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United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Report of the Secretary-General

I. Introduction

1. The present report, submitted pursuant to paragraph 49 of Security Council resolution 2765 (2024), covers major developments in the Democratic Republic of the Congo since the previous report of 19 September 2025 (S/2025/590). It describes the progress and challenges in the implementation of the mandate of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO).

2. During the reporting period, in line with system-wide decisions affecting all peacekeeping operations, MONUSCO initiated the implementation of a contingency plan for a reduction in expenditures equivalent to 15 per cent of the approved annual budget. The Mission's contingency plan was developed with a view to ensuring, as much as possible, that the Mission can continue to deliver its priority mandated tasks and that it could be reconfigured to support the implementation of ongoing peace efforts, if and as required.

II. Political developments

3. Political developments were marked by the reshuffling of the National Assembly bureau, the efforts of the former President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Joseph Kabila, to push for a national political dialogue and new developments in the implementation of ongoing peace processes.

4. On 22 September, the President and Deputy Rapporteur of the National Assembly, Vital Kamerhe and Dominique Munongo, resigned after national deputies submitted petitions calling for their removal. The petitioners accused Vital Kamerhe of administrative and financial mismanagement and Dominique Munongo of having ties with exiled opposition leader Franck Diongo, who reportedly has connections with the Alliance Fleuve Congo/Mouvement du 23 mars (AFC/M23). On 13 November, Aimé Boji and Clotilde Mutita were elected and installed as President and Deputy Rapporteur of the National Assembly, respectively.

5. On 22 September, the President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Félix Tshisekedi, invoking the constitutional principle of separation of powers, denied any

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involvement in the petitions, which had been initiated by national deputy and member of the presidential party, Crispin Mbindule. In response, AFC/M23 threatened to capture Uvira in South Kivu Province and Kalemie and Moba in Tanganyika Province if the aim of the reshuffling of the National Assembly bureau was to secure constitutional amendments on presidential term limits.

6. On 30 September, the Military High Court in Kinshasa sentenced Joseph Kabila, in absentia, to death for treason, war crimes, crimes against humanity, organizing an insurrectionary movement and conspiracy, among other crimes. The Court awarded the State $29 billion in damages and the North Kivu and South Kivu Provinces $2 billion each, as plaintiffs in the case. Mr. Kabila's political platform, the Front commun pour le Congo, and several opposition actors, civil society representatives and human rights organizations, denounced the trial as politically motivated.

7. A conclave of political and social actors under Mr. Kabila's patronage met in Nairobi on 14 and 15 October and established the "Save the Democratic Republic of the Congo" movement, which endorsed the former President's proposed plan to end the crisis affecting the country. Participants also called for the withdrawal of all foreign troops and "mercenaries", expressed support for the Catholic and Protestant Churches' initiative for an inclusive peace process and reiterated the need for an inclusive national dialogue.

8. On 31 October, the Vice-Minister of the Interior, Jacquemain Shabani, announced the suspension of 12 political parties, 10 of which were suspended for participating in the conclave, including the parties led by Joseph Kabila, Augustin Matata Ponyo and Seth Kikuni; the Union des patriotes congolais, led by Thomas Lubanga; and the Action pour la dignité du Congo et de son people, led by the AFC/M23 coordinator, Corneille Nangaa. The parties were accused of undermining national unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Ministry announced that the matter had been referred to the Council of State for the dissolution of the political parties.

9. On 15 November, under the facilitation of Qatar, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and AFC/M23 signed the Doha Framework for a Comprehensive Peace Agreement, which includes eight protocols. Two protocols have been signed already: one on a mechanism for prisoner exchange, signed on 14 September, and one on a ceasefire oversight and verification mechanism, signed on 14 October. The ceasefire oversight and verification mechanism will comprise an equal number of representatives from the two parties, representatives of the African Union, the State of Qatar and the United States as observers, the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region through its Expanded Joint Verification Mechanism, and MONUSCO as an additional participant. The first meeting of the ceasefire oversight and verification mechanism was held on 5 November, at which time the mechanism's draft terms of reference were discussed.

10. With respect to the implementation of the Washington peace agreement, the Joint Security Coordination Mechanism and the Joint Oversight Committee held their regular consultative meetings, discussing threat analysis and information-sharing for coordinated actions. At the two most recent meetings, the two parties finalized and discussed the implementation of the operational order on the harmonized plan for the neutralization of the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda (FDLR) and disengagement of forces/lifting of defensive measures by Rwanda. In a communiqué issued on 10 October, the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo called upon FDLR to disarm and surrender to the Congolese authorities or MONUSCO, warning that force would be used in case of resistance, in line with the Washington peace agreement. Moreover, at the fourth meeting of the Joint Oversight

Committee on 7 November, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda initialled a regional economic integration framework.

11. On 31 October, France, in close coordination with Togo, as the designated African Union mediator for the Great Lakes region, convened an international conference in Paris on supporting peace and prosperity in the Great Lakes region. The conference was aimed at mobilizing the international community to respond to the humanitarian crisis in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and to support ongoing mediation and economic integration efforts facilitated by Qatar, the United States and the African Union.

12. On 15 November, the Democratic Republic of the Congo hosted the ninth Summit of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region and assumed the Conference's presidency for the next two years. The President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo announced that his key priority areas would include institutional reform, in particular a reinvigoration of the regional mechanism's Pact and Protocols, notably with respect to non-aggression.

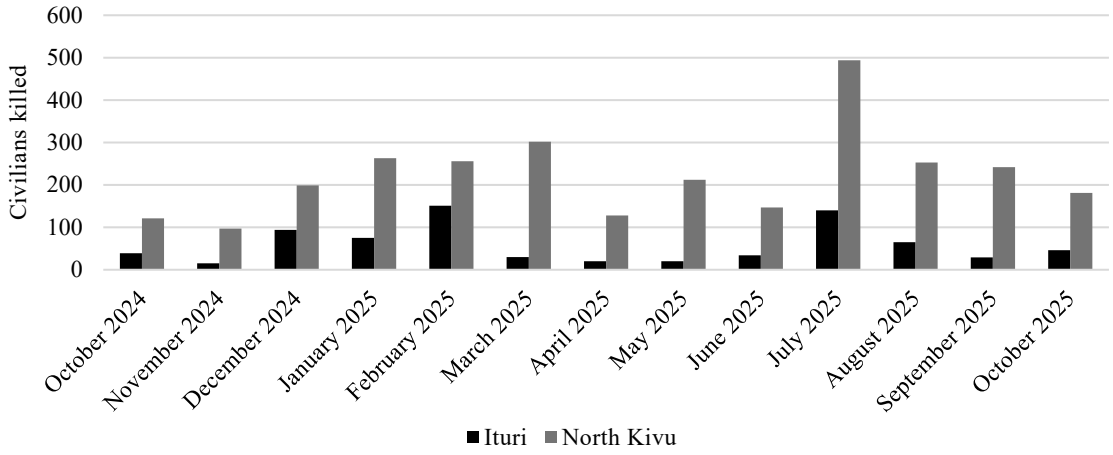
13. MONUSCO continued its engagement with a broad range of stakeholders, including political parties, civil society actors, youth and women's groups, and armed groups, to foster an environment conducive to dialogue. The Mission provided its good offices in support of ongoing peace processes and promoted confidence-building measures aimed at ensuring inclusive discussions and support for credible, transparent and inclusive elections in 2028.

