MONUSCO at a Glance

PROTECT

STABILIZE

CONSOLIDATE PEACE

Protection of Civilians

Early Warning Mechanisms:

- 25 MONUSCO Offices
- 1,890 Early warning alerts received on imminent threats to civilians through our Community Alert Network
- 117,019 Military patrols and escorts to protect civilians and deter negative forces
- 49 Local community protection plans established for efficient assistance to the most vulnerable persons

Human Resources – 2015

- 19,108 Military personnel
- 658 Military observers
- 1,112 Police personnel
- 872 International civilian personnel
- 451 UN Volunteers
- 2,711 Local civilian staff

April 2015

1999
First deployment of MONUC peacekeepers

10 billion USD
Total spent since 1999-2014

UNSC 2211 (2015)
Current Mandate

1.38 billion
Current Budget 2014-15

Key Troop Contributing countries:
India, Pakistan and Bangladesh

Force Intervention Brigade
2973 military personnel
(Tanzania, Malawi, South African Republic)
Protection of civilians (cont.): - 2014

Human Rights

Main Human Rights Violations perpetrators
- Armed groups – 43%
- Congolese army and Congolese police – 57%

Child protection
- 241 children (18 girls) recruited in armed groups and forces
- 1030 children (57 girls) separated from armed groups and forces

Response
- 61 individuals detained, among which 58% were convicted and received sentences.
- 34 Joint Protection Team missions conducted to assess protection needs and human rights abuses
- 2291 screenings of FARDC officers and 195 of PNC officers for observance of human rights

Sexual violence
- 698 reported cases of sexual violence in 2014
- 361 women, 332 girls, 3 men and 2 boys victim of sexual violence
- 135 individuals, including 76 members of the armed forces, 41 members of the national police and 18 members of armed groups, convicted of sexual violence crimes
- On 14 July 2014, President Kabila appointed a Personal representative on sexual violence and recruitment of children

Stabilization - 2014

Disarmament Demobilization Reintegration (DDR/RR) - 2014
- 274 foreign and 784 Congolese combatants processed in MONUSCO DDR.RR facilities (in majority FDLR and Mayi-Mayi)
- 339 FDLR and 1,119 dependents currently in 3 camps in DRC
- More than 12,000 FDLR repatriated to Rwanda between 2002 and 2014
- MONUSCO blocked 6 000 000 USD to support the Congolese Government in implementing the DDR National Plan.

Islands of Stability
- 10 Islands of Stability created in Eastern DRC to immediately restore state authority in liberated areas through support to Police, Justice and local administration
- 77 Quick Impact Projects have been approved in the Islands of Stability in 2015 for recovery and construction of infrastructure in liberated areas, to a value of USD 4.4M.

United Nations Joint Human Rights Office Public Reports
- Progress and obstacles in the fight against impunity for sexual violence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (April 2014)
- Human rights situation and the activities of the OHCHR in the Democratic Republic of Congo (September 2014)
- Human rights violations committed by the M23 in North Kivu (April 2012 – November 2013) (October 2014)

Challenges for Human Rights
- Lack of accountability mechanisms for members of the Congolese defense and security forces
- Lack of confidence in State institutions
- Deficiencies of the judicial system
- Non-execution of sentences
- Little and/or delay in support of sexual violence victims
- Delay in the establishment of transitional justice mechanisms
- Insufficient enforcement of laws against sexual violence

HIV/AIDS
- 1867 ex-combatants and dependents sensitized on HIV/AIDS and sexual based violence
- 3098 internally displaced persons sensitized on HIV/AIDS and 874 tested
- 6001 inmates sensitized on HIV/AIDS
- 4922 military and police officers trained on HIV/AIDS
- 61 HIV peer-officers trained in Eastern DRC
- 333 members of Civil Society organization gained knowledge on HIV/AIDS and prevention.

Peace it!
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International Strategy:
- DRC Government and MONUSCO are coordinating the implementation of the International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy (ISSSS) with 21 ongoing projects for 69 million USD and are jointly developing provincial stabilisation strategies and action plans.

Consolidation of Peace (2014)

Military, Police and Justice Reform
- 1 Modern military training facility in Kisangani constructed (CETB)
- 61 Police stations(border posts rehabilitated
- 2,221 Judges, Prosecutors and court officers trained
- 2,497 male and 181 female national police officers trained on community policing, public order management, traffic police, mining police and securing of elections

DRC Economic development
- 9% Economic growth
- 18.56 Billion USD GDP
- 1.07% inflation rate as per Government
- 71.3% of the population live below the poverty line
- 80% of the population work in the informal sector
- 48.7 years is the average life expectancy
- $391 Per Capita Gross National Income
- 3% of GDP devoted to Education

Natural Resources:
- An estimated 500,000 artisanal miners in eastern DRC produce indirect revenue to about 10 million people across DRC
- Most of the artisanal miners make between 1 and 2 dollars per day
- DRC has the second biggest copper reserves in the world with grades above 3% as compared to the global average of 0.7%
- 50% of the world’s cobalt is produced in DRC
- 10th highest gold reserves globally
- New Africa Magazine estimates that the overall mineral resources in DRC is currently worth 24 Trillion USD.
- All armed groups in DRC, and several FARDC elements are involved in the illegal exploitation of natural resources (taxation, forced labour, smuggling)
- Charcoal and wildlife are also illegally exploited

Humanitarian - 2014
- 2.8 million Internally displaced persons
- 120,000 Refugees in DRC
- 442,000 Congolese refugees in neighboring African countries
- 49 died of Ebola
- 6.5 million food insecure people in DRC

State Authority - 2014
- 1799 civil servants trained on decentralization and work ethics
- 24 workshops organized for 851 members of established thematic working groups

Summary Timeline
1996-1997
First Congo War
1998-2003
Second Congo War
1999
First deployment of MONUC Forces
2006
First multiparty Elections since independence
2008
CNDP Rebels march towards Goma
2011
Second general elections
2012
M23 Rebels seize Goma
2013
Deployment of MONUSCO Force Intervention Brigade
2013
Demise of M23
2013
Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework
2 Jul. 14 – 2 Jan. 15
Timeframe for the voluntary surrender of FDLR
29 Jan. 2015
Announcement of the launching of the FARDC operations against the FDLR

National Benchmarks
The Government committed to reconciliation, institutional reforms and restoration of state authority
A National Oversight Mechanism has been established to monitor progress

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