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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 2016 to 30 June 2017

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 2016 to 30 June 2017 has been linked to the Mission's objective through a number of results-based-budgeting frameworks, grouped by component, namely, security and the protection of civilians, stabilization of conflict-affected areas, support to democratic governance and institutional reforms, and support.

During the reporting period, in line with Security Council resolution [2277 \(2016\)](#), MONUSCO provided support for the update of the electoral register, including technical advice to the Independent National Electoral Commission and logistical support in the deployment of voter registry materials throughout the country. MONUSCO also provided support for the establishment of an environment conducive to peaceful, credible and timely elections following the signing of a political agreement on 31 December 2016 between Congolese political stakeholders establishing broadly inclusive transitional measures, which would guide the country towards holding elections. In its resolution [2348 \(2017\)](#), the Council mandated the Mission to support the implementation of the 31 December 2016 agreement and the electoral process. The reporting period also witnessed an increase in areas affected by conflict and violence. Armed groups and intercommunal violence continued to characterize the conflicts in the provinces of North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri. Intercommunal violence intensified between the Twa and Luba communities in Tanganyika Province and, most significantly, violence spread to previously unaffected areas, including the central Kasai region, where militias carried out attacks on State symbols, inter-ethnic violence intensified and there were indications of disproportionate use of force by State security actors.

The Mission incurred \$1,234,443,200 in expenditures for the reporting period, representing a resource utilization rate of 99.9 per cent (compared with \$1,309,487,600 in expenditures for a utilization rate of 98.4 per cent in the 2015/16 period).

The unencumbered balance of \$1.3 million was attributable primarily to reduced requirements with respect to military and police personnel, due mainly to the actual vacancy rates for military contingents and United Nations police being higher than those approved, higher actual deductions against troop reimbursement costs for contingent-owned equipment that was not deployed, not functional or for which the deployment was delayed, and a reduction in the cost of rations; and marginally reduced requirements for operational costs, due mainly to delays in the finalization of a new contract for the provision of unarmed aerial system services. The overall reduction in requirements was largely offset by increases under civilian personnel, due mainly to the actual vacancy rates for international staff, national staff and United Nations Volunteers being lower than those approved and to the deployment of additional staff in support of the voter registration process.

Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. The budget year is from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017.)

Category	Apportionment	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
Military and police personnel	593 499.3	573 884.1	19 615.2	3.3
Civilian personnel	285 896.1	305 827.4	(19 931.3)	(7.0)
Operational costs	356 327.7	354 731.7	1 596.0	0.4
Gross requirements	1 235 723.1	1 234 443.2	1 279.9	0.1
Staff assessment income	28 150.6	30 839.5	(2 688.9)	(9.6)
Net requirements	1 207 572.5	1 203 603.7	3 968.8	0.3
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
Total requirements	1 235 723.1	1 234 443.2	1 279.9	0.1

Human resources incumbency performance

Category	Approved ^a	Actual (average)	Vacancy rate (percentage) ^b
Military observers	760	472	37.9
Military contingents	19 815	16 881	14.8
United Nations police	391	322	17.6
Formed police units	1 050	1 049	0.1
International staff	885	778	12.1
National General Service staff	2 522	2 350	6.8
National Professional Officers	229	184	19.7
United Nations Volunteers ^c	419	364	13.4
Temporary positions ^d			
International staff	–	–	–
National staff	–	–	–
Government-provided personnel	90	58	35.6

^a Represents the highest level of authorized strength.

^b Based on monthly incumbency and approved monthly strength.

^c Excluding an average of 58 general temporary assistance positions created on an exceptional basis under the approval of the Controller and deployed for a four-month period.

^d Excluding an average of 18 general temporary assistance positions created on an exceptional basis under the approval of the Controller and deployed for a four-month period.

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 2016 to 30 June 2017 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 29 February 2016 (A/70/766) and amounted to \$1,275,288,800 gross (\$1,247,057,300 net). It provided for 760 military observers, 19,815 military contingents, 1,441 police personnel, including 1,050 in formed units, 90 Government-provided personnel, 889 international staff, 2,756 national staff, including 230 National Professional Officers, and 420 United Nations Volunteers.

2. In its report of 3 May 2016, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly appropriate \$1,271,963,300 gross for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 (A/70/742/Add.5, para. 78).

3. The General Assembly, by its resolution 70/274, appropriated an amount of \$1,235,723,100 gross (\$1,207,572,500 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.¹

II. Mandate performance

A. Overall

4. The mandate of MONUSCO was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1925 (2010) and extended in subsequent resolutions of the Council. The mandate for the performance period was provided by the Council in its resolutions 2277 (2016) and 2348 (2017).

5. The Mission is mandated to help the Security Council to achieve an overall objective, namely, to advance peace and security in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

6. Within this overall objective, the Mission has, during the reporting period, contributed to a number of accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, shown in the frameworks below, which are grouped by component, as follows: security and the protection of civilians; the stabilization of conflict-affected areas; support to democratic governance and institutional reforms; and support.

7. The present report assesses actual performance against the planned results-based-budgeting frameworks set out in the budget for the 2016/17 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 principal priority for the 2016/17 reporting period, as outlined in Security Council resolutions 2277 (2016) and 2348 (2017), remained the protection of civilians through a comprehensive approach involving all components of MONUSCO. Both resolutions reaffirmed that the protection of civilians was to be

¹ The General Assembly subsequently approved 885 international staff, 2,751 national staff, including 229 National Professional Officers and 419 United Nations Volunteers.

given priority in decisions about the use of available capacity and resources. In resolution 2277 (2016), the Council further expanded the Mission's mandate to protect civilians, including for the first time a reference to protection "in the context of elections". This mandate was maintained in resolution 2348 (2017).

9. The second main priority of the Mission was the provision of support for the establishment of an environment conducive to peaceful, credible, and timely elections. Following a political agreement among Congolese political stakeholders on 31 December 2016 outlining the path towards elections and a peaceful transition of power, the Council, in resolution 2348 (2017), mandated the Mission to support the implementation of the agreement and the electoral process.

10. As a third priority, MONUSCO continued to support stabilization along two lines of effort. The Mission supported area-based stabilization approaches in conflict-affected areas, through the coordination and oversight of the implementation of the International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy programmes in priority zones, and of community violence reduction projects. MONUSCO also supported national stabilization through broader institutionally focused efforts, including efforts to encourage the establishment of functional, professional and accountable State institutions through engagement on security sector reform, reform of the prison and judicial systems and support to the Government's disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme.

11. A number of major developments emerged over the course of the 2016/17 reporting period, which had a significant impact on the trajectory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the implementation of the Mission's mandate. Most importantly, a political agreement was signed on 31 December 2016 by key Congolese political stakeholders, establishing broadly inclusive transitional measures that would guide the country in holding, in 2017, already-delayed elections and replacing an agreement of 18 October 2016, which had been viewed as being insufficiently inclusive. The 31 December 2016 agreement emerged in the context of a legitimacy crisis, as the mandate of the President, Joseph Kabila, ended on 19 December 2016. Although the agreement of 31 December 2016 contributed, temporarily, to the stabilization of the political landscape and conflict dynamics, the slow implementation of the agreement and differences over the specifics of its implementation continued to drive political uncertainty and instability.

12. As a result of those developments, the overall level of instability and violence increased during the reporting period, driven by political fragmentation and contestation, increased activity on the part of armed groups and a rise in intercommunal conflict and militia activity. The period was further characterized by shrinking democratic space and by election-related violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Around key electoral dates and political milestones, political violence and restrictions on human rights increased, notably in urban centres.

13. Areas affected by conflict and violence also spread significantly during the reporting period, requiring the reprioritization of the Mission's resources and footprint. Armed groups and intercommunal violence, at times driven by political dynamics, continued to characterize the conflicts in the provinces of North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri. Intercommunal violence intensified at certain intervals through the reporting period between the Twa and Luba communities in Tanganyika Province. Meanwhile, the north-eastern provinces of Bas-Uélé and Haut-Uélé saw a significant influx of refugees from neighbouring South Sudan, and increasing Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) activity following the departure of the African Union Regional Task Force from that area. Most significantly, violence spread to previously unaffected areas, including the central Kasai region, where conflict was driven initially by customary power rivalries and affected by national political dynamics, but towards

the end of the reporting period was increasingly characterized by a multiplication of militias carrying out attacks on State symbols, mounting inter-ethnic violence and indications of the disproportionate use of force by State security actors. By 30 June 2017, the Mission had identified 42 mass graves in the Kasai Provinces. By the end of the reporting period, the Kasai conflict had resulted in the displacement of more than 1.3 million people.

14. In view of the priorities and major developments described above, MONUSCO contributed significantly to the establishment of conditions conducive to a peaceful and credible electoral process and supported the implementation of the 31 December 2016 agreement. Efforts to advance the political process included the intensive good offices engagement of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, who encouraged key political actors to move towards an inclusive political agreement, and, following the adoption of the agreement, efforts to encourage its implementation, including the confidence-building measures outlined therein. As a deterrent and to enhance accountability, the Mission also enhanced its monitoring, investigation, reporting and advocacy efforts, including in the context of democratic space and respect for fundamental freedoms. The Mission documented nearly double the number of violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms linked to the restriction of democratic space throughout the country as compared with the previous period.

15. MONUSCO provided support for the updating of the electoral register, which is a prerequisite for a credible and inclusive electoral process. As mandated in resolution [2277 \(2016\)](#), the Mission provided technical advice to the Independent National Electoral Commission and significant logistical support in the deployment of voter registry materials throughout the country. The process began on 31 July 2016 and was nearing completion by the end of the performance period, although registration had yet to begin in Kasai and Kasai Central Provinces owing to insecurity.

16. The efforts of MONUSCO to support the protection of civilians through a comprehensive approach involving civilian and uniformed components further reinforced efforts to support conditions conducive to a peaceful and credible electoral process. Those efforts included good offices and political engagement at the national and provincial levels to address causes of conflict and engagement with relevant ministries and at the local level to address customary power conflicts in the Kasai region. The Mission also continued to strengthen its early warning and prevention mechanisms, including its community alert network, local protection committees and joint assessment missions. In view of the expanding geography of conflict, MONUSCO established new mobile monitoring and response teams designed to deploy as multidisciplinary teams to areas with no Mission presence but at high risk of significant threats to civilians. Those teams would gather information, establish political contacts, conduct investigations as necessary and report to MONUSCO leadership on recommendations for further action and engagement. The Mission's efforts to support the fight against impunity were underpinned by human rights investigation and monitoring efforts and by the support provided through its prosecution support cells.

17. The MONUSCO police and military components also contributed significantly to the protection of civilians. The United Nations police provided training to and conducted joint patrolling with the Congolese national police, thereby enhancing the capacity of the State to protect its own citizens. The force conducted both unilateral and joint operations against armed groups in support of broader civilian efforts, including encouraging armed group elements to surrender through the disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, reintegration and resettlement process. During the reporting period, MONUSCO revised its human rights due diligence policy to further

improve compliance and application and to extend the application of the policy to the United Nations country team.

18. The Mission's stabilization efforts included continued support for and coordination of the multi-donor International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy, which supports the implementation of the Government's reconstruction programme. The Mission continued its efforts to improve the capacity and accountability of local State administrators and local security actors through local security committees and other community participation forums to enhance the delivery of State services in conflict-affected areas. The Mission supported the capacity of the prison system by providing training for staff covering 38 priority prisons. Finally, MONUSCO continued to provide logistical support to the Government's national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme camps, although at a decreasing rate in view of a diminishing number of entrants to the programme and a shift towards community violence reduction.

19. A number of external factors presented challenges in the Mission's implementation of its mandate. The complex, uncertain and unstable political environment was the most significant and challenging factor. The first half of the reporting period, from July to December 2016, was characterized by increasing calls for the President to step down at the end of his constitutional term, on 19 December 2016. An African Union-brokered political agreement, concluded on 18 October 2016, was perceived as being insufficiently inclusive by a number of key political interlocutors and, as such, did not result in a clear path forward towards elections. During protests on and around 19 December, 40 deaths and more than 913 arrests were reported, and 147 were reported wounded.

20. Subsequently, a national dialogue brokered by the Episcopal Conference of the Democratic Republic of the Congo resulted in a breakthrough political agreement on 31 December 2016, with a new transitional agreement signed by key political stakeholders. Although the agreement continued to provide the clearest path towards elections, by the end of the reporting period its execution had been complicated by a number of factors, including the death of the leader of the Union pour la démocratie et le progrès social, Etienne Tshisekedi, which resulted in the fracturing of the opposition Rassemblement des forces politiques et sociales de la République démocratique du Congo acquises au changement, as well as the slow implementation of confidence-building measures outlined in the agreement.

21. These complex, shifting and unstable political dynamics were increasingly perceived to be driving local-level conflict dynamics. The sharp escalation of violence and the deterioration of the human rights and humanitarian situation across a number of provinces where MONUSCO had previously had no permanent uniformed presence, and only the most limited civilian presence, made it necessary for the Mission to respond to emerging threats against civilians.

22. The sharply deteriorating socioeconomic situation was another external factor affecting mandate implementation. Rising inflation and dwindling State resources had an impact on State salaries and on the payment of State security forces; this in turn had a negative impact upon overall efforts to support the deployment of professional, accountable and well-trained security forces and other national-level institutional reform efforts. Moreover, the socioeconomic situation resulted in delays in the updating of the voter registry, which MONUSCO was mandated to support. Although, for the most part, the voter registry update had been nearly completed towards the end of the performance period, registration had not yet commenced in the Kasai region, due to insecurity and the reported lack of resources of the Independent National Electoral Commission.

23. Of the total approved resources of \$1,235,723,100 (gross), expenditure for the reporting period amounted to \$1,234,443,200 (gross), which resulted in an unencumbered balance of \$1,279,900, representing a budget implementation rate of 99.9 per cent. The financial performance of the Mission reflected reduced requirements with respect to military and police personnel due to higher-than-budgeted-vacancy rates for military observers (actual rate of 37.9 per cent compared to a budgeted rate of 36.0 per cent), military contingents (actual rate of 14.8 per cent compared to a budgeted rate of 13.5 per cent) and United Nations police (actual rate of 17.6 per cent compared to a budgeted rate of 14.0 per cent); higher actual deductions for absent or non-functional contingent-owned equipment against troop reimbursement costs for military contingents in accordance with General Assembly resolution [67/261](#); lower costs for the rotation of military contingents and formed police units; and lower cost of rations. This was partly offset by a lower-than-budgeted vacancy rate for formed police units (actual rate of 0.1 per cent compared to a budgeted rate of 1.0 per cent) and increased requirements for major contingent-owned equipment owing to increased holdings based on operational requirements and a greater level of self-sustainment than budgeted. In addition, marginally reduced requirements with respect to operational costs were due mainly to the net effect of the postponement of the acquisition plan as part of the Mission's efforts to reprioritize resources in order to meet unbudgeted operational requirements related to the technical assistance and logistical support provided by MONUSCO to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for the revision of the electoral register and delays in the finalization of the new contract for the provision of medium-altitude long-endurance unarmed aerial system services, largely offset by increased travel requirements in support of the revision of the electoral register and in response to the deteriorating situation in the Kasai region, higher fuel prices and increased requirements for commercial communications.

24. The overall reduction in requirements was largely offset by increases with respect to civilian personnel owing to a lower vacancy rate than budgeted for international staff (actual rate of 12.1 per cent compared to a budgeted rate of 14.0 per cent), National Professional Officers (actual rate of 19.7 per cent compared to a budgeted rate of 29.0 per cent), national staff (actual rate of 6.8 per cent compared to a budgeted rate of 10.0 per cent) and United Nations Volunteers (actual rate of 11.3 per cent compared to a budgeted rate of 15.0 per cent); the higher ratio of common staff costs to salary than budgeted for international and national staff; and the unbudgeted deployment of an average of 18 international and 58 United Nations Volunteers for a period of four months in support of the revision of the electoral register, under the authority of the Controller, in the context of the exceptional creation of up to 150 general temporary assistance positions for this specific purpose.

C. Mission support initiatives

25. The Mission continued to provide logistical and administrative support to facilitate the implementation of its mandate. Changes in the Mission's priorities during the reporting period had a negative impact on support initiatives. Efforts were therefore focused on the strengthening of the Kananga office, the deployment of the rapid deployment battalion and the relocation of one formed police unit within MONUSCO.

26. In addition to the above priorities, the Mission provided logistical support for the distribution of voter registration materials throughout the country in carrying out the provisions of Security Council resolution [2277 \(2016\)](#).

