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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 2019 to 30 June 2020

Report of the Secretary-General

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
I. Introduction	5
II. Mandate performance	5
A. Overall	5
B. Budget implementation	6
C. Mission support initiatives	13
D. Regional mission cooperation	14
E. Partnerships and country team coordination	15
F. Results-based budgeting frameworks	16
III. Resource performance	66
A. Financial resources	66
B. Summary information on redeployments across groups	67
C. Monthly expenditure pattern	68
D. Other revenue and adjustments	68
E. Expenditure for contingent-owned equipment: major equipment and self-sustainment	69
F. Value of non-budgeted contributions	69
IV. Analysis of variances	69



V.	Performance of financial resources approved under the authority to enter into commitments .	74
VI.	Actions to be taken by the General Assembly.	76
VII.	Summary of follow-up action taken to implement the decisions and requests of the General Assembly in its resolution 74/286	77

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 2019 to 30 June 2020 has been linked to the Mission's objective through a number of results-based budgeting frameworks, grouped by component: political engagement; protection of civilians and human rights; and support.

During the reporting period, MONUSCO used its good offices to encourage Congolese actors to take advantage of the opportunity represented by the establishment of a coalition Government to reduce political tensions and to bring together all stakeholders in a common project to improve the country's political climate, reform and strengthen its institutions and improve the protection of civilians. Faced with an upsurge of violence in parts of the country, the Mission adjusted its footprint by concentrating the force in areas affected by significant levels of conflict caused by armed groups and intercommunal violence, and by adopting a more flexible deployment. During the final quarter of the period, as the implementation of the Mission's mandate was affected by restrictions on travel and gatherings in connection with the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, MONUSCO supported the Government's efforts to counter the threat of the pandemic.

MONUSCO incurred \$1,036,092,000 in expenditure for the reporting period, representing a resource utilization rate of 98.8 per cent, compared with \$1,194,557,200 in expenditure and a utilization rate of 100 per cent in the 2018/19 period.

The unencumbered balance of \$12,598,400 was due to reduced requirements for military and police personnel, owing mainly to higher delayed deployment rates for military observers, military contingents and the United Nations police, lower freight costs for the rotation and repatriation of contingent-owned equipment, a lower daily cost for rations and the early repatriation during the 2018/19 period of one formed police unit whose cost was included in the 2019/20 budget, along with reduced requirements for operational costs, owing mainly to the impact of restrictions on travel and gatherings in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic. The reduced requirements were offset in part by increased requirements for civilian personnel, owing mainly to lower vacancy rates for all categories of personnel, an increase in the post adjustment multiplier and in the salary scales and allowances of national staff and United Nations Volunteers, and the creation of general temporary assistance positions.

Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020)

Category	Apportionment ^a	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
Military and police personnel	533 086.2	519 930.0	13 156.2	2.5
Civilian personnel	219 331.2	258 883.1	(39 551.9)	(18.0)
Operational costs	296 273.0	257 278.9	38 994.1	13.2
Gross requirements	1 048 690.4	1 036 092.0	12 598.4	1.2
Staff assessment income	22 651.2	27 885.5	(5 234.3)	(23.1)
Net requirements	1 026 039.2	1 008 206.5	17 832.7	1.7
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
Total requirements	1 048 690.4	1 036 092.0	12 598.4	1.2

^a Reflecting approved resources of \$1,012,252,800 gross (\$989,601,600 net) and resources authorized under commitment authority of \$36,437,600 gross for the Mission's additional requirements related to the security situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo until 30 June 2020.

Human resources incumbency performance

Category	Approved ^a	Actual (average)	Vacancy rate (percentage) ^b
Military observers	660	460	30.3
Military contingents	16 215/14 000 ^c	14 217	4.7
United Nations police	391/591 ^c	272	46.4
Formed police units	1 050	901	14.2
International staff	720	635	11.8
National Professional Officers	204	171	16.2
National General Service staff	1 521	1 458	4.1
United Nations Volunteers (international)	335	315	6.0
United Nations Volunteers (national)	11	9	18.2
Temporary positions ^d			
International staff	5	4	20.0
National Professional Officers	8	2	75.0
National General Service staff	46	45	2.2
Government-provided personnel	90	45	50.0

^a Representing the highest level of authorized strength.

^b Based on monthly incumbency and approved monthly strength.

^c The authorized strength was revised by the Security Council in its resolution [2502 \(2019\)](#) of 19 December 2019.

^d Funded under general temporary assistance.

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

I. Introduction

1. The proposed budget for the maintenance of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 29 March 2019 (A/73/816) and amounted to \$1,023,267,600 gross (\$1,000,224,200 net). It provided for 660 military observers, 16,215 military contingents, 1,441 police personnel, including 1,050 in formed units, 726 international staff, 1,779 national staff, including 212 National Professional Officers, 347 United Nations Volunteers and 90 government-provided personnel.

2. In its report of 16 May 2019, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly appropriate \$1,022,802,800 gross for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020 (see A/73/755/Add.15, para. 49).

3. The General Assembly, by its resolution 73/315 and its decision 73/555, appropriated an amount of \$1,012,252,800 gross (\$989,601,600 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.

4. Subsequently, the Secretary-General sought the concurrence of the Advisory Committee to enter into commitments up to an amount of \$36,437,600 to meet the additional requirements associated with the retention of three battalions and the implementation of the recommendations of the independent assessment on the protection of civilians and the neutralization of armed groups in Beni and Mambasa territories, which were required in view of the deteriorating security situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

5. In a letter dated 28 April, the Advisory Committee authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments not exceeding \$36,437,600 gross for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020. The total approved resources for the period amounted to \$1,048,690,400 gross (\$1,026,039,200). The amount of \$36,437,600 has not been assessed on Member States.

II. Mandate performance

A. Overall

6. 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 and 2463 (2019) and 2502 (2019).

7. 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.

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

9. The present report assesses actual performance against the planned results-based budgeting frameworks set out in the budget for the 2019/20 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

10. The Mission's strategic priorities for the 2019/20 period were outlined in Security Council resolutions [2463 \(2019\)](#) and [2502 \(2019\)](#). In resolution [2463 \(2019\)](#), the Council decided that the mandate of MONUSCO would include the priority tasks of political engagement and the protection of civilians.

11. Several major developments occurred over the course of the 2019/20 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. Following the peaceful transfer of power that took place as a result of the December 2018 elections, a coalition Government was established in September 2019. The coalition, established following an agreement between main political stakeholders, including between President Félix Tshisekedi and former President Joseph Kabila, represents both a key outcome of the 2018 elections and a crucial element of the overall political stabilization of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

12. MONUSCO spared no effort to encourage Congolese actors to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the establishment of a coalition Government to reduce political tensions and to bring together all stakeholders, including the opposition and civil society, in a common project to improve the country's political climate, support key governance and security reforms, strengthen its institutions and improve the protection of civilians.

13. The reporting period saw pragmatic actions taken by the coalition, first and foremost the agreement on the new Government and the distribution of ministerial positions, along with the agreement on the State budget. At the same time, in recent months tensions have increased between coalition partners, which has led to frequent calls for the coalition's dissolution and to a number of high-profile incidents, such as the removal of the first vice-president of the National Assembly, who is aligned with President Tshisekedi. This occurred in a context of partisan manoeuvring that has already begun ahead of the next elections, in 2023.

14. The COVID-19 pandemic has introduced an additional layer of complexity to the challenges faced in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Maintaining popular support for the coalition and the overall political dispensation posed challenges in the face of a deteriorating socioeconomic situation, which has been aggravated by the measures taken to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Government has been focused on putting in place preventive measures to counter the threat of the COVID-19 pandemic, including the declaration, on 24 March 2020, of a public health state of emergency.

15. The Mission's good offices were key in a context where opposition leaders contributed to evolving dynamics in the emerging balance of power among the country's political forces, while the Government implemented initiatives aimed at strengthening bilateral and regional cooperation, opening the political space and improving the security situation in the country. The United Nations Joint Human Rights Office refocused its attention on documenting human rights violations related to restrictions of political space, observing a decrease in the number of violations of civil and political rights. However, attacks and threats against journalists continued to have a negative impact on the freedom of the press. The Office continued to document attacks and threats against journalists and members of civil society, as well as restrictions on the exercise of fundamental freedoms, including arbitrary arrests. In this regard and with a view to defusing tensions, the Mission engaged closely with national security forces on the excessive use of force to suppress peaceful

demonstrations. With the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic exacerbating human rights concerns, particularly in the context of the state of emergency declared on 24 March 2020, the Office strengthened its efforts to document human rights violations such as arbitrary arrests, illegal detentions and violations related to the unjustified and excessive use of force. Further to these efforts, MONUSCO continued to advance the implementation of tasks under the women and peace and security agenda through targeted engagement with national, provincial and local authorities, advocating for increased space for the representation and participation of women, including in decision-making processes in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic.

16. The political efforts also involved engagement with regional partners, including with the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region, the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the African Union. MONUSCO continued to support regional efforts towards enhanced security cooperation under the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Region. Consultations between the Office of the Special Envoy for the Great Lakes Region, the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Burundi, the United Nations resident coordinator offices in Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda and MONUSCO regarding resource mobilization to support non-military measures against foreign armed groups in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo have been ongoing.

17. The security and humanitarian crisis in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, exacerbated by the destabilizing activities of foreign and domestic armed groups and the growing number of internally displaced persons, was addressed through increased efforts by MONUSCO to protect civilians, specifically the vulnerable population, including women and youth, through its comprehensive approach involving civilian and uniformed components. Faced with an upsurge of violence in Ituri, North Kivu and in South Kivu, where the activities of armed groups escalated as intercommunity violence spiked, with devastating effects on the local population, the Mission adjusted its footprint and scaled up its efforts to protect civilians. Measures included the review of the Mission's posture and a concentration of its force in areas affected by significant levels of conflict between armed groups and intercommunal violence, with a dynamic approach based on the closure of company operating bases and the periodic launching of standing combat deployments. A total of 92 such deployments were launched. Furthermore, the Force's ability to move into areas of high risk with preventive interventions opened access for humanitarian operations.

18. Community engagement has remained a cornerstone of the Mission's response, along with the enhancement of the Mission's coordination mechanisms for the protection of civilians and its early warning system. MONUSCO continued to conduct joint assessments of threats to civilians through the deployment of mobile protection support teams in all sectors and field offices, and enhancing the operationalization of coordination mechanisms related to the protection of civilians. MONUSCO conducted conflict analysis and key stakeholder mapping – at the mission-wide level with the implementation of its Comprehensive Performance Assessment System, and at the provincial level with the development of provincial strategies in collaboration with the Government as part of the comprehensive approach. The reinforcement of the early warning system focused on the revitalization of local protection committees while building local ownership to ensure sustainability. The deployment of civil affairs coordinators and community liaison assistants in remote communities improved the Mission's ability to reach civilian populations and to support dialogue and reconciliation initiatives. As part of the comprehensive approach, MONUSCO continued to support the Government in streamlining disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes. The Mission also provided technical and logistical support to provincial initiatives, in response to increasing demand from armed groups looking to surrender.

19. The mandate related to the protection of civilians was implemented in a gender-responsive manner, including by mapping high-risk areas for women and girls in connection with armed conflict, sexual and gender-based violence and other human rights violations. The Mission directed efforts to support community-based conflict prevention and reconciliation structures led by women, which contributed to ensuring a gender-inclusive response to challenges related to the protection of civilians, including new risk patterns in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

20. In response to civil unrest around Beni in November 2019, which included violent protests against MONUSCO and attacks against humanitarian and medical teams responding to the Ebola virus disease, the Mission enhanced early warning and alert systems to provide better situational awareness and alerts, and local protection mechanisms such as protection committees and plans to enhance the local response to violence. The Mission also reinforced its Force and police presence to protect humanitarian and medical personnel supporting the Ebola response. In this context, the Department of Peace Operations requested General Santos Cruz in December 2019 to deliver an Independent Assessment Report on the Protection of Civilians and Neutralization of Armed Groups in these areas. MONUSCO's implementation of the Santos Cruz report recommendations resulted in the conduct of conflict analysis and threat assessments; and in the review of its early warning mechanisms. This led to the development of a comprehensive joint strategy, enhancing analytical reporting and strategic communications; and in an increase in the Force capabilities and deployments, including the establishment of two new temporary operating bases in Mandumbi and Mamove.

21. The illegal exploitation of natural resources remained a major source of conflict and instability in the eastern provinces. In response, MONUSCO took actions to reduce rent-seeking by armed actors and to support civilian control over supply chains. This included the mapping of 34 mining sites in the Beni area, with analysis of supply chains, upstream actors and site legality. The Mission provided technical support for the development of a monitoring system aimed at strengthening civilian control over the extraction and trade of gold in order to increase legitimate economic activity while reducing illicit income for armed actors. MONUSCO also supported the development of a four-year project to improve security and human rights in conflict-affected mining areas in Ituri and South Kivu. With support from the Mission's police component a training of trainers was organized for the police for mines and hydrocarbons in South Kivu on security and human rights in the extractive sector.

22. The Mission's stabilization efforts to address the root causes of conflict focused on facilitating intercommunal dialogue and conflict resolution mechanisms, including through 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. MONUSCO contributed to the implementation of stabilization programmes in priority zones in Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu Provinces. Financed through the Stabilization Coherence Fund, these programmes aimed at supporting local community structures to work with national and provincial governments in order to identify and implement key priorities on peace and security issues. Three projects were launched in Ituri to support former combatants from the Force de resistance patriotiques de l'Ituri (FRPI), while one project on democratic dialogue was launched in Djugu territory. In Kasai Province, MONUSCO supported authorities and communities in producing a community mapping ahead of a planned dialogue process to address the root causes of intercommunal violence in the province. In Ituri, the South Irumu programme continued to accompany the FRPI demobilization process it initiated. With the support of MONUSCO and the Government, the process led to the signature of a peace agreement between the FRPI and the Government, and to the development of

an operational plan for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, and completed the construction of disarmament and demobilization camps.

23. The Mission's efforts to support the fight against impunity and enhance accountability of and trust in state security forces, were underpinned by human rights investigation and monitoring efforts and by the support provided through its prosecution support cells. MONUSCO deployed multidisciplinary mobile monitoring and response teams and continued to provide support, including through the prosecution support cells, for the investigation and prosecution of war crimes, crimes against humanity and other grave human rights violations perpetrated by state security forces and armed groups. The Mission also provided support in March for military court appeal hearings in Beni and Butembo that had been pending since 2016 and for major trials in North Kivu and Kalemie and elsewhere in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. Regarding the corrections system, the prison population in the facilities monitored by MONUSCO totalled 22,000, more than three times the official capacity. Despite the Mission's efforts to support the coordination of the provision of food and essential services, at least 62 individuals died in detention during the first quarter of 2020, mainly owing to a lack of access to medical care but also due to ill-treatment. The Mission supported strategic reform processes of the prison administration at the national level and provided tailored prison security support to priority prisons including in relation to high-risk detainees from armed groups and state security forces.

24. Contributing to Action for Peacekeeping commitments to support lasting and nationally owned solutions to insecurity, MONUSCO continued to pursue a cross-pillar approach to security sector reform, leveraging its good offices and technical expertise to help national authorities address conflict drivers and pursue long-term institutional transformation.

25. Several external factors presented challenges to the implementation of the Mission's mandate. The dynamics of the governing coalition, against the backdrop of efforts to contain the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, particularly in the last part of the reporting period and a sharp escalation of violence across the provinces, were the most significant and challenging factors.

26. In the first quarter of the reporting period, the outbreak of the Ebola virus disease in the Grand Nord area of North Kivu Province continued to call for a dedicated focus on fostering community acceptance and supporting the Government in ensuring security of the area for the safe delivery of humanitarian assistance and the Ebola response.

27. The sharp escalation of violence and deterioration of the human rights and humanitarian situation across several provinces made it necessary for the Mission to shift its footprint to respond to threats against civilians. Since August 2019, the Democratic Republic of the Congo has faced a spike in intercommunity violence and activity of armed groups, with a devastating impact on the local population, including on the population in Beni territory, where there were over a hundred killings between November 2019 and February 2020. To respond to the emerging threats to civilians, the Mission shifted its footprint to a less static approach by closing seven company operating bases and launching standing combat deployments and long-range missions in critical areas such as South Kivu and Ituri, where renewed waves of violence triggered large displacements of the population. The change in approach had a positive impact on the ability of the Force to move into areas where risks to civilians have escalated.

Coronavirus disease pandemic

28. In response to the challenges presented by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Mission adapted its working methods in order to maintain its operational capacity for

the protection of civilians, while implementing mitigation measures such as social distancing when engaging with local communities. Some activities related to stabilization projects in North Kivu were paused until the lifting of restrictions due to the COVID-19 pandemic. At the request of the Congolese authorities, support for security sector and justice system reform were temporarily put on hold until the situation allowed for the resumption of activities.

29. In line with guidelines issued by the United Nations Secretariat, the Mission's focus in response to the COVID-19 pandemic was threefold: (a) ensuring the safety, security and health of peacekeeping personnel while taking steps to minimize the risk of Mission activities causing the virus to spread; (b) maintaining efforts to deliver the mandate, with the protection of civilians as a key priority and in collaboration with the United Nations country team; and (c) supporting national authorities in their response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

30. Specifically, MONUSCO implemented measures such as the following: suspending the rotations of military and police personnel; implementing alternate working arrangements; respecting travel restrictions in support of the Government's measures; implementing social distancing measures; and ensuring that the Mission had the necessary capabilities and supplies to respond to the pandemic.

31. The One United Nations task force, composed of United Nations agencies, developed a COVID-19 contingency plan, to ensure the continued operational effectiveness of the United Nations system and its humanitarian partners amid restrictions due to the pandemic. The Mission also established a decision-making matrix with adapted programming for field offices and conducted an initial assessment of programme criticality in view of the risks and socioeconomic impact associated with the pandemic. This information was made available to the country team through the task force and the Office of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General (Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator).

32. The Mission provided logistical and security support to the Government's response to the pandemic in the form of air transportation of national security forces and materials, and supported the national detention facilities by assisting with the setting up of COVID-19 isolation, testing and treatment facilities.

33. MONUSCO also provided support to provincial governments and to humanitarian actors by ensuring safe access to remote or vulnerable communities, and deployed joint assessment missions with humanitarian partners to prepare community protection plans which factored in risks related to the COVID-19 pandemic and to raise awareness among the population of preventive measures.

34. With regard to the protection of the life, health, safety and security of MONUSCO personnel, in order to forestall an overwhelmed or inaccessible national health-care system, the Mission, in collaboration with country team partners, established a One UN COVID-19 treatment centre to treat United Nations personnel requiring hospitalization in Kinshasa. The Mission also created several isolation rooms and quarantine camps that could accommodate up to 1,400 troops, and implemented medical evacuation protocols in line with guidance from United Nations Headquarters.

35. To limit infections and decrease the risk of Mission personnel becoming a vector for COVID-19 transmission, the majority of staff were requested to telecommute from within the duty station. Hygiene protocols were also established at all premises for temperature testing, hand-washing and other similar efforts. The Mission further limited personnel movement between provinces, and especially from Kinshasa as the epicentre of the pandemic. Movements within provinces required to implement the mandate were undertaken with appropriate mitigation measures in place and were closely monitored by the Mission leadership.

Substantive and other programmatic activities

36. The Mission undertook a series of programmatic activities in support of the implementation of its mandate. The activities were aimed at contributing to the security and protection of civilians in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and to support the rule of law. These activities were implemented with a geographical focus on six provinces in which the Mission had a presence, including Kasai, Kasai Central, Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu and Tanganyika Provinces.

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

(a) **Community alert networks and protection committees.** Key components of local protection mechanisms, early warning systems and local protection committees were expanded and reinforced in additional communities, including those in more remote areas, leading to improvements in the Mission's ability to connect with the civilian population, support local capacity-building and strengthen conflict-resolution and dialogue initiatives;

(b) **Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration.** This programme engaged with national and provincial levels of government to coordinate disarmament, demobilization and reintegration efforts and promote the development of a new national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration framework in line with international standards. In addition, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration activities supported sustainable political agreements, especially with the FRPI in Ituri, which resulted in the signing of a peace agreement, as well as the construction and handover to provincial authorities of disarmament and demobilization camps for the processing of 1,100 FRPI combatants. MONUSCO maintained 11 transit centres in Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu. The closure of international borders in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic meant that some foreign ex-combatants had to remain in transit centres for an extended period;

(c) **Community violence reduction and community-based reinsertion projects.** In consultation with local authorities and community representatives, MONUSCO developed a total of 70 community violence reduction and community-based reinsertion projects in six provinces. However, due to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, only 16 were completed. These projects focused on support for reinsertion for a total of 6,680 individuals who benefited directly from income-generating activities in Beni, Bunia, Kalemie and Kananga;

(d) **Community policing.** MONUSCO reinforced the capacity of the Congolese National Police in community policing to improve security in urban and peri-urban locations where armed groups were active. As part of the ongoing integrated operational strategy to fight insecurity, joint command, control and coordination centres were established on police premises in four localities where the Mission and the Congolese National Police worked together to improve security, build the capacity of the police and manage patrolling. The United Nations police focused its efforts on strengthening community policing in Beni, Oicha and Butembo and provided additional logistical support in Beni and Oicha to combat the rising insecurity in these areas as a result of activities of the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF);

(e) **Small arms and light weapons.** MONUSCO made further progress on reducing the circulation of weapons in areas affected by armed conflict by providing the Congolese armed forces and the Congolese National Police with weapon safes and infrastructure improvements in North Kivu, South Kivu, Kasai Central, Kinshasa and Tanganyika to enable the safe and secure storage of State-held weapons;

(f) **Arms embargo cell.** MONUSCO effectively monitored the implementation of the arms embargo and, in particular, observed and reported on

flows of military personnel, arms or related materiel across the border of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and exchanged relevant information with the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo and relevant parts of the Mission. The information gathered by the cell was also used to inform military operations and undertake threat assessments of armed groups and the security situation in areas of operation of MONUSCO;

(g) **Corrections.** MONUSCO continued to strengthen national capacities with regard to prison management and security in priority prisons, resulting in a reduction in the number of incidents related to prison security. A total of 1,516 prison personnel and prison security officers, including 325 women, received training in correctional management, prison security, human rights in prisons, prison intelligence, health and sanitation to improve security and prison conditions in 12 high-risk prisons. MONUSCO monitored the situation in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic in prisons nationwide, with a particular focus on the 12 priority prisons of Makala, Ndolo, Bunia, Goma, Beni, Butembo, Bukavu, Uvira, Kananga, Tshikapa, Luzumu and Kalemie as an integral part of proactive measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19;

(h) **Fight against impunity.** MONUSCO continued to provide technical, financial and logistical support to military and civilian judicial authorities for the investigation and prosecution of war crimes, crimes against humanity and other grave human rights violations, and for the investigation and prosecution of cases related to atrocities perpetrated in Djugu and Beni, including the cases of attacks on Ebola emergency response teams. In addition, judicial authorities in Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu, Tanganyika and Kasai Provinces benefited from mentoring sessions on the functioning of the criminal justice chain.

