



Security Council

Distr.: General
17 December 2013

Original: English

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to paragraph 34 of Security Council resolution 2098 (2013). It covers major developments in the Democratic Republic of the Congo since my report of 30 September 2013 (S/2013/581), including with regard to the implementation of national commitments under the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Region and progress made by the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) in implementing its mandate. It also provides an update on the reconfiguration of MONUSCO and a detailed road map for the transfer of activities to the United Nations country team (see annex).

II. Major developments

Political developments

2. Following the military defeat of the Mouvement du 23 mars (M23), the President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Joseph Kabila, undertook a tour through the eastern part of the country from 20 November to 4 December, the first since his 2011 electoral campaign. He visited Kisangani, Bunia, Beni, Butembo, Lubero, Rutshuru, Goma and Bukavu. On 1 December, the President chaired an extraordinary meeting of the Council of Ministers in Goma, at which the Governors the provinces of North and South Kivu, Maniema and Orientale participated. In a subsequent communiqué, the Government highlighted the fact that some 4,000 elements of armed groups willing to surrender had been registered, while underscoring efforts under way to restore State authority in areas formerly occupied by the M23. It also reaffirmed its commitment to launching operations to neutralize foreign armed groups, most importantly the Forces démocratiques pour la libération du Rwanda (FDLR) and the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF).

3. On 2 December, Mr. Kabila met Yoweri Museveni, President of Uganda, in Kampala. The two Presidents agreed on the modalities for concluding the Kampala dialogue between the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the M23, which was achieved on 12 December.



4. Before these events, Mr. Kabila presided over the closing ceremony of the national consultations on 5 October in Kinshasa. The co-chairs, Aubin Minaku, Speaker of the National Assembly, and Léon Kengo wa Dondo, Speaker of the Senate, presented the report, containing 679 recommendations on essential reforms and other government initiatives. The recommendations had been endorsed by the 800 delegates participating in the consultations process, which had formally begun on 7 September.

5. On 23 October, Mr. Kabila presented the recommendations to the two Houses of Parliament. The joint session was attended by the President of the Congo, Denis Sassou Nguesso, and the Chair of the African Union Commission, Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma. In his address, Mr. Kabila announced the formation of a government of national unity. On the same day, the President signed a decree establishing a national follow-up committee to monitor the implementation of the recommendations.

6. In response to a request by the International Criminal Court, on 25 November, the Congolese authorities in Kinshasa arrested Fidèle Babala, the Deputy Secretary-General of the opposition party le Mouvement de libération du Congo (MLC) and member of Parliament. In protest, the MLC parliamentary group boycotted the sessions of the National Assembly the following week.

Progress on implementation of national commitments under the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Region

Security sector reform

7. Efforts to enhance the capacity of the Forces armées de la République démocratique du Congo (FARDC) continued, including the establishment of a rapid reaction force. MONUSCO provided training and mentoring support to 47 Congolese army instructors who are part of the tactical training centre (Centre d'entraînement tactique de bataillons) in Kisangani. MONUSCO is also finalizing the creation of a training team to support the training and mentoring of instructors in the Congolese armed forces.

8. MONUSCO continued to advocate for the finalization of a draft programmatic law for the defence sector. This law will define a national defence strategy and priorities, including resources and timelines.

9. The five-year programmatic law on police reform for the period 2014-2017 was adopted by the Senate on 5 November and subsequently transmitted to the National Assembly. This law provides the legal framework for implementing reform activities and the annual budgeting for police reforms. The priority reform activities include establishing criteria for recruitment and promotion, salary scales and retirement arrangements for police officers. With MONUSCO support, draft decrees for the organization and functioning of provincial commissariats, territorial and local police units, as well as the Inspectorate General of the Congolese national police, were prepared.

Consolidation of State authority

10. With the end of the M23 rebellion, central and provincial authorities began taking steps to restore State authority in areas previously controlled by the armed group. The Rutshuru territorial administration and chefs de service were redeployed by the Governor of North Kivu. By the end of November, approximately 850 national police officers had been deployed to Rutshuru and Nyirangongo territories with MONUSCO support, while three judges had been deployed to reopen the tribunal de paix in Rutshuru. MONUSCO is assisting the local authorities in conducting a needs assessment. On 4 December, the Vice-Governor of North Kivu presided over the reopening of the Bunagana border post, which had been closed since November 2012. The Governor of the Ugandan province of Kasese attended the event. Subsequently, 63 border police were deployed to border posts in the Bunagana area.

11. In the light of the urgent situation in certain areas of North Kivu, the Government, during its extraordinary session on 1 December in Goma, adopted a minimal emergency programme to be implemented immediately, covering certain humanitarian needs, basic services, agriculture, justice and inter-communal reconciliation.

Decentralization

12. In his 23 October address, Mr. Kabila emphasized the need for the gradual implementation of constitutional provisions on the territorial division of the country's 11 provinces into 26 provinces, and pledged to complete the legal framework for the decentralization process. The Government held a national workshop from 5 to 7 November to endorse the road map for the period 2013-2017 outlining steps towards the transfer of financial resources and the deployment of administrative personnel from the central Government to the provincial and territorial administrations, including the finalization of the legal framework and transfer of resources. A national sensitization campaign on the decentralization process concluded on 5 November.

Structural reforms of government institutions, including financial reforms

13. The Government took additional steps to further governance reforms. On 28 October, the Council of Ministers adopted legislation setting out accounting standards to improve the legal and institutional framework for public finances. On 31 October, Mr. Kabila promulgated the law establishing the National Council for Economic and Social Affairs. Besides serving as a technical and advisory body to the President, the Government and Parliament, the Council will provide a forum for the presentation by civil society of its views on Government policies.

14. The promulgation of the law on the Constitutional Court on 15 October was a milestone in the establishment of the three high courts provided for in the 2006 Constitution. The Constitutional Court will rule on the constitutionality of laws and treaties; adjudicate electoral disputes for presidential and legislative elections; and serve as the jurisdiction for prosecution of the President and the Prime Minister.