27. Throughout the reporting period, the Mission worked in close coordination with its force in support of transformation initiatives to make the force more mobile

through the rapid deployment of units of the Intervention Brigade, the provision of air transportation and logistical support, including the construction of camps, the rental of premises, the provision of standard combat deployment kits and the timely provision of rations and fuel in the areas of operations. A total of 11 company operating bases and temporary operating bases (2 in both Mavivi and Tshikapa and 1 each in Lubero, Kinshasa, Beni, Shamombo, Kananga, Uvira and Sake) were established or relocated while 8 were closed (2 in Masisi and 1 each in Walikali, Nyabiondo, Dungu, Luofu, Lobutu and Bunyampuli).

28. In efforts to implement environmentally friendly support mechanisms, the Mission acquired solar power-generation equipment, which was installed in areas where electricity facilities were either very poor or non-existent. The Mission also completed the installation of solar-powered lights in Beni, Goma, Bunia, Dungu, Uvira, Kinshasa and Bukavu.

29. Moreover, during the reporting period the Mission implemented the electronic fuel management system, which strengthened internal control over the consumption of fuel by the Mission and provided the full scope of operational support to the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (FARDC), the Congolese national police and the disarmament, demobilization, reinsertion, repatriation and resettlement programme in line with the human rights due diligence policy.

D. Regional mission cooperation

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

31. Furthermore, MONUSCO continued to work closely with regional and other peacekeeping operations. The Mission provided logistical support, including by lending aircraft, and services within existing capacity, on a cost-reimbursable basis.

32. The Mission optimized the utilization of regional assets through exchanges and the joint use of aviation assets with the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) and other missions through the Transportation and Movements Integrated Control Centre at the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda. As one its main clients, the Centre also provided administrative services to the Mission.

E. Partnerships and country team coordination

33. During the reporting period, MONUSCO continued to work with other entities of the United Nations system to implement the 2013–2017 United Nations Development Assistance Framework, which serves as the primary integrated strategic framework for transition planning and includes programme strategies and benchmarks related to the protection of civilians, the implementation of provincial stabilization plans for area-based stabilization under the International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy, support for the Government in combating sexual violence and the use of children in armed conflict, support for the Government for the effective civilian management of land and mineral resources, support for democratic

governance and institutional reform and the implementation of national commitments under the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Region.

34. The Mission and the United Nations country team also undertook a detailed mapping and assessment of programme criticality of United Nations interventions throughout the country to inform strategic decisions on joint programming and transitions. As a consequence, the Mission and the United Nations country team established joint task forces for four key areas of shared priority: justice, gender and human rights; addressing root causes and conflict drivers; the reintegration of ex-combatants; and durable solutions to internal displacement

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

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

F. Results-based-budgeting frameworks

Component 1: security and the protection of civilians

37. As detailed in the frameworks set out below, MONUSCO continued to prioritize the protection of civilians through a comprehensive approach involving civilians and military and police personnel to improve security, reduce the threat of armed groups and support Congolese institutions in combating impunity. In line with Security Council resolutions [2277 \(2016\)](#) and [2348 \(2017\)](#), MONUSCO continued to work towards mitigating the risk of violence related to the political process and the electoral cycle.

38. Major shifts in the security landscape in the country and a general increase in human rights violations committed by both armed groups and State security actors were observed. Violence and threats to civilians are no longer concentrated in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as community-based violence and inter-ethnic clashes have spread to the three Kasai Provinces and Congo Central. Meanwhile, conflict in Tanganyika Province also intensified. Armed groups continue to control large areas in the eastern provinces, where the recruitment or abduction of adults and children, human rights violations and illegal tax collection pose considerable challenges with respect to civilian protection. Women and children remain disproportionately affected, and grave violations of their rights continue unabated, with long-term consequences for durable peace, security and development. The resurgence of violence across the country has been exacerbated by the uncertain political situation, as well as by the manipulation of grievances for political ends and support to armed militias by some political actors. The risk of violence related to elections, mainly in urban areas, increased and was expected to rise further the longer the implementation of the 31 December 2016 political agreement remains stalled. The

use of self-defence militia, acting along ethnic lines, points to a growing sense of insecurity and uncertainty over the political trajectory of the country.

Humanitarian situation and human rights violations

39. Displacement and the dire situation of refugees continued to affect millions of Congolese men, women and children. Overall, roughly 3.8 million persons are internally displaced and an estimated 6.1 million are severely affected by violence, armed conflict and natural disasters. There are also half a million refugees from Uganda, Rwanda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Burundi in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, an increase of over 90,000 in one year, in addition to 77,356 South Sudanese refugees and 38,000 refugees from the Central African Republic. Meanwhile, as a result of the conflict in the Kasai region, some 31,000 Congolese have sought refuge in Angola. The ability to provide an adequate humanitarian response has been hampered by underfunding, with only 22.4 per cent of the humanitarian appeal for the Democratic Republic of the Congo funded and 11 per cent of the emergency appeal for the Kasai crisis received.

40. Over the reporting period, 4,073 human rights violations were documented in provinces affected by the armed conflict. In addition, 3,697 children were victims of grave child rights violations verified under the monitoring and reporting mechanism, including 232 children raped, including 8 boys, 262 killed, including 88 girls, and 457 abducted, including 111 girls. A total of 461 attacks against schools were documented, of which 381 attacks were perpetrated by armed groups and 60 by FARDC, with the remainder attributed to unidentified perpetrators. MONUSCO was able to separate 1,505 children, including 136 girls, from armed groups and facilitated the release of 259 children, including 6 girls, from detention.

41. Of particular concern is the situation in the Kasai Provinces, where grave human rights violations have been perpetrated by militia groups and FARDC. During the first half of 2017, members of the Kamuina Nsapu militia were responsible for the summary execution of at least 37 people, including 3 women. FARDC soldiers engaged in violent and disproportionate repression against the militia and were responsible for the extrajudicial killing of at least 429 people, including 17 women and 140 children. By 30 June 2017, 42 mass graves had been identified, and investigations are ongoing. The United Nations has increased its capacity in Kananga, including frequent monitoring and investigation missions to the Kasai region. Two members of the United Nations Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo on mission to the Kasai Provinces were killed on 12 March. Investigations into the killings are ongoing.

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

42. The Mission's protection efforts emphasize a comprehensive approach comprising political action, enhanced analysis, early warning and targeted political and military action to neutralize priority armed groups. The Mission's force and police components carried out day and night patrols and participated in joint assessment missions to areas of concern in Bas-Uélé, Haut-Uélé, Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu. MONUSCO intensified its efforts with regard to community liaison activities and early warning reporting by reinforcing analytical capacity, harnessing social media technologies and establishing two toll-free telephone lines for civilian alerts in the areas most affected by the activities of ADF. While the activities of ADF in Beni territory decreased, with no significant attacks against civilians and FARDC (only one incident in May 2017) during the second half of the reporting period, the armed group still poses a major destabilizing threat to civilians and government security forces. MONUSCO was also required to manage a flare-up of violence in the

Kasai region, where the force has been built up to one battalion, having a positive impact on the security situation in Kasai, Kasai Oriental and Lomami Provinces. This has facilitated humanitarian access into Kananga, Tshikapa, Tshimbulu, Luiza and Mbuji-Mayi. The reopening of schools, the return of displaced communities and a decreasing number of clashes between FARDC and Kamuina Nsapu is evident in the areas where MONUSCO has deployed. In Haut-Uélé Province, an increase in looting and illicit economic activities by LRA has been observed since the withdrawal of United States Africa Command (AFRICOM) special advisers and the Ugandan forces from the African Union Regional Cooperation Initiative.

43. Protection initiatives were also focused on strengthening engagement with communities, especially through enhanced early warning capacities and the community alert network system, as well as by empowering Congolese civil society to address threats in priority conflict areas. Efforts were enhanced in the area of prevention and de-escalation through conflict resolution initiatives, including inclusive dialogue and mediation to address conflicts that risk destabilizing the area. Those efforts included community-based protection mechanisms in villages along the border with South Sudan in the Doruma area following the continued influx of refugees. A total of 66 community alert networks were operational in North and South Kivu, Haut-Uélé, Bas-Uélé, Tanganyika and Ituri, covering 940 villages, allowing communities to transmit protection alerts. Four new networks were established in Kasai Central in response to emerging threats. Consultations were also held with Lesse and Yira communities in Walesse Vonkutu (Ituri) and were followed by an intercommunity dialogue, chaired by the provincial Minister of the Interior, resulting in a peace agreement. Following the emergence of violence in Kasai Central Province, linked in part to customary chieftaincy conflicts, MONUSCO supported national capacity-building efforts through the customary conflict resolution advisory committee in Kananga.

Progress in combating impunity

44. MONUSCO provided technical, logistical and financial support to the military justice authorities in the provinces of North Kivu, South Kivu, Ituri, Tanganyika, Haut-Katanga and Kasai Central. In particular, prosecution support cells assisted in the design and implementation of prosecutorial investigation strategies for the handling of international and other serious crimes committed by FARDC, the Congolese national police and armed groups and support in the organization of mobile courts. Support for the judicial actors in Lubumbashi helped in dealing with the Twa-Luba genocide case. This marked the first time that a civilian court in the Democratic Republic of the Congo had tried such international crimes, and the first time a Congolese court had adjudicated a case of genocide. Furthermore, MONUSCO support for civilian mobile court hearings facilitated the access of vulnerable people to justice, leading to the conviction and sentencing of 139 people for criminal offences. With a view to strengthening the administration of justice, training was provided on the management of exhibits and on recordkeeping to 121 justice personnel, including 31 women. Other support included logistical and technical support to various public prosecutor offices in carrying out inspection visits to detention facilities in the eastern provinces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. As a result, 907 irregularly detained persons were released and the cases of another 1,519 were regularized, almost double the number of those regularized during the previous period.

Child protection

45. Significant progress was observed in the implementation of the Government's action plan to prevent child recruitment, sexual violence and other grave violations of the rights of children, and a two-year project was launched aimed at supporting Congolese authorities in prosecuting perpetrators of child recruitment. MONUSCO and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) supported the Government in the establishment of a provincial joint technical working group covering the greater Kasai region, bringing the total to seven fully functioning working groups. In accordance with the guidelines on age assessment issued by the Ministry of Defence, MONUSCO provided technical support to conduct screenings of FARDC troops and supported a series of workshops on age assessment for FARDC officers with a view to preventing the recruitment of minors. Consequently, no new cases of recruitment by security forces were documented. Further progress was observed in the fight against impunity for grave violations against children, with investigations against senior armed group commanders concluded and high-ranking FARDC officers accused of the recruitment and use of and sexual violence against children. During the reporting period, an increasing number of children recruited by armed groups and militias were separated and handed over to UNICEF. The country team task force faced the challenges of unprecedented violence in the Kasai region, where hundreds of children were recruited and hundreds of schools attacked by militias.

Sexual violence

46. MONUSCO supported the Government in its continued efforts to prevent, punish and respond to cases of conflict-related sexual violence through the office of the special presidential adviser on the prevention of child recruitment and sexual violence, a public awareness campaign and the FARDC and Senate commissions on combating sexual violence. Mechanisms for the protection of victims and witnesses of sexual and gender-based violence were addressed at three capacity-building sessions for 149 magistrates, including 4 women, in Ituri, South Kivu and North Kivu Provinces. National priorities for efforts to combat conflict-related sexual violence for the period 2017–2019 were adopted by a high-level conference supported by the Mission and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, and a draft law on guiding principles for reparations for victims of sexual violence was submitted to the Senate in May 2017. United Nations agencies have assisted victims of sexual and gender-based violence in Ituri and in North and South Kivu. Between January and June 2017, 1,120 victims benefited from medical, psychosocial, legal and socioeconomic assistance. Among those, 278 victims were supported through legal clinics that resulted in the conviction of 73 perpetrators, 19 of them from FARDC.

Weapons and explosive hazards management

47. During the reporting period, the Mine Action Service of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations responded to 173 requests for the removal and destruction of explosive remnants of war in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In addition, following the detonation of an improvised explosive device on 8 November 2016 in Goma that injured a number of MONUSCO troops, Mine Action Service experts were on the scene to assess the threat and risks. The Service deployed a threat mitigation officer to carry out an assessment of the Mission's technical capacity to deal with such threats and conducted two train-the-trainer courses for security staff on countering the risk of improvised explosive devices. As part of the Mission's response to the explosion that occurred on 22 February at the FARDC ammunition depot in Dungu, the Service also deployed a weapons and ammunition management expert to conduct an assessment and mobilized one of its multitasking

teams from Bunia to assist in the destruction of hazardous material. As a result, a total of 1,313 items of ammunition, 2,244 rounds of small arms ammunition and 579 damaged weapons have been located, assessed, removed and destroyed.

Expected accomplishment 1.1: Improved security and protection of civilians in areas affected by armed conflict

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

1.1.1 Reduction in the number of confirmed incidents of human rights violations in areas of armed conflict (2014/15: 2,057; 2015/16: 1,500; 2016/17: 1,400)

4,073 human rights violations occurred in provinces affected by armed conflict (1,704 committed by State agents and 2,369 by members of armed groups). The significant increase compared with the 2015/16 period, during which a total of 3,425 human rights violations were registered in conflict-affected areas (1,477 committed by State agents and 1,948 by members of armed groups), can be attributed to the resurgence of intercommunity and inter-ethnic conflicts in North Kivu and in provinces that were not previously affected by conflict (the Kasai Provinces and Tanganyika Province) and by the proliferation of Mai-Mai groups with a self-defence and political stance, as well as violations linked to the continuous shrinking of democratic space, including in conflict-affected areas

1.1.2 Decrease in the total number of internally displaced persons (2014/15: 1.5 million; 2015/16: 1.6 million; 2016/17: 1.5 million)

There was an increase in internally displaced persons, with a total of approximately 3.8 million displaced as a result of armed group activity, including the impact of military operations on armed group movements and the deteriorating humanitarian situation in the Kasai Provinces

Planned outputs

*Completed
(number or
yes/no)*

Remarks

Provision of situational awareness, deterrence and protection through maintenance of an average of 74 fixed company and temporary operating bases (including Force Intervention Brigade locations) and 190 daily patrols by contingent troops

104

Fixed company and temporary operating bases were maintained, including 65 company operating bases and 13 temporary or mobile operating bases, and 4 company operating bases and 22 temporary bases were maintained by the force Intervention Brigade

The higher number is due to the need to respond to the crisis in the Kasai Provinces, a region from which MONUSCO had already withdrawn

200

Daily patrols were conducted, including 101 day patrols and 99 night patrols

The higher number is due to the renewed need for patrols in the Kasai Provinces

Conduct of 35 explosive remnants of war clearance tasks resulting from operations against armed groups

245

Explosive ordnance disposal tasks were completed, resulting in the destruction of 2,115 items of explosive remnants of war, including an anti-personnel mine, 7,237 rounds of small arms ammunition and 580 weapons

The higher number of disposal tasks is due to the availability of an additional team and to an increase in requests

Provision of advice and support, as well as conduct of 10,950 joint patrols by the Mission's police component in priority areas in the eastern part of the country in order to increase the capacity of the Congolese national police	14,998	<p>Joint patrols were conducted</p> <p>The higher output is due to the roll-out of the strategy of the United Nations police to fight insecurity in collaboration with the Congolese national police in Beni, Goma, Bunia, Uvira, Kalemie and Bukavu</p>
Completion of 500 screening requests for FARDC and Congolese national police elements requesting United Nations support, in accordance with the human rights due diligence policy	2,475	<p>Screening requests were received and responded to while State security forces, FARDC and the Congolese national police benefited from United Nations support through joint operations or logistical, transportation or other forms of support for a total of 1,115 individuals screened</p> <p>The higher number of screenings can be attributed to the expansion of the support provided to the Congolese police and an increase in joint operations with FARDC against armed groups</p>
350 monitoring field missions and 55 investigation missions to document and report on human rights violations and abuses focused on areas affected by armed conflicts	1,376	Monitoring field missions were deployed, including 771 to detention cells and prisons
	41	<p>Joint investigation missions were deployed to Bukavu, Bunia, Dungu, Goma, Kinshasa, Kisangani, Mbandaka, Mbuji-Mayi and Uvira</p> <p>The higher number of monitoring missions is due to increased allegations of arbitrary arrest and detention during the pre-electoral period</p>
Conduct of 42 joint protection teams and 270 joint assessment missions in support of community-based threat assessments and the development of protection mitigation measures in areas at risk in the eastern part of the country	36	Joint protection team missions were carried out
	220	<p>Joint assessment missions were carried out in North Kivu (Goma, Beni, Butembo), South Kivu (Bukavu, Uvira), Ituri (Bunia), Haut-Uélé and Bas-Uélé (Dungu)</p> <p>The lower number of joint missions in the eastern part of the country is due to the redeployment of resources to the western part in view of increased protection needs there, especially in the Kasai Provinces and the area of the former Équateur Province</p>
Provision of advice to members of 30 local protection committees on threat assessments, development of early warning systems and community protection plans through a total of 60 working sessions (2 for each committee)	97	<p>Capacity-building working sessions were held for 2,440 members of 45 local protection committees</p> <p>The higher number of sessions is due to the extended network of local protection committees in the context of newly emerging protection concerns, in particular along the border with South Sudan and in relation to the conflict between the Twa and Bantou communities in Tanganyika Province</p>