III. Protection of civilians

14. The reporting period was marked by persistent insecurity, driven by the expansion of AFC/M23 in North Kivu, as well as sustained violence by the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF), Coopérative pour le développement du Congo (CODECO) and Convention pour la révolution populaire (CRP) in Ituri. MONUSCO documented 255 protection incidents across those two provinces, which resulted in 274 civilian deaths, including 47 women and 72 children, as well as widespread displacement. MONUSCO supported dialogue to defuse violence, including at the local level, worked with the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to improve response times to alerts and strengthened patrols and presence in hotspot areas. The Mission also continued to enhance the capacity of State and non-State protection actors as part of broader efforts to ensure transition readiness.

15. In AFC/M23-controlled areas, access restrictions continued to limit the Mission's protection of civilians efforts. The Mission focused on strengthening threat-monitoring mechanisms, including community alert networks and local protection committees. MONUSCO continued to shelter 38 individuals under imminent threat at its bases in Goma and coordinated with the Government and AFC/M23 to facilitate their safe relocation to an alternative site.

Figure I
Reported killings of civilians in armed group-related incidents in Ituri and North Kivu, October 2024–October 2025



Source: MONUSCO/Joint Operations Centre/Situational Awareness Geospatial Enterprise.
Note: Victim counts are likely underreported due to restrictions on access in North Kivu.

A. North Kivu

16. M23, supported by the Rwanda Defence Force, continued to conduct operations against FDLR and Nyatura groups in Rutshuru and Masisi territories, resulting in the deaths of 199 civilians, including 19 women and 56 children, and the displacement of at least 2,500 households. Meanwhile, the number of civilian killings attributed to FDLR increased to 25, compared with 8 in the previous reporting period. M23 continued its territorial expansion in Masisi and Walikale territories, as well as its large-scale voluntary and forced recruitments. The group also trained 242 recruits, including 82 women, to reinforce the "local defence forces" that it established recently in North Kivu and to support combat operations in Lubero.

17. AFC/M23 continued to expand and consolidate its parallel administration in areas under its control. On 3 October, the group established an economic regulatory body to control financial institutions, announced the establishment of an "inspectorate-general of governance" and appointed customary chieftains in Masisi. On 3 November, AFC/M23 published a list of 378 individuals, including 18 women, who had been selected as "magistrates" for its parallel justice system. The Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo condemned the act and announced plans to nullify any decisions issued by those appointees. The group also reportedly seized approximately 700 ha of farmland in Kahunga, Rutshuru territory, and reinforced control around Pinga and Nyanzale, further constraining civilian movements and agricultural activity.

18. For the first time since the joint declaration of principles of 23 April, on 19 September, the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo resumed air strikes against M23 and Rwanda Defence Force positions in Masisi territory, and it has significantly increased the use of surveillance and combat drones against M23 positions. M23 intensified the jamming and spoofing of communications in areas under its control, hindering both civilian communications and the Mission's situational awareness.

19. In Beni and Lubero territories, ADF remained the main threat to civilians, conducting attacks on villages and mining sites. ADF was responsible for 153 civilian

deaths in the province, 27 abductions, widespread displacement and further disruption of livelihoods and access to essential services. In a series of attacks perpetrated in Lubero territory between 14 and 19 November, ADF killed at least 89 civilians, including at least 20 women. At least 17 of those victims were killed during an attack against a health centre operated by the Catholic Church. On 1 October, MONUSCO forces launched intensified patrols under Safisha, a joint operation with the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, to deter armed group attacks along the Nzenga-Nyaleke-Ngite axis. The operation has undertaken 304 patrols with the aim of protecting civilian populations in villages commonly attacked by ADF. Meanwhile, in Mangina, Bulongo, Oicha and Kyondo, MONUSCO supported communities in their efforts to update local security plans and strengthen early warning networks, improving the timeliness of incident reporting and coordination with local authorities and humanitarian partners.

20. On 23 September, the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Protection and Operations met with civil society representatives in Beni, who welcomed the role played by MONUSCO in sheltering approximately 2,000 disarmed security forces and around 60 civilians during the AFC/M23 advance on Goma. The meeting led to the establishment of two joint protection working groups on armed group threats, which are aimed at improving early warning, joint analysis and coordinated responses to protection alerts among community protection actors, State security agents, the Uganda Peoples' Defence Forces and MONUSCO.

21. In September, the MONUSCO Force Commander held a series of coordination meetings with representatives of the Uganda Peoples' Defence Forces in Beni and Kampala, resulting in strengthened situational awareness, improved information-sharing and synchronized patrolling between the two forces. MONUSCO continued operations and patrols amid ongoing, albeit reduced, movement restrictions in shared operational areas. Meanwhile, the Uganda Peoples' Defence Forces, under Operation Shujaa, reinforced deployments in the Bapere sector of Lubero, prompting ADF movements westward into Tshopo Province.

22. During the reporting period, the MONUSCO police component conducted 86 patrols in priority areas such as Beni and Oicha, including 26 joint patrols with the Congolese National Police, with the aim of reassuring vulnerable populations and deterring criminal activity and attacks. Under the framework for operational support for the fight against insecurity, aimed at countering criminality and strengthening the fight against impunity, Congolese National Police units, with support from MONUSCO, carried out an additional 306 coordinated patrols and 1,254 interventions, resulting in the arrest of 372 suspects, 167 of whom were referred to judicial authorities. These efforts contributed to a decrease in criminal incidents in Beni and Bunia compared with the previous reporting period.

B. Ituri

23. In Ituri Province, violence by ADF, CODECO, Zaïre and CRP posed the greatest threat to civilians. In Irumu and Mambasa territories, intensified joint operations by the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Uganda Peoples' Defence Forces under Operation Shujaa triggered retaliation by ADF in the form of attacks on civilians and ambushes against State security forces along the Eringeti-Komanda-Mambasa axis. As a result of ADF attacks against civilians and security forces, at least 21 civilians were killed, including 2 women and 19 men. In response, MONUSCO increased patrols along the Eringeti-Komanda axis, while the establishment of a standing combat deployment in Ofay deterred ADF incursions and enhanced early warning and response systems.

