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Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic

Budget performance of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic for the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019

Report of the Secretary-General

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Summary

The total expenditure for the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) for the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019 has been linked to the Mission's objective through a number of results-based budgeting frameworks, grouped by component: security, protection of civilians and human rights; support to peace and reconciliation processes; the fight against impunity, and support for the extension of State authority and rule of law; and support.

The reporting period marked a pivotal step towards the peace process in the Central African Republic with the signing on 6 February 2019 in Bangui of the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in the Central African Republic by the Government and the 14 recognized armed groups. The Mission continued to focus its efforts on core peacekeeping activities, through its overarching political strategy, related to the protection of civilians; the provision of good offices and support to the peace process, including national reconciliation, social cohesion and transitional justice; the facilitation of the creation of a secure environment for the immediate, full, safe and unhindered delivery of humanitarian assistance; and the protection of the United Nations.

MINUSCA incurred \$900.6 million in expenditure for the reporting period, representing a resource utilization rate of 96.8 per cent, compared with \$879.9 million in expenditure and a resource utilization rate of 97.4 per cent in the 2017/18 period.

The unencumbered balance of \$29.6 million reflects reduced requirements under: (a) military and police personnel (\$13.7 million), attributable primarily to the lower actual ceiling man rate for rations resulting from fewer meal choices selected by contingents supplied through the rations contract and shortages of available and delivered options, and the staggered deployment, unserviceability and non-deployment of contingent-owned equipment; (b) civilian personnel (\$2.3 million), attributable primarily to lower common staff costs for international personnel; and (c) lower operational costs (\$13.6 million), attributable primarily to the net decrease in costs for the rental and operation of the aircraft fleet that was reconfigured, reduced and partially operational and other adjustments to the Mission's air operations in support of the initiative of the Secretary-General to improve the effectiveness and efficiencies of United Nations aviation operations, and changes in operational requirements; and lower costs for other supplies, services and equipment owing to the non-requirement for inter-mission and inter-operation transfers and a consequential reduction of freight and other related costs.

Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019)

| Category | Apportionment | Expenditure | Variance | |
|--|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------|
| | | | Amount | Percentage |
| Military and police personnel | 487 538.5 | 473 832.7 | 13 705.8 | 2.8 |
| Civilian personnel | 197 695.4 | 195 470.4 | 2 225.0 | 1.1 |
| Operational costs | 244 978.0 | 231 340.3 | 13 637.7 | 5.6 |
| Gross requirements | 930 211.9 | 900 643.4 | 29 568.5 | 3.2 |
| Staff assessment income | 14 726.7 | 13 831.0 | 895.7 | 6.1 |
| Net requirements | 915 485.2 | 886 812.4 | 28 672.8 | 3.1 |
| Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted) | — | — | — | — |
| Total requirements | 930 211.9 | 900 643.4 | 29 568.5 | 3.2 |

Human resources incumbency performance

| Category | Approved ^a | Actual (average) | Vacancy rate (percentage) ^b |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--|
| Military observers | 169 | 155 | 8.3 |
| Military contingents | 11 481 | 11 283 | 1.7 |
| United Nations police | 400 | 380 | 5.0 |
| Formed police units | 1 680 | 1 670 | 0.6 |
| International staff | 673 | 584 | 13.2 |
| National staff | 602 | 539 | 10.5 |
| United Nations Volunteers | | | |
| International | 167 | 157 | 6.0 |
| National | 43 | 42 | 2.3 |
| Temporary positions ^c | | | |
| International staff | 31 | 25 | 19.4 |
| National Professional Officers | 1 | 1 | — |
| General Service | 7 | 1 | 85.7 |
| Government-provided personnel | 108 | 105 | 2.8 |

^a Represents the highest level of authorized strength.

^b Based on monthly incumbency and approved monthly strength.

^c Funded under general temporary assistance.

The actions to be taken by the General Assembly are set out in section V of the present report.

I. Introduction

1. The proposed budget for the maintenance of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) for the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 7 March 2018 (A/72/779) and amounted to \$945,532,600 gross (\$930,805,900 net). It provided for the deployment of the personnel authorized by the Security Council in its resolution 2387 (2017), namely, 11,650 military personnel, including 480 military observers and military staff officers, 2,080 police personnel, including 400 United Nations police personnel, 704 international staff (inclusive of 40 temporary positions), 610 national staff (inclusive of 9 temporary positions), 210 United Nations Volunteers and 108 government-provided personnel.

2. In its report of 3 May 2018, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly appropriate the amount of \$944,211,900 gross for the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019 (A/72/789/Add.8, para. 38).

3. The General Assembly, by its resolution 72/290, appropriated the amount of \$930,211,900 gross (\$915,692,900 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.

II. Mandate performance

A. Overall

4. The mandate of MINUSCA was established by the Security Council in its resolution 2149 (2014) and extended in subsequent resolutions of the Council. The mandate for the performance period was provided by the Council in its resolutions 2387 (2017) and 2448 (2018).

5. The Mission is mandated to help the Security Council to achieve an overall objective, namely, to support the creation of conditions conducive to the sustainable reduction of the presence of and threat posed by armed groups through a comprehensive approach and proactive and robust posture without prejudice to the basic principles of peacekeeping; to take active steps to anticipate, deter and effectively respond to serious and credible threats to the civilian population through a comprehensive approach and, in this regard, enhance the interaction of the Mission with civilians, to strengthen its early warning mechanism, to increase its efforts to monitor and document violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights and to continue to strengthen local community engagement and empowerment; and to maintain a proactive deployment and a mobile, flexible and robust posture. The Mission focused its efforts on core peacekeeping activities, including the protection of civilians; the provision of good offices; the facilitation of the creation of a secure environment for the immediate, full, safe and unhindered delivery of humanitarian assistance; and the protection of the United Nations.