Monthly working sessions with the Special Presidential Adviser on prevention of child recruitment and sexual violence to assess the progress of national initiatives to prevent child recruitment, address impunity and respond to the needs of separated children and survivors of sexual and gender-based violence	Yes	Monthly meetings were held with the Special Presidential Adviser on the prevention of child recruitment and sexual violence and with the follow-up commission on the FARDC action plan for the fight against sexual violence
Capacity development and logistics support for local conflict resolution, mediation and reconciliation mechanisms in North and South Kivu, Ituri, Uélé, Haut-Lomami and Tanganyika Provinces through 36 workshops and 18 structured dialogues to prevent and reduce the risk of intercommunal violence, manage land conflicts, address the risks associated with the electoral process and the reintegration of ex-combatants, and facilitate the return of internally displaced persons and refugees	39	Workshops were held to strengthen the governance capacities of 787 local key actors on conflict resolution tools, techniques and planning mechanisms in support of existing strategies to solve conflicts peacefully in North and South Kivu, Uélé, Haut-Lomami, Tanganyika and Kasai Central Provinces
	42	Dialogue forums in North and South Kivu, Ituri, Tshopo, Haut-Uélé and Tanganyika Provinces were held to support local conflict resolution and mediation efforts by helping to tackle disputes between communities by peaceful means and by defusing local tensions The higher number of workshops and dialogues was due to increased demand for this type of intervention to resolve the escalating intercommunity conflict in Tanganyika between the Twa and the Luba. A local peace initiative, “Baraza la Waze Intracommunautaire”, based on community dialogue, proved very successful in addressing the conflict, which led to requests to replicate it across Tanganyika Province as the conflict spread
Multimedia public information campaigns and outreach programmes to promote protection of civilians initiatives, including through round-the-clock Radio Okapi broadcasts via 37 FM transmitters and on the Radio Okapi website, and provision of reliable information through the use of social media	Yes	Radio Okapi had 24 million listeners and was broadcasting 24 hours a day through 40 FM transmitters in 37 locations, covering almost two thirds of the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The website continued to provide reliable information, and the use of social media expanded The higher number of transmitters is meant to increase outreach

Expected accomplishment 1.2: Progress in reducing the threat of armed groups

Planned indicators of achievement
Actual indicators of achievement

1.2.1 Reduction in the reported number of incidents of Congolese and foreign armed groups (2014/15: 410; 2015/16: 450; 2016/17: 350)

287 incidents of a serious nature occurred relating to clashes between FARDC and priority foreign and Congolese armed groups, including LRA, ADF, FDLR, the Force de résistance patriotique de l’Ituri (FRPI) and the Forces nationales de libération (FNL). There were 155 incidents of clashes recorded for foreign armed groups, with an increase in LRA activity due partly to the withdrawal of AFRICOM from Haut-Uélé. Almost half of the incidents, 132, are attributable to the Congolese armed group FRPI. The number of incidents reported is lower than expected owing to the decrease in activities by priority armed groups in the east

1.2.2 Number of foreign armed groups operating in the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (2014/15: 4; 2015/16: 2; 2016/17: 0)

2 active foreign armed groups (FDLR and ADF) operating in the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo continue to present a real threat to Congolese civilians. Their strength and influence have been reduced, however. FDLR has fractured into various smaller groups and is more isolated. It no longer represents a significant threat to Rwanda, and attacks against civilians have diminished. ADF did not launch a serious attack against civilians from January to June 2017, but continued to kidnap civilians to carry food and convey messages once released. Although no major incidents between ADF and government security forces were recorded, ADF is still suspected to be active against government security forces and poses a serious threat to civilians. 2 other foreign armed groups (LRA and FNL) are also operating but have been reduced to a level at which they can be managed by State security forces, and they present less of a concern with respect to the protection of civilians

1.2.3 Increase in the number of joint operation plans developed between MONUSCO and the Government to neutralize armed groups (2014/15: 0; 2015/16: 1; 2016/17: 2)

Achieved. The MONUSCO force carried out 4 coordinated operations with FARDC: operation Red Kite against LRA, operation Safisha against FRPI, operation Sukola I primarily against ADF and operation Sukola II in North Kivu and South Kivu against FDLR

1.2.4 Increase in the number of key members of priority armed groups prosecuted (2014/15: 2; 2015/16: 2; 2016/17: 3)

Achieved. 11 cases were prosecuted involving leaders of armed groups (ADF, 5; FDLR, 3; FRPI, 3). 9 accused were detained while awaiting trial and 2 escaped

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Neutralization of armed groups through the deployment of the Force Intervention Brigade to conduct joint or unilateral operations to minimize the threat to civilians and State authority, with each Force Intervention Brigade battalion to conduct 12 brigade, battalion or company-size deployments	12	Deployments were conducted
10 battalion-size (comprising 750 soldiers each) and 20 company-size (comprising about 120 soldiers each) joint operations with FARDC conducted to minimize the threat to civilians and improve security; 3 rapid deployable battalions with 4 mobile infantry company groups, each to deploy 12 times on either joint or unilateral deliberate operations at company size to minimize the threat to civilians and improve security	29	Joint operations were conducted (1 battalion size and 28 company size). The lower number of battalion-size operations was due to the situation on the ground, which did not allow the Mission to carry out more battalion-size operations
	3	Rapid deployable battalions conducted a total of 15 operational deployments and established 12 standing combat deployments

Rehabilitation of 450 km of roads by Force Engineers to provide access to remote areas	392	<p>Kilometres of roads were rehabilitated or constructed, with a further 94.4 km of road rehabilitation initiated but not completed</p> <p>Fewer kilometres of roads were rehabilitated owing to security concerns along some of the stretches of road. Furthermore, 1 portion had to be rehabilitated twice, the second time following very heavy rains</p>
Provision of logistics support, including fuel, rations, maps and operational planning support, to 2 FARDC brigade-size or above operations in compliance with the human rights due diligence policy	4	FARDC brigade-size joint operations, in compliance with the human rights due diligence policy against LRA, FRPI, ADF and FDLR, were supported with 5,487,564 kg of rations and 1,261,091 litres of fuel
2,600 hours (2 missions of 5 hours per day, 5 days per week) of civil and military surveillance tasks from 2 locations conducted by the unmanned aircraft system, consisting of 4 air surveillance vehicles, 1 air relay aircraft and ground support	1,393	<p>Flight-hours were logged by the unmanned aircraft system during 374 missions in support of 2 operational priorities (ADF and FRPI), which helped to locate camps and hide-outs of armed groups. Given the contractual maximum of 50 flight-hours per week, the Mission flew on average 26 hours and 8 missions a week</p> <p>The lower output was the result of such factors as weather, limited range and suitability of the system, non-availability of crew and accidents/incidents. It was also linked to the failure of the contractor to ensure the serviceability of the fleet and to fully support contractual commitments</p>
7 meetings in the eastern provinces to advocate and advise on the establishment of joint mechanisms at the provincial and national levels to evaluate progress in the adoption and implementation of political strategies to end support for foreign and Congolese armed groups and operational plans to neutralize those groups through joint military and voluntary disarmament actions	7	National- and provincial-level meetings were held with authorities to discuss priority armed groups, including meetings between Mission leadership and government and national security officials on coordinated political and military efforts against ADF, FDLR, FRPI and LRA. The discussions also focused on the impact of armed group and militia activities and political manipulations, particularly in the North Kivu, Tanganyika and Kasai Provinces
3 joint missions in the eastern provinces to assess the activities of armed groups and their supporters and advise both the Congolese authorities and MONUSCO on political strategies for neutralizing armed groups through a combined approach using military force and voluntary disarmament	1	High-level joint mission was carried out with the national Minister of Defence to the South Sudanese border area in Haut-Uélé and Ituri Provinces to review the security situation, including activities of armed groups, and to devise common approaches to reduce the threat against civilians
	6	Joint missions were conducted with national and provincial Congolese officials in North Kivu, South Kivu, Ituri, Tanganyika and Haut-Uélé Provinces to assess armed group activities and devise political strategies to reduce the threat against civilians. The higher number of missions was due to the increase in armed group activities and the requirement for joint assessments to develop strategies to neutralize armed groups

Provision of weekly advice to military justice counterparts on investigation and prosecution strategies against members of priority armed groups and militias to support prosecutions and arrests in efforts to neutralize armed groups	Yes	Weekly technical advice was provided to military justice counterparts with respect to the investigation and prosecution of members of armed groups and militias through the prosecution cells. 6 requests for support were received from military justice authorities, 4 for investigation missions and 2 for mobile court hearings
Provision of advice through 6 coordination meetings with the United Nations Mission in South Sudan, MINUSCA and the United Nations country team to implement a United Nations strategy regarding LRA	4	Coordination meetings, including 2 regional conferences on LRA and the African Union Regional Cooperation Initiative against LRA, were attended by representatives of MONUSCO, the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, UNMISS, the United Nations Office to the African Union and the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA), and 2 field missions, a technical assessment mission with the African Union, the European Union, the United Nations Office to the African Union and UNOCA and a joint assessment mission in Haut-Uélé were carried out The smaller number of coordination meetings was due to increased use of videoconferencing among the regional missions to share information and coordinate the responses on LRA
Border monitoring through 30 military observer patrols per day and 3 riverine patrols per day to monitor illegal cross-border activity on Lake Kivu and Lake Tanganyika	59	Military observer patrols were conducted per day along the eastern border of the Democratic Republic of the Congo
	3	Riverine patrols were conducted per day on average The higher number of patrols was due to the deterioration of the security situation along the border with South Sudan in Haut-Uélé and Ituri Provinces
Enhancement of security, including of the border, through the planning and execution of 12 field missions in support of the Expanded Joint Verification Mechanism	11	Field missions were carried out in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and South Sudan. The lower number of missions is related to the number of requests received by MONUSCO
Monitoring of the implementation of arms embargo and cross-border activities, including 8 sensitization sessions on the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for 100 community leaders in Ituri and North and South Kivu Provinces to engage them in monitoring and reporting on compliance with the arms embargo and related cross-border activities	No	Sensitization sessions on the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework were organized owing to the greater focus on neutralizing armed groups in Ituri and North and South Kivu Provinces. However, field offices had regular exchanges with provincial authorities in the context of high-level visits, including visits by members of the Security Council and the Fifth Committee and the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region 35 potential violations of the arms embargo by armed groups were documented by MONUSCO. The preliminary findings were shared with the relevant panels or groups of experts

Expected accomplishment 1.3: Progress towards combating impunity*Planned indicators of achievement**Actual indicators of achievement*

1.3.1 Increase in the total number of convictions of alleged perpetrators of grave human rights violations, war crimes and crimes against humanity conducted in accordance with due process standards (2014/15: 237; 2015/16: 300; 2016/17: 320)

Achieved. 154 persons were convicted for war crimes and crimes against humanity by military justice authorities with logistical, technical and financial support from the Mission; there were 255 convictions for human rights violations, including 149 convictions of FARDC elements, 49 convictions of Congolese national police elements and 57 convictions of members of armed groups

1.3.2 Increase in the number of Congolese national police investigations conducted appropriately, with the support of United Nations police, into allegations of serious crimes in areas affected by armed conflict (2014/15: 25; 2015/16: 35; 2016/17: 45)

5 investigations of serious crime were conducted appropriately by the Congolese national police with the support of United Nations police, including the discovery of 10 bodies in the N'djili River, an explosion in Goma involving military contingents, a conflict between Hutus and Mai-Mai Mazembe in North Kivu, an explosion in Matamba (Kasai Central) and the murder of 2 United Nations experts in Kananga. The smaller number of joint investigations for serious crimes is due to the lower number of official requests from the prosecutor and the fact that United Nations police support is provided only in cases of crimes committed by armed groups against civilians and for the protection of United Nations personnel and premises

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

Provision of advice and support, as requested, to judicial authorities on the investigation of war crimes, crimes against humanity and other serious human rights violations, including sexual violence and grave child rights violations, through the organization of 10 joint investigation teams and 5 mobile courts on emblematic cases

14

Missions of the joint investigation teams and 17 mobile court hearings on emblematic cases were carried out. Technical and logistical support was provided to the civilian justice authorities of Lubumbashi during the investigation and prosecution of 32 accused in the Twa-Bantu genocide case

Provision of weekly advice and mentoring to military and civil justice officials on 40 cases of serious crime against a wide range of perpetrators through 5 prosecution support cells

30

Cases of serious crimes were supported on the basis of requests from military justice authorities for support for investigation missions and mobile court hearings. Advice and mentoring on technical and procedural issues were provided to military justice officials in 7 locations (Goma, Beni, Bukavu, Bunia, Kalemie, Lubumbashi and Kananga) by experts of the prosecution support cells

The smaller number of cases was due to the fact that civilian justice authorities did not deal with serious crimes amounting to war crimes and crimes against humanity falling under the scope of the prosecution support cells. Only the Twa-Bantu genocide case was supported before the appeals court of Lubumbashi

Monthly consultations with key Government representatives to verify actions taken to investigate and prosecute reported incidents of conflict-related sexual violence to be reflected within the monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements

Monthly consultations and 3 meetings were held with the general military prosecutor of the armed forces on 39 priority cases, of which 26 were on conflict-related sexual violence; support was provided to a high-level conference on the revision of the joint communiqué of the Government and the United Nations on conflict-related sexual violence

Component 2: stabilization of conflict-affected areas

48. As described in the frameworks set out below, MONUSCO continued its efforts to reduce insecurity; encourage peaceful cohabitation and dialogue; further consolidate State authority; support civilian administration; increase the number of armed group surrenders; support the Government in advancing its national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme; and support the repatriation and resettlement of foreign ex-combatants. Significant challenges related to stabilization remained, particularly on sustainably addressing the root causes of conflict. Intercommunal conflicts related to identity, resource management and land access issues continued to be exacerbated by the lack of an adequate and engaged State authority throughout many parts of the country and by the presence of illicit criminal networks, often with links to armed groups, involved in illegal taxation and the smuggling of natural resources. MONUSCO made good progress, however, in its coordination and oversight of the International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy and in the fight against impunity through the work of its prosecution support cells.

Improved delivery of State services in conflict-affected areas

49. The Mission worked to improve the effectiveness and quality of public services provided to the population. MONUSCO supported a number of joint projects with UNDP to encourage greater popular participation in local governance, enhance the participation of community members in the development of local development plans and governance mechanisms and build the local governance capacity of 280 civil servants and local authorities from tribal areas and communities in North Kivu. MONUSCO also worked with UNDP and the Harvard Humanitarian Initiative on public perception polls to provide quarterly trends with regard to levels of satisfaction with and trust in State services, the overall sense of security and other key indicators, which are then discussed by civil society and Congolese authorities in feedback sessions. Public perception data are also used to measure progress against the implementation of the International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy.

50. In support of the restoration of professional and accountable State authority, the United Nations police conducted daily monitoring activities with the Congolese national police in 25 locations throughout the country (sectors, subsectors and antennas) and provided training to police elements to reinforce their capacity on electoral violence, the non-lethal use of force in public order management, the progressive use of force and general police duties, including investigation techniques, monitoring of human rights violations and respect for human rights. In addition, MONUSCO supported a number of needs assessments of local security committees in Rutshuru, Irumu, Kalemie and Uvira that allowed for better comprehension of the current challenges to their effective functioning.

International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy

51. Under the umbrella of the International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy, which supports the Government in the implementation of its reconstruction

programme, the Mission's efforts reinforced the endorsement of provincial action plans by the Government, with funding from the Peacebuilding Fund, the Governments of the Netherlands and Norway and international donors. An innovative approach has been the development of "compacts" outlining the commitments of provincial authorities and the fight against armed groups in the priority zones. The development of a compact for Ituri Province helped to determine concrete steps to be taken for the tailored stabilization plan targeting the surrender of FRPI in collaboration with MONUSCO and Congolese authorities.

52. Two pilot projects were launched that helped to reduce ethnic tensions around land issues and empower communities to tackle the root causes of conflicts. Furthermore, MONUSCO coordinated the implementation of six priority zones in South Kivu, North Kivu and Ituri Provinces, which included the extension of both pilot projects for a period of 12 months. The Stabilization Coherence Fund allocated financial envelopes for stabilization programmes covering the six priority zones. Finally, the programme in South Irumu (Ituri) is now part of a joint military and civilian strategy focusing on political engagement, measured military intervention, community engagement and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes.

Management of public order in elections

53. A particular focus was placed on the prevention of election-related violence through capacity-building and training. Special training in monitoring police actions during crowd control operations and identifying misconduct was provided to 133 inspectors, including 34 women, of the General Inspectorate of the Congolese national police. MONUSCO also noted, as a result of its advocacy efforts, the constant deployment of teams of audit inspectors by the General Inspectorate in Kinshasa to monitor police officers on crowd control duties. Progress was noted on the reform, restructuring and development of the national police, including the ongoing recruitment of 10,000 police officers.