38. Of the total approved resources of \$1,048,690,400 (gross), expenditure for the reporting period amounted to \$1,036,092,000 (gross), which resulted in an unencumbered balance of \$12,598,400, representing a budget implementation rate of 98.8 per cent. The financial performance of the Mission reflected reduced requirements with regard to military and police personnel, owing mainly to: (a) higher delayed deployment rates for military observers (an actual rate of 30.3 per cent compared with an approved rate of 26 per cent), for United Nations police (an actual rate of 46.4 per cent compared with an approved rate of 26.9 per cent) and a lower deployment of military contingents than planned; (b) lower freight costs for the rotation and repatriation of the contingent-owned equipment of military contingents; (c) the postponement of the repatriation of the contingent-owned equipment of one military unit owing to the COVID-19 pandemic; (d) a lower actual average daily cost of rations (\$5.06 compared with a budgeted cost of \$5.61); (e) the early repatriation during the 2018/19 period of one formed police unit whose cost was included in the 2019/20 budget; and (f) higher unserviceability and non-deployment factors for contingent-owned equipment of formed police units.

39. The financial performance of the Mission also reflected reduced requirements with regard to operational costs, owing mainly to: (a) reduced requirements for air operations and official travel resulting from travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic; (b) the cancellation or postponement of planned construction projects owing to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic; (c) the lower rate of implementation of programmatic activities owing to restrictions on travel and limitations on large gatherings of people in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic; and (d) lower requirements for freight owing to lower costs of relocation of troops and formed police units, as well as to the suspension of movement in the last quarter of the period in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic.

40. The overall reduction in requirements was partly offset by increased requirements with regard to civilian personnel, owing mainly to: (a) lower actual

vacancy rates for international staff (an actual rate of 11.8 per cent compared with an approved rate of 18.0 per cent), national staff (actual rates of 16.2 per cent and 4.1 per cent for National Professional Officers and national General Service staff, respectively, compared with approved rates of 22.0 per cent and 11.2 per cent), United Nations Volunteers (actual rates of 6 per cent and 18.2 per cent for international United Nations Volunteers and national United Nations Volunteers, respectively, compared with approved rates of 14.7 per cent and 36.4 per cent); (b) an increase in the post adjustment multiplier from 41.5 per cent to 52.6 per cent effective September 2019; (c) an increase in the salary scales and allowances of national staff and United Nations Volunteers; (d) the payment of termination charges for staff whose posts were abolished as of 1 July 2019; and (e) the creation of general temporary assistance positions to accommodate staff members whose posts were abolished as of 1 July 2019 during the separation procedure.

C. Mission support initiatives

41. During the reporting period, the Mission Support Division focused on three key objectives, namely: (a) consolidating the Mission's footprint, taking into account environmental considerations; (b) adjusting the posture of the mission support component to become more responsive to mandate implementation and operational requirements, including increased mobility and efficiency; and (c) enhancing operability under the protection of civilians mandate and enhancing the safety and security of peacekeepers in line with the Secretary-General's Action for Peacekeeping initiative.

42. With regard to the first key objective, the Mission Support Division succeeded in implementing its workplan by placing greater emphasis on using in-house resources to make the necessary adjustments to the Mission's footprint. Specialized teams were deployed to design and drive the consolidation and closure of several premises and the redeployment and repurposing of assets. This process was done in accordance with the land and property divestiture and environmental standards set in the Mission's environmental action plan and in full compliance with local laws and standards. All property, plant and equipment held in those locations and leased properties were handed over in a timely manner.

43. Because environmental compliance is key to any consolidation efforts, the Mission Support Division launched its waste management plan in December 2019. The plan provided the Mission with a strategic direction and a management framework to address end-to-end solid waste (hazardous and non-hazardous) management across all locations. The plan was used as a benchmark to guide all MONUSCO waste management practices and as a performance indicator to improve methods for the safe management and disposal of waste. In order to increase the in-house capacity for the treatment of wastewater, the Mission procured wastewater treatment plants and upgraded sanitation facilities in Kitshanga, Nyamilima, Kalemie, Kananga and Beni.

44. With regard to the second objective, the Mission Support Division put mobility and increased responsiveness at the core of its workplan. Working together with the military, police and substantive components, MONUSCO revised its concept of support for aviation services, adjusting flying schedules and repositioning the right types of air assets in the right locations to meet passenger and cargo movement demands. A profound adjustment was made to address restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic. The number of flights was drastically reduced and the only flights operated were those needed for critical operations such as support for military and police operations, including joint operations with the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (FARDC) and the Congolese National Police, and

the resupply of essential materials, including personal protective equipment, medical drugs, hygiene consumables and other materials, to sustain the Mission's presence in field offices.

45. With regard to the third objective, the Mission Support Division supported military deployments, including unplanned deployments, by enabling the deployment of rapidly deployable battalions; enabling surge capacity for standing combat deployments, reinforcing the Intervention Brigade of the force with materials and field defence stocks and enabling force mobility through the use of heavy-lift and utility rotary-wing aircraft.

46. In view of the COVID-19 pandemic, several measures were put in place to ensure the safety of personnel and minimize the spread of the disease, namely: (a) non-essential personnel were asked to telecommute; (b) within-mission travel was stopped effective 1 April 2020; and (c) all official travel and entitlement travel was put on hold effective 1 April 2020. In addition, the Mission established 83 isolation rooms in 39 mission medical facilities and five quarantine camps in four locations (Kinshasa, Bunia, Goma and Bukavu).

47. The Mission also had to adapt to ensure business continuity in a fragile and physically separated working environment, by moving to a paperless working environment through electronic signing and distribution of documents, replacing face-to-face meetings with teleconferencing and telemeeting and implementing electronic verification of assets in all locations. This was made possible by solid and reliable communication and information technology infrastructure and tools and supportive teams.

48. Several factors affected mandate delivery and resource utilization, namely, the deteriorating security situation in North Kivu and, in particular, the attack on the MONUSCO Beni compound, which resulted in its destruction, the COVID-19 pandemic in the entire mission area and the Ebola outbreak in North Kivu.

D. Regional mission cooperation

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

50. MONUSCO also enhanced its cooperation with the Office of the Special Envoy through information-sharing and the conduct of a joint analysis in support of Office's efforts to develop a regional strategy for the Great Lakes region. MONUSCO provided substantive and logistical support to the Office during its mission to the Democratic Republic of the Congo and supported the Office in organizing the summit of the Regional Oversight Mechanism.

51. MONUSCO continued to work closely with other peacekeeping operations and provided cargo air transport capability to the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) and the United Nations Interim Force for Abyei (UNISFA) when requested. The Mission continued to support the Regional Service Centre and other

tenants in the Entebbe support base. The base continued to host the civilian predeployment training team, the regional ombudsman, UNMISS movement control, the Office of Internal Oversight Services, UNISFA, the liaison office of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic, the United Nations Mine Action Service and the United Nations Federal Credit Union representative office.

52. In the last quarter of the reporting period, the Mission partnered with the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) and the World Food Programme (WFP) global passenger air service to ensure business continuity. UNHAS and WFP authorized flights that transported key personnel, as well as supplies and equipment, to the Mission when all commercial actors were grounded.

E. Partnerships and country team coordination

53. The Mission's partnership arrangements with the United Nations country team were geared towards efforts to support the development and implementation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, which was signed by the Government and the United Nations on 30 December 2019. As one of the key strategic frameworks for transition planning, the Framework includes programme strategies and benchmarks related to the Mission's mandate, including support for democratic governance and institutional reform and the implementation of national commitments under the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Region. The Mission contributed to the integrated implementation of the Framework through joint planning initiatives and funding arrangements in support of resource mobilization for the Government's strategic priorities.

54. Moreover, United Nations agencies, funds and programmes sought to form strategic alliances to deliver services considered relevant to the Mission's transition phase. In line with Sustainable Development Goal 10, on reducing inequality, MONUSCO coordinated the involvement of United Nations agencies and Congolese partners in the formulation of two proposed draft laws pertaining to the protection and promotion of the rights of people living with disabilities and of indigenous people. MONUSCO continued its close cooperation with United Nations agencies, funds and programmes in many areas, including targeted HIV testing for key populations, namely youth, miners, prisoners and police and military personnel; land governance, social cohesion and socioeconomic reintegration; protection from and prevention of gender-based violence; cross-cutting protection activities in the context of food assistance, including awareness-raising, training and follow-up of complaint cases; reintegration; and criminal accountability for serious crimes.

55. In line with resolution [2502 \(2019\)](#), MONUSCO cooperated closely with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to continue its coordination role in support of the International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy, with the aim of using the strategy as a key vector for transition. With a view to ensuring the longevity of this critical multi-stakeholder partnership and coordination structure, discussions about a detailed and phased strategy for the transfer of tasks have been initiated by UNDP and the Mission. The close collaboration between the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and MONUSCO regarding child protection activities continued, with the Mission being responsible for tasks related to the six grave violations against children and engagement with armed groups in advocating for the separation of children, and UNICEF being responsible for the provision of support to victims and capacity-building of Congolese actors. The Mission also continued to deepen ongoing collaboration with the World Bank to advance efforts to address several structural drivers of conflict.

56. MONUSCO and the Resident Coordinator's Office supported the process for renewing the country's eligibility for funding from the Peacebuilding Fund, which was extended for another five years (2020–2024), enabling the subsequent development of peacebuilding projects in Kasai, Kasai Central and Tanganyika Provinces. The projects approved by the Peacebuilding Fund supported the ongoing transition of the United Nations system in these provinces, with a focus on community reintegration, reconciliation and social cohesion, including local governance, and the promotion of sustainable solutions for displaced people.

57. In support of the transition in Kasai and Tanganyika Provinces, and in line with operationalizing the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, MONUSCO continued working with national authorities and the United Nations country team to identify key actions for a smooth transition. The planning process included the triple nexus approach with reference to the transition in Kasai Province, where projects linking humanitarian, development and peace activities in support of the agriculture value chain and community-based resilience are being developed. In addition, the Mission deployed a stabilization adviser to Kananga, with a view to broadening the stabilization work and facilitating joint programming with the agencies, funds and programmes in Kasai and Kasai Central Provinces. While efforts to develop a joint Government-United Nations transition strategy are under way, specific actions have been progressively implemented in the provinces, where the Mission has already started its withdrawal, notably of its uniformed components.

58. With regard to the COVID-19 pandemic, the United Nations system supported the Government in the development of a multisectoral programme to assess and reduce the socioeconomic impact of the crisis and developed a United Nations plan to support the national response.

59. MONUSCO continued to support the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, including the Office of the United Nations Emergency Ebola Response Coordinator, in their fight against the Ebola virus. The mission support component provided cargo and passenger transportation, communications and information technology support, engineering support, rations, fuel and non-food items. It also exercised several administrative functions on behalf of the Emergency Ebola Response Office.

F. Results-based budgeting frameworks

Component 1: political engagement

60. During the reporting period, MONUSCO supported the stabilization and the strengthening of State institutions and key governance and security reforms aimed at addressing the root causes of intercommunal conflict and violence perpetrated by armed groups, in order to promote sustainable peace and stability. In line with this vision, MONUSCO engaged with government institutions at all levels, including with the national Government, the national and provincial legislatures constituted following the 2018 elections and the provincial and urban administrations in place since late 2019.

61. In order to advance sustainable solutions to the different security situations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, MONUSCO developed strategies tailored to address intercommunity violence and structural conflict by armed groups in different parts of the country, and to structure its political engagement at the national, provincial and local levels accordingly. In line with resolution [2502 \(2019\)](#), MONUSCO adjusted its engagement based on three types of contexts. In areas characterized by a post-conflict situation (Kasai and Kasai Central), the Mission reconfigured its presence and intensified the efforts of its civilian component, to

support the strengthening of core functions of the State, advance local conflict-resolution processes and move towards a triple nexus approach by working with government authorities on engaging with the United Nations country team, the World Bank, the Peacebuilding Fund and relevant partners. In areas affected by local armed groups and intercommunal violence (Ituri and Tanganyika), the Mission maintained its presence and implemented measures to strengthen the presence and core functions of the State, with a focus on the rule of law, conflict resolution and community peacebuilding. In areas affected by structured armed conflict perpetrated by domestic and foreign armed groups and by intercommunity violence (North and South Kivu), the Mission maintained a robust prevention and response capability, accompanied by comprehensive political engagement on conflict prevention, stabilization, the rule of law, conflict resolution and community peacebuilding, by reinforcing the presence and capacities of State authorities. MONUSCO continued its good offices efforts with national and provincial authorities in all areas of its deployment, noting the importance of heeding the Secretary-General's call for a global ceasefire. So far, no armed group in the Democratic Republic of Congo has adhered to that call.

62. Following the 2018 presidential and legislative elections, the Mission's efforts were further geared towards strengthening respect for and protection of the political space and the promotion of the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms. The United Nations Joint Human Rights Office observed a positive trend following the change in State leadership, recording a reduction in the documented number of violations of civil and political rights, with 778 human rights violations related to restrictions of political space documented compared with 1,054 violations during the previous reporting period, representing a decrease of 26 per cent. To further support the Government towards progress in respect of the political space, the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office continued to conduct consultations with key security and administrative government interlocutors, and advocacy meetings with officials from the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Human Rights, while engaging communities, civil society, including women's and youth organizations and political stakeholders, on the right to access to the political space, including by providing access to a diversity of social and political views on Radio Okapi. In this regard, uninterrupted broadcasting with tailored programmes was critical to improving the Congolese population's access to reliable information in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

63. The Mission strengthened its efforts in engaging with civil society networks on advancing the political involvement of women. Focusing on enhancing the political participation of women, the Mission continued to provide technical support to national institutions. In this regard, strategic discussions on women and peace and security with the Provincial Division of Gender Affairs in North Kivu led to the revitalization of the *Pôle d'action en genre et élections*, a framework through which female politicians and candidates are able to discuss the specific concerns and priorities of women. Furthermore, MONUSCO, in collaboration with members of provincial assemblies, female former provincial ministers, leaders of civil society organizations and the former national Minister of Gender, launched an innovative capacity-building programme to improve female the political messaging skills of politicians and the gender-responsive reporting know-how of journalists.

64. During the reporting period, the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office continued to monitor and report violations of fundamental rights and freedoms, as well as restrictions on the political space. The Office documented, inter alia, attacks and threats against journalists, which continued to have a negative impact on freedom of the press, and against members of civil society, as well as restrictions on the exercise of fundamental freedoms, including arbitrary arrests and unjustified and excessive use of force by the defence and security forces to suppress peaceful

demonstrations. Whereas the vast majority of the violations related to democratic space documented between July 2019 and June 2020 were committed by State agents (768 violations), the Office documented a total of 159 such violations that were attributable to armed groups and militia. In several cases, armed combatants and militia members targeted journalists and civil society members who had reported on human rights abuses committed by armed groups or supported the work of Ebola response teams.

65. MONUSCO continued to provide technical and logistical assistance for the investigation and prosecution of grave human rights violations. As a result, a total of 52 convictions, including of 46 members of FARDC, 5 members of the Congolese National Police and 1 civilian, were upheld. The Mission also provided technical support to the trial of 16 persons accused in relation to attacks on the Ebola treatment centre in Biakato, Ituri Province, which resulted in 10 convictions for participation in an insurrectional movement, and supported the preparation of cases, including those related to war crimes, against a further 13 persons accused in relation to those attacks.

66. MONUSCO supported key reform initiatives aimed at strengthening the professionalism and accountability of national law enforcement institutions, through a combination of strategic advice and logistical and technical assistance, and by pursuing a cross-pillar approach to security sector reform. The Mission continued to coordinate security sector assistance through regular meetings with national authorities and international partners, focused on sequencing sector-wide interventions to strengthen governance and the delivery of security services.

67. The Mission also identified possible entry points for enhanced cooperation with the European Union and the World Bank in order to create conditions conducive to the sustainable transfer of security responsibilities to the Congolese authorities. The reactivation of the Groupe Thématique Sectoriel Armée on 24 December 2019 created a welcome window of opportunity to advance priority reforms of the armed forces for the 2019–2023 period, through coordination between international partners and the Ministry of Defence. Furthermore, the programme of the new Government included the intention to revise the 2009 plan for the reform of the armed forces, to reconsider the draft law for military programming and to increase the budget of the armed forces.

68. Regarding security governance, MONUSCO developed, starting in May 2019, a closer cooperation with the General Staff of FARDC. To this end, during the reporting period, weekly conferences attended by high-ranking officers were held on various topics centred on international humanitarian and international human rights law. The Mission also developed its cooperation with the Collège des Hautes Etudes de Stratégie et de Défense and the Ecole Supérieure d'Administration Militaire, encouraging these schools to dedicate more space in their curricula to respect for human rights, the law of armed conflict and the fight against the recruitment of child soldiers and against gender-related rights violations. The Mission encouraged the choice of themes in this regard for the end-of-cycle works and participated in the jury on the evaluation of these works. The Mission organized exercises, with partners like the International Committee of the Red Cross, on these issues. The Mission also sent teams to Kananga and Kitona to develop the same kind of cooperation with the Military Academy and the military schools there. The Mission also supported FARDC in institutionalizing peacekeeping modules in their training curriculum.

69. MONUSCO also worked closely with the Congolese National Police to ensure higher levels of accountability across the institution in order to increase public confidence. The Mission supported capacity-building activities covering forensic investigation techniques and community-oriented policing, and provided programmatic support for the implementation of the three-year action plan against sexual violence and the five-year reform action plan. The United Nations police

continued to assist the national police in the demilitarization of public order management, adhesion to the principles of democratic policing and respect for human rights through constant awareness and joint monitoring with the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office.

Expected accomplishment 1.1: Establishment of an environment conducive to peace, stability and the enjoyment of citizens' rights

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

1.1.1 Number of meetings, information sessions and consultation between the Government and civil society actors to strengthen state institutions and broaden the political space (2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: 12; 2019/20: 20)

A total of 127 meetings, information sessions and consultations were held in Kinshasa between senior officials from the Office of the President, the Ministry of Human Rights, the Ministry of Justice, the National Assembly (Permanent Commission for Human Rights), the National Human Rights Commission and civil society actors to strengthen State institutions and broaden the political space. These consultations focused on advocacy for the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms and on improved accountability regarding respect for those rights and freedoms

The higher number of meetings, sessions and consultations was due to the commitment of the President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and of the Government's institutions to promote respect for human rights, the rule of law and accountability

1.1.2 Number of complaints from citizens addressed by the National Human Rights Commission (2017/18: not available; 2018/19: not available; 2019/20: 100)

4,440 complaints from citizens were received and addressed by the National Human Rights Commission between July and December 2019. The first two quarterly reports for 2020 on complaints received and processed have not yet been presented

The higher number of complaints addressed was due to the fact that the National Human Rights Commission has succeeded in establishing a presence in all 26 provinces, with MONUSCO support, in contrast to the previous period, when it had a presence in only 11 provinces

1.1.3 Number of public reports issued by the National Human Rights Commission (2017/18: 5, 2018/19: 9; 2019/20: 15)

1 summary report on the situation of human rights and human rights defenders in the Democratic Republic of the Congo was published by the National Human Rights Commission on 2 July 2020, covering the period from December 2019 to May 2020. This report covered data on violations of various human rights (civil and political rights: 10; economic, social and cultural rights: 18; collective rights: 2; and categorical rights: 4)

The National Human Rights Commission also published a biannual report (covering the period from January to June 2020) on visits to prisons and other detention centres carried out during the first quarter of 2020 in the Provinces of Haut-Katanga, Haut-Lomami and Kasai Central, and during the second quarter in Kinshasa Province, Kasai Orientale, Tshopo and South Kivu

The lower number of reports issued was due to resource constraints faced by the Commission. The Commission was therefore unable to publish any reports covering the period between July and November 2019

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Weekly meetings with high-level national, provincial and local political actors and stakeholders to facilitate dialogue and to advocate for and help foster consensus on the functioning of key institutions in the context of local elections	32	Meetings were held between the Mission and representatives of the Government, political parties, including members of the opposition, and civil society, including religious, youth and women's groups, to foster consensus on the functioning of the country's institutions and to promote the consolidation of the gains realized from the peaceful transfer of power The lower number of meetings was due to a reduction in activities in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic. Nonetheless, the meetings helped foster consensus on the functioning of key institutions and the importance of the political participation of women
Monthly consultations with the African Union, SADC and the Economic Community of Central African States to ensure the engagement of multilateral organizations with peace and stability issues, including the political transition following the December 2018 elections	6	Briefings organized for Kinshasa-based political counsellors and other officials from the African Union, SADC and the Economic Community of Central African States in order to ensure the engagement of multilateral organizations on peace and stability issues The lower number of briefings was due to a reduction in activities in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic. Nonetheless, the Mission was able to ensure the engagement of multilateral organizations, including via remote consultations that have remained ongoing
Development of a regional framework of action for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and regional actors through quarterly consultations with regional actors, the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region, the United Nations Office to the African Union and the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa	4	Consultations between MONUSCO and United Nations partner entities regarding a regional framework of action for the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including consultations with the Office of the Special Envoy for the Great Lakes Region on preparations for the tenth summit of the Regional Oversight Mechanism, which was scheduled to be held in Kinshasa but had to be postponed due to the COVID-19 pandemic
6 seminars with women politicians and political groups to advise on and monitor the advancement of the implementation of an action plan to advance women's political involvement and representation	6	Working sessions conducted in Kinshasa, Bukavu and Beni with civil society groups on enhancing the political participation of women, on the peace process and on responding to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Mission also held 11 discussions with female politicians, including former ministers and current national and provincial parliamentarians, on gender equality, discussing ways to enhance the political participation of women and the barriers to entry faced by women
Weekly meetings with Congolese parliamentarians, high-level ministry officials, military, police and intelligence service officials and civil society leaders, including women and youth representatives, to promote confidence in	44	Meetings and conferences conducted, including 12 meetings with members of the parliamentary standing committees on defence and security and civil society organizations on security sector reform, and 32 conferences held to promote confidence in security institutions and to promote inter-agency coordination

security institutions and to improve inter-agency coordination on human security issues

on human security issues, with the participation of partners, including the International Committee of the Red Cross, the International Criminal Court and the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office, and of senior military officers of the general staff of FARDC. In addition, the Mission facilitated monthly coordination meetings with representatives of multilateral and bilateral partners on security sector reform. The Mission participated in simulation exercises on the protection of civilians in armed conflict and other activities in relation to international humanitarian and human rights law, organized at the College for Advanced Studies in Strategy and Defence and the Graduate School for Military Administration. While the COVID-19 pandemic forced the suspension of activities, the Mission pursued remote engagement with FARDC to maintain momentum for the transformation of defence institutions, as well as bilateral consultations with international partners operating in support of security sector reform