24. Clashes between CRP and the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo persisted in Jina and along Lake Albert and the Sulenyama-Lita-Tche axis. In response to a CRP attack on an outpost of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in Nyampala on 27 September, MONUSCO deployed a patrol, preventing further escalation and securing key access routes. At a MONUSCO temporary operating base in Jina, the Mission provided protection to 6,500 displaced civilians and facilitated the evacuation of wounded civilians during clashes between the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and CRP on 27 September and 3 October. Since 20 September, a total of 39 civilians have been killed by CODECO and Zaïre in Djugu territory.

25. The MONUSCO force continued protection efforts in Djugu and Irumu territories under joint protection operation Nyundo, which was launched in August in coordination with the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo after the attacks on Komanda in July. Since 20 September, the operation has deployed 2,541 patrols, including 762 joint patrols with the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, contributing to decreased ADF attacks on civilian settlements in the areas concerned compared with the previous reporting period. Under the operation, mobile operating bases were also established in Logo Takpa, Schubert, Lopa, Maze, Boga and Ngombe-Niama. Those bases have reinforced State presence and deterred violence in high-risk areas commonly affected by ADF violence.

26. MONUSCO continued to ensure security at displacement camps in Beni, Oicha and Bunia, providing physical protection to 230,025 civilians, including 132,779 women. Progress continued towards the establishment of the Joint Operations Coordination Centre in Mavivi, near Beni-Mavivi airport, with constructive engagement with provincial and military authorities.

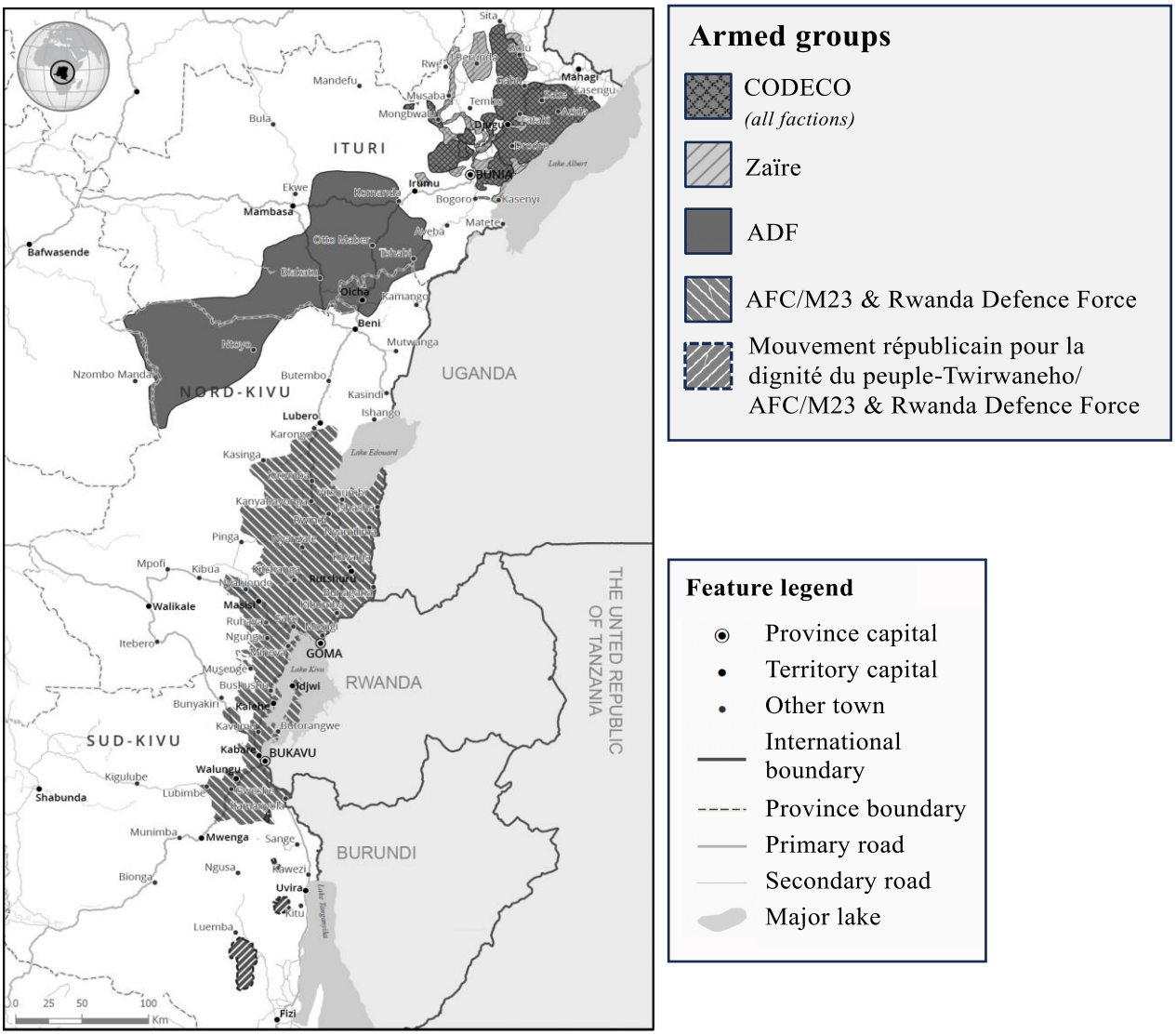
27. In Tshabi, MONUSCO and the local authorities inaugurated a new police station on 25 September, marking a significant step towards the restoration of State authority and extending security services to the community. During the reporting period, MONUSCO police conducted 191 patrols in Ituri, including 52 joint patrols with the Congolese National Police, to deter criminality and foster greater trust between the police and local communities.

28. In this volatile context, MONUSCO facilitated meetings between community leaders, local authorities and the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to promote the cessation of hostilities and encourage voluntary disarmament under the Aru II dialogue commitments. These efforts were also aimed at encouraging and revitalizing reconciliation efforts among affected communities. The Mission, in coordination with provincial civil and military authorities alongside the Disarmament, Demobilization, Community Recovery and Stabilization Programme, facilitated engagement between communities and representatives of the six armed groups signatory to the Aru II dialogue for the implementation of the second and third phases of the campaign to raise awareness of the Aru II commitments, including a cessation of hostilities. While the implementation of the commitments remains slower than expected, the reporting period saw continued Lendu–Hema dialogue, reduced CODECO activity in Djugu, and the surrender of elements from Zaïre and Mouvement d'autodéfense populaire de l'Ituri for disarmament and demobilization.