Prison management

54. During this period, efforts related to prison management increased in order to better secure and manage prisons, which had increasingly become a security risk following various attacks on prisons and the mass escape of more than 5,000 prisoners from Kinshasa, Beni and Bukavu prisons. Regular smaller escapes continued during the reporting period, and conditions in the prisons deteriorated, including with respect to the supply of food and water, with outbreaks of cholera, particularly in Goma prison. In this context, MONUSCO continued to support efforts by Congolese authorities to improve prison security, especially in facilities with high-risk prisoners, through daily mentoring and training and by advising prison directors, prison security personnel and other staff in 38 priority prisons, including two in Kinshasa. MONUSCO provided financial and technical support for a two-month training course for 50 female prison staff on basic security and management of women prisoners and juveniles, organized by the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights. Training was organized at the police training school in Goma for 112 police officers from Kinshasa, Goma, Bukavu, Beni and Bunia focusing on prison security. A total of 53 directors, including 7 women, were effectively deployed to prisons in Goma, Bukavu, Beni, Lubumbashi, Butembo, Kisangani, Uvira and Kinshasa. Through MONUSCO technical and logistical support, 217 high-risk prisoners were transferred to designated prisons. MONUSCO also provided professional, technical, logistical and advisory support to the Ministry and the special commission on prison decongestion to review cases of detainees, resulting in the release of 428 people. MONUSCO supported the Independent National Electoral Commission's efforts to have prisoners

enrol to vote across the country's prisons. Despite some progress, overall there has not been an increase in the number of prosecutions of high-level military officers or the police.

Disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, reintegration and resettlement of former combatants

55. MONUSCO continued to support the implementation of the third Congolese national programme for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of Congolese armed group members, as well as the voluntary repatriation of ex-combatants from foreign armed groups. MONUSCO continued to assist in the demobilization and reinsertion of former combatants into their communities of origin by providing logistical and technical assistance where necessary. Among the key priorities for MONUSCO was an increased focus on the reinsertion of and the provision of support for the sustainable reintegration of ex-combatants. During the reporting period, MONUSCO received and processed 629 Congolese and foreign combatants and separated 201 child soldiers. Moreover, MONUSCO sought to reduce the risk of ex-combatants rejoining armed groups and undermining local security as well as the risk of their recruitment into armed groups, especially the recruitment of youth, through 37 targeted community violence reduction projects, through which more than 64,400 beneficiaries were assisted, including youth at risk (54,580), vulnerable women (4,654) and a core group of ex-combatants (5,166) waiting for long-term reintegration support under the national programme for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration.

56. MONUSCO continued to provide support to a number of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration camps across the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including the camps in Kamina and Kitona, where 958 new entrants undertook the initial six months of training. MONUSCO also continued to support 297 FDLR combatants and their 1,075 dependants across three camps and supported regional and national political efforts to facilitate their repatriation to Rwanda as soon as possible.

Expected accomplishment 2.1: Improved State service delivery in conflict-affected areas

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

2.1.1 Increase in the population's level of satisfaction with government-provided administrative service delivery in priority stabilization areas (2014/15: 33 per cent of survey respondents, as of June 2015; 2015/16: 38 per cent; 2016/17: 43 per cent)

Overall, 22 per cent of people judged their access to administrative services as good or very good in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in June 2016 and March 2017

There were differences between provinces and genders, with an overall downward trend for women and for such territories as Walikale (from 24.7 to 10.2 per cent) and Shabunda (from 9.7 to 4.6 per cent), while such territories as Fizi (from 13 to 25 per cent), Uvira (from 6.7 to 17.1 per cent) and Bunia (from 38 to 47 per cent) recorded an increase

The lower overall percentage is likely due to the increased insecurity in many areas in the east, general uncertainty regarding the elections and financial pressures limiting the payment of officials' salaries

2.1.2 Increase in the total number of Congolese national police deployed in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (2014/15: 3,863; 2015/16: 4,800; 2016/17: 5,300)

A total of 4,513 Congolese national police were deployed in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including 201 additional national police deployed in Oicha (141), Maimoya (20) and Eringeti (40), to enhance the operational capacity of the local police and for stabilization purposes

The lower number of national police deployed in the east was due to the insecurity in the Kasai Provinces, which required the relocation of police resources, and to delays in the recruitment of new personnel

2.1.3 Increase in the number of prisons that maintain minimum international standards of humane treatment of detainees functioning in conflict-affected areas (2014/15: 56; 2015/16: 59; 2016/17: 61)

24 of the 42 prisons in conflict-affected areas and 2 prisons in Kinshasa that received regular advice, support and mentoring implemented 20 out of the 31 rules defining humane treatment that were assessed by the Mission

The lower number is due to the overall reduction in the government funding of prisons as a result of economic constraints on public finances, which led to the non-payment of salaries and allowances, a reduced budget for feeding the inmates and inadequate training of staff

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Weekly advice and 15 training sessions to 15 decentralized administrative entities on their legal attributions, improved functioning and service delivery and relations with the population	18	<p>Training sessions for 80 experts and 120 members of local security committees were conducted in the decentralized entities of Rutshuru, Irumu, Kalemie and Uvira, enabling them to improve local security assessments and plans and have regular exchanges with the local population on concerns related to security and stabilization</p> <p>More than 280 civil servants and local authorities benefited from capacity-building on local planning and budgeting in 3 decentralized entities in North Kivu for effective and responsive local governance</p>
12 mentoring sessions for provincial authorities in charge of the Stabilization and Reconstruction Plan for War-affected Areas to coordinate the implementation of 6 International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy programmes in conflict-affected areas across North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri	30	<p>Mentoring sessions with provincial representatives of the Stabilization and Reconstruction Plan for War-affected Areas were conducted in North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri, covering 6 International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy programmes (Kitshanga and Beni in North Kivu, Kalehe and Plaine de la Russizi/Uvira in South Kivu, and South Irumu and Mambasa in Ituri)</p> <p>A greater number of mentoring sessions was required to cover all aspects of programme implementation and coordination with international and national partners and the preparation of board meetings of the provincial Stabilization Coherence Fund</p>

Monthly coordination meetings with the international donor community and partners on the design, funding and implementation of area-based stabilization programmes in 13 priority zones under the International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy	Yes	Monthly coordination meetings were held with donors funding the Stabilization Coherence Fund to review calls for proposals and programmes in 6 priority zones and align bilateral assistance in the 13 priority zones. The meetings also helped to address the root causes of conflict, with a special focus on armed group members
5 mentoring sessions for 5 stabilization partners (United Nations agencies or international non-governmental organizations) to guide the development of gender-sensitive proposals for stabilization programmes funded through the International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy, to be implemented in priority stabilization areas	8	Mentoring sessions were held with implementing partners (United Nations country team, international and national non-governmental organizations) to address gender-sensitive programmes across stabilization interventions, focusing especially on the role of women in the democratic dialogue to reduce ethnic tensions and encourage economic activities. 2 external evaluations were conducted to assess positive impacts in 2 priority zones (Mambasa in Ituri and Kalehe in South Kivu), when women were given the space to address security issues within the communities
Training of 3,500 Congolese national police officers on general police duties, including public order management and accelerated basic training of Congolese national police officers deployed to zones in the east freed of armed groups, including modules to raise awareness about sexual violence, gender-sensitive investigations and community policing	5,535	Congolese national police officers were trained, including 548 women. The greater number of trainees is due to the emphasis on police training support in the context of preparations for forthcoming elections
24 mentoring and 2 training sessions for justice sector personnel deployed in four eastern provinces (North and South Kivu, Ituri and Tanganyika) on court administration and management, focusing on file, registry and archive management, as well as case prioritization and case flow	24	Mentoring sessions were carried out in the 4 provinces of North Kivu, South Kivu, Ituri and Tanganyika and 7 training sessions were organized for 121 registrars and court clerks, including 31 women, on court administration and management. The greater number of training sessions is due to the high number of beneficiaries
Provision of weekly advice and mentoring to judicial authorities in 6 priority zones on strengthening due process and a reduction in unlawful detention, primarily through the provision of advice on the law and the organization of mobile court hearings	Yes	Weekly advice and mentoring sessions were provided to judicial authorities, including judges and prosecutors, on judicial proceedings; 896 inspection visits to detention facilities were organized in 6 zones (Goma, Bukavu, Bunia, Kalemie, Uvira and Beni); and 74 civilian mobile court hearings were held in order to reduce prolonged detention, resulting in 907 detainees released, 1,519 detainees regularized and 207 accused tried, of which 139 were convicted and sentenced and 68 were acquitted
12 assessment visits to measure improvement in conditions in prisons in accordance with international standards	12	Prison assessment visits were conducted, to Goma, Bukavu, Kalemie, Masisi, Rutshuru, Walikale, Kisangani, Bunia, Mambasa, Beni, Uvira and Butembo prisons, during which prison assessment tools were developed and administered to measure the improvement of prison conditions in accordance with international standards

Provision of 1 training session to 52 national prison directors on prison management, using approved standardized training materials	53	Prison directors, including 12 women and 41 men, were trained, using the national standard training curriculum, on a human rights approach to prison management, communication skills, financial management and accountability, prison administration, penal law, prisoner management and prison security and other relevant aspects of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (Mandela Rules)
Daily mentoring for 10 prison directors in North and South Kivu, Ituri, Tanganyika and Kinshasa on prison security and the organization of 4 prison security and management-related training sessions for Congolese national police officers deployed to those prisons	Yes	Daily and weekly mentoring sessions were held, which included the provision of advice on prison security, to 10 directors and the organization of 4 prison security and management-related training sessions for the Congolese national police deployed to those prisons (Goma, Bunia, Kalemie, Bukavu, Uvira, Beni, Walikale, Masisi, Makala and Kisangani)
Mentoring and training of 5 prison directors on the introduction of prison post orders and procedures and translation and printing of 1,000 Swahili copies of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners	Yes	Mentoring was carried out through the provision of advice on prison post orders on a daily basis to 5 prison directors in Goma, Bunia, Kalemie, Beni and Bukavu; 1,500 copies of the Mandela Rules, which had been translated into Swahili and Lingala, were distributed to 11 prisons in the east, 2 in the west and 1 in Katanga, as well as to field offices, the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights and the provincial division of justice in Haut-Katanga, Tanganyika, South Kivu, North Kivu, Ituri and Tshopo

Expected accomplishment 2.2: Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration/disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, reintegration and resettlement of former combatants

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

2.2.1 Increase in the total number of disarmed Congolese ex-combatants demobilized (2014/15: 123,938; 2015/16: 128,128; 2016/17: 129,128)

339 Congolese ex-combatants, including 328 men and 11 women, were disarmed and demobilized during the reporting period, bringing the total to 124,965 demobilized

The lower number of ex-combatants demobilized is due to there having been fewer surrenders, which is partially the result of the low level of attractiveness of the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme and of the need for the ex-combatants to relocate to Kamina or Kitona

2.2.2 Increase in the total number of foreign ex-combatants and their dependants repatriated (2014/15: 31,077; 2015/16: 37,201; 2016/17: 38,201)

706 repatriations were carried out during the reporting period, including of 290 foreign ex-combatants (286 men and 4 women), 77 per cent of whom were from priority armed groups, and 416 dependants (151 men and 265 women), bringing the total to 32,652 repatriations

The lower number of ex-combatants repatriated is due to there having been fewer surrenders

2.2.3 Increase in the total number of children associated with armed groups released (2014/15: 47,687; 2015/16: 49,187; 2016/17: 50,187)

1,505 children, including 136 girls, were separated from armed groups with the support of UNICEF and other partners, bringing the total to 51,692 releases

2.2.4 Increase in the total number of ex-combatants reinserted (2015/16: 2,000; 2016/17: 3,000)	The higher number of children released is due to the separation of a large number of children in the Kasai Provinces
	3,763 ex-combatants were reinserted with the support of MONUSCO

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
With the national lead entity for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and other partners, ensure oversight and regular joint monitoring of the reinsertion and reintegration of ex-combatants and enhancement of the capacity of the Ministry of Defence to oversee and support community-based reintegration projects through continuous engagement and monthly meetings with the Ministry of Defence	Yes	The reinsertion and reintegration of ex-combatants were monitored and supported through liaison with local chapters of the national programme for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration; logistical support was provided when required. Support in the area of tracking of returnees was provided where data and access were available. MONUSCO engaged continuously with the Ministry of Defence at the provincial and national levels and with the Minister of Defence
Logistics support provided for the repatriation of Congolese former M23 combatants who have applied for amnesty and have been registered	No	Congolese former M23 ex-combatants were repatriated owing to the absence of a political process
Logistics support, human rights screening and joint monitoring/verification with the Government for up to 6,000 ex-combatants who have entered the reinsertion phase of the Government's National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Programme III	Yes	<p>Logistical support and daily rations were provided; human rights screening and joint monitoring and verification were provided in the Government's national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme camps in Kamina and Kitona for 951 ex-combatants and 2 dependants</p> <p>The planned number of 6,000 was based on the Government's expectation of the number of ex-combatants entering the reinsertion phase of its third national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme. As the number of ex-combatants was lower than expected, support was provided for only the actual number of persons entering the camps</p>
Collection, recording, storage and destruction of 1,500 weapons and associated ammunition from ex-combatants	249	Small arms and light weapons and 2,266 rounds of ammunition were collected and recorded
	759	<p>Small arms and light weapons and 15,171 rounds of ammunition were stored, of which 212 items of explosive remnants of war and 203 rounds of small arms ammunition were destroyed</p> <p>The lower number of weapons collected, recorded, stored and destroyed was due to the lower number of surrenders and to the decision by the Government to not enforce the policy of collecting 1 weapon for each surrender</p>

10 meetings with FARDC, the United Nations country team and the International Committee of the Red Cross to monitor and coordinate the release and repatriation of children from foreign armed groups	8	Meetings were held with various partners, including UNICEF, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross, to coordinate the repatriation of Ugandan children
		The lower number of meetings was based on reduced need and on fewer requests for the repatriation of children
Provision of advice to regional disarmament, demobilization and reintegration/repatriation and resettlement commissions at 6 coordination meetings on the repatriation of foreign combatants, and 12 meetings with the national Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Implementation Unit on the implementation of the National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Programme III and on the development of joint disarmament, demobilization and reintegration procedures and planning documents	8	Regional coordination meetings of the technical support committee of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework and other associated task forces, including the regional task force on durable solutions for disarmed foreign combatants in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, were held. The greater number of meetings was due to an increased focus of the office of the Special Envoy for the Great Lakes Region, who convened additional meetings and established a new task force
	52	Meetings held with the implementation unit of the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme were held to provide information on the situation on the ground, coordinate support, including logistical support for the programme, and coordinate initiatives through the community violence reduction programme. More meetings were required for close cooperation and coordination with a view to improving the management of resources
Monitor, assess and advocate the timely implementation of the National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Programme III through weekly visits to regrouping, transit and reinsertion sites as well as reintegration locations in North and South Kivu, Haut-Uélé, Ituri and Tanganyika Provinces	Yes	Weekly liaison with provincial authorities in charge of the third national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme was accomplished through a permanent presence of MONUSCO at camps and the presence of a MONUSCO liaison officer at the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Implementation Unit. Regrouping, transit and reinsertion sites and reintegration locations were visited more than once a week
Multimedia sensitization campaigns on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, including: (a) 100 new programmes (including 500 interviews) in North and South Kivu, Haut-Uélé, Ituri and Tanganyika on Radio Okapi, 12 web interviews and 12 video interviews; (b) sensitization of stakeholders, including FDLR, LRA, ADF, FARDC and the local communities, on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration/repatriation and resettlement activities, goals and objectives through 1.4 million leaflets disseminated by road and air	48	New radio programmes were produced, including 36 interviews, and broadcast via Radio Okapi and mobile radio stations The number of interviews was lower than planned, but the interviews, with higher-level ex-combatants, were better targeted
	29,670	Leaflets and other sensitization materials were distributed The lower number of leaflets is due to the realization that organizing field missions was more effective than dropping leaflets

<p>over a large area, in Lingala, French, Acholi and Kinyarwanda, including 40,000 photo flyers targeting only FDLR; and (c) 60 disarmament, demobilization and reintegration/repatriation and resettlement field sensitization missions in support of military operations to disarm, demobilize and repatriate members of LRA, ADF and FDLR</p>	233	<p>Field missions</p> <p>The higher number of field missions is due to the realization that field missions were more effective in encouraging surrenders and raising awareness than leaflets and other sensitization materials</p>
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Component 3: support to democratic governance and institutional reforms

57. Progress towards democratization, peace consolidation and support for inclusive political dialogue was seriously hampered during the reporting period owing to the political climate in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and increasing tensions related to the delayed electoral process. This climate led to an increase in violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms linked to the restriction of democratic space throughout the country. Little progress was made on institutional reform.