4 workshops for 120 journalists and 1 media campaign to promote gender-sensitive and non-sexist communication in the media and improve media coverage of women in politics and in peace and security initiatives

10

Workshops enhancing the capacities of 593 journalists (300 women and 293 men) organized to promote gender-sensitive and non-sexist communication in the media and improve media coverage of women in politics and in peace and security initiatives. The subjects covered included, in particular, awareness of the values embodied by Nelson Mandela, peace consolidation, environmental protection awareness, the United Nations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and its achievements, the *Least Developed Countries Report 2019* of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, women journalists and the challenges of their profession. Activities also included, a forum for the exchange of experiences between young women journalists and female former journalists, and sensitization of women in the media on the issue of print journalism and new information and communication technologies

The higher number of workshops was due to the interest shown by journalists in participating in the activities with the aim of increasing their impact

5 public debate panels and 5 workshops with youth representatives on the principles of positive masculinities and gender-responsive citizenship using local urban leaders known as “Champions and Women Ambassadors of Peace”

10

Public debates took place in Beni, Bunia, Goma, Bukavu and Kinshasa, with youth representatives, students, civil society organizations and security forces, on the engagement of men through positive masculinities, the political participation of women as per Security Council resolution [2502 \(2019\)](#) and the foundations of human rights. The debates also focused on the prevention of enrolment in armed groups, on the promotion of positive masculinities and respect for gender equality. The activities were aimed at improving the protection of civilians and reducing community violence through the promotion of

		non-violent communication, responsible citizenship and peaceful cohabitation
		The higher number of debates was due to the conduct of awareness-raising initiatives involving young women peace ambassadors, reaching 800 people, including 500 women and 300 men in Kinshasa; and to the conduct of working sessions in Goma and Kinshasa for 384 security forces officers, including 341 men and 43 women, on gender perspectives in the response to the COVID-19 pandemic to raise awareness about the protection of women against violence, respect for their dignity and rights, and the prevention of excessive repression when implementing the state of emergency measures in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
2 workshops jointly organized with the national oversight mechanism, the United Nations country team and civil society organizations to ensure that the relevant Government planning documents reflect the six national engagements of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework and to ensure the complementarity of the implementation of the national and regional commitments	No	10 preparatory meetings on the joint support of MONUSCO and UNDP for the national oversight mechanism resulted in a concept note and a joint workplan defining the actions to be implemented. The workshops, expected to be held from April 2020 onwards, did not take place due to the COVID-19 pandemic. A third activity with youth organizations, the 100 Jeunes pages d'espoir, jointly prepared by MONUSCO and the UNDP accelerator laboratory, aimed at 100 young people who promoted local development innovations contributing to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in their communities, did not take place due to the COVID-19 pandemic
1 high-level workshop jointly organized with the Office of the Prime Minister and the Presidency for up to 200 participants, bringing together Government Ministers leading the main national thematic groups under the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework and partners to advance the implementation of national commitments under the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework	No	The tenth high-level summit of the Regional Oversight Mechanism of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the region, planned initially for 18 October 2019, was postponed to March and then to May 2020. It could not be held due to the COVID-19 pandemic. MONUSCO was strongly involved in the substantive and logistical aspects of the preparations for this summit, which at least 13 Heads of States signatory to the framework and 4 guarantors were expected to attend. MONUSCO participated in 4 technical meetings with the thematic experts of the Government and the national oversight mechanism. Three meetings of the technical support committee and three videoconference meetings were conducted with the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region
6 seminars on planning, leadership and governance to reinforce the capacity of women participating in the women's leadership platforms, as defined in the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework	5	The seminars conducted included 4 seminars with female representatives of parties and platforms to establish a liaison with the Kasai Central provincial government and provincial assembly, and 1 seminar with women's and youth civil society organizations on the anniversary of the adoption of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) to build the capacity of women

and youth with regard to their respective agendas on peace and security. The lower number of seminars was due to restrictions on movement in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic

Expected accomplishment 1.2: Progress towards sustainable peace

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

1.2.1 Adoption and implementation of a road map for the implementation of the strategic and operational priorities of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus

The road map for the implementation of the strategic approach and operational priorities of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus was not adopted or implemented. Instead, it was agreed that the collective results of the nexus (strengthen equitable access to basic services, prevent and respond to gender-based violence and support the victims, provide a holistic response to the forced displacement phenomenon and reduce food insecurity and malnutrition), adopted at a Government-led workshop held from 29 to 31 October 2019, would be integrated into the national strategic development plan and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, signed between the Government and the United Nations country team. MONUSCO continued to support the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the development of this approach, with the aim of reducing humanitarian needs, as well as risks and long-term vulnerabilities among the poorest and most vulnerable, particularly in areas severely affected by the conflict

Planned outputs

Completed (number or yes/no)

Remarks

Monthly meetings with the executive committee of the national programme for stabilization and reconstruction and senior officials of the Ministry of Planning and of relevant sectorial line ministries to oversee, monitor and allocate resources for the implementation of stabilization and peacebuilding initiatives

12

High-level meetings were held to ensure a coordinated approach between the national stabilization and reconstruction programme, other government stakeholders and MONUSCO on the ongoing developments in the International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy priority zones. As a result of these high-level meetings and of the two-year engagement of MONUSCO and of partners funded by the Stabilization Coherence Fund, a peace agreement was signed between FRPI and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo in February 2020, a first step towards the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of this long-standing armed group

MONUSCO also met on a weekly basis with representatives of the national programme for stabilization and reconstruction, the Ministry of Planning and other government stakeholders in Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu Provinces to ensure the smooth running of the programming of the Stabilization Coherence Fund and the International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy

Monthly meetings for partnership mobilization to reduce humanitarian needs, facilitate the resilience of affected

9

Nexus donor group meetings were held to share good practices across the humanitarian, development and peace communities, with a special focus on

communities and create an environment enabling development activities to be conducted country-wide towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals

programming that takes all these aspects into account; to establish relations between the communities; and to stimulate joint analysis, joint follow-up and joint programming. The meetings were held monthly but were affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, resulting in a lower number of meetings. The attention of donors then focused on the socioeconomic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Democratic Republic of the Congo

In addition, a workshop on the mapping of the triple nexus system was held in September 2019 and, in October, a conference on triple nexus collective outcomes was organized. During the conferences, facilitated by the United Nations and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, donors met with non-governmental organizations, Congolese authorities and other stakeholders to undertake a joint analysis of how to work better across the nexus. After the conference, collective outcomes were agreed upon. The joint analysis and the collective outcomes have also had an influence on bilateral cooperation strategies, the Joint Sustainable Development Goals Fund and United Nations agencies' country programmes

Monthly task force meetings to support transition arrangements with United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and the mobilization of resources for long-term capacity-building

No

The task force was established in the first quarter of 2020 as a technical group to support the political dialogue on transition, which failed to gain momentum, first due to internal divisions in the ruling coalition and then due to the COVID-19 pandemic. This led to a standstill in the transition dialogue at the higher levels of Government. Thirteen virtual meetings on the MONUSCO transition did, however, take place in Kinshasa and Goma between MONUSCO and United Nations agencies, funds and programmes

In addition, a transition concept note and transition calendar were drafted by technical experts from MONUSCO and the Resident Coordinator's Office. The United Nations country team engaged in technical-level discussions on transition through the programme management team and a UNDP-MONUSCO joint workshop in Goma in February 2020. MONUSCO also worked with United Nations agencies, funds and programmes on the development of projects in the Kasai, Kasai Central and Tanganyika, funded from the Peacebuilding Fund and which the Government and the United Nations identified as the priority areas for the transition

4 workshops in cooperation with the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the United Nations system, bilateral and multilateral donor partners, international financial institutions,

3

1 regional workshop on the nexus approach for Grand Kasai was held in Kananga, Kasai Central, on 17 September 2019. The Kasai region has been identified as a pilot for the roll-out of the nexus approach. The Governor of Kasai Central opened the

non-governmental organizations and other technical partners to support the roll-out and implementation of humanitarian-development-peace nexus/“new way of working” strategy in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

workshop, which was attended by representatives of four of the five provinces of the Grand Kasai, donors, United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, non-governmental organizations and other technical partners

1 national workshop was organized under the leadership of the Government from 29 to 31 October 2019, following a multi-stakeholder consultation approach, to jointly identify nexus priorities and the alignment of international assistance in the thematic and geographic areas. Four themes were selected for the establishment of collective results aligned with the national priorities: (a) strengthening equitable access to basic services; (b) preventing and responding to gender-based violence and providing support to the victims; (c) providing a holistic response to the forced displacement phenomenon; and (d) reducing food insecurity and malnutrition. Nexus pilot areas have also been identified, along with the lead agencies

1 workshop was held in Kananga on 19 February 2020, on the nexus approach in view of the withdrawal of MONUSCO from Kasai and Kasai Central. The event was jointly organized with the United Nations country team in Kasai Central and civil society organizations and aimed at ensuring coordination of the United Nations system engagement and its coherence with the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework. Following the workshop, multilateral meetings were held in Kananga and Tshikapa to ensure complementarity of joint planning within United Nations agencies under a nexus joint-programming approach

1 workshop could not be held due to the COVID-19 pandemic

Expected accomplishment 1.3: Progress in respect of political space and human rights

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

1.3.1 Decrease in the number of documented human rights violations committed by State actors related to political rights and freedom of assembly and expression (2017/18: 1,423; 2018/19: 1,110; 2019/20: 900)

741 human rights violations by State agents related to political rights and freedom of assembly and expression were documented by the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office between 1 July 2019 and 30 June 2020. This represents a decrease of 20 per cent in documented violations compared with the 2018/19 period, when 923 violations by State agents linked to political rights and freedom of assembly and expression were documented. The provinces where the highest number of such violations were documented were North Kivu, with 149 violations documented, South Kivu with 98, Tanganyika with 101, Kasai with 84 and Kasai Central with 74

The decrease in the number of documented violations of civil and political rights coincided with the change in government following the December 2018 elections, indicating an opening up

of the democratic space in early 2019. Despite the positive trend, attacks and threats against journalists, human rights defenders and members of civil society, as well as restrictions on the exercise of fundamental freedoms, continued to be documented, including arbitrary arrests and unjustified and excessive use of force by the defence and security forces to suppress peaceful demonstrations

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Monthly consultations with key interlocutors, including government actors, State security actors, political actors and civil society, to advocate for the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms and for improved accountability regarding respect for those rights and freedoms	284	<p>Meetings, information sessions and consultations were held with government, civilian and military authorities, State security actors, civil society and the National Human Rights Commission in Kinshasa and in the Provinces of Kasai, Kasai Central, Tanganyika, North Kivu and South Kivu to follow up on cases of human rights violations, including conflict-related sexual violence, to advocate for accountability and the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms and to raise awareness about human rights, including the prevention of conflict-related sexual violence</p> <p>The higher number of meetings reflects the engagement of national actors across the Democratic Republic of the Congo in support of the President's commitment to promote human rights, as well as the need for increased advocacy as a result of the intensification of the activities of armed groups in North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri and intercommunal conflicts in South Kivu, Tanganyika and Maniema</p>
14 reports on the human rights situation, including on gender-based violations, respect for human rights related to the electoral context, freedom of expression and peaceful assembly	15	<p>Reports issued including 12 monthly reports, 2 public reports and 1 annual report issued in January 2020. The monthly and annual reports provide an assessment of the overall situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, trends related to human rights violations in conflict-affected provinces and conflict-related sexual violence, violations of human rights and humanitarian law against children in conflict-affected areas, violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms linked to restrictions on democratic space, and the activities of the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office. One public report published in January 2020 documented the conflict in Djugu territory, Ituri Province, between December 2017 and September 2019. Another public report documented attacks and violations of human rights and international humanitarian law by ADF combatants and members of the defence and security forces in the territories of Beni in North Kivu and Irumu and Mambasa in Ituri between 1 January 2019 and 31 January 2020</p> <p>The additional report was needed due to the sudden worsening of the human rights situation in Beni, Irumu</p>

1 report on violations of fundamental freedoms and human rights linked to restrictions of the democratic space and other political rights	No	<p>and Mambasa, as a result of increased ADF activity following the start of FARDC operations against ADF</p> <p>The planned report on violations of fundamental freedoms and human rights linked to restrictions on the democratic space and other political rights was not issued. Instead, it was decided to include the content of that report in the monthly reports, with a dedicated section on violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms linked to restrictions on democratic space. Furthermore, the annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, published in August 2019, assessed the progress made by the Government in implementing recommendations previously made by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and included a discussion of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the context of elections</p>
6 high-level advocacy meetings with the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Human Rights to hold accountable persons responsible for violations of international humanitarian law or violations and abuses of human rights, in particular those committed in the context of the electoral process	6	<p>High-level advocacy meetings were held with the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Human Rights to advocate for promotion of human rights, the opening up of democratic space, the enhancement of accountability and the fight against impunity. These meetings also assessed the level of implementation of the Government's human rights commitments; followed up on recommendations made by the Human Rights Council to the Government on the question of the Kasai investigations and the ongoing work of the international experts and discussed the question of transitional justice</p>
2 capacity-building workshops for 100 participants from the National Human Rights Commission on the promotion of human rights, database management, reporting and decentralization	11	<p>Capacity-building workshops were held in Kinshasa for 1,411 participants, including 423 women from the National Human Rights Commission, on the promotion of human rights, database management, reporting and decentralization</p> <p>The higher number of workshops and participants was due to the increased efforts to deploy personnel to the provincial offices and strengthen the presence of the National Human Rights Commission and its capacity in the 26 provinces. The workshops strengthened the operational capacities of the Commission by providing its staff with a code of ethics and good conduct, in-depth knowledge of monitoring and reporting methodology and expertise on fundamental human rights</p>
45 30-minute radio programmes entitled "Journal des elections", broadcast once a week until the end of the electoral process to increase awareness about the electoral process, with a specific focus on the participation of women	Yes	<p>45 30-minute radio programmes broadcast once a week. The focus of the broadcasts was adapted to changes in the context, including by promoting social cohesion and economic development and addressing the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic. Radio Okapi broadcast 5 10-minute radio programmes</p>

entitled “Coronavirus: let’s talk about it”, 4 times a day 30 times a week to increase awareness about the COVID-19 pandemic, with a specific focus on the contributions of the United Nations and partners in assisting the country in addressing challenges pertaining to the pandemic. The broadcast included a new radio programme, “Okapi School”, aimed at providing radio education to an estimated 21 million children who were not able to attend school due to the COVID-19 pandemic

Component 2: protection of civilians and human rights

70. Armed groups, including community-based local militia groups, remained the principal threat to civilians and continued to be responsible for the highest number of human rights abuses. There was a proliferation of local community-based Mai-Mai groups, many based on existing intercommunity tensions that were instrumentalized and amplified by armed and political actors for financial or political gain. This led to an escalation of violence in Djugu and Mahagi in Ituri and ongoing attacks against civilians in the Petit Nord and Grand Nord regions of North Kivu, the Hauts Plateaux area of South Kivu and Nyunzu territory in Tanganyika. Furthermore, the illegal exploitation of natural resources by different armed actors continued to affect the patterns of violence, with clashes over control of the resources, and provided a funding source to many armed groups to continue their activities.

71. Between July 2019 and June 2020, the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office documented cases of conflict-related sexual violence affecting 1,078 women and 7 men, an increase from the previous reporting period (786 women and 3 men). Combatants from various armed groups and militias were responsible for sexual violence against 71 per cent of victims (760 women and 7 men). More than 29 per cent of the cases were attributable to State agents (318 victims), mainly to FARDC soldiers (276 victims) and to agents of the Congolese National Police (37 victims). Following advocacy by the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office, the Government launched the national police action plan against sexual violence in December 2019, underlining the Government’s commitment to stop sexual violence. In addition, the Prime Minister signed an addendum to the existing joint communiqué between the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the United Nations to increase existing efforts to prevent and address conflict-related sexual violence. MONUSCO continued to monitor the six grave child rights violations committed by 135 parties to the conflict. New recruitment, abductions, killing and maiming, and attacks on schools and on hospitals decreased significantly, by 52 per cent, 38 per cent, 52 per cent and 85 per cent, respectively, due to an outreach to non-State armed groups and to a reduction in violence in Kasai and Kasai Central.

72. In the light of the persistent threat to civilians and high levels of human rights violations, the Mission conducted multi-stakeholder consultations to review the Mission’s targeted strategies, focusing on Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu and Tanganyika, with clear objectives and recommendations to improve the protection of civilians in the short, medium and long-term and guide the eventual withdrawal of the Mission. MONUSCO strengthened the protection of civilians by enhancing protection tools such as early warning and coordination mechanisms and by supporting dialogue and conflict resolution initiatives. The Mission’s initiatives included the strengthening of local protection committees and community alert networks, the deployment of joint protection teams and joint assessment teams and the conduct of investigation missions to monitor and report on human rights violations

in areas affected by armed group activity. MONUSCO deployed joint mobile protection teams to the major field offices, to strengthen its coordination mechanisms for the protection of civilians and to enhance the joint threat analysis and planning of activities related to the protection of civilians between the force, the United Nations police, the Mission's civilian components, United Nations agencies and Congolese defence and security forces. The strengthening of the Mission's coordination mechanisms for the protection of civilians, the implementation of the Mission-wide Sage information management, incident and event tracking system, and the coordinated deployment of unmanned aerial service capabilities increased the Mission's situational awareness and threat assessment capacities, contributing to more effective protection of civilians.

73. The Mission continued to use the protection-through-projection approach, complemented by civilian activities and initiatives to reduce or resolve conflict, as well as facilitate investigation missions. The Mission also continued with day and night patrols, as well as long-range patrols, to secure areas for the local population and provide safe and secure access to humanitarian actors. In addition, the force continued to support FARDC operations in Djugu and Beni territories, the Hauts Plateaux and, to a lesser extent, in Petit Nord, by providing situational awareness and transport and logistical support in compliance with the human rights due diligence policy. The Mission, through the projection of standing combat deployments, disrupted the activities and movements of armed groups and deterred attacks. Several deployments enabled access for humanitarian missions to provide humanitarian assistance to the population, specifically in areas where ongoing armed conflict resulted in population displacement. The force also continued to work on strategic communications to reduce support for armed groups among the communities, to build trust and to increase popular support for local security forces and the Mission.

74. In Beni territory in North Kivu and adjacent areas in Ituri province, MONUSCO continued to respond to the ongoing threat posed by ADF. As a result of military pressure, ADF moved to the north and west of Beni territory and into southern Ituri, where the presence of State security forces was limited. This made the protection of civilians more complex and prompted self-defence groups to mobilize against ADF. To respond to the threats, MONUSCO increased patrols between Eringeti (northern Beni) and Tchabi (southern Irumu) and expanded the force Intervention Brigade to address the threat from ADF in southern Ituri. In addition, the Mission deployed a joint protection team along the Boga-Tchabi axis to collect data to map threats to civilians and conflict dynamics, enhancing the Mission's situational awareness and informing its response. Furthermore, the Mission reinforced the capacities of local security committee members and extended its early warning coverage to be able to respond to threats. Six joint investigation teams were deployed (in addition to 35 other field missions), leading to the documentation by judicial officials of dozens of human rights violations and the holding of four mobile court hearings to hold perpetrators to account. On 6 July 2020, a report by the United Nations Joint Human Rights, jointly published by MONUSCO and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights was published on violations of human rights and international humanitarian law by ADF and the defence and security forces.

75. In Ituri, the security situation deteriorated in Djugu and Mahagi territories, as groups of assailants associated with the Lendu community, including the Coopérative pour le développement du Congo, intensified attacks against civilians and security forces. In response, the Mission strengthened its military presence and support for FARDC at the border with Mahagi territory, deploying a total of 11 standing combat deployments to provide protection to internally displaced persons and to secure the main road to Uganda and to Bunia town. Day and night patrols, and the deployment of long-range missions near settlements of internally displaced persons in Roe,

Bayoo, Fataki and Bunia, were instrumental in both interrupting and averting attacks against the civilian population. In southern Irumu territory, the security situation continued to improve with the signing of the peace agreement with FRPI in February. To support the Government in the process, MONUSCO conducted 17 sensitization missions in South Irumu and implemented two community violence reduction projects supporting two community radio stations, Paix Umoja in Geti and Radio Communautaire Aveba.

76. In North Kivu, MONUSCO continued to respond to attacks attributed to the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda (FDLR), which increased in Nyiragongo and Rutshuru territories. This led FARDC to launch operations against the group, resulting in a number of civilian casualties and displacement, as well as retaliatory attacks by the group. In addition, the conflict between the Nduma défense du Congo-Rénové (NDC-R) and the Nyatura coalition with FDLR and the Alliance des patriotes pour un Congo libre et souverain continued to create insecurity in Masisi and Rutshuru territories and resulted in the further expansion of the area controlled by NDC-R. In response, MONUSCO launched long-range patrols and helicopter land area domination patrols, and established 30 standing combat deployments in Nyabiondo (Masisi centre), Pinga (Walikale) and Tongo, contributing to a reduction in tensions and providing security to internally displaced persons. Through the deployments, the Mission provided intelligence support to FARDC and promoted the development of mitigating measures to reduce the threat of armed groups to civilians. Key outcomes of the deployments included the development of an intercommunal conflict resolution agreement in Pinga and the unilateral signing of a road map to end the recruitment of children by Mai-Mai Union des patriotes pour la défense du Congo in Remeka. The Mission carried out 13 support activities for women and survivors of sexual violence in Nyiragongo, including by creating income-generating activities through vocational training.

