



To: The DSG

Please find attached for your approval the draft SG's report on MONUSCO, which is due to the Security Council on 27 September along with the SG's report on the implementation of the PSC Framework, which has already been cleared and approved.

This report covers significant developments on the ground, particularly the resumption of hostilities between the M23 and the FARDC in July and August. In doing so, it highlights the actions taken by the MONUSCO Force, including the Intervention Brigade, to support the FARDC and protect civilians in the Goma area. Information is also provided about the shelling of Rwandan territory during the clashes. Reference is made to continued external support to the M23 from various areas bordering Rwanda and Uganda. Specifically, para. 39 states that "MONUSCO was able to gather consistent and credible reports of several Rwandan Defence Force (RDF) crossing into the DRC." //

In the observations section, the report calls on the international community to remain engaged in ensuring the implementation of the PSC Framework. Emphasis is also placed on the need for the GoDRC to complete structural reforms in key areas such as SSR, governance and the extension of state authority. The fact that the Integration <sup>Prevention</sup> Brigade is there to support of the UN's broader political and protection of civilians' strategy is also highlighted.

Political Unit

26 September 2013

**Received in ODSG**26 September 2013

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Immediate

Note to Mr. Eliasson

**MONUSCO: Report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council**

1. Please find attached the draft of the Secretary-General's report on the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), which was prepared in consultation with MONUSCO, the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and the members of the Integrated Mission Task Force (IMTF).
2. The report covers developments since the Secretary-General's last report of 28 June (S/2013/388). As requested by Security Council resolution 2098 (2013), the report provides updates on the situation on the ground in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), including on the implementation by the Government of national commitments under the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Region (PSC Framework), progress made by MONUSCO in the implementation of its mandate and the implications of MONUSCO's operations against armed groups on the safety and security of United Nations personnel and facilities. Also, as requested by the Council, the report provides an update on the development of the roadmap for the transfer of tasks to the United Nations Country Team (UNCT).
3. Regarding the situation in eastern DRC, the report covers, in particular, the resumption of hostilities between the Forces armées de la République démocratique du Congo (FARDC) and the M23 in July and August. The report highlights the actions taken by the MONUSCO Force, including the Intervention Brigade, to support the FARDC and to protect civilians from imminent physical threat from the M23 in the Goma area. Information is also provided about the shelling of the Rwandan territory by the M23 during the clashes of late August. In related developments, the report notes that external support to the M23 has continued through various areas bordering Rwanda and Uganda.
4. In the observations, the report underlines the necessity for the international community, including the regional stakeholders, to remain actively engaged in ensuring the implementation of the ongoing comprehensive peace process. The concerted diplomatic efforts undertaken by Special Envoy Mary Robison and Special Representative Martin Kobler- including with the Special Envoys of the African Union, the European Union and the United States- helped the actors in the region remain focused on consolidating the limited but encouraging gains made over the past months in the peace process. Furthermore, the report further stresses the need for the DRC Government to complete structural reforms in the areas of the security sector, governance and the extension of State authority, while regional actors are encouraged to fulfil commitments made under the PSC Framework. Emphasis is also placed on the fact the Intervention Brigade is in support of the broader political and protection of civilians' strategy.
5. Concerning the development of the roadmap for the transfer of tasks to the UNCT, this Headquarters, MONUSCO and the IMTF worked closely to identify a number of activities.

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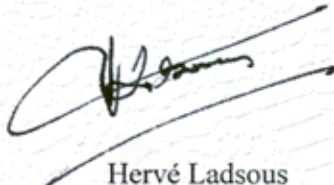


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that could be transferred in the short- and medium-term. The areas where activities could be transferred include demining, technical election support, civil affairs, gender, child protection, justice and **corrections**, and sexual violence. However, work continues to develop clear timelines and to carry out capacity and resource assessment for a well-planned transfer of tasks. These will be reflected in the next Secretary-General's report of December.

6. The report is scheduled to be issued on 27 September. It was prepared and coordinated with DPA to ensure consistency and complementarity with the Secretary-General's report on the implementation of the PSC Framework, which is also expected to be issued on 27 September. Security Council consultations on the report are slated for 21 October, upon the return of the Security Council's visit to the DRC and the region from 3 to 8 October.

7. I **would** be grateful if you could obtain the **Secretary-General's** approval of the draft reports at his earliest convenience.



Hervé Ladsous  
20 September 2013

cc: Mr. Feltman  
Ms. Haq

Central

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Immediate

Note to Mr. Eliasson

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SEP 23  
13-08714

**MONUSCO: Report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council**

30/09/13

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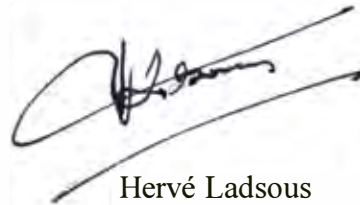
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7. I would be grateful if you could obtain the Secretary-General's approval of the draft reports at his earliest convenience.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'H. Ladsous', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Hervé Ladsous  
20 September 2013

cc: Mr. Feltman  
Ms. Haq

Jan Eliasson 

Date: 27/09/13

**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 last report of 28 June 2013 (S/2013/388), 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 (PSC Framework); progress made by the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) in the implementation of its mandate and the implications of MONUSCO's operations against armed groups for the safety and security of United Nations personnel and facilities. It also provides an update on the reconfiguration of MONUSCO and the development of the road map for the transfer of activities to the United Nations Country Team (UNCT).

**II. Major developments**

**Political developments**

2. On 7 September, President Kabila opened the national dialogue, stressing that it would help foster internal cohesion in order to overcome external aggression, reinforce State authority throughout the country, end the cycle of violence in the east and pave the way for lasting peace and development.
3. This was preceded by preparations in accordance with the presidential decree of 26 June 2013, establishing the framework

for a national dialogue among Congolese stakeholders. In reaction to the decree, opposition parliamentary groups issued a joint statement on 1 July, denouncing the exclusion of key stakeholders in the preparatory phase. Their concerns were reiterated in a communiqué issued on 11 July by another group of opposition parties, which proposed alternatives to the announced framework, including calling for a regional mediation and the involvement of members of the international community. On 4 July, the Government Spokesperson and Information Minister, Lambert Mende, rejected the calls of the opposition for an international mediation of the dialogue, while a large segment of civil society confirmed its participation on 20 July.

