

monusco

at a Glance

June 2019



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

Mission's priorities – (01 April - 20 December 2019)

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 2463** (March 2019), by which the Council extended the mandate until 20 December 2019. 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 and the resolution 2463 recalls that MONUSCO's priorities are therefore structured around the support to **the protection of civilians and human rights** and the **support to the stabilization and strengthening of State institutions in the DRC and key governance and security reforms**.



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: Defeat 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 (signed under the auspices of the CENCO).

30 Dec 2018: Presidential, national and provincial legislative elections (**excluding Beni, Yumbi & Butembo**). **Felix Tshisekedi** (CACH Coalition) declared winner of the presidential election.

UNSC 2463 (2019)
Current Mandate

Protection of Civilians (2017-2018)

Early Warning Mechanisms:

- **6170** early warning alerts transmitted on imminent threats and incidents through MONUSCO's Community Alert Network, mainly from North and South Kivu. State security forces, government authorities and MONUSCO were able to address about 85% of alerts.
- **104 525** Military patrols to protect Civilians and deter negative forces
- **4,350** Military escorts
- More than 40 local community mechanisms strengthened in synergy with internal and external partners, **including 3760 members of local protection committees**, enabling them to enhance their protection efforts for vulnerable population.
- **93** campaigns and **34-capacity building for 1530 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.
- Sustained support given to Congolese efforts to transform conflicts that involve violence through **support to 14 dialogues** at sub national level in conflict affected provinces. Many yielded positive short-term results with brokered agreements for peaceful cohabitation.

Human Resources – 2018 (September)

- **15,375** Military personnel (**547** Females), with **19 losses**
- **214** Military Observers (including **3,5% of Females**)
- **1,044 Formed Police Units** (including **107** Females)
- **307 UNPOL** (including **56** Females)
- **741** International civilian personnel (including **219** Females)
- **2,170** Local civilian staff (including **327** Females)
- **403** International UN Volunteers, including Electoral contingents (129 are Females),
 - **340 UN Volunteers** (335 international and 5 national) on assignment with MONUSCO,
 - **63 UN Volunteers** (44 international and 19 national) in 7 UN agencies (UNDP, WFP, UNWOMEN, OCHA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA).

Gender responsiveness – 2018

- Gender Markers are being developed for priority functions across the Mission. **81%** of the Sections and Offices in MONUSCO have a Gender analysis of their work specifying needs and ways of involving Congolese women and girls (along men and boys) to benefit from Mission's operations;
- **88%** 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 28,6 % to **34% by end 2018**.
- On a monthly average, **438 staff** members are trained/coached on mandatory courses on gender responsiveness.
- **35** Gender Focal Points and tandems ensure needs, concerns and contributions of women are not overseen in priority functions and policies in their respective sections across the civilian, Force and UNPOL components.

MONUC-MONUSCO:

1999 - First deployment of MONUC peacekeepers

08 Offices: Goma, Bukavu, Lubumbashi, Kalemie, Kananga, Beni, Kisangani, Bunia; **05 Sub-Offices:** Uvira, Kindu, Tshikapa, Butembo, Dungu and **04 Antennas:** Matadi, Bandundu, Mbuji-Mayi and Mbandaka

1. 14 billion: Current Budget

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

Force Intervention Brigade (FIB, 2826 troops): Tanzania (1126), Malawi (850), South African Republic (850).

Civil Affairs- Community Liaison Assistants (CLAs)

Since their introduction in MONUSCO in 2010, the **174** 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.

Women's political participation in DRC

- As of April 2019, there are **50 women** among **500** members of the National Assembly (**10%**);
- **19** females out of **108** Senators, which represents **17.59%** female representation compared to the **4.6%** in the previous Legislature and the **23.7%** average for Sub-Saharan Africa.
- Out of **22** Governors, **0** woman and **2** female Vice-governors;
- Women head only **41** of **576** political parties;
- All **9** judges of the Constitutional Court are men;
- In the outgoing government, **4** of **35** cabinet ministers and **1** of **10** vice ministers were women;
- **50%** of all registered voters for the 2018 elections were women;
- For the 2018 elections, there was **1** female Presidential candidate, from a total of **21**. In the **2006** elections there were **4** female candidates from a total of **33**;
- Women represent circa **12%** of registered candidates to the national assembly elections, and to the provincial elections.