6. In its resolution 2448 (2018), the Security Council, inter alia, authorized the Mission to reinforce its role in the peace process through its participation in the African Initiative for Peace and Reconciliation and the participation of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Central African Republic in the Panel of Facilitators of the African Initiative, including substantive and mediation support to the African Initiative through ongoing technical, logistical and security support; to provide good offices and technical expertise in support of efforts to address the root causes of conflict, in particular to advance national reconciliation and local conflict

resolution and the preparation and conduct of an inclusive and transparent electoral process; and to support the authorities of the Central African Republic in addressing transitional justice, support for rule of law and the fight against impunity. The Mission was tasked with supporting the extension of State authority and the preservation of territorial integrity, including the deployment of security forces through enhanced technical support for the deployment of the Armed Forces of the Central African Republic (FACA) and internal security forces; and security sector reform; and with supporting the authorities of the Central African Republic in developing and implementing an inclusive and progressive programme for disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation.

7. To improve overall peacekeeping performance and enhance efforts to reduce threats to the population and United Nations personnel, MINUSCA continued to implement the recommendations made in the Action for Peacekeeping initiative and the recommendations in the reports submitted by Brigadier General (retired) Fernand Marcel Amoussou and Lieutenant General (retired) Carlos Alberto dos Santos Cruz. In addition, MINUSCA strengthened measures to address sexual exploitation and abuse through a comprehensive approach that included prevention, training, victim assistance and enhanced outreach within communities and regularized the appointment of the Field Victims' Rights Advocate. Within these overall objectives, the Mission contributed to several accomplishments during the reporting period by delivering related key outputs, shown in the frameworks below, which are grouped under substantive and support components.

8. The present report assesses actual performance against the planned results-based budgeting frameworks set out in the budget for the 2018/19 period. In particular, the performance report compares the actual indicators of achievement, that is, the extent to which actual progress was made during the period against the expected accomplishments, with the planned indicators of achievement, and the actual completed outputs with the planned outputs.

B. Budget implementation

9. During the reporting period, significant progress was achieved with regard to the core mandated tasks of the Mission, which was feasible owing to the substantial advancement in the political and peace processes and an improved security situation observed in some areas of the country, although violence against civilians committed by armed groups continued. Working closely with the United Nations country team and local and national authorities, the Mission enhanced its capacities for the protection of civilians through an increased focus on prevention and proactive, integrated responses to physical threats against civilians. MINUSCA continued to adopt a Mission-wide strategy for protection by conducting more frequent patrols and operations both independently and, increasingly, jointly with the Central African security and defence forces and strengthening preventive local protection mechanisms through the strengthening of community alert networks and local protection plans and the facilitation and implementation of local peace agreements, all of which incorporated core protection measures. These local peace pacts and mediation efforts provided essential building blocks for the national peace process. This holistic approach to the core protection mandate enabled the Mission to respond to current and emerging threats, better protect communities and reduce the influence of armed groups and violence committed by them against civilians in target areas, assisted by improved early warning, intelligence, the identification of emerging risks and situational awareness systems.

10. The Mission continued to support the strengthening of national human rights organizations, including the National Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

Commission and the national human rights forum for dialogue, in follow-up to the process initiated by the Bangui Forum on National Reconciliation and the signing of the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in the Central African Republic. MINUSCA also continued to build the capacity of the national security and defence forces to protect and promote human rights, including through the training of trainers and the development of curricula to ensure that capacity-building is sustainable.

11. Critical progress was made in the peace process under the auspices of the African Initiative for Peace and Reconciliation. Following the high-level event on the Central African Republic held in New York in September 2018, the Government of the Central African Republic intensified its preparations and support for direct dialogue with the armed groups, with support from the Panel of Facilitators of the African Initiative. As a member of the Panel, the Mission intensified its engagement within the Panel and with regional and international partners, organized a series of wide consultations and provided technical expertise for the brokering of the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in the Central African Republic.

12. Subsequently, on 6 February 2019, the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in the Central African Republic was signed, representing the first peace agreement brokered between all 14 armed groups and the Government, with coordinated international and regional support. The signing and subsequent implementation of the Political Agreement was a critical step towards building lasting peace and stability in the Central African Republic, as well as the complete restoration of State authority throughout the country. The Political Agreement increased collaboration and coordination with government, regional and multilateral partners to move forward in a number of the Mission's key mandated areas. Coordinated priorities included ongoing dialogue with the armed groups to cease hostilities and restore State authority, improved freedom of movement, the implementation of a disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, strengthened security sector reform and the establishment of transitional security measures.

13. MINUSCA continued to support the Government by providing technical support, advice and guidance to national security reform actors. In this regard, several policies, plans and laws were drafted and implemented by the Government, which continues to build consensus for a representative, accountable and professional security sector; new members of the defence and security forces were recruited and vetted with more than 10 per cent female representation; and support was provided to the Government to raise national awareness of the military justice code, legal norms and human rights. MINUSCA continued to support the detachments of the armed forces of the Central African Republic trained and certified by the European Union Military Training Mission, which were increasingly deployed to 16 locations outside Bangui.

14. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and community violence reduction initiatives continued to form part of the Mission's wider political approach to promote an inclusive society in which all Central Africans can live together in peace. Substantial progress was achieved when the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process was launched in December 2018 by the President, Faustin Archange Touadera, following four years of implementation of the full range of pre-disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and community violence reduction activities to support the national process. The advancement of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and community violence reduction activities through the Mission's comprehensive strategy promoted political consolidation to ensure the reduction of the presence of and threat posed by armed groups, the extension of State authority and the rule of law. The Political Agreement provided the political framework and formal basis for the implementation of a disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, given the commitment of all 14 armed

groups. Following the signing of the Political Agreement, the Mission provided support to the national process for armed groups to prepare for and adhere to the conditions of disarmament. The Mission also supported the Government with linking disarmament, demobilization and reintegration to the establishment of new joint security units, in accordance with the provisions of the Political Agreement between the Government and the 14 armed groups. The joint security units are a key confidence-building measure to implement the Agreement and put in place transitional security arrangements.

15. The Mission continued to support State authority and the fight against impunity through joint operations with the national security forces for targeted arrests, thus contributing to the restoration of the rule of law as well as the removal of weapons and ammunition from circulation. The Mission continued to provide support to the steering committee tasked with establishing the draft legislation of the Commission on Truth, Justice, Reparations and Reconciliation and supported the Government in facilitating national consultations on the law for the Commission under the Political Agreement. As political delays hindered the establishment of the Commission and other transitional justice mechanisms, the Special Criminal Court remained the only fully operational mechanism for transitional justice. The Mission will continue to support the drafting of the legislation to ensure the full operationalization of the Commission.

16. Significant progress was achieved for the Special Criminal Court through the development of its prosecution strategy and the initiation of its first investigations. Technical support provided by the Mission resulted in the prosecution strategy incorporating human rights documents, including the 2003–2015 human rights mapping report and public reports on the human rights situation in the Central African Republic. Ongoing prosecution cases of alleged perpetrators of serious crimes, including heads or senior leaders of armed groups, were also completed by judicial institutions. The Mission continued capacity-building through the provision of training to clerks, magistrates, judicial police officers and registrars. Support was also provided for the development and operationalization of the witness protection framework.

17. Further progress was achieved for the rule of law and the protection of civilians through continued support provided to the State authority across the country by building the capacity of the Central African judiciary, including judicial police and penitentiary systems outside Bangui. MINUSCA supported courts and prisons across the country and continued to support the operationalization of those that had been inactive, along with the training of magistrates, law clerks and prison staff to build their capacity to uphold national and international legal systems and prison standards. In doing so, MINUSCA advanced the Government's efforts to secure, recover and re-establish prison authority throughout the national territory. The Mission also aided in the construction, equipping and rehabilitation of other courts in the country. The Mission again supported the completion of criminal court sessions in Bangui and Bouar, although not as many sessions were completed as planned owing to the complexity of the cases and the number of accused involved. Efforts were also made to strengthen the independence of the judiciary and the accountability and deployment of magistrates, which are essential to the efficiency of the strategy to fight impunity and build public trust in the justice system. The deployment of magistrates to certain places, such as Bambari, was not possible owing to insecurity.

18. More broadly, the Mission continued to support the implementation by the Government of its national plan for the restoration of State authority, in coordination with the United Nations country team. Support from MINUSCA brought together military action and national and local peace initiatives to create conditions that allow for the progressive deployment and effective functioning of legitimate State authority,

and significant progress was achieved through the training and deployment of prefects, sub-prefects, magistrates and internal security and defence forces. However, insecurity, a lack of resources and the need for greater technical support by the Government continue to pose challenges to the sustainability and effectiveness of these deployments.

19. Following the conclusion and success of the elections held in 2016, the electoral capacity of the Mission was reduced. Despite this limited capacity, during the 2018/19 period, the good offices function was effective in supporting the Government with prioritizing the electoral timetable and beginning preparations for the elections in the 2020/21 period. Subsequently, and throughout the year, the Mission's good offices supported the Government and emphasized the importance of an inclusive electoral process as an essential part of the political process and a driver for the extension of State authority and the effective operationalization of the security arrangements of the Political Agreement, all of which are inherent requirements of free, fair and peaceful elections. MINUSCA worked in coordination with the Government and partners to successfully identify the electoral resources required and coordinate resource mobilization, as well as to support the Government in developing key laws and procedures, including the Electoral Code.

20. Overall success and gains were achieved despite a security environment characterized by growing criminality, which limited the ability of MINUSCA to fully deliver on its planned outputs and to meet expected accomplishments in key areas. Following the signing of the Political Agreement, armed groups and criminal gangs continued to clash over control of territory, natural resources, cattle markets and transhumance routes, resulting in continued threats to the safety of the local population. This observed upsurge in violence, as well as the continued and prevalent sectarian rhetoric, undermined trust in the Government and polarized national politics, hampering the peace and political processes even as progress with an agreement was achieved. This insecurity also led to an increased number of threats to civilians, which worsened the humanitarian situation in the country and led to a 14 per cent increase in the number of internally displaced persons and refugees. Despite committing themselves to cease hostilities under the Political Agreement, armed groups and criminal gangs increasingly targeted MINUSCA and humanitarian personnel during the reporting period. There has been a significant change in the nature of the insecurity in the country since the previous reporting period: the threat of ethnic cleansing, civil war or a coup was largely contained, in particular through progress in the Political Agreement, and the violence was driven by criminality and fighting between armed factions, which, although posed a threat to civilians and United Nations personnel, did not pose a significant danger to the national political system or national institutions.