4. On 7 August, President Denis Sassou N'Guesso of the Republic of the Congo, approached by the Presidium of the national dialogue chaired by National Assembly Speaker Aubin Minaku and Senate President Léon Kengo Wa Dondo agreed in principle to accompany the process. On 10 August, in response to calls for a more inclusive process, a mixed "Contact Group" was created by the Presidium to develop the dialogue's internal rules of procedure and agenda. While two of the opposition parliamentary groups, the "Libéraux" group affiliated with Senate President Kengo Wa Dondo and the Mouvement pour la libération du Congo (MLC), joined these preparations and committed to participate in the national dialogue, the two largest parliamentary opposition groups, the Union pour la démocratie et le progrès social (UDPS) and allies and the Union pour la nation congolaise (UNC), refused to participate.

5. On 25 July, the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo issued international warrants of arrest and extradition requests to the Government of Rwanda for four M23 leaders, on charges of establishment of an insurrectional



movement and commission of war crimes and crimes against humanity. The individuals in question, who had sought refuge in Rwanda on 16 March, are Baudouin Ngaruye, Eric Badege, Innocent Zimurinda and Jean-Marie Runiga.

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

**Security Sector Reform**

6. Efforts to enhance the capacity of the Forces armées de la République démocratique du Congo (FARDC), including through the establishment of a Rapid Reaction Force (RRF), continued. During the period under review, the rehabilitation of the Centre d'entraînement tactique et des bataillons (CETB) for the training of three infantry battalions for the RRF was completed and FARDC instructors were selected.

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7. On 8 July, President Kabila signed a decree on the promotion and retirement of over 100 FARDC officers, indicating progress in the development of a Government policy for military personnel in support of army reform.

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**Consolidation of State authority**

8. Efforts continued to restore and consolidate Government authority in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo with MONUSCO's support. The feasibility study for the rehabilitation of the Hombo-Masisi road through Walikale, in North Kivu was completed by the Office des routes and MONUSCO on 19 July. In South Kivu, the Government and international partners continued to work on a joint initiative, launched in June 2013, to assess and improve the quality of basic services provided to the population.

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## **Decentralization**

9. As part of a three-month national sensitization campaign on the decentralization process, the first meeting was held in Matadi from 31 July to 1 August. Further meetings were held in all provincial capitals, focusing on the management of decentralized territorial entities.

### **Structural reforms of government institutions, including financial reforms**

10. Efforts to reform the financial regulatory authorities continued. In September, the Ministry of Finance commenced the revision of the draft decree on financial administration reform as recommended by Prime Minister Matata Ponyo. The draft decree provides for important changes to the internal structure of the Ministry, including the creation of a new Treasury Directorate-General and an Audit Department.

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### **Reconciliation, tolerance and democratization**

11. There was progress in reviving the electoral process. On 10 July, the first Electoral Partnership Committee meeting since April 2012 was held in Kinshasa. During the meeting, the President of the Commission nationale électorale indépendante (CENI), Abbot Apollinaire Malu Malu, reaffirmed the institution's commitment to hold local elections in 2014. On 23 July, President Joseph Kabila presided over a meeting confirming the intent of the Government to organize provincial and local elections as soon as possible.

12. On 31 July, I received a letter from the Government requesting the continuation of electoral technical assistance by the United Nations for the upcoming provincial and local elections, as well as the general elections. On 25 September, I

dispatched an Electoral Needs Assessment Mission to evaluate the strategic orientations for this technical assistance.

**Situation in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo**

13. The situation in North Kivu further deteriorated after the M23 first launched an attack on 14 July against the FARDC. The Congolese army repelled the offensive and gained ground towards Kibumba, 30 kilometres north of Goma. On 16 July, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Rwanda addressed a letter to MONUSCO protesting against deliberate bombings of its territory on 15 July, originating from the Democratic Republic of the Congo. On 17 July, MONUSCO issued a press release, clarifying that it did not fire any weapon on 15 July and encouraged the Government of Rwanda to work through the Expanded Joint Verification Mechanism (EJVM) to ascertain the facts regarding the incident.

14. After a lull of several weeks, the M23 again attacked the FARDC on 21 August and shelled Goma town and MONUSCO positions in Munigi Heights on 22 August, violating the security zone established by the Mission on 30 July in the Goma-Sake area. The M23 indiscriminately shelled populated areas in and around Goma, including near camps for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and the airport. After the shelling of Goma by the M23 began, on 24 August, protestors accusing MONUSCO of inaction attacked MONUSCO facilities near Goma airport with stones and Molotov cocktails.

15. As a result of M23 shelling civilian-populated areas around Goma and MONUSCO positions, from 22 to 28 August, a total of eight civilians were killed and at least 40 injured, while one peacekeeper from the Tanzanian contingent was killed and 14 peacekeepers from the South African and Tanzanian contingents

were wounded at their position in the Munigi area; one of the Tanzanian peacekeepers subsequently died of his injuries. On 28 August, after targeting M23 positions with artillery fire and strikes by attack helicopters, the FARDC launched an assault on Kibati Heights controlled by the M23, forcing them to withdraw beyond positions from where the armed group was attacking Goma, its airport and IDP camps. MONUSCO provided tactical support to the FARDC, using its own artillery, mortars and ground troops from the Intervention and the North Kivu brigades, as well as attack helicopters. On 30 August, the M23 retreated to Kibumba.