58. On 19 December 2016, the second and final constitutional term of the President expired. The national dialogue proposed by Mr. Kabila commenced on 1 September 2016 and led to the signing of an agreement on 31 December 2016 on the way forward for the holding of elections. The period leading up to the beginning of the dialogue was marked by continued tensions between the ruling coalition and significant segments of the opposition and civil society over the national dialogue and the electoral process. On 17 September 2016, the Independent National Electoral Commission submitted to the constitutional court a request to postpone the elections, given that it was not in a position to announce the holding of presidential and legislative elections for November as envisaged in the Constitution. On 19 September 2016, opposition supporters held demonstrations in several cities across the Democratic Republic of the Congo, following calls by the Rassemblement for the holding of elections in November and demanding that Mr. Kabila step down by 19 December 2016. Demonstrations in Kinshasa descended into violence, with the security forces, particularly the Republican Guard and military police, firing live ammunition and tear gas at demonstrators. On 31 December 2016, mediation efforts led by the Episcopal Conference of the Democratic Republic of the Congo culminated in the signing of a new political agreement to govern the transitional period until the holding of elections, to take place by the end of 2017. The agreement, which was signed by representatives of the signatories and non-signatories of an earlier political agreement, of 18 October 2016, helped defuse political tensions, most notably in Kinshasa.

59. Following those events, the second half of the reporting period saw further delays in the implementation of the 31 December agreement. On 16 May 2017, a 59-member transitional Government was sworn in before the National Assembly. This followed the signing, in late April, of the “arrangements particuliers” for the implementation of the agreement by most political actors, with the exception of the Rassemblement. At the end of the reporting period there was no meaningful progress towards the implementation of the confidence-building measures enshrined in the 31 December agreement. At least 160 political prisoners remained in detention, while the general ban on opposition demonstrations continues to be applied.

60. The accelerating economic crisis significantly contributed to mounting popular discontent, increasing the risk of renewed civilian unrest, including through manipulation to advance political agendas. The downward economic trend has had a significant impact on the electoral process, as the Government has pledged to fully assume the financing of elections, and international financial aid was conditioned on political stability.

Voter registration

61. On 31 July 2016, the Independent National Electoral Commission launched the pilot phase of the voter registration process in Gbadolite, North Ubangi Province. On 30 April 2017, the voter registration process had been completed in 13 provinces and launched in 10 others; and on 28 May, the process was launched in Kinshasa. In the two remaining provinces, Kasai and Kasai Central, registration had not yet commenced by 30 June owing to insecurity. Registration of the members of the Congolese diaspora had also not yet commenced.

62. In line with Security Council resolutions [2277 \(2016\)](#) and [2348 \(2017\)](#), MONUSCO provided technical and logistical support for the voter registry update, including technical advice to the Independent National Electoral Commission at both the headquarters and provincial levels and the transport of voter registry materials from ports of entry to 16 hubs of the Commission and a number of difficult-to-reach locations. In accordance with an agreement on the division of labour between MONUSCO, the Commission and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) electoral support project, MONUSCO had fulfilled all of its responsibilities in support of voter registration, and moreover had provided additional ad hoc support in some cases upon request. The multi-partner basket support fund for the UNDP project remained funded at the level of only 6 per cent of the required amount of \$123.3 million, owing partly to donor concerns regarding uncertainties surrounding the political transition. By the end of the reporting period, the President of the Commission had mentioned the postponement of elections beyond December 2017. The publication of the electoral calendar continued to stall, but the Commission announced the organization of gubernatorial elections on 26 August in 11 provinces.

Good offices and mediation efforts

63. Uncertainty surrounding the holding of elections in December 2017 remained high. In view of those developments and the shift of priorities reflected in Security Council resolution [2348 \(2017\)](#), MONUSCO took measures to support the electoral process through the good offices of the Special Representative and mediation efforts at various levels. Those initiatives were undertaken with a view to engaging with political stakeholders, notably the Alliance for Presidential Majority and the Rassemblement, on the organization of elections by December 2017 and the prompt implementation of confidence-building measures aimed at creating an environment conducive to peaceful, free, fair and credible elections. MONUSCO also continued to work closely with national stakeholders, regional actors (in conjunction with the Special Envoy for the Great Lakes Region) and other key international partners in support of the implementation of the 31 December agreement. At the end of the reporting period, the implementation of provisions stipulated in the agreement remained incomplete, and a worrying trend with regard to the respect of fundamental political and civilian rights was observed.

Institutional reform process

64. The Mission's efforts on critical institutional reform initiatives and governance aspects, with a view to advancing the reform of the security sector and an overall effort to support decentralization, were hampered by the political impasse. The provision of support to the Government in its implementation of the commitments under the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework remained an important task, but was overtaken by a focus on the good offices of MONUSCO to ensure an inclusive political dialogue. As described in the frameworks set out below, there was some progress during the reporting period towards the achievement of national commitments under the Framework, strengthening the capacity of the national

oversight mechanism, ensuring coordinated good offices with the Special Envoy for the Great Lakes Region and the guarantors of the Framework, and facilitating civil society engagement. For example, more than 80 consultations with civil society on opportunities to advance inclusive democratic governance and political space were organized by the Mission, particularly in such hotspots as Kinshasa, Lubumbashi and North Kivu.

65. Challenges persist in ensuring the political momentum of the signatories to the Framework at all levels. National strategies for the establishment of effective and accountable State governance and security institutions are in place, but the effect on overall stability and security remained limited. Meanwhile, in the continuing absence of a national security sector reform strategy, MONUSCO continued to focus its efforts on individual elements of security sector reform, including professionalization, reorganization, operational capacity and the fight against impunity. Despite the engagement and efforts of the Mission, no significant progress was made on the development of a comprehensive national plan for security sector reform, and a key challenge continued to be the absence of a national governmental structure to coordinate and oversee security sector-wide reforms, including issues related to human resources management, retirement, recruitment, training, logistics, infrastructure and equipment. Some progress was observed through the establishment of internal oversight bodies within the police and FARDC, which serve as focal points for the Mission's continuous engagement and advocacy regarding respect for fundamental human rights. A generally positive outcome was achieved through collaboration with the National Human Rights Commission. Through training and working sessions, the capacity of the members of the Commission was strengthened, which allowed for the conduct of human rights investigations. Technical support provided to the Government also facilitated the submission of the second periodic report to the Committee against Torture in April 2017, which had been overdue since 2009.

Expected accomplishment 3.1: Progress towards democratization, peace consolidation and support for inclusive political dialogue

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

3.1.1 The right to peaceful demonstrations and freedom of expression, assembly and media is granted during the electoral cycle

Between 1 July 2016 and 30 June 2017, MONUSCO documented a total of 1,104 violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms linked to the restriction of democratic space throughout the country, an increase compared to the number of violations of this type documented in the 2015/16 period (603). The difference is attributable to the shrinking of democratic space in the run-up to the anticipated electoral period, which has been marred by uncertainty

The violations were committed primarily by national police agents and FARDC, and targeted members of political parties, civil society organizations and media personnel. The most affected provinces were Kinshasa (239 violations), North Kivu (158 violations) and Haut-Katanga (118 violations). Uncertainty surrounding the holding of elections remained high, with an apparent lack of political will by authorities of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to implement meaningful confidence-building measures, including those listed in the 31 December 2016 political agreement. The foregoing could trigger further demonstrations, resulting in more incidences of human rights violations linked to the elections

3.1.2 Conduct of elections scheduled in the consensual calendar in a transparent, credible, fair and peaceful manner as reported by international observers within the constitutional timelines	Elections were not organized and, by the end of the reporting period, no official calendar for the holding of elections had been issued. On 17 September 2016, the National Independent Electoral Commission submitted to the constitutional court a request to postpone the elections, given that it was not in a position to announce the holding of presidential and legislative elections for November as envisaged in the Constitution. On 19 December 2016, the second and final constitutional term of the President expired. On 31 December, mediation efforts led by the Episcopal Conference of the Democratic Republic of the Congo culminated in the conclusion of a new political agreement to govern the transitional period until the holding of elections
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<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Conduct of 4 high-level meetings to endorse and oversee the specific targets that condition the exit strategy of MONUSCO as part of the strategic dialogue between the Government and the United Nations	No	<p>The strategic dialogue between the Government and MONUSCO stalled following the adoption of Security Council resolution 2277 (2016). The Government has disengaged from discussions on the joint development of an exit strategy for the Mission. On 23 September 2016, in his address to the General Assembly, the Minister for Foreign Affairs reiterated the Government's request for a gradual reduction of MONUSCO troops and a transformation of the Mission. High-level meetings were conducted during the visit of the Council in November 2016</p> <p>As requested by the Council in its resolution 2348 (2017), MONUSCO has taken steps to reduce the number of its military personnel to 16,215 and the number of staff officers and military observers to 660</p>
Holding of a national dialogue or similar mechanism, resulting in an outcome document setting out an agreed-upon way forward on the main points of the electoral process	Yes	<p>The agreement of 31 December 2016 brokered by the Episcopal Conference of the Democratic Republic of the Congo paves the way for the organization of timely, credible and transparent presidential and national and provincial legislative elections. However, the electoral law has yet to be passed, and the electoral calendar had not been published by 30 June 2017</p>
Monthly monitoring reports on human rights violations, including a special note on the electoral process, elections-related violations and gender-based human rights violations	Yes	<p>Monthly notes on human rights violations related to the restriction of democratic space were compiled and shared with the Government prior to publication. While a special note on the electoral process and election-related violations was not prepared as planned, the monthly notes prepared by MONUSCO included an annex on violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms linked to the restriction of democratic space</p>

<p>Monthly meetings with national institutions, the National Human Rights Commission and the Independent National Electoral Commission to improve accountability for the respect of rights to freedom of assembly, expression and political participation, and equal access to radio and TV airtime for political parties and candidates</p>	Yes	<p>MONUSCO held meetings on civil and political rights with the members of the National Human Rights Commission and their technical staff in Kinshasa every 2 weeks to encourage the institution to promote public and political rights and freedoms. In addition, 2 training sessions were organized by MONUSCO on the rights of the person in detention for 25 magistrates and 25 judicial police officers in Kinshasa; 25 magistrates and 25 police officers in Goma; 15 magistrates and 15 police officers in Mbuji-Mayi; and 20 magistrates and 20 police officers in Matadi. MONUSCO also supported a workshop on public freedom for 150 participants from various political parties (opposition and government)</p>
<p>6 meetings with representatives of the parliament and the Government to advocate the adoption of essential legislation and implementing measures for the holding of the full electoral cycle within constitutional timelines and in accordance with the revised electoral calendar</p>	No	<p>The output was not completed owing to the political impasse. The Independent National Electoral Commission did not publish a calendar that would have allowed the holding of elections within constitutional timelines, focusing instead on the technical aspects of the electoral register. The revised electoral law was not considered during the latest parliamentary session. Nevertheless, MONUSCO held 1 formal meeting with the political, administrative and judicial standing committee of the National Assembly and 11 formal meetings with various government and opposition interlocutors, in addition to the Special Representative's constant good offices engagement with all parties throughout the year to advance the political process</p>
<p>25 meetings with the Independent National Electoral Commission and related government ministries to evaluate progress by the Independent National Electoral Commission and the Congolese authorities in adopting a revised consensual electoral calendar; an adequate electoral budget and disbursement plan; an electoral code of conduct; and an updated electoral register through a transparent and credible process</p>	20	<p>Meetings were held. The electoral calendar has not yet been published; the 2017 budget adopted on 27 June includes \$1.3 billion for elections; 2 electoral codes of conduct were elaborated and signed: (a) a code of conduct for political actors, parties and groupings and the media; and (b) a deontology and ethics code for Congolese journalists; and, as at 30 June 2017, according to the Independent National Electoral Commission, a total of 30,861,449 voters were registered in 24 provinces, including 48 per cent of the women. This represents 75 per cent of the estimated electorate nationwide. For security reasons, the update of the voter register was delayed in 2 provinces (Kasai and Kasai Central) and in 2 territories in Lomami Province (Kamiji and Luilu)</p>
<p>Weekly meetings with the Executive Board of the Independent National Electoral Commission and its technical divisions in support of the Mission's good offices mandate and the provision of advice on issues related to the implementation of the electoral calendar,</p>	10	<p>Meetings (5 of the Partnership Committee and 5 of the Elections Technical Committee) were convened under the auspices of the Independent National Electoral Commission. Owing to the ongoing political crisis resulting in the reluctance of donors to fund the UNDP electoral support project, meetings could not be held regularly as initially planned</p>

and monthly meetings of the Partnership Committee and the Elections Technical Committee

In addition, the Joint Integrated Operations Centre, comprising the Independent National Electoral Commission, MONUSCO and the UNDP electoral support project, convened at least weekly on the Commission's premises until April 2017

Expected accomplishment 3.2: National strategies for the establishment of effective and accountable State governance and security institutions are in place and progress is made towards the implementation of strengthened and decentralized national institutions

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

3.2.1 The national oversight mechanism is functional in monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework

The national oversight mechanism has taken a position by which it links progress on national commitments with that on regional commitments. This position was reflected in high-level and other workshops and at regional gatherings such as those of the technical support committee. Indeed, the Democratic Republic of the Congo levelled criticism at other countries in the region for not having made progress on their commitments, while indicating that it was fulfilling all of its own. No major breakthrough was achieved on the national commitments, except some minor improvements in security sector reform

3.2.2 Submission of overdue human rights reports (since 2007) by the Government to international human rights mechanisms (Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights) (2014/15: 3 reports overdue; 2015/16: 0 reports overdue; 2016/17: 0 reports overdue)

Achieved. The second periodic report to the Committee against Torture, which had been overdue since 2009, was finalized and submitted in April 2017

3.2.3 The internal control bodies for the Congolese national police, FARDC and magistrates are functioning at the national level and have been able to conduct monitoring and audit in half of the national territory

Congolese national police: the new oversight body of the national police (Inspection generale de la police nationale congolaise), established in 2015, is performing its oversight duties in Kinshasa and 11 provincial capitals. The reshaping of the country's administrative divisions had a negative impact on the functioning of the police, as it has no presence in the 15 new provincial capitals. Although there is a plan in this regard, the police oversight body does not have funds allocated for expanding its presence in the new provinces

FARDC: disciplinary chambers are internal control bodies put in place to try disciplinary offences. The chambers are administered by the Judicial Service Commission which oversees military justice along with the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights

Justice: the national justice reform policy was adopted, and it included as a priority the independence of the judiciary through the improvement of the functioning of the Judicial Service Commission in the areas of management of the judiciary budget, the internal functioning of the Commission, greater and more transparent management of the careers of magistrates and improvement of their accountability

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of technical support for the operationalization of a government-led monitoring and evaluation mechanism for the commitments under the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework through the organization of 1 high-level national coordination seminar, 3 evaluation forums for each national commitment and technical support for civil society for the publication of 2 independent progress reports on each national commitment	1	High-level meeting was held on 1 June 2017, attended by the coordinator of the national oversight mechanism, the Minister of Planning and the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, as a prelude to the evaluation forums on the implementation of the national commitments under the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework
	1	Technical evaluation forum for each of the 6 national commitments was held on 1 and 2 June 2017 in Kinshasa. The multi-actor forum regrouped representatives of the Government, technical staff from key ministries and State institutions, international technical and financial partners and civil society organizations. The evaluation included an assessment of progress achieved and challenges outstanding in the implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework since its signature in 2013. The main findings constitute the final report of the workshop, which is still in progress
	1	Report was printed and disseminated. 6 preparatory meetings have enabled MONUSCO and its civil society partners to identify the organizations involved in the monitoring of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework. The organizations have constituted themselves in an ad hoc civil society forum and have adopted terms of reference. A civil society workshop to assess progress in the implementation of the Framework and to prepare an independent civil society progress report was held on 21 and 22 March in Kinshasa. The final report of this workshop, including its recommendations addressed to the Government, was printed and disseminated with the support of MONUSCO
		The lower number of forums and reports was due to the slow progress made in the implementation of the national commitments, the lack of political will and changes in the leadership of the national oversight mechanism

