

MONUSCO

February 2018 **at a Glance**



Produced by the Strategic Communications & Public Information Division (SC-PID),
with inputs from ALL Substantive Sections.

Mission's priorities – (2017-2018)

The mandate of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1925 (2010). The most recent extension of the mandate was authorized by the Council in its resolution 2348 (2017), by which the Council extended the mandate until 31 March 2018. Following a September 2017 Strategic Review of MONUSCO (S/2017/826), the Secretary-General recommended that MONUSCO streamline its activities around two key priorities, while leveraging the presence of various partners in areas that fall outside of its core areas of responsibility. The Council welcomed this approach in a 31 October 2017 statement. MONUSCO's priorities are therefore structured around the support to the political process (including support to the 31 December 2016 political agreement), towards the holding of elections; and support to the protection of civilians and human rights.



Summary Timeline

1996-1997: First Congo War
1998-2003: 2nd Congo War

1999: 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 (FIB)

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: Launching of the operations against the FDLR.

31 Dec. 2016: political Agreement intended to govern the transitional period until the holding of elections.

23 Dec. 2018: Proposed date by CENI for the presidential, national and provincial legislative elections.

Protection of Civilians (2016-2017)

Early Warning Mechanisms:

- **3,600** early warning alerts transmitted on imminent threats and incidents through the Community Alert Network, mainly from North and South Kivu.
- **104 525** Military patrols to protect Civilians and deter negative forces
- **4,350** Military escorts
- **More than 50** local community mechanisms strengthened, including local protection committees, enabling them to enhance their protection efforts for vulnerable population.
- **35** campaigns and **13-capacity** building for civil society actors facilitated in support of efforts to mitigate the risk of election-related violence in electoral hot spot, such as Kinshasa, Goma and Lubumbashi.

Human Resources – 2017

- **15,337** Military personnel (**547** Females), with **19 losses**
- **277** Military Observers (including **22** Females)
- **1,061 Formed Police Units** (including **106** Females)
- **308 UNPOL** (including **58** Females)
- **748** International civilian personnel (including **211** Females)
- **2,222** Local civilian staff (including **328** Females)
- **398** International UN Volunteers (**124** Females), including:
 - **339 UN Volunteers** (332 international and 7 national) on assignment with MONUSCO in the DRC, Uganda and Rwanda
 - **59 UN Volunteers** (43 international and 16 national) in 8 UN agencies (UNDP, WFP, UN WOMEN, OCHA, UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM, UNJHRO).

Gender responsiveness – 2017

- Gender Markers are being developed for priority functions across the Mission. **78%** of the Sections and Offices in MONUSCO have a Gender analysis of their work specifying needs and ways of involving Congolese women and girls to benefit from Mission's operations;
- **65%** of the Offices have re-oriented their work plans to implement specific actions to benefit female populations as well;
- The Mission implements a Gender parity strategy to increase the proportion of women among international staff from 28 % to **34%** by **end 2018**.
- On a monthly average, **450 staff** members and strategic partners are trained/coached on gender responsiveness.

Protection of civilians (cont.): - 2017

Human Rights

Main perpetrators

- **State agents: 61%** (including 1.176 victims of extrajudicial killings)
- **Armed groups: 39%**

Child protection

- **1.566** children (**168** girls) separated from armed groups and forces
- **270** children (**69** girls) killed or maimed

MONUC-MONUSCO:

1999 - First deployment of MONUC peacekeepers

10 Offices, **03** Sub-Offices and **05** Antennas: **Goma, Bukavu, Lubumbashi, Beni, Kalemie, Kananga, Beni, Bunia, Dungu, Mbuji-Mayi, Uvira, Tshikapa, Matadi, Kindu, Kisangani, Matadi, Mbandaka.**

UNSC 2348 (2017)

Current Mandate

1. 14 billion: Current Budget 2017-18

Key Troop Contributing

countries: India (2,606), Pakistan (3,424) and South African Republic (1,158).

Force Intervention Brigade (FIB): Tanzania, Malawi, South African Republic.

Civil Affairs- Community Liaison Assistants (CLAs)

Since their introduction in MONUSCO in 2010, the **180** CLAs continue to play a crucial role in engaging local communities in the Protection of Civilians. CLAs will support increasingly MONUSCO mobile Units in short-term deployments.