21. The Mission continued patrols and proactive operations, including along high-risk transhumance routes, to prevent and mitigate this threat. MINUSCA continued to enhance its intelligence gathering and early warning systems by reinforcing its Mission-wide intelligence coordination mechanism to allow for better identification of emerging threats and tracking of violations of the Political Agreement, as well as better responses.

22. MINUSCA participated in the implementation of the comprehensive performance assessment system as the first pilot Mission that supported the initial development of the system. The Mission continued to underscore the importance of using the system as a tool to demonstrate the impact of its activities to Member States, improving planning, coordination, and monitoring and evaluation. Examples of efforts to improve performance assessment included the development of a Mission-wide results framework to include impact and outcomes, the development of

monitoring tools to assess State presence and the restoration of State authority and monitoring of key indicators related to the implementation of the Political Agreement.

C. Mission support initiatives

23. In advancement of the Mission's mandate, and in the light of evolving conflict and political dynamics, the Mission enhanced its geographical prioritization through the streamlining of staffing and a revised field office structure. The established three-tiered field office structure supported the Mission in implementing a more agile, flatter reporting and operational structure. The three-tiered structure was more responsive to contextual shifts and enabled the Mission to effectively implement priority tasks in key areas, including the cross-country mediation that led to the signing of the Political Agreement. The use of surge teams and joint assessment missions to the field offices increased where civilian capacity was required. The emphasis on tier one offices reflected operational and support requirements in key population areas with complex conflict dynamics, in Kaga Bandoro, Bouar and Bria. This restructuring enabled a more flexible approach to civilian requirements and supported broader implementation and sensitization of the Political Agreement, as well as the restoration of State authority in targeted areas where security improvements could be leveraged. Within the scope of this enhanced geographical prioritization, the Mission continued to focus its efforts and resources on local mediation and reconciliation, the creation of a secure environment through the restoration of State authority, the disarmament of armed groups and the protection of civilians and human rights. In areas of less active conflict, the Mission increased its engagement with development partners and the United Nations country team with a comparative advantage.

24. During the reporting period, the Mission continued to deploy personnel across the Central African Republic, including to Mission headquarters, the logistics base and various sites in Bangui, three sector headquarters (Bouar, Bria and Kaga Bandoro), five integrated field offices (Bambari, Bangassou, Bossangoa, Berberati and Ndélé), three sub-offices (Birao, Obo and Paoua) and several other locations throughout the country with only a permanent military presence. In addition, MINUSCA maintained a support presence in Douala, Cameroon, and at the logistics hub of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), located in Entebbe, Uganda.

25. MINUSCA maintained a mobile posture for military and police operations to effectively respond to emerging threats, utilizing the increased number of troops and through the reconfiguration and consolidation of the military and police personnel already deployed. Furthermore, the military and police concepts of operations were amended to reflect increased protection needs and the consequential repatriation and emplacement of military and police personnel and the reallocation of some areas of responsibility within battalions and sectors. In this connection, the Mission Support Division established permanent operating bases in new locations and closed bases in former locations to address the evolving operational requirements for the protection of civilians.

26. Of the major construction programme planned for the 2018/19 period, the Mission focused on the completion of United Nations standard accommodations for the additional 900 military contingent personnel, the continuation of standard accommodations for existing uniformed personnel and some civilian personnel and the environmental remediation project for the Kolongo landfill. As at 30 June 2019, 82 per cent of military contingent and formed police unit personnel were provided with United Nations standard accommodations, excluding personnel that are self-sustained. In addition, United Nations standard accommodations, offices, kitchens,

ablutions, power supply and water and wastewater treatment facilities were provided for the new permanent operating bases.

27. Adjustments to the configuration and the tasking of the fleet of aircraft were implemented in support of the initiative of the Secretary-General to improve the effectiveness and efficiencies of United Nations aviation operations, and a change in operational requirements resulted in a consequential impact of reduced flight hours. One fixed-wing aircraft was added to the fleet, two rotary-wing aircraft were replaced with helicopters with shorter contracts that were then not renewed and different capabilities, and three rotary-wing aircraft were replaced with the same model with the additional capability of night vision. Medical evacuation operations within the area of operations of the Mission were conducted by the aviation contingent.

28. MINUSCA enhanced the security of camps and facilities, including the new bases, in compliance with minimum operating security standards, with stand-alone light-emitting diode (LED) perimeter lighting with the objective of reducing the carbon footprint and utilizing energy-saving materials and equipment. The Mission also acquired and installed diesel hybrid power systems and stand-alone photovoltaic systems to reduce dependency on fossil fuels, as included in the approved budget.

29. Security coordination and situational awareness in the field were improved to continue to strengthen the performance of the Mission's force and protect its personnel through the use of the miniature unmanned aerial system with two tactical aircraft, the tethered aerostat system and two long-range static surveillance cameras (MEOS) through a letter of assist. In particular, the systems provided improved intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance/early warning for the protection of and security for convoys, as well as real-time situational awareness for tactical missions/tasks, and for the protection of all MINUSCA personnel, and increased the Mission's flexibility and mobility for the efficient implementation of its full mandate and, in particular, the protection of civilians as outlined in paragraph 39 (a) of Security Council resolution [2448 \(2018\)](#). The systems also provided support to the Bangui Joint Task Force for the implementation of its mandate in general and for the protection of civilians as well as the prevention of criminal activities in particular.