29. In North Kivu, MONUSCO disposed of 1,866 explosive remnants of war and 247 rounds of small arms ammunition and cleared 12,612 m^2 of land in Beni. Meanwhile, AFC/M23 continued to limit mine action operations to marking and verification in areas under its control. Despite the challenges, the Mission delivered 101 sessions on explosive ordnance risk education across North Kivu to mitigate the hazards posed by explosive ordnance through education and awareness. In Ituri, MONUSCO safely removed and destroyed 14 explosive remnants of war. As a result

of those activities, 2,251 individuals (607 women, 574 men, 518 girls, 552 boys) benefited from improved safety and access to previously contaminated land, and 49 community members participated in sessions on explosive ordnance risk education.

Figure II
Map of estimated armed group presence, 1 November 2025



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
Base map source: MONUSCO/Field Technology Section.
Note: Territorial control estimates by MONUSCO.

IV. Human rights situation

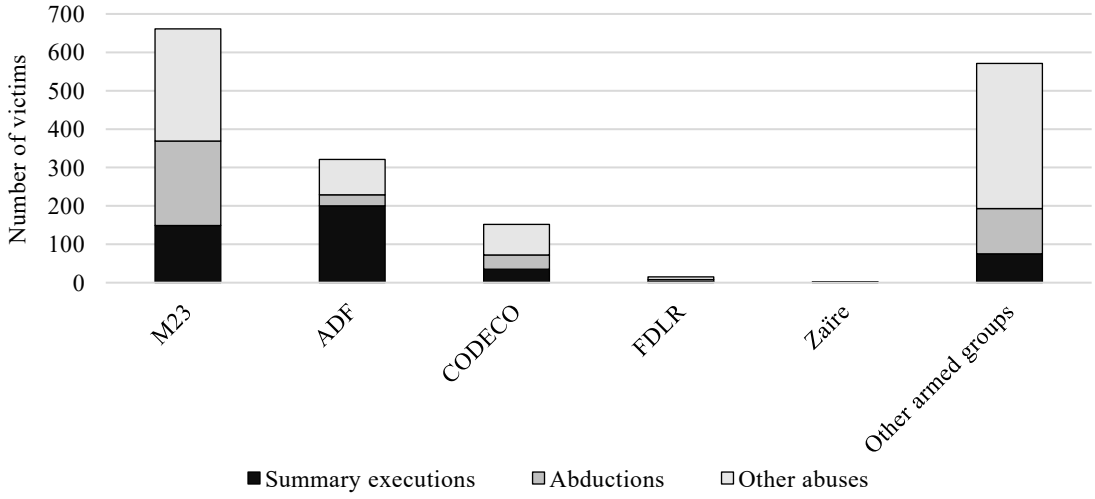
A. Human rights and international humanitarian law

30. The human rights situation remained concerning in areas of North and South Kivu under the effective control of AFC/M23 and Wazalendo elements and in Ituri Province amid continued violence by CODECO and ADF elements. The United

Nations Joint Human Rights Office in the Democratic Republic of the Congo documented 1,292 human rights violations and abuses across the country, with 716 in North Kivu, 250 in South Kivu and 152 in Ituri. M23 continued to be the main perpetrator, with 390 abuses against 810 men, 167 women, 62 children and 8 individuals of unknown gender and age, followed by Wazalendo, with 204 abuses against 257 men, 113 women, 27 children and 1 individual of unknown gender and age, while ADF elements committed 109 abuses. Restrictions on freedom of movement imposed by AFC/M23 and the security situation continued to limit on-site monitoring and verification of violations and abuses.

31. In Ituri Province, CODECO elements were responsible for 52 documented abuses against 88 men, 55 women, 9 children and 3 individuals of unknown gender and age. The abuses included 35 summary executions, 38 abductions, 33 incidents of ill-treatment and 35 violations against the right to property. Meanwhile, ADF committed 39 documented human rights abuses against 64 victims in the province, including 29 summary executions and abductions affecting 12 individuals.

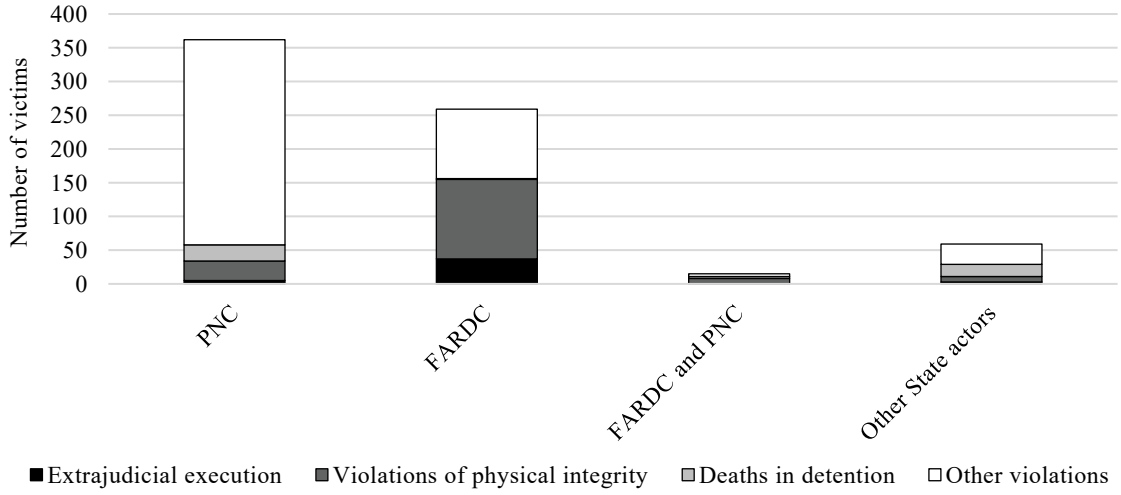
Figure III
Human rights abuses by alleged armed groups in North Kivu and Ituri confirmed by the Mission across all provinces during reporting period



Source: MONUSCO/Joint Human Rights Office.
Note: Victim counts are likely underreported due to restrictions on access in North Kivu.
Abbreviations: ADF, Allied Democratic Forces; CODECO, Coopérative pour le développement du Congo; FDLR Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda; M23, Mouvement du 23 mars.

32. State actors committed 348 documented violations, with 147 violations attributed to the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and 129 to the Congolese National Police, including arbitrary detention, summary executions and conflict-related sexual violence. Foreign armed forces committed 12 violations across Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu, including the rape of women attributed to Uganda Peoples' Defence Forces, and two cases of sexual violence attributed to the Burundi National Defence Force in South Kivu.

Figure IV
Human rights violations by alleged State forces confirmed by MONUSCO across all provinces during the reporting period



Source: MONUSCO/Joint Human Rights Office.
Abbreviations: FARDC, Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo; PNC, Congolese National Police.

