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Financing of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Budget performance of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024

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 2023 to 30 June 2024 has been linked to the Mission's objective through a number of results-based budgeting frameworks, grouped by component, namely: protection of civilians; support to stabilization and the strengthening of State institutions in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and key governance and security reforms; and support.

The reporting period was marked by: (a) the organization of general elections in December 2023 for which MONUSCO provided support; (b) tensions between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda; (c) continued regional efforts to advance peace processes in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo; and (d) the withdrawal of MONUSCO from South Kivu. The Mission continued to implement a comprehensive, mission-wide approach to the protection of civilians under threat of physical violence, and engaged in confidence-building measures with local communities, including to address mis- and disinformation targeting MONUSCO. Despite intensified conflict in North Kivu and Ituri, the Mission's political engagements led to progress on the reform of the security sector and substantial support to the Disarmament, Demobilization, Community Recovery and Stabilization Programme at the national and provincial levels.

MONUSCO incurred \$1,000.4 million in expenditure for the reporting period, representing a resource utilization rate of 94.0 per cent, compared with \$1,015.8 million in expenditure and a resource utilization rate of 98.6 per cent in the 2022/23 period.

The unencumbered balance of \$64.0 million reflects the net impact of: (a) reduced requirements for military and police personnel, owing mainly to higher vacancy rates for all categories of uniformed personnel and lower reimbursement costs for contingent-owned equipment as a result of the Mission's withdrawal from South Kivu; (b) increased requirements for civilian personnel, owing mainly to the payment of termination indemnities and repatriation grant for staff members whose posts were abolished as a result of the Mission's withdrawal from South Kivu, a higher actual average post adjustment multiplier, and a lower actual average vacancy rate for international United Nations volunteers; and (c) reduced requirements for operational costs, owing mainly to a lower number of air assets deployed as a result of delays in obtaining clearances from the authorities, and a lower number of hours flown due to the security situation in North Kivu.

Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024)

Category	Apportionment	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
Military and police personnel	538 643.3	506 091.6	32 551.7	6.0
Civilian personnel	258 207.7	266 820.8	(8 613.1)	(3.3)
Operational costs	267 502.2	227 446.5	40 055.7	15.0
Gross requirements	1 064 353.2	1 000 358.9	63 994.3	6.0
Staff assessment income	27 329.1	28 612.2	(1 283.1)	(4.7)
Net requirements	1 037 024.1	971 746.7	65 277.4	6.3
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
Total requirements	1 064 353.2	1 000 358.9	63 994.3	6.0

Human resources incumbency performance

Category	Approved ^a	Actual (average)	Vacancy rate (percentage) ^b
Military observers	660	489	25.9
Military contingents	13 500	12 116	10.3
United Nations police	591	365	38.2
Formed police units	1 410	1 219	13.5
International staff	670	587	12.4
National staff			
National Professional Officers	200	172	14.0
National General Service staff	1 408	1 270	9.8
United Nations Volunteers			
International	291	278	4.5
National	32	28	12.5
Temporary positions ^c			
International staff	5	4	20.0
National Professional Officers	11	7	36.4
National General Service staff	46	40	13.0
Government-provided personnel	90	45	50.0

^a Represents the highest level of authorized strength.

^b Based on monthly incumbency and approved monthly strength.

^c 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 2023 to 30 June 2024 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 14 February 2023 (A/77/745) and amounted to \$1,078,212,400 gross (\$1,050,883,300 net). It provided for the deployment of 660 military observers, 13,500 military contingent personnel, 591 United Nations police personnel, 1,410 formed police unit personnel, 675 international staff (including 5 temporary positions), 1,665 national staff, comprising 211 National Professional Officers and 1,454 national General Service staff (including 57 temporary positions), 324 United Nations Volunteers and 90 government-provided personnel.

2. In its report of 20 April 2023, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly appropriate \$1,072,753,200 gross for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024 (A/77/767/Add.8, para. 46).

3. The General Assembly, by its resolution 77/309, appropriated an amount of \$1,064,353,200 gross (\$1,037,024,100 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024. 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. The mandate for the performance period was provided by the Council in its resolutions 2666 (2022) and 2717 (2023).

5. The Mission is mandated to help the Security Council 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 2023/24 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 2023/24 period were outlined in Security Council resolution 2666 (2022), in which the Council decided that the priority tasks would be: (a) the protection of civilians; (b) support to the Disarmament, Demobilization, Community Recovery and Stabilization Programme;

and (c) support to security sector reform. In resolution [2717 \(2023\)](#), the Council confirmed these priority tasks, endorsed the joint disengagement plan signed between the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and MONUSCO on 21 November 2023, and decided to end the implementation of the mandate of MONUSCO in South Kivu by 30 April 2024.

9. The Mission's withdrawal from South Kivu, which was not part of the planning assumptions for the period, was conducted successfully. By 30 June 2024, the Mission had closed 32 premises in South Kivu and had transferred seven military bases and 11 United Nations installations to the authorities, including the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (FARDC) and the Congolese National Police.

10. Political and security developments over the course of the 2023/24 period were marked by the organization of general elections in December 2023, tensions between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda, continued regional efforts to advance peace processes in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, and the withdrawal of MONUSCO from South Kivu.

11. Regional diplomatic efforts, facilitated by the President of Angola, João Lourenço, continued. On 21 March 2024, in Luanda, Angola hosted the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation and Francophonie of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Christophe Lutundula Apala Pen'Apala, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Rwanda, Vincent Biruta. Both sides reportedly agreed to propose to their Heads of State a cessation of hostilities, including a supervised ceasefire accompanied by the disengagement of forces, as well as the adoption and strengthening of confidence-building measures.

12. The security and humanitarian situation continued to deteriorate in North Kivu and Ituri, with surges in violence perpetrated mostly by armed groups, including the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF), the Coopérative pour le développement du Congo, the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda (FDLR) and the Mouvement du 23 mars (M23), as well as a range of other Congolese and foreign armed groups. The continued expansion of M23 across large swathes of Rutshuru and Masisi territories in North Kivu, and neighbouring territories, including incursions into bordering regions in South Kivu, exacerbated the humanitarian crisis.

13. In line with the Action for Peacekeeping Plus initiative, MONUSCO continued to implement a comprehensive, mission-wide approach to the protection of civilians under threat of physical violence, leveraging, in a coordinated manner, its civilian, military and police capacities through dialogue, static presence and projection, and the fostering of a protective environment. MONUSCO also increased its support and coordination for the Luanda and Nairobi processes aimed at addressing conflict in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. At the local level, the Mission continued to engage in confidence-building measures with local communities, religious leaders, women and young people, including to address mis- and disinformation targeting MONUSCO.

14. The Mission continued to be guided by area-based strategies, complemented by local and thematic plans, in coordination with the United Nations country team, Congolese authorities and civil society actors. In Ituri, MONUSCO liaised closely with local authorities and representatives of communities to promote community dialogue mechanisms and reduce violence. The Mission's senior leadership enhanced its high-level advocacy with Congolese authorities for the deployment of military and police forces to vulnerable areas, with a focus on South Kivu in line with the joint disengagement plan.

15. MONUSCO continued to strengthen its activities to support the physical protection of communities at high risk, including major population centres and sites hosting internally displaced persons. In response to the expansion of territory controlled by M23 and threats to civilians resulting from direct attacks and the use of heavy artillery and sophisticated weaponry in combat operations by multiple conflict actors, the Mission's military component, including the Intervention Brigade of its force, maintained defensive military positions to prevent M23 from attacking Goma and Sake, strategic towns at the crossroads of multiple main supply routes. MONUSCO stepped up patrols in displaced persons sites and other population areas in Ituri and North Kivu to help prevent attacks on civilians, including acts of sexual and gender-based violence.

16. Strengthened by the adoption of resolution [2717 \(2023\)](#), MONUSCO bolstered its efforts to coordinate and deconflict operations with Congolese defence and security forces and with regional forces deployed in North Kivu. The Mission also provided limited logistical and operational support to the Congolese armed forces in line with its mandate and in strict compliance with the human rights due diligence policy on United Nations support to non-United Nations security forces. After the expiration of the mandate of the East African Community Regional Force in December 2023 and its subsequent withdrawal, M23 reoccupied positions previously held by the Regional Force. In December 2023, the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, authorized by the Peace and Security Council of the African Union at its 1203rd meeting, began its deployment in support of Congolese armed forces to restore peace and security in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The SADC Mission launched artillery operations in the area of Sake on 28 January 2024. In the same area, defensive military positions established by MONUSCO came under repeated direct and indirect fire by multiple armed groups, limiting the Mission's freedom of movement and requiring the readjustment of some positions to ensure the safety and security of peacekeepers. On 27 March, at the request of the Congolese authorities, MONUSCO closed its bases in Nyanzale and Rwindi to allow for planned FARDC offensive operations, while maintaining other positions within M23-controlled territory to help ensure the protection of civilians and facilitate the safe delivery of humanitarian assistance.

17. MONUSCO continued its support for the reform of the Congolese National Police, including by facilitating a national forum for police representatives from all 26 provinces as part of the evaluation of the police reform plan for the period 2020–2024. Simultaneously, MONUSCO intensified efforts to strengthen the capacity of the national police to assume its responsibilities, in particular to deploy to South Kivu in preparation for the Mission's disengagement from the province. MONUSCO efforts continued to focus on training and community awareness activities focused on community policing, judicial functions and public order management, amid a concerning context characterized by multiple instances of excessive use of force by the police during peaceful demonstrations.

18. The lead-up to the presidential, parliamentary, provincial legislative and partial communal elections held in December 2023 was characterized by heightened political polarization. Political opposition and civil society actors regularly denounced a perceived lack of transparency and inclusivity of the electoral preparations by the Independent National Electoral Commission. Owing to persistent insecurity, the President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Félix-Antoine Tshisekedi Tshilombo, announced in November 2023 that elections would not be held in the Masisi and Rutshuru territories of North Kivu. Political tensions during the pre-electoral period led to clashes in October and November 2023 in Haut-Katanga and Haut-Lomami Provinces, while the death of a prominent opposition figure in an apparent killing in Kinshasa in July 2023 raised concerns from political actors about

their security. In addition to the provision of good offices, MONUSCO offered support for investigations into political violence, including through the gathering and use of forensic evidence. In total, 26 candidates were validated for the presidential election, including the incumbent President. On 12 December 2023, the Government, reiterating its determination to hold the elections on 20 December, sent a request to the Security Council to authorize MONUSCO to extend its logistical support to the Independent National Electoral Commission beyond the three provinces of Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu. On 14 December, the Council responded positively and authorized MONUSCO to provide logistical support for the 2023 electoral process in any provinces requested by Congolese authorities, within the Mission's existing resources and without impacting its ability to deliver on previously mandated activities. On 9 January 2024, the Constitutional Court confirmed the re-election of Mr. Tshisekedi as President with 73.47 per cent of the votes, while the President's political platform, the Union sacrée de la nation, received around 450 of the 500 seats in the National Assembly. Mr. Tshisekedi was sworn in for a second five-year term on 20 January 2024. On 1 April, the President appointed Judith Suminwa Tuluka as the country's first female Prime Minister.

19. MONUSCO continued to support the women and peace and security agenda, including by combating misogynistic attacks on women candidates and civil society members during the electoral process. Two women ran in the presidential election. Women's representation among legislative candidates increased, followed by a slight increase in the percentage of women members of the National Assembly from 10.3 per cent to 13.2 per cent. Thanks to the appointments of Prime Minister Suminwa Tuluka and other women to key ministerial posts, women's representation in the Government increased from 27 per cent (16 women) to 33 per cent (18 women). MONUSCO continued its support for the Government to recruit more women to the armed forces and the national police, with targets of 10 and 20 per cent respectively by 2025. MONUSCO also promoted positive masculinities through community champions and role models and through radio broadcasts; helped protect and relocate women human rights defenders; and facilitated women's representation in local community dialogues related to the Nairobi process. In addition to the deployment of engagement teams comprising at least 50 per cent women in areas around displacement sites where women and girls were at particular risk of conflict-related sexual violence, MONUSCO continued to deploy its Prosecution Support Cells to advance gender justice, contributing to the convictions of dozens of members of armed groups and State security forces.

20. MONUSCO continued its substantial support to the Disarmament, Demobilization, Community Recovery and Stabilization Programme at the national and provincial levels. The Mission supported key reinsertion projects in North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri, benefiting thousands of ex-combatants, women and at-risk young people. These projects, implemented in partnership with international partners and local actors, facilitated community reintegration and promoted democratic dialogue, economic resilience and women's empowerment. MONUSCO also contributed to the development of an operational plan for disarmament, demobilization, community recovery and stabilization in Ituri following a cessation of hostilities agreement among armed groups. This effort, in collaboration with the World Bank and other partners, aimed to address the specific needs of different groups while enhancing the overall coherence of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programming. In addition, MONUSCO provided life support to ex-combatants and rehabilitated key facilities to support the disarmament and demobilization process. Workshops and training sessions were held to strengthen national capacity in the related areas. MONUSCO also continued its support to facilitate the repatriation of foreign ex-combatants and provide essential support to Congolese ex-combatants.

21. Clashes between armed actors and attacks on civilians in North Kivu and Ituri continued to prompt worrying increases in displacement, exacerbating protection and humanitarian concerns. The ongoing M23 crisis and ADF attacks on civilians were the drivers for a large proportion of the 2.5 million forcibly displaced people in North Kivu, while the conflict in Ituri and South Kivu was the main cause for the displacement of 1.3 million and 1.7 million people, respectively. As at 30 June 2024, more than 7.3 million people were displaced in the country. MONUSCO continued to facilitate humanitarian access in its areas of operations, in an environment increasingly marked by the targeting of humanitarian workers resulting in multiple fatal attacks. Together with humanitarian partners, MONUSCO successfully engaged national and regional forces to avoid the placement of artillery near concentrations of displaced people, aiming to avert risks to civilians. Throughout the reporting period, thousands of displaced civilians were under active protection by peacekeepers in North Kivu and Ituri.

22. Mis- and disinformation campaigns required the Mission to step up its engagements with key stakeholders. In the context of the disengagement from South Kivu, the Mission actively engaged with provincial authorities and civil society to ensure support and collaboration.

