased engagement by the defence and security forces to follow up on human rights violations committed by officers under their command
5 advocacy meetings with parliamentarians, judges, prosecutors and lawyers for the adoption of the proposed law on the protection of victims, witnesses, human rights defenders and judicial personnel involved in trials related to serious crimes	10	Briefing sessions were organized for 57 Members of Parliament, including 12 women, and members of the standing committee on human rights in the National Assembly. The sessions were an opportunity to sensitize the Members of

		<p>Parliament on various human rights issues and to advocate for the National Human Rights Commission to push for the adoption of several human rights-related bills that were still pending in the National Assembly, such as the bills on the protection of human rights defenders, the rights of people living with HIV, the rights of Indigenous Peoples, access to information and antitribalism</p> <p>The higher number of meetings was due to the higher number of requests for meetings by the parliamentarians to address issues such as monitoring of detention places, hate speech and human rights in conflict-affected zones</p>
2 capacity-building sessions with the Congolese national police and FARDC on the gender-responsive protection of civilians and security sector reform	5	<p>Capacity-building sessions were organized with the Congolese national police, FARDC and other security forces on positive masculinities, gender mainstreaming and the gender-responsive protection of civilians. MONUSCO also promoted female participation in the security institutions through mentoring sessions conducted for 90 female military and 50 female police officers focusing on leadership and career development at the senior level to enhance their opportunities for advancement and participation in decision-making. The higher number of sessions was due to increased interest in the topic, especially following the designation of the President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo as African Union champion of positive masculinity</p>
Organization of 50 civilian mobile court hearings in 4 provinces to reduce case backlogs and address illegal and prolonged detention	141	<p>Mobile court hearings were organized, including 121 hearings on a weekly basis in the prisons of Kananga (58) and Kalemie (63), with logistical support from the Mission; and 20 civilian and military mobile hearings with the technical and financial support of MONUSCO under the Joint Justice Reform Support Programme in 12 prisons. The higher number of mobile hearings was due to the increase in mobile hearings at Kalemie and Kananga prisons in the context of the gradual withdrawal of the Mission from those areas</p>
4 workshops for 120 judicial police officers, clerks and magistrates on ways to improve the functioning of the criminal justice chain	13	<p>Workshops were organized in North Kivu (1), South Kivu (2), Tanganyika (6) and Kasai Central (4) for 441 judicial police officers, clerks, secretaries of prosecutors'</p>

		offices and magistrates (313 men and 128 women) on topics related to their duties. The higher number of workshops and participants was due to the need for reinforcement of the capacity of judicial institutions in Kasai Central and Tanganyika in line with the withdrawal of the Mission from those provinces
1 workshop for 40 personnel of the Inspectorate General of judicial and penitentiary services on building their professional capacity and improving services	No	Due to the unavailability of the personnel of the Inspectorate General of judicial and penitentiary services, who had other priorities, no workshop was conducted. Several meetings were held in preparation for the workshop, and the Mission, alongside UNDP, drafted and shared terms of reference for the workshop
8 judicial assessments of courts and prosecution offices in 4 provinces and restitution workshops on the findings	8	Judicial assessments and inspection missions of lower courts, prosecution offices and prisons were organized by civilian and military justice authorities in five provinces. As an example, the judicial inspection in North Kivu resulted in the review of 2,168 files, the release of 130 pretrial detainees and the transfer of 18 minors detained with adults to the State establishment for guarding and education and their files to the juvenile court
15 press conferences on peace and security on support for the Congolese national police, FARDC, the judicial system, human rights and the targeting of journalists	11	Press conferences on peace and security were broadcast live on Radio Okapi and Facebook. The lower number of press conferences was due to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
10 planning workshops with 200 officials of the Ministry of Justice on the implementation of national prison law reforms; and 2 evaluation sessions on reform-related projects, programmes and policies	20	Planning workshops were organized with 315 officials of the Ministry of Justice on the implementation of national prison law reforms, to draft and review four prisons laws (10 sessions); to adopt the prison reform implementation action plan (1); to draft an interministerial decree on prison health care (2); to draft the decree governing the status and operations of the prison staff training school (1); to draft the decree providing guidance on the application of the law related to child protection (1); to develop a standard prison architectural design and update the prison map (3); and to discuss the regulatory frameworks (2). The higher number of sessions was due to the high level of political engagement, especially from the current Minister of Justice

	5	Evaluation sessions were held on reform-related projects, programmes and policies. The higher number of sessions was due to the need to address the increase in prison deaths
Training of 10 female executives in the management of women's prisons in line with the implementation of the action plan on the management of women in prison and children in conflict with the law	21	Female executives were sent for training on the management of women prisons in line with the implementation of the action plan on the management of women in prison and children in conflict with the law. The higher number of persons trained was due to prison services and UNDP funding some of the training sessions
10 training sessions for 200 police officers, of whom 30 per cent will be female, on the prevention of sexual violence and the protection of victims of sexual violence	35	Training sessions were conducted on the prevention of sexual violence and the protection of victims of sexual violence for 690 police officers, of whom 21 per cent were women. The higher number of training sessions and participants was due to an increase in demand from the local police in areas affected by armed group activities, such as Ituri and North Kivu
1 training-of-trainers session for 250 police officers, of whom 30 per cent will be female, on investigative procedures, crime scene management and forensics techniques	19	Training-of-trainers sessions were conducted on crime scene management, forensics technics and investigative procedures for 367 police officers, of whom 16 per cent were women. The higher number of training sessions and participants was due to an increase in the number of requests from the local police, notably in hotspots and zones affected by armed group activities. The Mission, in collaboration with the technical and scientific department of the Congolese national police, also trained 20 women police officers on their role as first police responders to a crime scene as part of the reinforcement of the police capacity on crime scene management
Training of 180 male security personnel, 30 female security personnel, 30 support staff and 20 staff of juvenile detention centres on prison management	Yes	Training of 525 male security personnel, 150 female security personnel, 110 support staff and 35 staff of juvenile detention centres on prison management. The higher number of persons trained was related to a larger provincial coverage owing to the increased risk of attacks on prisons

Component 3: support

59. 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*Planned indicators of achievement**Actual indicators of achievement*

3.1.1 Percentage of approved flight hours utilized (2019/20: 72.7 per cent; 2020/21: 90 per cent; 2021/22: 90 per cent)

74.2 per cent of approved flight hours were utilized. The lower percentage was due to restrictions imposed by the host country on interprovincial movement in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic

3.1.2 Average annual percentage of authorized international posts vacant (2019/20: 11.8 per cent; 2020/21: 11.4 per cent; 2021/22: 11.5 per cent)

The actual average annual vacancy rate was 11.9 per cent. The higher vacancy rate was due to delays in the finalization of job openings and in the onboarding of selected candidates, and some candidates declining offers, which resulted in the re-advertisement of job openings

3.1.3 Average annual percentage of female international civilian staff (2019/20: 29.9 per cent; 2020/21: 38 per cent; 2021/22: 42 per cent)