- At least a third of all Local Protection Committees (LPCs) and Community Alert Networks (CANs) are women, increasing the accuracy of alerts to 60 percent in some areas.

Protection of civilians (cont.): - 2017/18

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

Response (2017/18)

- **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 – 2017/18

Disarmament Demobilization Reintegration (DDR/RR) – 2018

- From January 2017 to August 2017, over **1,200 combatants** and CAAG (children associated with armed groups, “child soldiers”) joined the DDR/RR program. **50 %** originated from **FDLR** (*Forces Démocratiques de Libération du Rwanda*) and 45% originated from local Mai-Mai groups. The remaining 5% consist of other foreign armed groups (e.g. ADF) and other Congolese armed groups (e.g. M23).
- Nearly **33,000 FDLR** were repatriated to Rwanda between 2002 and 2018.
- Through community mobilization, engagement and participation **25 DDR-CVR** (Community Violence Reduction) projects, totalizing **26,175 beneficiaries** are implemented in 7 regions of the DRC.
- These projects are comprising high intensity labor / infrastructure, vocational trainings, security and stabilization, income generating, and child protection offer an alternative to a life within an armed group.
- As direct beneficiaries of DDR-CVR projects are nearly **1,800 venerable women, 1,250 ex-combatants, 2,400 young at-**

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**.

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.

Humanitarian – 2017/18

- **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.

risk, nearly 300 children and over 20,0 non-categorized beneficiaries are recruited.

- Finally, **91 sensitization and mobilization projects** are targeting more than **375,214 community members**. These projects are reaching to build peace culture, social cohesion and peaceful cohabitation between communities and communities' members.

Stabilization (2017/2018)

- **65 QIPs** implemented for a total cost of **USD 1,499,985.00** and Segregated as follows:
 - **33 QIPs** (\$714,237.00) in support of Health, Education, Provision of Water, Youth and rehabilitation of key roads in support of local economy;
 - **15 QIPs** (\$444,981.00) in the domain of protection of civilian and support to social cohesion (including provision of solar lights to fight insecurity in rural areas);
 - **17 QIPs** (\$340,767.00) in support of restoration of State Authority (support to Justice system, Local Administration and Prisons).

Consolidation of Peace

Military, Police and Justice Reform (2014-2018)

- **1242** accused of serious crimes including war crimes, crimes against humanity and other serious human rights violations tried with the support of the Prosecution Support Cells
 - **986** accused were convicted (79.3%)
 - **491** of the convicts were members of security forces (49.79%)
 - **109** of the convicts were members of Armed groups (11.05%)
 - **386** of the convicts were civilians (39.14%)
- **38** priority cases of war crimes, crimes against humanity prioritized by national authorities in 2015/2016
 - 11 concluded
 - 27 at investigation phase or trial phase
- From June **2016 to June 2018: 2047** inspections visits by prosecutors facilitated by JSS in eastern DRC and 9888 pretrial detainees found in Police facilities and **4890** (49.4%) of who the cases were resolved:
 - **1953** were released (19.7%)
 - **2937** transferred to the competent judicial authority (29.7%)
- **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 (June 2018)

- **4.2 %** Economic growth
- **35 Billion** USD GDP

Prosecution Support Cells:

• Since their establishment in 2011, the Prosecution Support Cells have provided technical, financial and logistical support to the military and civilian justice authorities in investigating and prosecuting alleged perpetrators of international crimes and other graves human rights violations including sexual violence and recruitment of child soldiers. Landmark cases supported have included the 2017 conviction of Col Becker for war crimes, the 2017 "Kavumu" trial resulting in the conviction of 12 militia members for crimes against humanity, and the conviction in 2018 in the Moroccan case, including for war crimes and crimes against humanity by rape and sexual slavery.

• JSS supported the first case of crime against humanity (genocide) dealt by a civilian justice court (Court of Appeal of Lubumbashi) in DRC in the Twa-Luba conflict in 2016. JSS continues to provide such support to civilian justice authorities in dealing

Civil Affairs: Quarterly perception polls

15 quarterly polls were conducted since 2014 capturing local perceptions on security, justice and social cohesion in 3 Provinces in Eastern DRC.