77. In South Kivu, violence along ethnic lines persisted in the wider Minembwe area. In Bijombo, clashes between local Twigwaneho militias and Mai-Mai fighters were registered on a weekly basis between March and June 2020. In late April, FARDC clashed with Mai-Mai groups for several consecutive days in the Minembwe area, resulting in multiple casualties and internal displacements estimated at 130,000 people. The Mission provided protection to the local population, as well as to more than 3,000 internally displaced persons gathered in informal settlements around its bases in Bijombo and Mikenge, in coordination with FARDC, by conducting day and night patrols and providing escorts to internally displaced persons to go to local markets and to the fields. Joint assessment missions, joint protection missions and joint investigation missions were conducted, predominantly in the Hauts Plateaux area, ensuring the protection of internally displaced persons through the permanent presence of the missions in 11 company operating bases, 16 standing combat deployments and a temporary operating base in Mikenge.

78. These deployments and the coordination with the humanitarian country team allowed the delivery of humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons in the Hauts Plateaux. The Mission also facilitated intracommunity and intercommunity dialogue among key actors of the five ethnic groups living in the Hauts Plateaux, with a view to supporting the implementation of a ceasefire agreement signed by leaders of armed groups operating in the area. In response to an increase in conflict-related sexual violence in Maniema Province, MONUSCO deployed a temporary base in Lubichako in Maniema Province, provided escorts for humanitarian actors and conducted long-range patrols. This contributed to dissuading armed groups from entering the area, providing security to the population and allowing the deployment of a joint investigation team to Lubichako to support Congolese judicial authorities

in investigating allegations of large-scale sexual violence committed by Twa militias between June and September 2019.

79. In Tanganyika Province, with an overall improved security situation since 2019, MONUSCO focused on the promotion of the return of internally displaced persons, encouraged residual armed groups to surrender, supported efforts related to disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration, and advocated for the release of children from armed groups. While the situation was more stable, intercommunal conflict in Nyunzu territory remained a source of concern, with clashes between Twa and Bantu militias resulting in over 100 civilian deaths since the beginning of 2020. In response, the Mission increased patrols in Bendera and other mining areas to deter armed group incursions. In addition, MONUSCO provided physical protection for 2,250 internally displaced persons who had returned to the Lambo Katenga village in Kalemie territory.

80. There were positive developments in the Kasai region, where the Mission focused on addressing root causes of conflict through the facilitation of eight dialogue processes aimed at strengthening social cohesion. Moreover, nine capacity-building workshops and sensitization sessions were organized on the protection of civilians, early warning, COVID-19 and trust-building between the Congolese National Police and the local population for at least 241 participants, including 93 women. The United Nations Joint Human Rights Office continued its support for the fight against impunity, through the deployment of three joint investigation teams and the conduct of 15 joint assessment missions, effectively addressing intercommunal tensions, improving the coordination between MONUSCO and the country team and establishing local protection committees.

81. MONUSCO continued to support the strengthening of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration mechanisms and dialogue at the local level in the absence of a national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration framework. MONUSCO also supported the provincial government of North and South Kivu in identifying needs and developing a road map for better community-based reintegration, and in building the capacity of the interprovincial commission tasked with supporting awareness-raising in relation to disarmament, demobilization and communal reintegration while engaging with donors to advocate for support for longer-term reintegration efforts. Community violence reduction initiatives continued to be implemented as a bridge between addressing immediate needs and longer-term reintegration efforts for the sustainable reduction of armed group activity.

82. MONUSCO continued to shift its focus towards community policing, promoting both community-oriented and intelligence-led policing approaches to contribute to the protection of civilians and human rights, and to address sexual and gender-based violence, conflict-related sexual violence and organized crime. The Mission continued to support the development of key oversight mechanisms, such as the Inspectorate General of the Congolese National Police, and continued its work towards the restoration of State authority by providing support to criminal investigations by the judicial police. Through co-location and monitoring, the United Nations police continued to advocate for the implementation of the five-year reform action plan for the period 2020–2024 with the police leadership. MONUSCO also contributed to arms control through technical assistance, monitoring, capacity-building and information exchange.

83. MONUSCO continued its support to enhance security in 12 high-risk prisons. The Mission provided technical and logistical support to enhance security, which included the installation of radio communication and alert systems in Butembo, Uvira and Kananga prisons and the maintenance of existing alert systems in the remaining nine high-risk prisons. As a result of this support, there was a marked decline in

security incidents. Four security incidents were recorded in 3 out of the 12 priority prisons as compared with 10 during the previous period. The Mission continued to provide weekly advice and mentoring sessions to judicial authorities on the functioning of the criminal justice chain. As an integral part of its capacity-building efforts and to stimulate prison reform, MONUSCO also supported seven prison managers, including one woman, on a study tour to Burkina Faso and Ghana. As a result of the Mission's advocacy, a draft prison law on fundamental principles of the penitentiary regime was presented to the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Justice.

84. In response to the series of violent protests culminating in the overrun and destruction of the MONUSCO compound in Beni by rioters on 25 November 2019, and faced with growing discontent within the population in Bunia, the field offices in Bunia and Beni developed communications strategies aimed at informing the population and correcting misinformation on MONUSCO actions through broadcasts and outreach targeting specific audiences, the mapping and monitoring of social media networks, counter-messaging and the prevention of hate speech. Radio Okapi launched a weekly interactive question-and-answer programme to inform the public about the Mission and its mandate and deployed its own correspondents and independent journalists with force patrols, including in the hotspots of Djugu and Mahagi.

85. Faced with the additional challenge presented by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Mission maintained its operational capacity by ensuring compliance with mitigating measures. As part of community engagement activities, MONUSCO supported local authorities and other partners to provide hundreds of individuals, including over 200 women, with information on the COVID-19 pandemic. In Beni, North Kivu, a network of women began to produce protective masks with the technical support of MONUSCO, producing between 1,000 and 2,000 masks per day. Similar initiatives also took place in Goma, where a MONUSCO quick-impact project supported a women's network in producing face masks and hand sanitizers. High-level advocacy with the Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Justice led to the setting up of a COVID-19 prison monitoring and prevention committee mandated to limit the impact of the pandemic in the prison system. Technical, logistical and financial support provided to judicial authorities in implementing measures taken to decongest prisons in order to prevent the spread of COVID-19 resulted in the release of 970 detainees from prisons in Beni, Kananga, Kalemie, Bunia, Bukavu and Goma. The Mission also donated 29 containers to 11 prisons to be used as quarantine units and provided basic preventive equipment and sanitary supplies to the 12 priority prisons. Further support was provided to feed 21,481 inmates in 11 prisons, including 521 women and 610 minors. The Mission also contributed to the Ebola and COVID-19 response by reinforcing security at entry and exit points in Ebola-affected zones and by adapting its daily operations to include mitigation measures against the spread of the COVID-19 virus.

Expected accomplishment 2.1: Resolution of conflicts through dialogue and engagement process

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

2.1.1 Increased number of dialogue tracks between the Government and major armed groups (2017/18: 1; 2018/19: 1; 2019/20: 2)

2 dialogue tracks between the Government and major armed groups were documented, including direct talks between the Government and FRPI, which concluded with the signing of the peace agreement between the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and FRPI on 28 February 2020, and the talks between the South Kivu provincial government and Mai-Mai Maheshe resulting in the surrender of their leader, "Major-

2.1.2 Number of local peace agreements signed to address community conflicts (2017/18: 13; 2018/19: 13; 2019/20: 13)	<p>General” Maheshe Simba Wa Nkutu, along with 119 confirmed combatants</p> <p>6 local peace agreements were signed, including:</p> <p>1 local peace agreement supported by eight communities in Tshikapa (Kasai Province) to create an intercommunity mechanism at the provincial level to peacefully resolve conflicts, which was then expanded to all five territories of Kasai Province;</p> <p>2 structured dialogues in Sankuru and Kasai Provinces that resulted in the signing of a peace pact between the Kondo-Tshumbe and Nambelu-Luhembe communities of Lodja and the creation of an inclusive platform on social dialogue to resolve intercommunity conflicts in Kamako;</p> <p>1 structured dialogue in Minova (South Kivu) that led to a road map to promote sustainable peace in support of provincial and territorial authorities and the installation of a local committee that will be monitoring the implementation of this road map;</p> <p>1 local agreement signed by 9 Alur and Lendu traditional authorities of Djugu and Mahagi to improve peaceful cohabitation (Ituri Province);</p> <p>1 local agreement for peaceful cohabitation signed by 37 Lendu traditional chiefs in Mahagi territory (Ituri Province);</p> <p>5 dialogues and 16 local conflict resolution initiatives could not be completed due to the COVID-19 pandemic and to the escalation of violence in Ituri and North Kivu, resulting in a lower number of agreements signed</p>
2.1.3 Increased number of children associated with armed groups released (2017/18: 54,457; 2018/19: 55,152; 2019/20: 57,692)	<p>The Mission documented the separation of 3,218 children (2,449 boys and 769 girls) from armed groups, of which 1,457 (1,006 boys and 451 girls) were released in the context of voluntary demobilization processes undertaken by various armed groups; 939 (768 boys and 171 girls) escaped from armed groups and reached out to MONUSCO; and 822 (675 boys and 147 girls) surrendered due to direct and targeted MONUSCO advocacy with the armed groups and communities. This brought the total number of children released to 60,041</p> <p>The higher number of children released was due to the success of the Mission’s targeted outreach to armed group leaders to encourage them to release children and sign a unilateral declaration to end child recruitment</p>
2.1.4 Reduced number of children newly recruited by armed groups (2017/18: 1,214; 2018/19: 700; 2019/20: 500)	<p>448 children (401 boys, 47 girls) were newly recruited between 1 July 2019 and 30 June 2020, representing a decrease in new child recruitment of 36 per cent compared with the 2018/19 period</p> <p>The decrease in new child recruitment is a result of the strategy initiated in July 2018 to directly communicate with armed group commanders on the prevention of child recruitment and use</p>

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Implementation of 6 Mission-wide strategies under the comprehensive approach to address major protection threats from armed groups	3	<p>Mission-wide targeted strategies implemented to address major protection threats from armed groups in Tanganyika, Kasai and Ituri</p> <p>The lower number of strategies was due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which delayed the implementation of the strategies for South Kivu, Grand Nord and Petit Nord. Due to the complex and evolving situation on the ground, the development of the three strategies also required more time, contributing to the delay in their implementation until the next period</p>
4 polls (2 perception polls and 2 thematic polls) conducted on the perceptions of the population on issues of peace, security, justice and reconstruction in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo; 4 analytic reports produced and 10 restitution sessions held with provincial and local authorities, security forces and civil society in North and South Kivu and Ituri to inform tailored strategies on issues of peace, security, justice and reconstruction and to assess progress on these issues	1	<p>Perception poll conducted (7,717 directly interviewed participants, including 3,858 women) in December 2019 in 24 selected territories and localities across the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including in six priority zones in Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu, through a partnership between UNDP, MONUSCO and the Harvard Humanitarian Initiative; 1 analytical report was produced</p> <p>The second perception poll, due to be conducted in June, and two thematic polls around company operating bases and their respective analytical reports could not be completed due to the COVID-19 pandemic</p>
	2	<p>Restitution sessions were held in North Kivu with 90 local authorities, including 20 women</p> <p>The remaining restitution sessions were not held, due to the COVID-19 pandemic and because the second poll could not be undertaken</p>
Facilitation of 10 structured dialogues and 30 local conflict resolution initiatives to support Congolese authorities and communities, women and young people in conflict-affected provinces in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Kasai provinces to address conflicts and reduce tension and violence	5	<p>Structured dialogues in support of local conflict resolution initiatives co-facilitated by provincial authorities in Kasai, Kasai Central and South Kivu for 877 participants, including 264 women, to promote peaceful coexistence between communities in conflicts following a rise in tension and clashes over land and inter-ethnic conflicts</p> <p>The remaining 5 dialogues could not be undertaken due to restrictions on travel and limitations on large gatherings of people in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic</p>
	14	<p>Local conflict resolution initiatives were undertaken in North and South Kivu, Kasai, Kasai Central and Ituri for 790 participants, including 172 women, to mitigate tension and prevent further violence between communities. These included:</p>

		<p>2 consultations in Lodja (Sankuru Province) between Kondo-Tshumbe and Nambelu-Luhembe communities and in Tshikapa (Kasai Province), organized in preparation of social dialogue activities to address root causes of violence and the way forward;</p> <p>1 intercommunity consultation in Tchomia (Ituri Province) to address tensions between Lendu, Alur and Hema community members related to fishing activities on Lake Albert, as a result of which a joint management plan of fishing zones was adopted;</p> <p>5 intercommunity consultations organized in Ituri (Mahagi and Kpandroma) to address violence between communities around ethnic and land issues, resulting in engagement by traditional and local authorities to implement activities to improve peaceful cohabitation;</p> <p>1 intercommunity consultation organized in Nyamilima and 2 in Munigi (North Kivu) to support local conflict resolution mechanisms addressing conflicts between local communities over land and power;</p> <p>2 capacity-building workshops organized in Bahunde (North Kivu) and Shabunda (South Kivu), in which participants analysed two power-related conflicts;</p> <p>1 consultation in Baraka (South Kivu) on transhumance generating conflict between farmers and cattle breeders, resulting in the adoption of a road map;</p> <p>The remaining 16 local conflict resolution initiatives could not take place due to restrictions on travel and limitations on large gatherings of people in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic</p>
6 reports on conflict analysis and structural root causes of conflict; 12 monthly reports on local conflict trends; and 4 ad hoc reports on emerging conflicts	6	Reports produced, including 5 reports on structural root causes of conflict related to the exploitation of natural resources and on emerging conflicts and 1 report on regional dynamics
	12	Analytical reports on conflict trends, including 6 reports on security and the protection of civilians and 6 documents containing profiles of actors, mapping of areas of activity of armed groups and infographics on armed groups
	4	Threat assessment reports related to threats to civilians produced to address local conflict trends in the Beni area
3 democratic dialogue workshops in priority zones in Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu provinces to engage communities in their respective stabilization processes, focusing on security governance and land management	3	Workshops held in provinces where the International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy is being implemented, namely North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri, with representatives of the Ministry of Planning, the stabilization and reconstruction plan for areas emerging from armed conflict, partners of the

under the International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy

International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy and MONUSCO

The workshops were aimed at taking stock of the democratic dialogue and other interventions related to the International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy in each province, and at developing the provincial priorities for additional programming for 2020–2022, capitalizing on past and ongoing interventions. Based on the findings of the workshops, MONUSCO and the stabilization and reconstruction plan for areas emerging from armed conflict developed key priorities for stabilization interventions, which were endorsed by the provincial government in South Kivu and are currently being finalized for North Kivu and Ituri

15 meetings with 15 armed groups in order for them to release children from their ranks and to sign formal agreements to stop further recruitment of children and refrain from committing acts of sexual violence

12

Meetings with 12 armed groups who signed road maps to stop the recruitment of children and refrain from committing other grave child rights violations. The remaining 3 meetings could not take place due to restrictions on travel and limitations on large gatherings of people in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic

Expected accomplishment 2.2: Improved security and protection of civilians in areas affected by armed conflict

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

2.2.1 Reduced number of confirmed incidents of human rights violations in areas of armed conflict by non-State actors (2017/18: 2,477; 2018/19: 2,350; 2019/20: 2,200)

4,112 human rights abuses by non-State actors in areas of armed conflict were documented by the Mission. This represented an increase of 55 per cent compared with the previous period

The increase was a result of an intensification of the activities of armed groups, intercommunity conflicts and violence targeting certain communities in a number of provinces, particularly North Kivu, South Kivu, Ituri, Maniema and Tanganyika. In North Kivu, armed groups including ADF, FDLR, NDC-R and Nyatura all committed an increasing number of human rights abuses against civilians, including an alarming number of summary killings (1,026 civilians, including 261 women and 75 children). In South Kivu, inter-ethnic conflict between the Banyamulenge communities supported by the armed group Gumino and the Twigwaneho militia on one side, and the Bafuliro, Banyindu, Bashi and Babembe communities supported by combatants of various Mayi-Mayi groups on the other, also resulted in serious human rights abuses. In Ituri, Djugu-based assailants carried out an increased number of brutal attacks against civilians in Djugu and Mahagi territories, particularly from March 2020 onwards. Maniema and Tanganyika provinces continued to be affected by the activities of Mayi-Mayi groups, particularly Mai-Mai Malaika and Mai-Mai Apa na Pale. A resurgence of inter-ethnic conflict between the Twa and Bantu in Tanganyika also resulted in an increased number of abuses by the Twa militia

2.2.2 Increased percentage of alerts issued by civilian alert networks resulting in conflict being prevented, mitigated or stopped (2017/18: 11 per cent prevented, 7 per cent mitigated and 7 per cent stopped; 2018/19: 12 per cent prevented, 8 per cent mitigated and 7 per cent stopped; 2019/20: 13 per cent prevented, 9 per cent mitigated and 8 per cent stopped)

14 per cent of alerts issued by civilian alert networks resulted in conflict being prevented and 42 per cent in conflict being mitigated or stopped

The higher percentages were due to improvements in the alert network, the establishment and capacity-building of local protection committees and better phone network coverage of areas previously without means of effective communication. Alerts were therefore being received earlier, allowing a more effective response

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
30 local workshops with civil society actors, in particular women and youth leaders, authorities and protection committees to strengthen the capacity of local protection mechanisms for early warning and to enable the gradual handover of protection mechanisms to communities and authorities	22	<p>Workshops conducted, with 1,066 participants, including 295 women, to reinforce community alert networks and enhance the use of community protection mechanisms and tools by local protection committees, local authorities and civil society, as well as women's and youth groups in Kasai, Kasai Central, South Kivu, Tanganyika, North Kivu and Ituri. The workshops resulted in the establishment of 20 new local protection committees in Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu and the extension of the community alert network to 30 new areas in North Kivu, South Kivu, Kasai, Tanganyika and Kinshasa</p> <p>The remaining workshops were not held due to ongoing violent conflict and military operations in Bunia and Beni, as well as to restrictions on travel and limitations on large gatherings of people in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic</p>
280 joint civilian protection missions alongside force deployments in areas affected by armed conflict to assess and address protection risks for women, men and children and support preventive and responsive actions by Congolese and international partners	138	<p>Joint civilian protection missions conducted alongside force deployments, including 102 joint assessment missions and 36 joint protection teams deployed to support community-based threat mitigation and to assess security and concerns related to the protection of civilians in North Kivu, South Kivu, Ituri, Tanganyika and Kasai Provinces</p> <p>The lower number of missions was due to the lower than anticipated number of protection threats that occurred during the reporting period, especially with significant improvements in the security situation in Kasai and Tanganyika Provinces. This indicates a broader success in the Mission's work related to protection of civilians in areas affected by armed conflict</p>
4 training sessions for 40 officers of the Forces armées de la République démocratique du Congo (FARDC) attending the National Defence College, the Military Academy and the Military Staff College on accountability, good governance and human rights, including conflict related sexual violence, and the	7	<p>Training sessions on human rights, international humanitarian law, protection mechanisms and the United Nations human rights due diligence policy organized for FARDC officers attending the National Defense College, the Military Academy and the</p>

United Nations human rights due diligence policy		Military Staff College, for a total of 358 participants, including 10 women
		The higher number of sessions and participants was due to the fact that FARDC introduced a new programme (“Matinée de l’État major”) that could accommodate more officers and invited the Mission to give the additional training sessions on the human rights due diligence policy
Maintenance of an average of 36 fixed-company operating bases;	36	Fixed-company operating bases maintained
75 standing combat deployments by rapidly deployable battalions;	75	Standing combat deployments by rapidly deployable battalions
27 standing combat deployments by infantry battalions;	27	Standing combat deployments by infantry battalions
an average of 104 daily patrols (62 day and 42 night patrols) by contingent troops;	235	Daily patrols on average, including an average of 128 day patrols and 107 night patrols. This includes an average of 21 daily joint patrols with FARDC
and an average of 52 daily joint patrols with FARDC in uncovered and urban areas to protect civilians and reduce the number of human rights violations perpetrated by armed groups or State agents		The higher number of daily patrols was due to the reconfiguration of the Force, with a decrease in the number of static company operating bases and a more flexible posture of standing combat deployments and temporary operating bases, leading to an increase in daily patrols and long-range missions
		The lower number of joint patrols was due to movement restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
150 explosive ordnance disposal spot tasks	339	Explosive ordnance disposal spot tasks conducted in support of the mandated priority of MONUSCO to protect civilians in the Provinces of North Kivu, South Kivu, Ituri, Maniema, Haut Katanga and Tanganyika, in response to all explosive ordnance alerts received (201 alerts). These activities contributed to the protection of local communities from explosive hazards and improved their access to key civilian infrastructure such as schools, hospitals, water points, airports and land
		The higher number of tasks was due to the larger than expected number of requests received from at-risk populations, particularly in North Kivu (Goma, Rumangabo and Rutshuru), South Kivu (Bukavu, Fizi, Uvira and Shabunda) and Tanganyika (Kalemie, Lukengo and Nyunzu)
3 battalion-level and 36 company-level operations followed by a battle damage assessment, to ensure the protection of civilians and the neutralization of armed groups	10	Battalion-level operations launched in 2 locations, in Ituri against the Coalition of Congolese Democrats criminal group, and in Beni against ADF
		The higher number of operations was due to the increase in violence from the armed groups Coalition of Congolese Democrats and ADF against civilians in Ituri and in Beni, respectively, starting in August