33. Restrictions on civic space continued, notably the detention of activists and members of political parties in relation to the security context and repression of protests against the authorities. During the reporting period, MONUSCO facilitated individual protection for 33 human rights defenders and 10 journalists as well as their dependants, out of the 24 requests for individual protection for 43 individuals received.

34. On 27 October, in line with Human Rights Council resolution S-37/1, the President of the Human Rights Council announced the appointment of three experts to the independent commission of inquiry. The commission of inquiry will investigate, establish the facts, circumstances and root causes of all the alleged violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law and identify, to the extent possible, the persons and entities responsible for violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, as well as any intentional crimes, in the context of the most recent escalation of hostilities in North and South Kivu Provinces since January.

B. Child protection

35. Since the previous reporting period, MONUSCO has verified 133 grave violations affecting 125 children, including 5 girls and 120 boys, with 119 cases in North Kivu and 14 in Ituri. Through engagement with national authorities, MONUSCO secured the release of nine children who had been detained for their alleged association with non-State armed groups.

36. The Mission focused on preventing grave violations against children through capacity-building activities for 451 individuals from national partner organizations, including 136 women. On 28 and 29 October, MONUSCO and the Regional Network of Civil Society Organizations against the Recruitment of Child Soldiers jointly held an interprovincial workshop on the prevention of child recruitment in Beni, with 45 participants from the Disarmament, Demobilization, Community Recovery and Stabilization Programme, national defence and security institutions, the United

Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and civil society. The workshop concluded with a strong call to action, in which the Government, national and international partners were urged to intensify efforts to separate children from armed groups and support their reintegration.

C. Gender and conflict-related sexual violence

37. During the reporting period, the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office documented 146 cases of conflict-related sexual violence affecting 310 victims in Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu, Maniema and Tanganyika Provinces. Armed groups were responsible for abuses against 258 victims, including 97 attributed to M23, 57 to Wazalendo factions, 50 to Résistance pour un État de droit au Burundi, 13 to Twirwaneho, 12 to CODECO, 11 to Mai-Mai factions, 6 to ADF, and 6 to FDLR and Nyatura. State agents committed violations against 47 victims, with the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo responsible for 42 victims, followed by the National Intelligence Agency and the Congolese National Police, which were responsible for 2 victims each; other State actors were responsible for 1 victim. Foreign armed forces committed violations against five victims, with the Uganda Peoples' Defence Forces responsible for three victims in the North Kivu and Ituri Provinces and the Burundi National Defence Force responsible for two victims in South Kivu.

38. At a high-level follow-up meeting on the status of implementation of the joint communiqué on conflict related sexual violence held on 8 October, the five-year action plan of the Congolese National Police and the one-year road map of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to combat conflict-related sexual violence were presented to representatives of diplomatic missions, the United Nations country team, including the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office and civil society. In October, the President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo established a permanent task force to assess the implementation of national commitments and ensure inter-institutional coherence in combating conflict-related sexual violence amid the rise in reported cases.

V. Humanitarian challenges and response

39. The humanitarian situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo remains among the most severe globally, with more than 5.7 million people internally displaced. Since September, over 375,000 people have been newly displaced due to armed clashes. Approximately 56,000 people reportedly returned to their areas of origin in the same period, mainly in North Kivu Province.

40. Food insecurity remains at critical levels; estimates indicate that more than 24.8 million people were food-insecure, with 3.2 million facing emergency levels (phase 4) according to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification. During the reporting period, the cholera epidemic continued to spread at an alarming rate, in 20 out of 26 provinces. Over 64,000 suspected cholera cases and over 1,900 deaths have been recorded, including approximately 13,000 new suspected cases and 400 additional deaths since the previous reporting period. No new cases of Ebola virus disease have been reported since 26 September.

41. Security conditions and access constraints remain acute. At least 89 security incidents affecting humanitarian workers were reported between 20 September and 30 October, 61 per cent of which in North Kivu, including 10 kidnappings. The prolonged closure of Goma airport, combined with the suspension of the banking system in AFC/M23-controlled areas, continued to slow down humanitarian supply chains and operations and make them more expensive.

42. As at 24 November, the 2025 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan, budgeted at $2.54 billion, remained critically underfunded; only 20.3 per cent ($514.1 million) had been secured owing to the dramatic decrease in humanitarian funding, which has severely constrained the capacity of partners to deliver humanitarian assistance. Similarly, only $187.1 million of the funding for the Regional Refugee Response Plan for the Democratic Republic of the Congo has been received at the time of writing, which represents 23.9 per cent of the required $781.3 million.

43. With AFC/M23 establishing control over parts of North and South Kivu since February, by 30 September over 3.02 million internally displaced persons had returned to their areas of origin (including areas under the influence of AFC/M23), driven by a combination of forced closures of sites hosting internally displaced persons in Goma, coercion and voluntary returns. Their return has generated significant socioeconomic challenges and protection risks, including intercommunal tensions, localized violence and pressure on limited resources. In response, the Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator, in partnership with the Government and other stakeholders, developed a coordinated strategy integrating humanitarian, peacebuilding and development efforts to address returnees' and community needs, ensure their protection and strengthen resilience in the affected areas.

VI. Support for the stabilization and strengthening of State institutions, key governance and security sector reforms

A. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration

44. In support of the Washington peace agreement and the call by the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for FDLR elements to voluntarily disarm and surrender to the Congolese authorities or MONUSCO, the Mission strengthened its presence in Masisi and Rutshuru territories by co-locating civilian specialists in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration at its Kiwanja and Kitshanga bases. In North Kivu, the Mission established an additional transit camp in Sake, complementing the existing facility in Munigi, near Goma.

45. During the reporting period, MONUSCO facilitated the voluntary disarmament, resettlement and repatriation of 41 foreign ex-combatants affiliated with FDLR and Rassemblement pour l'unité et la démocratie and 64 dependants, in coordination with the Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Commission.

46. In support of the Disarmament, Demobilization, Community Recovery and Stabilization Programme, MONUSCO facilitated the demobilization of 191 combatants since 20 September. The demobilized combatants included 102 individuals from the Mouvement d'autodéfense populaire de l'Ituri in Irumu territory and 89 from Zaïre. In addition, 55 weapons and 2,890 rounds of ammunition were collected during disarmament operations conducted in Ituri, in coordination with the Disarmament, Demobilization, Community Recovery and Stabilization Programme and the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Over the same period, 348 ex-combatants and community members in Irumu territory were enrolled in high intensity manual labour activities.

47. In Batale groupement, Ituri, MONUSCO facilitated training on the design and implementation of sustainable social and economic reintegration projects for staff from the Disarmament, Demobilization, Community Recovery and Stabilization Programme and a local partner non-governmental organization, with a view to strengthening their support for 88 ex-combatants and 176 community members.