23. MONUSCO continued to implement the Comprehensive Planning and Performance Assessment System to guide and improve mandate implementation. The Mission conducted two impact assessments which helped to identify trends in the Mission's impact on the protection of civilians, and recommended measures to enhance national capacity to protect civilians, resolve intercommunal conflicts, deliver justice and meet international human rights obligations. Data also informed the assessment of the disengagement from South Kivu and the associated discussions with the Government and the United Nations country team on the accelerated transition process.

Substantive and programmatic activities

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

(a) **Mine detection and mine-clearing services (1 project).** The Mission addressed the threat posed by explosive hazards by identifying and disposing of explosive ordnance devices, and by providing improvised explosive device threat mitigation support and risk awareness for FARDC and the Congolese National Police. The Mission also destroyed unserviceable, obsolete or surplus ammunition during the withdrawal from South Kivu. It conducted risk awareness sessions for the Mission's civilian and uniformed staff, provided explosive ordnance risk education for community members and provided quality control in support of national capacity to address the threat of explosive ordnance;

(b) **Confidence-building (1 project).** The Mission supported the capacity of the Government and local communities to manage and improve their protection and advance the fight against violence. To that end, initiatives were implemented to support community-based protection, enhanced community-level participatory security governance and the active engagement of women and young people, including 51 campaigns to raise awareness and reduce anti-MONUSCO sentiment and six structured dialogues to reduce electoral violence;

(c) **Community stabilization (1 project).** Within the framework of its assistance to the national Disarmament, Demobilization, Community Recovery and Stabilization Programme, MONUSCO supported a project instituting an information,

counselling and referral system which identified socioeconomic reintegration opportunities for ex-combatants and community members in conflict hotspots;

(d) **Community violence reduction (16 projects).** The community violence reduction programme supported communities in Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu in reducing violence, building local resilience and promoting livelihoods. The programme centred on community-based interventions, particularly in areas where many ex-combatants and at-risk youths live. A total of 16 projects were implemented, reaching 2,393 direct beneficiaries, including 640 ex-combatants, 1,029 at-risk youths and 724 vulnerable community members. The major areas of intervention included income-generating activities, vocational training and the construction of training centres. The programme contributed to the reinsertion of ex-combatants, the reduction of recruitment of at-risk youths into armed groups and the reduction of economic vulnerabilities among community members;

(e) **Promotion and protection of human rights (3 projects).** MONUSCO supported the training of 109 military officers, 102 police officers, 34 judicial police officers, 76 military officers from the East African Community Regional Force and 343 civilians from civil society organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations, United Nations entities and government employees, on preventing and combating sexual violence in conflict. A total of 91 military officers signed deeds of commitment to support the implementation of the action plans on preventing sexual violence. A joint consultative forum on conflict-related sexual violence, reparations for victims, socioeconomic reintegration and prevention of stigma was also organized for 168 participants. In addition, MONUSCO organized 14 awareness-raising and 3 training sessions for 1,709 participants, to enhance understanding and promote ownership of the transitional justice process. MONUSCO continued to support the Government in the implementation of the national justice reform policy through the training of 2,500 newly recruited magistrates on human rights, international humanitarian law and the judicial protection of victims and witnesses of grave human rights violations;

(f) **Peace consolidation and transitional reinsertion support package (2 projects).** MONUSCO implemented several activities and facilitated an inclusive political dialogue in Tanganyika focused on youth engagement and promotion of gender equality; security governance and pathways to peace; and socioeconomic aspects related to local peace processes;

(g) **Rule of law (31 projects).** MONUSCO continued to contribute to the fight against impunity for serious crimes, by supporting the organization of five investigation missions and five mobile court hearings in Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu. A total of 194 persons were trained in digital investigation, criminal analysis and international crimes, notably as part of the establishment of a digital investigation unit within the Office of the Auditor General of FARDC. Two workshops for 115 persons were organized to strengthen regional judicial cooperation and reflect on the partnership with military judicial authorities in the fight against impunity. MONUSCO also contributed to strengthening the judicial system, notably with the organization of mobile court hearings and judicial inspections, as well as capacity-building and awareness-raising sessions for 168 people on the functioning of the penal chain and the issue of prolonged pretrial detention. A total of 835 people were released from prisons and police custody, while the cases of 964 others were referred to the relevant judicial authorities;

(h) **Security sector reform (27 projects).** Major initiatives included improving police living and working conditions by means of infrastructure and equipment upgrades to boost morale and operational efficiency; training of trainers to professionalize the Congolese National Police; and support for training schools.

Furthermore, the installation of call centres in provincial capitals has improved coordination among security forces, facilitating swift responses to emergencies that required immediate police action. These comprehensive efforts have strengthened the capability of the police, laying the groundwork for sustainable security improvements as MONUSCO transitions out. MONUSCO also supported the prison system to provide safer and more humane conditions in 10 priority prisons, focusing on addressing radicalization, violent extremism and the fight against impunity. The Mission built a block dedicated to the management of high-risk prisoners at Kabare; improved holding units in two priority prisons; provided security equipment; developed operational and managerial competencies for prison personnel; and facilitated joint missions and a study tour to South Africa;

(i) **Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration.** The Mission continued to operate three main transit centres in Bunia, Beni and Goma and rehabilitated the centres in Beni and Goma. A total of 59 members of foreign armed groups, including their dependants, and 813 disengaged members of Congolese armed groups were provided with life support. As part of the disengagement of MONUSCO from South Kivu, the Mission organized a workshop on disarmament and demobilization planning, including the analysis of armed groups and the development of targeted engagement strategies for 20 representatives of the national and provincial disarmament, demobilization, community recovery and stabilization programmes;

(j) **Women and peace and security (3 projects).** The Mission organized a three-day consultative framework with 12 women from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Burundi and Uganda to discuss the conflicts in North Kivu, which resulted in a set of gender-sensitive recommendations to support the Luanda process; and supported the organization of political dialogues in South Kivu in the context of the Mission's withdrawal to ensure that protection of civilians networks and conflict resolution mechanisms remained operational;

(k) **Small arms and light weapons management (17 projects).** MONUSCO support included the provision of weapons storage facilities for the safe and secure management of weapons and ammunition; the conduct of sensitization and training sessions on specialized weapons and ammunition management for national defence and security forces; the conduct of assessment missions and weapon marking operations; and support for the development of the national action plan on small arms and light weapons control for the period 2024–2028 and its implementation road map;

(l) **Arms embargo (1 project).** 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, as mandated by the Security Council. 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. Moreover, MONUSCO conducted 22 training sessions for 440 participants on the traceability of small arms and light weapons and associated ammunition through identification and registering processes.

C. Mission support initiatives

25. During the 2023/24 period, the Mission Support Division continued to provide operational, logistical and administrative services in support of the Mission's mandate and for the implementation of the key strategic objectives and transitional benchmarks in the context of the disengagement plan. Key initiatives included consolidating the

Mission's presence in Ituri and North Kivu; assisting the force in responding to evolving threat dynamics; and supporting the general elections in the country.

26. Following the adoption of Security Council resolution [2717 \(2023\)](#), the planning and implementation of the disengagement from South Kivu began in December 2023, covering the physical closure of sites in 32 locations in South Kivu, the decommissioning of infrastructure and facilities, environmental clean-up and the handover of premises. The disengagement also included the termination of commercial leases, the disposal of assets, the transfer and shipping of equipment, including contingent-owned equipment, the repatriation of troops, the separation and redeployment of civilian personnel and the settling of claims. Environmental assessments were conducted before the premises were handed over to the owners and corrective actions were taken to ensure compliance with the United Nations environmental policy. During the period, the Mission also ended its residual presence in Kalemie and Kananga.

27. To prepare for and implement the disengagement from South Kivu, the Mission Support Division set up an asset downsizing task force that ensured that assets were properly accounted for and that their disposal followed the United Nations regulations and rules. The task force made sure that all the activities related to the categorization of assets and their subsequent gifting, sale, transfer, destruction and disposal were completed by the disengagement deadline of 30 June 2024. In addition, to ensure a smooth transition and separation or placement of staff, the Mission set up a human resources and administration task force responsible for reconciling and archiving staff records, providing career and psychosocial support to separating staff and preparing separation packages. Furthermore, a competitive review process was activated for national and international staff in the context of the administrative instruction on downsizing or restructuring resulting in termination of appointments ([ST/AI/2023/1](#)). The process was completed by the deadline in a fair and transparent manner. In terms of career support, MONUSCO held a job fair in Bukavu with 44 companies and institutions.

28. Following a request by the Government for logistical support for the general elections, the Mission provided logistical support to the Independent National Electoral Commission, which included the distribution of electoral material in areas where the Mission had a presence. MONUSCO deployed 131.3 tons of electoral material and 101 personnel of the Independent National Electoral Commission and recovered 14.1 tons of material and 226 personnel between 4 December 2023 and 4 January 2024.

29. To adapt to the evolving threat dynamics in North Kivu and Ituri, the Mission Support Division supported the military and police components by increasing flexibility and capability to respond to security challenges and protect civilians. This included the redeployment of battalions and quick reaction forces, the establishment of defensive military positions and the associated deployment of equipment, as well as the expansion and renovation of several bases.

30. The Mission also focused on ensuring the safety of its civilian personnel with the implementation of the fusion and videowall system, which integrated diverse data sources for comprehensive situational awareness. This technology enabled real-time feeds, videoconferencing and access to strategic closed-circuit television cameras. The fusion and videowall system enhanced decision-making and information flow, empowering peacekeeping forces to navigate complex challenges effectively. To generate information in real time in order to improve security management systems to complement the work of the Security and Safety Section, the Mission installed 423 high-definition motion security cameras in all its premises and warehouses in Kinshasa, Goma, Beni and Bunia.

31. The Mission Support Division successfully closed several recommendations from the Board of Auditors, the Board of Inquiry and the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS). Of eight outstanding recommendations, seven have been implemented and one is currently in progress.

D. Regional mission cooperation

32. The Mission, in line with Security Council resolution [2717 \(2023\)](#), supported the Government's efforts to enhance political and security cooperation in the Great Lakes region by collaborating with the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa and the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region. Both offices shared information to consolidate peace and prevent conflict in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Mission also provided limited logistical and operational support to the SADC Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo within the area of MONUSCO deployment, mainly in the form of field defence stores.

33. The Mission continued to manage the Entebbe Support Base and provide logistical and technical support services and goods to the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda, and other tenants. The Mission continued to provide services such as utilities, fuel, aviation, maintenance, medical support and general supplies on a cost-reimbursable basis, based on the number of staff of each entity present at the Base. This support was detailed in operational-level agreements to ensure smooth operations.

34. The Regional Service Centre in Entebbe continued to be instrumental in supporting the Mission in the areas of onboarding and separation, benefits and payroll, vendor payments, entitlements and official travel, and claims processing, including education grants and reimbursement for mission-related travel. The Mission also continued to use the services of the Global Procurement Support Section in Entebbe to streamline procurement services through joint regional acquisition planning and the consolidation of requirements for regional systems contracts.

E. Partnerships, country team coordination and integrated missions

35. The United Nations system in the Democratic Republic of the Congo continued to implement the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for the period 2020–2024. The Mission contributed to the implementation of the Framework through support for peace consolidation, enhancement of respect for human rights, protection of civilians, social cohesion and democracy. In addition, the Resident Coordinator Office coordinated the development of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for the period 2025–2029, focusing on four strategic priorities, namely, inclusive economic growth; efficient governance; rule of law and protection of populations; and access to quality social services and sustainable management of natural resources. To support enhanced coordination across the United Nations system, United Nations provincial teams were established in North Kivu, South Kivu, the Kasai region and Ituri. The Mission and the country team continued to work together for the effective coordination of mandate implementation, including priorities in line with resolution [2717 \(2023\)](#).

36. MONUSCO, together with the Congolese authorities, United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and other key partners, strengthened collaboration through integrated planning and joint programming in support of the transition process. The Joint Government-United Nations Working Group on Transition was reactivated and met regularly to ensure coordination between the Government and the United Nations

throughout the disengagement and transition process. Regular meetings of the United Nations integrated transition team were also held, bringing together the Mission and the United Nations country team at the national and provincial levels.

37. In order to ensure a responsible, orderly and sustainable disengagement from South Kivu as well as to support the elaboration of a provincial transition plan, the provincial integrated transition team in South Kivu, composed of provincial authorities, MONUSCO, United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, international non-governmental organizations and civil society organizations, was relaunched on 15 February 2024. Four technical working groups were established and worked jointly to develop the provincial road map for the transition in South Kivu, outlining the objectives, results and priority actions required for the Government to take over the tasks previously undertaken by MONUSCO, consolidate the gains made by the Mission and address gaps associated with its departure. The country team and MONUSCO jointly developed the United Nations support plan for the transition in South Kivu, detailing the support to be provided by United Nations agencies, funds and programmes to the Government.

38. After the two-year transition period in Tanganyika, the residual capacity withdrew on 30 June 2024. While significant funding gaps persisted throughout implementation of the transition plan, the early warning mechanisms were consolidated.