16. Between 22 and 29 August, in at least three instances, artillery shells hit populated areas in Rwandan territory near the border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo, killing three civilians and wounding 34 others. In response to a statement of the spokesperson for the Rwandan Defence Forces (RDF), accusing the FARDC of having used its artillery to deliberately shell Rwandan territory, Government Spokesperson and Media Minister, Lambert Mende, alleged during a press conference on 23 August that, in the context of renewed attacks by M23 elements on the FARDC, artillery shells hitting residential areas of Goma and outlying areas in Munigi on 22 August had been fired from Rwandan territory. On the same day, MONUSCO engaged with the EJVM in Goma, which could not immediately confirm mortar rounds landing in or near the Rwandan border town of Gisenyi. From Munigi Heights, MONUSCO witnessed the M23, from its position in Kibati near the border, firing mortars, rockets and artillery on Rwandan territory on 22, 24, 28 and 29 August. Rwandan Foreign Affairs Minister Louise Mushikiwabo issued a statement on 28 August accusing the FARDC of firing at least 34 rounds into Rwanda in the month of August, characterizing these events as a "provocation" and insisting

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that Rwanda would not hesitate to take action to defend itself. In an attempt to prevent a further escalation of the situation, my Special Representative and the Force Commander travelled on 29 August to Kigali to meet the Rwandan authorities. The concerted diplomatic efforts of my Special Envoy Mary Robinson, the Special Envoy of the African Union, Boubacar Gaoussou Diarra, the Special Envoy of the United States, Russ Feingold, and the Senior Coordinator of the European Union, Koen Vervaeke, also helped to defuse tensions in the region.

17. Previously, on 8 July, I received a letter from the Government of Rwanda, alleging collusion between the FARDC and the Forces démocratiques pour la libération du Rwanda (FDLR), as well as collaboration between MONUSCO's Intervention Brigade and the FDLR. On 16 July, I requested that the Government of Rwanda provide concrete evidence to substantiate its claims. On 17 July, I received a letter from the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, refuting the allegations made by Rwanda. On 20 August, Rwanda provided additional information regarding the claims, which was not confirmed by MONUSCO but transmitted to the EJVM for further investigation.

18. During the reporting period, other armed groups, notably the Mouvement populaire d'autodéfense (MPA), the Mayi-Mayi Nyatura and the Forces de défense des intérêts du peuple congolais (FDIPC), attacked the M23 in different locations in Nyiragongo and Rutshuru territories. On 6 July, over 30 armed Mayi-Mayi elements in civilian clothes attacked M23 elements in Kanyaruchinya and reportedly also fired at the local population, killing one person. In response to the imminent threat posed to the civilian population, MONUSCO engaged the Mayi-Mayi elements, killing one, injuring two and arresting another.



19. During the reporting period, the Nduma défense du Congo (NDC)-also known as Mayi-Mayi Cheka, attacked FARDC positions in North Kivu. On 7 July, NDC elements, led by Cheka himself, attacked the FARDC in Luvungi, in Walikale territory, reportedly killing two FARDC soldiers and displacing over 500 civilians. Mayi-Mayi Cheka and a coalition of the Alliance des patriotes pour un Congo libre et souverain (APCLS), the FDLR and Mayi-Mayi Nyatura clashed on a number of occasions, further displacing civilians in Walikale territory.

20. In the Grand Nord area, the Allied Democratic Front (ADF) and local Mayi-Mayi groups continued to pose a threat, attacking prisons and FARDC positions. On 1 July, a group of about 80 Mayi-Mayi elements, reportedly with the support of the ADF, attacked the prison in Beni town, freeing 244 inmates, including 74 convicted FARDC soldiers, whom the Mayi-Mayi reportedly attempted to recruit. On 10 July, the ADF attacked the FARDC at Kamango, 80 kilometres east of Beni. The fighting reportedly led to the displacement of some 66,000 civilians from Kamango and surrounding areas. On 14 July, while travelling from Beni to Kamango in North Kivu, a MONUSCO patrol was ambushed by ADF elements; two United Nations vehicles were damaged. On 15 July, the ADF fired near Kamango on United Nations helicopters, slightly damaging two. On 20 July, the ADF killed five FARDC soldiers and injured 15 when they attempted to regain control of Kamango. With MONUSCO's support through the deployment of attack helicopters, the FARDC held Kamango. However, most of the surrounding areas remained unsafe for returnees.

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21. The security situation in South Kivu deteriorated during the period under review. Amidst a stalled integration process, armed groups, including Mayi-Mayi Yakutumba, Mayi-Mayi Bede, the Forces populaires pour la démocratie du Congo (FPDC) and the

Union des forces révolutionnaires du Congo (UFRC-Raia Mukombozi) intensified lootings, forced recruitment, unlawful deprivation of liberty and the collection of illegal taxes.

22. On 13 August, following clashes between the FARDC and Mayi-Mayi Yakutumba from 8 to 9 August near Katanga village, 18 kilometres south of Baraka, Mayi-Mayi Yakutumba elements attacked FARDC positions near the town of Baraka in Fizi territory. Their objective was reportedly to free several of their captured fighters and regain a tactical advantage. According to the FARDC, 13 Mayi-Mayi elements were killed and 11 others wounded. On 15 August, in Uvira territory, near Mutarule, an area plagued by inter-ethnic violence, eight civilians, including four children from the Bafuliru community, were killed in their homes at night by unknown assailants. A territorial commission of inquiry was established to investigate the incident.

23. During the reporting period, the FDLR increased its presence in areas vacated by Mayi-Mayi Yakutumba in South Kivu. From mid-July onwards, reports also indicated FDLR movements towards Mwenga territory. There were also continuing reports of infiltration of the Forces nationales pour la libération du Burundi (FNL) elements through various crossing points in Uvira territory.

24. In Maniema, various Mayi-Mayi groups, including Mayi-Mayi Raia Mutomboki, reinforced their presence around mineral-rich sites near Punia, Pangi, Kabambare, Kasese and Lubutu, leading to the displacement of at least 130,000 civilians. Populations along the Maniema-South Kivu border were the target of looting and other human rights abuses committed by the FARDC stationed in Kilembwe village in South Kivu.

25. In Katanga, attacks on civilians by Mayi-Mayi groups and newly-created self-defence militias continued. The number of IDPs continued to rise, with an estimated 44,000 new IDPs in July in Pweto territory in the wake of FARDC-launched operations against Mayi-Mayi groups. In the Bendera area of northern Katanga, near the border with South Kivu, FDLR elements carried out attacks against civilians in villages and artisanal gold-mining sites, as well as against travellers on the Kalemie-Nyunzu road.

26. In Orientale province, the security situation in areas affected by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) remained relatively calm and attacks by the LRA continued to decrease. Although LRA elements remained active north of Ango, Bas-Uélé, no significant incidents were reported. However, some LRA residual elements reportedly carried out isolated attacks on the Ngilima-Bangadi-Niangara area and along the Dungu-Faradje road in Haut-Uélé.