They helped MONUSCO, national and local stakeholders to better understand the population's needs and opinions in these thematic areas, and informed planning and programming (through a partnership between UNDP, Civil Affairs and Harvard Humanitarian Initiative).

28 restitution sessions held on poll results with authorities and civil society (FY 2017/18)

More than 300 indicators are collected during every poll.

More than **46,000 interviews** were conducted by Civil Affairs CLAs and by University students.

Local security governance

399 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. (2017/18).

- **5.2%** inflation rate as per Government (contested by economic actors and believed to be around + 20%)
- **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**
- According to the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI), extractive industries contribute **97.5 % to exports**, 20 % to GDP, 24.7 % to government revenue, and 23.9 % to employment.

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:

Four proactive Sections composed of:

- **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.
- **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
 - **02 Press Conferences per month** (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 **311.000** followers (as of April 2019)
 - **Facebook Monusco audience is 45.000 likes** (as of April 2019)
 - **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, 2348 and 2409** which give MONUSCO a mandate of good offices, logistical support and technical assistance for the electoral process:

- **20 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 made available to the CENI
- **134 experts** recruited and deployed to provide technical advisory support and **219 experts** for logistical support to CENI at central and branch level in the provinces and territories.
- **74 various radio programs** carried out by **Radio OKAPI** to inform and sensitize the population on the revision of the electoral register
- **34 capacity building sessions have been held for 1530 civil society** actors to support their engagement with decision-makers and the local population on democratic governance, and 93 influence strategies for up to 14425 civil society actors have been supported to mobilize for a peaceful electoral process mainly in urban areas of concern.
- 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.
- **40, 024 808 million voters registered by CENI** (after clearance by the electoral register), of which **51%** are **women**.

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 (Dec. 2016 – December 2018):

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 Feb. 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.
- 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**.

✓ **WHERE DO WE STAND (Jan. 2018 – April 2019):**

- President Kabila respected the Constitution and did not seek a 3rd term. The ruling Majority designated Emmanuel Shadari Ramazani, Chairman of PPRD as the candidate of the Majority (*Front commun pour le Congo FCC*) for the 30th December election.
- **04 presidential candidates** were invalidated (out of 25) by the Independent Electoral Commission (CENI) and the Constitutional Court, including the former Vice-President Jean-Pierre BEMBA (MLC), the former Prime Minister Adolphe MUZITO (PALU) and the former Katanga Governor Moïse KATUMBI (ENSEMBLE Platform).
- **01 Female presidential** candidate out of 21.
- The CENI published the provisional voters list as planned on Sept. 19th.
- **The democratic space remained restricted**, authorizations for public demonstrations are issued on selective ground.
- **Equal access to public Media remained restricted** (mainly to the Opposition).
- Most of media entities associated with the Opposition across the DRC remain closed, with the exception of some operating in Kinshasa: no progress or indications of improvement.
- There was no consensus on the voting machine.
- The Opposition failed to agree on a joint candidate/program.
- The electoral calendar seemed rather well respected, despite all.
- While the election campaign had not started yet, there was like a precampaign mood in almost all media: Opposition and Majority alike.
- The RTNC remained the voice of the Majority and the stronghold media of the ruling party and its allies, with nearly no space for the Opposition.