F. Results-based budgeting frameworks

Component 1: protection of civilians

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 disarmament, demobilization community recovery and stabilization programme (2021/22: 0; 2022/23: 0; 2023/24: 10)

No negotiated surrenders. The Nairobi process is stalled. The adoption of a law on an army reserve by the National Assembly created a potential pathway for armed group members to be integrated into the State defence and security forces, creating disincentives to joining the Disarmament, Demobilization, Community Recovery and Stabilization Programme. Meanwhile, MONUSCO continued its support to provincially-led dialogues with communities and with armed groups, particularly in Ituri. A total of 564 individual combatants joined the Programme during the reporting period. In preparation for negotiated surrenders by armed groups, MONUSCO held a workshop to build the capacity of the personnel of the South Kivu provincial and the national disarmament, demobilization, community recovery and stabilization programmes

1.1.2 Increased percentage of security incidents effectively responded to as a result of alerts issued by civilian alert networks (2021/22: 60 per cent; 2022/23: 61 per cent; 2023/24: 65 per cent)

60 per cent

1.1.3 Number of documented grave violations committed by armed groups against children during armed conflict (2021/22: 3,075; 2022/23: 3,147; 2023/24: 1,500)	4,136 grave violations The higher number of violations was due to the deterioration of the security situation and to armed conflict
1.1.4 Number of children separated from armed groups and armed forces (2021/22: 1,542; 2022/23: 1,400; 2023/24: 1,475)	Achieved. 2,337 children separated
1.1.5 Number of internally displaced persons (2021/22: 4.9 million; 2022/23: 6.2 million; 2023/24: 2.1 million)	7.3 million displaced persons The higher number was due to increased insecurity, including as a result of the ongoing M23 presence and fighting in North Kivu

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
10 joint protection teams and 120 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	Joint protection teams and 76 joint assessment missions to assess, investigate and stabilize areas where a deterioration of security was reported; to assess the security situation linked to the disengagement from South Kivu; to protect areas where internally displaced persons were hosted; and to investigate the resumption of clashes between armed groups aiming to regain control of lands vacated by MONUSCO The lower number of missions was due to security constraints
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	6	Field training exercises for 40 FARDC and non-commissioned officers
Maintenance of an average of 35 fixed-company operating bases; 100 standing combat deployments by rapidly deployable battalions; 50 standing combat deployments by infantry battalions; an average of 200 daily patrols (100 day and 100 night patrols) by contingent troops; and an average of 52 daily joint patrols with FARDC to protect civilians and reduce the number of human rights violations perpetrated by armed groups or State agents	35 96 50 149 12	Fixed-company operating bases Standing combat deployments by rapidly deployable battalions Standing combat deployments by infantry battalions Daily patrols (including 88 day and 61 night patrols) Daily joint patrols with FARDC The lower number of daily patrols was due to the Mission's withdrawal from South Kivu

120 outreach initiatives conducted by women engagement teams in North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri on community tools for the protection of civilians, human rights and conflict resolution targeting women and girls associated with armed groups	98	Outreach activities by mixed engagement teams
4 battalion-level and 48 company-level operations followed by a battle damage assessment to ensure the protection of civilians and the neutralization of armed groups	30	Battalion-level operations and 109 company-level operations
Support for 8 FARDC-led or joint operations through the provision of intelligence, reconnaissance, indirect fire and logistics, in strict compliance with the human rights due diligence policy	15	Joint operations
2,000 hours of civil and military intelligence, surveillance and target-acquisition tasks conducted by the unmanned aircraft system to improve situational awareness	2,360	Hours
17,568 patrols by United Nations police, including joint patrols with the Congolese National Police (48 patrols per day on average by a total of 768 male and female police officers)	16,425	Patrols, including joint patrols with the force and the Congolese National Police (45 patrols per day on average by a total of 720 male and female police officers)
5 awareness sessions for 30 civil society leaders and members of the local community, including young people, and 30 police officers on counter-radicalization community engagement initiatives	5	Awareness sessions for 33 community leaders, including 7 women; and 35 national police officers, including 5 women
96 Security Council meetings organized with civil society and local authorities, including law enforcement agents, to address security challenges	430	Security Council meetings with civil society organizations and local authorities, including law enforcement agents, to address security challenges
8 field missions in support of the Expanded Joint Verification Mechanism to enhance border security	10	Field missions
2,300 escorts of humanitarian missions in areas affected by armed conflict	2,300	Escorts
60 capacity-building and awareness-raising sessions with representatives of women and young people, government and territorial authorities, customary chiefs, FARDC, the Congolese National Police, members of civil society organizations and members of local protection committees to strengthen gender sensitivity within the local protection committees and community alert network mechanisms for early warning	84	Sessions to reinforce the early warning system in areas where military bases were planning to close, notably in South Kivu and North Kivu, including 22 capacity-building sessions focused on involving young people and women in the appropriation of tools for the protection of civilians; and 62 awareness-raising sessions to reduce electoral violence, threats by armed groups and M23 attacks
10 assessment missions of current protection mechanisms in Ituri, South Kivu and North Kivu to inform the development of a road map to transfer the mechanisms to local authorities, following the withdrawal of the Mission	10	Assessment missions

12 communication sessions for 100 members of civil society organizations, women and youth representatives and local media to disseminate the national and provincial operational plans of the national disarmament, demobilization, community recovery and stabilization programme and inform the participants about the programme	34	Communication sessions for 4,297 participants (50 per cent women)
18 training and mentoring sessions for 550 participants to strengthen the capacity of women's associations, youth groups and other community structures to participate in the national disarmament, demobilization, community recovery and stabilization programme	9	Training and mentoring sessions for 366 participants (52 per cent women) The lower number of sessions was due to the Mission's withdrawal from South Kivu and the impacts of the challenges faced by the national Disarmament, Demobilization, Community Recovery and Stabilization Programme
Provision of life support, including clothing, rations, tents and bedding, for 4,000 members of Congolese armed groups undergoing demobilization	813	Beneficiaries provided with life support The lower number of beneficiaries was due to a lack of willingness of members of armed groups to join the national Disarmament, Demobilization, Community Recovery and Stabilization Programme, following the Government's "call to arms" against M23; the promulgation of the law on an army reserve; a lack of engagement by armed groups with regard to the agreements laid out in the road map of the Nairobi process; and a lack of resources for the national Disarmament, Demobilization, Community Recovery and Stabilization Programme
40 community violence reduction projects to support communities in reducing violence and building local resilience, and support vulnerable young people in securing alternative livelihoods	16	Community violence reduction projects The lower number of projects was due to the precarious security situation in North Kivu and Ituri
36 monthly coordination meetings with the provincial coordinators of the national disarmament, demobilization, community recovery and stabilization programme in Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu to support the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects in support of the programme	150	Coordination meetings with provincial coordinators and territorial entities
Provision of life support, including rations, clothing, tents and bedding, for 300 foreign combatants and their dependants in disarmament, demobilization and rehabilitation transit centres	59	Beneficiaries received life support, including 32 male foreign combatants, 1 female foreign combatant, and 27 dependants, including 15 females The lower number of beneficiaries was due to the mobilization of combatants of FDLR in the fight against M23; the closure of MONUSCO disarmament, demobilization and rehabilitation transit centres in South Kivu as

		a result of the Mission's withdrawal from the province; and the lack of a repatriation pathway to Burundi
Rehabilitation of 5 disarmament, demobilization and rehabilitation transit centres to accommodate disarming foreign combatants and their dependants before their repatriation to their home countries	1	<p>Transit centre rehabilitated, 2 centres being rehabilitated and 4 assessments for the rehabilitation of transit centres completed</p> <p>The lower number of centres rehabilitated was due to the security situation as a result of the ongoing fight against M23</p>
Monthly meetings with the operational cell of the contact and coordination group of the Regional Oversight Mechanism of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework in support of its action plan to support the neutralization of negative forces in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the region	7	<p>Meetings with the Contact and Coordination Group operational cell</p> <p>The lower number of meetings was due to the fact that the operational cell was never deployed to the region as initially planned and that it only engaged with one group of combatants. Most of the meetings were about planning a specific disarmament and repatriation operation</p>
4 monitoring visits with the disarmament, demobilization and rehabilitation commissions of member countries of the contact and coordination group to follow up on the reintegration of repatriated combatants and their dependants and to gather materials to develop and produce sensitization materials in support of the contact and coordination group action plan	1	<p>Participation in a meeting of the Contact and Coordination Group in December 2023, focusing on a comprehensive regional framework for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration</p> <p>A coordination meeting with the Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Commission, initially scheduled in December 2023, did not take place due to the elections in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the deterioration of relations between the two countries as a result of the M23 crisis</p> <p>No formal repatriation pathway with Burundi exists yet. However, the Mission is supporting the Office of the Special Envoy for the Great Lakes Region in its engagement with the Government of Burundi and the Peacebuilding Support Office with a view to establishing a disarmament, demobilization and reintegration framework in Burundi</p> <p>While a pathway for repatriating Ugandan ex-combatants is in place, ADF combatants rarely join the disarmament, demobilization, reintegration, repatriation and resettlement process. However, ADF combatants who were captured or surrendered to FARDC were processed through a FARDC-Uganda People's Defence Forces bilateral mechanism with the Bridgeway Foundation, a non-governmental organization providing rehabilitation support</p>

600 spot tasks to destroy explosive ordnance devices following alerts by communities made through the free hotline in conflict-affected areas of North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri	401	Spot tasks conducted The lower number of spot tasks was due to the need to shift resources to destroy unserviceable ammunition, a crucial step in the Mission's successful withdrawal from South Kivu and facilitation of a responsible transition to national authorities. A total of 138 tons of unserviceable ammunition were destroyed, significantly reducing the risk of explosions and accidents
30 billboards, 80,000 leaflet drops, 52 radio broadcasts of "Ma Nouvelle Vie" to encourage ex-combatants to participate in the disarmament, demobilization, community reintegration and stabilization programme and daily transmission of episodes by Radio Okapi and mobile radio stations and through partnerships with community radio stations	No 95	Billboards placed and no leaflets dropped because of the security situation and the negative impact on the environment Radio broadcasts, including 12 radio interviews on key military activities and operations and 83 radio reports of force events and activities. In addition, 10 stories on ex-combatants and their life post-demobilization were shared on social media
Upgrading of 3 prisons in North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri to medium-security prisons	1	Prison was upgraded. The upgrade of prisons in North Kivu and Ituri provinces to medium-security prisons was not implemented owing to the changing needs, including for addressing radicalization and violent extremism. Two holding units for high-risk or high-value prisoners were established and operationalized at Ndolo and Luzumu prisons to serve as reception and transit units to institute categorization as well as safety and protection mechanisms as part of the deradicalization strategy
15 meetings with armed groups to discuss the release of 250 children from their ranks and prevent the recruitment and use of children	26	Meetings held leading to the release of 1,338 children

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 (2021/22: 459; 2022/23: 312; 2023/24: 420)

275 convictions, including 68 FARDC soldiers, 17 police officers, 126 members of armed groups and 64 civilians. Of the 275 convictions, 38 were related to sexual violence

The lower number of convictions was due to the postponement of hearings because of the insecurity in North Kivu and Ituri; and to the Mission's withdrawal from South Kivu

1.2.2 Reduced number of confirmed incidents of human rights violations committed by State actors in areas of armed conflict (2021/22: 2,308; 2022/23: 1,056; 2023/24: 1,400)	Achieved. 1,206 violations committed by State actors in conflict-affected provinces
1.2.3 Increased percentage of Congolese reporting confidence in the capacity of the State security forces to protect the population (2021/22: not available; 2022/23: not available; 2023/24: 70 per cent)	The polling surveys were not conducted owing to delays from partners in signing the memorandum of understanding

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
20 capacity-building workshops and coaching sessions for local authorities and civil society on local governance, with a focus on security and the protection of civilians, including early warning in 10 territorial decentralized entities	36	Sessions, including 25 capacity-building workshops and 11 coaching sessions to train territorial authorities and traditional chiefs in the management of the participatory security governance in Ituri and to reinforce skills in administrating entities following a security diagnosis in Beni
30 awareness-raising sessions and focus groups to improve local security governance, management, planning and budgeting, leading to the establishment of 15 local community councils for security	19	Awareness-raising sessions focused on: (a) the joint planning and evaluation of security governance in South Kivu, Ituri and North Kivu; (b) the validation of the local security plan in Kinshasa, which resulted in an increased participation of young people and women in the setting up of security priority sectors; and (c) the validation of a road map for the Mission's withdrawal from South Kivu The lower number of sessions was mostly due to the Mission's withdrawal from South Kivu
45 monitoring and assessment missions and 10 investigation missions to document human rights violations and abuses, including conflict-related sexual violence, in areas affected by armed conflict	70	Monitoring missions
	17	Investigation and fact-finding missions. The Mission also undertook 641 monitoring missions in prisons and detention cells to assess the human rights situation, especially within the context of the elections
20 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	17	Reports on the human rights situation, including 1 report every six months on the human rights situation, 3 reports every two months on the human rights situation, 1 quarterly report on conflict-related sexual violence, 1 annual report on the analysis of the human rights situation, and 11 monthly analyses of the human rights situation In addition, 129 daily reports were produced on the human rights situation. Lastly, a number of reports and notes were produced on election-related human rights issues, including 4 weekly reports and 3 special

		notes on conflict-related human rights violations and abuses, violations of international humanitarian law, cases of hate speech and issues related to hate speech; 83 reports on the human rights situation during the elections; and 15 elections-related daily reports
10 training sessions for FARDC and the Congolese National Police on international humanitarian law, international human rights law, the human rights due diligence policy and conflict-related sexual violence in areas affected by conflict	54	Training sessions, including 18 sessions for 1,021 FARDC officers, including 213 women, and 36 sessions for 1,412 police officers, including 156 women
Construction of 4 women detention cells and 2 police stations	4	Women detention cells constructed or in progress, in alignment with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules)
	2	Police stations constructed or in progress
12 working sessions with the Special Presidential Adviser on women, youth 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	16	Meetings, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 7 meetings with the coordinator of the specialized service of the Head of State in charge of youth, the fight against violence against women and human trafficking to discuss the preparation of an evaluation of the implementation of the joint communiqué and its addendum, discuss the operationalization of the task force set up by the Prime Minister, and organize the joint consultative forum on conflict-related sexual violence held on 7 December 2023 for 168 participants; (b) 7 meetings with FARDC and the Congolese National Police commissions on the fight against sexual violence to discuss collaboration on the operationalization of the task force and its road map, the value of capacity-building provided by MONUSCO, and the implementation of the action plans on sexual violence; (c) 2 meetings with the Minister for Gender, Family and Children on the upsurge of sexual and gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence
Biweekly mentoring and coaching sessions with judicial authorities in 3 provinces to provide technical advice on legal and case file analysis, jurisprudence, procedural issues and document preparation in support of investigations and prosecutions relating to war crimes, crimes against humanity and other grave human rights violations	157	Mentoring and coaching sessions with judicial authorities in 3 provinces on drafting questionnaires, national and international rogatory commissions, requisitions to telephone companies for investigation, qualification of facts, advice on victim and witness protection measures, and legal procedural issues