The average annual percentage of female international civilian staff was 32.2 per cent. The lower rate was due to the fact that a large number of recruitments were done through the placement of staff from downsizing missions who were predominantly male; and to female candidates declining offers

3.1.4 Average number of days for roster recruitments, from closing of the job opening to candidate selection, for international candidates (2019/20: 84; 2020/21: 62; 2021/22: 62)

The roster recruitment for international candidates took an average of 67 days from closing of the job opening to candidate selection. The higher number of days was due to delayed selection decisions when a male candidate was selected over a female candidate

3.1.5 Average number of days for post-specific recruitments, from closing of the job opening to candidate selection, for international candidates (2019/20: 119; 2020/21: 120; 2021/22: 120)

The post-specific recruitments for international candidates took an average of 230 days from closing of the job opening to candidate selection. The higher number of days was due to delays in the interview processes as arrangements for competency-based interviews took longer than the targeted timelines because of the unavailability of the candidates and panel members; the Field Central Review Board seeking additional clarifications; and the additional processing time when male candidates were recommended for selection over female candidates

3.1.6 Overall score on the Administration's environmental management scorecard (2019/20: 74; 2020/21: 100; 2021/22: 74)

The overall score on the environmental management scorecard was 83. MONUSCO has demonstrated marked improvement from the start of the environmental strategy. Continual improvement was also demonstrated during the reporting period and a rating of "satisfactory" was provided, despite the challenges in the drawdown and reconfiguration of the Mission and recent civil instability. Camp inspection rates and completion of environmental corrective actions improved in comparison to the 2020/21 period. The proportion of power derived from renewable energy is the highest in all missions owing to availability of hydropowered grid electricity. The main opportunities for improvement are in energy measurement, completion of site energy studies and energy efficiency measures, such as generator synchronization and light emitting diode (LED) light installation. Decreased waste disposal site inspections and an increase in the levels of stockpiles of contingent-owned equipment were also observed during the reporting period

3.1.7 Percentage of all information and communications technology incidents resolved within the established targets for high, medium and low criticality (2019/20: 97.3 per cent; 2020/21: 98.5 per cent; 2021/22: 98.5 per cent)

89.0 per cent of all information and communications technology incidents were resolved within the established targets for high, medium and low criticality. The lower percentage was due to difficulties related to remote working and alternate working arrangements in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic

3.1.8 Compliance with the field occupational safety risk management policy (2019/20: 80.0 per cent; 2020/21: 100 per cent; 2021/22: 85 per cent)

The rate of compliance with the field occupational safety risk management policy was 90 per cent. The higher percentage was due to a better execution of the occupational safety and health implementation plan, as a result of fewer restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic. The activities included regular meetings of the occupational safety and health committee; conduct of occupational safety and health training; briefings for field supervisors on their responsibilities regarding occupational safety and health; and conduct of workplace safety assessments of Mission facilities, including warehouses, garages, power sources and generator houses

3.1.9 Overall score on the property management index based on 20 underlying key performance indicators (2019/20: 1,872; 2020/21: 1,830; 2021/22: 2,000)

The overall score on the property management index was 1,878 based on 20 underlying key performance indicators. The Mission scored 1,000 points on the accountability subindex and 878 points on the stewardship subindex. The lower score was due to the failure of the Mission to meet 1 key performance indicator out of 20, namely the “ageing stock” indicator, owing to some items in stock not being in use for more than 6 months

3.1.10 Deviation from demand plan in terms of planned quantities and timeliness of purchase (2019/20: 20 per cent; 2020/21: 20 per cent; 2021/22: 20 per cent)

There was a 1.2 per cent deviation from the demand plan in terms of planned quantities and timeliness of purchase. The variance was due to the delayed purchase of equipment and materials to support local institutions as a result of supply chain disruptions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic

3.1.11 Percentage of contingent personnel in standard-compliant United Nations accommodations at 30 June, in accordance with memorandums of understanding (2019/20: 72 per cent; 2020/21: 100 per cent; 2021/22: 75 per cent)

The percentage of contingent personnel in standard-compliant United Nations accommodations as at 30 June 2022 was 61.6 per cent. The lower percentage was due to delayed maintenance owing to the prioritization of projects related to changes in the military posture and improvements in the areas of base defence and force protection

3.1.12 Compliance of vendors with United Nations rations standards for delivery, quality and stock management (2019/20: 97 per cent; 2020/21: 98 per cent; 2021/22: 98 per cent)

89.5 per cent of the vendors were compliant with United Nations rations standards for delivery, quality and stock management. The lower percentage was due to global supply chain disruptions and bank limitations on lines of credit

Planned outputs

*Completed
(number or
yes/no)*

Remarks

Service improvements

Implementation of the mission-wide environmental action plan, in line with the environment strategy

Yes

The mission-wide environmental action plan was implemented in line with the Administration's environmental strategy

Support for the implementation of the supply chain management strategy and blueprint	Yes	The implementation of the supply chain management blueprint and strategy is 95 per cent complete. The Mission is still reviewing options for the optimal positioning of the Contract Management Section
Audit, risk and compliance services		
Implementation of 25 recommendations of the Office of Internal Oversight Services targeted for implementation by year end (31 December) and 20 prior fiscal-year recommendations from the Board of Auditors, as accepted by management	Partial	<p>The Mission implemented 8 of 11 recommendations issued by the Office of Internal Oversight Services targeted for implementation by year end (31 December)</p> <p>Of 31 prior fiscal-year recommendations of the Board of Auditors accepted by Management, 29 were implemented, 1 was overtaken by events and 1 remains open</p>
Aviation services		
Operation and maintenance of 39 aircraft, including 9 fixed-wing and 30 rotary-wing aircraft, and 3 unmanned aerial vehicles	40	<p>Aircraft, including 9 fixed-wing and 31 rotary-wing aircraft, and 3 unmanned aerial vehicles were operated and maintained</p> <p>The higher number of rotary-wing aircraft was due to the addition of 1 Mi-17 aircraft to ensure that 5 Mi-17 aircraft would always be available to ensure the continuity of operations</p>
Provision of 17,824 planned flight hours, including 6,264 from commercial providers and 11,560 from military providers, for all services, including passenger, cargo, patrols and observation, search-and-rescue, and casualty and medical evacuation	13,219	<p>Hours were flown, including 5,194 hours by commercial providers and 8,025 hours by military providers, for all services, including passenger services, cargo services, patrols and observation, search-and-rescue, and casualty and medical evacuation</p> <p>The lower number of flight hours was due to restrictions imposed by the host country on interprovincial movement in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic</p>
Oversight of aviation safety standards for 39 aircraft, and 8 airfields and landing sites	40	Oversight of aviation safety standards was carried out for: Aircraft
	8	Airfields and landing sites
Budget, finance and reporting services		
Provision of budget, finance and accounting services for a budget of \$1,054.6 million, in line with delegated authority	Yes	Budget, finance and accounting services were provided for a budget of \$1,042.7 million, in line with delegated authority
Finalization of annual financial statements for the Mission in compliance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards and United Nations financial rules and regulations	Yes	Annual financial statements for the Mission were finalized in compliance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards and United Nations financial rules and regulations