Reconciliation, tolerance and democratization

15. In addition to the President's announcement of the formation of a government of national unity, which would include members of the opposition and representatives of civil society, conciliatory gestures were made towards the political opposition. On 26 September, police barriers around the house of the leader of the l'Union pour la démocratie et le progrès social (UDPS), Etienne Tshisekedi, which had been erected following the 2011 elections, were removed. This was followed by the visit of an adviser to Mr. Kabila on 8 October. On 23 October, clemency was granted for certain prisoners, commuting the death sentences of some and reducing the sentences of others, including some opposition members. This did not cover crimes such as acts of treason, crimes against humanity, war crimes and crimes of sexual violence.

16. Further steps were taken towards reviving the electoral process. The restructuring of the Independent National Electoral Commission continued with the adoption of new rules of procedure and the appointment of managers at all levels. The Commission initiated consultations with national stakeholders on the proposed electoral road map to obtain their views on the envisaged sequencing of polls and timelines. The road map proposes that local and municipal elections be held at the end of 2014 and beginning of 2015, to be followed by provincial and national presidential and legislative elections in 2015 and 2016.

Situation in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo

17. Robust operations by the Congolese armed forces, with the support of MONUSCO, led to the military defeat of the M23 and the end of its rebellion. Following low-level skirmishes in early October, on 25 October, heavy fighting broke out between the Congolese armed forces and the M23 near Kibumba, north of Goma. The direct attacks by the M23 on civilians prompted MONUSCO to respond robustly and provide support to the Congolese armed forces in protecting civilians in the area. With the support of the MONUSCO Intervention Brigade, the Congolese armed forces rapidly took control of strategic positions from the retreating M23.

18. On 25 October, Rwanda protested against shells fired from Congolese territory into the Rubavu district in Rwanda, killing 2 civilians and wounding 10. This incident prompted my Special Representative to request the Expanded Joint Verification Mechanism to investigate the allegations. The investigation is ongoing. He also travelled to Kigali to urge the Government of Rwanda not to take any retaliatory action pending the outcome of investigations.

19. The Congolese armed forces continued their robust action against the M23 in the subsequent days. Following heavy fighting on 27 October, the Congolese armed forces regained control over both Kiwanja and Rutshuru, which had been occupied by the M23, followed in quick succession by Rumangabo and Bunagana near the Ugandan border on 30 October, with the M23 retreating to Mbuzi, Tchanzu and Runyoni. Despite some sporadic shelling by the M23 of Bunagana on 4 November, during which civilians were killed, the Congolese armed forces finally regained control over the remaining M23 strongholds in Rutshuru territory on 5 November, forcing the remaining M23 elements to flee, with many crossing the border into Uganda and Rwanda.

20. Later, on 5 November, the M23 announced the end of its rebellion in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. The following day, the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo issued a statement, declaring that its fight against the M23 had ended. According to the Ugandan authorities, approximately 1,600 M23 elements, including the M23 commander, Sultani Makenga, crossed into Uganda on 7 November.

21. Before the surrender of the M23, clashes between other armed groups had intensified in different locations in Masisi and Walikale territories. In Masisi, inter-ethnic clashes between the Hunde, Hutu and Tembo communities and their allied armed groups, namely, Raia Mutomboki, Nyatura and Mayi-Mayi Kifuafua, persisted during the period. On 13 and 14 October, at least seven civilians were reportedly killed during clashes between Raia Mutomboki and Nyatura, near Ngungu, 60 kilometres south-west of Goma. On 19 October, 13 civilians, including two women and five boys from the Hunde community, were reportedly killed by Nyatura elements in the Nyamaboko locality. In Walikale, the Alliance des patriotes pour un Congo libre et souverain (APCLS) and the Nduma défense du Congo (NDC), also known as Mayi-Mayi Cheka, continued to clash on a number of occasions, displacing up to 3,000 civilians throughout October. In the Grand Nord, ADF, FDLR and local Mayi-Mayi groups continued to attack villages and abduct, rape and kill civilians.

22. Since the end of the M23 rebellion, several armed groups in North Kivu have made overtures to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and MONUSCO, seeking to either surrender or negotiate. On 12 November, FDLR issued a press statement calling for a facilitated dialogue of the African Union with the Government of Rwanda instead of military action. Ntabo Ntaberi Cheka, the leader of Mayi-Mayi Cheka, indicated his interest in negotiating and met the provincial government and MONUSCO on 13 November. Approximately 1,000 elements from five Congolese armed groups, including APCLS and Nyatura, gathered in Bweremana in Masisi territory, seeking integration into the Congolese armed forces.

23. The security situation throughout South Kivu remained volatile. In Shabunda, following a series of clashes with Raia Mutomboki elements from 1 to 15 October, the Congolese armed forces took control of four villages in Wakabango I locality. On 19 November, following a meeting of the Raia Mukombozi faction in Byangama in Shabunda territory, the group publicly expressed its willingness to lay down its weapons and support the Government. To date, several of the group's political and military leaders have surrendered to provincial authorities and dozens of its combatants have regrouped at Nyamunyuni military camp.

24. FDLR elements continued to carry out ambushes and looting while moving towards Mwenga territory. Reports of infiltration of Forces nationales de libération du Burundi (FNL) elements through various crossing points in Uvira territory continued. On 3 and 4 October, the Congolese armed forces clashed with FNL in Nagero and Rwenana villages in Uvira, killing five FNL fighters. Mayi-Mayi Yakutumba activities temporarily decreased after the group's former Deputy Commander, Abwe Mapigano, reportedly formed his own group, the Union contre la balkanisation du Congo-Tujenge Kwetu, with an estimated strength of 200 fighters.

25. In Maniema, the security situation was characterized by the increased presence of various Mayi-Mayi groups and renegade elements of the Congolese armed forces

around artisanal mining sites, particularly in Punia and Kailo territories, leading to the displacement of at least 68,000 civilians. The population along the borders of Maniema with North and South Kivu continued to be the target of child recruitment, looting and other human rights abuses committed by Mayi-Mayi groups and the Congolese armed forces.

26. In Katanga, following a sensitization campaign and operations launched by the Congolese armed forces, some 1,300 Mayi-Mayi elements surrendered to the Congolese armed forces, but only nine working firearms were handed over. Out of these, 125 children were separated from the ranks. On 29 October, Mayi-Mayi elements launched an attack against an empty ammunition depot in Lubumbashi. Three Mayi-Mayi and six members of the Congolese armed forces died. On 29 November, following clashes with the Congolese armed forces, Mayi-Mayi Kata Katanga elements took control of the villages of Binkole and Mpiana, 95 kilometres south of Manono.