Logistical support for the deployment of 20 investigation missions and 25 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	10 13	Investigation missions Mobile court trials
4 meetings with the Auditor General of FARDC and other senior justice officials to provide strategic advice on prosecutorial strategies and case prioritization	11	The lower number of investigation missions and mobile court trials was due to their postponement in some localities of North Kivu and Ituri because of insecurity; and the Mission's withdrawal from South Kivu Meetings held with the Auditor General of FARDC, the First President of the High Military Court and other senior military justice authorities in Kinshasa to build the capacity of military justice magistrates on prosecutorial strategies and case prioritization
150 risk assessments on compliance with the human rights due diligence policy in support of Congolese security forces	391	Risk assessments to ensure compliance with the human rights due diligence policy, addressing 280 transport requests, 23 requests related to training, 16 requests related to joint operations and 72 other assessments, including supply and logistics, provision of rations and base transfer requests in the context of the Mission's disengagement
10 meetings with the joint technical working group on children and armed conflict to monitor progress on the implementation of the 2012 FARDC action plan to prevent and end the recruitment and use of children	11	Meetings held with the joint technical working group to discuss the situation of children and armed conflict and to monitor the implementation of the 2012 FARDC action plan
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 1	Quarterly reports Annual report
2 polls (1 perception poll and 1 thematic poll) on issues of peace, security, justice and reconstruction in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo	No	The polling surveys were not conducted owing to delays from partners in signing the memorandum of understanding
10 coaching sessions and 10 restitution sessions and focus groups on polling results with key national and provincial authorities and civil society to enhance the use of polling results and improve the understanding of protection issues and government responses	3	Training sessions to improve the capacity of the personnel of the National Institute of Statistics to analyse survey data as a foundation for engagements with provincial authorities to enhance accountability Owing to the review of the polling questionnaire and the delays in the organization of the surveys, the remaining sessions were postponed
80 awareness-raising sessions for 2,000 police officers on respect for human rights	80	Awareness sessions on human rights for 2,050 police officers, including 283 women
4 training sessions for 200 officers of mobile intervention groups on public order management and respect for international human rights standards	5	Training sessions for 350 officers on public order management

Training of 100 members of the national defence and security forces on weapons and ammunition management	110	Members of the national defence and security forces trained
Installation and refurbishment of safe weapon storage solutions to secure 5,000 State-held weapons in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo	Yes	Conversion of 37 containers into 22 armouries, 14 police stations and 1 ammunition depot across 37 sites to facilitate the safe storage of 11,452 State-owned weapons, thereby mitigating the risk of weapon diversion and misuse. In addition, 1,360 weapons were secured in North Kivu and 3,440 State-held weapons were marked and registered in coordination with the National Commission for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons and the Reduction of Armed Violence
Training of 10 staff members of the National Commission for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons and the Reduction of Armed Violence on weapons and ammunition management, including an introduction to normative frameworks; planning, monitoring and evaluation; appropriate handling and storage of weapons and ammunition; and community violence reduction and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes	25	Staff members of the National Commission for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons and the Reduction of Armed Violence trained on weapons and ammunition management. Two high-level workshops and 24 working sessions were also conducted in coordination with the Commission to develop the national action plan for the period 2024–2028 and an implementation road map on small arms and light weapons control
35 risk awareness training sessions for members of FARDC on mitigating risks and improving safe behaviour during the identification, handling and disposal of improvised explosive devices	6	Explosive hazard awareness training sessions for 94 FARDC officers and 32 police officers The lower number of sessions was due to the unavailability of FARDC personnel as a result of the ongoing deployment of troops to combat M23. In addition, 1 explosive hazard awareness training session was conducted for 63 civilians, including 17 women
Monthly monitoring missions across North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri to analyse and assess the flow of weapons and ammunition to armed groups	13	Monitoring missions on the origin of the financing of armed groups operating in North Kivu and Ituri; the dynamics of the armed groups and their armament; the support networks of ADF; and 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**

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 Increased number of new agreements settling intra- and intercommunity conflicts, including resolution of land conflict (2021/22: 4; 2022/23: 4; 2023/24: 6)	1 new agreement settling intra- and intercommunity conflicts was signed in Ituri Province In addition, 5 peace agreements were supported by the Mission through follow-up and engagements with authorities and civil society organizations but not yet signed	
2.1.2 Increased number of dialogue processes between the Government and conflict-affected communities to address the root causes of conflict (2021/22: 24; 2022/23: 28; 2023/24: 8)	Achieved. 34 dialogue processes between the Government and conflict-affected communities have been established	
2.1.3 Number of stabilization programmes implemented in North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri whose priorities were set by communities and the Government (2021/22: 11; 2022/23: 10; 2023/24: 6)	4 stabilization projects were implemented in North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri. Two projects were postponed due to the restructuring of the financing mechanism (the Stabilization Coherence Fund) and to delays in the submission of project proposals by implementing partners	
2.1.4 Number of mines certified by the Government in North Kivu, South Kivu and Tanganyika (2021/22: 156; 2022/23: 71; 2023/24: 100)	No additional mining sites were certified by the Government. The partly State-owned Primera Gold mining company also did not conduct any evaluations to obtain a “blue mine” certification status, which is a provisional status allowing an exporter to export gold from a site until formal evaluation by the Government, contrary to applicable legislation	
<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Weekly meetings with political and civil society stakeholders to discuss initiatives for preventive diplomacy ahead of the elections to be held in 2023 in areas where MONUSCO no longer has a presence	114	Meetings held
5 dialogue sessions on democratic practice with community leaders in South Kivu, North Kivu and Ituri to address the root causes of conflict between communities	18	Dialogue sessions with community leaders
12 meetings with political and economic actors to prevent and mitigate tensions in areas where MONUSCO no longer has military operations and to support the “One United Nations” nexus strategy	12	Mediation meetings with armed group leaders, traditional chiefs and community leaders, which helped to ease tension within the community

75 local conflict resolution initiatives to address conflicts and reduce tension and intercommunal violence	54	Initiatives focused on the training and the facilitation of the consultative commissions for the resolution of customary conflicts, to peacefully resolve power conflicts without external influence The lower number of initiatives was due to the Mission's withdrawal from South Kivu and anti-MONUSCO sentiment in Goma and Beni
2 meetings of the Stabilization Coherence Fund national steering board to support programming, provide oversight of the Fund and engage in strategic dialogue on stabilization	No	Meetings of the Stabilization Coherence Fund national steering board convened due to the restructuring of the Fund and the change of the head of the coordination of the national Disarmament, Demobilization, Community Recovery and Stabilization Programme
Weekly meetings with national and provincial authorities to provide technical support and advice on the implementation of the disarmament, demobilization, community recovery and stabilization programme	30	Meetings held The lower number of meetings was due to the unavailability of the relevant authorities
12 coordination meetings to update the mapping of community recovery, stabilization and peacebuilding interventions in North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri	15	Coordination meetings held to produce 3 mappings: 1 on community recovery, stabilization and peacebuilding for South Kivu; 1 on all the support provided by the United Nations system to the national Disarmament, Demobilization, Community Recovery and Stabilization Programme in South Kivu, North Kivu and Ituri; and 1 on stabilization interventions in Beni and Lubero
10 capacity-building workshops and awareness-raising sessions with local police authorities on community policing and police mediation	14	Capacity-building workshops (2) and awareness-raising sessions (12) in coordination with local police authorities on community policing and police mediation for 1,325 police officers, including 143 women

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 (2021/22: 2; 2022/23: 6; 2023/24: 4)

2 laws were promulgated by the President: 1 on the protection and responsibility of human rights defenders; and 1 determining the fundamental principles relating to the penitentiary system. In addition, a law setting out the modalities for the exercise of freedom of the press was ratified by the National Assembly on 15 December 2023. The two other draft laws were not included in the calendar of the National Assembly during the September 2023 session as it was essentially devoted to the budget

2.2.2 Reduced number of documented violations committed by State actors related to political rights and freedom of assembly and expression (2021/22: 397; 2022/23: 282; 2023/24: 400)

Achieved. 129 violations and abuses related to civic space were documented, representing a 28 per cent reduction compared with the previous period. The main perpetrators of these violations were the Congolese National Police (48 violations), other State agents (22 violations), FARDC (15 violations) and the Congolese National Police jointly with the national intelligence agency (10 violations)

2.2.3 Number of reports published by the National Human Rights Commission on human rights violations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (2021/22: not available; 2022/23: 3; 2023/24: 4)

Achieved. 4 reports were submitted by the National Human Rights Commission, as follows: press release of the National Human Rights Commission calling for respect for fundamental rights and freedoms during the electoral period; electoral observation mission report prepared by the Commission in relation with the elections of 20 December 2023; cases of human rights violations in the context of the elections of 20 December 2023, submitted by the Commission; and proposals on the lifting of the moratorium on the death penalty

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Monthly meetings with provincial parliamentary caucuses on democratic dialogue and conflict resolution at the provincial level to reduce intercommunal violence	17	Meetings
3 monthly meetings with political and institutional actors; 1 monthly meeting with civil society actors; and 1 monthly meeting with diplomats to foster transparent, credible, inclusive and peaceful elections held within the constitutionally set deadline	310	Meetings
1 meeting with institutional and civil society actors to promote transparency and accountability regarding the management of funds allocated to electoral preparations	14	Meetings
1 cybercampaign promoting the participation of women in the electoral process, launched on the MONUSCO Twitter account in the context of the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-based Violence	Yes	1 cybercampaign launched in which 7 male champions from diverse backgrounds passed messages on the meaningful and safe participation of women in politics, and especially in the electoral process
2 meetings with the Ministry of Human Rights and the Audiovisual and Communication Council to protect and promote the democratic space, especially the right to peaceful assembly and freedom of expression	5	Meetings, including 4 meetings with the Audiovisual and Communication Council in preparation for a workshop to draw up a code of conduct against hate speech and disinformation for media professionals; and 1 meeting with the President of the National Human Rights Commission to coordinate monitoring and advocacy on human rights issues

2 training sessions with 30 participants from human rights non-governmental organizations and 30 participants from citizen movements on monitoring and reporting on human rights violations	2	Capacity-building workshops for a total of 47 participants, including 11 women, on fundamentals of human rights monitoring and reporting techniques for civil society organizations in Beni and for members of the human rights club in Lubumbashi
2 sensitization sessions with 30 members of parliament and 30 members of the National Human Rights Commission on advocacy and election-related human rights	4	Workshops, including 1 workshop with 25 parliamentarians on the draft strategic plan (2023–2028) of the Human Rights Commission of the National Assembly; and 3 capacity-building workshops for a total of 127 participants, including 28 women, from the National Human Rights Commission on human rights monitoring and reporting within the electoral context
3 conference-debates with political, institutional and civil society actors on ways to foster transparent, credible, inclusive and peaceful elections held within the constitutionally set deadline	3	Workshops for 110 participants
2 meetings with political parties and 2 meetings with civil society organizations to promote higher representation of women, youth and Indigenous people in the institutions, based on meritocracy and following constitutional requirements regarding geographical balance	54	Meetings
2 training sessions with 60 members of 2 women’s organizations on election-related human rights	1	Disability and elections workshop to promote the participation of people living with disabilities, especially women, in the 2023 electoral process. A total of 48 participants attended, including 32 women
2 sensitization sessions with 80 actors from 2 youth organizations on monitoring and combating hate speech	2	The lower number of training sessions was due to the security situation and anti-MONUSCO sentiment, which restricted movement in certain areas Sensitization workshops, including 1 for 50 members of civil society organizations, including 16 women, on combating hate speech; and 1 for 70 members of youth groups, including 48 women, on peaceful elections and hate speech
5 advocacy meetings with parliamentarians, judges, prosecutors and lawyers for the adoption of priority laws, including the proposed laws on the protection of human rights defenders, the proposed law on access to information, the proposed law against tribalism, racism and xenophobia, and the proposed law on peaceful demonstrations	4	Meetings, including 1 advocacy workshop to develop an advocacy plan for parliamentarians on the urgent adoption and promulgation of the law on the protection and responsibility of human rights defenders; 1 meeting on the organization of a workshop on the theme “Monitoring respect for human rights by national human rights institutions during elections”; and 2 advocacy sessions with the Human Rights Commission of the National

		Assembly for the implementation of a human rights-based approach in the process of drawing up its strategic plan
		The lower number of meetings was due to the unavailability of parliamentarians as they were involved in the electoral campaign
3 conferences on the implementation of article 13 of the electoral law and its enforcement measures, electoral disputes, and electoral observation with members of the Independent National Electoral Commission, the Episcopal Conference of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (CENCO), Eglise du Christ au Congo (ECC), the Constitutional Court, youth, women, civil society organizations and political parties involved in the electoral process	No	Conferences organized. In the light of the political environment and the fragmentation of the political scene, it was deemed that conferences were not the most efficient way to facilitate the implementation of article 13 of the electoral law Instead, 21 presentations and meetings were held with national and local political actors, officials of the Independent National Electoral Commission and operators and civil society organizations
Monthly meetings with governmental authorities at the national and provincial levels to advocate for the enhanced participation of women and young people in public management	60	Meetings
2 workshops with national institutions and 4 workshops with provincial leaders working on good governance to promote the participation of women and young people in peace negotiations, peaceful cohabitation and resource mobilization in the framework of Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) and 2250 (2015)	16	Workshops on good governance to promote the participation of women and young people in peace negotiations, peaceful cohabitation and conflict mediation for 648 participants, including 547 women
12 capacity-building and coaching sessions for 240 civil society actors, at least 30 per cent of them women, to support the restructuring and revitalization of civil society organizations in their role in advancing democratic governance and preventing election-related violence	6	Workshops to facilitate the engagement of civil society actors to sensitize the local population about Security Council resolution 2250 (2015) ; reduce politicians' subjective influence on the local population; and advocate for advanced democratic governance The lower number of workshops was due to anti-MONUSCO sentiment
30 awareness-raising and confidence-building sessions for 300 local community members and leaders, including women and young people in urban and rural areas of concern, to promote social cohesion, prevent election-related violence and manage anti-MONUSCO sentiments	51	Awareness-raising and confidence-building sessions to involve young people and women in the process of supporting peaceful cohabitation and social cohesion; and to reduce anti-MONUSCO sentiment
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	Yes	Radio Okapi ensured the Congolese public remained informed about the MONUSCO mandate, as well as its disengagement, through: (a) the broadcast of 13 news bulletins daily; (b) 180 short videos; (c) 96 web stories; (d) 1,093 social media posts on X (formerly

management of the MONUSCO and Radio Okapi websites, with daily uploading of articles, stories and photos from throughout the Democratic Republic of the Congo; and (d) reliable information provided through the use of social media		Twitter), Facebook and Instagram; (e) 24 reports on disinformation, and 20 election reports; and (f) 2 social media campaigns to fight hate speech and disinformation. In November 2023, Radio Okapi also launched a new 2-minute educational awareness report, “Les faits sont sacrés”, to educate its listeners on the dangers of disinformation
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	44	Sessions on a variety of subjects, including on the participation of young people in elections; on the peace process and conflict prevention; on the reduction of criminality and the promotion of peace and security; to discuss the security situation in the Hauts Plateaux and after the disengagement of MONUSCO; and on the extension and implementation of Security Council resolution 2250 (2015) on youth and peace and security to strengthen peaceful cohabitation and security in the territory of Uvira
10 awareness-raising sessions for 200 participants from women’s and civil society organizations in Kinshasa, Goma, Bukavu, Bunia and Beni conducted through Radio Okapi to increase awareness of the empowerment of women and access to an inclusive democratic space	39	Awareness-raising sessions for 2,063 participants (40 per cent women) from women’s and civil society organizations
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	5	Workshops organized for 316 participants, including 212 women, on gender-sensitive media coverage to fight against sexist stereotypes and speech, and to create a safe space for women politicians in the media to advance their participation in political institutions
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”	5	Capacity-building workshops for 424 participants, including 324 women, to promote responsible citizenship and a peace culture in line with resolution 2250 (2015) , and awareness-raising sessions for young people on positive masculinity to fight gender-based violence