Human Rights Public Reports

- Report on human rights violations in the DRC in the context of the events of 19 December 2016 (**March 2017**)
- Preliminary investigation report on human rights violations and violence perpetrated during demonstrations in Kinshasa between 19 and 21 September 2016 (**October 2016**)
- Accountability for Human Rights Violations and Abuses in the DRC: Achievements, Challenges and Way forward - 1 January 2014 - 31 March 2016 (**October 2016**)
- Report of the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office on human rights and fundamental freedoms during the pre-electoral period in the DRC between 1 January and 30 **December 2015**.

- **22** attacks against Schools (4 by FARDC and 12 by FRPI)

Response

- **13** Joint Investigation Team missions and **21** mobile court hearings supported in the fight against impunity
- **39** Joint Protection Team missions to assess protection needs and **58** Joint Assessment Missions.
- **390** cases of individual protection addressed
- **1418** screenings of **FARDC** officers and **235** of **PNC** officers for observance of human rights
- **344 capacity-building**, technical assistance or sensitization activities throughout the DRC to strengthen the capacity of State and non-State actors

Sexual violence

- **513 women, 267 children** and **30 men** victims of sexual violence in 2017
- **7.216** persons received, oriented and advised by the **22** supported legal clinics, resulting in the convictions of **585** perpetrators of sexual violence crimes from 2015 to 2017

Stabilization - 2017

Disarmament Demobilization Reintegration (DDR/RR) – 2017

- **400 Foreign** combatants repatriated and **631 Congolese** combatants demobilised through joint MONUSCO DDR/RR and Congolese Government's PNDDR (*Projet National de Désarmement, Démobilisation et Reintegration*)
- Majority of ex-combatants originated from **FDLR** (Forces Démocratiques de Libération du Rwanda) and local **Mai-Mai** groups
- More than **32,000 FDLR repatriated** to Rwanda between 2002 and 2017
- Through community mobilisation, engagement and participation, **DDR-CVR** (Community Violence Reduction) **projects** create a perspective for over **65,000** ex-combatants, youth at risk and vulnerable women.
- **37 DDR-CVR** projects in 9 regions of the DRC comprising high intensity labour, vocational trainings, security and stabilisation, employment, gender based violence and child protection offer an alternative to a life within an armed group.

Stabilization

- **79 QIPs** implemented for a total cost of **USD 1,998,088**
- **38 Prisons** supported for security reinforcement

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.

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 or no compensation to victims
- Delay in the establishment of transitional justice mechanisms
- Insufficient enforcement of Laws against sexual violence.

HIV/AIDS

- **External mandate: 2011-2017**
- **11,847** ex-combatants and dependents sensitized on HIV/AIDS and SGBV and 6786 tested
- **3,098** internally displaced persons sensitized on HIV/AIDS and **3,529** tested
- **23,344** inmates sensitized on HIV/AIDS and 5156 tested
- **38,907** national military and police officers trained on HIV/AIDS and 13,046 tested and positive cases referred to care, treatment and support.
- **729** HIV national Peer-educators trained in East DRC.
- **Internal mandate: 2011-2017**
- **73,033** Mission personnel sensitized on HIV/AIDS and STIs from 2011 till 2017.
- **14,632** Mission personnel tested voluntarily
- **PEP kits** provided to 100% of cases of exposure to HIV infection in the Mission area
- 646** trained as peer educators, **96** as HIV Counsellors and **245** as PEP kits custodians.

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Consolidation of Peace

Military, Police and Justice Reform (2017-18)

- **1** Modern military training facility in Kisangani constructed (CETB)
- **61** Police stations/border posts rehabilitated
- **2,221** Judges, Prosecutors and court officers trained
- Establishment of a **regional College for Advanced Strategic and Defence Studies** (CHESD) in Kinshasa (FARDC)
- Training on Gender and SSR to PNC and FARDC elements.
- **48,065** PNC (including 3,662 Females) trained since 2010 by UNPOL on community policing, public order management, traffic police, mining police and securing of elections.

Mine Action (2017)

- **446560 m2** released by 5 different organisations
- **26 anti-personal mines** and **20784 explosive remnants** of war destroyed
- **1056 Weapons** and **616217 Small arms ammunition** destroyed
- **880** Mine risk education sessions conducted, with a total of 55412 participants
- **37** direct victims from explosive remnants of war

Economic development (2017)

- **2.6 %** Economic growth
- **35 Billion** USD GDP
- **52%** inflation rate as per Government (contested by economic actors and believed to be around 60%)
- **82%** of the population live below the poverty line
- **80 %** of the population in informal sector
- **57.7 years** = Life expectancy at birth (when averaged out with male 56.1 and 59.3 for females)
- **387\$** 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 USD** 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.