B. Security sector reform and support for the justice system and the fight against impunity

48. On 17 October, the National Security Council concluded the technical validation of the country's first National Security Policy. In support of reform initiatives, on 22 October, MONUSCO facilitated an ambassadorial-level meeting between the National Security Adviser of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Group of Friends of Security Sector Reform in New York. The National Security Adviser presented a national vision and strategic priorities for security sector reform, including the development of the National Security Policy.

49. In support of national efforts to professionalize the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, on 28 October, MONUSCO assisted the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in launching the first phase of a results-based management initiative aimed at improving military programme delivery and financing. MONUSCO also continued to promote the participation of women in security governance through a digital literacy programme targeting 60 female personnel from the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Congolese National Police.

50. MONUSCO strengthened its engagement with the Ministry of Justice in support of the implementation of judicial and penitentiary reforms and continued its efforts to revitalize coordination and regulatory frameworks in the justice sector through a technical group comprising the Ministry of Justice and technical and financial partners. In addition, the Ministry of Justice, with the Mission's support, carried out joint assessment missions aimed at reinforcing government measures and actions to bring prisons up to standard.

51. In the Beni, Bunia and Luzumu prisons, MONUSCO trained personnel and provided infrastructure, equipment and coordination support. MONUSCO also assisted four priority prisons, the central penitentiary administration and the prison staff training school. Digitization of prison files is now 75 per cent complete in Ndolo and Bunia and 90 per cent complete in Beni, while continued efforts are being made to safeguard judicial records in conflict-affected areas, improve processing times and facilitate the monitoring of prisoners eligible for release.

52. With respect to the fight against impunity, MONUSCO supported two ongoing investigative missions into international crimes in Ituri. The deployment of electronic case management systems in courts in Bunia, Beni and Kinshasa and the provision of targeted training on terrorist financing and cryptocurrencies for 20 military judicial authorities in Bunia and Beni contributed to enhancing efficiency and security in justice procedures. In addition, technical support to judicial authorities in Bunia resulted in the release of 42 out of the 83 children held in detention facilities.

VII. Gradual, responsible and sustainable withdrawal

53. In preparation for a gradual and responsible transition, MONUSCO relaunched regular meetings of the integrated transition team, involving eight United Nations agencies, funds and programmes. To strengthen joint planning between the Government and the United Nations, the Prime Minister, Judith Suminwa Tuluka, and the Special Representative continued to engage on broadening the scope of the joint working group and its joint technical secretariat beyond transition and disengagement, to include the implementation of the contingency plan, the renewal of the Mission's mandate and the Mission's operations in AFC/M23-controlled zones, notably in relation to the repatriation of foreign combatants.

54. The joint justice reform support programme for the period 2025–2029 was signed on 18 November. The programme is aimed at strengthening the criminal justice

system and will be implemented by the Government and United Nations entities, including MONUSCO, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office, UNICEF, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, as well as the Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict. The joint justice reform support programme complements the joint police programme and will contribute to advancing the phased transition of MONUSCO and the sustainable handover of tasks to national authorities.

VIII. Women and peace and security

55. MONUSCO continued to support the full, safe and meaningful participation of women in peace and security processes. On 1 and 2 October in Kinshasa, MONUSCO and UN-Women supported an intergenerational dialogue on peace and security, in collaboration with the Ministry of Gender, Family and Children and the Ministry of Youth and Patriotic Awakening. The dialogue served as the launch of a joint framework to promote inclusive, coherent and complementary implementation of the women and peace and security and the youth and peace and security agendas. The Mission also continued to provide support for the finalization and operationalization of the revised National Youth Policy, in line with the recommendations of the intergenerational dialogue and high-level round table that marked the thirtieth anniversary of the World Programme of Action for Youth in September.

56. In support of women-led community peacebuilding, on 6 October in Fichama, Ituri, MONUSCO supported a follow-up workshop to assess progress on commitments made at the Mandro intercommunal dialogue that had been facilitated by women mediators from Hema and Lendu communities in June. The joint Hema-Lendu peace committee that had been established during that dialogue is contributing to the restoration of mutual trust between the two communities.

IX. Mission effectiveness

A. Mission performance

57. MONUSCO continued to face operational challenges in AFC/M23-controlled areas in North Kivu, primarily due to access and movement restrictions that have delayed delivery of essential goods, including fuel. Four fuel trucks have been blocked from entering Goma since 1 September, and water and electricity to MONUSCO facilities in Goma have been disconnected since 5 July and 29 August, respectively. Banking and airport operations in Goma remained suspended, severely affecting MONUSCO personnel and local communities. Despite these restrictions, the rotations of an infantry battalion and a rapid deployment battalion were successfully completed in the Mission's central sector. Disruptions of troop repatriations and rotations due to AFC/M23 restrictions have decreased from 81 per cent in the previous reporting period to 40 per cent. MONUSCO continued to advocate with AFC/M23 for the lifting of all movement restrictions and the restoration of its full operational capacity.

58. The implementation of the contingency plan resulted in a 27 per cent reduction in operational expenditures, which are now limited to essential life support, security and logistics functions. Procurement activities are on hold, while service contracts are only maintained for life support services to ensure full compliance with cost-control measures. Programmatic resources have been reprioritized to sustain mandate-critical activities. The 40 per cent decrease in programmatic funding is also

expected to significantly impact mandate delivery in key tasks, notably protection of civilians, disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and human rights.

Military component

59. MONUSCO deployed 9,281 troops, including 722 women, and 432 United Nations military experts on mission, including 107 women, against an authorized strength of 11,500 troops and 600 military experts and a budgeted strength of 10,494 troops and 434 military experts. The initial reductions in the 2025/26 budget resulted in the repatriation of 755 troops and 26 military experts, and the Mission will repatriate an additional 1,550 troops and 125 military experts under the contingency plan.

60. To preserve the implementation of mandate priorities, operational effectiveness and strategic reversibility across North Kivu and Ituri, partial reductions will be implemented within selected units, with the exception of the Geolocation Threat Analysis Unit, which will be fully repatriated. In the central sector, MONUSCO closed two bases to consolidate forces and reduce unsustainable costs while retaining tactical elements in Goma. The Mission will also retain bases in Kiwanja, Kitshanga and Kanyobagonga, as well as strategic positions outside Goma. In spite of the inevitable impact that the liquidity reductions and competing priorities will have on operational effectiveness across current mandated tasks, the MONUSCO force remains poised to reconfigure as required to support ceasefire implementation.