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 (2021/22: 11 per cent; 2022/23: 20 per cent; 2023/24: 50 per cent)

A workshop session was held on the evaluation of the five-year action plan to quantify its implementation. The outcome of this workshop has not yet been communicated

2.3.2 Number of prison security-related incidents (2021/22: 0; 2022/23: 4; 2023/24: 6)	Achieved. No incidents were recorded owing to the continued co-location of the Mission in the 10 priority prisons and continuous technical, advisory and logistical support to national counterparts
2.3.3 Increased percentage of Congolese reporting trust in the justice system (2021/22: not available; 2022/23: not available; 2023/24: 36 per cent)	No surveys were conducted during the reporting period owing to delays by the implementing partners. The survey was completed in the 2024/25 period
2.3.4 Reduced percentage of pretrial detainees in prison as a percentage of the total prison population (2021/22: 76 per cent; 2022/23: 75 per cent; 2023/24: 70 per cent)	81 per cent. The higher percentage was due to a variety of factors, including the slow judicial processes

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Monthly meetings with parliamentary caucuses on governance reform and the resolution of conflicts at the provincial level	22	Meetings. In addition, a capacity-building workshop was organized on decentralization and local governance in Bukavu
Monthly meetings with government members at the national and provincial levels to engage on the implementation of the joint transition plan	12	Meetings with national counterparts through the joint technical secretariat, resulting in the development of the disengagement plan in November 2023. The technical secretariat monitored the implementation of the disengagement plan in South Kivu and produced the joint update to the Security Council in June 2024. In addition, through the South Kivu provincial integrated transition team, regular engagements between provincial authorities, MONUSCO, the United Nations country team and other stakeholders resulted in the elaboration of the provincial transition road map
Monthly meetings with government members at the national and provincial levels to discuss the implementation of the joint strategy for the reform of mine governance, land reforms and the reform of the electoral system and local development policy	7	Meetings The lower number of meetings was due to the state of siege in North Kivu and Ituri, which meant that meetings on governance were less likely to be impactful
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	377	Meetings, seminars and workshops, including, in particular, 4 seminars with a women's association umbrella organization, to raise awareness on and encourage women to take up political leadership roles; and 1 workshop on good governance of public funds, electoral funds and natural resources, with a focus on the inclusion of women, youth and Indigenous Peoples

1 meeting with political, institutional and civil society actors and diplomats on the importance and ways of fighting hate speech in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and in countries with a strong Congolese diaspora and on promoting the adoption of the draft law against tribalism, racism and xenophobia	35	Meetings
3 meetings with members of parliament and 3 sensitization sessions with 90 religious leaders, traditional authorities and political actors to advocate for the implementation of the draft law against tribalism, racism and xenophobia	12	Meetings with religious leaders
	4	Workshops for the Anglican Communion and other religious confessions aimed at building capacities and facilitating an ecumenical engagement in fostering inclusive dialogues, mediation and social cohesion processes
2 meetings with members of parliament and 1 sensitization session with 50 members of non-governmental organizations to advocate for the implementation of the law on the protection and promotion of Indigenous Peoples	28	Meetings
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	4	Workshops for 176 participants, including 76 women, to implement the nexus approach in Tanganyika through the establishment of the nexus structures; on an analysis of root causes and definition of strategic axes for sustainable solutions; and on the development of the nexus results frameworks for 2 pilot territories
Establishment of 1 monitoring mechanism in Tanganyika and support to 2 monitoring mechanisms in Kasai and Kasai Central on conflict prevention and peacebuilding initiatives to prevent a return to violent conflict	Yes	A humanitarian-development-peace nexus support mission in Tanganyika and South Kivu, sharing experiences and lessons learned from Tanganyika, Kasai and Kasai Central to revitalize the nexus in pilot provinces and prepare its operationalization in South Kivu
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 plan and the implementation of the provincial transition action plans, the implementation of technical- and strategic-level coordination mechanisms to oversee and guide its implementation, and the development of strategic communications initiatives to support the dissemination of information on the plans	Yes	Monthly meetings with the country team to brief it on the transition, including the implementation of the disengagement plan and the elaboration of the provincial transition support plan for South Kivu. In addition, donors were regularly briefed on the operationalization of the joint transition plan and the implementation of the provincial transition action plans
Monthly consultations with States members of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework, members of the Security Council and other key diplomatic partners to ensure their engagement in support of the stabilization of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and in support of the joint strategy on transition	Yes	Monthly consultations with, regular meetings with and briefings to the diplomatic corps on the transition

Monthly coordination meetings with bilateral and multilateral partners to foster a coherent approach in support of national efforts towards security sector reform	5	Coordination meetings. The lower number of meetings was due to a change in leadership in the Mission
20 high-level consultations with the Government and military justice authorities on disciplinary or judiciary measures for 5 cases of violations by high-level officials identified through the application of the human rights due diligence policy	20	High-level consultations with the High Military Court, the Auditor General of FARDC and senior military prosecutors to advocate for the prosecution and adjudication of serious human rights violations; provide forensic expertise for the examination and preservation of evidence in cases of civilians killed in the Mugunga camp for internally displaced persons and exhumations from mass graves in Ituri Province; and conduct joint investigation missions on some emblematic cases, including medico-psychological expertise in the Mulombodi and Nganza cases
24 high-level meetings with judicial authorities and officials of the Ministry of Human Rights to promote human rights, including civil and political rights; promote national reconciliation and reparations for victims of human rights violations; and to hold to account alleged perpetrators of violations of international humanitarian law or violations and abuses of human rights	35	High-level meetings, including 19 with judicial authorities and 16 with the Ministry of Human Rights, to advocate for holding accountable alleged perpetrators of violations of international humanitarian law; on the transfer of 2 prisoners from Kananga to Kinshasa for the trial related to the murder of the United Nations experts before the High Military Court; to follow up on priority cases in Kananga; and to develop a strategic plan on transitional justice and the implementation of the mandate of the national fund for reparations to victims
Training of 1,000 officers of the Congolese National Police, of whom 20 per cent will be women, on investigative procedures, crime scene management and forensics techniques, taking into account gender-responsive approaches	1,022	Officers, including 160 women, trained on investigative procedures, crime scene management and forensics techniques, taking into account gender-responsive approaches
1 training session for 20 mining police officers, of whom 20 per cent will be women, on investigation techniques in relation to illicit trafficking, including firearms trafficking, in line with human rights international standards	1	Training session for 20 mining police officers, including 4 women
4 training sessions for 80 police officers on protective measures, emergency procedures, forensic exploitation and analysis of incidents related to improvised explosive devices and on the detection of improvised explosive devices and explosive remnants of war	5	Training sessions for 109 police officers, including 27 women
Refurbishment of 3 police training schools	4	Training schools refurbished to expand training facility capacities and improve the living conditions of trainees

10 technical meetings of the Ministry of Justice subgroups on justice and human rights to implement the priority action plan of the national justice reform policy, and 1 strategic meeting of the steering committee in support of the monitoring of the implementation of the priority action plan for 2021–2023	8	Meetings. In September 2023, the technical committee of the subgroups on justice and human rights of the Ministry of Justice had its first meeting in over 2 years to revitalize the technical committee, which was followed by 7 meetings The lower number of meetings was due to the postponement of the meetings scheduled in May and June by the Ministry of Justice
60 meetings of follow-up committees on human rights violations of FARDC and the Congolese National Police to promote accountability among security services	57	Meetings
5 capacity-building sessions with the Congolese National Police and FARDC on the gender-responsive protection of civilians and security sector reform	6	Capacity-building sessions on the gender-responsive protection of civilians, security sector reform and positive masculinity for 742 officers, including 213 women
Provision of weekly advice and mentoring to judicial authorities in 3 provinces on strengthening the functioning of the criminal justice chain, due process and the reduction of unlawful detention	Yes	Weekly advice and mentoring sessions to judicial authorities in 3 provinces, as a result of which 284 detainees were released, 551 people in irregular detention at police stations were released and 964 persons were transferred from the police to the competent judicial authorities
10 civilian mobile court hearings to reduce case backlogs and address illegal and prolonged detention	36	Mobile court hearings to address illegal and prolonged detention, including pretrial detention
8 workshops for 240 judicial police officers, clerks and magistrates on ways to improve the functioning of the criminal justice chain	10	Workshops for 194 judicial actors, 16 of whom were women, on digital investigations; criminal analysis; and the investigation of international crimes and terrorism and its financing
3 judicial assessments of courts and prosecution offices in 3 provinces and restitution workshops on the findings	1	Judicial inspection of the court of appeal and the General Prosecutor’s Office in Ituri The lower number of inspections was due to administrative delays in the implementation of the Joint Justice Reform Support Programme
15 press conferences on peace and security, support for the Congolese National Police, FARDC, the judicial system, human rights and the targeting of journalists	21	Press conferences. In addition, the spokesperson provided input to over 50 briefings notes for United Nations Headquarters, had over 430 media interactions and had 3 op-eds published in major international news outlets, including 1 about the disengagement and transition in South Kivu

1 training for 80 prison personnel and 20 managers, of whom 30 will be women, on general prison administration and the management of children in conflict with the law	No	Training organized owing to administrative delays in the implementation of the project
Installation of a biogas plant in Makala prison; construction of a borehole in Kalemie prison; and provision of basic security equipment in 12 priority prisons	Partial	The installation of a biogas plant and the construction of a borehole were not implemented owing to the security situation in the east
	10	Priority prisons received basic security equipment, including metal detectors, vehicle search mirrors, security lights, fire extinguishers, helmets and security whistles
Technical, logistical and advisory support on the safe, secure and humane management of prisoners, through co-location in 7 priority prisons	Yes	<p>Daily mentoring and advisory support was provided to prison personnel in 10 priority prisons and occasional strategic support to the central prison administration, through:</p> <p>(a) 128 capacity-building sessions on topics covering prison operations and management, including prison security, drone operations and contingency planning, for 1,928 personnel, including 507 women;</p> <p>(b) 2 simulation exercises and prison intelligence cell meetings;</p> <p>(c) The establishment of computer training centres</p>
10 training sessions for 200 police officers, of whom 30 per cent will be women, and 7 training-of-trainers sessions for 70 police officers, of whom 20 per cent will be women, on the prevention of sexual violence and the protection of victims of sexual violence	10	Training sessions for 215 police officers, including 60 women, on the prevention of sexual violence and the protection of victims of sexual violence
	7	Training-of-trainers sessions for 84 police officers, including 19 women
12 radio broadcasts on hate speech and the promotion of human rights, including in the context of elections	60	Radio broadcasts combating hate speech and 12 special radio chronicles combating disinformation in the context of elections. Radio Okapi created and aired 12 radio chronicles in the weeks prior to election day to sensitize its audience to disinformation. Radio Okapi also offered airtime to all presidential candidates during the election period to promote their messages

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

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
2.4.1 Increased number of people consulted on their perception of the right to truth, justice, reparations and guarantees of non-repetition through popular consultations organized by the Ministry of Human Rights in provinces (2021/22: not applicable; 2022/23: 15,718; 2023/24: 16,000)	A total of 108 people were consulted in Tanganyika and Kasai Provinces, including 40 women The lower number of people was due to delays in the progress of consultations on transitional justice as a result of the elections and pending the nomination of a new Minister of Human Rights
2.4.2 Number of reports on the consultations in provinces endorsed by the national and provincial authorities (2021/22: 0; 2022/23: 6; 2023/24: 10)	No report has been finalized. The reports of the 9 consultations held between March 2022 and May 2023 were drafted and are awaiting final clearance by the new Minister of Human Rights

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
20 sensitization and capacity-building workshops for 500 Congolese civil authorities to enhance ownership of and participation in the transitional justice process	No	No workshops were conducted owing to delays as a result of the elections and pending the nomination of a new Minister of Human Rights. The new Minister of Human Rights was appointed in May 2024 and efforts are under way to continue with the process
20 popular consultations on the views and expectations of the local population on the right to truth, justice, reparations and guarantees of non-repetition in 20 provinces to support the development and implementation of the transitional justice process at the national and provincial levels	16	Sensitization and capacity-building workshops for a total of 709 people, including 237 women, which contributed to enhancing ownership of and participation in the transitional justice process The lower number of workshops was due to the focus of the Government on the elections

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

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
2.5.1 Adoption by the Government of a national plan on security sector reform and its corresponding road map (2021/22: not applicable; 2022/23: 1 draft plan; 2023/24: 1 plan adopted)	No national plan on security sector reform was adopted as the National Security Council is still mobilizing national partners. In addition, the activities were suspended owing to the focus on the elections
2.5.2 Number of laws adopted to regulate the functioning of security institutions (2021/22: not applicable; 2022/23: 2; 2023/24: 4)	One code of conduct and ethics for FARDC was adopted and disseminated The lower number of laws adopted was mainly due to the focus on the elections
2.5.3 Number of sectoral reform strategies developed (2021/22: not applicable; 2022/23: 2; 2023/24: 4)	One reform plan for the Congolese National Police re-evaluated The lower number was due to the Government's focus on the elections

2.5.4 Percentage of women in leadership positions in security institutions (2021/22: not available; 2022/23: not available; 2023/24: 7 per cent) The data were not available as the national security institutions did not release this information