Civilian personnel services

Provision of human resource services to 2,560 civilian personnel (618 international staff, 1,567 national staff, 57 temporary positions and 318 United Nations Volunteers), including support for claims, entitlements and benefits processing, recruitment, post management, budget preparation and staff performance management, in line with delegated authority	2,529	Human resource services were provided to: Civilian personnel (614 international staff, 1,556 national staff, 55 holders of temporary positions and 304 United Nations Volunteers), including support for claims, entitlements and benefits processing, recruitment, post management, budget preparation and staff performance management, in line with delegated authority The lower number was due to a higher vacancy rate for international staff and national General Service staff
Provision of in-mission training courses to 5,408 civilian personnel and support for out-of-mission training for 95 civilian personnel	6,030	Civilian personnel were trained in the Mission Support was provided for out-of-mission training for 22 civilian staff members The higher number of civilian personnel trained in the Mission was due to the increased use of virtual training, which can accommodate more participants The lower number of civilian personnel provided with out-of-mission training was due to the continued impact on planned training activities of travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
Support for the processing of 5,400 in-mission and 235 outside-mission travel requests for non-training purposes and 95 travel requests for training purposes for civilian personnel	3,420	Requests for travel within the mission area for non-training purposes were processed. The lower number of in-mission travel requests was due to the continued impact of travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
	265	Requests for travel outside the mission area for non-training purposes were processed. The higher number of outside-mission travel requests was due to a higher number of medical escorts
	206	Travel requests for training purposes for civilian personnel were processed. The higher number of travel requests was due to the decision to have a higher number of national staff participate in internal training sessions to build national capacity

Facility, infrastructure and engineering services

Maintenance and repair services for 106 mission sites in 12 locations	106	Mission sites in 12 locations were maintained and repaired
Implementation of 6 construction, renovation and alteration projects, including construction or maintenance of 300 km of road, 10 culverts and 8 bridges, 8 airfields and 60 helipads	135	Kilometres of road, 1 culvert, 1 bridge, 8 airfields and 60 helipads were constructed and maintained. The lower number of kilometres of road, culverts and bridges was due to the prioritization of the rehabilitation and construction of camps and other ground improvement tasks based on recommendations of the Office for the Peacekeeping Strategic Partnership and the new force laydown plan

Operation and maintenance of 869 United Nations-owned generators and 3,707 solar power panels/plants, in addition to electricity services contracted from local providers	862 3,707	United Nations-owned generators were operated and maintained. The lower number of generators was due to 7 generators being written off Solar panels/plants were operated and maintained
Operation and maintenance of United Nations-owned water supply and treatment facilities (23 waste treatment plants in 8 locations, 33 water treatment and purification plants in 8 locations and 6 water bottling plants in 6 locations)	Yes	United Nations-owned water supply and treatment facilities (26 waste treatment plants in 8 locations, 33 water treatment and purification plants in 8 locations and 6 water bottling plants in 6 locations) were operated and maintained The higher number of waste treatment plants was due to the installation of additional wastewater treatment plants as the Mission is encouraging the use of in-house treatment of sewage in compliance with the United Nations environmental policy and guidelines for field missions
Provision of waste management services, including liquid and solid waste collection and disposal in 12 locations	Partial	Waste management services, including liquid and solid waste collection and disposal services, were provided in 10 locations. The lower number of locations was due to the closure of the offices in Kananga and Tshikapa
Provision of cleaning, ground maintenance, pest control and laundry services in 9 locations, as well as catering services in 9 locations	Yes	Cleaning, ground maintenance and pest control services were provided in 9 locations
Fuel management services		
Management of supply and storage of 32.4 million litres of petrol, including 18.1 million for air operations, 4.9 million for ground transportation and 9.4 million for generators and other facilities, and of oil and lubricants across distribution points and storage facilities in 41 locations, including 8 storage facilities and 33 distribution points	27.1	Million litres of petrol were supplied and stored, including 11.2 million for air operations, 5.4 million for ground transportation and 10.5 million for generators and other facilities in 41 locations, including 8 storage facilities and 33 distribution points The lower consumption of aviation fuel was due to the lower number of hours flown as a result of restrictions imposed by the host country on interprovincial movement in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic The higher consumption of fuel for ground transportation was due to an increase in patrols and inspections, which had been postponed during the height of the COVID-19 pandemic The higher consumption of generator fuel was due to the non-completion of the hydroelectric project in Bukavu and the unreliability of the provision of electricity by the national power grid throughout the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Geospatial, information and telecommunications technology services

Provision of and support for 5,270 handheld portable radios, 1,848 mobile radios for vehicles and 232 base station radios	5,196	Handheld portable radios were provided and supported. The lower number of handheld portable radios was due to the higher number of write-offs as some of the models were no longer supported by the manufacturer or did not have a feature for transmission on encrypted networks
	2,424	Mobile radios for vehicles were provided and supported. The higher number of mobile radios was due to delays in the write-off process and the continued support to activities in closing locations
	232	Base station radios were provided and supported
Operation and maintenance of 40 FM radio broadcast stations and 10 radio production facilities	50	FM radio broadcast stations were operated and maintained. The higher number of broadcast stations was due to the installation of 10 broadcast stations to broadcast programmes for the new children's radio channel, named Bana Okapi, in 10 locations
	9	Radio production facilities were operated and maintained. The lower number was due to the dismantling of radio production facilities in Kananga following the closure of the office
Operation and maintenance of a network for voice, fax, video and data communication, including 32 very small aperture terminals and 115 microwave links, as well as provision of satellite and mobile phone service plans	34	Very small aperture terminals were operated and maintained. The higher number of terminals was due to the implementation of the Internet resilience initiative in Kinshasa and Goma to address the poor connectivity and fibre-optic cable cuts
	124	Microwave links were operated and maintained. The higher number of microwave links was due to an infrastructure upgrade to support remote work and telecommuting and for satellite and mobile phone services
Provision of and support for 3,823 computing devices and 832 printers for an average strength of 3,791 civilian and uniformed end users, in addition to 1,311 computing devices and 28 printers for connectivity of contingent personnel, as well as other common services	3,966	Computing devices were provided and supported for an average strength of 3,791 civilian and uniformed end users. The higher number of computing devices was due to delays in the write-off process
	758	Printers were provided and supported for civilian and uniformed end users. The lower number of printers was due to delays in the arrival of printers to replace the printers that were written off
	1,311	Computing devices were provided and supported for the connectivity of contingent personnel and for other common services
	28	Printers were provided and supported for the connectivity of contingent personnel and for other common services