27. In southern Irumu and Aru territories, the situation remained fragile. On 13 July, near Lake Albert, 11 fishermen were abducted by the Forces de résistance patriotiques en Ituri (FRPI). In Aru district, the Armée de libération du peuple congolais (ALPC) continued to be a threat to civilians, accused by the militia of collaborating with the FARDC. Both the FARDC and the PNC were targeted by elements of ALPC in Ingbokolo where an FARDC soldier was killed on 11 July. In southern Irumu, on 22 July, FRPI elements killed one FARDC soldier during a clash. On 23 August, the FARDC launched operations, with limited MONUSCO support, against FRPI elements around Aveba, 70 kilometres south of Bunia. The fighting caused the displacement of 5,000 civilians who gathered for protection around MONUSCO's operating base in Aveba. By 27 August, FRPI elements had regrouped and recaptured Sekele, 8 kilometres north of Aveba. In the following

weeks, FARDC and FRPI clashed repeatedly near Soke, resulting in the displacement of over 17,000 persons, who were joined by others fleeing FARDC operations against the ADF near Beni.

### **Humanitarian situation**

28. The total estimated number of IDPs stood at 2.6 million as of 31 August with North Kivu (over 1 million IDPs) and South Kivu (over 700,000 IDPs) remaining the most affected provinces, accounting for some 65 per cent of the total of IDPs in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In Maniema, the number of IDPs exceeded 200,000 on 31 July, mainly due to fighting spilling over from South Kivu. In Katanga, the number of IDPs continued to increase since June 2012 as a result of activity of armed groups; around 370,000 IDPs were registered in that province as of 31 August.

29. Humanitarian needs among IDPs continued to increase, notably for food, health, shelter and protection. Provision of water and sanitation facilities continued to be a priority, particularly as several outbreaks of cholera were reported, especially in South Kivu. The nutritional status of children remained a concern, especially for displaced children under the age of five. Also, several schools continued to be used for shelter by IDPs in Goma.

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30. The humanitarian impact of the situation in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo continued to be felt throughout the region, with new influxes of refugees to Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda. As of 31 August, there were approximately 440,000 Congolese refugees hosted in countries of the Great Lakes region and Central Africa. The Democratic Republic of the Congo was also host to nearly 180,000 refugees from other countries in the region, including the Central African Republic.

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31. During a visit of the World Food Programme (WFP) Executive Director to the Democratic Republic of the Congo from 17 to 20 July, WFP announced an additional \$458 million to assist victims of conflict and vulnerable groups for the period July 2013 to December 2015. The mid-year review of the 2013 Humanitarian Action Plan, estimated at \$892 million and funded at nearly 51 per cent as of 9 September, shifted some funding towards new IDPs and refugees from the Central African Republic. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO) received \$4 million from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) for urgent immunization against measles.

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#### **Economic developments**

32. On 6 July, in his Government's mid-term performance assessment, Prime Minister Matata Ponyo announced that the growth rate was expected to reach 8 per cent and inflation to remain below 1 per cent in 2013. While production in the mining sector remained robust and continued to drive economic growth, a decline in international market prices of minerals has reduced the impact of rising outputs. On 8 July, President Kabila inaugurated in Moanda, in Bas-Congo, the country's first fiber-optic network, connected through an underwater system of cables.

#### **Regional developments**

33. Regional developments revolved essentially around efforts to implement the PSC Framework, against the backdrop of the deterioration of the security environment in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, and limited progress in the Kampala talks between the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the M23. I have reported further on these developments in my report on the implementation of the PSC Framework, in particular

on the ICGLR summit of 5 September focusing on the situation in eastern DRC.

### **III. Implementation of the mandate of MONUSCO**

#### **Protection of civilians**

34. In eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, attacks against civilians continued to increase. The United Nations protection cluster recorded close to 5,000 incidents in North and South Kivu in July. In Katanga, threats emanating from Mayi-Mayi groups remained significant with the number of reported incidents reaching 120 as of 31 July. In Orientale province, 455 incidents involving civilians were reported. These incidents included 13 attacks attributed to the LRA, notably the abduction of 13 adults and three children. MONUSCO resorted increasingly to the use of its mobile reserve and Quick Reaction Forces to enhance the protection of civilians in areas of concern. During the reporting period, eight joint protection teams were deployed to enhance protection measures for civilians in both Kivus and Orientale province. MONUSCO and national security forces received 401 protection alerts through Community Alert Networks (CANs) about possible threats to civilians. MONUSCO followed up on the alerts, through the deployment of an investigative patrol or a Quick Reaction Force. On 30 July, to counter imminent threats of violence to civilians on the Goma-Sake axis, MONUSCO established a security zone in and around Goma announcing that all individuals who were not members of the national security forces would be disarmed.

#### **Mission deployment and operations against armed groups**

35. In line with mandated objectives, 92 per cent of MONUSCO's forces continued to operate in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. Extensive MONUSCO patrolling activity (including

joint patrols with the FARDC and the PNC) continued throughout North and South Kivu as well as Orientale province, Maniema and Katanga. MONUSCO supported a number of military operations to protect civilians, including joint operations with the FARDC in Ituri district, Orientale province and in Uvira territory, South Kivu, as well as the FARDC-led operation to dislodge the M23 from the Kibati Heights in North Kivu. MONUSCO closed seven team sites to allow the creation of additional Force reserves, which would help the Mission deploy its forces with greater flexibility.

36. Some 45 MONUSCO staff officers were re-deployed to support the rehabilitation of the CETB at Kisangani and the establishment of an information analysis and operational cell in Kinshasa to manage future unarmed Unmanned Aerial Surveillance Systems (UAS) capability.

37. The Intervention Brigade continued to deploy. Out of the authorized strength of 2,956, a total of 2,153 elements from Malawi, South Africa and Tanzania had deployed by 31 August. Around 750 soldiers from Malawi have yet to deploy as well as enablers such as additional attack helicopters and unarmed UAS. However, the Intervention Brigade began operating within the newly established security zone around Goma on 31 July and supported FARDC in operations against M23, from 21 to 30 August, with ground troops, attack helicopters, and artillery fire.