<p>Good offices and coordination support through monthly meetings with the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes region, UNDP and the Ministry of Planning to ensure the integration of the outputs from the Private Investment Conference into the Government's national strategic development plan for 2017–2021</p>	No	<p>Monthly meetings were held as planned. Nonetheless, the inclusion of the outputs of the Private Investment Conference into the Government's upcoming 2017–2021 national strategic development plan was ensured when, in July 2016, MONUSCO participated in the review of the 5-year plan developed by the Government with the support of UNDP and the participation of the United Nations country team and the donor coordination group. The plan contains the flagship actions to be implemented in the 5-year period of the national strategic development plan, including, in particular: improving the business climate, increasing the rate of investment, developing the private sector and improving financing mechanisms for the economy. Through its continuous participation in this process, MONUSCO ensured the cross-cutting integration of outputs of the Conference</p>
<p>Good offices and coordination support for the funding of security sector reform plans in the national budget and by the international community through bimonthly coordination meetings with international partners and trimester reports on security sector reform and commitments under the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework to be shared with relevant national and international stakeholders for relevant action</p>	No	<p>Coordination meetings were initiated but were not held on a regular basis owing to a lack of consistency in overall participation and the lack of a clear national direction for security sector reform. However, regular meetings with defence attachés and with security and police advisers were held to share information</p>
<p>Organization of 3 provincial and 1 national workshop for civil society organizations, media, parliament and members of security sector institutions and 1 round table at the national level, with a view to increasing Congolese ownership of the reform agenda and advocating the development of a Congolese security sector reform strategy (national defence and security policy)</p>	3	<p>Workshops were organized with members of the Senate Defence and Security Committee, the National Assembly and the network of the young members of parliament, respectively. Regular meetings were held at the national level with the security sector reform and justice network to plan sensitization campaigns on security sector reform</p>

<p>Organization of 1 workshop with the internal control bodies of security sector institutions, with the mobilization of external technical experts; support for the decentralization in 3 additional provinces of call centres of the national Congolese police internal control body (quick-impact projects); contribution to the internal control body for the FARDC action plan through the mobilization of experts and the implementation of actions (quick-impact projects); and support for the National Magistrates Regulatory Authority and the correction services control body to improve accountability through the joint justice support programme</p>	No	<p>Workshop was organized owing to lack of engagement of Congolese authorities</p>
<p>Provision of technical support to training directorates in developing and implementing their training schemes, including weekly meetings with the Military School General Command; co-location of personnel in the national Congolese police General Directorate of Training; contribution through corrections personnel and financial means from the joint justice support programme to the creation of the custodial service and the delivery of related training; advocacy and coordination for key training activities for FARDC, the Congolese national police and anti-riot units; and organization of 1 workshop for key members of the security institutions on individual responsibilities, including reproduction of the codes of conduct, and 1 sensitization campaign</p>	Yes	<p>12 United Nations police officers were co-located within 6 training schools of the Congolese national police in Bukavu, Bunia, Kisangani, Lubumbashi, Goma and Kasangulu/Kinshasa for a total of 275 days. In addition, they were co-located for 40 days at the police training general directorate, and 88 periodic coordination meetings were held. Police training emphasized respect for human rights principles and electoral security, with a focus on the non-lethal use of force. Training was also conducted on the initial training of agents, proximity police, road traffic police, forensic police, the training of trainers, judicial police, general information, sexual violence, mining police, intervention techniques and human rights, security and management of weapons depots, technical and scientific police, and fighting serious and organized crime</p> <p>5,535 police elements, including 548 women, were trained and MONUSCO ensured the coordination, supervision and follow-up of 136 training sessions in different territorial units and training centres</p> <p>Within the joint justice support programme, a training workshop for 42 prison staff, including the director of prison services, the civilian and military prison administrators of Kinshasa and the heads of the divisions of justice of North Kivu and South Kivu Provinces, was organized on the use of a detainee database. A session on the same topic was included in the 3-month initial training of 54 prison directors</p> <p>Training for FARDC was organized with a focus on human rights and international humanitarian law as part of preparations of joint operations. There was, however, no formal collaboration in place with the general command of the military school</p>

		The planned workshop did not take place owing to the lack of opportunities to work with internal control organs on developing joint terms of reference and preparing jointly for the event
Provision of technical advice to administrative authorities and key police officers (provincial commissioners and commanders of anti-riot units) on democratic practices and the appropriate and proportional use of force in accordance with international law, through 10 capacity-building sessions for 100 participants and 18 training sessions for a total of 900 personnel from the Congolese national police at the national and provincial levels	133 2,273	Inspectors, including 34 women, within the Inspection generale de la police nationale congolaise were trained in 4 capacity-building sessions. The higher number of persons trained is due to increased requests for training Police officers, including 230 women, were trained in 27 sessions at the national and provincial levels. The higher number of persons trained is due to additional support at the Mission level
Quarterly meetings and 4 training sessions for 180 participants to support the operationalization of the National Human Rights Commission and the compliance of its internal rules and procedures with international standards	Yes 2 1 1	Weekly meetings were held. The higher number of meetings was requested by the National Human Rights Commission Training sessions were organized on the monitoring of prisons and public manifestations in Kinshasa for 150 participants, including all commission members, technical staff of the Commission, 26 provincial coordinators and human rights partners Workshop was organized on the drafting of a law on the protection of human rights defenders, with 35 experts from the parliament, the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, non-governmental organizations and the National Human Rights Commission in attendance. This was followed by a validation session on the draft law, which included 75 participants, and a sensitization session for 19 Senate members to endorse the draft Training session was jointly organized for 60 members and staff of the National Human Rights Commission on techniques to investigate serious human rights violations and international crimes, delivered, among others, by 2 experts from the International Criminal Court As a result of the training, the Commission was able to undertake on its own investigations of a number of cases. MONUSCO provided logistical support to the Commission for 2 investigation missions, in Beni and Kananga

2 training courses for 50 members of the interministerial committee on human rights reporting, to improve its capacity to draft and submit human rights reports to treaty bodies, the universal periodic review and other human rights mechanisms in a timely manner and to follow up on recommendations and observations issued by them	Yes	<p>A 5-day capacity-building session was organized in Kisantu, Congo Central, for 12 members of the interministerial committee in order to enable them to draft an integrated action plan for the implementation of the recommendations of the human rights protection mechanisms</p> <p>Owing to the nature of the information shared during the training, the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights deemed it necessary to limit the number of participants to the 12 members of the interministerial committee. A second training course was postponed because of the volatile situation in the Kasai Provinces, which shifted the attention and availability of the Ministry</p> <p>The report to the Committee against Torture was drafted by the members of the interministerial committee and validated during a workshop session with 60 participants from non-governmental organizations and ministries, with judicial officials and members of the National Human Rights Commission</p>
Provision of technical support for the drafting of a national legal and policy framework for the protection of victims, witnesses and judicial personnel involved in trials related to serious crimes, through 5 working sessions with 80 participants (3 national and 3 international partners) and 2 training sessions for 80 judges, prosecutors and lawyers on the application of protection measures	4	<p>Training sessions: 1 on the protection of victims, witnesses and judicial personnel, held in Goma for 71 magistrates and prosecutors of civil and military courts from South Kivu, North Kivu, Maniema, Tanganyika, Tshopo and l'Ituri, and 3 on protection issues for civil and military magistrates and FARDC military command, held in North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri. The higher number of training sessions was due to increased demand, reflecting the commitment of Congolese military justice to strengthen its capacity</p>
	12	<p>Working sessions on fighting sexual violence were held in Goma with the consultative framework for military justice support, in Bukavu with the international justice task force and in Bunia under the auspices of the consultative framework for military justice support. All sessions were implemented in collaboration with national and international partners. The higher number of sessions was determined by the information gaps identified and the wider involvement of the Congolese national authorities</p> <p>Support in the drafting of a law on the protection of witness and victims is ongoing</p>

Component 4: support

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

Expected accomplishment 4.1: Increased efficiency and effectiveness of logistical, administrative and security support to the Mission

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

4.1.1 Development of an HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention programme for all Mission personnel (2014/15: 13,910; 2015/16: 13,000; 2016/17: 15,000) and provision of voluntary confidential counselling and testing to 3,000 Mission personnel (2014/15: 2,509; 2015/16: 2,500; 2016/17: 3,000)

Achieved. A total of 16,187 Mission personnel were sensitized to HIV/AIDS through timely mass sensitization sessions, peer education training, refresher sessions, capsule training sessions, induction training and mandatory orientation sessions in the workplace. 3,404 Mission personnel received voluntary confidential counselling sessions and HIV tests in all Mission locations

4.1.2 Enhancement of Internet coverage, productivity and user experience, using the latest emerging technologies and local Internet service providers, because of increased demand for Internet bandwidth to cope with the implementation of web-based enterprise systems (bandwidth: 2014/15: 84 MB; 2015/16: 160 MB; 2016/17: 500 MB)

Achieved. Internet coverage was enhanced and the bandwidth increased to 500 MB

4.1.3 Installation of information security appliances at all MONUSCO locations to support the federated network concept, where Internet service provider services are available and connected locally (2014/15: 0; 2015/16: 3; 2016/17: 20)

Achieved. A total of 20 information security devices were successfully installed across the Mission

4.1.4 35 per cent reduction in the number of sexual exploitation and abuse cases (2014/15: 23; 2015/16: 23; 2016/17: 15)

Achieved. There were 15 cases of sexual exploitation and abuse. The Mission has continued to implement the United Nations “zero tolerance” sexual exploitation and abuse policy, with an emphasis on prevention through enhanced internal training and sensitization activities and the operationalization of community-based complaint mechanisms in all locations where the Mission has a presence. The community-based complaint mechanisms are fully involved in the Mission’s sensitization of the communities at risk through traditional leaders, drama and theatre, music and comedy. A system of monitoring the well-being of alleged victims/complainants is in place to oversee the support and assistance provided to them by such partners as UNICEF and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). Alleged victims and complainants are routinely informed of the status of their cases and are notified of interim measures, such as suspension of payment, placement on administrative leave pending investigation and disciplinary action. Member States have also shown improved responsiveness in the handling of sexual exploitation and abuse allegations, including through the deployment of national investigation officers to conduct such investigations

4.1.5 Establishment of 5 primary “hub” locations for integrated warehouse materials and asset management support to the Mission (2014/15: 26; 2015/16: 26; 2016/17: 5)

5 primary “hub” locations have been established for integrated warehouse materials and asset management support to the Mission

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Service improvements		
Organization of 20 mandatory awareness sessions on HIV/AIDS for 300 civilian Mission personnel, 20 mass sensitization programmes for 10,000 military and police personnel, 5 refresher training sessions for 500 military personnel, 10 peer education training sessions in 10 Mission locations for 250 military and police personnel, 2 workshops on voluntary confidential counselling and testing for 50 HIV counsellors, and 2 workshops on post-exposure prophylaxis for 50 post-exposure prophylaxis custodians; undertake a promotion campaign on voluntary confidential counselling and testing each quarter in different Mission locations; maintain 5 functional static voluntary confidential counselling and testing facilities in the Mission and conduct 15 mobile voluntary confidential counselling and testing missions within the battalions; and conduct 2 trends assessment studies to guide HIV/AIDS programming	44	Mandatory awareness sessions on HIV/AIDS were organized for 379 civilian personnel. The number of sessions and beneficiaries is higher than projected owing to continuous efforts to reach out to all civilians with this 3-hour classroom-based training
	237	Mass sensitization programmes were organized for 14,739 military and police personnel. The higher number of sessions organized and the higher-than-projected number of Mission personnel is attributable to missions conducted to recently opened field offices and the need for more than 1 HIV testing facility per location
	12	Refresher training sessions were organized for 717 military personnel. The higher number is due to the requirement for refresher courses for contingent personnel stationed in the Mission for more than 10 months
	10	Peer education training sessions were implemented in 10 Mission locations for 239 military and police personnel. The number of peer educators trained is lower than projected due to the non-participation of some invited participants
	2	Workshops on voluntary confidential counselling and testing were organized for 48 HIV counsellors. 2 participants did not meet the qualifications required for admission to the training
	4	Workshops on post-exposure prophylaxis was conducted for 65 post-exposure prophylaxis custodians. Additional training was required in new field offices in Kananga and Mbuji-Mayi
	5	Functional static voluntary confidential counselling and testing facilities were established and maintained in the Mission area
	35	Mobile voluntary confidential counselling and testing missions were carried out within the battalions and host communities. The higher number of missions was required to meet the need for more than 1 HIV testing facility

	1	Trends assessment study was undertaken to guide HIV/AIDS programming in MONUSCO. The second study was postponed owing to the absence of updated service data in many areas of MONUSCO operations
Continued enhancement and expansion of Internet coverage and connectivity across the Mission	Yes	The Communications and Information Technology Service has continued to enhance and expand Internet coverage and connectivity across the Mission
Acquisition of 17 additional information security appliances	17	Additional information security devices were acquired and successfully installed across the Mission
Implementation of a conduct and discipline programme for 23,600 military, police and civilian personnel, including training, prevention, monitoring and recommendations on remedial actions. Facilitate the referral of victims of sexual exploitation and abuse for medical, psychological and legal assistance when and where misconduct has occurred. Conduct a community sensitization campaign, targeting the population at risk through 10 sensitization activities and the dissemination of outreach materials to 300 local non-governmental organizations, traditional leaders, youth associations and civil society groups through community-based complaint networks. Ensure that a community-based complaint mechanism is in place in 10 locations where the Mission has a strong presence and that 62 field assessment visits are conducted in 62 company operating bases and field offices. Finally, all reported cases of sexual exploitation and abuse are assessed and prima facie evidence documented and processed, as appropriate	Yes	A conduct and discipline programme was implemented for 22,500 military, police and civilian personnel, including training, prevention, monitoring and recommendations on remedial actions. The lower number of personnel is due to a reduction in the number of troops
	Yes	The referral of victims of sexual exploitation and abuse for medical, psychological and legal assistance when and where misconduct has occurred was facilitated
	Yes	When and where misconduct has occurred, a community sensitization campaign was facilitated, targeting the population at risk through 36 sensitization activities and the dissemination of outreach materials to 800 local non-governmental organizations, traditional leaders, youth associations and civil society groups through community-based complaint networks. The higher number of sensitization activities and participants was due to the increased number of members of the newly established community-based complaint networks
	Yes	A community-based complaint mechanism was in place in 27 locations
	130	Risk assessment visits were conducted in 62 company operating bases and field offices considered at high risk of sexual exploitation and abuse, where appropriate recommendations for mitigation of the risks were provided. The higher number of visits is due to the fact that each base was visited at least twice and a few places were visited 3 times depending on the cases reported following intense outreach activities

	Yes	All reported allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse were duly received and assessed and those with sufficient prima facie evidence of wrongdoing were documented and referred to the appropriate investigative agencies, including the troop-contributing countries, for action. In accordance with the United Nations comprehensive strategy on assistance and support to victims of sexual exploitation and abuse by United Nations staff and related personnel, all victims, complainants and children associated with allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse were referred to partners, including UNICEF and UNFPA, for appropriate support, including medical and psychosocial support
Reduction of current distribution hubs from over 26 physical locations across the Mission area to 5 primary materials management and distribution centres, located in Entebbe, Kinshasa, Bukavu, Goma and Bunia	Yes	5 primary materials management and distribution centres were established in Entebbe, Kinshasa, Bukavu, Goma and Bunia from over 26 locations across the Mission area
Military, police and civilian personnel		
Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of up to 19,815 military contingent personnel, 760 military observers, 391 United Nations police officers and 1,050 formed police personnel	16,881	Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of: Military contingent personnel (average strength)
	472	Military observers
	322	United Nations police officers
	1,049	Formed police personnel
Verification, monitoring and inspection of contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment for military and police personnel	Yes	The verification, monitoring and inspection of 11,363 items of major equipment and 18 items of self-sustainment equipment was carried out for 59 contingents
Storage and supply of 15,567 tons of rations, 303,620 combat rations and water for military contingents and formed police personnel in 141 locations	14,749	Tons of rations
	177,032	Combat rations and water for military contingent and formed police personnel in 156 locations were stored and supplied
		The actual output of 14,749 is based on the delivery of fresh rations to military contingents and formed police personnel, while the planned output was based on the authorized strength
		With regard to the combat rations, the lower consumption is due to the reduced level of field operational activities and joint operations, coupled with the extended shelf life of the existing stock
		The increase in the number of locations is due to the opening of 15 additional sites in Kananga and Tshikapa in the Kasai region