27. In province Orientale, the security situation in areas affected by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) deteriorated to some extent. In early October in Bas-Uele, suspected LRA elements abducted 35 individuals in three different villages in Ango territory who were released following operations by the Congolese armed forces. In November, more than 10,000 displaced civilians arrived in Opala, as a result of clashes between the Congolese armed forces and a militia group led by "Colonel" Thomas Mesandu in Lomami Park.

28. The security situation in Ituri remained volatile, especially in South Irumu. After months of fighting with the Forces de résistance patriotiques en Ituri (FRPI), the Congolese armed forces, with logistical support from MONUSCO, took control of FRPI strongholds in the Walendu Bindi locality, including Gety and Aveba. FRPI elements continued, however, to launch sporadic counter-attacks. Fighting since August has led to the displacement of approximately 180,000 civilians, as well as the alleged killing of 83 civilians.

Humanitarian situation

29. The humanitarian situation remains of concern. The estimated number of internally displaced persons stands at 2.7 million, as opposed to the figure of 2.6 million given in my previous report. While the numbers of internally displaced persons increased in North Kivu, Maniema and Orientale provinces, they decreased to some extent in South Kivu and Katanga. Fighting between the Congolese armed forces and the M23 in Rutshuru territory, North Kivu, and activities by other armed groups in Orientale province, forced additional thousands of Congolese to seek refuge across the border in neighbouring Uganda and Rwanda. To date, Uganda is hosting approximately 153,000 people, and Rwanda approximately 73,000 people, many of them assisted by the United Nations and humanitarian partners.

30. Following the end of the M23 rebellion, internally displaced persons and Congolese refugees began to return, mainly to Rutshuru, Nyiragongo and Beni territories, including through government-led return operations. Humanitarian needs, notably for food, health, shelter and protection, remained high for returning persons reintegrating in communities that are equally vulnerable.

31. The United Nations and humanitarian partners continued to provide assistance in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including to over 45,000 Central African

refugees who had fled following the March 2013 coup. The humanitarian appeal for the Democratic Republic of the Congo for 2013, estimated at \$892 million, was only 63 per cent covered, with \$563 million funded as of 2 December. Owing to the lack of funding, some organizations have been forced to restructure themselves and close down some sub-offices, reducing the scope of the required humanitarian assistance.

Economic developments

32. In spite of the relative macroeconomic stability of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the living conditions of the population remained precarious. On 22 November, the Prime Minister, Matata Ponyo, presented to the National Assembly the draft 2014 budget for a total of 7,611.8 billion Congolese francs (US\$ 8 billion), equivalent to 34.9 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP), which represents an increase of 4.9 per cent compared with the 2013 budget. On 30 October, the Government signed an agreement with the Government of South Africa to develop the Grand Inga hydropower project, one of the world's largest hydropower schemes.

Regional developments

33. The signing ceremony of a peace agreement between the M23 and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, planned on 11 November in Entebbe by the Ugandan facilitation for the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, was not held after the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo declined to sign it. The Minister of Communications and government spokesperson, Lambert Mende, stated on 12 November that the signing of an agreement was no longer relevant, as the M23 had ceased to exist. However, in a letter dated 14 November from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations addressed to President of the Security Council (S/2013/670), the Government reiterated its willingness to sign a document that would bring the Kampala dialogue to a political conclusion, formally acknowledge the end of the M23 rebellion, and settle the questions of cantonment, disarmament, demobilization and social reintegration. The Government also noted that it would abide by the provisions agreed upon earlier with the M23 during the talks in Kampala, including the granting of an amnesty, except for those suspected of having perpetrated serious crimes under international law.

34. The Government of Uganda indicated on 8 November that it would not be in a position to hand over the M23 elements present in Uganda to Congolese authorities until the Kampala talks were concluded.

35. On 12 December, the Kampala dialogue between the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the leadership of the M23 movement was concluded through the signing of declarations by the parties in Nairobi and by a final communiqué by Mr. Museveni and the President of Malawi, Joyce Banda, in their capacity as Chairs of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region and the Southern African Development Community. Throughout the process, my Special Representative and my Special Envoy for the Great Lakes Region, working with the envoys of the African Union, the European Union and the United States of America, were in close contact with key stakeholders in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda and Uganda, with a view to facilitating a negotiated outcome.

III. Implementation of the mandate of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Protection of civilians

36. Insecurity and conflict continued to affect widely the civilian population in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. In October and November, the United Nations protection cluster recorded 9,515 incidents in North Kivu, South Kivu and Orientale provinces, where six joint protection teams were deployed to assess the situation and identify protection needs. During October and November, MONUSCO received 504 protection alerts, 359 of them in North Kivu, through community alert networks. In response, MONUSCO deployed quick reaction forces and sent investigative patrols or, where appropriate, referred the alerts to national security forces.

Mission deployment and operations against armed groups

37. MONUSCO continued extensive patrolling, including joint patrols with the Congolese armed forces and police, throughout North and South Kivu, as well as Orientale, Maniema and Katanga provinces. MONUSCO forces supported a number of operations of the Congolese armed forces to protect civilians, in Ituri district, province Orientale and Uvira territory in South Kivu, as well as Congolese-led operations to dislodge the M23 from its remaining strongholds in Rutshuru territory.

38. Between 1 October and 30 November, MONUSCO provided logistical support to the Congolese armed forces throughout the country, including by delivering over 461,000 kilograms of rations and over 190,000 litres of fuel to support more than 14,000 troops.

39. The deployment of the Intervention Brigade was completed on 10 October, with the arrival of the Malawian infantry battalion of 850 troops in Goma, although some of the contingent-owned equipment has yet to arrive.

40. The Intervention Brigade participated in the Congolese-led operations against the M23 from 26 October to 4 November. In support of these operations, MONUSCO units and sub-units, totalling 1,280 troops, together with 902 troops from the North Kivu brigade, redeployed to Munigi, Rwindi and Kiwanja to ensure protection of civilians in the area. MONUSCO support included combat operations by ground troops from the Intervention Brigade and attack helicopters, artillery and mortar fire, as well as logistics support.