61. The MONUSCO force continued to support the voluntary disarmament, demobilization and repatriation of FDLR elements in AFC/M23-controlled areas prior to their transfer to designated processing sites and eventual repatriation to Rwanda. The Mission handed over two of its bases in Djugu and Beni to the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and will maintain a presence around internally displaced persons sites to ensure their continued protection.

Police component

62. As at 14 November, the MONUSCO police component had deployed 914 personnel from 28 contributing countries, comprising 740 formed police personnel, including 118 women, from six formed police units deployed in Goma, Kinshasa, Beni and Bunia and 174 individual police personnel, including 58 women. Compared with the previous reporting period, the number of individual police personnel decreased by 100. The performance rating of individual police officers held steady at 71 per cent, while the performance of formed police units was deemed “satisfactory”.

63. On 16, 19 and 28 October, a total of 162 formed police unit personnel were repatriated from Goma as part of the initial reduction in the 2025/26 budget, leaving 18 personnel as a rear party. On 28 October, 162 formed police unit personnel were repatriated from Kinshasa due to the implementation of the contingency plan, leaving 18 personnel as a rear party. Ninety-seven individual police officers will also be repatriated as part of the implementation of the contingency plan. In total, four formed police units will remain in MONUSCO (690 personnel), as well as 157 individual police officers. While core functions, including patrols, mentoring, advising and joint operations, will be curtailed and the reach of the police component in high-risk areas such as the Grand Nord and Ituri will be reduced, the Mission is restructuring the deployment of the police component, revising security plans and realigning the remaining formed police units to sustain core aspects of mandate delivery.

Civilian component

64. As at 31 October 2025, 1,909 civilian personnel (25.9 per cent of them women), including 225 United Nations Volunteers (48.9 per cent of them women) and 39

government-provided personnel (35.9 per cent of them women), were serving with MONUSCO. With the implementation of the contingency plan, 342 civilian staff contracts had to be terminated.

B. Comprehensive Planning and Performance Assessment System

65. The Mission used the Comprehensive Planning and Performance Assessment System to conduct the quarterly mission-wide impact assessment of its mandated priorities and to enhance the information available through the present report. Data generated against the Mission's results framework also served as the basis for fact sheets and infographics, as well as continuing to inform decision-making. From March to May 2025, an audit was conducted to assess the effectiveness of the implementation of the Comprehensive Planning and Performance Assessment System in MONUSCO and confirm that the results framework and the results-based budget were aligned. MONUSCO is now implementing the recommendations from that audit, which are aimed at strengthening management engagement and enhancing the results framework.

C. Strategic communications

66. MONUSCO collaborated with national actors, including the "Balobaki Check" and "Eleza Fact" fact-checking platforms and the technical national secretariat, on efforts related to Security Council resolution 2250 (2015) on youth and peace and security, labour unions, media, and youth and women's groups and issued regular press releases to counter misinformation and disinformation. Compared with the previous reporting period, there was a significant decline in digital anti-MONUSCO content. In Beni, digital monitoring and timely data-sharing helped to deter an anti-MONUSCO campaign based on misinformation and disinformation spread through social media. Radio Okapi continued to play a key role in disseminating accurate information on the Mission's mandate and protection activities to counter misinformation and hate speech.

67. The Mission has developed a communication strategy to convey accurate information about the implementation of its contingency plan and the associated impact. The strategy includes both internal and external messaging emphasizing that the Mission's core mandate of protection of civilians and support to peace processes will be preserved, while promoting transparency with national authorities and local communities.

D. Serious misconduct, including sexual exploitation and abuse

68. During the reporting period, the Mission held 112 training sessions on United Nations standards of conduct, with an emphasis on the responsibility to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse, for 4,305 military, police and civilian personnel, including 3,822 men and 483 women.

69. As part of its outreach efforts, MONUSCO organized three community events to raise awareness in local communities about the prohibition of sexual exploitation and abuse, the Mission's community-based complaint reception mechanisms and victim assistance. The events were attended by 330 participants, with 152 men and 178 women present. In October 2025, the Mission launched a WhatsApp channel raising awareness about the community-based complaint reception mechanism, the prohibition of sexual exploitation and abuse, and victim assistance as part of its three-pronged strategy to eliminate sexual exploitation and abuse.

70. During the reporting period, MONUSCO received one complaint of sexual exploitation and abuse involving two military personnel. The alleged incidents reportedly occurred between 2011 and 2022. The Mission continued to follow its regular schedule of risk assessment visits and implemented a range of mitigation measures to tackle identified risks of sexual exploitation and abuse. In line with its victim-centred approach, the Mission referred victims of sexual exploitation and abuse to the United Nations Population Fund for support services and arranged educational support for children born of sexual exploitation and abuse. MONUSCO also assisted Member States in facilitating paternity and child support claims.

X. Safety and security of United Nations personnel

71. The safety and security situation for United Nations security management system personnel remained a concern during the reporting period. At least 39 security incidents targeted at United Nations security management system personnel were recorded nationwide.

72. As at 20 September, the Mission had recorded seven arrests, four unauthorized visits of personal residences and at least one incident of interrogation of personnel crossing the border into Goma. MONUSCO personnel also continued to experience various forms of harassment by AFC/M23 in North Kivu. In Ituri, MONUSCO convoys were subjected to roadblocks and stone pelting.

73. The Mission has put in place curfews and security advisories as mitigation measures against risks facing United Nations security management system personnel. MONUSCO firefighting resources responded to six requests from AFC/M23 in Goma and four requests for support from government emergency services in Kinshasa. On 4 November, one United Nations peacekeeper involved in a road traffic accident in Masisi died in the level III hospital in Goma. The Mission continues to raise awareness of road use safety to mitigate recurrence of road traffic accidents.

74. With the implementation of the contingency plan, only one formed police unit remained deployed in Kinshasa. That unit is responsible for the security of all United Nations personnel and property.

XI. Observations

75. I welcome the recent signing of the Doha Framework for a Comprehensive Peace Agreement as an encouraging step towards peace in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. I commend the State of Qatar for its mediation efforts and reaffirm the determination of the United Nations to continue to support ongoing peace efforts, including through the Mission's support for a permanent ceasefire. In this regard, I welcome the first meeting of the ceasefire oversight and verification mechanism and encourage the parties to uphold their commitments towards the implementation of the ceasefire.

76. The continued efforts of the United States to drive forward the implementation of the Washington peace agreement have yielded important gains. I commend the signatories of that agreement for finalizing the operational order for the concept of operations, paving the way for the implementation of the harmonized plan the neutralization of FDLR and for the disengagement of forces/lifting of defensive measures by Rwanda. The recent call by the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for the voluntary disengagement and disarmament of FDLR is a positive step in this regard. Despite severe operational constraints in Goma and other areas under AFC/M23 control, MONUSCO has continued to facilitate the

disarmament, demobilization and repatriation of FDLR combatants, in line with its mandate. The Mission remains ready to continue to support the repatriation of foreign armed elements, in coordination with regional mechanisms. I welcome the progress made in advancing the regional economic integration framework as a means of supporting confidence-building and creating a common basis for tangible action towards peace and development.