Support for and maintenance of 42 local area networks and 14 wide area networks in 27 sites	45	<p>Local area networks and 18 wide area networks were supported and maintained at 22 sites</p> <p>The higher number of local area networks was due to the addition of 2 local area networks in Kananga to support the MONUSCO joint office with UNDP and WFP, and 1 local area network in the MONUSCO-FARDC joint operations centre in Goma</p> <p>The higher number of wide area networks was due to the increased support to the force in Beni, Bukavu, Bunia and Goma, with the streaming and transfer of videos and images from the unmanned aerial system for reconnaissance activities for the protection of civilians</p> <p>The lower number of sites was due to the consolidation of office premises in Kinshasa and the closure of 2 team sites</p>
Analysis of geospatial data covering 19,636 km ² , maintenance of topographic and thematic layers and production of 41 maps	Yes	<p>Geospatial data covering 21,966 km² were collected and analysed, and thematic layers were created and maintained to produce 76 maps. The larger scale of geospatial data coverage and higher number of maps was due to the inclusion of large bodies of water, which resulted in the production of 3 additional maps. In addition, 7 maps were produced at a scale of 1:100,000 based on operational requirements, and 25 maps were produced to cover MONUSCO military bases that fell outside the planned coverage area</p>
Medical services		
Operation and maintenance of United Nations-owned medical facilities (10 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 9 locations, as well as maintenance of contractual arrangements with 6 hospitals/clinics	Yes	<p>United Nations-owned medical facilities (7 level I clinics/dispensaries) were operated and maintained. Contingent-owned medical facilities (39 level I clinics, 2 level II hospitals and 1 level III hospital) in 9 locations were supported and contractual arrangements with 7 hospitals/clinics were maintained</p> <p>The lower number of United Nations-owned level I clinics/dispensaries was due to the closure of 3 clinics in line with the closure of field offices. The lower number of contingent-owned level I clinics was due to the decrease in the number of troops</p> <p>The higher number of contractual arrangements with hospitals was due to a new contract being signed with an external service provider to fill the gaps in the services provided by the existing external service providers</p>
Maintenance of medical evacuation arrangements to 9 medical facilities (2 level II, 5 level III and 2 level IV) in 4 locations inside the mission area and 2 locations outside the mission area	Yes	<p>Medical evacuation arrangements to 9 medical facilities (2 level II, 5 level III and 2 level IV) were maintained in 4 locations inside the mission area and 2 locations outside the mission area</p>

Supply chain management services

Provision of planning and sourcing support for an estimated \$297.0 million in acquisition of goods and commodities, in line with delegated authority	Yes	Planning and sourcing support was provided for the acquisition of goods and commodities at an estimated value of \$300.4 million, in line with delegated authority. The higher amount was due to the acquisition of prefabricated buildings, generators and vehicles that were past life expectancy
Receipt, management and onward distribution of 12,437.5 tons of cargo within the mission area	16,872	Tons of cargo were received, managed and distributed within the mission area. The higher tonnage was due to the movements of cargo in support of the closure of the field office in Kalemie; and to the postponement of movements from the 2020/21 period to the 2021/22 period as a result of travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
Management, accounting and reporting of property, plant and equipment and financial and non-financial inventories, as well as equipment below threshold with a total historical cost of \$375.4 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 \$343.1 million, in line with delegated authority</p> <p>The decrease in MONUSCO holdings was due to the write-off and derecognition of assets in the Kalemie field office and across other locations within the mission area</p>

Uniformed personnel services

Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of 15,059 military and police personnel (184 military observers, 324 military staff officers, 12,866 contingent personnel, 455 United Nations police officers and 1,230 formed police personnel) and 55 government-provided personnel	14,622	<p>Military and police personnel (167 military observers, 328 military staff officers, 12,484 contingent personnel, 412 United Nations police officers and 1,231 formed police personnel) and 55 government-provided personnel on average were emplaced, rotated and repatriated</p> <p>The lower overall number was due to a higher delayed deployment factor for contingent personnel owing to the late deployment of two quick-reaction forces</p>
Inspection and verification of and reporting on contingent-owned major equipment and self-sustainment compliance for 60 military and formed police units at 75 sites	Yes	<p>Inspection and verification of and reporting on contingent-owned major equipment and self-sustainment compliance for 50 military and formed police units were carried out at 61 geographical sites</p> <p>The lower number of units was due to the repatriation of 10 units as a result of the force reconfiguration in line with the Mission drawdown plan. The lower number of sites was due to the closure of 14 locations as the result of the repatriation of some contingents, the new force laydown and the improvement of the security situation, which reached a level such that the Congolese security agencies were able to handle security in the locations</p>

Supply and storage of rations, combat rations and water for an average strength of 13,851 military contingents and formed police personnel	13,751	Rations, combat rations and water were supplied and stored for an average strength of 13,751 military contingents and formed police personnel The lower strength was due to a higher vacancy rate for contingent personnel
Support for the processing of claims and entitlements for an average strength of 15,059 military and police personnel and 55 government-provided personnel	14,622	Support was provided for the processing of claims and entitlements for an average strength of:
	55	Military and police personnel Government-provided personnel The lower number of personnel was due to a higher vacancy rate for contingent personnel
Support for the processing of 50 in-mission and 12 outside-mission travel requests for non-training purposes and 23,540 travel requests for training purposes	630	Support for the processing of: In-mission travel requests for non-training purposes. The higher number of in-mission travel requests was due to the lifting of some travel restrictions established in response to the COVID-19 pandemic
	10	Outside-mission travel requests for non-training purposes. The lower number of outside-mission travel requests was due to the cancellation of the Force Commander's trips to New York
	10	Travel requests for training purposes, as most of the training was done on location

Vehicle management and ground transportation services

Operation and maintenance of 1,406 United Nations-owned vehicles (756 light passenger vehicles, 241 special-purpose vehicles, 29 ambulances, 30 armoured vehicles, 212 other specialized vehicles and 138 trailers and attachments) and 3,188 contingent-owned vehicles, and operation of 8 workshop and repair facilities	1,717	United Nations-owned vehicles (1,079 light passenger vehicles, 198 special-purpose vehicles, 32 ambulances, 47 armoured vehicles, 237 other specialized vehicles and 124 trailers and vehicle attachments) were operated and maintained. The higher number of vehicles was due to delays in the write-off process for obsolete vehicles
	3,175	Contingent-owned vehicles were operated and maintained
	8	Workshop and repair facilities were operated
Provision of transport and daily shuttle services for an average of 950 United Nations personnel in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and provision of shuttle services 5 days a week for an average of 280 United Nations personnel in Entebbe	Yes	A daily shuttle service was in operation 7 days per week, for an average of 950 United Nations personnel per day in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; and a shuttle service was in operation 5 days per week, for an average of 280 United Nations personnel per day in Entebbe

Conduct and discipline

Implementation of a conduct and discipline awareness programme for 17,619 military, police and civilian personnel, including monitoring activities	Yes	A conduct and discipline awareness programme for 17,151 military, police and civilian personnel, including training, prevention and monitoring activities and recommendations on remedial actions, with an emphasis
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and recommendations on remedial actions