#### **Monitoring the implementation of the arms embargo**

38. While the procurement and deployment of the unarmed UAS are underway, the Mission undertook a review of existing arms-embargo monitoring procedures and mechanisms. As a result, MONUSCO is developing new procedures to standardize and streamline the recording of arms, weapons and ammunition flows

in the context of military operations and disarmament and demobilization activities. A training package is being developed for all Mission personnel involved in monitoring the arms embargo.

39. Efforts were made to monitor movements along the eastern border areas in North Kivu and South Kivu provinces. During the reporting period, MONUSCO received credible reports of external support to M23. As MONUSCO is now part of the Expanded Joint Verification Mechanism (EJVM), such reports should in the future be verified with the EJVM.

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40. The Mission shared all information available on weapons seizures with the United Nations Group of Experts. This included seizures by the FARDC of military hardware previously in the possession of the M23.

#### **Support to Security Sector Reform and police reform**

41. MONUSCO and other international partners continued to provide technical assistance and financial support for the ongoing training of new FARDC recruits, in compliance with the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy on support to non-United Nations security forces (HRDDP). In addition, MONUSCO and other partners are providing support to train 25 FARDC officers in programme and project development and implementation.

**Deleted:** Efforts were made to monitor movements along the eastern border areas in North Kivu and South Kivu provinces. During the reporting period, MONUSCO received credible reports of external support to M23. Between 10 July and 29 August, MONUSCO received reports of limited supplies of ammunition and food brought into North Kivu through points along the border with Rwanda, and farther north, through the Bunagana border post near the border with Uganda. More precisely, MONUSCO was able to gather consistent and credible reports of several Rwandan People's Defence (RDF) units crossing into the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

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42. In the area of police reform, MONUSCO strengthened its strategy of co-location with the PNC in Goma, in an effort to enhance its mentoring and reporting capacity.

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43. During the reporting period, MONUSCO, in collaboration with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the PNC, organized two workshops in Kisangani for the sensitization of 300 female PNC personnel on methods of fighting sexual and



gender-based violence (SGBV) and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). Also in Kisangani, four police commissariats for Special Police for Protection of Women and Children were established and handed over, along with five vehicles, twenty motorbikes and logistics and computer equipment. Twenty-five PNC senior staff, including five females, received training in information technology. In Katanga province, MONUSCO police trained 43 PNC trainers and instructors of the Kasapa Police Training Centre. Also, in Orientale province, MONUSCO and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) launched the 5<sup>th</sup> long-term training session on law enforcement and human security for 500 police staff in Orientale province.

### Human Rights

44. The human rights situation continued to be marked by numerous reports of violations of human rights by the Government and violations of international humanitarian law by armed groups, as well as by elements of the national security forces.

45. MONUSCO deployed a Joint Investigation Team mission composed of representatives of the judicial authorities and MONUSCO personnel from 2 to 10 July 2013 to Kamandi Gite, Lubero territory, North Kivu province. The investigators were able to document 63 cases of rape, at least four cases of summary execution, and other cases of ill-treatment or torture, forced labour, arbitrary arrest, illegal detention and destruction of property, allegedly committed by FARDC soldiers and park rangers of the Institut congolais de conservation de la nature (ICCN) over the period from 22 December 2010 to 4 January 2011 in Ndwali locality. The human rights violations reportedly occurred in the context of forced evictions of the local population in an

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attempt by the authorities to recover lands reportedly belonging to the Virunga National Park.

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46. On 15 July 2013, Haut-Katanga Military Garrison Tribunal convicted four FARDC soldiers including one with the rank of commander, for summarily executing, on 2 July 2013, 14 detainees who had been arrested on suspicion of being Mayi-Mayi fighters. Also during the reporting period, at least five PNC officers, five FARDC elements and one administrative officer were convicted for practicing or encouraging torture.

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47. There were also reports of serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the context of renewed violence in North Kivu province as of mid- July, when clashes erupted afresh between the M23 and the FARDC in Mutaho. MONUSCO is also investigating over 40 cases of unlawful deprivation of liberty and abduction by M23 in Kiwanja and Kibumba, North Kivu province, over the period 22-24 July 2013. On 22 July, at least three civilians, who tried to escape from the M23 after being forcibly recruited, were reportedly summarily executed in Kibumba.

### **Sexual violence**

48. As of 15 September, MONUSCO recorded cases of sexual violence against at least 104 women, including 53 girls in conflict affected provinces. These cases were allegedly committed by armed groups and members of the national security forces. Armed groups were responsible for 59 cases, in particular Mayi Mayi combatants operating mainly in North Kivu. FARDC soldiers were allegedly responsible for 39 cases, which occurred mostly in North and South Kivu provinces. Other State agents were responsible for the six remaining cases.

49. According to the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), medical and psychosocial assistance was provided to 12,391 persons, including 6,522 children, during the reporting period within the framework of assistance to survivors of sexual violence.

#### **Child protection and armed conflict**

50. During the reporting period, through the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism, MONUSCO, UNICEF and other ~~Child Protection~~ actors documented the cases of 31 children (five girls and 26 boys) who were recruited by armed groups; 11 of the children were under the age of 15. Most of the children were used as porters, cooks and fighters. Cases were documented of 2,234 children (426 girls and 1,808 boys) who escaped or were separated from armed forces and groups during this period. MONUSCO, UNICEF and other Child Protection actors also documented the cases of 47 children (20 girls and 27 boys) who were killed or maimed as a direct result of conflict-related violence during this period.

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51. As a result of increased advocacy and collaboration with Government security forces, 30 children formerly associated with armed groups were released from detention facilities of the FARDC or other security services.

52. During the period under review, MONUSCO trained more than 49 PNC and 1,182 FARDC members as well as 1,236 elements of the Intervention Brigade in child protection measures and child rights.

#### **Justice and Correction Institutions**

53. MONUSCO and United Nations agencies continued to assist in the reform of the justice system, including finalizing five

projects for implementing the United Nations multi-year Joint Justice Programme. These projects aim at strengthening the criminal justice system, supporting the creation of the three new high-level jurisdictions established by the 2006 Constitution and strengthening the High Council of Magistrates. On 25 July, in support of the Government's planning capacities, MONUSCO presented its mapping of the civil justice system to the Minister of Justice and Human Rights.