30. In addition, MINUSCA utilized its smart city surveillance cameras with gunshot detection systems to monitor the key hotspots in Bangui to protect United Nations personnel and civilians. The Mission expanded the planned flight-following capability and Airband system technology, among others, which improved the flight monitoring and air-to-ground communications as part of its implementation of security regulations for air operations. The Mission continued to improve the backbone of its data infrastructure to secure its data storage and to enhance the system's performance with the highest level of security, and to upgrade capacity to run critical services Mission-wide. The Mission continued to improve its vehicle tracking system using high frequency and ultra-high frequency communications systems (Terrestrial Trunked Radio (TETRA) systems), which supported the movements of civilian and military personnel travelling by road from Bangui to the regional offices and the teams that patrol sites where no other United Nations communications infrastructure is in place.

31. MINUSCA continued to maintain the Guira FM radio station and production facilities to deliver news and to keep the population informed of the Mission's mandate and achievements, which resulted in a better understanding of and support for the presence of MINUSCA in the country. Collaboration with the national television broadcaster also improved during the period, resulting in the provision of access to the network for the public communication activities of MINUSCA with no cost implications.

D. Regional mission cooperation

32. During the reporting period, MINUSCA continued to engage services from the MONUSCO logistics hub and from the Global Procurement Support Section and the Regional Service Centre, both located in Entebbe, to support its operations. In addition, MINUSCA occasionally requested the services of rented aircraft from the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur and covered the corresponding costs. The Mission continued to receive support from the Regional Service Centre in the areas of onboarding and separation, benefits and payroll, vendor payments, entitlements and official travel, claims processing (such as education grants and reimbursement for mission-related travel), cashier services, training and conference services, transport and movement control and information technology services.

E. Partnerships, country team coordination and integrated missions

33. To support tangible results for the population from the Political Agreement, the Mission strengthened the division of labour with the United Nations country team and other partners and enhanced partnership coordination to advance early recovery, development and humanitarian efforts. This strengthened coordination with regional and United Nations country team actors enabled the Mission to more effectively deliver its mandate, including in advancement of the implementation of the Political Agreement, the restoration of State authority and the protection of civilians, among other key tasks.

34. MINUSCA continued to focus on short- and medium-term priorities while aligning its efforts based on the comparative advantage of the United Nations country team. This included developing and reporting on the first annual report on the United Nations Development Assistance Framework Plus 2018–2021 and the coordinated response of the United Nations to the priorities defined in the Government's National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan. MINUSCA and its United Nations partners worked to increase the delivery rate of the Government's National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan and accelerate the disbursement of associated funds and worked together to monitor and evaluate progress jointly with the Government.

35. Close collaboration between MINUSCA, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other partners contributed to the operationalization of the Special Criminal Court, as well as the implementation of the strategy for the restoration and extension of State authority, security sector reform and support for the judicial system. In addition, MINUSCA worked closely with the International Organization for Migration and the United Nations Office for Project Services in the areas of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration; community violence reduction; and corrections work.

36. The Mission's coordinated efforts with regional stakeholders increased through its support provided to the peace talks and the subsequent implementation of the Political Agreement in cooperation with partners. In December and January 2019, MINUSCA supported the holding of a series of important preparatory meetings under the auspices of the African Union in Bangui ahead of the peace talks held in Khartoum from 24 January to 5 February, which led to the signing of the Political Agreement on 6 February. MINUSCA provided logistical and substantive support to the peace process.

37. Working with the African Union and the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), MINUSCA also provided support to the follow-up

consultations in Addis Ababa from 18 to 20 March, which were instrumental in fostering consensus on the critical question of an inclusive government. MINUSCA also continues to coordinate with the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa to engage regional leaders for the implementation of the Political Agreement and to advance regional cooperation in support of broad stability in the Central African Republic.

38. The Government, with support from MINUSCA, convened the International Support Group on the Central African Republic three times to mobilize international support for the implementation of the Political Agreement. To promote efforts to address these issues at the national and regional levels, MINUSCA continued to support national authorities in galvanizing support for the Agreement and in reactivating joint bilateral commissions with Cameroon, Chad and the Sudan, as requested by the Security Council in its resolution [2448 \(2018\)](#). As a result, the twelfth session of the Cameroon-Central African Republic joint commission for cooperation was held in Bangui on 6 and 7 May 2019. The previous such meeting of this joint bilateral commission prior to this meeting was in 2010.

F. Results-based budgeting frameworks

Component 1: protection of civilians and human rights

39. The Mission pursued its primary mandated objective of protecting civilians and promoting and protecting human rights in an increasingly complex security environment. Challenges were faced by the Mission with ongoing competition between armed groups over resources and territory, intercommunal violence and attempts by some armed groups to instrumentalize violence and obtain concessions in the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in the Central African Republic. Despite these challenges, clashes between armed groups reduced compared with the previous period owing primarily to the Mission's robust and increasingly mobile posture and the progress achieved through the Political Agreement and enhanced early warning mechanisms. The reduction of armed clashes was most prominent in Sector West, although Sector East also displayed a considerable reduction in clashes. The decrease in direct confrontation between armed groups can also be attributed to continued military alliances between ex-Séléka as well as some anti-balaka factions, although competition and clashes for the control of resources in areas where multiple armed groups are present continued to be reported.