Monitoring the implementation of the arms embargo

41. In October and November, my Special Representative made six requests to the Expanded Joint Verification Mechanism, including for investigations into incidents of cross-border support to armed groups, and verification of the origin of weapons and ammunition discovered at the M23 base in Tchanzu, and in other locations. The outcome of the investigations is pending.

42. Prior to the defeat of the M23, MONUSCO received credible reports about the return of several hundred civilians from neighbouring countries into M23-controlled areas in North Kivu. According to these reports, some returnees were recruited for training by the M23. The Mission also received consistent and credible reports about the recruitment of M23 combatants on Rwandan and Ugandan territory and cross-border supplying of the M23. On 5 November, MONUSCO and the Congolese armed forces regained the freedom of movement in areas that were previously controlled by the M23, allowing for increased monitoring of eastern border areas in North and South Kivu provinces.

43. In preparation for the deployment of unarmed, unmanned aerial systems, MONUSCO developed a live surveillance plan to prioritize monitoring of armed group activity and the arms embargo. The plan covers a radius of 150 kilometres from Goma airport, including the option of relocation when required. The first unarmed, unmanned aerial vehicle was launched on 3 December. Full operational capability should be reached in early 2014, with the deployment of a total of five aerial vehicles.

Support to security sector reform and police reform

44. In October, along with the European Union Advisory and Assistance Mission for Security Reform in the Democratic Republic of Congo, MONUSCO assisted the Ministry of Defence in developing terms of reference for the government working group and its 13 technical subgroups tasked with taking army reform forward across a range of sectors with a focus on required resources. In October, MONUSCO and the European Union Advisory and Assistance Mission for Security Reform in the Democratic Republic of Congo commenced their co-chairing of meetings of a working group of international partners on defence sector reform.

45. In the area of police reform, 120 audit inspectors of the Police Inspectorate General, including 30 women, were trained by MONUSCO within the framework of a project sponsored by the German International Development Agency. MONUSCO police launched the first phase of the training of senior Congolese national police personnel in the three pilot provinces of Bas-Congo, South Kivu and Kasai-Occidental. A total of 120 command staff officers benefited from the training financed by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

46. Furthermore, two long-term basic training courses were launched during the reporting period. In the Kasapa training centre in Katanga, 500 cadets, including 30 women, began their training in general police duties. Also, 260 recruits, including 27 women, started a 12-month training course on the concept of community policing at the Kapalata training centre in province Orientale.

Human rights

47. Human rights violations, in particular those resulting from the activities of armed groups, were of utmost concern during the reporting period. Extensive human rights violations were committed along ethnic lines, including as a result of perceptions that specific ethnic communities support certain armed groups. In Masisi and Rutshuru territories, North Kivu province, at least 20 people have allegedly been killed since the beginning of October by Nyatura combatants. A

serious incident occurred in Luke, during which 13 Hunde civilians, including five children, were summarily executed for their perceived collaboration with the Raia Mutomboki, responsible for the killing of members of the Hutu population in the area. MONUSCO also confirmed the killing of at least 34 civilians, including 20 children, the rape of at least 10 women, and the burning of over 180 houses by Mayi-Mayi Cheka, between 25 and 27 September, including in coalition with Raia Mutomboki fighters, in Masisi territory, North Kivu province.

48. Since 1 October, a high number of abductions by armed groups continued to be recorded, confirming a trend observed since the end of 2012. In October and November alone, Mayi-Mayi and ADF fighters were responsible for the abduction of at least 51 civilians in North Kivu. In one single incident during the night of 22 and 23 October, 24 civilians were reportedly abducted by ADF fighters in Opira, Beni territory, North Kivu province.

49. MONUSCO also confirmed serious human rights violations committed by soldiers of the Congolese armed forces during operations undertaken in pursuit of armed groups. In South Irumu, province Orientale, since the end of August, 15 civilians have been killed, at least four women have been raped and 25 civilians have become victims of other violations of the right to physical integrity. In addition, extensive pillaging and destruction of property were committed by soldiers of the Congolese armed forces. On 17 November in Manono territory, nine adults accused of being Mayi-Mayi Kata Katanga combatants were allegedly killed by members of the Congolese armed forces.

50. MONUSCO documented human rights violations in the context of the renewed fighting between the Congolese armed forces and the M23 in North Kivu at the end of October. At least 15 civilians, including six children, were killed and at least 37 others were wounded in early November as a result of mortar fire launched from M23 positions in Tshanzu into populated villages of Rutshuru territory. MONUSCO was also informed of the killing of at least four civilians and other human rights violations by the Congolese armed forces in Bunagana, Rutshuru territory, North Kivu, over the period from 7 to 28 November, in the aftermath of their redeployment into the area.

51. The situation in northern Katanga remains of serious concern. Following a series of investigation missions undertaken since March, MONUSCO was able to confirm the killing of at least 59 civilians, the rape of at least 40 women and five girls, the arbitrary detention and/or abduction of at least 255 civilians, the mistreatment of over 200 civilians, and the destruction of property and even of entire villages, by Mayi-Mayi Kata Katanga.

52. MONUSCO and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) released a joint statement on 27 November expressing concern about alarming reports of disappearances and assassinations of young men and children in Kinshasa during operation Likofi, or Punch, launched on 15 November by Congolese authorities to curb urban delinquency. According to information received, which is being verified, at least 20 people, including 12 children, have been killed.

53. The trial for serious human rights violations, including mass rape, committed by members of the Congolese army in November 2012 in and around Minova, opened before the Operational Military Court in Goma on 20 November. Forty members of the Congolese armed forces, including five senior officers, are being

prosecuted. Proceedings under this exceptional military jurisdiction do not provide for appeals of the Court's decisions, which can include the death penalty, although it is subject to a de facto moratorium.

Sexual violence

54. As at 5 December, MONUSCO recorded acts of sexual violence perpetrated against at least 79 women and 28 girls in conflict-affected provinces. The acts were allegedly committed by armed groups and members of the national security forces. UNICEF partners delivered multisectoral assistance to survivors of sexual violence in North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri. Of the survivors, 1,125 people, including 350 children, received psychosocial care, and 979 received free medical care, including 220 children. The majority of the victims received medical care within 72 hours.

55. My Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict, Zainab Hawa Bangura, visited the Democratic Republic of the Congo from 6 to 11 October. She met Government officials and addressed the Senate in a special session on sexual violence.