77. I remain deeply concerned that the unconditional ceasefire called for by the Security Council in its resolution 2773 (2025) has yet to take effect. Across eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, attacks against civilians and human rights abuses, including conflict-related sexual violence and forced recruitment, continue to be perpetrated by AFC/M23, ADF, CODECO, Zaïre, CRP, FDLR and other armed groups on an appalling scale. I strongly condemn these reprehensible acts and call for an immediate end to all forms of support to armed groups operating in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, whether Congolese or foreign. I urge regional and international partners to redouble their efforts to curb the illicit cross-border flow of arms and natural resources that continues to fuel conflict in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo.

78. Reports of restrictions on political and civic space are of concern, particularly in the lead-up to the 2028 elections. National institutions and political leaders have a responsibility to promote national unity and dialogue and to refrain from hate speech and divisive rhetoric, which risk inciting violence and further undermining the social and political fabric of the nation. Ensuring that dialogue processes are inclusive is essential to addressing the root causes of violence. MONUSCO remains committed to promoting inclusive dialogue and reconciliation through its good offices.

79. The sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of the Congo must be respected, and national institutions must accelerate comprehensive security sector reform to advance defence, security and state authority across the national territory. Respect for international human rights law and international humanitarian law must remain at the heart of ongoing peace efforts. I welcome the establishment of the independent commission of inquiry by the Human Rights Council and call on all actors to support the commission in its efforts to advance truth, accountability and reconciliation.

80. The Special Representative, working in close coordination with the Office of the Special Envoy for the Great Lakes Region, the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa and the United Nations Office to the African Union, remains committed to supporting the mediation efforts led by the African Union. I urge international partners to lend their full support to the efforts of the African Union Mediator and President of the Council of Ministers of Togo, Faure Gnassingbé, and the merged African Union, East African Community and Southern African Development Community structure for peace in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

81. The humanitarian situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo remains dire as the severely underfunded 2025 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan and Regional Refugee Response Plan have left millions without life-saving assistance. I urge all parties to lift all restrictions on critical infrastructure and access routes, which are raising operational costs amid critical shortfalls in humanitarian funding. I call upon Member States and strategic partners to redouble their support for the humanitarian response to populations in need and uphold humanitarian considerations in all peace processes.

82. In the past year, MONUSCO has strived to deliver on its mandated priority tasks, especially protection of civilians, to the fullest extent that circumstances have permitted, including in areas controlled by AFC/M23. Despite the liquidity crisis,

MONUSCO is proactively adapting its posture to implement its mandate as effectively as possible in the current operating environment, including through efforts to enhance its freedom of movement. I commend the peacekeepers who have remained committed to protecting the lives of Congolese civilians and pay my sincere respects to those who have lost their lives in the line of duty.

83. MONUSCO remains an essential component of the broader international effort to resolve the current crisis in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and lay the foundations for lasting peace and prosperity in the Great Lakes region. In the current context, support for ongoing peace processes as outlined in Security Council resolution 2773 (2025), including protection of civilians, disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation of armed elements, the reform and strengthening of Congolese security and rule of law institutions and human rights monitoring and reporting should form the core of the MONUSCO mandate. In renewing the Mission's mandate, I encourage the Security Council to also redouble its efforts to create an operating environment conducive to their effective implementation, including by ensuring full compliance by all parties with the provisions of Security Council resolution 2773 (2025). I also urge all Member States to provide MONUSCO with the necessary resources to deliver on its mandated responsibilities, including by ensuring that their financial contributions are paid in full and on time.

84. Lastly, I wish to express my gratitude to the Special Representative for her determined leadership and her unwavering dedication in her nearly five years at the service of the people of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and to all MONUSCO personnel, United Nations system personnel, troop- and police-contributing countries, humanitarian workers in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and the Office of the Special Envoy for the Great Lakes region for their continued efforts towards lasting peace and stability in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

MONUSCO
NOVEMBER 2025
UNITED NATIONS
Geospatial
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
SOUTH SUDAN
CONGO
ANGOLA
ZAMBIA
UNITED REP. OF TANZANIA
UGANDA
RWANDA
BURUNDI
Bangui
Yaoundé
Juba
Kampala
Kigali
Gitega
Bujumbura
Brazzaville
Kinshasa
Luanda
Lusaka
Gbadolite
Gemena
Buta
Isiro
Bunia
Lisala
Kisangani
Mbandaka
Boende
Inongo
Kindu
Bukavu
Goma
Kenge
Kikwit
Lusambo
Kananga
Kabinda
Tshikapa
Mbuji-Mayi
Kalemie
Kamina
Kolwezi
Lubumbashi
Matadi
Bogoro
Komanda
Eringeti
Mavivi
Boikene
Beni
Kilia
Kanyabayonga
Kiwanja
Kitchanga
Sake
Kibati
Munigi
Himbi
Goma
Bukavu
Lake Albert
Lake Edward
Lake Kivu
Lake Victoria
Bahr el Jebel
Uele
Congo
Tshuapa
Kasai
Zambezi
Kafue
HQ MONUSCO
HQ UNPOL
INTL L3
MP BANGLADESH
FPU EGYPT
IPO
National capital
Provincial capital
Town, village
Airport
International boundary
Administrative boundary
Military sector boundary
Railway
Main road
Secondary road
0 150 300km
0 100 200mi
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
HQ Northern Sector
BANGLADESH
INDONESIA
NEPAL
BANGLADESH
MOROCCO L2
NEPAL
MP BANGLADESH
UNMO
FPU SENEGAL
IPO
S. AFRICA
HQ FIB
S. AFRICA
TANZANIA
INDONESIA
QRF SOUTH AFRICA
QRF KENYA
TIU S. AFRICA
QRF NEPAL
MP BANGLADESH
QRF TANZANIA
UNMO
HQ MALAWI
UNMO
PAKISTAN
FPU INDIA
IPO
MALAWI
HQ MOROCCO
MOROCCO
MOROCCO L1
UNMO
TANZANIA
INDIA
PAKISTAN
SF GUATEMALA
MP BANGLADESH
MOROCCO
UNMO
MOROCCO
INDIA
FPU SENEGAL
MOROCCO
BANGLADESH
HQ Force
HQ Central Sector
URUGUAY
INDIA L3
BANGLADESH
JORDAN
GTAU TANZANIA
BANGLADESH
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UNMO
IPO
0 20 40km
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Map No. 4412 Rev. 62
Nov 2025
20°E
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