		2019. MONUSCO forces were required to scale up operations in response to threats to civilians
	37	Company-level operations were launched, resulting in the projection of a total of 3,706 long-range patrols and long-range missions, as well as 46,591 day patrols, 38,993 night patrols, 7,659 joint patrols and 2,943 escorts for humanitarian actors to provide security in remote areas with high levels of threats to civilians
3,500 hours of civil and military intelligence, surveillance and target-acquisition tasks conducted by the unmanned aircraft system to improve situational awareness	1,900	<p>Hours of civil and military intelligence conducted, including 403 hours by the unmanned aerial system and 606 hours by helicopter. These included 1 aerial reconnaissance flight in support of a FARDC unilateral operation in Djugu territory, 6 special flights in support of the deployment of FARDC military personnel in Loda, 1 intelligence surveillance reconnaissance flight to assess the security situation in Djugu, 1 aerial reconnaissance flight in support of an operation in South Kivu, 1 aerial reconnaissance flight in support of FARDC in Minembwe to identify deployment locations, 1 aerial reconnaissance flight in support of FARDC for gathering intelligence on armed groups and 1 aerial reconnaissance flight in support of FARDC in Minembwe and Mikenge for operational planning</p> <p>The lower number of hours was due to the system only becoming operationally available with one vehicle at the end of January 2020 and operating five days per week. Inclement weather patterns in the Beni area also contributed to a lower than planned number of reconnaissance flights</p>
Support for 4 FARDC-led operations through the provision of intelligence, reconnaissance, indirect fire and logistics, in strict compliance with the human rights due diligence policy	9	<p>Operations led by FARDC were supported by providing intelligence and reconnaissance, including support for 3 operations in Djugu, 3 in the Beni area (North Kivu), 2 in the Minembwe area (South Kivu) and 1 in North Kivu against the National Council for Revival and Democracy armed group</p> <p>The higher number of operations was due to unforeseen demands for support from FARDC related to the spike of violence in Beni, Djugu and Minembwe</p>
6 field missions in support of the Expanded Joint Verification Mechanism to enhance border security	5	<p>Field missions were conducted, including 1 to Bukavu, 1 to Bunia, 1 to the South Sudan border and 2 to Beni, in support of the Expanded Joint Verification Mechanisms to enhance border security</p> <p>The lower number of missions was due to the restrictions of movement in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic</p>

Expected accomplishment 2.3: Establishment of a protective environment in areas affected by armed conflict*Planned indicators of achievement**Actual indicators of achievement*

2.3.1 Increased number of commanders of armed groups captured or surrendering (2017/18: 65; 2018/19: 70; 2019/20: 80)

58 commanders surrendered, including 50 Congolese, 4 Rwandan and 4 Burundian combatants

The lower number of commanders surrendering was due to the continued lack of progress on a national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme. Without an effective programme, commanders have less incentive to surrender

2.3.2 Reduced number of confirmed incidents of human rights violations in areas of armed conflict by State actors (2017/18: 2,822; 2018/19: 2,100; 2019/20: 2,000)

3,106 human rights violations by State actors in areas of armed conflict were documented by the Mission. This represented an increase of 19 per cent compared with the previous period

The increase in the number of violations committed by agents of FARDC and of the Congolese National Police in a number of provinces, particularly North Kivu, South Kivu, Kasai, Kasai Central, Maniema and Tanganyika, was noted during military operations against armed groups and militias. In Kasai and Kasai Central, 397 violations were committed by police agents, which could be attributed to the increased redeployment of police officers to Kasai and Kasai Central since the end of 2018 after their long absence during the Kamuina Nsapu crisis. The remoteness and the isolation of these locations from their command and control bases (located in Kananga and Tshikapa) could contribute to increased violations

2.3.3 Increased percentage of Congolese men and women reporting confidence in the capacity of the State security forces to protect the population (2017/18: 55 per cent; 2018/19: 57 per cent; 2019/20: 60 per cent)

47 per cent of the population reported confidence in the capacity of State security forces to protect the population in August 2019 and 50 per cent in December 2019

The lower percentage was likely due to the increase in human rights violations committed by State forces

2.3.4 Decrease in the number of prison security-related incidents (2017/18: 44; 2018/19: 20; 2019/20: 15)

5 prison security-related incidents were recorded nationwide during the reporting period, of which 4 occurred in the priority prisons covered by MONUSCO. The cases recorded were related to riots and attempted mass escape, with 2 riots in Uvira and one in Kananga, as well as an attempted mass escape in Beni

The lower than expected number of incidents was mainly due to enhanced security resulting from increased capacity-building of prison staff, as well as efficient and effective use of the alert systems in the prisons

2.3.5 Increased percentage of Congolese men and women reporting the ability to participate in decisions, contribute to peace and bring change in their community (2017/18: 89 per cent; 2018/19: 90 per cent; 2019/20: 90 per cent)

58 per cent of population (50 per cent of women and 64 per cent of men) reported the ability to participate in decisions, 67 per cent (57 per cent of women and 68 per cent of men) to contribute to peace and 64 per cent (62 per cent of women and 71 per cent of men) to bring change in their community

As only one poll was conducted (in December 2019) during the performance period due to the COVID-19 pandemic, it has not been possible to gauge whether there has been a further increase in those percentages

<i>Planned outputs.</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
150 monitoring and evaluation field missions, including evaluation missions for 65 community violence reduction projects	65	<p>Monitoring and evaluation field missions, including 13 evaluation missions for community violence reduction projects, were undertaken</p> <p>The lower number of missions was due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which resulted in 54 projects in the early stage of development being put on hold and not being implemented during the 2019/20 period, and to restrictions on movement due to the pandemic, which limited the monitoring of ongoing projects</p>
24 field sensitization missions on disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, reintegration and resettlement targeting the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda (FDLR) and Congolese armed groups in North Kivu and South Kivu	52	<p>Field sensitization missions on disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, reintegration and resettlement conducted, including 19 in Ituri (17 in South Irumu in support of the FRPI process and 2 in Djugu territory), 12 in Petit Nord (2 in Masisi territory and 6 in Rutshuru territory targeted at FDLR, as well as 3 in Walikale territory and 1 in Nyiragongo territory), and 21 in South Kivu (in Uvira and Fizi territories, and in Kigulube, Bibatama, Ziralo, Kasika, Kalungu, Kitamba, Byangama and Cishadu)</p> <p>The higher number of missions was due to the increased demand in Ituri in support of the Government to conclude the peace agreement with FRPI, and to the increase in armed group activity in South Kivu</p>
60 investigation and fact-finding missions to monitor, investigate, document and report on human rights violations and abuses, including conflict-related sexual violence, in areas affected by armed conflict	95	<p>Monitoring, investigation and fact-finding missions undertaken in areas affected by armed conflict: 8 in Goma, 15 in Bukavu, 8 in Beni, 24 in Uvira, 4 in Kalemie, 9 in Kananga, 3 in Kindu and 24 in Bunia</p> <p>The higher number of missions was in response to the increased activities of armed groups in North Kivu and South Kivu and to conflicts targeting certain communities, particularly in Ituri, South Kivu, Maniema and Tanganyika, and the subsequent increase in serious allegations of human rights violations and abuses</p>
5 assessment and coaching missions and 3 review workshops with national stakeholders on local security governance at the provincial and territorial levels to strengthen capacities and processes for local security governance and early warning	5	<p>Assessment and coaching missions were held for 277 local authorities, including 68 women. This included 2 coaching sessions in Kindu (Maniema) and Lodja (Sankuru) and 3 assessment missions in Bishusha groupement, as well as Bukumu and Bahunde chefferies (North Kivu)</p>
	5	<p>Review workshops for 54 provincial authorities, including 9 women, in Goma (North Kivu) and Kindu (Maniema) and for 110 territorial and local authorities, including 20 women, in Bwito chefferie (North Kivu) and Burhinyi and Luhwinja chefferies (South Kivu). As a result, 3 local proximity security</p>

		committees were installed and trained at the chefferie level
		The higher number of workshops was due to the appointment of new provincial authorities in South Kivu and North Kivu that led to additional requests for training by authorities
20 forums with civil society actors in Kinshasa and areas affected by armed conflict to improve the protection of civilians on the basis of gender-specific threat assessments	17	Forums held with civil society actors, with a total of 1,482 participants, including 412 women. This included 6 dialogue forums in Goma on urban security and social cohesion, 10 formal community consultations (confidence-building) in various hotspot areas of Beni territory to address anti-MONUSCO sentiment and a session in Tshikapa on the protection of civilians and a culture of peace
		The lower number of forums was due to restrictions on travel and gatherings in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
Development and oversight of 65 community violence reduction projects that will disengage armed group members, reinsert ex-combatants, reduce recruitment into armed groups, especially of people in vulnerable groups such as young people, support victims and strengthen gender responsiveness, with a focus on women and children	16	Community violence reduction projects implemented which directly benefited a total of 6,680 individuals: 4,195 ex-combatants, 1,129 vulnerable women, 776 young people at risk of recruitment and 580 children formerly associated with armed groups
		The lower number of projects implemented was due to restrictions on travel and large gatherings in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic. A total of 70 projects were developed but 54 projects in the early stages of development were put on hold and were not implemented during the 2019/20 period
Provision of clothing, household items, hygienic items, rations, accommodation and medical care for a maximum stay of 10 days in disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, reintegration and resettlement transit camps for 1,000 Congolese combatants, 1,000 children associated with armed groups and 500 foreign combatants and their dependants	No	478 Congolese combatants, including 18 women and 161 children, including 18 girls, as well as 107 foreign combatants, including 4 women, and 69 dependants, including 41 women, were accommodated in the 11 disarmament, demobilization, and repatriation transit centres in Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu
		The lower number of people supported was the result of a lower number of surrenders, which was affected by the lack of a coherent and active national disarmament, demobilization and repatriation programme and by restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, which limited the number of combatants that could be housed in transit camps. In order to avoid gathering too many individuals in a single location, and as a temporary measure during the COVID-19 pandemic, combatants were disarmed, demobilized and released with a certificate attesting that they had been demobilized and were awaiting the lifting of COVID-19 restrictions and the establishment of a reintegration programme to

		continue the disarmament, demobilization and repatriation process
Development of partnerships with 4 community radios in North and South Kivu to augment the reach of sensitization messages on disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, reintegration and resettlement through “talent-quest” programmes	No	Partnerships with 2 community radio stations were established as part of the implementation of community violence reduction projects in support of the disarmament, demobilization and repatriation of FRPI combatants The lower number of partnerships was due to travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
Daily broadcasting of the radio programme “Ma Nouvelle Vie”, concerning disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, reintegration and resettlement, by Radio Okapi and 8 mobile radio stations, targeting foreign and Congolese armed groups	Yes	288 episodes of the “Ma Nouvelle Vie” radio programme, incorporating a gender perspective, produced and broadcast on Radio Okapi 6 days per week, with a rebroadcast of one of the programmes on Sunday
	8	Mobile radio stations made 576 radio broadcasts in North and South Kivu
Production of 300,000 leaflets targeting major foreign and Congolese armed groups in the northern, central and southern sectors to be distributed during field missions and through 30 aerial leaflet droppings (10,000 leaflets per aerial dropping) in targeted areas in North and South Kivu	21,597	Leaflets targeting major foreign armed groups distributed
	1	Aerial leaflet drop conducted, during which 6,600 leaflets were dropped over territory with a known FDLR presence in North Kivu The lower number of leaflets and of aerial leaflet drops was due to the unavailability of Mission aviation assets, as well as a determination that additional leaflet drops were not efficient without an active national disarmament, demobilization and repatriation programme in place
4 quarterly coordination meetings with the Rwandan demobilization and reintegration commission to follow up on repatriated FDLR ex-combatants and 8 follow-up missions in Rwanda to collect audio, video and photographic images to be used for the production of radio messages, videos and leaflets	6	Coordination meetings held with the Rwandan demobilization and reintegration commission The higher number of meetings was due to the increased interest from the commission in discussing demobilization developments as a result of the operations against FDLR
	2	Follow-up missions undertaken to collect audio, video and photographic images to be used for the production of radio messages, videos and leaflets. During these missions, a total of 39 former FDLR combatants were interviewed, including 4 former FDLR officers The lower number of missions was due to the fact that enough material was collected during the two missions to enable MONUSCO to produce the required radio programmes, videos and leaflets
32,208 patrols by United Nations police, including joint patrols with the Congolese National Police (88 patrols per day for 366	44,102	Patrols conducted by the United Nations police, including joint patrols with the Congolese National Police

days by a total of 1,280 policemen and women)		A higher number of patrols were undertaken as a deterrent to the rising number of security incidents perpetrated by armed groups, especially ADF in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. The patrols provided for a greater visibility of MONUSCO
Daily monitoring and mentoring of the Congolese National Police through co-location to support them in the fight against insecurity and increasing respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms and international standards of law enforcement	Yes	Daily monitoring and mentoring of the Congolese National Police provided by the United Nations police through 1,248 days of co-location. As part of the integrated operational strategy to fight insecurity, joint command, control and coordination centres were established on police premises in four localities. The United Nations police conducted 5,937 mentoring and monitoring activities with reform and oversight police institutions, training schools, judiciary police units, sexual and gender-based violence units and rapid reaction units
Technical, operational and logistical support to the Congolese National Police in 4 localities (Beni, Oicha, Goma and Bukavu)	Yes	Technical, operational and logistical support was provided to the Congolese National Police in 4 localities (Beni, Oicha, Goma and Bukavu). The United Nations provided 629 training/sensitization sessions on a variety of policing issues for 15,719 police officers, including 1,502 female officers. This included supporting the police in their response to COVID-19 by providing good offices and technical and security advice, with a view to mitigating community spread of the virus
Training of 150 male and female elements of the Inspectorate General of the Congolese National Police on the United Nations human rights due diligence policy	150	Officers of the Inspectorate General of the Congolese National Police, including 34 female officers, trained on the United Nations human rights due diligence policy
Training of 7,000 officers of the Congolese National Police, of whom 20 per cent will be female officers, on public order management and respect for human rights, community policing, sexual and gender-based violence, intelligence gathering and judiciary police functions	15,719	Officers of the Congolese National Police, including 1,502 female officers, trained on public order management and respect for human rights, community policing, sexual and gender-based violence, intelligence gathering and judiciary police functions The higher number of officers trained was due to an increased effort by the Mission to further strengthen crowd management, as well as intelligence gathering, techniques, for investigating and combating terrorism
Training of 500 officers of the Congolese National Police, of whom 20 per cent will be female officers, on investigative procedures and crime scene management, including forensics techniques	1,323	Officers of the Congolese National Police, including 443 female officers (33.5 per cent), trained on investigative procedures (257 officers), crime scene management, including forensics techniques (854 officers), and organized crime (212 officers), including serious organized crime The higher number of trainees was due to increased demand from the Government, and the need to address the situation on the ground with the recurrence of attacks by armed groups, especially against the Ebola responders

Provision of weekly advice and mentoring to judicial authorities in 5 priority zones on strengthening the functioning of the criminal justice chain; due process and the reduction of unlawful detention; and the organization of mobile court hearings	Yes	Weekly advice and mentoring sessions was provided to judicial authorities in 5 priority zones in the Provinces of Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu, Tanganyika and Kasai. This included 17 judicial inspections of prisons and 64 civilian mobile courts to reduce irregular and illegal detention, which resulted in the release of 512 detainees, the regularization of 930 cases through the opening of the proper case files, the acquittal of 36 accused and the conviction of another 127, including 39 for sexual violence. In addition, 889 inspection visits by prosecution offices to detention facilities of the Congolese National Police resulted in the release of 1,393 detainees and the regularization of the cases of another 1,346
Daily mentoring of prison directors and supervisors in 12 high-risk prisons; and 36 on-the-job training sessions for 1,078 prison personnel and prison security officers on correctional management, prison security, human rights in prisons and prison intelligence; 12 joint prison assessment missions with national partners; provision of technical and logistical support to further enhance security installations in 2 prisons; 2 prisoner transfer operations; and training of 110 prison personnel in general security, health care for women and men and prison management	Yes	Daily mentoring sessions conducted in 11 high-risk prisons and weekly mentoring and monitoring sessions in one prison that was difficult to access
	36	On-the-job training sessions conducted for 1,406 prison personnel and prison security officers on correctional management, prison security, human rights in prisons and prison intelligence to further improve the capacity of prison personnel The higher number of trainees was due to increased demand and a stronger commitment shown by national partners to build capacity
	14	Joint prison assessment visits with national authorities were undertaken The higher number of joint visits was due to a stronger commitment shown by national partners on security, particularly in Ituri, Kasai and Kasai Central Provinces
	3	Prisons (Butembo, Uvira and Kananga) were provided with technical and logistical support for the installation of radio communication and alert systems to further enhance security installations The higher number of prisons was due to increased security concerns raised by national partners with regard to the prisons in both civilian and military administrations Further support was provided for the maintenance of existing alert systems in 12 prisons to ensure operational efficiency
	Yes	Support was provided for 2 prisoner transfer operations, including the transfer of 121 high-risk prisoners from Uvira to more secure prisons in Bukavu and the transfer of 217 low-risk prisoners from Bunia and Bukavu for decongestion purposes

	110	Prison personnel were trained in general security, health care for women and men and prison management to ensure further improvement in prison management, sanitation and hygiene, as well as security in general. Seven prison managers, including one woman, were supported to undertake a study tour to Burkina Faso and Ghana, as part of capacity-building and encouragement of prison reform. This effort has resulted in the promulgation of a draft prison law on the fundamental principles of penitentiary regimes, which has been presented to the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Justice for review and further action
Installation of safe weapon storage solutions, provision of technical support and conduct of 30 awareness-raising sessions for 500 uniformed people to ensure the safe and secure storage and marking of 7,000 weapons belonging to the national police and military forces	Yes	266 weapons safes installed by the Mission in support of FARDC and the Congolese National Police in North Kivu, South Kivu, Kasai Central, Kinshasa and Tanganyika, enabling the safe and secure storage of 6,102 State-held weapons. A total of 3,885 State-held weapons were marked in collaboration with the National Commission for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons and Reduction of Armed Violence The lower number of weapons secured was due to limitations on commercial and MONUSCO flights in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, which constrained access to sites in Kasai Central and the deployment of weapons-marking teams in Tanganyika
	42	Awareness-raising sessions on weapons and ammunition conducted for 462 uniformed people, including 16 women, adhering to the United Nations human rights due diligence policy, following the installation of weapons storage solutions The higher number of sessions and the lower number of participants was due to measures taken to mitigate the COVID-19 pandemic by increasing the number of sessions but decreasing the number of participants per session to ensure social distancing
20 capacity-building workshops to raise awareness and strengthen the capacity of national security services, protection networks and civil society organizations for the respect of human rights and monitoring and reporting of human rights violations and abuses	16	Capacity-building workshops conducted for 2,849 participants, including 841 women, on human rights, international human rights and humanitarian law, conflict-related sexual violence and the protection of civilians. Participants included military and police personnel, protection networks and civil society organizations In addition, a training session on the FARDC action plan to fight conflict-related sexual violence was organized in Kindu for 40 commanding officers and non-commissioned officers, as well as military magistrates The lower number of workshops was due to restrictions on gatherings in connection with the

		COVID-19 pandemic. The human rights teams in field offices continued to collaborate with partners, including national authorities, civil society and protection networks in the field, and continued to conduct monitoring, investigation and reporting activities and to respond to reported human rights violations
5 capacity-building and sensitization workshops for non-State actors on conflict-related sexual violence at 5 locations in areas affected by conflict	3	Capacity-building and sensitization workshops conducted for 41 focal points, including 6 women, from non-State armed actors on the prohibition and prevention of conflict-related sexual violence in South Kivu and North Kivu Provinces, including 1 workshop with focal points from Raia Mutomboki (Shabunda territory, South Kivu), 1 workshop with focal points from the Union des patriotes pour la défense du Congo, and 1 workshop with focal points from the Alliance des patriotes pour un Congo libre et souverain in North Kivu The lower number of workshops was due to the restrictions on gatherings in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, which resulted in no workshops being held after March 2020. Despite the challenging context, the Mission continued advocacy and sensitization activities, ensuring the inclusion of concerns related to conflict-related sexual violence in the deeds of commitment to stop the recruitment and use of child soldiers signed by armed group commanders. Deeds of commitment were signed by the non-State armed actors after each of the workshops, in which they stated their commitment to stop the recruitment of child soldiers, other grave violations against children and conflict-related sexual violence
2,300 escorts of humanitarian missions throughout the Democratic Republic of the Congo	3,066	Escorts of humanitarian missions in North Kivu, South Kivu and Tanganyika The higher number of escorts was due to the security situation, resulting in an increase in the number of internally displaced persons in some areas and an increased requirement for humanitarian assistance
Multimedia public information campaigns and outreach programmes in support of the Mission's mandate, through (a) round-the-clock Radio Okapi broadcasts reaching an audience of 24 million persons per week; (b) production of 35 "MONUSCO video" programmes broadcast on 11 local television stations, uploaded on YouTube and sent to UNifeed; (c) production and dissemination of six issues of <i>Echos de la MONUSCO</i>	Yes 22	The multimedia public information campaign and outreach programme of MONUSCO was implemented through round-the-clock Radio Okapi broadcasts reaching over 40 FM transmitters across the Democratic Republic of the Congo, with a weekly audience base of 24 million listeners, according to a survey by the IMMAR Institute Videos produced, including 2 editions of "ONU Hebdo" broadcast over 11 local television stations and shared on YouTube and Facebook, 5 video clips

magazine; (d) operation and management of the MONUSCO and Radio Okapi websites, with daily uploads of articles, stories and photos from all over the Democratic Republic of the Congo; and (e) reliable information provided through the use of social media

shared via YouTube and 15 video clips sent to UNifeed

The lower number of videos produced was due to challenges in filming and production owing to movement restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic. The Mission increased the production of short videoclips shared via UNifeed, facilitating their streaming and sharing across social platforms to reach a larger audience

2 Issues of 3,000 copies of *Echos de la MONUSCO* magazine produced, distributed and uploaded on the MONUSCO website

The lower number of issues of *Echos de la MONUSCO* was due in part to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic which affected production and printing, and to a revision of the Mission's information strategy, leading to a greater emphasis on social media platforms

Yes Operation and management of the MONUSCO website and social media platforms, including the upload of 193 articles (155 in French and 38 in English). On average per month, the MONUSCO website recorded 95,908 visits by 92,301 visitors and the Radio Okapi livestreaming service recorded 1,411,860 visits