Child protection and armed conflict

56. During the reporting period, MONUSCO, UNICEF and other child protection actors documented cases of 181 children (11 girls and 170 boys) who had escaped or had been separated from various armed forces and groups between 1 October and 15 December, 6 of them under age 15. MONUSCO secured the release of 16 children formerly associated with armed groups from national intelligences services detention cells. Of particular concern were six child casualties documented as a result of atrocities committed by Mayi-Mayi Cheka in Lwibo, North Kivu, during the reporting period. This led to the death of at least 8 children, the injuring of 2 and the abduction of 31.

57. My Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict, Leila Zerroughi, visited the Democratic Republic of the Congo from 17 to 23 November. She met Government officials in Kinshasa, Goma, Rutshuru and Beni to identify the next steps towards achieving full compliance with the Action Plan, including the establishment of follow-up mechanisms at the provincial level.

58. MONUSCO trained 640 Congolese national police and armed forces personnel on child protection.

Justice and correction institutions

59. MONUSCO assisted military justice authorities in three investigations of serious crimes in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, including crimes of sexual violence. One of two new prosecution support cells, established through the joint MONUSCO-United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) project with European Union funding, became operational in Kisangani during the period under review.

60. MONUSCO provided advice and support to military and civilian judicial authorities for the deployment of mobile courts, resulting in 406 cases being heard and 84 judgements rendered. Support was also provided for conducting 152 judicial inspections of detention cells, resulting in the regularization of 365 cases of irregular detention and 100 releases. UNICEF helped civil justice authorities train 16 newly appointed magistrates to run specialized courts for children in 10 provinces.

61. MONUSCO completed a mapping exercise of all the prison establishments in the country. The results were presented to penitentiary administration officials on 7 October. Training for 150 military officers on prison management was completed on 12 October. MONUSCO also carried out on-the-job training programmes for 18 prison directors and 36 registry clerks in 18 prisons in Katanga, Kasai and North and South Kivu.

62. In partnership with UNDP, MONUSCO set up two mobile courtrooms in Ndolo military prison in Kinshasa to increase access to justice and reduce overcrowding. With quick-impact projects funding, MONUSCO began construction of a separate cellblock in Makala central prison in Kinshasa for women prisoners with infants. Income-generating activities have also been undertaken with UNDP in Goma prison, to facilitate the reinsertion of detainees.

Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration; and disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration

63. During the reporting period, a total of 323 members of Congolese and foreign armed groups presented themselves at MONUSCO disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration camps, including 68 members of FDLR and 131 members of the M23. In total, 146 foreign elements were received, including eight children associated with armed forces or groups. Out of these, 177 — of whom 28 were children — were Congolese members of armed groups.

64. The reintegration of former Congolese M23 fighters who are currently in the transit camp in Goma, as well as the repatriation of former fighters from Rwanda, came to a standstill owing to enhanced vetting procedures by the Congolese Government. No M23 demobilized fighters were repatriated or released to their community of origin during the period under review. MONUSCO is currently sheltering 149 defectors from armed groups in its Goma transit camp, including 131 M23 elements.

65. Approval by the Government of the draft national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme (PNDDR III), submitted in July, is still pending. Budgeted at \$85 million, this overarching plan is expected to address an estimated caseload of 12,000 Congolese combatants (including 3,000 residual former fighters who have been disarmed and demobilized but not reintegrated) and 2,600 foreign former fighters. In the meantime, MONUSCO confirmed that 1,000 demobilized former fighters from the Kivus had been relocated by the Government to Équateur province since 1 September. As at 5 December, about 2,230 Congolese former fighters from various armed groups had been regrouped in Beni, Bweremana and Kanyaruchinya, North Kivu, and Nyamunyuni, South Kivu.

66. In order to ensure preparedness for a surge of surrenders, MONUSCO increased the capacity of its transit camps in North and South Kivu to accommodate up to 750 former fighters.

67. Following consultations with the Government, MONUSCO has devised interim solutions for processing and housing up to 1,000 former fighters in a disarmament, demobilization and reinsertion camp in Sake, west of Goma. Interim measures also include sheltering up to 1,500 former fighters in Rumangabo, 50 kilometres north of Goma.

Mine action

68. On 10 October, MONUSCO handed over a new ammunition depot facility to the Ministry of Defence in Kisangani in province Orientale. The new compound was built to international safety standards and will serve to safeguard the munitions of the Congolese army based in the province.

69. In areas affected by recent conflict in North Kivu, such as Tchanzu, Kibumba and Kibati, MONUSCO supported the removal and destruction of ammunition and unexploded ordnance, ensuring immediate physical safety for returning civilian populations. At least 10 tons of ammunition and weapons were found at M23 headquarters in Tchanzu. MONUSCO and the Congolese authorities removed 2,295 items of unexploded ordnance and 41,372 pieces of small arms ammunition in North Kivu.

Stabilization and peace consolidation progress

70. MONUSCO initiated the implementation of the revised International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy in the provinces of North Kivu, South Kivu and Orientale. Joint assessments were undertaken to identify priority areas and develop programmes aimed at supporting local solutions to the conflict.

Extraction and trade of natural resources

71. The validation exercise for artisanal mining sites and implementation of the mineral traceability system were hampered in North Kivu owing to increased insecurity. Another factor limiting progress was the ongoing disagreement over the exploitation of the mines between mining title holders and cooperatives representing artisanal miners in Walikale and Masisi territories.

72. In October, MONUSCO assisted the Ministry of Mines in conducting validation exercises in areas not directly affected by armed conflict. Three mining sites were validated near Matete/Namoya in Maniema territory. MONUSCO also facilitated the planning of validation exercises for mining sites in Katanga already covered by the traceability system implemented by the International Tin Research Institute's Tin Supply Chain Initiative. The validation exercise, which commenced on 30 November, covers 20 mining sites.

IV. Safety and security of United Nations personnel within the context of operations of the MONUSCO Intervention Brigade

73. While the threats and the security risks confronting United Nations staff, premises and operations remained low in the western part of the country, the situation in the east was markedly different. Out of 60 security incidents that affected the United Nations and international non-governmental organizations personnel from 1 October to 15 November, a total of 37 incidents directly affected MONUSCO, with 23 incidents recorded in the east. The incidents included throwing of stones at United Nations facilities, staff and vehicles in Dungu in province Orientale, an anti-MONUSCO demonstration in Uvira, one attempt to set fire to a MONUSCO vehicle in Dungu in province Orientale, and four cases of arrest and detention of staff members (three international staff and one national staff), as well as 19 incidents of theft of equipment and personal property of United Nations personnel.