54. Support provided for the deployment of mobile courts resulted in 132 cases being heard and 50 judgments rendered by civilians and military courts. Support was also provided for the conduct of 125 judicial inspections of detention cells, resulting in the regularization of 274 cases of irregular detention and 91 releases. MONUSCO continued to assist the military justice service in investigating and prosecuting serious crimes in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. With funding from the European Union, MONUSCO and UNDP launched in July a project to support the establishment of two new Prosecution Support Cells in Katanga and Orientale provinces, in addition to the five existing cells.

55. MONUSCO intensified its support to strengthen prison capacities in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. A six-month training course for 100 military officers to be deployed to military prisons was completed in September. In addition, 14 newly recruited prison officers in Mbandaka province and 48 prison directors in Orientale, Maniema, Kasai oriental and occidental provinces received basic training. Overall, security in prisons remained volatile with external attacks in the prisons of Kasapa (Lubumbashi) and Beni by Mayi-Mayi armed elements.



**Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration/disarmament,  
demobilization (DDR), repatriation, resettlement and  
reintegration (DDRRR)**

56. During the reporting period, fighters and dependents from Congolese and foreign armed groups participated in the MONUSCO disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration programme. This included a total of 200 Congolese members of armed groups, of which 63 were children associated with armed groups. Around 132 foreign armed group elements presented themselves to MONUSCO since 1 July, of whom 94 were fighters and 38 dependents. Out of the 94 foreign fighters, 51 were from the FDLR and 21 from the M23. Of the remaining 22 foreign fighters, 21 stated they were Rwandan nationals demobilized from either the FARDC or various Congolese armed groups and one was a Ugandan national demobilized from the LRA.

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57. MONUSCO and the UNCT continued to provide technical support to the Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo in the design of a single and overarching disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration programme for both Congolese and foreign fighters. With the support of MONUSCO and the UNCT, the Implementing Unit for the National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Programme (UEPNDDR) finalized the draft programme and submitted it for the Government's approval. The draft programme is budgeted at \$85 million, which still must be mobilized.

58. As of mid-September, 2,234 children, including 426 girls were released, provided with temporary care, reunified with their families and provided with reintegration support through the UNICEF-led child disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) programme.

### **Mine action**

59. MONUSCO recorded an increase in requests for unexploded ordnance (UXO) removal in schools and transit camps for disarmed fighters. In July and August, 4,059 UXO and 30,615 small arms ammunitions were safely removed in the provinces of North and South Kivu, Orientale, Maniema and Katanga. Emergency EOD activities were conducted in the Kibati area after M23 retreated. In August, an emergency "hotline" number was launched to streamline UXO clearance and explosive management support requests from all MONUSCO sections.

### **Stabilization and peace consolidation progress**

60. Despite increased armed group activities and related tensions in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, partners in the International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy (ISSSS) continued to implement programmes. Progress was made in particular in road rehabilitation and increased quality of administrative services.

61. Based on the completed strategic review of the ISSSS, a draft Integrated Programme Framework was completed in mid-September. The Programme Framework, to be consulted in the coming period with Government authorities as well as international partners and donors, includes a Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and comprehensive implementation strategy.

62. MONUSCO organized sensitization campaigns to reinforce collaboration between local authorities and the population targeting more than 3,800 civil servants, local authorities and Stabilization and Reconstruction Plan for Eastern Congo (STAREC) committees in North Kivu, South Kivu and Orientale provinces.

63. MONUSCO also started working with the Government to implement the stabilization strategy in the wake of operations against armed groups, by creating "islands of stability" to restore State authority and enable conditions for improved governance and long-term development.

#### **Extraction and trade of natural resources**

64. On 24 July, the Government launched the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region's (ICGLR) Regional Certification Mechanism for minerals. This certification scheme aims to guarantee that all exported minerals are conflict-free, coming from mining sites where no armed groups or military forces are involved in mining or trade activities. In this new framework, MONUSCO remained directly involved, with the Ministry of Mines, in the validation of mining sites in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. These validation exercises took place in Kalimbi, Nkwiru and Manga, in Kalehe territory, South Kivu, in June 2013. An important validation exercise for mining sites covered by the ITSCI (ITRI Tin Supply Chain Initiative) took place in August in Katanga as part of the implementation of the Regional Certification.

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65. Progress was made in the establishment of the mineral trading centres ("centres de négoce") in Masisi and Walikale territories. Under the auspices of the Minister of Mines and MONUSCO, a draft agreement has been finalized between the mine title holder and the cooperative of artisanal miners in Rubaya, in Masisi territory. Government authorities and partners were also exploring ways to implement the traceability system in the Bisie mining area in Walikale territory, covered by the Ndjingila trading centre.

#### **IV. Safety and Security of United Nations personnel within the context of operations of the MONUSCO Intervention Brigade**

66. With the deployment of the Intervention Brigade underway, MONUSCO undertook a security risk assessment and review of its existing security measures and procedures to identify risks faced by United Nations civilian and military personnel in the execution of their duties and responsibilities. The assessment concluded that a possible increase in direct and indirect attacks, ambushes, kidnappings and hijackings, as well the presence of unexploded ordnance and mines, constitute the main security risks, emanating primarily from the M23 and other armed groups, but also increasingly from the local population, particularly in the Kivus. In response, MONUSCO adopted new security measures and procedures for regional offices, including measures to address situations of armed fighters seeking refuge or surrendering at United Nations facilities.

67. 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, with a total of 26 security incidents for the period 1 July - 9 September. Violent anti-MONUSCO protests, accusing the Mission of inaction in the face of the threat posed by the M23, occurred in Nyiragongo territory on 16 July, and in Goma on 18 July and 2 and 24 August, during which three MONUSCO staff members were injured, and nine United Nations vehicles damaged.