40. Although progress was made in the implementation of the Political Agreement, members of the armed groups did not adhere to the cessation of hostilities and continued to violate its security provisions. While overall armed clashes decreased, the number of victims of violence increased during the period. Restricted movement and violence against civilians remained the most prevalent violations of the Political Agreement and human rights owing in part to the continued economic control of resources by armed groups and criminal activities. In addition to daily harassment of civilians and illegal taxation, incidents of large-scale violence against civilians were reported in Alindao, Batangafo and Paoua, the largest of which was an attack on a camp for internally displaced persons where at least 70 civilians were killed. As in previous years, violence increased during the transhumance period (September–December), but the number of civilian deaths linked to the conflict during that period in 2018 was significantly lower compared with the same period in 2017.

41. Despite commitments made by the armed groups to cease hostilities in accordance with the Political Agreement, security escorts and patrols were needed to limit violations of the Agreement and hinderance of the Mission's implementation of its mandated tasks. As a result of the rising number of incidents that occurred against

humanitarian actors that worked to deliver basic services, over 20 per cent of humanitarian actors suspended operations in the country, greatly increasing pressure on the Mission for the protection of civilians. The number of people in need of assistance and protection increased from 2.5 million to 2.9 million, a 16 per cent increase compared with 2017. As of June 2019, more than 648,000 people were internally displaced throughout the country, and more than 575,000 refugees were registered in neighbouring countries. The Mission responded to these emerging threats with an integrated approach that included conflict prevention as a tool for protection, enhanced local dialogue and peace processes, and military and police pressure.

42. To further strengthen its response to threats to civilians, the Mission enhanced mobility by reducing the number of temporary operating bases and permanent operating bases and increasing patrols around targeted hotspots. Police interactions were increased to reassure the local community of its safety and promote security awareness through patrols, community policing and outreach activities.

43. MINUSCA continued to support the rapid deployment of the defence and security forces to new areas, including the establishment and deployment of the joint security units to secure transhumance corridors and mining sites. MINUSCA provided technical expertise for the elaboration of the legal framework for the joint security units, and President Touadera established the legal framework by decree on 29 March. To improve the effectiveness and deployment of national security and defence forces, the Mission also provided training to the internal security forces and FACA on issues of human rights, children's rights, international humanitarian law and protection duties.

44. Towards the end of the reporting period, violations of the Political Agreement were on a general decline owing to an element of commitment of the Front populaire pour la renaissance de la Centrafrique (FPRC), the Union pour la paix en Centrafrique and the Mouvement patriotique pour la Centrafrique (MPC) to undertake concrete progress in the implementation of the Agreement by removing physical barriers and vacating public buildings. MINUSCA also deployed in the area of operation of the Retour, réclamations et réhabilitation (3R) armed group around Kouï following the massacres in May, enhancing protection and limiting threats and attacks against civilians. Overall, the major positive development related to the lifting of some barriers and the release of some administrative buildings that allowed for the restoration of State authority.

45. Physical protection from imminent threats of violence remained the primary requirement for assistance from MINUSCA. The Mission reduced threats from armed groups by undertaking robust long- and short-term operations countrywide, successfully restoring order and pushing them out of urban centres and protection hotspots, including Bambari and Ouham-Pendé. To improve its response to the protection of civilians, MINUSCA established a joint task force to implement the recommendations of the report on the independent investigation by Brigadier General (retired) Fernand Marcel Amoussou. MINUSCA also implemented an action plan to reduce peacekeeper fatalities in line with the report on improving the security of United Nations peacekeepers of Lieutenant General (retired) Carlos Alberto dos Santos Cruz.

46. To further support efforts to prevent violence, the Mission increased its implementation of surge teams, joint protection teams and strengthened early warning networks, including in coordination with the United Nations country team and the Government. These efforts reached localities across the Central African Republic to improve the Mission's situational awareness and address emerging threats and prevention efforts.

47. Local dialogue and peace processes were enhanced in an effort to decentralize the national peace process and stifle the threat of intercommunal violence. Progress was achieved in Gambo and Pombolo following a local reconciliation agreement that was signed on 20 March as a result of five months of dialogue facilitated by MINUSCA. The signing ceremony marked the first meeting between the communities since recurrent reprisal killings between the Unité pour la paix en Centrafrique and anti-balaka associated militias in 2017. There was a notable reduction in violence and improvement in the freedom of movement following the establishment of the pact. This resulted in the restoration of trust among the local community and increased voluntary returns of internally displaced persons and refugees.

48. MINUSCA continued to support national authorities in combating hate speech and reducing the spread of rumours and misinformation intended to fuel violence. This was achieved through widespread public information campaigns and the establishment of a civil society platform to report incidents. Cases of violations of human rights and international humanitarian law continued to be brought to the attention of the authorities and armed groups. MINUSCA engaged in extensive advocacy efforts and dialogue with armed groups regarding the release and handing over of children to appropriate care services. On 24 June 2019, after four years of dialogue between the armed groups facilitated with support from MINUSCA, FPRC signed an action plan to end and prevent all grave violations against children.