74. On 11 October, the M23 fired at a United Nations military helicopter at Ishasha area in Rutshuru territory, North Kivu. On 18 October, two other helicopters were fired on by M23 elements near Kibumba. In all three cases, the helicopters returned safely to Goma. On 27 October, the M23 targeted a team of MONUSCO peacekeepers in Rutshuru territory; one Tanzanian officer was killed.

V. Mission reconfiguration and road map for the transfer of tasks

Joint assessments

75. In October, MONUSCO and the Congolese Government undertook joint assessment missions to evaluate the security and humanitarian situation in 30 territories and localities throughout Orientale, North and South Kivu, Maniema and Katanga provinces. The assessment confirmed the precariousness of the security situation in these provinces, including a relative increase in LRA activities in province Orientale, and increased activity by armed groups in Mambasa and southern Irumu territories in Ituri, as well as ethnically targeted violence and increased FDLR activities in Walikale and Masisi territories.

Mission reconfiguration to the east

76. In accordance with Security Council resolution [2098 \(2013\)](#), MONUSCO initiated planning to strengthen the presence of all its components in the east to the fullest extent possible in order to implement its mandate.

77. As a first step, on 31 October, my Deputy Special Representative for Rule of Law was relocated to Goma to lead the presence of MONUSCO in the eastern part of the country and oversee the implementation of the Mission's mandate, in particular with regard to stabilization and protection of civilians. An assessment is under way to determine the capacities of MONUSCO required in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, as well as in the field offices in areas where armed groups are still active.

78. An antenna presence is envisaged in provinces not affected by armed conflict, where localized conflicts do not pose a threat to national or regional stability and therefore do not require the presence of MONUSCO troops to ensure situational awareness and early warning capacity. In my next report, I will provide further information on the progress of the reconfiguration of all Mission components.

Transfer of tasks

79. Pursuant to the request of the Security Council, tasks have been identified for transfer from MONUSCO to the United Nations country team. The matrix annexed to the present report reflects an agreement on the transfer of a number of activities from MONUSCO to the United Nations country team, including in the areas of humanitarian demining, technical elections support, capacity-building and justice and corrections.

80. MONUSCO will transfer, inter alia, the majority of the activities related to demining support to the United Nations country team. However, as stated in my last report, MONUSCO will continue, in the short term, to deploy its internal explosive ordnance disposal and ammunition management capacities in order to deliver a minimum of rapid response and ammunition management in support of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration efforts and the Intervention Brigade.

81. Recommendations with regard to elections support are based on the findings of the electoral needs assessment mission that visited Kinshasa from 24 September to 5 October following a request on 31 July by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to MONUSCO for the continuation of electoral support by the United Nations.

82. The assessment mission found that continued electoral assistance by the United Nations system was still crucial in supporting the efforts of the Congolese authorities to hold credible and transparent elections. It therefore recommended that the United Nations continue its assistance to the electoral process in the Democratic Republic of the Congo from a political, technical and coordination perspective. However, this support would be made contingent upon an assessment, in early 2014, indicating that sufficient progress had been made in the electoral process to justify reasonable anticipation of the holding of credible elections in a timely fashion.

83. In terms of the transfer of tasks, the mission recommended that electoral activities be transferred from MONUSCO to UNDP and the Independent National Electoral Commission. The MONUSCO Electoral Division would cease its functions by 1 July 2014 and would be replaced by an electoral good offices capacity to support the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in his good offices role in relation to the electoral process.

84. The mission recommended the replacement of the UNDP Programme d'appui au cycle électoral (PACE), for which funding had been discontinued in March 2013, by another UNDP project in support of the electoral process covering the entire cycle. The project should start as soon as possible to take over a variety of technical, logistics and coordination tasks currently performed by MONUSCO.

85. The mission also recommended that MONUSCO transfer to the Independent National Electoral Commission by 1 July 2014 its electoral tasks in the areas of outreach, communication and public information, civic education, training, planning and mapping.

86. On 25 September, MONUSCO informed the Government by letter about the ongoing process. The establishment of a joint Government-United Nations transfer task force has been proposed. The task force would identify additional tasks that could be transferred to the Government.

87. The country team and MONUSCO plan to conduct a strategic capacity assessment to determine more exact transfer costing implications and resource gaps with a view to developing a resource mobilization plan.

Risk analysis and mitigation

88. In order for the United Nations country team to take on MONUSCO tasks, it will need to have the appropriate resources and capacities. The lack of resources and capacities to implement those tasks is a key challenge faced by the country team. It should also be noted that the resources and capacities available to the country team will never even approximate those available to peacekeeping operations, in terms either of staffing levels or of logistical and administrative support. Moreover, United Nations partners are heavily dependent on the Mission's logistical capacities. A reduced Mission presence in areas not affected by conflict is likely to not only create challenges for the transfer of tasks but also impact programme delivery and increase operational costs for existing country team programmes.

VI. Observations

89. Recent developments in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo are positive. I congratulate the Government on the Congolese army's success against the M23. The army fought with courage and determination, demonstrating greater effectiveness and improved conduct. This forced the M23 to renounce its engagement in rebellion and liberate areas it had occupied for over 16 months. It also led hundreds of fighters from other armed groups to surrender.

90. I welcome the conclusion of the Kampala dialogue on 12 December in Nairobi, which was marked by the signing of declarations by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the M23 and a final communiqué by Mr. Museveni and Ms. Banda, in their capacities as Chairs of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region and SADC. This is an important step towards addressing the causes of the conflict in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and ending the suffering of its people. I urge the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the M23 to begin implementation without delay and honour their respective commitments. The United Nations stands ready to facilitate the implementation process, as needed. I also urge all countries in the subregion to honour their commitments under the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework to neither harbour nor provide protection of any kind to persons accused of war crimes, crimes against humanity, acts of genocide or acts of aggression, or persons falling under the United Nations sanctions regime.