68. The renewed violence and indiscriminate firing by the M23 in North Kivu in mid-August further increased the risks faced by United Nations personnel. On 24 August, three armoured personnel carriers (APCs) and one MONUSCO ambulance were hit by bullets and shrapnel when the M23 fired at MONUSCO positions. As

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reported in paragraph 16, M23 firing at MONUSCO positions from 22 to 28 August resulted in several casualties among MONUSCO peacekeepers. On 28 August, in Goma, due to M23 firing at the airport, MONUSCO cancelled its civilian flights to Goma, relocated aircraft away from the airport and activated contingency plans.

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## V. Mission reconfiguration and road map for the transfer of responsibilities

### Joint assessments process

69. In July, joint assessments were conducted by MONUSCO and Government representatives to assess the security and humanitarian situation, as well as progress in the extension of State authority in 30 territories and localities throughout Orientale, North and South Kivu and Katanga provinces. The joint assessment teams took note of the changes in the security and humanitarian situation throughout the provinces assessed, as reflected in the Major developments section of this report. The teams found that MONUSCO's deployment, as adjusted throughout the reporting period, responded to the requirements of the Mission's overall mandate, particularly its priority mandated task of protecting civilians.

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### Transfer of tasks

70. In accordance with paragraph 17 of resolution 2098 (2013), MONUSCO initiated the process of indentifying tasks to be transferred to the UNCT (or alternatively to the Government), where the UNCT has a comparative advantage, or which take place in areas not affected by armed conflict.



71. While MONUSCO and the UNCT work very closely in a number of areas, ~~the~~ resources and capacities available to UNCT partners do not match those available to peacekeeping operations.

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~~Consequently,~~ a transfer of tasks cannot be viewed as a one-to-one handover. Consensus was reached ~~on the~~ transfer of certain activities from MONUSCO to the UNCT in the following areas: demining, technical election support, civil affairs, gender, child protection, justice and corrections, and sexual violence. This will allow the Mission to focus on its core mandated tasks as mentioned in paragraphs 12, 14 and 15 of resolution 2098 (2013).

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72. The following preliminary road map for the transfer of tasks and the next steps are informing the Mission's results-based planning for the 2014-2015 budget, including an assessment of possible reductions in expenditure. ~~An in-depth analysis of~~ its priorities, planning assumptions and likely future resource requirements is underway, with the aim of increasing capacities for field offices in the Kivus, Ituri and northern Katanga. In addition to the transfer of tasks, this planning process is being shaped by the continued shift of resources to conflict-affected areas as well as the need to support the implementation of national commitments under the PSC Framework and the outcome of the national consultations.

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#### **Preliminary road map**

73. On the basis of agency mandates and priorities agreed with the Government in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) from 2013 to 2017, a preliminary set of activities were jointly identified for transfer over the course of varying periods of time and subject to the availability of resources. This initial road map takes into consideration that

the transfer of tasks to the UNCT will be undertaken gradually, with some tasks handed over in the short-term (six to twelve months) where capacities already exist and/or where the Mission can make adjustments within a budget cycle and UNCT partners have existing capacity. Other tasks will be transferred in the medium to long-term (one to two years) to allow UNCT members to mobilize additional resources and increase capacities if and where required, particularly since some costs may increase significantly if UNCT members can no longer depend on logistical support from MONUSCO. The initial road map will be finalized once a capacity and resource assessment has been completed.

#### **In the short-term**

74. Given the dual reporting lines and composition of the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office in MONUSCO, several technical cooperation activities are already being implemented by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). Specific activities relating to sexual violence, database profiling management and protection have already been transferred to the OHCHR, although adequate funding through extra-budgetary contributions needs to be ensured.

75. All capacity building tasks targeting provincial and local authorities and civil society, including in relation to local governance and gender issues will be transferred to the UNCT. This will allow MONUSCO to focus its activities on reconciliation, confidence-building as well as conflict management and resolution while strengthening its effort to mainstream gender in the implementation of the PSC Framework, security sector reform and DDR programmes.

76. UNICEF and MONUSCO will continue to co-lead the monitoring and reporting of grave violations against children in armed

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conflict; engaging in dialogue with perpetrators of such violations and developing action plans; and advocating for the protection of children in armed conflict. UNICEF will lead in the implementation of prevention and response mechanisms. MONUSCO has reassigned Child Protection Advisers to areas affected by armed conflict, and will continue to provide support to the Government for the implementation of the United Nations/Government Action Plan to prevent and stop child recruitment and other grave child rights violations by armed forces, jointly with UNICEF. In areas not affected by conflict, coordination activities in support of the Action Plan will be transferred to UNICEF.

77. In the area of corrections, MONUSCO will discontinue its work on juveniles in detention. UNICEF is already providing assistance in this area and could absorb additional responsibilities, subject to the availability of funding and capacity. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the United Nations Office on Personnel Services (UNOPS) and IOM would be able to assist with infrastructure and support of correction facilities.

78. As requested by paragraph 18 of resolution 2098 (2013), a number of tasks, including humanitarian demining, risk education in areas not affected by conflict, assistance to victims of mines and support to the Government on compliance with treaty obligations, as well as the implementation of the National Strategic Plan on Mine Action, will remain the remit of the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) in the short-term. UNMAS is the United Nations body mandated to implement the above-mentioned humanitarian tasks, which have been identified as suitable for transfer to the UNCT. It must, however, be recognized that these will require substantial extra-budgetary

resources. UNMAS is part of both MONUSCO and the UNCT, with activities divided along the lines of "Mission-support", funded by the Assessed Budget, and "humanitarian mine action", funded through extra-budgetary means. In anticipation of operations by the Intervention Brigade, MONUSCO will continue, in the short term, to deploy its internal explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) and ammunition management capacities, through the United Nations Mine Action Coordination Centre (UNMACC), under the management of UNMAS, in order to deliver, in accordance with international standards, rapid EOD responses and ammunition management operations in support of DDR and other Mission activities.

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79. In line with the Council's request, MONUSCO commenced planning for the phasing out of its electoral technical assistance, training and capacity building to the CENI, while continuing to support my Special Representative's good offices to encourage the organization of credible and transparent provincial and local elections. The recommendations of the Electoral Needs Assessment Mission will inform the way forward on MONUSCO's assistance to the electoral process.