Administration of up to 4,065 civilian staff, comprising 889 international staff, 2,756 national staff and 420 United Nations Volunteers	3,676	Civilian staff were administered, including 778 international staff, 2,534 national staff and 364 United Nations Volunteers
Facilities and infrastructure		
Maintenance and repair of 104 premises in 15 locations (of which 3 premises in 3 locations, including the Entebbe Support Base, the MONUSCO terminal at Entebbe International Airport and the Kampala office)	107	Premises in 15 locations (including 3 premises in 3 locations, namely, the Entebbe Support Base, the MONUSCO terminal at Entebbe International Airport and the Kampala office) were maintained and repaired. The higher number of premises is due to the addition of 3 new premises in Bukavu (2) and Butembo (1)
Operation and maintenance of 26 sanitation services for all premises, including sewage and garbage collection and disposal	26	Sanitation services for all premises, including sewage and garbage collection and disposal, were operated and maintained
Operation and maintenance of 64 United Nations-owned water purification plants in 20 locations and 136 contingent-owned water purification plants in 60 locations	59	United Nations-owned water purification plants in 20 locations and 161 contingent-owned water purification plants in 61 locations were operated and maintained. The lower number of United Nations-owned water purification plants was due to the postponement of the planned acquisition of 5 water purification plants in order to fund other Mission priorities, in particular the voter registration update. The higher number of contingent-owned water purification plants was due to the deployment of additional water purification plants by Indian, Pakistani and South African troops, while the higher number of locations was due to the opening of a company operating base in Kananga
Operation and maintenance of 809 United Nations-owned generators in 26 locations (of which 13 United Nations-owned generators in 6 locations related to the Entebbe Support Base) and 623 contingent-owned generators in 91 locations	860	United Nations-owned generators in 26 locations (including 13 United Nations-owned generators in 6 locations, namely, the Entebbe Support Base, the Kampala office and 4 communications repeater sites in Kolobo, Katabi, Bugonga and Dundu) and 609 contingent-owned generators in 91 locations were operated and maintained. The higher number of United Nations-owned generators was due to the need for an increase in the number of standard combat deployment kits in connection with the force transformation strategy. Those kits allow for the rapid deployment of a platoon. The lower number of contingent-owned generators was due to the repatriation of generators with the Jordanian special forces and the Indian observation unit
Storage and supply of 12.5 million litres of diesel for generators and 1 million litres of kerosene for cooking (of which 216,000 litres of diesel for generators at the Entebbe Support Base)	13.5	Million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for generators (including 184,647 litres of diesel for generators at the Entebbe Support Base) was stored and supplied
	0.7	Million litres of kerosene for cooking was stored and supplied

		The higher consumption was due to the support provided in connection with the voter registration update
		The lower consumption of kerosene is attributable to the reduced level of joint operations between MONUSCO and FARDC troops
Maintenance and repair of 8 airfield facilities and 66 helicopter landing sites in 13 locations	8	Airfield facilities and 66 helicopter landing sites in 13 locations were maintained and repaired
Support for the maintenance of 300 km of roads and 10 bridges by military engineering units	290	Km of roads and 8 bridges received maintenance support. The lower number of kilometres maintained was due to the need to fund other Mission priorities, in particular the voter registration update

Ground transportation

Operation and maintenance of 2,109 United Nations-owned vehicles and equipment, including 1,130 light passenger vehicles, 32 armoured vehicles, 328 special purpose vehicles, 27 ambulances and 592 units of engineering and materials handling equipment through 11 workshops in 11 locations (of which 210 United Nations-owned vehicles, including 2 armoured vehicles, through 2 workshops in 1 location related to the Entebbe Support Base)	2,297	United Nations-owned vehicles and equipment, including 1,378 light passenger vehicles, 38 armoured vehicles, 356 special-purpose vehicles, 32 ambulances, 172 materials-handling equipment, 48 items of engineering equipment, 67 items of airfield support equipment and 206 vehicle attachments and trailers were operated and maintained through 12 workshops in 12 locations (of which 181 United Nations-owned vehicles, including 2 armoured vehicles, through 1 workshop in 1 location, related to the Entebbe Support Base)
		The higher number of vehicles is due to delays in the write-off process, which was temporarily put on hold due to the decommissioning of Galileo and the associated blackout period. The lower number of items of materials-handling equipment was based on the actual needs of the Mission. The increase in the number of locations is due to the opening of a new field location in Kananga, which led to the establishment of a workshop there
Supply of 12 million litres of diesel for ground transportation (of which 390,480 litres of diesel at the Entebbe Support Base)	12.4	Million litres of diesel for vehicles was supplied (of which 202,634 litres of diesel related to the Entebbe Support Base)
		The higher consumption is attributable to support for the voter registration update and to increased activity in the Kasai region
Operation of a daily shuttle service 7 days a week for an average of 650 United Nations personnel per day from their accommodation to the office (plus a daily shuttle service 5 days a week for an average of 200 United Nations personnel per day in Entebbe)	Yes	A daily shuttle service operated 7 days a week for an average of 642 personnel per day from their accommodation to the office (plus a daily shuttle service 5 days a week for an average of 213 United Nations personnel per day in Entebbe)

Air operations

Operation and maintenance of 16 fixed-wing (1 CRJ and 1 L-100 shared with other peacekeeping missions) and 33 rotary-wing aircraft (including 26 military-type aircraft), in 11 locations (of which 3 fixed-wing aircraft related to the Entebbe Support Base)	14	Fixed-wing (including 1 CRJ and 1 L-100 shared with other peacekeeping missions) and 34 rotary-wing aircraft (including 27 military-type aircraft) in 11 locations (of which 3 fixed-wing aircraft related to the Entebbe Support Base) were operated and maintained. The number of fixed-wing aircraft operated is based on the number of aircraft approved for the period
Supply of 24.5 million litres of aviation fuel (of which 6.6 million litres of aviation fuel related to the Entebbe Support Base)	30.6	Million litres of aviation fuel was supplied (of which 4.8 million litres of aviation fuel related to the Entebbe Support Base). The higher number of litres is due to the support provided for the voter registration update throughout the Mission area
Operation and maintenance of 5 unmanned aerial vehicles	2	Unmanned aerial vehicles were operated and maintained from February to June 2017 and 1 from July 2016 to January 2017. The lower number of unmanned aerial vehicles was due to accidents, technical problems with the engines and the crash of 2 units

Naval transportation

Operation and maintenance of 1 patrol/support vessel for the riverine unit on Lake Tanganyika	No	Patrol/support vessel was operated for the riverine unit on Lake Tanganyika. This was due to the fact that no local vessel was available for rental to perform the functions of patrol/support vessel for the unit
Supply of 234,400 litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for naval transportation	1,253	Litres of diesel fuel was provided for naval transportation. The lower use of fuel was due to the significant reduction in the number of vessels, as no patrol/support vessel on Lake Tanganyika was operational

Communications

Support and maintenance of a satellite network consisting of 5 Earth station hubs to provide voice, fax, video and data communications (of which 4 Earth station hubs with 7 transponders to provide voice, fax, video and data communications related to the Entebbe Support Base)	Yes	A satellite network consisting of 5 Earth station hubs to provide voice, fax, video and data communications (of which 4 Earth station hubs with 7 transponders to provide voice, fax, video and data communications related to the Entebbe Support Base) was supported and maintained
Support and maintenance of 74 very small aperture terminal (VSAT) systems, 3 teleports, 75 telephone exchanges and 90 microwave links (of which 4 VSAT systems, 9 telephone exchanges and 7 microwave links related to the Entebbe Support Base)	74	VSAT systems, 3 teleports, 44 telephone exchanges and 90 microwave links (of which 4 VSAT systems, 9 telephone exchanges and 7 microwave links related to the Entebbe Support Base) were supported and maintained. The lower number of telephone exchanges was due to the migration to the unified communications manager platform across the Mission

Support and maintenance of 1,073 high-frequency equipment (repeaters, mobile, base and handheld radios), and 8,848 items of UHF equipment (repeaters, mobile, base and handheld radios and transmitters)	1,058	Items of high-frequency equipment (repeaters, mobile, base and handheld radios) and 8,965 items of UHF equipment (repeaters, mobile, base and handheld radios and transmitters) were supported and maintained. The lower number of high-frequency items of equipment is due to the fact a number of non-serviceable items were written off. The higher number of items of UHF equipment was due to the expansion of terrestrial trunked radio (TETRA) systems into remote locations to comply with the implementation of the minimum operating security standards and to the increased presence of MONUSCO in the Kasai region, which necessitated the acquisition of additional TETRA equipment
Support and maintenance of 40 FM radio broadcast stations in 11 radio production facilities	40	FM radio broadcast stations in 11 radio production facilities were supported and maintained

Information technology

Support and maintenance of 45 servers, 6,239 end user computing devices (desktop and laptop computers), 991 printers and units of multifunction equipment in 63 locations (of which 104 servers, 274 desktop computers, 703 laptop computers, 185 printers and 72 digital senders related to the Entebbe Support Base)	35	Servers, 6,239 end-user computing devices (desktop and laptop computers), 865 printers and units of multifunction equipment in 63 locations were supported and maintained (of which 8 servers, 71 desktops, 511 laptops, 72 printers and 6 digital senders related to the Entebbe Support Base). The lower number of servers was due to the migration to a virtual environment and the centralization of data storage at the United Nations Global Service Centre. The lower number of printers is due to the streamlining of print services with the installation of shared network printers
Support and maintenance of 63 local area networks (LANs) and 74 wide area networks (WANs) for 6,239 users and in 63 locations (of which 2 LANs and 16 WANs for 1,225 users related to the Entebbe Support Base)	63	LANs and 74 WANs were supported for 6,239 users in 63 locations (of which 2 LANs and 16 WANs for 1,225 users related to the Entebbe Support Base)

Medical

Operation and maintenance of 11 level I clinics, 50 contingent-owned level I clinics, 2 contingent-owned level II hospitals, 1 contingent-owned level III hospital and 1 emergency and first aid station, 3 laboratory units and 1 radiology unit in 16 locations (of which 1 level I clinic and 1 emergency dispensary, 1 central laboratory and 1 radiology unit related to the Entebbe Support Base)	11	Level I clinics, 48 contingent-owned level I clinics, 2 contingent-owned level II hospitals, 1 contingent-owned level III hospital, 1 emergency and first aid station, 3 laboratory units and 1 radiology unit in 16 locations (of which 1 level I clinic, 1 emergency dispensary, 1 central laboratory and 1 radiology unit related to the Entebbe Support Base) for all Mission personnel, staff of other United Nations system agencies and the local civil population, in emergency cases, were operated and maintained. The lower number of contingent-owned level I clinics was due to the repatriation of level I clinics with the Jordanian special forces and the Indian observation unit
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Maintenance of Mission-wide land and air evacuation arrangements for all United Nations locations	Yes	Mission-wide land and air evacuation arrangements for all United Nations locations were maintained
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Security

Provision of security services 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, for the entire Mission area and the Entebbe Support Base	Yes	Security services were provided 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, for the entire Mission area and the Entebbe Support Base
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Mission-wide site security assessment, including residential surveys for 450 residences (in addition to 115 residences in Entebbe), a security survey for hotels recommended for United Nations staff accommodation and security assessments for private security companies that can be recommended for United Nations staff residences	Yes	A Mission-wide site security assessment, including residential surveys for 450 residences (in addition to 115 residences in Entebbe), a security survey for hotels recommended for United Nations staff accommodation and security assessments for private security companies that can be recommended for United Nations staff residences were conducted
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Provide VIP protection details for high-level senior Mission staff 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and additional VIP protection details to support United Nations-affiliated visitors	Yes	Round-the-clock VIP protection details were provided for high-level senior Mission staff and United Nations-affiliated visitors
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Conduct and prepare approximately 1,600 comprehensive investigations and reports on road traffic accidents, theft of/damage to MONUSCO property, burglaries, losses and any other incidents involving staff, premises and properties (in addition to 433 comprehensive investigations at the Entebbe Support Base)	827	Comprehensive investigations were conducted and reports prepared on road traffic accidents, theft of and damage to MONUSCO property, burglaries, losses and any other incidents involving staff, premises and properties (in addition to 264 comprehensive investigations conducted at the Entebbe Support Base). The lower number of investigations is due to a stronger focus on complex cases forwarded by the Conduct and Discipline Unit or referred by the Office of Internal Oversight Services that require more time to complete. The lower number of investigations in Entebbe is due to the reduction in the crime rate
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Conduct training for 60 international security officers on firearms and defensive tactics and for 100 national security guards on guard instructions and guidelines, defensive tactics and other related areas to ensure continued professional security services. Conduct training for 200 staff on safe and secure approaches to field environments. Conduct 140 security awareness briefings for new staff members	61	International security officers were trained on firearms and defensive tactics. No training was conducted for national security guards on guard instructions and guidelines, defensive tactics and other related areas, as the defensive tactics manual was still undergoing review. Training for 349 staff on safe and secure approaches to field environments was conducted. The higher number of staff trained is due to the fact that more than 75 per cent of security staff in the country had not been trained on safe and secure approaches to field environments. 217 security awareness briefings for new staff members was conducted. The higher number of security briefing is due to the movements of United Nations staff within the country, as security briefings are conducted in each duty station or sector and to a higher number of official visitors
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Conduct fire safety courses for incoming staff and refresher courses on a weekly basis; conduct fire drills, surveys and maintenance of fire safety equipment at all MONUSCO locations; conduct fire safety assessments and compile reports that combine to form fire safety emergency plans for the entire Mission. Respond to any emergency fire or accident involving United Nations facilities, assets or staff members	Yes	Fire safety courses for incoming staff and refresher courses were conducted on a weekly basis; fire drills were conducted and surveys and maintenance of fire safety equipment were carried out; fire safety assessments were conducted and reports compiled 117 emergency fires or accidents involving United Nations facilities, assets or staff members were responded to
Conduct baggage inspections and security checks for approximately 10,000 United Nations passengers monthly and for approximately 5.6 tons of cargo at the MONUSCO main terminals	Yes	Baggage inspections and security checks were conducted for approximately 12,337 United Nations passengers monthly and for 903 tons of cargo at the MONUSCO main terminals. The higher number of passengers is due to United Nations Humanitarian Air Service passengers transiting through the MONUSCO terminal. The higher level of cargo is due to the transportation of electoral material, to troop redeployment and to Humanitarian Air Service cargo
Ensure access control monitoring and supervision at all MONUSCO sites 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to ensure the security and safety of all United Nations staff, premises, property and operations	Yes	Access control monitoring and supervision was carried out at all MONUSCO sites 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to ensure the security and safety of all United Nations staff, premises, property and operations
Prepare and hold Security Management Team meetings at headquarters twice a month, or more frequently when the situation requires. Support similar meetings at the area level in 17 areas. Provide advice and assistance to Mission management at all levels and in all locations	Yes	Security Management Team meetings were prepared and held at headquarters twice a month. Two additional meetings were held, as required by the situation. 325 similar meetings at the area level were supported in Entebbe, Kalemie, Goma, Kisangani, Bunia, Dungu, Matadi, Mbuji-Mayi, Kamina, Bandundu Kindu, Lumbumbashi, Beni, Kananga and Uvira. Advice and assistance were provided to Mission management at all levels and in all locations
Process 7,200 new identity cards for personnel checking in through the Entebbe Support Base	7,200	New identity cards for personnel checking in through the Entebbe Support Base were processed
Property Disposal Unit at the Entebbe Support Base		
Physically disposed of 61,100 assets (1,100 non-expendable; 60,000 expendable). The assets belong to MONUSCO and other client missions operating at the Entebbe Support Base	65,763	Assets (1,098 non-expendable, 64,655 expendable) were physically disposed of. The higher number of assets disposed of is due to the support provided to other missions based on the provisions of the operational-level agreement between MONUSCO and the tenants at the Entebbe Support Base

Dispose of 70 tons of accumulation waste in a safe and environmentally friendly manner through contracts 84

Tons of accumulation waste was disposed of in a safe and environmentally friendly manner through contracts. The higher amount of waste disposed of is due to the support provided to other missions based on the provisions of the operational-level agreement between MONUSCO and the tenants at the Entebbe Support Base

III. Resource performance

A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017)

Category	Apportionment (1)	Expenditure (2)	Variance	
			Amount (3)=(1)-(2)	Percentage (4)=(3)÷(1)
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	30 483.6	31 197.8	(714.2)	(2.3)
Military contingents	511 027.2	491 624.7	19 402.5	3.8
United Nations police	21 183.5	20 463.7	719.8	3.4
Formed police units	30 805.0	30 597.9	207.1	0.7
Subtotal	593 499.3	573 884.1	19 615.2	3.3
Civilian personnel				
International staff	160 757.0	167 228.1	(6 471.1)	(4.0)
National staff	102 760.8	111 278.2	(8 517.4)	(8.3)
United Nations Volunteers	18 437.7	22 066.9	(3 629.2)	(19.7)
General temporary assistance	–	1 825.2	(1 825.2)	–
Government-provided personnel	3 940.6	3 429.0	511.6	13.0
Subtotal	285 896.1	305 827.4	(19 931.3)	(7.0)
Operational costs				
Civilian electoral observers	–	–	–	–
Consultants	1 109.1	883.1	226.0	20.4
Official travel	6 310.0	10 076.5	(3 766.5)	(59.7)
Facilities and infrastructure	53 495.6	58 405.3	(4 909.7)	(9.2)
Ground transportation	19 233.9	17 357.3	1 876.6	9.8
Air operations	171 760.9	172 867.4	(1 106.5)	(0.6)
Naval transportation	1 039.1	196.9	842.2	81.1
Communications	21 628.6	26 760.3	(5 131.7)	(23.7)
Information technology	15 409.1	15 326.1	83.0	0.5
Medical	2 211.5	2 280.6	(69.1)	(3.1)
Special equipment	–	–	–	–
Other supplies, services and equipment	62 129.9	48 710.1	13 419.8	21.6
Quick-impact projects	2 000.0	1 868.1	131.9	6.6
Subtotal	356 327.7	354 731.7	1 596.0	0.4
Gross requirements	1 235 723.1	1 234 443.2	1 279.9	0.1
Staff assessment income	28 150.6	30 839.5	(2 688.9)	(9.6)
Net requirements	1 207 572.5	1 203 603.7	3 968.8	0.3
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
Total requirements	1 235 723.1	1 234 443.2	1 279.9	0.1