Facilitation of the referral of victims of sexual exploitation and abuse for medical, psychological and legal assistance, when and where misconduct has occurred, in close coordination with relevant partners

Yes

on sexual exploitation and abuse and other misconduct, was implemented. The lower number of beneficiaries was due to a higher delayed deployment factor for military contingents

The referral of victims of sexual exploitation and abuse for medical care and psychological support, when and where misconduct had occurred, was facilitated. A total of 48 women and 8 girls were referred for support and assistance to the United Nations Population Fund and UNICEF within 24 to 72 hours of receipt of allegations in line with the protocol established with implementing partners for support and assistance

Implementation of a community sensitization campaign targeting the population at risk, through 20 sensitization activities and the dissemination of outreach materials to 8,000 members of the communities, with the active support of the community-based complaint networks and nominated focal points

20

A community sensitization campaign targeting the population at risk was implemented through:

Sensitization activities and the dissemination of outreach materials to 8,000 members of the community, with the active support of community-based complaint networks and nominated focal points

Assessment of all reported cases of misconduct, including sexual exploitation and abuse, documentation of the allegations where prima facie evidence exists and referral of the allegations to the appropriate investigation entities for action

Yes

All 73 reported cases of misconduct and 26 cases of sexual exploitation and abuse were assessed, and prima facie evidence was documented and processed, in a timely manner. The cases that merited investigation were duly referred to appropriate investigation entities for action

Two training sessions for 1,000 members of 43 community-based complaint mechanisms on ways to prevent and address complaints and refer victims of sexual exploitation and assault

2

Training sessions were conducted and information, education and communication materials were distributed to 1,000 members of the 43 community-based complaint mechanisms. The sessions focused on prevention and reporting of sexual exploitation and abuse in a safe, accessible, confidential and culturally appropriate manner within communities and the referral of sexual exploitation and abuse cases for appropriate assistance and support

HIV/AIDS

Operation and maintenance of 5 HIV voluntary confidential counselling and testing facilities for all mission personnel

5

HIV voluntary confidential counselling and testing facilities for all Mission personnel were operated and maintained

Organization of 15 mandatory awareness sessions on HIV/AIDS for 200 civilian mission personnel

15

Mandatory awareness sessions on HIV/AIDS for 301 civilian Mission personnel were organized. The higher number of participants was due to increased demand for training

Conduct of 90 mass sensitization programmes for 10,000 military and police personnel

146

Mass sensitization programmes were conducted for 8,878 military and police personnel. The higher number of programmes was due to the decision to have a smaller number of participants per programme. The lower

		number of participants was due to the unavailability of troops involved in military operations and addressing the security challenges in North Kivu
Conduct of 60 induction training sessions for newly deployed and rotated military and police personnel	144	Induction training sessions were conducted for newly deployed and rotated military and police personnel. The higher number of induction sessions was due to a higher number of newly deployed and rotated uniformed personnel
Conduct of 15 refresher training sessions for 900 military personnel and 6 peer education training sessions in 6 mission locations for 100 military and police personnel	15	Refresher training sessions were conducted for 1,055 military personnel. The higher number of trainees was due to the demand for HIV testing at the end of assignment that was combined with the refresher training
	3	Peer education training sessions were conducted in 2 mission locations for 68 military and police personnel. The lower number of sessions, locations and participants was due to security challenges and to the unavailability of troops involved in security operations in North Kivu and South Kivu
Conduct of 2 workshops on voluntary confidential counselling and testing for 30 HIV counsellors and 2 post-exposure prophylaxis workshops for 30 post-exposure prophylaxis custodians	2	Workshops on voluntary confidential counselling and testing were conducted for 30 HIV counsellors
	No	No post-exposure prophylaxis workshop was conducted owing to security challenges and to the unavailability of troops involved in security operations in North Kivu
Conduct of a promotion campaign on voluntary confidential counselling and testing each quarter in different mission locations	Yes	A promotion campaign on voluntary confidential counselling and testing was conducted each quarter in different mission locations
Provision of voluntary confidential counselling and testing to 4,500 mission personnel	Yes	Voluntary confidential counselling and testing was provided to 4,583 mission personnel. The higher number of personnel was due to increased demand
Conduct of 18 mobile missions on voluntary confidential counselling and testing within the battalions	18	Mobile missions on voluntary confidential counselling and testing were conducted within the battalions
Conduct of 1 assessment study to determine the impact of and guide subsequent implementation of section-mandated activities	1	Assessment study was conducted on risk behaviour with regard to sexually transmitted infections
Security		
Provision of security services 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, for the entire mission area; 1,300 quick-response interventions in support of United Nations personnel; 300 escorts conducted by the United Nations security quick-reaction team; and	Yes	Security services were provided 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, for the entire mission area
	904	Quick-response interventions were carried out in support of United Nations personnel. The lower number of interventions was due to requirements to work from home as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic

weekly radio checks for United Nations personnel	486	Escorts were conducted by the United Nations security quick-reaction team. The higher number of escorts was due to increased insecurity in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo
	Yes	Weekly radio checks were conducted for United Nations personnel
24-hour close protection for senior mission staff and visiting high-level officials, including extraction and rescue operations	Yes	24-hour close protection was provided for senior mission staff and visiting high-level officials, including extraction and rescue operations
Provision of fire and rescue response 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to United Nations premises and personnel residences in Kinshasa and Goma; conduct of 30 fire evacuation drills mission-wide; and training of 1,200 staff members in basic fire and safety and the use of extinguishers	Yes	Fire and rescue response was provided 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to United Nations premises and personnel residences in Kinshasa and Goma
	19	Fire evacuation drills were conducted mission-wide
	1,119	Staff members were trained in basic fire and safety and the use of extinguishers
		The lower numbers of fire evacuation drills and trained staff members were due to restrictions on the gathering of people in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
Preparation of 1,000 comprehensive investigation reports on road traffic accidents, thefts of or damages to MONUSCO property, burglaries, losses and any other incidents involving United Nations staff, premises and property	586	Comprehensive investigation reports were prepared on road traffic accidents, thefts of or damages to MONUSCO property, burglaries, losses and any other incidents involving United Nations staff, premises and property. The lower number of reports was due to restrictions on movements owing to the security situation in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo; and to some staff working from home as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic
Conduct of training for 50 international United Nations security officers on firearms and 500 United Nations staff on safe and secure approaches to field environments; and 400 security awareness briefings for all mission staff	11	International United Nations security officers were trained on firearms. The lower number of staff trained was due to restrictions on the gathering of people in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
	760	United Nations staff were trained on safe and secure approaches to field environments. The higher number of staff trained was due to the training being conducted through Microsoft Teams, which allowed more people to participate
	1,281	Security awareness briefings were conducted for all mission staff. The higher number of security briefings was due to the dynamic and complex security environment of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which required more briefings even for staff arriving only for a short period
Preparation of 22 security risk management documents; 360 integrated United Nations daily security reports; 4	21	Security risk management documents. The lower number of documents was due to the consolidation of security risk management areas into 21 areas