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
3 consultative dialogues for 120 government representatives and members of parliamentary commissions for defence and security, of civil society, of line ministries and of security institutions, as well as community representatives	5	Consultative dialogues: one dialogue conducted prior to the re-evaluation of the police reform plan; one high-level workshop on the role of members of the parliamentary defence and security commissions; and three dialogues with civil society actors on the implementation of security sector reform
12 working sessions with key security sector stakeholders and 2 awareness-raising workshops for 60 national stakeholders on the implementation of the national security sector reform plan	12	Working sessions
5 regional meetings with 500 members of local communities on the reform communication strategy of the Congolese National Police	9	Regional meetings with 630 participants
5 mentoring sessions for women in security institutions to enhance decision-making capacities	3	Mentoring sessions The lower number of sessions was due to the focus on the elections
3 consultative meetings with 150 members of women's groups and national stakeholders on the participation of women in security sector reform	5	Consultative meetings with 400 participants
2 public perception surveys and evaluations by civil society organizations on the performance of the security institutions in Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu	No	Public perception survey conducted as no partner could be identified

Component 3: support

Expected accomplishment 3.1: Rapid, effective, efficient and responsible support services for the Mission

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
3.1.1 Percentage of approved flight hours utilized (2021/22: 74.2 per cent; 2022/23: 48.5 per cent; 2023/24: 90 per cent)	44.8 per cent The lower percentage was due to the lower number of air assets on the ground as a result of delays in obtaining clearances from the authorities; and a lower number of hours flown owing to the security situation in North Kivu
3.1.2 Average annual percentage of authorized international posts vacant (2021/22: 11.9 per cent; 2022/23: 11.5 per cent; 2023/24: 11.5 per cent)	12.4 per cent

3.1.3 Average annual percentage of women international civilian staff (2021/22: 32.2 per cent; 2022/23: 32.8 per cent; 2023/24: 33 per cent)	Achieved. 33.4 per cent
3.1.4 Average number of days for roster recruitments, from closing of the job opening to candidate selection, for international candidates (2021/22: 67; 2022/23: 60; 2023/24: 60)	71 days
3.1.5 Average number of days for post-specific recruitments, from closing of the job opening to candidate selection, for international candidates (2021/22: 230; 2022/23: 120; 2023/24: 120)	380 days The higher number of days was due to delays in conducting the interviews, the need to redo some written assessments, the additional processing time when male candidates were recommended for selection, and the clarifications requested from the field central review bodies
3.1.6 Overall score on the Administration's environmental management scorecard (2021/22: 83; 2022/23: 84; 2023/24: 84)	Achieved. 85
3.1.7 Percentage of all information and communications technology incidents resolved within the established targets for high, medium and low criticality (2021/22: 89 per cent; 2022/23: 96 per cent; 2023/24: 98 per cent)	Achieved. 98 per cent
3.1.8 Compliance with the field occupational safety risk management policy (2021/22: 90 per cent; 2022/23: 95 per cent; 2023/24: 90 per cent)	Achieved. 90 per cent
3.1.9 Overall score on the property management index based on 20 underlying key performance indicators (2021/22: 1,878; 2022/23: 2,000; 2023/24: 2,000)	1,780 The lower score was due to delays in the processing of the backlog of write-off notifications that had built up as a result of the Mission's withdrawal from South Kivu
3.1.10 Deviation from demand plan in terms of planned quantities and timeliness of purchase (2021/22: 1.2 per cent; 2022/23: 1.8 per cent; 2023/24: 20 per cent)	Achieved. 4.4 per cent
3.1.11 Percentage of contingent personnel in standard-compliant United Nations accommodations at 30 June, in accordance with memorandums of understanding (2021/22: 61.6 per cent; 2022/23: 55.4 per cent; 2023/24: 83 per cent)	68 per cent The lower percentage was due to the security situation in North Kivu, which prevented the Mission from implementing several accommodation improvement projects
3.1.12 Compliance of vendors with United Nations rations standards for delivery, quality and stock management (2021/22: 89.5 per cent; 2022/23: 93 per cent; 2023/24: 98 per cent)	Achieved. 98 per cent

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Service improvements		
Implementation of the mission-wide environmental action plan, in line with the environment strategy	Yes	
Support for the implementation of the supply chain management strategy and blueprint	Yes	
Audit, risk and compliance services		
Implementation of 12 recommendations of OIOS targeted for implementation by year end (31 December) and 5 prior fiscal-year recommendations from the Board of Auditors, as accepted by management	23	Recommendations of OIOS implemented and closed
	5	Prior fiscal year recommendations from the Board of Auditors assessed by the Board as implemented and closed
Aviation services		
Operation and maintenance of 38 aircraft, including 8 fixed-wing and 30 rotary-wing aircraft, and 3 unmanned aerial vehicles	34	Aircraft, including 8 fixed-wing and 26 rotary-wing aircraft, operated and maintained
	3	Unmanned aerial service aircraft operated and maintained
		The lower number of aircraft was due to delays in replacing armed and utilities helicopters
Provision of 16,184 planned flight hours, including 5,909 from commercial providers and 10,275 from military providers, for all services, including passenger, cargo, patrols and observation, search-and-rescue, and casualty and medical evacuation	7,254	Hours were flown, including 4,653 by commercial providers and 2,601 by military providers
		The lower number of flight hours was due to the lower number of air assets on the ground as a result of the delays in replacing armed and utilities helicopters; and a lower number of hours flown owing to the security situation in North Kivu
Oversight of aviation safety standards for 38 aircraft, and 6 airfields and 50 landing sites		Oversight of aviation safety standards was carried out for:
	34	Aircraft
	6	Airfields
	40	Landing sites (average)
		The lower number of landing sites was due to the Mission's withdrawal from South Kivu and the reduction of the force's footprint

Budget, finance and reporting services

Provision of budget, finance and accounting services for a budget of \$1,078.2 million, in line with delegated authority 1,064.4 Million dollars approved budget

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

Civilian personnel services

Provision of human resource services to 2,460 civilian personnel (593 international staff, 1,504 national staff, 57 temporary positions and 306 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 2,386 Civilian personnel (average strength)
587 International staff (average strength)
1,442 National staff, including 172 National Professional Officers and 1,270 national General Service staff (average strength)

51 Temporary positions (average strength)
306 United Nations Volunteers, including 28 national Volunteers (average strength)

Provision of in-mission training courses to 2,828 civilian participants and support for out-of-mission training for 229 civilian participants 6,803 Civilian participants trained in the mission
54 Support was provided for out-of-mission training for 54 civilian staff members

The lower number of participants in outside-mission training was due to the increased use of online training and the cancellation of some training courses

Support for the processing of 4,055 in-mission and 236 outside-mission travel requests for non-training purposes and 543 travel requests for training purposes for civilian personnel 2,305 Requests for travel within the mission area for non-training purposes processed

The lower number of in-mission travel requests was due to restrictions on travel caused by the security situation in the eastern part of the country

238 Requests for travel outside the mission area for non-training purposes processed

337 Travel requests for training purposes for civilian personnel processed

The lower number of travel requests for training was due to the increased use of online training and the cancellation of some training sessions in the eastern part of the country owing to the security situation

Facility, infrastructure and engineering services

Maintenance and repair services for 103 mission sites in 8 locations	103	Mission sites in 8 locations maintained and repaired
Construction or maintenance of 250 km of road, 10 culverts and 8 bridges, 6 airfields and 56 helipads	240	Kilometres of road, 10 culverts and 6 bridges, 4 airfields and 56 helipads maintained
Operation and maintenance of 658 United Nations-owned generators and 5,871 solar power panels/plants, in addition to electricity services contracted from local providers	596	United Nations-owned generators operated and maintained
	6,237	Solar panels/plants operated and maintained
Operation and maintenance of United Nations-owned water supply and treatment facilities (39 waste treatment plants in 6 locations, 24 water treatment and purification plants in 6 locations and 6 water bottling plants in 6 locations)	Partial	United Nations-owned water supply and treatment facilities (36 wastewater treatment plants in 6 locations, 20 water treatment and purification plants in 6 locations and 6 water bottling plants in 4 locations) operated and maintained
Provision of waste management services, including liquid and solid waste collection and disposal in 8 locations	Yes	
Provision of cleaning, ground maintenance and pest control in 8 locations	Yes	

Field technology services

Provision of and support for 5,166 handheld portable radios, 1,815 mobile radios for vehicles and 188 base station radios	4,172	Handheld portable radios provided and supported
	1,756	Mobile radios for vehicles provided and supported
	171	Base stations provided and supported
Operation and maintenance of 70 FM radio broadcast stations and 9 radio production facilities	41	FM radio broadcast stations operated and maintained
		The lower number of stations was due to the dismantling of duplicate transmitters following the incorporation of Radio Bana Okapi into Radio Okapi's programming
	9	Radio production facilities operated and maintained
Operation and maintenance of a network for voice, fax, video and data communication, including 40 very small aperture terminals and 130 microwave links, as well as provision of satellite and mobile phone service plans	35	Very small aperture terminals operated and maintained
	101	Microwave links operated and maintained
		The lower number of microwave links was due to the Mission's withdrawal from South Kivu, where the links were retrieved and decommissioned

Provision of and support for 3,616 computing devices and 724 printers for an average strength of 3,675 civilian and uniformed end users, in addition to 1,394 computing devices and 28 printers for connectivity of contingent personnel, as well as other common services	3,966	Computing devices provided and supported
	612	Printers provided and supported for civilian and uniformed end users
	1,394	Computing devices provided and supported for the connectivity of contingent personnel and common services
	28	Printers provided and supported for the connectivity of contingent personnel and common services
Support for and maintenance of 23 local area networks and 40 wide area networks at 43 sites	21	Local area networks and 40 wide area networks supported and maintained at 41 sites
Analysis of geospatial data covering 32,170 km ² , maintenance of topographic and thematic layers and production of 69 maps	Yes	Analysis of geospatial data covering 32,170 km ² , maintenance of topographic and thematic layers and production of 161 maps
Fuel management services		
Management of supply and storage of 24.2 million litres of fuel, including 13.5 million for air operations, 3.6 million for ground transportation and 7.1 million for generators and other facilities, and of oil and lubricants at 36 distribution points in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and 2 distribution points in Uganda	20.8	Million litres of fuel supplied and stored, including 7.4 million for air operations, 3.5 million for ground transportation and 9.9 million for generators and other facilities, at 31 distribution points in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and 2 distribution points in Uganda
Medical services		
Operation and maintenance of United Nations-owned medical facilities (7 level I clinics/dispensaries and 1 basic clinic) and support for contingent-owned medical facilities (37 level I clinics, 2 level II hospitals and 1 level III hospital, 5 aeromedical evacuation teams and 1 light mobile surgical module) in 9 locations, as well as maintenance of contractual arrangements with 7 hospitals/clinics	Yes	United Nations-owned medical facilities (7 level I clinics and 1 basic clinic) operated and maintained. Contingent-owned medical facilities (37 level I clinics, 2 level II hospitals and 1 level III hospital, 5 aeromedical evacuation teams and 1 light mobile surgical module) in 9 locations supported. Contractual arrangements with 7 hospitals/clinics maintained
Maintenance of medical evacuation arrangements to 9 medical facilities (2 level II, 5 level III and 2 level IV) in 4 locations inside the mission area and 2 locations outside the mission area	Yes	Medical evacuation arrangements to 9 medical facilities (2 level II, 5 level III and 2 level IV) maintained in 4 locations inside the mission area and 2 locations outside the mission area
Supply chain management services		
Provision of planning and sourcing support for an estimated \$300.6 million in acquisition of goods and commodities, in line with delegated authority	Yes	Planning and sourcing support provided for the acquisition of goods and commodities at an estimated value of \$257.7 million in line with delegated authority
Receipt, management and onward distribution of 36,500 tons of cargo within the mission area	63,713	Tons of cargo received, managed and distributed within the mission area

Management, accounting and reporting of property, plant and equipment and financial and non-financial inventories, as well as equipment below threshold with a total historical cost of \$329.0 million, in line with delegated authority	Yes	Property, plant and equipment and non-financial inventories and equipment below the threshold managed, accounted for and reported, with a total historical cost of \$405 million, in line with delegated authority
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Uniformed personnel services

Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of 15,194 military and police personnel (149 military observers, 359 military staff officers, 12,866 contingent personnel, 410 United Nations police officers and 1,410 formed police personnel) and 58 government-provided personnel	14,234	Military and police personnel (average strength), including
	146	Military observers (average strength)
	343	Military staff officers (average strength)
	12,116	Military contingent personnel (average strength)
	365	United Nations police officers (average strength)
	1,219	Formed police personnel (average strength)
	45	Government-provided personnel (average strength)
	Inspection and verification of and reporting on contingent-owned major equipment and self-sustainment compliance for 50 military and formed police units at 60 sites	Yes
Supply and storage of rations, combat rations and water for an average strength of 14,276 military contingents and formed police personnel	13,335	Rations, combat rations and water supplied and stored for an average strength of 13,335 military contingents and formed police personnel
Support for the processing of claims and entitlements for an average strength of 15,194 military and police personnel and 58 government-provided personnel	14,189	Military and police personnel
	45	Government-provided personnel
Support for the processing of 1,093 in-mission and 13 outside-mission travel requests for non-training purposes and 100 travel requests for training purposes	637	Support for the processing of: In-mission travel requests The lower number of in-mission travel requests was due to the Mission's withdrawal from South Kivu
	146	Outside-mission travel requests for non-training purposes
	169	Travel requests for training purposes

