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UNITED NATIONS DISPUTE TRIBUNAL

Case No.: UNDT/NBI/2015/127

Judgment No.: UNDT/2016/137

Date: 23 September 2016

Original: English

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**Before:** Judge Nkemdilim Izuako

**Registry:** Nairobi

**Registrar:** Abena Kwakye-Berko

KISHIMBI

v.

SECRETARY-GENERAL  
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

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**JUDGMENT**

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**Counsel for the Applicant:**  
Nicole Washienko, OSLA

**Counsel for the Respondent:**  
Stephen Dietrich, ALS/OHRM  
Nicole Wynn, ALS/OHRM



8. Following the Secretary-General's budget proposal to the General Assembly, MONUSCO issued Information Circulars to its entire staff on 6 and 9 March 2015, 14 April 2015, and 20 April 2015, with regard to the proposed budget, the establishment of a Comparative Review Panel (CRP), and the review criteria.

9. Under the proposed new structure for the Mission, which was approved by the General Assembly, the military force in Bukavu was to be reduced by one battalion and Kinshasa would no longer be an operational base. As a result, LA posts in Kinshasa and Bukavu were abolished. This meant that a budgetary reduction of 80 LA posts in the 2015/2016 budget cycle for MONUSCO was done.

10. The Applicant, who was an LA in Bukavu, was affected by the abolition. A memorandum from the MONUSCO Director of Mission Support (DMS) informed him of this development. He was also informed through a memorandum from the Chief Civilian Personnel Officer (CCPO), Ms. Xaba-Motsa.

11. As at 16 June 2015, the Applicant, along with the other LAs at the Mission whose posts were at the time proposed for abolishment sent a letter to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) for MONUSCO contesting the non-renewal of their fixed-term appointments by reason of abolition of post.

12. On 8 June 2015, Mr. Eric Blanchard Jibikila, who was a member of the Executive Committee of the National Staff Union, sent a request for management evaluation to the Management Evaluation Unit (MEU) in respect of the then



themselves does not alter the Organization's obligations under paragraph 3.7 of ST/AI/2013/4.

e. Moreover, the decision to essentially convert the Applicant's fixed-term appointment to an IC contract, administered by UNOPS, was taken while the Applicant was still a staff member of the United Nations Secretariat and thus ST/AI/2013/4 applies to the Applicant.

*The non-renewal of the Applicant's fixed-term appointment and his attendant separation were unlawful because no comparative review was conducted.*

f. MONUSCO's approved budget for the period of 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016 was that 80 LAs in MONUSCO's Field Administrative Offices be abolished and the remaining 92 LA posts be reassigned to different offices within the Mission.

g. Although the CCPO's memorandum of 22 May 2015 to the Applicant stated that he had been the subject of a comparative review process in which he was not successful, no comparative review was actually undertaken with respect to him. It was never communicated to the Applicant how the purported comparative review with regard to the 172 LA posts was conducted, or where he ranked in the exercise. The Applicant was never asked to provide the Mission with his PHP and recent e-PASes before the purported comparative review process took place.

h. This apparent lack of a comparative review process further renders the decision not to renew the Applicant's contract and to separate him from service unlawful, as he ought to have been given the opportunity to undergo a comparative review process in order to be considered for the remaining LA posts in the Field Administrative Offices of MONUSCO.



b. Pursuant to art. 2.1(a) of its Statute, the Dispute Tribunal lacks jurisdiction to review the matter of the abolition of the post the Applicant encumbered and the recommendation of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly that led to the abolition of the post. These claims are not receivable and should be rejected.

c. The Qc(c.)BT1 0 0 1 171.38 632(The4risddwa)4(bl-2( )3ti)-3(dd shmof)3(niThe)4to of

improper purposes. The Applicant bears the burden of proving that the discretion not to renew his or her appointment was not validly exercised.



representatives had an opportunity to respond by engaging in discussions with the National Staff Union representatives under the UNOPS contractual modality.

*The Respondent did not violate any provisions of ST/AI/2013/4.*

n. The Applicant's claim that the Organization violated section 3.7(b) of ST/AI/2013/4 is inapposite. Section 1.1 of that Administrative Instruction sets out the scope and procedure under which the United Nations Secretariat may directly engage individual consultants and individual contractors for temporary assistance in order to respond quickly, flexibly and effectively to organizational priorities.

o. MONUSCO did not engage LAs under the framework of ST/AI/2013/4. Rather, the Mission decided to engage individual contractors under agreements administered by UNOPS which are governed by the UNOPS Financial Regulations and Rules.

p. Insofar as the Applicant claims that the award of individual contracts by UNOPS violated any rules, such a violation would not render the non-renewal of the Applicant's appointment unlawful. The Applicant was not entitled to be engaged under an individual contract with UNOPS.

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of his post by a decision of the General Assembly which by itself is akin to a country's constitution, the higher norm, and the supreme organ of the Organization.

20. By the same token, a decision of the General Assembly is binding on the Secretary-General who has a duty to implement it. The Applicant lacks the capacity to challenge the non-renewal of his appointment in so far as it is properly implemented in consequence of the General Assembly's decision to abolish it.

21. In *Ovcharenko et al*<sup>3</sup>, it was held that an administrative decision taken as a result of the decisions of the General Assembly is lawful and that the Secretary-General cannot be held accountable for executing such a decision.

22.

26. The Applicant in supplementary pleadings raised the issue of about five other LAs in Bukavu and Kinshasa who continued to enjoy fixed-term contracts after all LA posts in these two duty stations were said to have been abolished. He also raised the issue of another former LA who was laterally transferred to an Administrative Assistant post. His argument was that he did not receive equal treatment with these staff members following the abolition of his post.

27. The Respondent in reply explained that the five LAs in question had encumbered borrowed posts from other sections at the time of the abolition of the 80 LA posts in Bukavu and Kinshasa and were therefore not affected by the abolitions. One of them although identified as an LA was actually serving as a Supply Assistant. Their fixed term contracts were later extended to 30 June 2016.

28. With regard to the one other LA who was laterally transferred to a vacant post of Administrative Assistant at the Mission at the time of the abolitions, there is evidence that the Mission had published an Information Circular dated 18 May 2015. In that Information Circular published on MONUSCO's intranet only, those to be affected by the abolitions were invited to apply to other vacant posts at the Mission that matched their profiles. The said LA successfully applied and was laterally transferred to the post of Administrative Assistant.

29. These explanations by the Respondent were not challenged. The Tribunal in these circumstances does not find that unequal treatment occurred in the implementation of the Mission's restructuring which led to the abolition of 80 LA posts in Bukavu and Kinshasa including the Applicant's post.

### **Conclusions**

30. The Tribunal finds that the Applicant's claim regarding the non-renewal of his fixed-term appointment is not receivable. Further, his claims regarding his recruitment under an IC contract by UNOPS and lack of equal treatment have no merit. The Application is accordingly refused.

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*(Signed)*