Public Information:

Five proactive Sections composed of:

Humanitarian - 2017

- **4,49 million IDPs**
- **9,9 million food insecure**
- **523 850 Refugees in DRC** (mainly from Rwanda, Burundi, CAR, South Sudan...)
- **1,287 Asylum Seekers**
- **2.0 million children** suffering from severe acute malnutrition
- **+621, 700 Congolese refugees in neighboring African countries.**
- **DRC: 176th out of 188** in the Human Development Index
- **DRC: 48th out of 54** African countries in the Ibrahim Index of African Governance.

Civil Affairs: Quarterly polls

13 quarterly polls were conducted since 2014 capturing local perceptions of security and justice in 3 Provinces in Eastern DRC informing planning and programming of the Mission and its international and national partners (through a partnership between UNDP, Civil Affairs and the Harvard Humanitarian Initiative).

10 restitution sessions held on poll results with authorities and civil society.

More than 300 indicators are collected during every poll.

More than **40,000 interviews** were conducted by Civil Affairs CLAs and by University students.

Local security governance

201 civil servants and members of Local Security Committees **trained** on security governance, including participatory security assessments and plans, in North and South Kivu, Ituri and Tanganyika. (2016/17).

- **Multimedia Unit:** Using video, photos, and sound to showcase the Mission presence and achievements, in all digital platforms to get more visibility to our active field work.
 - **Publications Unit:** to show what we do, how we do it, with who, where...using essentially print materials.
 - **Spokesperson Office:** the “Voice of the Mission” interaction with all major international media and national media.
 - **Outreach Unit:** To raise public awareness on specific issues related to the Mandate and to the Mission’s vision.
 - **Radio Okapi**, the “Peace channel” serving the entirety country and mobilizing communities for lasting peace to enable long term development. **24 million** listeners/day.
- From Year to Year, SC-PID delivers:
 - **365 “Photos du Jour”** highlighting the work of the Mission in its various components
 - **12 Echos de la Monusco**, the monthly Mission Magazine that shows the lives of peacekeepers and how the mandate is implemented on a daily basis
 - **+/- 48 Weekly ONE UN Press conferences** (jointly with the UNCT): the Press conference last for 45mn with a weekly average presence of 100 journalists from Kinshasa and Goma
 - **35 Video Programmes** (ONU HEBDO) highlighting the field work of the Mission and its interactions with the Congolese, Civil society, Authorities and other partners
 - **78 Video Clips/year on You Tube** on various topics to show the field work of Blue Helmets
 - **Thousands of Tweets and Posts/year** on Social Media on the same topics.
 - **Twitter** current audience of nearly 250.000 followers
 - **Facebook Monusco audience is 50.000 likes**
 - **Hundreds of articles/year** on the implementation of the Mission’s mandate
 - **Hundreds of sensitizations sessions/year** on various topics pertaining to the Mission’s mandate
 - **Thousands of Flyers** on specific topics disseminated among the population
 - **Daily reports on the efforts of the Mission** to help in fighting against SGBV, HIV/AIDS, corruption, impunity... or in promoting Good governance, Democracy...

This Factsheet is available on line: www.unmissions.monusco.org

Electoral Support:

In fulfillment of UNSC **Resolutions 2277** and **2348** which give MONUSCO a mandate of good offices, logistical support and technical assistance for the electoral process:

- **16 aircrafts** mobilized for logistical support for the revision of the electoral registration
- **4,000 tons** of material transported from Kinshasa and Kenya and dispatched by air and land routes to 115 destinations in the interior of the country (Hubs, CENI antennas and sites with difficult access)
- **66,862 kg (67 tons)** of material transported from Kinshasa to the Kasai Region (Kananga-Luebo, Kananga-Dimbelenge, Mbuji-Mayi - Wikong) as part of additional support provided to the CENI
- **64,000 L** of fuel issued to CENI
- **180 experts** recruited and deployed to provide technical advisory support and logistical support to CENI at central and branch level in the provinces and territories.
- **974 various radio programs** carried out by **Radio OKAPI** to inform and sensitize the population on the revision of the electoral register

- **18** sensitization workshops for **1,169** community leaders and **416** women to contribute to the prevention/mitigation of conflicts and violence especially those related to the electoral process.
- Numerous activities to support the mobilization of women for their participation in the revision of the electoral roll
- **Good offices** of the SRSG between political actors to pacify the electoral process and facilitate the implementation of the Political Agreement.
- **46,024,808 million voters registered by CENI**, out of 41,135,072 electors, of which 24,233,354 are men and **21,791,454** are **women (47%)**, i.e. **111.9%** of overall achievement. **These results are raw and provisional.** The clearance of the electoral register is awaited by **April 2018**.