91. It is important to now focus on addressing the root causes of conflict in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. I urge all signatories to seize this opportunity to implement their commitments under the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework to establishing lasting peace and stability in the region.

92. I commend the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for its efforts to swiftly restore State authority in areas previously occupied by the M23. This is critical to prevent other armed groups from exploiting any vacuum. However, more needs to be done if these gains are to be made irreversible. It will be essential to establish a full-fledged disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme to underpin wider reconstruction efforts, continue to upscale activities to restore State authority and stabilize communities, prepare for the return of refugees and the displaced, and fight impunity for serious crimes. MONUSCO and the United Nations country team will put an added focus on supporting the Government in this regard.

93. We should not forget that other armed groups continue to threaten the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. Grave violations of international humanitarian law continue to be committed, including ethnically targeted killings, abductions and rape. I welcome the commitment of the President, Joseph Kabila, to tackling these armed groups. Former fighters will need to be disarmed and demobilized as part of a national programme, while long-term solutions will need to be found with respect to preventing former fighters from taking up arms again.

94. Perpetrators of serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law must be identified and held accountable. There is no place for the impunity of perpetrators of sexual violence in conflict regardless of their affiliations. While I welcome the recent bringing of charges against 40 soldiers of the Congolese armed forces, I am concerned about the proceedings within this military jurisdiction, which are not in line with international standards regarding the right to a fair trial.

95. I am also encouraged by the Government's continued efforts to fulfil the national commitments of the Democratic Republic of the Congo under the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework. I encourage Mr. Kabila and the Government to maintain this momentum. Further steps are required to address the root causes of the conflict by advancing key reforms, especially those aimed at bringing about a lasting improvement in security and in the living conditions of the population. The exercise of political will and strong leadership, building on the achievements of the national dialogue, will be required to make this happen.

96. I welcome the progress made to date in furthering the reform of the army and call upon the Government to finalize the draft programmatic law for defence sector reform, which will provide the framework for this important process. The swift creation of a rapid reaction force, which will gradually take over some of the responsibilities of MONUSCO for security and protection of civilians, remains an essential priority.

97. Recent developments have proved that the MONUSCO Intervention Brigade is an effective tool within the framework of a broader political strategy. It played an important role in the success of the Congolese armed forces-led operations against the M23. However, this would not have been possible without the robust

engagement of the entire MONUSCO Force, and the Mission as a whole, in the effort to protect civilians.

98. MONUSCO and the United Nations country team have identified a number of tasks to be transferred from one to the other. This will allow MONUSCO to focus on its core responsibilities. Chief among these are the protection of civilians and the Mission's good offices role in supporting the Government in the implementation of its national commitments under the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework. The transfer of tasks will occur gradually so as to ensure the full support and buy-in of all stakeholders involved. The United Nations country team will need capacities and resources to implement these new tasks. I call upon the international community to address any gaps.

99. I wish to pay tribute to the unflagging efforts of my Special Representative for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Head of MONUSCO, Martin Kobler, and my Special Envoy for the Great Lakes Region, Mary Robinson, along with the other regional envoys, the Southern African Development Community and the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, in support of the peace process. I would also like to extend my thanks to all the personnel of MONUSCO and the United Nations country team for their tireless efforts, bravery and determination under very challenging circumstances. I wish to pay particular tribute to the Tanzanian contingent, which lost one peacekeeper while protecting civilians in Kiwanja on 28 October. My appreciation also extends to all the countries contributing troops and police to MONUSCO, to donor countries and to the regional and multilateral organizations and non-governmental organizations that have continued to provide invaluable support to the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Transfer of tasks from MONUSCO to the United Nations country team

MONUSCO goals	Tasks to be transferred to the United Nations country team	Tasks assumed by	Current status	Time frame for handover		Process of transfer
				2014	2015	
1. Protection of civilians						
1.1 Human rights	Human rights training, institution-building and awareness-raising for State actors, including national security forces	OHCHR	Transfer completed			Activities are being implemented by the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office in the Democratic Republic of the Congo with the financial support of OHCHR/Geneva
1.2 Children affected by armed conflict	Support of the Government in the implementation of the Action Plan to prevent and stop recruitment and use of children by armed forces and groups as well as other grave child rights violations in areas not affected by armed conflict	UNICEF	Transfer to commence	X		MONUSCO will transfer coordination activities in support of the Action Plan in areas not affected by conflict to UNICEF
1.3 Sexual violence	Coordination of the national strategy to combat gender-based violence in areas not affected by armed conflict	UN-Women, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP	Transfer ongoing	X		The transfer of this task is under way and is expected to be completed in June 2014. A project to support coordination of the national strategy to combat sexual and gender-based violence has been signed between UN-Women and the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Next steps include finalizing, in the first quarter of 2014, the arrangements and disbursement of funds for this project. In the meantime, UN-Women continues to provide technical and information technology

MONUSCO goals	Tasks to be transferred to the United Nations country team	Tasks assumed by		Time frame for handover		Process of transfer
		Current status	2014	2015		
1.4 Mine action	(a) Humanitarian demining	UNMAS	X		support (computers and other equipment) to the Ministry of Gender Affairs in relation to the coordination of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)-related activities. UNICEF and UNFPA are providing coordination support in areas where UN-Women is not present at the provincial levels	
	(b) Risk education for children and populations in areas not affected by armed conflict	UNMAS	X		The transfer of all demining tasks to UNMAS is under way and is expected to be completed by June 2014. Assistance to mine/unexploded ordnance victims is being handed over to both UNMAS and WHO	
	(c) Assistance to mine/unexploded ordnance victims through medical support and socioeconomic reintegration programmes	UNMAS, WHO	X			
	(d) Support to the Government for compliance with Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention obligations	UNMAS	X			
	(e) Support of implementation of the National Strategic Plan on Mine Action (2011) and transition of activities to national institutions	UNMAS	X			
	(f) Support of the implementation of the 2012 national capacity development plan for mine action by national authorities	UNMAS	X			