49. In addition, the Mission continued to support the full operationalization of the National Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms Commission by providing technical support and expert advice. This included the implementation and elaboration of the three-year plan of action for the promotion and protection of human rights, the communications strategy and support for local prevention efforts. In June 2019, the Mission supported the Commission in organizing a series of activities in line with the Political Agreement, including campaigns for the promotion of a culture of citizenship, laicity, protection of minorities and peace in 30 locations, and contributed to the creation of local committees that could support the institution. As a result of these initiatives, the Commission developed several tools, including staff rules, complaint procedures, financial and administrative procedures, a communications strategy and project documents. MINUSCA also supported the national committee on the prevention of genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity and discrimination in planning national and local campaigns to raise awareness of the obligations of the State to prevent genocide and enhanced local early warning mechanisms. These 19 local early warning networks will provide a forum where allegations of human rights violations and abuses and breaches of international humanitarian law are discussed and referred for follow-up with local and government authorities.

Expected accomplishment 1.1: Improved security environment and protection of civilians

Planned indicator of achievement

Decrease in the number of attacks and armed clashes between parties to the conflict (2016/17: 189; 2017/18: 206; 2018/19: 80)

Actual indicators of achievement

There were 113 armed clashes between parties to the conflict, compared with the 206 incidents reported for the 2017/18 period

The decrease in direct confrontation between armed groups can be attributed in part to continued military alliances between ex-Séléka as well as some anti-balaka factions, as well as to the Mission's robust posture and the progress made with the Political Agreement

The signing of the Political Agreement in February 2019 did not immediately lead to a significant decrease in reported violence against civilians, although violence steadily declined from an average of 70 violations per week from February to May to an average of 40 per week in June

| <i>Planned outputs</i> | <i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i> | <i>Remarks</i> |
|--|---|---|
| 73 checkpoints, manned daily, and 350 daily patrols across priority population centres and livestock migration corridors or entryways to create an environment conducive to the sustainable reduction of armed groups in those areas and limit their influence and control of territory | 87 359 | Checkpoints Daily patrols |
| 54 daily pre-planned formed police unit joint patrols with the national police and gendarmerie both in and outside Bangui to secure and protect civilians in unstable areas of key population centres | 81 | Daily joint patrols in and outside Bangui The higher output was attributable primarily to the deterioration in the security situation resulting from an increase in armed group activities and violence against civilians, which required the increase in daily patrols to effectively protect civilians |
| 350 daily patrols conducted by military personnel in key population centres throughout the Central African Republic to reduce the threats posed by armed groups and disrupt their funding sources through the dismantling of illegal checkpoints | 359 | Daily patrols |
| 15 short-term battalion- or part-battalion-level robust and mobile operations conducted by the special forces or quick reaction forces and 12 longer-term operations conducted by the Force Commander's reserve units to proactively deter armed group actions against civilians in emerging hotspots and decrease their ability to operate within the area of operations of the Mission | 8 11 | Short-term operations Long-term operations The lower output was attributable primarily to the security situation and operational conditions |
| 54 daily pre-planned formed police unit patrols and 6 daily operational backup patrols to conduct security assessments, provide backup for crowd control and public order management and work with the local community and authorities to promote security in and outside Bangui | 62 8 | Daily pre-planned joint patrols Daily operational backup patrols |
| 23,920 patrols by the Bangui Joint Task Force (MINUSCA and internal security forces) to provide 24/7 patrolling to | 26,832 | Patrols, 24/7 The higher output was attributable primarily to the deterioration in the security situation resulting from an increase in armed group activities and violence |

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| ensure freedom of movement and the protection of civilians | | against civilians, which required the increase in daily patrols to effectively protect civilians |
| 3,744 interactions conducted by United Nations police personnel in 24 localities to reassure the local community regarding their safety and promote security awareness | 10,414 24 | Interactions Localities (8 districts and 16 team sites) The higher output was attributable primarily to the efforts made by United Nations police personnel to increase visibility in the field, expand operations at the village and district levels and include more remote locations in interactions |
| 12 meetings to build the capacity of the Central African armed forces and the internal security forces and support the drafting and implementation of their deployment plans, in accordance with the national security policy and subject to compliance with the human rights due diligence policy | 43 | Meetings |
| Conduct of (a) 4 integrated training of trainers sessions for 100 members of the internal security force on the prevention of and response to violations against civilians at the tactical level; (b) monthly follow-up meetings on the implementation of the joint security sector reform-gender action plan supporting the mainstreaming of gender and respect for women's rights in the internal security and defence forces; and (c) 20 training sessions on the rights and protection of children for at least 500 personnel of the internal security forces and defence forces, and for corrections personnel | 1 20 6 602 | Integrated training of trainers session for 26 members on public order management, judicial policing and information technology The lower output was attributable to the fact that the prevention of and response to violations of civilians were integrated into other training sessions, which were necessary to serve as the basis for training of trainers workshops in the future Meetings on the implementation of gender action plans, the security sector reform-gender strategy and the development of a compendium on women in the defence and internal security forces Subsequently, a 10 per cent quota for the recruitment of women into the Central African armed forces was achieved. Out of 1,023 recruits, 102 were women. Out of 248 gendarmerie recruits, 54 were women, and out of 250 police recruits, 60 were women Training sessions Personnel of the internal security forces The lower output was attributable to the decision to hold fewer workshops with a higher number of participants in order to better accommodate the schedules of the personnel of the internal security forces |
| 3 daily flight hours of unmanned aerial systems and 8 daily helicopter flight hours to improve situational awareness and the anticipation of security threats, and to support the conduct of military | | See component 4: support |

operations and intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance missions