Political update:

Timeline: On 31 December 2016, mediation efforts led by the *Conférence épiscopale nationale du Congo* (CENCO) culminated in a political agreement intended to govern the transitional period until the holding of elections.

Following the death of Etienne Tshisekedi on 1 February 2017, the *Rassemblement* embarked on an internal restructuring process. On 7 April, President Kabila appointed Bruno Tshibala, a member of a dissident faction of the *Rassemblement*, Prime Minister. On 27 April, 18 of the 32 signatories of the Agreement signed amended Special Arrangements for its implementation.

- On 9 May, Bruno Tshibala appointed a 59 member Government.
- On 22 July, Joseph Olenghankoy, the leader of the dissident *Rassemblement*, was appointed President of the CNSA.
- *Union pour la Nation Congolaise* (UNC) leader, Vital Kamerhe, and the *Coordinator of the Front pour le respect de la Constitution* (FRC), Eve Bazaïba, refused to take up their seats as Vice-President in the CNSA citing irregularities in its establishment.

Main provisions of the 31 December Agreement

- President Kabila will not seek a third term.
- The signatories will neither undertake nor support initiatives to amend the Constitution.
- The *Rassemblement des forces politiques et sociales acquises au changement*, Opposition Platform is to designate the new Prime Minister.
- The President of the *Conseil des Sages* within the *Rassemblement* is to lead the oversight mechanism *Conseil national de suivi de l'Accord* (CNSA).
- Parties that so desire may replace their representatives in the *Commission Électorale Nationale Indépendante* (CENI).
- Presidential, national and provincial legislative elections are to be held by December 2017, while local elections are to be organized in 2018, unless the Transitional Government, the CNSA and the CENI agree otherwise.
- A commission of senior magistrates is to examine the issue of political and opinion Prisoners and political exiles, while the cases of Moïse Katumbi, JC Muyambo and Diomi Dongala, will be dealt with through the good offices of the CENCO.
- Political prisoners are to be released; equal access to state media is to be granted and the duplication of opposition parties is to be reversed.

Confidence building measures:

Since the signing of the 31 December Agreement:

- **64** political prisoners have been released, including 25 members of civil society organizations and 28 members of opposition parties.
- However, increased number of people arrested for their political opinion and at least **139** of them remain in detention.
- **25** political prisoners were released during the period under review + **10** additional prisoners covered by a 2014 amnesty. Those ordered released include one of the emblematic cases included on the list presented by the Rassemblement at the signing of the 31 December Agreement, Gustave Bagayamukwe arrested on charges of insurrection in South Kivu in February 2013.
- **90** political prisoners remain in detention. The Government has agreed to discuss these cases with MONUSCO and have a regular information exchange. The Government has also agreed to review the emblematic case of opposition leader Jean-Claude Muyambo, (President, SCODE, *Solidarité congolaise pour la démocratie et le développement*), whose prison sentence was extended from 26 months to five years.
- Selected opposition-aligned media outlets authorized to broadcast. However, more progress is required to achieve equal access to public media for all political parties.
- While the registration of a duplicate of the *Mouvement de Libération du Congo* (MLC) has been suspended, no action has been taken to annul the registration of other opposition party duplicates.
- The signal of *Radio France Internationale* was restored.
- Regarding the emblematic cases of opposition prisoners or exiles, **Roger Lumbala**, an opposition figure formerly associated with the *Rassemblement congolais pour la démocratie – nationale* (RCD/N) was authorized to return to the DRC in **January 2017**. **Moïse Moni Della**, president of opposition party *Conservateurs de la nature et démocrates* (CONADE) and close collaborator of former Katanga Governor Moïse Katumbi, was released under provisional bail in January 2017.
- The President of the opposition party *Démocratie Chrétienne* and leader of *Alliance pour la Majorité Populaire Présidentielle* (AMPP), **Eugene Diomi Dongala**, continues to serve a sentence of ten years imprisonment allegedly for the rape of two minors in 2014.
- **Antipas Mbusa Nyamwisi**, former leader of the RCD-KML party and former Minister of Foreign Affairs, as well as **Floribert Anzuluni**, the leader of the Filimbi youth movement, were both authorized to return to the DRC but chose to remain in exile, citing security concerns.
- No tangible progress has been achieved regarding the cases of aspiring Presidential candidate **Moïse Katumbi**.