MONUSCO goals	Tasks to be transferred to the United Nations country team	Tasks assumed by		Time frame for handover		Process of transfer
		Current status	2014	2015		
2. Stabilization						
2.1 Justice						
(a) Training of justice and corrections officials on criminal law and procedures, court record-keeping and management in areas not affected by armed conflict	UNDP, UNHCR, UNODC	Transfer ongoing	X			The transfer of these tasks has commenced. UNDP and UNHCR will perform these tasks through enhancing their ongoing activities in areas not affected by armed conflict, through UNDAF 2013-2017. MONUSCO and concerned agencies are in the process of determining the first provinces in which this task will be handed over. The handover process will be completed by June 2014
(b) Participation in and support for joint justice assessment missions with national partners to evaluate justice institutions located outside provincial capitals	UNDP	Transfer ongoing		X		MONUSCO and UNDP collaborate closely on this initiative in the east, with a view to transferring it to UNDP in 2015
(c) Judicial mapping and monitoring of the division of responsibilities of actors in the sector	UNDP	Transfer ongoing		X		Next steps will be for MONUSCO and the United Nations country team members to determine in which provinces this task will be handed over
(d) Support for organizing mobile courts in conflict-affected areas	OHCHR, UNHCR, UNDP	Transfer completed				Both OHCHR and UNHCR are supporting the organization of mobile courts on an ongoing basis in areas affected by conflict, as part of the fight against impunity

MONUSCO goals	Tasks to be transferred to the United Nations country team	Tasks assumed by	Current status	Time frame for handover		Process of transfer
				2014	2015	
	(e) Justice for children: ensuring that children in conflict with the law are treated according to the Congolese child protection laws (2009) and transferred to the competent judicial authority	UNICEF	Transfer completed			The task has been fully transferred to UNICEF. Activities are being implemented under the justice for children system in the Democratic Republic of the Congo as part of justice reform
2.2 Corrections	(a) Technical advice to the Government and advocacy concerning standards and obligations of the State to ensure the rights of juveniles in detention	UNICEF	Transfer completed			The task has been fully transferred to UNICEF. Activities are being implemented under the justice for children system in the Democratic Republic of the Congo as part of justice reform
	(b) Rehabilitation and construction of prison infrastructures	UNDP/ UNOPS, IOM	Transfer ongoing	X		UNDP has collaborated closely with IOM and UNOPS on building prisons in Bunyakiri, Fizi, Goma and Masisi, in South and North Kivu. MONUSCO is in the process of sharing its data on prisons, including infrastructure, maintenance and capacity needs, with UNDP, UNOPS and IOM
2.3 Extraction and trade of natural resources	Monitoring of mining sites in areas where State authority has been re-established; ensuring that due diligence procedures are in place to guarantee effective transparency of the mineral supply chain; supporting construction of mineral trading centres	UNDP, IOM	Transfer to start		X	MONUSCO is working closely with UNDP and IOM to monitor the security and implementation of traceability strategies in mining sites, support the validation and certification of mine sites by multi-stakeholders of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and establish mineral trading centres

MONUSCO goals	Tasks to be transferred to the United Nations country team	Tasks assumed by		Time frame for handover		Process of transfer
		Current status	2014	2015		
3. Democratic institutions/governance						
3.1 Electoral assistance	(a) Capacity development for Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) staff in preparation of training procedures and materials for staff recruitment, and for coordination and communications with national and international partners	Transfer ongoing	UNDP, UN-Women	X		A meeting between IOM and MONUSCO will be held in early 2014 to finalize the handover plan so as to ensure progressive transfer of responsibilities, which should be completed by July 2014. IOM will issue monthly reports on activities
	(b) Technical and conceptual support to Centre national de traitement for the management of relevant databases, information technology procedures and software development; support to INEC with regard to overall information technology needs and equipment	Transfer ongoing	UNDP	X		The MONUSCO Electoral Division will cease its functions by 1 July 2014 and will be replaced by an electoral good offices capacity. Since April, the number of MONUSCO electoral staff has been progressively reduced: as at 5 December, out of the 106 budgeted positions, only 71 remained encumbered. The staff will be further reduced to 13 positions by 30 June 2014
	(c) Capacity-building of INEC staff in external relations and legal affairs; capacity-building for INEC staff, Ministry of Justice officials and judiciary on election dispute proceedings	Transfer ongoing	UNDP	X		Technical electoral tasks will be progressively transferred to INEC and to a new UNDP project as soon as it is established. UN-Women is participating in the drafting of the new UNDP project

MONUSCO goals	Tasks to be transferred to the United Nations country team	Tasks assumed by	Current status	Time frame for handover		Process of transfer
				2014	2015	
	(d) Technical support to INEC in preparing civic and voter education procedures and manuals and coordination of related training	UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO	Transfer ongoing	X		Next steps include the finalization of the draft UNDP/INEC project proposal, which is scheduled to be presented by INEC to partners in January
	(e) Technical support to INEC for development of operational planning tools	UNOPS, UNDP, IOM	Transfer ongoing	X		
	(f) Operational support to INEC in developing strategies and executing logistics plans	UNOPS, UNDP, IOM	Transfer ongoing	X		
3.2 Consolidation of peace and democracy	(a) Strengthening of State authority through capacity-building for national and provincial authorities	UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR, UN-Habitat, FAO	Transfer ongoing	X		Under the lead of UNDP, the participating agencies will engage in capacity-building to complement the antenna presence of MONUSCO in the provincial capitals
	(b) Capacity-building for civil society organizations on dialogue, women's empowerment and governance	UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP, FAO, UN-Women, UNHCR	Transfer ongoing	X		MONUSCO and the United Nations country team have initiated discussions on the transfer and the immediate next step is to develop a detailed plan for the handover at the provincial level. UNDP and UNICEF are further strengthening collaboration with civil society, including youth organizations, on dialogue, women's empowerment and governance. The other agencies conduct ongoing activities within their mandated areas

(Footnotes on following page)

(Footnotes to Table)

Note: The tasks are ordered under the three focus areas of the new draft mission concept: protection of civilians, stabilization and governance.

Abbreviations: FAO, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; INEC, Independent National Electoral Commission; IOM, International Organization for Migration; OHCHR, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights; UNDP, United Nations Development Programme; UNESCO, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; UNFPA, United Nations Population Fund; UN-Habitat, United Nations Human Settlements Programme; UNHCR, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; UNICEF, United Nations Children's Fund; UNMAS, United Nations Mine Action Service; UNODC, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime; UNOPS, United Nations Office for Project Services; UN-Women, United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women; WFP, World Food Programme; WHO, World Health Organization.