danger pay justifications; 22 security plans with annexes; 4 country briefing notes; 50 flash security reports; 20 ad hoc security risk assessments; 10 personal risk assessments; 20 security concept of operations papers; and 30 facility safety and security surveys	360	Integrated United Nations daily security reports
	4	Danger pay justifications
	18	Security plans with annexes. The lower number of plans was due to the withdrawal of the Mission from Kananga and Kalemie
	4	Country briefing notes
	70	Flash security reports. The higher number of reports was due to increased insecurity as a result of armed conflict in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo
	60	Ad hoc security risk assessments. The higher number of assessments was due to changes in the security situation as a result of armed conflict, especially in North Kivu
	22	Personal risk assessments. The higher number of assessments was due to the increase in the number of visits by very important persons to the mission area
	28	Security concept of operations papers. The higher number of papers was due to changes in the security situation as a result of armed conflict, especially in North Kivu
	85	Facility safety and security surveys. The higher number of surveys was due to the evolving security environment in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo requiring some of the United Nations facilities to be re-evaluated multiple times during the year
Conduct of 700 mission-wide security assessments, including residential surveys	694	Mission-wide security assessments, including residential surveys, were conducted
Update of geolocation for all United Nations facilities and uploading to the United Nations Security Managers Information Network site	Yes	Geolocations for all United Nations facilities were updated and uploaded to the United Nations Security Managers Information Network site
Processing of 52,000 identity cards for civilian and military personnel	29,000	Identity cards for civilian and military personnel were processed. The lower number of cards was due to the extension of the expiration date on the identity cards to reduce the frequency of the production of cards to increase efficiency and reduce costs
Screening of 35,000 passengers at MONUSCO air terminals	40,969	Passengers were screened at MONUSCO air terminals. The higher number of passengers was due to an increase in the number of screened flights taken by United Nations entities as a result of the increased insecurity of road travel in areas of armed conflict

III. Resource performance

A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022)

Category	Apportionment (1)	Expenditure (2)	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
			(3)=(1)-(2)	(4)=(3)÷(1)
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	32 903.0	31 519.3	1 383.7	4.2
Military contingents	420 797.7	399 053.3	21 744.4	5.2
United Nations police	28 405.5	25 314.9	3 090.6	10.9
Formed police units	40 155.5	41 049.7	(894.2)	(2.2)
Subtotal	522 261.7	496 937.2	25 324.5	4.8
Civilian personnel				
International staff	146 763.1	143 728.7	3 034.4	2.1
National staff	90 282.6	84 994.6	5 288.0	5.9
United Nations Volunteers	19 448.6	22 340.5	(2 891.9)	(14.9)
General temporary assistance	5 339.6	6 070.0	(730.4)	(13.7)
Government-provided personnel	3 428.6	3 104.2	324.4	9.5
Subtotal	265 262.5	260 238.0	5 024.5	1.9
Operational costs				
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—
Consultants and consulting services	625.8	250.2	375.6	60.0
Official travel	4 090.5	4 385.7	(295.2)	(7.2)
Facilities and infrastructure	43 185.1	57 661.2	(14 476.1)	(33.5)
Ground transportation	9 391.9	17 407.3	(8 015.4)	(85.3)
Air operations	108 221.5	95 745.6	12 475.9	11.5
Marine operations	701.5	1 264.0	(562.5)	(80.2)
Communications and information technology	40 593.1	40 533.2	59.9	0.1
Medical	2 308.8	2 208.1	100.7	4.4
Special equipment	—	—	—	—
Other supplies, services and equipment	44 586.5	40 845.9	3 740.6	8.4
Quick-impact projects	1 500.0	1 380.0	120.0	8.0
Subtotal	255 204.7	261 681.2	(6 476.5)	(2.5)
Gross requirements	1 042 728.9	1 018 856.4	23 872.5	2.3
Staff assessment income	27 232.7	26 798.9	433.8	1.6
Net requirements	1 015 496.2	992 057.5	23 438.7	2.3
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	1 042 728.9	1 018 856.4	23 872.5	2.3

B. Summary information on redeployments across groups

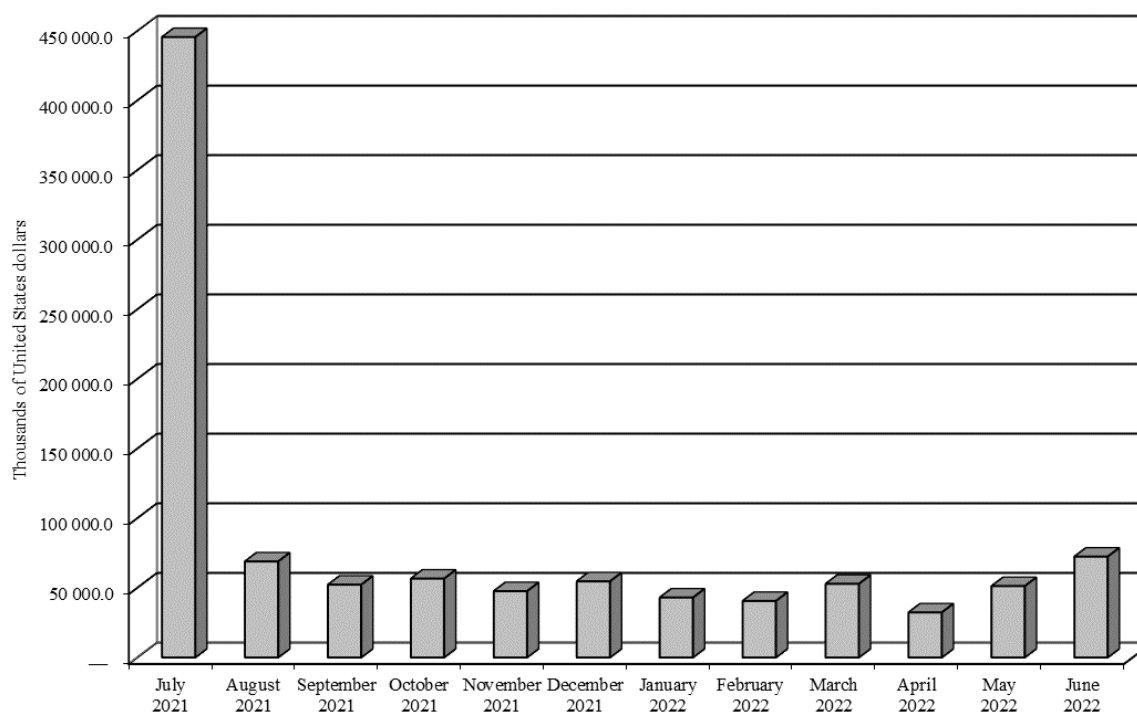
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Group	Apportionment		
	Original distribution	Redeployment	Revised distribution
I. Military and police personnel	522 261.7	(7 468.7)	514 793.0
II. Civilian personnel	265 262.5	–	265 262.5
III. Operational costs	255 204.7	7 468.7	262 673.4
Total	1 042 728.9	–	1 042 728.9
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation			0.7

60. During the reporting period, funds were redeployed to group III, operational costs, to meet the increased requirements related to the replacement of prefabricated buildings, generators and vehicles past life expectancy; the increase in the number of claims for residential security for uniformed personnel; and the increased cost of fuel.