Vehicle management and ground transportation services

Operation and maintenance of 1,520 United Nations-owned vehicles (898 light passenger vehicles, 214 special-purpose vehicles, 32 ambulances, 38 armoured vehicles, 207 other specialized vehicles and 131 trailers and attachments) and 3,133 contingent-owned vehicles, and operation of 7 workshop and repair facilities	1,466	United Nations-owned vehicles (805 light passenger vehicles, 262 special-purpose vehicles, 29 ambulances, 41 armoured vehicles, 206 other specialized vehicles and 123 trailers) operated and maintained
	3,018	Contingent-owned vehicles operated and maintained
	5	Workshop and repair facilities operated
		The lower number of facilities was due to the Mission's withdrawal from South Kivu
Provision of transport and daily shuttle services for an average of 920 United Nations personnel in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and provision of shuttle services 5 days a week for an average of 280 United Nations personnel in Entebbe	Yes	Provision of transport and daily shuttle services for an average of 1,748 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
Conduct and discipline		
Implementation of an awareness programme on United Nations standards of conduct for 17,712 military, police and civilian personnel and 70 United Nations contractors, including monitoring activities and recommendations on remedial actions	Yes	Conduct and discipline awareness-raising programmes and training sessions conducted for 26,906 personnel
Facilitation of the referral of victims of sexual exploitation and abuse to relevant partners, including the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), for medical, psychological and legal assistance, as necessary, in close coordination with the Victim's Rights Advocate	Yes	Referral of 72 victims of sexual exploitation and abuse to UNFPA and 47 children born of sexual exploitation and abuse to UNICEF facilitated
Implementation of a community sensitization campaign targeting the population at risk, through 20 sensitization activities and the dissemination of outreach materials to 6,000 members of the communities, with the active support of the community-based complaint networks, nominated focal points, Radio Okapi and local community radio stations	20	Community sensitization sessions for 3,461 individuals, in collaboration with community-based complaint mechanisms focal points
		The lower number of attendants was due to the security situation in the east and the focus on the elections
Assessment of all reported allegations of misconduct, including sexual exploitation and abuse, documentation of the allegations where prima facie evidence exists and referral of the allegations to the appropriate investigation entities for action	Yes	The Mission assessed all allegations of misconduct, including sexual exploitation and abuse, in a timely manner and promptly referred them to the appropriate investigative authorities
1 training session each for the 43 operationalized community-based complaint mechanisms and the 40 focal points on sexual exploitation and abuse on ways to prevent and address complaints and refer victims of sexual exploitation and assault	1	Training session for 38 community-based complaint mechanisms and 198 focal points

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 operated and maintained
Organization of 12 awareness sessions on health promotion and infectious diseases for 200 civilian mission personnel	12	Awareness sessions on health promotion and infectious diseases for 203 civilian mission personnel
Conduct of 200 mass sensitization programmes for 10,000 military and police personnel on 3 non-communicable diseases and 4 epidemic infectious diseases	201	Mass sensitization sessions for 10,037 military and police personnel on 3 non-communicable diseases and 4 epidemic infectious diseases
Conduct of 12 refresher training sessions for 800 military personnel and 6 peer education training sessions in 4 mission locations for 90 military and police personnel	12	Refresher training sessions for 1,528 military personnel and 4 peer education training sessions for 90 mission personnel The lower number of peer education training sessions was due to the Mission's withdrawal from South Kivu
Conduct of 1 workshop on voluntary confidential counselling and testing for 15 HIV counsellors and 1 post-exposure prophylaxis workshop for 15 post-exposure prophylaxis custodians	1	Workshop on voluntary confidential counselling and testing conducted for 16 HIV counsellors
	1	Post-exposure prophylaxis workshop conducted for 15 uniformed personnel
Conduct of a promotion campaign on voluntary confidential counselling and testing each quarter in different mission locations	16	Promotion campaigns on voluntary confidential counselling and testing conducted in different mission locations
Provision of voluntary confidential counselling and testing to 5,000 mission personnel	Yes	Voluntary confidential counselling and testing provided to 4,092 mission personnel
Conduct of 12 mobile missions on voluntary confidential counselling and testing within the battalions	12	Mobile missions on voluntary confidential counselling and testing 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 conducted

Security

Provision of security services 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, for the entire mission area	Yes	
24-hour close protection for senior mission staff and visiting high-level officials, including extraction and rescue operations when required	Yes	
Provision of fire and rescue response 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to United Nations premises and personnel residences in Kinshasa and Goma; conduct of 30 fire evacuation drills mission-wide;	Yes	Fire and rescue response provided 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to United Nations premises and personnel residences in Kinshasa and Goma
	24	Fire evacuation drills mission-wide

and training of 1,000 staff members in basic fire and safety and the use of extinguishers		The lower number of drills was due to the Mission's withdrawal from South Kivu
	1,160	Staff members provided with basic fire and safety training
Preparation of 1,200 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	1,172	Comprehensive investigation reports prepared
Training of 20 international United Nations security officers on firearms and 500 United Nations staff on safe and secure approaches to field environments	8	International United Nations security officers trained on firearms
		The lower number of persons trained was due to the security situation in the east
	469	United Nations staff trained on safe and secure approaches to field environments
Preparation of 30 security risk management documents; 360 integrated United Nations daily security reports; 4 danger pay justifications; 22 security plans with annexes; 4 country briefing notes; 50 flash security reports; 20 ad hoc security risk assessments; 10 personal risk assessments; 20 security concept of operations papers; and 30 facility safety and security surveys		The Mission prepared:
	31	Security risk management documents
	270	Integrated United Nations daily security reports
		The lower number of reports was due to the Mission's withdrawal from South Kivu
	4	Danger pay justifications
	24	Security plans with annexes
	12	Country briefing notes
	32	Flash security reports
		The lower number of reports was due to the Mission's withdrawal from South Kivu
	72	Ad hoc security risk assessments
	14	Personal risk assessments
	39	Security concept of operations papers
	38	Facility safety and security surveys
Conduct of 720 mission-wide security assessments, including residential surveys	957	Mission-wide security assessments, including residential surveys, 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 updated and uploaded to the United Nations Security Managers Information Network site
Processing of 40,000 identity cards for civilian and military personnel	49,505	Identity cards for civilian personnel and their dependants, and military personnel processed
Screening of 50,000 passengers at MONUSCO air terminals	50,914	Passengers screened mission-wide

III. Resource performance

A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024)

Category	Apportionment (1)	Expenditure (2)	Variance	
			Amount (3)=(1)-(2)	Percentage (4)=(3)÷(1)
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	30 344.4	28 554.0	1 790.4	5.9
Military contingents	428 525.1	412 789.4	15 735.7	3.7
United Nations police	23 996.6	21 128.3	2 868.3	12.0
Formed police units	55 777.2	43 619.9	12 157.3	21.8
Subtotal	538 643.3	506 091.6	32 551.7	6.0
Civilian personnel				
International staff	140 525.2	151 899.9	(11 374.7)	(8.1)
National Professional Officers	25 574.1	22 335.5	3 238.6	12.7
National General Service staff	62 563.5	60 795.5	1 768.0	2.8
United Nations Volunteers	21 858.3	24 532.7	(2 674.4)	(12.2)
General temporary assistance	4 344.8	4 710.8	(366.0)	(8.4)
Government-provided personnel	3 341.8	2 546.4	795.4	23.8
Subtotal	258 207.7	266 820.8	(8 613.1)	(3.3)
Operational costs				
Civilian electoral observers	–	–	–	–
Consultants and consulting services	516.9	492.0	24.9	4.8
Official travel	4 897.2	4 472.5	424.7	8.7
Facilities and infrastructure	49 573.1	57 375.9	(7 802.8)	(15.7)
Ground transportation	8 582.3	10 045.4	(1 463.1)	(17.0)
Air operations	115 684.7	66 970.5	48 714.2	42.1
Marine operations	910.0	1 392.7	(482.7)	(53.0)
Communications and information technology	41 022.7	44 004.8	(2 982.1)	(7.3)
Medical	1 973.5	1 143.5	830.0	42.1
Special equipment	–	–	–	–
Other supplies, services and equipment	43 091.8	40 437.2	2 654.6	6.2
Quick-impact projects	1 250.0	1 112.0	138.0	11.0
Subtotal	267 502.2	227 446.5	40 055.7	15.0
Gross requirements	1 064 353.2	1 000 358.9	63 994.3	6.0
Staff assessment income	27 329.1	28 612.2	(1 283.1)	(4.7)
Net requirements	1 037 024.1	971 746.7	65 277.4	6.3
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
Total requirements	1 064 353.2	1 000 358.9	63 994.3	6.0

B. Summary information on redeployments across groups

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Group</i>	<i>Apportionment</i>		
	<i>Original distribution</i>	<i>Redeployment</i>	<i>Revised distribution</i>
I. Military and police personnel	538 643.3	–	538 643.3
II. Civilian personnel	258 207.7	8 669.9	266 877.6
III. Operational costs	267 502.2	(8 669.9)	258 832.3
Total	1 064 353.2	–	1 064 353.2
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation			0.8

39. The redeployment to group II, civilian personnel, was mainly due to the payment of termination indemnities and repatriation grant for staff members whose posts were abolished as a result of the Mission's withdrawal from South Kivu; a higher actual average post adjustment multiplier; and a lower actual average vacancy rate for international United Nations Volunteers.

40. The redeployment from group III, operational costs, was made possible by lower requirements for air operations as a result of a lower number of air assets deployed; and a lower number of hours flown owing to the security situation in North Kivu.

C. Cancellation of prior-period obligations

41. Prior-period obligations for the periods from 2021/22 to 2023/24 were cancelled as follows:

Trend of the cancellation of prior-period obligations

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Group</i>	<i>Amount</i>		
	<i>2021/22</i>	<i>2022/23</i>	<i>2023/24</i>
Military and police personnel	6 726.1	4 662.6	9 880.1
Civilian personnel	88.1	2 381.5	3.2
Operational costs	11 339.8	15 498.5	9 175.3
Total	18 154.0	22 542.6	19 058.6

Note: The amounts represent the total obligations that were cancelled at the end of the 12-month period following the end of the budget period in respect of goods supplied and services rendered in the budget period, and at the end of an additional period of four years in respect of obligations to troop- and police-contributing countries.

D. Efficiency gains

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Estimated efficiency gain</i>	<i>Initiative</i>	<i>Realized amount</i>	<i>Variance</i>
Facilities and infrastructure	210.0	Reduction in fuel consumption by generators (170,000 litres) as a result of the installation of photovoltaic farms in Bunia and Beni	–	(210.0)
Facilities and infrastructure	–	Reduction in fuel consumption as a result of the implementation of the hydropower project in Beni	80.0	80.0
Facilities and infrastructure	–	Reduction in electricity consumption as a result of the installation of light-emitting diode (LED) lights, more efficient air conditioning units and high-efficiency uninterruptible power supply systems	311.8	311.8
Communications and information technology	–	Reduction in the cost of satellite services through the implementation of a dynamic managed virtual private network rerouting terrestrial trunked radio traffic to the Internet service provider	337.5	337.5
Communications and information technology	–	Rolling out of collaborative software with integrated audio communication features, enabling the decommissioning of the private automatic branch exchange network without requiring a replacement	157.5	157.5
Total	210.0		886.8	676.8

42. The installation of photovoltaic farms in Bunia and Beni could not be completed during the reporting period owing to delays in the delivery of the necessary supplies. However, efficiency gains were realized to reduce electricity consumption, fuel consumption and carbon dioxide emissions; reduce the acquisition of vehicles; and reduce the cost of communications and information technology services.

E. Other revenue and adjustments, and borrowing

1. Other revenue and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Investment revenue	10 447.1
Other/miscellaneous revenue ^a	3 690.4
Voluntary contributions in cash	–
Prior-period adjustments	–
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	19 058.6
Total	33 196.1

^a Breakdown of other/miscellaneous revenue: refund of prior-period expenses (\$258,400); non-spendable revenue for credit return from peacekeeping cost recovery funds reclassified from spendable revenue from prior periods (\$2,178,800); and other revenue (\$1,253,200).

2. Borrowing

43. Owing to cash liquidity situations in other active peacekeeping missions, the Mission issued the following loans:

(Millions of United States dollars)

<i>As at</i>	<i>Borrowing mission</i>	<i>Amount</i>
31 July 2023	UNSOS (9.7), UNISFA (3.7), UNMISS (10.3)	23.7
31 August 2023	UNSOS (9.7), UNISFA (3.7), UNMISS (10.3)	23.7
30 June 2024	MINURSO (2.5), UNMIK (0.8), MINUSCA (35.3)	38.6

Abbreviations: MINURSO, United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara; MINUSCA, United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic; UNISFA, United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei; UNMIK, United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo; UNMISS, United Nations Mission in South Sudan; UNSOS, United Nations Support Office in Somalia.

F. 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	64 788.5
Formed police units	9 236.7
Subtotal	74 025.2
Self-sustainment	
Military contingents	58 791.1
Formed police units	4 767.1
Subtotal	63 558.2
Total	137 583.4

G. Substantive and programmatic activities

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Description</i>	<i>Approved amount</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Related expected accomplishments</i>
Mine detection and mine-clearing services	3 568.2	3 664.4	(96.2)	1.1
Rule of law	2 460.3	2 398.3	62.0	2.3
Promotion and protection of human rights	605.5	402.2	203.3	1.2, 2.1
Community stabilization projects	91.5	436.5	(345.0)	1.1
Peace consolidation	511.5	24.0	487.5	1.1
Confidence-building and trust in security institutions	611.3	674.4	(63.1)	1.2

<i>Description</i>	<i>Approved amount</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Related expected accomplishments</i>
Community violence reduction	2 226.0	1 564.4	661.6	1.1
Disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation	1 556.2	662.8	893.4	1.1
Women and peace and security	399.2	553.8	(154.6)	2.2
Security sector reform	1 214.4	671.3	543.1	2.5
Small arms and light weapons management	800.0	800.0	–	1.2
Sanctions regime	800.0	818.4	(18.4)	1.2
Total	14 844.1	12 670.5	2 173.6	

44. The lower requirements were due to the volatile security situation in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and related restrictions on movements in relation to the expansion of territory under the control of armed groups, thereby limiting the Mission's ability to carry out programmes supporting the promotion of human rights, peace consolidation and transitional reinsertion support. Furthermore, delays occurred in the implementation of joint reform programmes in the area of rule of law and security institutions as the new Government was sworn in on 12 June 2024. Finally, heightened hostilities in North Kivu affected the disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation activities and the Nairobi peace process.

H. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Actual value</i>
Status-of-forces agreement ^a	15 737.0
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	–
Total	15 737.0

^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	\$1 790.4	5.9%

45. The reduced requirements were mainly due to: (a) a higher actual average vacancy rate of 25.9 per cent compared with an approved vacancy rate of 23 per cent; (b) a lower number of trips on rotation; and (c) a lower average cost of travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation.

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>	
Military contingents	\$15 735.7	3.7%

46. The reduced requirements were mainly due to: (a) a higher actual average vacancy rate of 10.3 per cent compared with an approved vacancy rate of 4.7 per cent; (b) lower transportation costs for rations than the budgeted estimates, which were based on the contract at the time of preparation of the budget; and (c) lower reimbursement costs for contingent-owned equipment as a result of the Mission's withdrawal from South Kivu.

47. The reduced requirements were offset in part by increased requirements for freight for the repatriation of contingent-owned equipment as a result of the Mission's withdrawal from South Kivu.