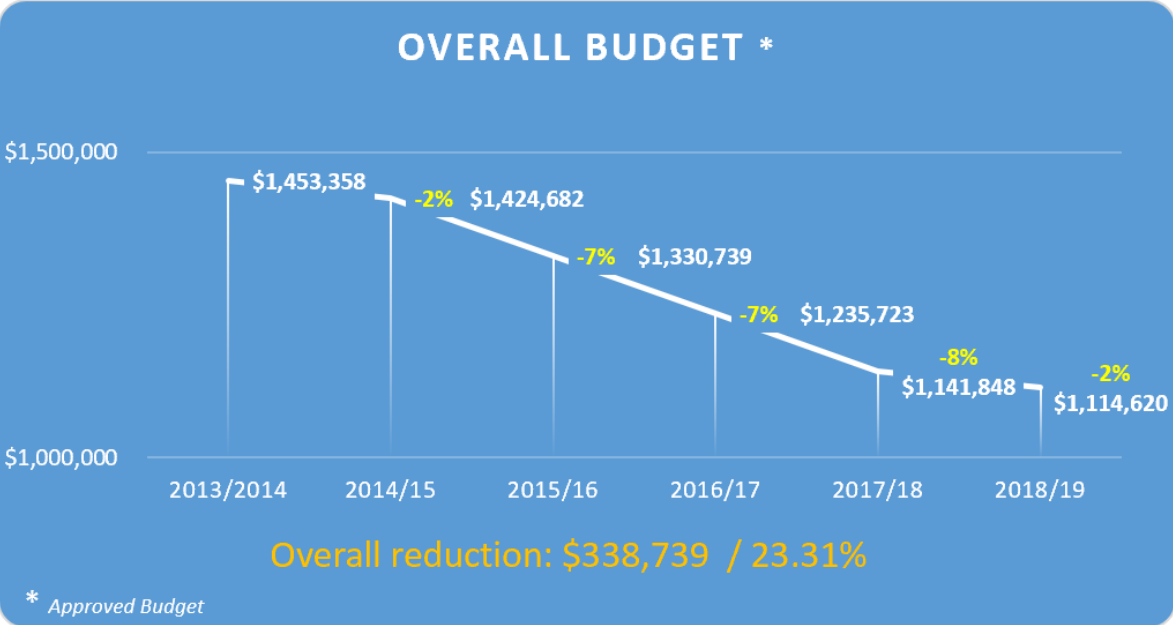
- A new element appeared during this critical period: **the "ostracism" against Radio Okapi**. In August 2018, at different opportunities, it was noticed a tendency to boycott the UN Radio.
- In the end, the general elections scheduled for December 23, 2018 finally took place on **December 30, 2018**. Declared winner of the presidential election by the CENI, Felix-Antoine TSHISEKEDI TSHILOMBI (UDPS) of the CACH Coalition (*Towards Change*) was confirmed by the Constitutional Court, after several days of legal battle broadcast live by the RTNC.
- The (provisional) result of the national and provincial legislative elections proclaimed by the CENI gave a comfortable advance to the outgoing Coalition, Joseph KABILA's Common Front for Congo (FCC). Some foresee a "cohabitation" where others speak of a Government of National Union.
- Currently, negotiations are going well to get a clear and solid majority in the National Assembly to form the future government of the DRC which has been announced since the swearing in of President Tshisekedi (24 January 2019).
- It should be noted that out of the 500 national deputies proclaimed elected by the CENI, **only 50 are women (10%)**. Moreover, **polls could not be held in Yumbi, Beni, Beni-Ville and Butembo**, "*for security reasons*" according to the CENI which announced their postponement to 31 March 2019.
- FCC Coalition has a large majority at the National Assembly, Senate, provincial Assemblies and Provincial Governments.
- A series of elections are scheduled from September 2019 to February 2020 according to the CENI calendar: municipal, urban...
- We also note the reopening of media close to the opposition that were closed so far, as the release of political prisoners including those called emblematic such as Eugene Diomi Dongala, Franck Diongo etc.



MONUSCO AT A GLANCE:

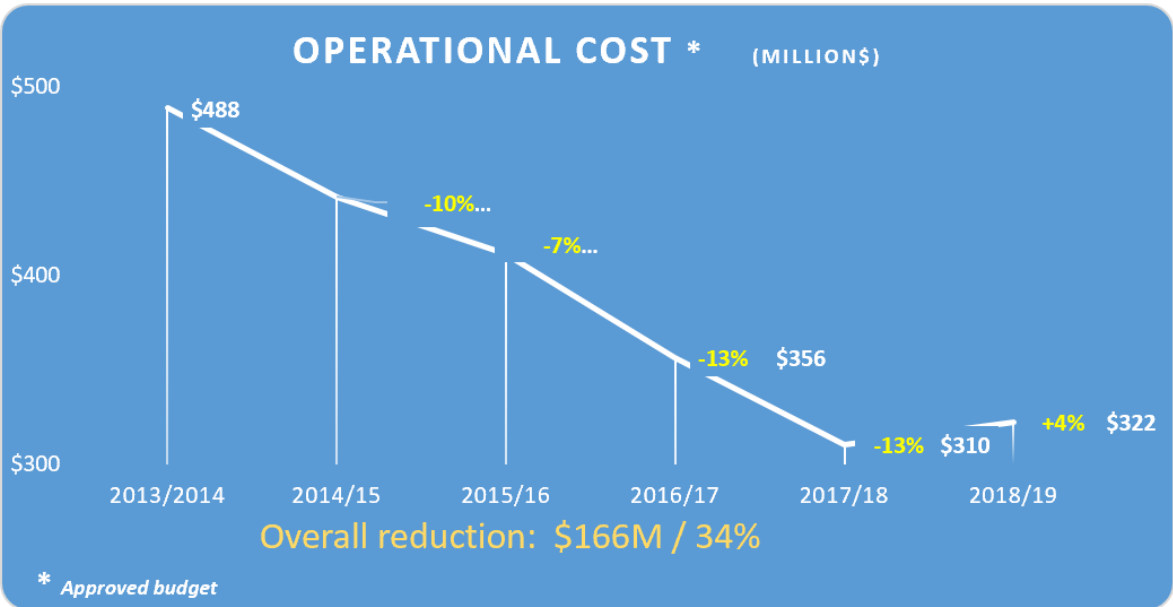
Overall Budget

2013/2014	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
\$1,453,358	\$1,424,682	\$1,330,739	\$1,235,723	\$1,141,848	\$1,114,620

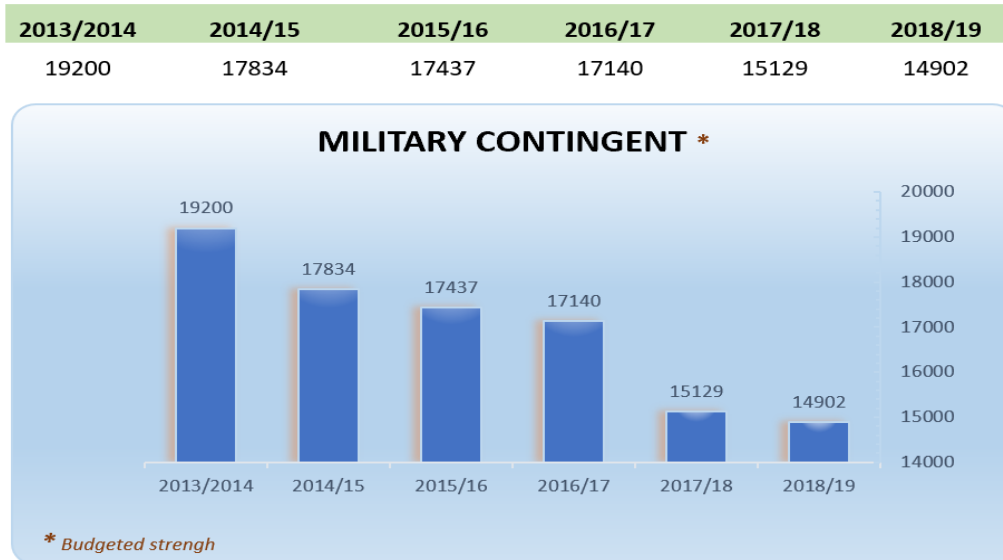


Operational Cost (Million \$)

2013/2014	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
\$488	\$441	\$411	\$356	\$310	\$322



Military Contingent Budgeted level



Other personnel levels:

	2013/2014	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Military observers	767	722	683	680	544	544
UN police	340	368	336	336	321	321
Formed Police Unit	1040	1040	1040	1040	1040	1045
GPP	97	97	97	97	45	45
Int'l staff	923	871	801	761	726	691
National staff	2974	2,771	2,610	2,476	2,356	2,120
UN Volunteers	578	471	394	356	344	417

Number of Aircrafts:

	2013/2014	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Fixed wing	18	15	13	14	14	11
Rotary	45	38	36	33	28	28
UAS						3*

* Pending finalization of the services contract