B. Summary information on redeployments across groups

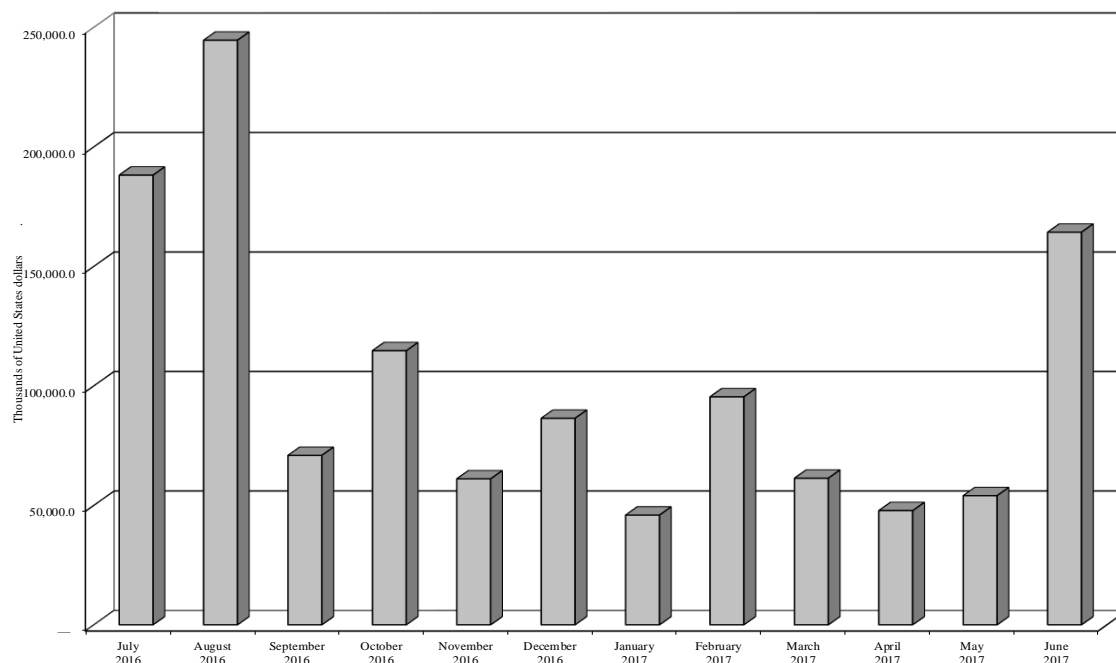
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Group	Appropriation		
	Original distribution	Redeployment	Revised distribution
I. Military and police personnel	593 499.3	(18 831.0)	574 668.3
II. Civilian personnel	285 896.1	19 934.2	305 830.3
III. Operational costs	356 327.7	(1 103.2)	355 224.5
Total	1 235 723.1	–	1 235 723.1
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation			1.6

67. During the reporting period, funds were redeployed to group II, civilian personnel, to meet the increased requirements brought about by lower-than-budgeted vacancy rates for international staff, national staff and United Nations Volunteers, a higher-than-budgeted ratio of common staff costs to salary for international staff, and to cover the cost of the deployment of an average of 18 international staff and 58 United Nations Volunteers for four months in support of the revision of the electoral register.

68. The redeployment from group I, military and police personnel, was possible as a result of higher actual average vacancy rates than budgeted for military contingents and United Nations police, to higher-than-budgeted deductions for absent or non-functional major contingent-owned equipment against troop reimbursement costs, in accordance with General Assembly resolution [67/261](#), and to a lower-than-budgeted cost of rations. The redeployment from group III, operational costs, was made possible by the postponement of the acquisition plan.

C. Monthly expenditure pattern



69. The higher expenditure in July 2016 was due mainly to the creation of obligations for the cost of rotating troops and formed police units; for the payment of claims for contingent-owned equipment; for turnkey contractual arrangements for fuel and rations; for charter arrangements and letters of assist for the MONUSCO aviation fleet; and for the rental of premises.

70. The higher expenditures in August 2016 and June 2017 were due mainly to the creation of obligations relating to reimbursement costs for standard troops and formed police personnel and related contingent-owned equipment for the 2016/17 period.

D. Other revenue and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Investment revenue	3 320.4
Other/miscellaneous revenue	1 149.9
Prior-period adjustments	–
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	17 502.4
Total	21 972.7

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

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>		
Major equipment			
Military contingents	69 714.2		
Formed police units	4 621.4		
Subtotal	74 335.6		
Self-sustainment			
Military contingents	75 353.4		
Formed police units	3 919.2		
Subtotal	79 272.7		
Total	153 608.3		
<i>Mission factors</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Effective date</i>	<i>Last review date</i>
A. Applicable to Mission area			
Extreme environmental condition factor	1.8	1 April 2014	18 February 2014
Intensified operational condition factor	2.9	1 April 2014	18 February 2014
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	3.7	1 April 2014	18 February 2014
B. Applicable to home country			
Incremental transportation factor	0–3.5		

F. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Actual value</i>
Status-of-forces agreement ^a	24 872.6
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	–
Total	24 872.6

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

IV. Analysis of variances²

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military observers	(\$714.2)	(2.3%)

71. The variance was attributable primarily to increased requirements under travel on emplacement, rotation or repatriation, which were attributable to the higher actual average cost of \$3,420 per round trip compared with a budgeted cost of \$2,435 per round trip and the recording of expenditures related to mission subsistence allowance for military staff officers under this budget line.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military contingents	\$19,402.5	3.8%

72. The variance was attributable primarily to the higher actual vacancy rate of 14.8 per cent compared to a budgeted vacancy rate of 13.5 per cent; higher actual deductions for absent or non-functional major contingent-owned equipment against troop reimbursement costs in accordance with General Assembly resolution 67/261; a lower actual average daily cost of rations of \$5.75 compared to a budgeted daily average of \$6.59; a lower actual average cost of \$1,055 per round trip for the rotation of troops compared to an average budgeted cost of \$1,370 per round trip; and the fact that the planned rotation of contingent-owned equipment for four contingents did not take place.

73. The overall reduction in requirements was partly offset by increases for major contingent-owned equipment due to increased holdings based on operational requirements and a higher self-sustainment performance than budgeted.

	<i>Variance</i>	
United Nations police	\$719.8	3.4%

74. The variance was attributable primarily to the higher actual vacancy rate of 17.6 per cent compared to a budgeted vacancy rate of 14.0 per cent.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Formed police units	\$207.1	0.7%

75. The variance was attributable primarily to a reduction in requirements under travel on emplacement, rotation or repatriation, which was attributable to the lower

² 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.

actual average cost of \$792 per round trip compared to an average budgeted cost of \$1,527 per round trip.

76. The overall reduction in requirements was mostly offset by lower actual deductions for absent or non-functional major contingent-owned equipment against troop reimbursement costs in accordance with General Assembly resolution [67/261](#) and to a lower actual vacancy rate of 0.1 per cent compared to a budgeted vacancy rate of 1.0 per cent.

	<i>Variance</i>	
International staff	(\$6,471.1)	(4.0%)

77. The variance was attributable primarily to a higher average actual ratio of common staff costs to salary of 90 per cent compared to an average budgeted ratio of 82.8 per cent and to a lower actual vacancy rate of 12.1 per cent compared to a budgeted vacancy rate of 14.0 per cent. The higher ratio of common staff costs to salary was due mainly to expenditures related to education grant from prior periods being recorded in the 2016/17 period.

78. The increased requirements are partly offset by the discontinuation of danger pay for staff in Goma and Bukavu.

	<i>Variance</i>	
National staff	(\$8,517.4)	(8.3%)

79. The variance was attributable primarily to a lower actual vacancy rate for National Professional Officers of 19.7 per cent compared to a budgeted vacancy rate of 29.0 per cent and a lower actual vacancy rate for national General Service staff of 6.8 per cent compared to a budgeted vacancy rate of 10.0 per cent; the promulgation of new salary scales for national General Service staff and National Professional Officers in Uganda, effective 1 September 2016; and a higher actual ratio of common staff costs to salary of 36.7 per cent compared to a budgeted rate of 35.0 per cent.

80. The increased requirements were partly offset by the discontinuation of danger pay for staff in Goma and Bukavu.

	<i>Variance</i>	
United Nations Volunteers	(\$3,629.2)	(19.7%)

81. The variance was attributable primarily to the deployment of an average of 58 United Nations Volunteers for four months in support of the revision of the electoral register and to a lower average actual vacancy rate of 13.4 per cent compared to a budgeted vacancy rate of 15.0 per cent.

	<i>Variance</i>	
General temporary assistance	(\$1,825.2)	–

82. The variance was attributable primarily to the deployment of an average of 18 international staff for four months in support of the revision of the electoral register and to the share of MONUSCO in the cost of general temporary assistance to support activities related to Umoja cluster 5 and Extension 2, including the decommissioning of Galileo.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Government-provided personnel	\$511.6	13.0%

83. The variance was attributable primarily to a higher actual vacancy rate of 35.6 per cent compared to a budgeted rate of 30.0 per cent.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Consultants	\$226.0	20.4%

84. The variance was attributable primarily to the decision to make greater use of commercial contractors rather than individual training consultants, which led to the recording of expenditures under training fees instead of consultants, to the more extensive use of in-house trainers and to the cancellation of a number of training sessions.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Official travel	(\$3,766.5)	(59.7%)

85. The variance was attributable primarily to travel in support of the revision of the electoral register, the unforeseen situation in the Kasai Provinces and the opening of the Kananga office, the mission of the Security Council and the share of MONUSCO in the cost of official travel to support activities related to Umoja cluster 5 and Extension 2, including the decommissioning of Galileo.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Facilities and infrastructure	(\$4,909.7)	(9.2%)

86. The variance was attributable primarily to the higher-than-planned costs of outsourced cleaning, janitorial and maintenance services in Goma, Kinshasa, Bukavu, Kisangani, Entebbe and Kigali; the higher actual average fuel price of \$0.90 per litre compared to the budgeted price of \$0.84 per litre; a higher actual consumption of 13.55 million litres compared to a budgeted consumption of 11.85 million litres in support of the revision of the electoral register; increased security costs in view of the deteriorating security situation; and rent increases for existing premises and the rental of additional premises for the accommodation of military contingents and for electoral support.

87. The overall increase in requirements was partly offset by the postponement of the acquisition plan as part of the Mission's efforts to reprioritize resources in order to meet unbudgeted operational requirements related to the technical assistance and logistical support provided by MONUSCO to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for the revision of the electoral register.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Ground transportation	\$1,876.6	9.8%

88. The variance was attributable primarily to the postponement of the acquisition of light passenger vehicles and workshop equipment as part of the Mission's efforts to reprioritize resources in order to meet unbudgeted operational requirements related to the technical assistance and logistical support provided by MONUSCO to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for the revision of the electoral register.

89. The reduced requirements were partly offset by increased requirements for fuel due to a higher actual average fuel price of \$0.90 per litre compared with the budgeted price of \$0.84 per litre and to a higher actual consumption of 12.40 million litres compared with a budgeted consumption of 11.41 million litres in support of the revision of the electoral register and because of increased activity in the Kasai region.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Air operation	(\$1,106.5)	(0.6%)

90. The variance is attributable primarily to higher guaranteed fleet costs owing to changes in the fleet composition and to an increase in flight hours in support of the revision of the electoral register and to a combination of a higher actual average fuel price of \$0.80 per litre compared to the budgeted price of \$0.69 per litre and to a higher actual consumption of 30.66 million litres compared to a budgeted consumption of 23.76 million litres in support of the revision of the electoral register.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Naval transportation	842.2	81.1%

91. The variance was attributable primarily to the non-deployment of a patrol vessel on Lake Tanganyika, as local vessels were not available for rental to perform patrol/support functions for the riverine unit, resulting in lower requirements for the rental of vessels and for fuel.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Communications	(\$5,131.7)	(23.7%)

92. The variance was attributable primarily to higher requirements for cellular services; the cost of O3b satellite services; the additional cost of IntelsatOne services required for more robust connectivity; the need for additional radio equipment to support radio communications during military tactical operations in the North Kivu and Ituri regions; and additional communications equipment and infrastructure in Kananga and Kasai required to meet security challenges and ensure compliance with the minimum operating security standards.

93. The overall increase in requirements was partly offset by the postponement of the acquisition of communications supplies as part of the Mission's efforts to reprioritize resources in order to meet unbudgeted operational requirements related to the technical assistance and logistical support provided by MONUSCO to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for the revision of the electoral register.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Other supplies, services and equipment	\$13,419.8	21.6%

94. The variance was attributable primarily to: the fact that the provision for the disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, reintegration and resettlement programme is provided for centrally under this budget line, while the resources are actually expended for a variety of supplies and services, such as rations and medical services, that are recognized under their respective budget lines; the postponement of the acquisition plan as part of the Mission's efforts to reprioritize resources in order to meet unbudgeted operational requirements related to the technical assistance and logistical support provided by MONUSCO to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for the revision of the electoral register, which led to lower

freight charges; a lower actual average daily cost of rations of \$0.92 compared with the budgeted average daily cost of \$1.41; and a lower number of FARDC troops actually supported of 21,805 compared with a budgeted number of 25,000, which led to lower requirements for rations and related freight charges.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Quick-impact projects	\$131.9	6.6%

95. The variance was attributable primarily to expenditures related to quick-impact projects being charged to the other supplies, services and equipment category.

V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

96. **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 \$1,279,900 with respect to the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017;**

(b) **To decide on the treatment of other revenue for the period ended 30 June 2017, amounting to \$21,972,700 from interest revenue (\$3,320,400), other/miscellaneous revenue (\$1,149,900) and the cancellation of prior-period obligations (\$17,502,400).**

VI. Summary of follow-up action taken to implement the requests and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 71/301

(A/71/836/Add.11)

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

The Committee trusts that the financial performance report for MONUSCO for the 2016/17 period will include full details on the actual expenditures incurred during the 2016/17 period in relation to the 150 general temporary assistance positions established to provide technical assistance and logistical support in support of the voter registration process (para. 14).

In view of the availability of almost 800 computers for common purposes, including training and Internet cafes, and taking into account the short lifespan of computer equipment, as well as the existence of systems contracts that provide for accelerated acquisition and delivery of computing devices, the Advisory Committee is of the view that the Mission's holdings of 319 spare computers could be reduced. Accordingly, the Committee recommends that the Secretary-General be requested to reassess the Mission's requirements in spare computers and adjust inventory levels accordingly. The Committee trusts that the Secretary-General will report on the action taken in this regard in the performance report for 2016/17 (para. 60).

The Advisory Committee notes that the management fees charged by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) to MONUSCO for the provision of language services and management of individual contractors exceeds the caps established in the memorandum of understanding on mine action services. The Committee is of the view that there is a need for greater clarity on the estimation of management fees, including the structure, level and caps placed on such fees for different types of services, and trusts that the Secretary-General will provide further details on this matter in the context of the performance report for the current period, as well as in the next budget submission (para. 68).

150 general temporary assistance positions (25 international staff, 39 national staff and 86 United Nations Volunteers) were approved, on an exceptional basis, by the Controller in February 2017. From March to June an average of 18 international staff and 58 United Nations Volunteers were deployed for 4 months at a total expenditure of \$2.6 million. In May and June, 18 international staff and 86 United Nations Volunteers were deployed

The 800 computers are fully utilized in support of training programmes, fuel and rations management systems, standard connectivity for contingents, the CarLog system and the programming of equipment. They are therefore not available for use as spares or replacements. The 319 spare computers are the minimum requirement to ensure a timely response for the unplanned replacement of equipment due to accidental breakage or loss and for support in cases of surge requirements. MONUSCO will endeavour to effectively manage the spare computer holdings through a replacement programme that will utilize a number of spare computers to replace computing devices that are past their life expectancy or are obsolete

The provision of language services and the management of individual contractors is governed by the financial agreement between UNOPS and MONUSCO. The financial agreement is governed by the umbrella memorandum of understanding between the United Nations and UNOPS, which sets the management fee at 8 per cent. The management fees apply to the net project costs. The net project costs include UNOPS support and services (i.e., the project team costs), locally managed direct costs and administrative overhead, such as bank charges