61. The redeployment from group I, military and police personnel, was made possible by higher delayed deployment rates for military observers, military contingents and United Nations police; the delayed deployment of two quick-reaction forces by nine months and three months, respectively, resulting in lower requirements for contingent-owned major equipment; higher unserviceability and non-deployment factors for contingent-owned major equipment; and a lower actual average daily cost of rations.

C. Monthly expenditure pattern



62. The higher expenditure in July 2021 was due to the creation of yearly commitments for the reimbursement of standard costs in respect of troops and formed police personnel and for contingent-owned equipment; the rental of premises; rations for troops and formed police personnel; commercial contracts and letters of assist for the Mission's aviation fleet; daily allowance of military and police personnel; charges related to United Nations Volunteers; and contracts for individual contractors.

D. Other revenue and adjustments, and borrowing

1. Other revenue and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Investment revenue	(583.2)
Other/miscellaneous revenue	3 342.8
Voluntary contributions in cash	—
Prior-period adjustments	—
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	18 154.0
Total	20 913.6

2. Borrowing

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

(Millions of United States dollars)

<i>As at</i>	<i>Borrowing mission</i>	<i>Amount</i>
30 June 2022	UNMISS	40.0

Abbreviation: UNMISS, United Nations Mission in South Sudan.

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

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
Major equipment	
Military contingents	62 586.0
Formed police units	9 877.4
Subtotal	72 463.4
Self-sustainment	
Military contingents	58 801.0
Formed police units	4 653.1
Subtotal	63 454.1
Total	135 917.5

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

F. Substantive and other programmatic activities

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
Mine action	3 191.7
Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration	1 474.9
Confidence-building	473.4
Community stabilization projects	292.3
Community violence reduction	3 782.1
Human rights	394.5
Peace consolidation	30.5
Rule of law/security institutions/security sector reform	3 230.0
Transitional reinsertion support package	2.9
Small arms and light weapons management	683.6
Arms embargo	1 092.0
Total	14 647.9

G. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Actual value</i>
Status-of-forces agreement ^a	16 944.7
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	—
Total	16 944.7

^a Representing the rental value of land and buildings, airport fees and landing rights, radio frequency fees and vehicle registration.

IV. Analysis of variances¹

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military observers	\$1 383.7	4.2%

64. The reduced requirements were due to a higher actual average delayed deployment factor of 25 per cent, compared with an approved delayed deployment factor of 23 per cent; a reduction in the “after 30 days” mission subsistence allowance rate from \$164 per day to \$138 per day effective 1 January 2022; and a lower cost of travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation of \$2,068 per trip, compared with a budgeted cost of \$2,477.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military contingents	\$21 744.4	5.2%

65. The reduced requirements were due to a higher actual average delayed deployment factor of 6.5 per cent, compared with an approved delayed deployment factor of 5.7 per cent; the delayed deployment of two quick-reaction forces by nine months and three months, respectively, resulting in lower requirements for contingent-owned major equipment; higher unserviceability and non-deployment factors for contingent-owned major equipment; a lower actual average daily cost of rations of \$4.89, compared with a budgeted average daily cost of \$5.60; the use of reserve packs in lieu of fresh rations for 14 days as the packs were close to their expiry date; and the receipt of discounts, including for prompt payment, for rations.

	<i>Variance</i>	
United Nations police	\$3 090.6	10.9%

66. The reduced requirements were due to a higher actual average delayed deployment factor of 30.3 per cent, compared with an approved delayed deployment factor of 23 per cent; a reduction in the “after 30 days” mission subsistence allowance rate from \$164 per day to \$138 per day effective 1 January 2022; and a lower actual cost of travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation of \$1,217 per trip, compared with a budgeted cost of \$1,600.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Formed police units	(\$894.2)	(2.2%)

67. The increased requirements were due to the payment of outstanding claims from 2016 to 2021 for additional contingent-owned equipment for one unit; and lower unserviceability and non-deployment factors.

68. The overall increase in requirements was offset in part by the postponement of the deployment of vehicles for one formed police unit to the 2022/23 period as a result of a delay in the bidding process; a lower actual average daily cost of rations of \$4.89, compared with a budgeted average daily cost of \$5.60; the use of reserve packs in lieu of fresh rations for 14 days as the packs were close to their expiry date; and the receipt of discounts, including for prompt payment, for rations.

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

	<i>Variance</i>	
International staff	\$3 034.4	2.1%

69. The reduced requirements were due to a higher actual average vacancy rate of 11.9 per cent, compared with an approved vacancy rate of 11.5 per cent; and the postponement of entitlement travel owing to travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic.

	<i>Variance</i>	
National staff	\$5 288.0	5.9%

70. The reduced requirements were due to a higher actual average vacancy rate of 5.7 per cent, compared with an approved vacancy rate of 4.6 per cent, for national General Service staff; and the budgeted requirements for salaries being based on salaries at the G-5 step VIII and NO-B step XI levels while the actual average salaries in the Mission were at the G-5 step VII and NO-B step X levels.

71. The overall reduction in requirements was offset in part by the payment of separation entitlements, including annual leave, owing to the reduction in staffing as a result of the closure of the field office in Kananga and the sub-office in Tshikapa on 30 June 2021.

	<i>Variance</i>	
United Nations Volunteers	(\$2 891.9)	(14.9%)

72. The increased requirements were due to increases in the post adjustment multiplier throughout the period; an increase in the requirements for residential security; an increase in the cost of medical and life insurance; a new requirement for the payment of a lump sum for rest and recuperation as the Mission discontinued regular flights to Entebbe for rest and recuperation; and increased requirements for assignment and repatriation, in line with the increase in the number of United Nations Volunteers reaching four years of service.

	<i>Variance</i>	
General temporary assistance	(\$730.4)	(13.7%)

73. The increased requirements were due to the establishment of a general temporary assistance position of Programme Management Officer (P-4), in connection with the transfer of programme management functions for mine-clearing services from the United Nations Office for Project Services, for which a provision was provided under other supplies, services and equipment in the approved budget for the 2021/22 period; the establishment of a position of Legal Officer (P-3) to handle medical insurance cases; and the establishment of general temporary assistance positions for staff members who were planned to be separated but had to be temporarily retained as they were on approved sick leave.

