related to reform of the national army. The justice sector infrastructure throughout the country remained severely compromised.

Due to the ongoing Kimia II operations in the Kivus, MONUC’s training program of FARDC units was suspended for a large part of the year. This was partly due to a lack of logistics and equipment and delays in the payment of salaries, but also because the FARDC did not commit units to participate in the training until late in the year. However, MONUC continued to support other partners, including a Netherlands-funded joint program that was implemented in all provinces to train military justice personnel and FARDC commanders, and organized a joint program with the United States to train FARDC officers (of whom 400 benefited) on the rule of law and military justice in professional armed forces. The EU Security Reform Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (EUSEC RD Congo) continued its census of the FARDC—a key component of any security sector reform process—and focused on establishing payment procedures for newly integrated battalions, while the EU Police Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (EUPOL RD Congo) devoted its efforts to undertaking a census of the police.

Under international pressure to address the lack of discipline in the FARDC, President