Yes Reliable information was provided on social media with a following of 1,129,726 persons on Facebook and 640,762 on Twitter. MONUSCO produced and shared 1,128 photos, including high-resolution "photos of the day", on www.flickr.com/MONUSCO

In addition, MONUSCO carried out awareness-raising activities in Tanganyika on peaceful dialogue and conflict resolution between Twa and Bantu communities; in Ituri on the protection of civilians; in Beni and Butembo on dialogue between young people and community leaders following the attacks against MONUSCO premises, and on mitigating tensions; in Uvira on intercommunity and intracommunity dialogue following incidents in the Hauts Plateaux; in Kinshasa supporting preparatory actions for the organization of a conference on the fight against hate speech and messages inciting hate; and across the country on the promotion of gender responsiveness with regard to the disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration processes affecting women and children

Expected accomplishment 2.4: Progress towards combating impunity*Planned indicators of achievement**Actual indicators of achievement*

2.4.1 Number of convictions of alleged perpetrators of grave human rights violations, war crimes and crimes against humanity, conducted in accordance with due process standards (2017/18: 313; 2018/19: 500; 2019/20: 400)

315 people were tried and convicted of grave human rights violations, war crimes and crimes against humanity, including 148 FARDC officers, 41 officers of the Congolese National Police, 68 members of armed groups and 58 civilians. Of the 315 convicted, 213 were tried with the logistical, technical and financial support of the Mission. The lower number of convictions was due to insecurity in some areas and to the slowdown of judicial activities in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic

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

Monthly monitoring and training sessions for judicial authorities in six locations on the investigation and prosecution of war crimes, crimes against humanity and other grave human rights violations

Yes

Monthly monitoring sessions for judicial authorities on the investigation and prosecution of war crimes, crimes against humanity and other grave human rights violations provided, specifically on the violence in Djugu territory, the atrocities perpetrated by ADF, attacks on Ebola treatment centres and sexual violence perpetrated by members of the security forces, cases related to the Twa-Bantu conflict and crimes committed during the Kamuina Nsapu insurgency by both militiamen and security force elements. Support was also provided in relation to cases involving attacks on the United Nations and on peacekeepers, including on the destruction of the Mayor's office and the MONUSCO Boikene office in Beni, the kidnapping of a United Nations military observer, the attack on peacekeepers in Kalemie and atrocities allegedly perpetrated by Mai-Mai Kata Katanga in Moba

Logistical support for the deployment of 25 investigation missions and 20 mobile court trials to investigate and try cases of war crimes, crimes against humanity and other grave human rights violations, including sexual violence and grave child rights violations

15

Investigation missions for which logistical, technical and financial support was provided to judicial authorities

16

Mobile court hearings to investigate war crimes, crimes against humanity and other grave human rights violations, including sexual violence and grave violations against children

The lower number of missions and hearings was due to the inaccessibility of some areas owing to security constraints, and to the slowdown of judicial activities in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic

6 high-level consultations with the Congolese judiciary and authorities on 50 cases of violations identified through the human rights due diligence process on which disciplinary or judiciary measures remain to be taken

20

High-level consultations held with Congolese judicial authorities, in particular with the Supreme Court, the Military High Court and the FARDC auditor general, to follow up on cases on which disciplinary or judiciary measures remain to be taken

		<p>The higher number of consultations was due to the need to follow up priority cases such as those against “Cobra Matata”, Ntabo Ntaberi Sheka, Germain Katanga and Lieutenant Colonel Mabilia Ngoma. These consultations led to the opening or continuation of judicial investigations and trials in some high-profile cases involving serious allegations of human rights violations, including the case of Mulombodi in Kasai Central and the Yumbi massacres in Mai-Ndombe. They also resulted in the holding of mobile court hearings in key cases, including by the military court in Bunia, Ituri Province</p>
		<p>In addition, the Mission advocated with national judicial authorities to adopt measures, within the framework of investigations and hearings, to prevent the spread of COVID-19 in courts, tribunals and prosecutors’ offices. As a result, the highest judicial office issued 4 circulars on measures to put in place to curb the spread of COVID-19 in courts. As a result of the advocacy efforts, the Ministry of Justice also established conditions for minimum service so that courts could continue to function while respecting the prevention measures in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic</p>
<p>4 meetings with the Auditor-General of FARDC and other senior justice officials to provide strategic advice on prosecutorial strategies and case prioritization</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>Meetings held with senior justice officials on case prioritization with respect to progress and problems regarding the prosecution of cases of conflict-related sexual violence, and on case prioritization in North Kivu. As a result of the meetings, planning began for the conduct of mobile court hearings in Beni to try cases against ADF members detained in Beni Prison. Those hearings were postponed indefinitely in March as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic</p>
		<p>The lower number of meetings was due to the slowdown of judicial activities in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic</p>
<p>Deployment of 15 joint investigation teams and 10 mobile courts to investigate war crimes, crimes against humanity and other serious human rights violations, including sexual violence and grave child rights violations</p>		<p>Output duplicated. Please see remarks above</p>
<p>5 advocacy meetings with parliamentarians, judges, prosecutors and lawyers for the adoption of the proposed law on the protection of victims, witnesses and judicial personnel involved in trials related to serious crimes</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>Advocacy meetings held with senior civilian and military magistrates in Goma in July and August 2019 to solicit their opinions on the proposed law on the protection of victims, witnesses and judicial personnel. In addition, the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office produced a guide for the protection of victims, witnesses and judicial personnel in December 2019</p>

<p>Monthly high-level meetings with officials of the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Human Rights to foster accountability, promote human, civil and political rights and fight impunity</p>	16	<p>The lower number of meetings was due to the postponement of additional consultations with judicial authorities in Kinshasa on the proposed law as a result, initially, of the unavailability of the parliamentarians and, subsequently, of the restrictions on movement and the state of emergency declared to mitigate the COVID-19 pandemic</p> <p>High-level advocacy meetings were held with senior officials of the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Human Rights to foster accountability, promote human, civil and political rights and fight impunity. These meetings led to the establishment of a technical group on penitentiary issues, which was responsible for drafting texts relating to the reform of the penitentiary system. The technical group also identified measures for the decongestion of prisons to prevent the spread of COVID-19 in prisons. As a consequence, 2,854 detainees were released by 2 July 2020</p> <p>The higher number of meetings was due to additional meetings held with the Ministry of Justice following the imposition of preventive measures under the state of emergency in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic to support the Ministry in putting in place minimum service measures in the courts to ensure that judicial processes could continue, and to support the Ministry in developing a strategy to prevent the virus from spreading in prisons, including by decongesting prisons</p>
<p>6 working sessions with the Special Presidential Adviser on prevention of child recruitment and sexual violence, FARDC and the Congolese national police for the implementation of the joint communiqué and action plans on combating sexual violence</p>	No	<p>Sessions were held, as the position of Special Presidential Adviser was vacant, with Ms. Chantal Yelo Mulop appointed as Special Adviser to replace Jeanine Mabunda in February 2020. However, the joint technical working group on children and armed conflict, of which the Special Adviser became a member, held 9 meetings</p>
<p>4 capacity-building workshops for 40 judges and 40 lawyers and 4 mobile courts to support initiatives aimed at implementing transitional justice measures in the Kasai provinces and other conflict-affected provinces, as a means of promoting accountability for grave violations of human rights and international humanitarian law</p>	3	<p>Capacity-building workshops conducted, including 2 training workshops to enhance the capacities of 11 members, including 6 women, of the public consultation teams on human rights principles, conflict-related sexual violence and transitional justice, and 1 workshop to enhance the capacity of 25 media professionals, including 6 women, on human rights and transitional justice mechanisms. In addition, the Mission held 4 meetings and consultations, including 1 on justice needs, reparations and the prevention of new conflicts, 1 on public consultations; 1 on the harmonization of the implementation of transitional justice mechanisms in Kasai Central and 1 with the Board of Counsellors of the Office of the President, the ministers of justice and of human rights, the diplomatic corps and</p>

representatives of the Kasai region living in Kinshasa on the public consultations on justice needs, reparations, the prevention of new conflicts, and transitional justice mechanisms in the Province of Kasai Central

The lower number of workshops was due to travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic

Component 3: support

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

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

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

3.1.1 Percentage of approved flight hours utilized (excluding search-and-rescue and casualty and medical evacuation) (2017/18: 79 per cent; 2018/19: 90 per cent; 2019/20: 90 per cent)

72.7 per cent of approved flight hours were utilized (excluding search and rescue and medical evacuation/casualty evacuation). The lower percentage was mainly due to the cancellation of all within-mission travel from March 2020 onwards in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, which affected the movement of assessment and protection teams within the country, as well as environmental inspections

3.1.2 Average annual percentage of authorized international posts vacant (2017/18: 15 per cent; 2018/19: 15 per cent; 2019/20: 15 per cent)

The actual average vacancy rate was 11.8 per cent for the 2019/20 period. The lower rate was mainly the result of accelerated recruitment to fill vacant posts

3.1.3 Average annual percentage of female international civilian staff (2017/18: 27 per cent; 2018/19: 30 per cent; 2019/20: 34 per cent)

The average annual percentage of female international civilian staff was 29.9 per cent. The lower rate was mainly due to the lack of female candidates in the rosters, to the separation of female staff members from the Mission and to the slowdown of the recruitment process from March 2020 onwards in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, which had an impact on meeting the gender targets

3.1.4 Average number of working days for roster recruitments, from closing of the job opening to candidate selection, for international candidates (2017/18: 50; 2018/19: 48; 2019/20: 48)

The roster recruitment for international candidates took 84 working days on average from closing of the job opening to candidate selection. The higher number of days was mainly due to the slower pace of recruitments from March 2020 onwards in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic. The average number of days was 37 from July to December 2019 and 97 days from January to June 2020

<p>3.1.5 Average number of working days for post-specific recruitments, from closing of the job opening to candidate selection, for all international staff selections (2017/18: 120; 2018/19: 104; 2019/20: 95)</p>	<p>The post-specific recruitments for international staff selections took 119 working days, on average, from closing of the job opening to candidate selection. The higher number of days was mainly due to late endorsement by the Field Central Review Board of the one case of post-specific recruitment that occurred during the reporting period. The Mission started the recruitment process in October 2019 and submitted the case for approval in December 2019. It was returned twice by the Review Board for clarifications and finally endorsed in February 2020</p>
<p>3.1.6 Overall score on the Administration's environmental management scorecard (2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: 100; 2019/20: 100)</p>	<p>The overall score on the environmental management scorecard is 74. While the Mission has addressed significant wastewater risk and is thus reporting a score for the first time, and has a relatively low level of electricity consumption, the lower score was mainly due to the Mission's high water use, which increases the costs and risks associated with wastewater treatment, and to the Mission's relatively large amount of waste</p>
<p>3.1.7 Percentage of all information and communications technology incidents resolved within the established targets for high, medium and low criticality (2017/18: 96 per cent; 2018/19: 96 per cent; 2019/20: 96 per cent)</p>	<p>Overall, 97.3 per cent of all information and communications technology incidents were resolved within the established targets for high, medium and low criticality</p>
<p>3.1.8 Compliance with the field occupational safety risk management policy (2017/18: 90 per cent; 2018/19: 100 per cent; 2019/20: 100 per cent)</p>	<p>The compliance with the field occupational safety risk management policy remains at 80 per cent</p> <p>The lower percentage was due to delays in the implementation of the occupational safety and health programme over the course of the 2019/20 period</p>
<p>3.1.9 Overall score on the Administration's property management index based on 20 underlying key performance indicators (2017/18: 1,786; 2018/19: 1,800; 2019/20: 1,800)</p>	<p>The overall score on the property management index was 1,872 based on 20 underlying key performance indicators. The Mission met the target by scoring 1,000 points on the accountability subindex and 872 points on the stewardship subindex</p>
<p>3.1.10 Deviation from demand plan in terms of planned quantities and timeliness of purchase (2017/18: not available; 2018/19: 20 per cent; 2019/20: 20 per cent)</p>	<p>There was a 20 per cent deviation from the demand plan in terms of planned quantities and timeliness of purchase</p>
<p>3.1.11 Percentage of contingent personnel in standard-compliant United Nations accommodations at 30 June, in accordance with the memorandums of understanding (2017/18: 80 per cent; 2018/19: 100 per cent; 2019/20: 100 per cent)</p>	<p>The percentage of contingent personnel in standard-compliant United Nations accommodations as at 30 June 2020 was 72 per cent. The lower percentage was mainly due to the fact that maintenance of all prefabricated buildings (roof leakages, broken floors, malfunctioning air conditioners and expired fire extinguishers) could not be completed owing to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic</p>
<p>3.1.12 Compliance of vendors with United Nations Rations Standards for delivery, quality and stock management (2017/18: 95.5 per cent; 2018/19: 95 per cent; 2019/20: 95 per cent)</p>	<p>A total of 97 per cent of the vendors were compliant with United Nations rations standards for delivery, quality, and stock management</p>

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Service improvements		
Implementation of the Mission-wide environmental action plan, in line with the Administration's environment strategy	Yes	The Mission-wide environmental action plan was implemented in line with the Administration's environmental strategy
Support for the implementation of the Administration's supply chain management blueprint and strategy	Yes	Approval to complete the reorganization of supply chain management services by restructuring the Contract Management Section to conform with the supply chain blueprint will be finalized by 31 January 2021. The implementation of the supply chain management blueprint and strategy is 95 per cent complete
Audit, risk and compliance services		
Implementation of 34 recommendations of the Office of Internal Oversight Services targeted for implementation by year end (31 December) and 26 prior fiscal-year recommendations of the Board of Auditors, as accepted by Management	Partial	The Mission implemented 37 of 46 recommendations issued by the Office of Internal Oversight Services Out of 15 prior-year recommendations issued by the Board of Auditors, the Mission implemented 7 and 1 was overtaken by events. Therefore, a total of 8 out of 15 recommendations were closed by the Board of Auditors
Air operations		
Operation and maintenance of a total of 40 aircraft, including 9 fixed-wing and 31 rotary-wing aircraft and 3 unmanned aerial service capacity	42	Aircraft (10 fixed-wing and 32 rotary-wing aircraft) and 2 unmanned aerial vehicles were operated and maintained The higher number of fixed-wing aircraft was due to the addition of 1 C-130 provided to MONUSCO 1 week per month on a pro bono basis to supplement the ageing existing C-130 The higher number of rotary-wing aircraft was mainly due to the addition of 1 Mi-17, which was used as a back-up to ensure uninterrupted service within the approved flight hours The lower unmanned aerial service capacity was due to the unavailability of 1 unmanned aerial vehicle from the contractor following the deployment of a new type of vehicle during the reporting period
Provision of a total of 21,363 planned flight hours, including 9,142 from commercial providers and 12,221 from military providers, for all services, including passenger, cargo, patrols and observation, search-and-rescue and casualty and medical evacuation	15,530	Hours were flown, including 6,447 by commercial providers and 9,083 by military providers, for all services, including passenger services, cargo services, patrols and observation, search and rescue and casualty and medical evacuation. The lower number of flight hours was due the cancellation of all within-mission travel from March 2020 onwards owing to the COVID-19 pandemic

Oversight of aviation safety standards for 40 aircraft and 10 airfields and landing sites	42	Oversight of aviation safety standards was carried out for: Aircraft
	10	Airfields and landing sites

Budget, finance, and reporting services

Provision of budget, finance and accounting services for a budget of \$1,023.3 million, in line with delegated authority	Yes	Budget, finance and accounting services were provided for a budget of \$1,048.7 million, in line with delegated authority
Finalization of annual financial statements for the mission in compliance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards and United Nations financial rules and regulations	Yes	Annual financial statements for the Mission were finalized in compliance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards and United Nations financial rules and regulations

Civilian personnel services

Provision of human resource services to 2,444 civilian personnel (591 international staff, 1,510 national staff, 49 temporary positions and 294 United Nations Volunteers), including support for claims, entitlements and benefits processing, recruitment, post management, budget preparation and staff performance management, in line with delegated authority	2,639	Human resource services were provided to an average of: Civilian personnel (635 international staff, 1,629 national staff, 51 holders of temporary positions and 324 United Nations Volunteers), including support for claims, entitlements and benefits processing, recruitment, post management, budget preparation and staff performance management, in line with delegated authority The higher number of personnel was due to lower vacancy rates for most categories of staff
Provision of in-mission training courses to 3,769 civilian personnel and support for out-of-mission training for 108 civilian personnel	4,942	Civilian personnel were trained in the Mission Support was provided for out-of-mission training for 41 civilian personnel The increase in the number of civilian personnel trained in-mission was mainly due to an increase of national staff participation in line with Mission's effort to build local capacity The lower number of personnel trained outside the Mission was mainly due to the impact of the Ebola virus outbreak in the eastern part of the country and, later in the period, to restrictions on international travel in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
Support for processing of 6,039 in-mission and 226 outside-mission travel requests for non-training purposes and 190 travel requests for training purposes for civilian personnel	3,068	Requests for travel within the mission area for non-training purposes were processed. The lower number of in-mission travel requests was due to the cancellation of all within-mission travel from March 2020 onwards in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
	249	Requests for travel outside the mission area for non-training purposes were processed. The higher number of outside-mission travel requests was mainly due to travel for medical escorts, and to staff transiting in

		Addis Ababa before returning to the mission area due to travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
	345	Travel requests for training purposes for civilian personnel were processed. The higher number of travel requests for training purposes was mainly due to unplanned training for staff from the Movement Control Section, whose certification for dangerous goods had expired, and for staff of the Corrections Section, government-provided personnel and United Nations police in support of mandate implementation
Facility, infrastructure and engineering services		
Maintenance and repair services for a total of 122 mission sites in 14 locations	135	Mission sites in 14 locations were maintained and repaired. The higher number of sites was mainly due to the opening of temporary operating bases and company operating bases in line with operational requirements
Construction/maintenance of 200 kilometres of road, 10 culverts and 5 bridges, 10 airfields and 66 helipads	223	Kilometres of road, 1 culvert, 8 bridges and 64 helipads were constructed and maintained. The higher number of kilometres of roads was mainly due to increased contributions from a military engineering company. During the reporting period, 1 broken culvert and 8 broken bridges needed to be repaired. The lower number of helipads maintained was due to the closures of the Kisangani and Dungu helipads
Operation and maintenance of 830 United Nations-owned generators	774	United Nations-owned generators were operated and maintained. The lower number was mainly due to a gradual reduction in the number of aged generators which were written off
Operation and maintenance of United Nations-owned water supply and treatment facilities (38 waste treatment plants in 8 locations, 78 water treatment and purification plants in 7 locations and 7 water bottling plants in 7 locations)	Yes	<p>United Nations-owned water supply and treatment facilities (40 waste treatment plants in 8 locations, 78 water treatment and purification plants in 7 locations and 6 water bottling plants in 6 locations) were operated and maintained</p> <p>The higher number of wastewater treatment plants was due to the need to increase the capacity of treatment of wastewater at the Mission sites to comply with the environmental policy</p> <p>The lower number of water bottling plants and locations was due to a reduction in the production of 1.5-litre bottles of water in order to minimize the environmental impact of plastic bottles</p>
Provision of waste management services, including liquid and solid waste collection and disposal services (34 waste treatment plants in 13 locations and 54	Yes	Waste management services, including liquid and solid waste collection and disposal services, were provided (40 waste treatment plants in 8 locations and 54 water treatment and purification plants in 15 locations)

water treatment and purification plants in 20 locations)		<p>The higher number of waste treatment plants was due to the Mission's efforts to ensure compliance with its environmental action plan</p> <p>The lower number of locations was the direct consequence of the reduction of Mission's footprint, including the closure of 5 locations</p>
Provision of cleaning, ground maintenance, pest control and laundry services at 13 sites	Yes	Cleaning, ground maintenance, pest control and laundry services were provided at 13 sites
Fuel management services		
Management of supply and storage of 35.6 million litres of petrol, including 20.8 million for air operations, 5.7 million for ground transportation and 9.1 million for generators and other facilities, and of oil and lubricants across distribution points and storage facilities in 8 United Nations-operated and 9 contractor-operated locations	31.3	<p>Million litres of petrol were supplied and stored, including 13.7 million for air operations, 5.3 million for ground transportation and 12.3 million for generators and other facilities in 8 United Nations-operated and 9 contractor-operated locations</p> <p>The lower consumption of Jet A1 fuel was due to the lockdown of international airspace, both domestic and international, in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, resulting in reduced air operations</p> <p>The lower consumption of fuel for ground transportation was due to a reduction in vehicle movements due to lockdowns in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic</p> <p>The increased consumption of generator fuel was due to the unreliability of the provision of electricity by the national power grid throughout the Democratic Republic of the Congo</p>
Geospatial, information and telecommunications technology services		
Provision of and support for 4,254 handheld portable radios, 2,062 mobile radios for vehicles and 207 base station radios	4,787	Handheld portable radios were provided and supported. The higher number of handheld portable radios was due to delays in the write-off process, and to the fact that additional radios were required in support of the operations of the Ebola emergency response team
	2,342	Mobile radios for vehicles were provided and supported. The higher number of mobile radios was mainly due to requirements in support of the Ebola emergency response team
	278	Base station radios were provided and supported. The higher number of base station radios was mainly due to delays in the write-off process
Operation and maintenance of 41 FM radio broadcast stations and 12 radio production facilities	39	FM radio broadcast stations were operated and maintained
	9	Radio production facilities were operated and maintained