74. The overall increase in requirements was offset in part by reduced requirements for national staff owing to a higher actual average vacancy rate of 30 per cent, compared with an approved vacancy rate of 25 per cent for National Professional Officers.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Government-provided personnel	\$324.4	9.5%

75. The reduced requirements were due to a reduction in the “after 30 days” mission subsistence allowance rate from \$164 per day to \$138 per day effective 1 January 2022.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Consultants and consulting services	\$375.6	60.0%

76. The reduced requirements were due to the cancellation of a number of consultancies related to conflict analysis and programme development in the Kasai provinces and Tanganyika Province as the government partner, the national reconstruction and stabilization programme (the Stabilization and Reconstruction Plan for Eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo), was formally dismantled and integrated into the newly created national Disarmament, Demobilization, Community Recovery and Stabilization Programme in July 2021.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Official travel	(\$295.2)	(7.2%)

77. The increased requirements were due to the payment of claims for the relocation of personnel during the volcanic eruption in Goma in May 2021 that were not submitted before the closure of the 2020/21 period, and travel related to programmatic activities.

78. The overall increase in requirements was offset in part by lower requirements for travel for training as a result of travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Facilities and infrastructure	(\$14 476.1)	(33.5%)

79. The increased requirements were due to the replacement of 62 prefabricated buildings that were past life expectancy, in line with the Mission’s efforts to improve the living conditions of troop and police personnel; the acquisition of 1,000 tents for the force; the replacement of generators that were past life expectancy and were no longer reliable, in order to improve the dependability of power supply in camps; the acquisition of clothing items for ex-combatants staying in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration camps; the acquisition of anti-blast film for windows; the replacement of furniture destroyed during the attack on the Mission’s premises in Beni; the acquisition of dormitory equipment, including mattresses, beds and blankets, to replenish the stocks that were depleted when Mission personnel were evacuated to Bukavu following the volcano eruption in Goma; the acquisition of dormitory equipment for new transit camps established after Goma became the main entry hub into the mission area; a higher actual average price of diesel of \$0.992 per litre compared with a budgeted price of \$0.702 per litre; an increase in the number of claims for residential security for uniformed personnel; and an increase in the number of security guards in Bukavu and Uvira as a result of the establishment of new premises in those locations.

80. The overall increase in requirements was offset in part by reduced requirements for construction, alteration, renovation and major maintenance owing to delays in the supply of materials as a result of the disruption of the supply chain in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic leading to delays in the implementation of construction projects, including hydropower connection infrastructure, as well as water well drilling and connection to local waterline systems in remote locations.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Ground transportation	(\$8 015.4)	(85.3%)

81. The increased requirements were due to the replacement of sewage trucks, palletized loading system trucks, water trucks, mobile cranes, fire trucks and forklifts that were past life expectancy; and a higher actual average price of diesel of \$0.992 per litre compared with a budgeted price of \$0.702 per litre.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Air operations	\$12 475.9	11.5%

82. The reduced requirements were due to a lower number of hours flown as a result of travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic and the discontinuation of flights to Entebbe for rest and recuperation owing to the provision of a lump-sum payment for travel on rest and recuperation; the signature of new contracts for three Mi-8 helicopters with lower guaranteed costs and a lower price per flying hour; lower guaranteed costs for one fixed-wing aircraft; a deduction applied to the cost of the unmanned aerial system owing to non-compliance during the period from 1 July to 18 August 2021 with the contractual requirements because of lack of full operational capability; and the non-payment of a one-time cost for the unmanned aerial system as a result of a delay in the mobilization of a new service provider.

83. The overall reduction in requirements was offset in part by a higher actual average price of jet fuel of \$0.953 per litre compared with a budgeted price of \$0.654 per litre.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Marine operations	(\$562.5)	(80.2%)

84. The increased requirements were due to the additional acquisition of sea containers for the transportation of prefabricated facilities as part of the programme to improve the living conditions of troop and police personnel.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Medical	\$100.7	4.4%

85. The reduced requirements were due to the lower number of COVID-19 cases leading to the cancellation of the planned acquisition of medical equipment, such as ventilators and polymerase chain reaction machines.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Other supplies, services and equipment	\$3 740.6	8.4%

86. The reduced requirements were due to the lower rate of implementation of programmatic activities as a result of restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic and of the security situation in areas affected by armed conflict.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Quick-impact projects	\$120.0	8.0%

87. The reduced requirements were due to the lower rate of implementation of quick-impact projects as a result of restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic and of the security situation in areas affected by armed conflict.

V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

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

(a) To decide on the treatment of the unencumbered balance of \$23,872,500 with respect to the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022;

(b) To decide on the treatment of other revenue for the period ended 30 June 2022 amounting to \$20,913,600 from other/miscellaneous revenue (\$3,342,800) and the cancellation of prior-period obligations (\$18,154,000), offset by investment loss (\$583,200).

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

A. General Assembly

Cross-cutting issues

(Resolution 76/274)

Decision/request

Reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to ensure that missions are responsible and accountable for the use of their programmatic funds, in line with relevant guidance and bearing in mind the specific context in which the missions operate, and requests the Secretary-General to further improve accountability and transparency by providing, in his next budget submissions and performance reports, detailed information on the programmatic activities of missions, including their expenditures and proposed amount per category of a breakdown of “other” programmatic activities and information on how those activities have contributed to the implementation of mission mandates, on the linkage to the mandates, on the implementing entities, on the performance by missions of appropriate oversight, and on the partnerships with host Governments, civil society, and regional and subregional organizations in implementing programmatic activities and the impact of these partnerships where applicable (para. 81).

Action taken to implement decision/request

The Mission’s programmatic activities are reflected in the results-based budgeting frameworks and are fully aligned with its expected accomplishments and indicators of achievements, in accordance with the Secretariat’s guidelines on mandated programmatic activities funded through peacekeeping assessed budgets. Moreover, the Mission has put in place mechanisms for oversight, management, implementation, and monitoring and reporting, such as financial monitoring and reporting that provides the portfolio of evidence for the annual budget performance report. Detailed information on how those programmatic activities have contributed to the implementation of the mandate is collected throughout the performance cycle and reflected in the performance report and its supporting documents.

B. Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

Cross-cutting issues

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

<i>Request/recommendation</i>	<i>Action taken to implement request/recommendation</i>
While the Advisory Committee supports inter-mission cooperation, it notes the continued lack of clear and transparent reporting on the areas of cooperation and the respective financing arrangements and trusts that future overview reports and relevant mission performance reports will provide more comprehensive information on the areas of inter-mission cooperation, including the recording of related resources between the originating and receiving missions (para. 77).	MONUSCO supported requests from other United Nations missions in the region, most notably by providing passenger air transport support. The Entebbe Support Base continues to provide services to nine United Nations entities in Entebbe and the United Nations Federal Credit Union representative office, as well as in situ operational support to the Office of the Resident Coordinator in Uganda on a cost-recovery basis. During the reporting period, overall, a total of \$7.7 million was recovered throughout the Mission, including \$6.1 million spendable and \$1.6 million non-spendable, of which \$2.8 million was from the Entebbe Support Base.