#### **In the medium to long-term**

80. In the medium to long-term, a number of tasks currently linked to MONUSCO under the Joint Justice Programme will be transferred to United Nations partners to allow the Mission to shift its regional focus to the east. MONUSCO's training of justice officials, technical advice and other assistance to the civil and military justice systems, including for the organization of mobile court hearings, archiving and case management, will be transferred to UNDP together with OHCHR and UNODC in non-conflict areas. However, key tasks, including capacity-building functions related to stabilization efforts in

conflict-affected areas and related strategic support in Kinshasa cannot be transferred at this stage.

#### Next steps

81. Following the transfer of coordination responsibilities from MONUSCO to the UNCT through the appointment of joint area coordinators in Bas-Congo, Kasai occidental and Kasai oriental provinces, the Mission and United Nations partners are reviewing the current practice to optimize these arrangements.

82. As outlined in my report S/2013/19 of 27 February 2013, MONUSCO is expanding the United Nations model office concept to further reallocate resources from areas not affected by armed conflict to priority areas in eastern provinces. The United Nations model office will retain a minimum presence to perform key mandated tasks in support of peace consolidation to continue monitoring the situation in areas currently considered as not affected by conflict for any potential risks to stability and the security of the local population.

83. In the meantime, MONUSCO and the UNCT will engage with the Government on the potential transfer of tasks to national partners, finalize a comparative advantage and capacity assessment of UNCT members in order to identify existing capacities and gaps, recommend measures to strengthen these capacities, and develop a joint resource mobilization strategy for UNCT members.

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84. In my next report to the Security Council in December 2013, I will present a more detailed road map, including a timetable for the transfer process. I will also include an analysis of risks and possible mitigation strategies.

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#### VI. Observations

85. President Kabila and his Government have taken further steps to fulfil their national commitments under the PSC Framework. This has brought some hope that peace and security can be restored in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Great Lakes region. I am encouraged by advances made in the launching of a national dialogue aimed at building consensus among a wide range of Congolese actors on how best to take forward critical reforms and policies. However, I regret the absence of some parties from the political opposition. Advancing reforms is a complex process, and requires political will. I encourage all Congolese stakeholders to continue a dialogue in which voices are heard across the political spectrum. This is necessary to pave the way for a sustainable resolution of the conflict in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, prepare the ground for the holding credible and transparent national and local elections within the constitutional timeframe, and ensure a resolute focus on sustainable development.

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86. These advances have been overshadowed by the renewed violence in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo as a result of increased activity by armed groups, particularly the M23's attempted offensive against the FARDC and the population of Goma, as well as a surge in attacks by the ADF in North Kivu. Serious security threats also persist in South Kivu, Katanga and parts of Orientale and Maniema provinces. Grave violations of international humanitarian law continue to be committed in the conflict-affected areas of eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, including abduction, rapes, targeted killings and recruitment of children into armed groups.

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87. I strongly condemn the threat posed to the security of the civilian population by the presence of the M23 north of Goma,

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near Kibumba. The military activities of the M23 continue to undermine State authority, lead to serious violations of humanitarian law, including the recruitment of children and cause mass displacements and humanitarian suffering in North Kivu and surrounding areas. I also deplore in the strongest terms the killing of two MONUSCO peacekeepers and the wounding of 13 others in North Kivu, when they came under fire from the M23, while carrying out their mandated duties. The M23 rebellion, along with the presence of other foreign armed groups, is an obstacle to the normalisation of relations between the DRC and all its neighbours. I support the call of the ICGLR for a swift conclusion of the Kampala talks. An agreement reached through these talks should contribute to a durable settlement of the conflict. In the meantime, MONUSCO remains committed to taking all necessary actions in accordance with Security Council resolution 2098 (2013) to protect civilians in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo.

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88. My Special Representative for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and my Special Envoy for the Great Lakes region will continue to work hand in hand and in consultation with other special envoys for the region, as well as the African Union, the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the ICGLR, with a view to redoubling efforts in support of the peace process. The international community has made significant investments in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Great Lakes region. Its continued support is indispensable to move forward on critical reforms.

89. Recent events in Goma have demonstrated that the MONUSCO Force, including the Intervention Brigade, is an effective tool in support of a broader political strategy. The MONUSCO Force's support to the FARDC played a crucial role in the protection of

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civilians in Goma and in IDP camps from the imminent physical threat posed by the M23 and in prompting the resumption of the Kampala talks. This robust posture is key to the success of our

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strategy, but it will also be used with caution, given the political and humanitarian implications of the use of force.

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Although MONUSCO will continue to do everything possible to protect civilians under imminent threat, the Force will not be able to resolve all the problems plaguing eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. The deployment and use of the Intervention Brigade is only one of many elements needed to address the recurring violence in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. In that regard, I encourage all the signatories of the PSC Framework to implement their commitments in good faith.

90. MONUSCO is committed to step up its efforts to help the Congolese authorities to conduct essential reforms, in

particular in the security sector, restore State authority, better protect civilians, and disarm, demobilize and reintegrate former Congolese and foreign combatants. I am encouraged by the progress made in recent months by the Government in developing a draft national programme for the disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration of Congolese and foreign combatants. Steps must now be taken to accelerate its approval and plan for rapid mobilization of resources to support the new programme's implementation, as well as for interim activities. The implementation of other, crucial reforms must be expedited.

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91. As requested in resolution 2098 (2013), the present report outlines a preliminary road map for the transfer of responsibilities to the United Nations Country Team, and the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in areas not affected by conflict, primarily in the western part of the

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country. It outlines a number of tasks which could be transferred to the UNCT. Based on an assessment of comparative advantage and resource gaps as well as consultations with the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, I will provide further details on the timeline and identify additional tasks to be transferred in my next report in December 2013.

92. I would like to thank my Special Representative, Martin Kobler who assumed his function on 13 August, and all the personnel of MONUSCO and the UNCT for their tireless efforts under very challenging circumstances. In particular, I wish to highlight the bravery and the determination of MONUSCO military and civilian personnel operating in what continues to be a very dangerous and unpredictable environment, especially in the conflict affected areas. I pay particular homage to the Tanzanian contingent, which lost two of its soldiers protecting civilians in Goma on 28 August. My appreciation also goes to 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.