	<i>Variance</i>	
United Nations police	\$2 868.3	12.0%

48. The reduced requirements were mainly due to: (a) a higher actual average vacancy rate of 38.2 per cent compared with an approved vacancy rate of 30.6 per cent; and (b) a lower number of trips on rotation.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Formed police units	\$12 157.3	21.8%

49. The reduced requirements were mainly due to: (a) a higher actual average vacancy rate of 13.5 per cent compared with an approved vacancy rate of 0 per cent; (b) lower transportation costs for rations than the budgeted estimates, which were based on the contract at the time of preparation of the budget; (c) the absence of need to purchase composite rations packs based on the level of stock; (d) lower reimbursement costs for contingent-owned equipment as a result of the Mission's withdrawal from South Kivu; and (e) reduced requirements for freight for the deployment of contingent-owned equipment as a result of delays in the planned deployment of the equipment of 180 additional formed police personnel, and the suspension of the rotation of contingent-owned equipment in view of uncertainties regarding the Mission's posture.

	<i>Variance</i>	
International staff	(\$11 374.7)	(8.1%)

50. The increased requirements were mainly due to: (a) the payment of termination indemnities and repatriation grant for staff members whose posts were abolished as a result of the Mission's withdrawal from South Kivu; (b) a higher actual average post adjustment multiplier of 61.3 per cent compared with a multiplier of 59.7 per cent applied in the computation of international staff salaries in the approved budget; and (c) a higher average staff assessment rate.

	<i>Variance</i>	
National Professional Officers	\$3 238.6	12.7%

51. The reduced requirements were mainly due to an actual average vacancy rate of 14.0 per cent compared with an approved vacancy rate of 8.3 per cent.

	<i>Variance</i>	
National General Service staff	\$1 768.0	2.8%

52. The reduced requirements were mainly due to a higher actual average vacancy rate of 9.8 per cent compared with an approved vacancy rate of 6.4 per cent.

53. The reduced requirements were offset in part by: (a) the payment of termination indemnities and compensation for annual leave for staff members whose posts were abolished as a result of the Mission's withdrawal from South Kivu; (b) the payment of night differential arrears from previous periods; and (c) the payment of danger pay to Mission personnel who travelled to South Kivu to assist with the Mission's withdrawal.

	<i>Variance</i>	
United Nations Volunteers	(\$2 674.4)	(12.2%)

54. The increased requirements were mainly due to: (a) a lower actual average vacancy rate of 4.5 per cent compared with an approved vacancy rate of 6.1 per cent; (b) an increase in the living allowance and the post adjustment multiplier; (c) a higher number of claims for residential security reimbursement; (d) an increase in the payment of exit lump sums as a result of the Mission's withdrawal from South Kivu; and (e) an increase in the cost of travel on rest and recuperation.

	<i>Variance</i>	
General temporary assistance	(\$366.0)	(8.4%)

55. The increased requirements were mainly due to: (a) the payment of termination indemnities and compensation for annual leave for staff members whose posts were abolished as a result of the Mission's withdrawal from South Kivu; and (b) the establishment of eight general temporary assistance positions needed for critical operational reasons in the Conduct and Discipline Section (4), the Staff Counselling Unit (3) and the Office of the Senior Victims' Rights Officer (1).

	<i>Variance</i>	
Government-provided personnel	\$795.4	23.8%

56. The reduced requirements were mainly due to a higher actual average vacancy rate of 50 per cent compared with an approved vacancy rate of 35.6 per cent.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Official travel	\$424.7	8.7%

57. The reduced requirements were mainly due to the cancellation of some travel in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo owing to the security situation and to the Mission's withdrawal from South Kivu.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Facilities and infrastructure	(\$7 802.8)	(15.7%)

58. The increased requirements were mainly due to: (a) an increase in residential security reimbursement claims for uniformed personnel; (b) the acquisition of additional prefabricated facilities, gabions and defence barriers to improve the living conditions of military and police personnel, reinforce the fences in view of the security situation in the east of the country, and improve existing female

accommodations in line with the recommendations of the Elsie Initiative for Women in Peace Operations; (c) a higher actual volume of fuel of 9.9 million litres acquired at a higher average price of \$1.410 per litre compared with a budgeted volume of 6.8 million litres at a budgeted price of \$1.094 per litre; (d) the acquisition of 1,023 solar systems to increase the Mission's share of renewable energy and reduce fuel consumption and greenhouse gas emissions; and (e) the acquisition of generator control modules to increase energy production efficiency.

59. The increased requirements were offset in part by the discontinuation of all construction projects in South Kivu.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Ground transportation	(\$1 463.1)	(17.0%)

60. The increased requirements were mainly due to: (a) the acquisition of handling equipment in support of the movement of personnel and cargo during the Mission's withdrawal from South Kivu as the equipment will also be needed to support the next phases of the Mission's disengagement; and (b) a higher actual average price of fuel of \$1.410 per litre compared with an approved price of \$1.094 per litre.

61. The increased requirements were offset in part by: (a) reduced requirements for spare parts owing to a reduction in the number of vehicles as a result of the Mission's withdrawal from South Kivu, and to there being sufficient levels of stock; and (b) lower operation and maintenance fees for fuel, as well as lower fuel consumption owing to a reduction in the vehicles fleet.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Air operations	\$48 714.2	42.1%

62. The reduced requirements were mainly due to: (a) the non-deployment of four Mi-8 helicopters and the delayed deployment of three Mi-17 armed utility helicopters as a result of delays in obtaining clearances from the authorities; (b) a lower number of helicopter hours flown as a result of the security situation in North Kivu; (c) the replacement of a L-382 by a DHC-8 at a lower cost and a lower number of flight hours as a result of the delay in the deployment of the DHC-8; (d) a lower actual volume of 7.4 million litres of fuel used compared with a budgeted volume of 13.5 million litres as a result of the lower number of hours flown; and (e) the closure of five fuel distribution points as a result of the Mission's withdrawal from South Kivu.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Marine operations	(\$482.7)	(53.0%)

63. The increased requirements were due to: (a) the additional acquisition of sea containers for the transportation of prefabricated facilities, gabions and defence barriers as part of the programme to improve the living conditions of troop and police personnel; and (b) the higher cost of containers.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Communications and information technology	(\$2 982.1)	(7.3%)

64. The increased requirements were mainly due to: (a) the acquisition of two counter-unmanned aircraft systems and accessories to detect, track and disrupt tactical uncrewed air vehicles in order to protect uniformed and civilian personnel in conflict-affected areas; (b) the deployment of Starlink terminals during the 2023 election as a result of the volatile security situation; (c) the upgrade of O3B satellite

system capacity in Goma and Kinshasa to address saturation and failover issues; (d) the increased price for the installation and maintenance of firewalls; (e) the increased production of maps; and (f) the archiving of mission-critical documents during the Mission's withdrawal from South Kivu.

65. The increased requirements were offset in part by a reduction in outreach activities owing to the Mission's withdrawal from South Kivu and heightened anti-MONUSCO sentiment in North Kivu.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Medical	\$830.0	42.1%

66. The reduced requirements were mainly due to: (a) delays in the procurement process as a result of the submission of incomplete bids, which delayed the technical evaluation, and new procedures for the acquisition of medical equipment; and (b) the Mission's withdrawal from South Kivu and the redistribution of supplies from South Kivu to other locations.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Other supplies, services and equipment	\$2 654.6	6.2%

67. The reduced requirements were mainly due to the increased use of the Mission's own resources for the movement of United Nations-owned and contingent-owned equipment in the mission area.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Quick-impact projects	\$138.0	11.0%

68. The reduced requirements were mainly due to a reduction in the number of projects implemented in South Kivu as a result of the Mission's withdrawal from the province and in Kalemie as a result of the withdrawal of the residual capacity.

V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

69. **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 \$63,994,300 with respect to the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024;**

(b) **To decide on the treatment of other revenue for the period ended 30 June 2024 amounting to \$33,196,100 from investment revenue (\$10,447,100), other/miscellaneous revenue (\$3,690,400) and the cancellation of prior-period obligations (\$19,058,600).**

VI. Summary of follow-up action taken to implement the decisions and requests of the General Assembly in its resolutions 76/274 and 78/301, 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

Action taken to implement 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).

MONUSCO ensures direct linkage to mandated priorities, including institutional reform initiatives in the areas of the rule of law, police and human rights, through consultations with national authorities and stakeholders at the national and provincial levels.

In the context of the comprehensive disengagement plan (S/2023/904), and as outlined in Security Council resolution 2717 (2023), the Mission and the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo agreed on priorities to guide the use of programmatic activities.

Provincial integrated transition teams were created in Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu with a view to facilitating the transfer of responsibilities to Congolese institutions. Consultations and coordination mechanisms helped identify requirements for programmatic funding in support of the gradual drawdown and transition of responsibilities to Congolese authorities, in close collaboration with United Nations agencies, funds and programmes.

Additional information on the programmatic activities undertaken by the Mission, including how they have contributed to the implementation of the Mission’s mandate and how the Mission has partnered with other entities to implement these activities, is provided in paragraphs 24 and 44 of the present report and in the supplementary information.

B. Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

Cross-cutting issues

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

Request/recommendation

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).

Action taken to implement request/recommendation

The Mission has well-functioning operational and financial frameworks in place for inter-mission cooperation. These frameworks provide a proper mechanism for the accounting of resources and financial recovery and spell out the responsibilities of each party and the scale and scope of the exchanged services. Among the frameworks is the service level agreement between the Mission and the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, including a cost catalogue for all services provided by the Mission. In the 2023/24 period, the Mission recovered \$1,468,646 from the Regional Service Centre through this framework, and the funds were reallocated to the peacekeeping cost recovery fund. The operational level agreements to support the Resident Coordinator Offices in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Uganda constitute another framework. The Mission also provides services and support to the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region, and this support is properly accounted for. Another area of inter-mission cooperation is air operations, including a memorandum of understanding with the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa to support flights of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Head of MONUSCO on a cost recovery basis and use of the services of the United Nations Support Office in Somalia for fuel and ground handling services when the Mission initiates medical evacuation flights to Nairobi. These services are reimbursed accordingly.

Financing of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

([A/78/744/Add.9](#) and General Assembly resolution [78/301](#))

Request/recommendation

The Advisory Committee welcomes that the Mission is applying lessons learned from other closing, or closed, missions and looks forward to information thereon in the context of future reports on MONUSCO. The Committee trusts that preparations for an asset disposal plan will commence without delay, include anticipated donation requests and measures against the loss of assets and be gradually implemented throughout the transition and disengagement of MONUSCO to ensure that the

Action taken to implement request/recommendation

The Mission is committed to ensuring that asset disposal plans are developed and informed by lessons learned from other missions and previous office closures. The Mission established an asset downsizing task force to review holdings and categorize goods surplus or obsolete equipment. Disposal methods included leaving assets and equipment in situ at the request of government agencies so that they may continue to serve the local community or agencies. This serves as a legacy of the Mission's presence by improving infrastructure and public services.

*Request/recommendation**Action taken to implement request/recommendation*

Mission is well prepared for an orderly and efficient disposal process, in particular should action on short-notice be necessary as has been the case with other missions (see also [A/77/767/Add.8](#), para. 33). The Committee trusts that specific information on the various aspects of the legacy of MONUSCO will be included in future reports (para. 29).

The Advisory Committee trusts that MONUSCO will continue to pursue further efforts to prevent and respond to instances of misinformation and disinformation, and that information thereon will be provided in future MONUSCO reports (para. 33).

United Nations agencies, funds and programmes similarly benefited from the absorption of some assets upon request in line with the financial rules and regulations. The early engagement of the downsizing task force ensured that a fair degree of rigour was applied in the disposal plan, which quickly identified valuable and attractive assets and equipment to be redeployed elsewhere for operational use. Where practical, some limited commercial sales took place.

MONUSCO revised its strategic communications strategy with a focus on addressing mis- and disinformation to prevent and counter anti-MONUSCO and anti-United Nations sentiment. This included an active engagement jointly with the Government, in the context of the electoral process and the Mission's disengagement. In this regard, the Mission implemented a system to monitor and analyse mis- and disinformation circulating on social media.

The Mission undertook a number of actions, including the correction of false narratives through fact-checking groups and reporters, public campaigns or messaging on the impact of disinformation, the creation of a Radio Okapi programme dedicated to raising public awareness on the dangers of disinformation, and pre-bunking to anticipate harmful narratives on digital platforms. Radio Okapi and 200 community radio stations with which it collaborates served as a means to disseminate strategic information and programmes.

Through press releases, press conferences and opinion editorials, the Mission's activities were widely covered by traditional international, national and local media, as well as new media, on diverse issues related to mandate implementation, the security situation and the disengagement process.

Media field visits were organized for international and national journalists with representatives of the national and provincial governments. The spokesperson had exchanges with journalists on diverse issues to share key messages and provide context to avoid misinterpretation. Multiple outreach sessions were organized with over 1,000 key influencers, including youth and women's groups and local media.

More than 20 online messaging groups were set up to help disseminate correct information. A new online messaging channel was launched, and by the end of the reporting period had 150,000 subscribers. As a result, the Mission is receiving more positive feedback and support from the Government and civil society actors.

The Advisory Committee trusts that MONUSCO will continue to pursue further efforts to prevent sexual abuse and exploitation, and the accountability of perpetrators, while ensuring protection and support to victims, and that information thereon will be provided in future reports (para. 35).

MONUSCO is fully committed to addressing sexual abuse and exploitation. To that effect, the Mission has implemented a comprehensive approach that includes the below key initiatives.

Prevention strategies: MONUSCO conducted training programmes for all personnel to raise awareness about sexual exploitation and abuse. These programmes emphasize the importance of the United Nations zero-tolerance policy. MONUSCO increased the frequency of its risk assessments and training activities from twice to four times a year. The implementation of the recommendations is regularly monitored.

Accountability measures: MONUSCO established mechanisms to channel allegations of misconduct to be investigated by OIOS and troop- and police-contributing countries. All MONUSCO senior managers signed a compact with the Head of Mission to demonstrate their commitment to combat sexual exploitation and abuse, which is evaluated through the compact.

Victim support services: MONUSCO prioritizes the protection and support of victims by providing access to medical care, counselling and legal assistance. MONUSCO works closely with various partners to create safe spaces for victims to report incidents and receive support. This includes collaborating with agencies, funds and programmes through the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse network as well as the Office of the Special Coordinator on Improving the United Nations Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse.

Collaboration with stakeholders: MONUSCO actively engages with various stakeholders to strengthen the Mission's response and create a supportive environment for victims.