		The lower number of broadcast and radio production facilities was due to the closure of a number of locations in line with the adjustment to the Mission's posture
Operation and maintenance of a network for voice, fax, video and data communication, including 72 very small aperture terminals, 27 phone exchanges and 82 microwave links	65	Very small aperture terminals were operated and maintained. The lower number was mainly due to the continued optimization of the MONUSCO satellite network, which resulted in the termination of Internet services provided by Other Three Billion in some MONUSCO sites, with further decommissioning and write off of very small aperture terminals
	No	Phone exchanges. MONUSCO has completed the migration from legacy telephony system to unified communications which use voice over Internet protocol technology in all locations. There are therefore no operational public exchange telephone systems remaining in the Mission
	105	Microwave links were operated and maintained. The higher number of microwave links was due to the need to meet the surge requirements for the provision of additional home connections and to ensure redundant connectivity in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
Provision of and support for 3,416 computing devices and 827 printers for an average strength of 3,323 civilian and uniformed end users, in addition to 1,621 computing devices and 60 printers for connectivity of contingent personnel, as well as other common services	3,892	Computing devices were provided and supported for an average strength of 3,416 civilian and uniformed end users. The higher number of computing devices was due to delays in the write-off process and to the Mission's support for the operations of the Ebola emergency response team
	827	Printers were provided and supported for civilian and uniformed end users
	1,621	Computing devices were provided and supported for the connectivity of contingent personnel, as well as other common services
	60	Printers were provided and supported for the connectivity of contingent personnel, as well as other common services
Support and maintenance of 30 local area networks and 57 wide area networks at 57 sites	30	Local area networks and 57 wide area networks at 57 sites were supported and maintained
Analysis of geospatial data covering 19,200 square kilometres, maintenance of topographic and thematic layers and production of 25 maps	Yes	Geospatial data covering 19,200 square kilometres were analysed, topographic and thematic layers were maintained and 25 maps were produced
Medical services		
Operation and maintenance of United Nations-owned medical facilities (10 level I clinics/dispensaries) and support for contingent-owned medical facilities	Yes	United Nations-owned medical facilities (10 level I clinics/dispensaries) were operated and maintained. Contingent-owned medical facilities (50 level I clinics, 2 level II hospitals and 1 level III hospital) in 10

(50 level I clinics, 2 level II hospitals and 1 level III hospital) in 10 locations and maintenance of contractual arrangements with 5 hospitals/clinics		locations were supported and contractual arrangements with 5 hospitals/clinics were maintained
Maintenance of arrangements for medical evacuation to 9 medical facilities (2 level II, 4 level III and 3 level IV) in 4 locations inside the mission area and 3 locations outside the mission area	Yes	Medical evacuation arrangements to 9 medical facilities (2 level II, 4 level III and 3 level IV) were maintained in 4 locations inside the mission area and 3 locations outside the mission area
Supply chain management services		
Provision of planning and sourcing support for the acquisition of goods and commodities at an estimated value of \$286.8 million, in line with delegated authority	No	<p>Planning and sourcing support was provided for the acquisition of goods and commodities at an estimated value of \$276.5 million, in line with delegated authority</p> <p>Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, several acquisitions were suspended, including for strategic movements, air operations and rotations. During the third part of the reporting period, medical acquisitions took priority to address mission pandemic requirements</p>
Receipt, management and onward distribution of up to 10,600 tons of cargo within the mission area	15,296	Tons of cargo were received, managed and distributed. The higher tonnage was mainly due to unplanned internal cargo movements, including the movement of 15 units of contingent-owned equipment from Tshikapa to Nyamilima; 20 trucks, loose cargo and 10 armoured personnel carriers from Kinshasa to Kananga; armoured personnel carriers, trucks, trailers and bulldozers from Kinshasa to Bunia; heavy contingent-owned equipment from Uvira to Beni; and contingent-owned equipment between Goma and Beni
Management, accounting and reporting of property, plant and equipment, financial and non-financial inventories and equipment below the threshold, with a total historical cost of \$428.9 million, in line with delegated authority	Yes	<p>Property, plant and equipment, financial and non-financial inventories and equipment below the threshold were managed, accounted for and reported, with a total historical cost of \$342.9 million, in line with delegated authority</p> <p>The decrease in MONUSCO holdings by \$86 million (representing a 20 per cent decline in holdings) is due to write-off of assets and de-recognition of assets, with the closing of locations and ageing of holdings</p>
Uniformed personnel services		
Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of 14,808 military and police personnel (211 military observers, 277 military staff officers, 13,750 contingent personnel, 286 United Nations police officers and 910 formed police personnel) and 45 government-provided personnel	15,850	<p>Military and police personnel (176 military observers, 284 military staff officers, 14,217 contingent personnel, 272 United Nations police officers and 901 formed police personnel) and 45 government-provided personnel on average were emplaced, rotated and repatriated</p> <p>The overall higher number was due to a lower vacancy rate for contingent personnel and to delays in repatriation of personnel due to travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic</p>

Inspection and verification of and reporting on contingent-owned major equipment and self-sustainment compliance for 50 military and formed police units at 119 geographical sites	Yes	Inspection and verification of and reporting on contingent-owned major equipment and self-sustainment compliance for 50 military and formed police units were carried out at 119 geographical sites
Supply and storage of rations, combat rations and water for an average strength of 14,808 military contingents and formed police personnel	15,118	Rations, combat rations and water were supplied and stored for an average strength of: Military contingents and formed police personnel The higher actual strength was due to the retention of 3 battalions to cope with the deteriorating security situation
Support for the processing of claims and entitlements for 14,808 military and police personnel and 45 government-provided personnel	15,850 45	Support was provided for the processing of claims and entitlements for an average strength of: Military and police personnel Government-provided personnel The higher number of military and police personnel was mainly due to a lower vacancy rate for contingent personnel
Support for the processing of 813 in-mission and 5 outside-mission travel requests for non-training purposes and 15,885 travel requests for training purposes	678 72 52,429	In-mission travel requests for non-training purposes. The lower number of in-mission travel requests was due to the cancellation of all within-mission travel from March 2020 onwards in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic Outside-mission travel requests for non-training purposes. The higher number of outside-mission travel requests for non-training purposes was mainly due to an increase in the number of medical escorts, mainly from military contingents and for selection assistance travel, namely selection and assessment team visits for individual police officers before deployment and formed police assessment team visits to assess the operational capability of police personnel Travel requests for training purposes. The higher number of travel requests for training purposes was mainly due to an increase in the number of recommended in-house training courses offered by the Mission to military and police contingent members, including sexual exploitation and assault training, a mass sensitization session on HIV/AIDS for troops, contingent training capsules for troops and Ebola training
Vehicle management and ground transportation services		
Operation and maintenance of 1,477 United Nations-owned vehicles (665 light passenger vehicles, 309 special-purpose vehicles, 27 ambulances, 32 armoured vehicles, 263 other specialized vehicles)	1,778	United Nations-owned vehicles (1,063 light passenger vehicles, 260 special-purpose vehicles, 29 ambulances, 30 armoured vehicles, 243 other specialized vehicles and 153 trailers and vehicle attachments) were operated and maintained

and 181 trailers and attachments), 2,723 contingent-owned vehicles and 9 workshops and repair facilities	2,605	The higher number of vehicles was mainly due to delays in the write-off process for obsolete vehicles
		Contingent-owned vehicles were operated and maintained. The lower number of vehicles was due to the repatriation of contingent-owned equipment
	9	Workshops and repair facilities were operated and maintained
Operation of a daily shuttle service 7 days per week for an average of 770 United Nations personnel per day to and from their accommodation to the office in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (all locations) and a shuttle service 5 days per week for an average of 280 United Nations personnel per day in Entebbe	Yes	A daily shuttle service was in operation 7 days per week, for an average of 972 United Nations personnel per day to and from their accommodation to the office in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (all locations), and a shuttle service was in operation 6 days per week, for an average of 356 United Nations personnel per day in Entebbe
		The higher number of personnel using the daily shuttle service in Democratic Republic of the Congo was mainly due to the fact that, in addition to regular group transportation provided for staff from home to office and back, the Mission had to provide additional group transportation for troops, military observers and United Nations police from the airport to the place of quarantine, back to the airport and, in some cases, at the final destination
		The higher number of personnel using the daily shuttle service in Entebbe was mainly due to the need to support other mission passengers and casualty evacuations owing to movement restrictions imposed by local authorities
Conduct and discipline		
Implementation of a conduct and discipline programme for 16,827 military, police and civilian personnel, including training, prevention and monitoring activities and recommendations on remedial actions with an emphasis on sexual exploitation and abuse and other misconduct	Yes	A conduct and discipline programme for 9,149 military, police and civilian personnel, including training, prevention and monitoring activities and recommendations on remedial actions, with an emphasis on sexual exploitation and abuse and other misconduct, was implemented
		The lower number of personnel trained was mainly due to movement restrictions and social distancing in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic. After March, training sessions were conducted at a very limited level, mainly through virtual applications
Facilitation of the reporting of allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse	Yes	The reporting of allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse was facilitated. All allegations of misconduct, including of sexual exploitation and abuse, were promptly assessed and those that merited investigation were duly referred to appropriate investigation entities for action. A total of 16 allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse were received and all were referred to the relevant investigation entities, including

		the Office of Internal Oversight Services and Member States, for action. The details of the allegations have all been entered in the Misconduct Tracking System
Facilitation of the referral of victims of sexual exploitation and abuse for medical, psychological and legal assistance, when and where misconduct has occurred	Yes	The referral of victims of sexual exploitation and abuse for medical, psychological and legal assistance, when and where misconduct had occurred, was facilitated. A total of 18 victims were referred for support and assistance to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) (15) and UNICEF (3) within 24 to 72 hours. The support provided to these victims included medical, psychological and legal support
Conduct of a community sensitization campaign targeting the population at risk, through 20 sensitization activities and the dissemination of outreach materials to 5,000 members of the communities at risk through the community-based complaint networks and nominated focal points in isolated areas	14	A community sensitization campaign targeting the population at risk was conducted through: Outreach activities The lower number of outreach activities was due to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic. However, Radio Okapi was used to broadcast messages on sexual exploitation and abuse to raise awareness among the local population of the zero-tolerance policy. These messages were also rebroadcasted on local radio stations in local languages
Ensure that the community-based complaint mechanisms established where the Mission has a strong presence are fully operational and that its members have the capacity to sensitize the local population to the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and assault	Yes	The Mission ensured that 43 community-based complaint mechanisms established where the Mission has a strong presence were fully operational and that its members had the capacity to raise awareness among the local population of the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and assault. This engagement has enhanced the effectiveness and efficiency of the community-based complaint network in supporting the Mission's strategy in responding to sexual exploitation and abuse allegations
Assess all reported cases of sexual exploitation and abuse and prima facie evidence documented and processed, as appropriate	Yes	All 16 reported cases of sexual exploitation and abuse were assessed, and prima facie evidence was documented and processed, in a timely manner, and the cases that merited investigations were duly referred to appropriate investigation entities for action
Implementation, jointly with UNICEF, the United Nations Population Fund, the host country and troop-contributing countries, of a mechanism for the monitoring of the survival of victims of sexual exploitation and abuse in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Yes	MONUSCO, jointly with UNICEF, UNFPA, the host country and troop-contributing countries, implemented a mechanism for the monitoring of the survival of victims of sexual exploitation and abuse in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Mission continued to collaborate with UNICEF, UNFPA and partners within the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse network to discuss strategies to address the problem of sexual exploitation and abuse and provide long-term support to victims of and children born as a result of sexual exploitation and abuse

HIV/AIDS

Operation and maintenance of 5 HIV voluntary confidential counselling and testing facilities for all Mission personnel	5	HIV voluntary confidential counselling and testing facilities for all Mission personnel were operated and maintained
Organization of 30 mandatory awareness sessions on HIV/AIDS for 300 civilian Mission personnel	26	Mandatory awareness sessions on HIV/AIDS for 300 civilian Mission personnel were organized. The lower number of sessions was due to travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
Conduct of 120 mass sensitization programmes for 12,000 military and police personnel	86	Mass sensitization programmes were conducted for 8,598 military and police personnel. The lower number of programmes and attendees was due to travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
Conduct of 60 induction training sessions for 3,000 newly deployed and rotated military and police personnel	100	Induction training sessions were organized for 6,486 newly deployed and rotated uniformed personnel. The higher number of induction sessions and trainees was due to a higher number of newly deployed and rotated uniformed personnel
Conduct of 15 refresher training sessions for 920 military personnel and 8 peer education training sessions in 8 Mission locations for 200 military and police personnel	16 8	Refresher training sessions were conducted for 1,594 military personnel Peer education training sessions were conducted in 8 Mission locations for 274 military and police personnel The higher number of military personnel trained was mainly due to the Mission deciding to increase the number of sessions in order to reach more uniformed personnel
Conduct of 2 workshops on voluntary confidential counselling and testing for 40 HIV counsellors and 2 post-exposure prophylaxis workshops for 40 post-exposure prophylaxis custodians	2 1	Workshops on voluntary confidential counselling and testing were conducted for 35 HIV counsellors Post-exposure prophylaxis workshop was organized for 16 post-exposure prophylaxis custodians The lower number of workshops and attendees was due to the cancellation of the workshop planned in March due to travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
Conduct of a promotion campaign on voluntary confidential counselling and testing each quarter in different Mission locations	Yes	A promotion campaign on voluntary confidential counselling and testing was conducted each quarter in different Mission locations
Provision of voluntary confidential counselling and testing to 3,500 Mission personnel	Yes	Voluntary confidential counselling and testing was provided to 5,206 mission personnel. The higher number of personnel was due to increased interest
Conduct of 30 mobile missions on voluntary confidential counselling and testing within the battalions	32	Mobile missions on voluntary confidential counselling and testing were conducted within the battalions. The higher number of mobile missions was mainly due to additional requests for voluntary confidential counselling and testing from the battalions

Conduct of 1 assessment study to determine the impact of and guide subsequent implementation of sections-mandated activities	1	Assessment study was conducted to determine the impact of and guide subsequent implementation of sections-mandated activities
Security		
Provision of security services 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, for the entire Mission area	Yes	Security services were provided 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, for the entire mission area
24-hour close protection for senior Mission staff and visiting high-level officials	Yes	24-hour close protection was provided for senior Mission staff and visiting high-level officials
Conduct of 400 residential security surveys for staff members and Mission-wide site security assessment	650	Residential security surveys were conducted for staff members and site security assessments were conducted Mission-wide The higher number of surveys were due to an increase in the number of new military, police and civilian personnel, and to United Nations staff changing residences
Conduct of 500 information sessions on security awareness and contingency plans for all Mission staff	488	Information sessions on security awareness and contingency plans were conducted for all Mission staff. The lower number of information sessions was mainly due to the lockdown in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
Preparation of 365 security incidents reports	365	Security incident reports were prepared
Conduct of 700 reconnaissance missions and patrols in the area of operations	730	Reconnaissance missions and patrols were conducted. The higher number of reconnaissance missions and patrols was mainly due to an increase of patrols to 2 daily in the Goma area instead of 1 due to the security situation
Conduct of induction security training and primary fire training for 50 new Mission staff	18	Induction security training and primary fire training was conducted for: 18 new Mission staff. The lower number of staff was due to the cancellation of the induction training planned for March 2020 owing to the COVID-19 pandemic
Conduct of training for 500 United Nations staff on safe and secure approaches to field environments	424	Training was conducted on safe and secure approaches to field environments for: United Nations staff. The lower number of United Nations staff trained on safe and secure approaches to field environments was mainly due to the cancellation of training in last quarter of the reporting period owing to the COVID-19 pandemic
Conduct of security certification programme training for 20 international security officers	No	Security certification programme training was not conducted due to travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
Conduct of emergency trauma bag training for 20 international security officers	40	Emergency trauma bag training was conducted for: International security officers. The higher number of personnel trained was mainly due to the Mission's

		decision to organize 2 training sessions in Goma and Kinshasa
Preparation of 22 security risk management documents	22	Security risk management documents were prepared
Preparation of 18 area travel security advisories	18	Area travel security advisories were prepared
Update of geolocation for all United Nations facilities and uploading to the United Nations Security Managers Information Network site	Yes	Geolocations for all United Nations facilities were updated and uploaded to the United Nations Security Managers Information Network site
Provision of security-related information through the broadcast of security advisories, updates to the database and alerts during security situations	Yes	Security-related information was provided through the broadcast of security advisories, updates to the database and alerts during security situations
Processing of 26,000 identity cards for civilian and military personnel	26,000	Identity cards were processed
Conduct of training for 150 fire wardens, preparation of 15 fire safety reports and conduct of 15 fire drills		Training for 84 fire wardens was conducted. The lower number of fire wardens trained was mainly due to the cancellation of some of the planned training sessions owing to the COVID-19 pandemic
	15	Fire safety reports were prepared
	7	Fire drills were conducted. The lower number of drills was due to restrictions on the gathering of people in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic

III. Resource performance

A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020)

Category	Apportionment ^a	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)-(2)	(4)=(3)÷(1)
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	31 790.5	29 080.1	2 710.4	8.5
Military contingents	451 862.1	447 676.7	4 185.4	0.9
United Nations police	17 892.1	16 375.0	1 517.1	8.5
Formed police units	31 541.5	26 798.2	4 743.3	15.0
Subtotal	533 086.2	519 930.0	13 156.2	2.5
Civilian personnel				
International staff	126 075.8	137 861.6	(11 785.8)	(9.3)
National staff	70 811.8	89 427.5	(18 615.7)	(26.3)
United Nations Volunteers	15 289.8	19 833.1	(4 543.3)	(29.7)
General temporary assistance	4 283.3	9 061.8	(4 778.5)	(111.6)
Government-provided personnel	2 870.5	2 699.1	171.4	6.0
Subtotal	219 331.2	258 883.1	(39 551.9)	(18.0)
Operational costs				
Civilian electoral observers	–	–	–	–
Consultants and consulting services	752.0	210.4	541.6	72.0
Official travel	5 097.4	3 583.3	1 514.1	29.7
Facilities and infrastructure	54 707.6	53 732.3	975.3	1.8
Ground transportation	10 723.6	12 572.3	(1 848.7)	(17.2)
Air operations	140 619.3	104 700.3	35 919.0	25.5
Marine operations	626.9	1 228.6	(601.7)	(96.0)
Communications and information technology	33 046.8	31 465.0	1 581.8	4.8
Medical	1 860.6	6 709.2	(4 848.6)	(260.6)
Special equipment	–	–	–	–
Other supplies, services and equipment	47 338.8	41 591.9	5 746.9	12.1
Quick-impact projects	1 500.0	1 485.6	14.4	1.0
Subtotal	296 273.0	257 278.9	38 994.1	13.2
Gross requirements	1 048 690.4	1 036 092.0	12 598.4	1.2
Staff assessment income	22 651.2	27 885.5	(5 234.3)	(23.1)
Net requirements	1 026 039.2	1 008 206.5	17 832.7	1.7
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
Total requirements	1 048 690.4	1 036 092.0	12 598.4	1.2

^a Reflecting approved resources of \$1,012,252,800 gross (\$989,601,600 net) and resources authorized under commitment authority of \$36,437,600 gross for the Mission's additional requirements related to the security situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo until 30 June 2020.

B. Summary information on redeployments across groups

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Group</i>	<i>Apportionment</i>			<i>Revised distribution</i>
	<i>Original distribution</i>	<i>Additional resources^a</i>	<i>Redeployment</i>	
I. Military and police personnel	509 091.1	23 995.1	(7 825.4)	525 260.8
II. Civilian personnel	219 331.2	–	39 552.4	258 883.6
III. Operational costs	283 830.5	12 442.5	(31 727.0)	264 546.0
Total	1 012 252.8	36 437.6	–	1 048 690.4
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation				3.8

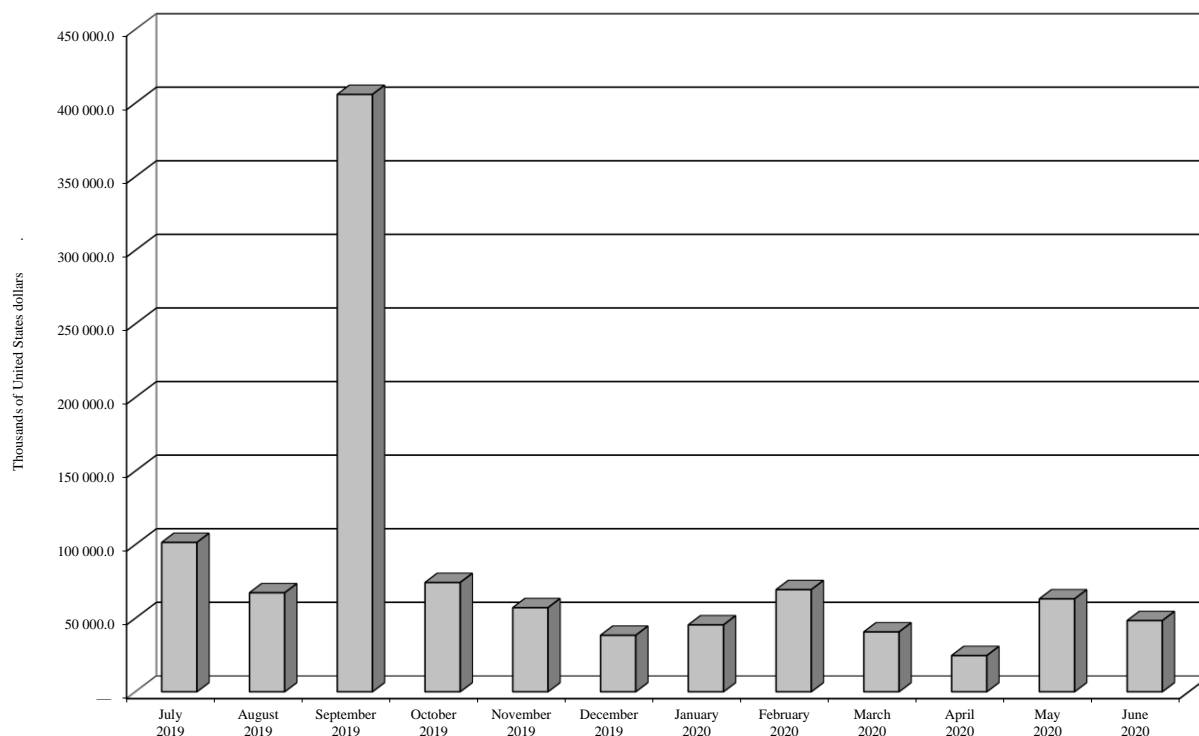
^a Reflecting resources authorized under commitment authority for the Mission's additional requirements related to the security situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

87. During the reporting period, funds were redeployed to group II, civilian personnel, to meet the increased requirements brought about by lower actual average vacancy rates for all categories of personnel, an increase in the post adjustment multiplier, an increase in the salary scales and allowances of national staff and United Nations Volunteers, the payment of termination charges for staff whose posts were abolished as of 1 July 2019 and the creation of general temporary assistance positions to accommodate staff members whose posts were abolished as of 1 July 2019, during the separation procedure.

88. The redeployment from group I, military and police personnel, was made possible by higher delayed deployment rates for military observers, military contingents and United Nations police, lower costs of freight for the rotation and repatriation of the contingent-owned equipment of military contingents, a lower actual daily cost of rations and the early repatriation during the 2018/19 period of one formed police unit whose cost was included in the 2019/20 budget.

89. The redeployment from group III, operational costs, was made possible by the fact that restrictions on travel and gatherings in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in reduced requirements for air operations and official travel, the cancelation or postponement of planned construction projects, a lower rate of implementation of programmatic activities and lower requirements for freight.

C. Monthly expenditure pattern



90. The higher expenditure in July 2019 was mainly due to the creation of commitments for rations for troops and formed police personnel; petrol, oil and lubricants for generators, vehicles and aircraft; daily allowance of military and police personnel; bank charges; and United Nations Volunteers.

91. The higher expenditure in September 2019 was mainly due to the creation of commitments for the reimbursement of standard costs in respect of troops and formed police personnel, contingent-owned equipment, and commercial contracts and letters of assist for the Mission's aviation fleet.

D. Other revenue and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Investment revenue	2 829.1
Other/miscellaneous revenue	2 206.8
Voluntary contributions in cash	—
Prior-period adjustments	—
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	9 786.4
Total	14 822.3

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				71 735.2
Formed police units				4 417.1
Subtotal				76 152.3
Self-sustainment				
Military contingents				65 801.3
Formed police units				3 280.3
Subtotal				69 081.6
Total				145 233.9
<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 July 2017	30 June 2017	
Intensified operational condition factor	2.9	1 July 2017	30 June 2017	
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	4.7	1 July 2017	30 June 2017	
B. 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	16 894.7
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	–
Total	16 894.7

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

IV. Analysis of variances¹

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military observers	\$2 710.4	8.5%

92. The reduced requirements were mainly due to a higher actual average delayed deployment rate of 30.3 per cent compared with an approved delayed deployment rate of 26 per cent, and to a lower number of trips on emplacement, rotation and repatriation as a result of the extension of the deployment of military observers and staff officers beyond the reporting period due to travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic.

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

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military contingents	\$4 185.4	0.9%

93. The reduced requirements were mainly due to a lower deployment of troops than planned, lower costs of freight for the repatriation of the contingent-owned equipment of two battalions owing to an efficient procurement exercise and reduced cargo volume, lower costs of freight for the rotation of the contingent-owned equipment of two battalions due to combination of the rotation of the helicopters of the battalions into one contract, leading to reduced costs for positioning and de-positioning flights, the postponement of the repatriation of the contingent-owned equipment of one unit owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, and a lower actual average daily cost of rations of \$5.06, compared with an average budgeted daily cost of \$5.61.

94. The overall reduction in requirements was partly offset by the payment in the 2019/20 period of claims for contingent-owned equipment for the last quarter of the 2018/19 period that were higher than estimated.

	<i>Variance</i>	
United Nations police	\$1 517.1	8.5%

95. The reduced requirements were mainly due to a higher actual average delayed deployment rate of 46.4 per cent, compared with an approved delayed deployment rate of 26.9 per cent, and to a lower number of trips on emplacement, rotation and repatriation as a result of the extension of the deployment of United Nations police officers beyond the reporting period due to travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic.

96. The overall reduction in requirements was partly offset by a higher average cost of travel of \$1,691 per trip, compared with a budgeted cost of \$1,187 per trip.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Formed police units	\$4 743.3	15.0%

97. The reduced requirements were mainly due to the early repatriation during the 2018/19 period of one formed police unit whose cost was included in the 2019/20 budget; higher unserviceability and non-deployment factors, as well as lower self-sustainment performance for contingent-owned equipment; and higher actual deductions for absent or non-functional contingent-owned major equipment against formed police reimbursement costs in accordance with General Assembly resolution [67/261](#).

	<i>Variance</i>	
International staff	(\$11 785.8)	(9.3%)

98. The increased requirements were mainly due to a lower actual average vacancy rate of 11.8 per cent compared with an approved vacancy rate of 18.0 per cent, and to an increase in the post adjustment multiplier from 41.5 per cent to 52.6 per cent effective September 2019.

	<i>Variance</i>	
National staff	(\$18 615.7)	(26.3%)

99. The increased requirements were mainly due to: (a) a lower actual average vacancy rate of 16.2 per cent and 4.1 per cent for National Professional Officers and national General Service staff, respectively, compared with an approved vacancy rate of 22.0 per cent and 11.2 per cent; (b) an increase, effective 1 August 2019, in the salary

scale for national staff in the Democratic Republic of the Congo of 4.7 per cent for staff in the General service category and 1.8 per cent for staff in the National Officers category; (c) the payment of termination charges for staff whose posts were abolished as of 1 July 2019; and (d) increases in allowances, including the child allowance (from \$731 to \$765 net per annum, per child, up to a maximum of six children), the first additional language allowance (from \$1,047 to \$1,096 net per annum) and the second additional language allowance (from \$524 to \$548 net per annum).

	<i>Variance</i>	
United Nations Volunteers	(\$4 543.3)	(29.7%)

100. The increased requirements were mainly due a lower actual average vacancy rate of 6 per cent and 18.2 per cent for international United Nations Volunteers and national United Nations Volunteers, respectively, compared with an approved vacancy rate of 14.7 per cent and 36.4 per cent, and to a higher average actual monthly living allowance of \$2,858, compared with a budgeted amount of \$2,414.

	<i>Variance</i>	
General temporary assistance	(\$4 778.5)	(111.6%)

101. The increased requirements were mainly due to the creation of an average of 10 international positions and 5 national positions to accommodate staff members whose posts were abolished as of 1 July 2019, during the separation procedure.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Government-provided personnel	\$171.4	6.0%

102. The reduced requirements were mainly due to the extension of the deployment of 21 government-provided personnel beyond the reporting period due to travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic; and to a lower average cost of travel of \$1,505 per trip compared with a budgeted cost of \$1,883 per trip.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Consultants and consulting services	\$541.6	72.0%

103. The reduced requirements were mainly due to delays in recruitment and travel owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, delays in the implementation of substantive support to the National Oversight Mechanism owing to the delay in the formation of the Government, and delays in the after-action review exercise of processes and procedures of the Independent National Electoral Commission for institutional strengthening and capacity-building.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Official travel	\$1 514.1	29.7%

104. The reduced requirements were mainly due to travel restrictions within and outside the mission area in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Facilities and infrastructure	\$975.3	1.8%

105. The reduced requirements were mainly due to the cancellation or postponement of planned construction projects due to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19

pandemic, including the maintenance of two airports, two runways and two helipads in Dungu and Kisangani, the construction of a road in Goma airport, the upgrade of the electrical system in Bukavu, the development of conventional sewerage treatment systems mission-wide and the rehabilitation of 350 km of roads in the Beni area, and to the postponement of procurement activities for equipment and supplies following a review of the level of stock in order to meet the increased requirements for civilian personnel.

106. The overall reduction in requirements was mostly offset by: (a) increased requirements for security services owing to an increase in the number of claims for residential security for uniformed personnel and to an increase in the number of security guards in Bukavu following the departure of one special force unit and one battalion, in Bunia owing to a deterioration in the security situation, in Butembo as a result of an increase in staff and in Goma to cover security needs at the airport terminals; (b) an increased use of generator fuel mission-wide as a result of the unreliability of the provision of electricity by the national power grid throughout the Democratic Republic of the Congo; (c) the unbudgeted payment of claims to troop-contributing countries for ammunition expended by their contingents while conducting military exercises in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; and (d) increased requirements for rental of premises owing mainly to delays in the consolidation of premises in Kinshasa requiring the continued rental of the logistical base in Kinshasa, which was not included in the 2019/20 budget.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Ground transportation	(\$1 848.7)	(17.2%)

107. The increased requirements were mainly due to the acquisition of specialized equipment, including three ambulances, three fire trucks, one sewage truck and one water truck, in support of mitigation measures in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic and the enhancement of the Mission's isolation centres, and to the replacement of 15 light passenger vehicles that were past their life expectancy.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Air operations	\$35 919.0	25.5%

108. The reduced requirements were mainly due to: (a) lower requirements for air transportation services owing to: (i) the unavailability of the unmanned aerial system from 1 July 2019 to 28 January 2020 owing to logistical constraints resulting from the move from Bunia to Beni, (ii) the fact that the outsourcing of airport services was not implemented owing to the inability to find a provider for the services at a reasonable cost, (iii) the lower cost of polling and tracking services, of the global navigation and satellite system, and of ground handling services, and (iv) the travel restrictions implemented as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic; (b) a lower consumption of fuel of 13.5 million litres compared with a budgeted volume of 20.8 million litres due to travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic; (c) a lower actual weighted average price of fuel of \$0.91 per litre compared with a budgeted price of \$0.97 per litre; (d) lower requirements for the rental of aircraft owing to: (i) the travel restrictions due to the COVID-19 pandemic; (ii) the use of a C-130 provided by Canada under a letter of assist at a cost of \$1 per flight hour compared with a budgeted cost of \$6,500 per flight hour; (iii) the early release of three Rooivalks in mid-November rather than on 31 December 2019 as originally planned; (iv) the early release of four Mi-24s on 31 March rather than 30 June 2020 as originally planned; and (v) the partial non-availability of two Oryx helicopters during the month of December 2019 due to unscheduled maintenance.

109. The overall reduction in requirements was partly offset by the acquisition of aviation ground support equipment, including emergency crash-and-rescue command vehicles, towable passenger stairways, baggage roller loaders and air start units for the Goma airport. Goma became the main air transport hub for international troop rotations following the closure of international borders and airports due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the unavailability of the MONUSCO transportation hubs of Kigali, Entebbe and Bujumbura.

	<i>Variance</i>	
	(\$)	%
Marine operations	(\$601.7)	(96.0%)

110. The increased requirements were mainly due to the unbudgeted acquisition of sea containers for the transportation of prefabricated facilities, field defence supplies, and equipment in support of the response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

	<i>Variance</i>	
	\$	%
Communications and information technology	\$1 581.8	4.8%

111. The reduced requirements were mainly due to the fact that equipment that was planned to be purchased was instead received from the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur as the mission was downsizing. This was partly offset by increased requirements for public information and publication services owing to unbudgeted requirements for: (a) the printing of MONUSCO magazines, baggage tags and dangerous goods labels; (b) advertisement in local newspapers for expressions of interests and vacancy announcements; (c) the unplanned production of a documentary film about the Mission's protection of civilians and support for humanitarian access, which recounted the stories of the communities affected; (d) a subscription to S&P Global Platts; and (e) the purchase of local and international newspapers for the senior management and other substantive offices.

	<i>Variance</i>	
	(\$)	%
Medical	(\$4 848.6)	(260.6%)

112. The increased requirements were mainly due to the payment of the MONUSCO share of the United Nations system-wide COVID-19 medical evacuation arrangements; the acquisition of medical equipment, including vital signs monitors, infusion pumps and stationary ventilators used in MONUSCO isolation centres set up in response to the COVID-19 pandemic; and the acquisition of medical supplies, including personal protection gloves and masks, hand sanitizers and COVID-19 rapid test kits.

	<i>Variance</i>	
	\$	%
Other supplies, services and equipment	\$5 746.9	12.1%

113. The reduced requirements were mainly due to the lower rate of implementation of programmatic activities owing to restrictions on travel and limitations on large gatherings of people in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, along with lower requirements for freight owing to a lower cost of relocation of a formed police unit and the related contingent-owned equipment from Kinshasa to Butembo and Bunia, and of a rapidly deployable battalion and the related contingent-owned equipment from Kasai and Kasai Central to North Kivu, as well as to the suspension of movement in the final quarter of the period in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic. The lower cost of relocation of the formed police unit and the battalion was due to the use of a multimodal transport mode using air, barge and road instead of the short-term

chartering of two IL-76 aircraft. This option, while slower, was deemed to be operationally acceptable.

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

114. The Security Council, in its resolution 2502 (2019) of 19 December 2019 noted, *inter alia*, that the Democratic Republic of the Congo continued to suffer from recurring and evolving cycles of conflict and persistent violence by foreign and domestic armed groups, which exacerbated a deeply concerning security, human rights and humanitarian crisis. In the same resolution, the Council decided that the strategic priorities of MONUSCO were to contribute to the protection of civilians as one of the two objectives.

115. During the 2019/20 period, the Democratic Republic of the Congo faced a spike in intercommunal violence in Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu. In these areas, armed group activity increased significantly, with a devastating impact on the local populations. Between November 2019 and February 2020, approximately 313 civilians were killed in Beni territory. In response to these threats, the Mission took a sequenced approach to concentrating its force in areas affected by significant levels of armed group conflict and intercommunal violence. The reconfiguration of the force included the retention for six months in North and South Kivu of two framework battalions that had been scheduled to be repatriated on 30 June 2019, the retention for 12 months of one framework battalion that had been scheduled to be repatriated on 30 June 2019, the redeployment of one rapidly deployable battalion from Kasai and Kasai Central to North Kivu, the partial redeployment of one framework battalion from Kinshasa to Kasai and Kasai Central and the expansion of the force's presence in high-risk areas through standing combat deployments.

116. In addition, following increased hostility and attacks against civilians as well as against MONUSCO and the Ebola response teams around Beni and Mambasa between October and December 2019, the Department of Peace Operations, in December 2019, requested Lieutenant General Carlos Alberto dos Santos Cruz to deliver an independent assessment report on the protection of civilians and the neutralization of armed groups in those areas. The report outlined several findings and recommendations with regard to four key areas: (a) implementation of a comprehensive joint strategy; (b) strategic communication; (c) reorganization of MONUSCO; and (d) enhancement of capabilities.

117. The increased requirements associated with the retention of three battalions, and the implementation of the recommendations of the report of Lieutenant General Santos Cruz, could not be absorbed by the Mission within existing resources, leading the Mission to seek additional resources in the amount of \$36,437,600.

118. In a letter dated 28 April, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions authorized the Secretary-General to enter into a commitment not exceeding \$36,437,600 gross for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020, in addition to the amount already appropriated for the same period.

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020)

Category	Commitment authority	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)-(2)	(4)=(3)÷(1)
Military contingents	23 995.1	19 809.7	4 185.4	17.4
Subtotal	23 995.1	19 809.7	4 185.4	17.4
Operational costs				
Facilities and infrastructure	8 348.6	3 158.5	5 190.1	62.2
Ground transportation	544.1	544.1	–	–
Marine operations	326.9	326.9	–	–
Other supplies, services and equipment	3 222.9	–	3 222.9	100.0
Subtotal	12 442.5	4 029.5	8 413.0	67.6
Gross requirements	36 437.6	23 839.2	12 598.4	34.6
Staff assessment income	–	–	–	–
Net requirements	36 437.6	23 839.2	12 598.4	34.6
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
Total requirements	36 437.6	23 839.2	12 598.4	34.6

Military and police personnel

119. Expenditures amounting to \$19,809,700 were incurred to support the retention of three battalions to respond to the spike in violence in Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu. The reduced requirements were mainly due to a lower deployment of military contingents and to a lower cost of rations.

Operational costs

120. Expenditures amounting to \$4,029,500 were incurred to cover the cost of equipment and supplies in support of standing combat deployments, prefabricated facilities for the establishment of a temporary operating base, fuel for generators and vehicles for the three retained battalions and containers for the transportation of equipment acquired in support of the retained troops.

121. The reduced requirements under facilities and infrastructure were mainly due to the postponement of construction projects owing to the COVID-19 pandemic. The reduced requirements under other supplies, services and equipment were due to the suspension of movement of troops in the final quarter of the period owing to the COVID-19 pandemic.

122. Overall, during the reporting period, \$23,839,200 of the amount approved under the authority to enter into commitments was utilized. Taking into consideration that the resources approved under General Assembly resolution [73/315](#) in the amount of \$1,012,252,800 for the maintenance of the Mission were fully utilized, the amount of \$23,839,200 is to be appropriated by Member States.

VI. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

123. 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 appropriate an additional amount of \$23,839,200 to the Special Account for the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo for the period from 1 July 2019 to 20 June 2020, representing additional resources authorized under the commitment authority which were utilized and not assessed in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2020;**

(b) **Taking into account the amount of \$1,012,252,800 already assessed on Member States under the terms of its resolution 73/315, to apply other revenue in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2020 in the total amount of \$14,822,300 from investment revenue (\$2,829,100), other/miscellaneous revenue (\$2,206,800) and the cancellation of prior-period obligations (\$9,786,400) against the shortfall in assessment for the same period;**

(c) **To assess the additional amount of \$9,016,900, representing the difference between the increase in appropriation (\$23,839,200) and other revenue (\$14,822,300) for the period ended 30 June 2020;**

(d) **To decide on the treatment of the increase in the staff assessment income in the amount of \$698,800 for the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019.**

VII. Summary of follow-up action taken to implement the decisions and requests of the General Assembly in its resolution 74/286

(Resolution 74/286)

Request/recommendation

Action taken to implement request/recommendation

Also emphasizes the importance of overall budgetary performance in peacekeeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to implement the recommendations of the relevant oversight bodies, while giving due regard to the guidance and recommendations of the General Assembly, and to report thereon in the context of the performance reports (para. 14)

The Mission will continue to implement recommendations of the relevant oversight bodies, while giving due regard to the guidance and recommendations of the General Assembly, and to report thereon in the context of the performance reports

Notes with grave concern the threat to life, health, safety and security caused by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and the importance of ensuring the safety, security and health of peacekeeping personnel, maintaining the continuity of critical mandate delivery, including protection of civilians, minimizing the risk of mission activities causing the virus to spread and, where appropriate and within mandates, supporting national authorities, upon their request, in their response to COVID-19, in collaboration with the Resident Coordinator and other United Nations entities in the country (para. 15)

Please refer to paragraphs 28 to 35 of the present report for information on the Mission's response to the COVID-19 pandemic

Requests the Secretary-General to include in his next performance report information on how the Mission has responded and on lessons learned from past and present epidemics and pandemics, and to propose options for improving future preparedness for epidemics and pandemics, including for business continuity (para. 16)

The Mission drew on the experience gained in addressing the Ebola outbreaks in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to shape its response to the COVID-19 pandemic, for example, in drafting the contingency plan, medical protocols and contact tracing support provided to the national police force

MONUSCO also developed a practice note on the Mission's response and adaptation to the COVID-19 pandemic, reflecting on best practices and lessons identified during the first few months of the COVID-19 pandemic in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

MONUSCO further developed a framework of operations, comprised of long-term impact projections on mandate implementation and a decision-making matrix with adapted programming for field offices, to prevent the spread of COVID-19 while delivering on essential activities. The Mission also developed a COVID-19-specific framework under the Comprehensive Performance Assessment System in order to reflect the evolving context and tasks in support of national authorities

Among the main challenges encountered has been misinformation regarding COVID-19 and its transmission among the local population. Accordingly,

Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the Mission is responsible and accountable for the use of its programmatic funds, in line with relevant guidance and bearing in mind the specific context in which the Mission operates, and to include, in his next budget submission and performance report, detailed information on the programmatic activities of the Mission, including on how those activities have contributed to the implementation of mission mandates, on the linkage to the mandates, on the implementing entities and on the performance by the Mission of appropriate oversight (para. 19)

strategic communication and support for awareness-raising campaigns has been critical, including through the use of Radio Okapi

There were delays in the procurement of medical supplies and consumables due to increased demand worldwide and delays in freight forwarding and systems contracts, which proved inefficient due to extended lead times. The Mission intensified its local and regional procurement to ensure that no gaps were encountered

Options for improving future preparedness include: (a) providing guidance from United Nations Headquarters on how front-line staff in the field should implement critical programmatic activities while ensuring the protection of civilians during a pandemic, and on how to reduce delays and uncertainty; (b) organizing knowledge exchanges between critical care physicians working in countries that have already flattened the curve; (c) establishing a surge roster to facilitate the rapid deployment of qualified medical personnel on secondment from Member States on a short-term basis to respond to urgent needs for specialists in the field; (d) providing basic personal protective equipment to all front-line personnel; (e) shifting programmatic resources to enhance communities' adaptation and response to COVID-19; (f) advocating for decentralized testing; and (g) rehearsing medical evacuation capacities, sanitizing the workplace, providing regular information to personnel, exchanging best practices and lessons learned with other missions, addressing misinformation through the country team and enhancing telecommuting capabilities

In line with the 2017 guidance from the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Field Support on mandated programmatic activities funded through peacekeeping assessed budgets, the Mission's programmatic activities were included as outputs in the its results-based-budgeting framework and aligned with expected accomplishments and indicators of achievements

Projects were formulated by both heads of section and heads of office under the guidance of the head of pillar based on mandate and needs analysis, as well as consultations with the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes. Thematic projects were endorsed by the head of pillar and the head of mission Memorandums of understanding helped define the disbursements of funds that were triggered by the

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

receipt and approval of expenditure reports and acceptable monitoring visits and reports

In line with the Mission's standard operating procedure on community violence reduction projects and quick-impact projects, the projects were developed by the field offices, then reviewed by the quality assurance management team chaired by the relevant head of office, then by the programme review committee at the pillar level to provide the final sign-off. Memorandums of understanding were signed, and monitoring visits were undertaken to assess the quality of implementation. The financial reports were submitted to release additional tranches of funding

Monitoring programme implementation was ensured as part of the results-based-budgeting performance assessment for the projects that had a corresponding output in the results-based budgeting framework. During the programme implementation phase, the Project Management Unit ensured the oversight, monitoring and reporting of progress. Meanwhile, the Budget and Finance Section provided monthly financial status reports on the disbursements of programmatic funding to the Mission's resource stewardship executive committee

The Mission was accountable for the use of programmatic resources for the delivery of mandated programmatic activities, putting in place the necessary mechanisms for oversight, management, implementation, and monitoring and reporting, such as a financial monitoring and reporting tool which feeds into the annual performance report. The Mission, through the Strategic Planning Cell, conducted a midterm review, highlighting areas of progress and contextual challenges to the implementation of programmatic activities as part of the overall performance report results-based-budgeting framework