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| 500 project days for repairing roads, bridges and airfields by MINUSCA military engineering units; an average of 85 weekly armed escort missions for United Nations, humanitarian and commercial convoys and 90 joint assessment missions and 24 joint protection team missions in partnership with the United Nations country team and humanitarian and Government partners, to facilitate the protection of civilians and the delivery and monitoring of humanitarian and early recovery assistance | 550 | Project days |
| | | Repair or construction completed on 3,500 kilometres of road, 11 bridges, 9 culverts and 8 airstrips by military engineers |
| | 104 | Weekly armed escorts |
| | 73 | Joint assessment missions |
| | 68 | Joint protection team missions |
| | | The varied number of outputs was attributable to the decision to prioritize prevention efforts by way of increased joint protection teams |
| Strengthening of 35 community protection plans, with a particular focus on women and children, and of 35 community alert networks in the Mission's permanent and temporary operating bases, including through the assessment and monitoring of joint responses among MINUSCA, partners and local actors to protection issues to improve protection of civilians at the local level and reinforce local capacities for conflict resolution | 38 | Community protection plans |
| | 43 | Community alert networks |
| | 47 | Community protection initiatives (benefiting 2,198 participants, including 601 women) |
| | 24 | Workshops on strengthening community protection plans and community alert networks to improve protection of civilians at the local level and reinforce local capacities for conflict resolution |
| | 11 | Other initiatives to reduce violence and threats against civilians linked to transhumance |
| Provision of daily support to 8 security coordination committees established in the districts of Bangui composed of local administration and civil society members and the internal security forces, and establishment of 8 new committees outside Bangui to promote community safety and security awareness, reduce vulnerabilities in communities and increase State capacities to protect civilians | 4 | Security coordination committees in 8 of the districts of Bangui |
| | | The lower output was attributable to the relative stability in Bangui and the greater emphasis placed on the operationalization of field-based security committees. While a lower number of local security committees were established under the coordination body of the Urban Security Council, led by the Central Mayor, an overall number of 12 local security committees were installed throughout the country |
| Conduct of 5 strategic workshops and 20 training sessions and provision of regular mentoring and advice on monitoring, documenting and reporting on human rights violations to increase the capacity of civil society to contribute to early warning mechanisms and a protective environment | 8 | Strategic workshops |
| | 26 | Training sessions |
| | 122 | Additional awareness-raising sessions as well as mentoring and advice on monitoring, documenting and reporting on human rights violations |
| | 9,014 | Beneficiaries |
| | | As a result, 19 early warning networks were established in 9 localities across the country |

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| 8 field visits and 6 bimonthly coordination meetings with relevant actors to support the operationalization of a national committee to prevent genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes and fight against discrimination, including through the provision of technical assistance to ensure a resourced and consistent implementation of the committee's mandate and road map and support to its early warning mechanisms | 16 | Field visits |
| | 7 | Meetings The higher output was attributable to the committee's enhanced focus on sensitization in a wider range of field locations, in particular following the signing of the Political Agreement |
| Regular monitoring of the media for hate speech and incitements to violence and the production of 6 bimonthly reports that include recommendations to national institutions and the High Council for Communication | 75 | Press reviews and media monitoring incidents In addition, 1 press conference on hate speech was organized and 1 press release was issued, 1 special webpage on hate speech was produced, and social media support was provided through 3 social media sites |
| | 6 | Bimonthly reports |
| 1 year-long national communications campaign, particularly targeting youth, through radio, print, video, social media and outreach activities, to garner support for the Mission and prevent intra- or intercommunal disputes | 1 | Year-long national communications campaign The campaign included the "Holidays in peace for peace" initiative, which was implemented in Bangui, Bouar, Kaga Bandoro, Bambari, Lobaye and Bria, benefiting 20,000 youth; 6 radio spots were produced and 10 sporting events and 48 public events were organized for the same initiative; International Peace Day advocacy reached around 10,000 participants during 37 public events; 24 news spots and 6 magazine programmes were prepared and disseminated by Guira FM, the Mission's radio station, on activities related to women and children protection; digital communication support was provided through 3 social media sites; and 29 videos were distributed on another social media site, Central African television and UNifeed, the United Nations news feed across the United Nations system |

Expected accomplishment 1.2: Improved promotion and protection of human rights, with a specific focus on women and children

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Number of cases of human rights and international humanitarian law violations, including grave violations against children and conflict-related sexual violence, raised with authorities or armed groups that are resolved (2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 511; 2018/19: 500)

An increased number (727) of cases were resolved and an additional 578 children were released from armed groups (1,391 documented violations of human rights and international humanitarian law that affected at least 2,589 victims)

The higher number of cases resolved was attributable to increased advocacy with government authorities and armed groups

Increase in the number of parties to the conflict that have issued clear orders to prohibit sexual violence and adopted a code of conduct prohibiting sexual violence (2016/17: 0; 2017/18: 1; 2018/19: 8)

Increase in the number of children released from armed groups and handed over to appropriate care services (2016/17: 3,572; 2017/18: 2,050; 2018/19: 3,500)

Increase in the number of internal security forces personnel trained in human rights, protection of civilians, protection of children, prevention of conflict-related violence and sexual and gender-based violence, and civil-military relations (2016/17: 257; 2017/18: 2,496; 2018/19: 3,500)

While extensive efforts were made to advocate with armed groups to issue clear orders, none officially developed them. Advocacy efforts resulted in several armed groups making verbal commitments, although none officially issued them. However, 14 armed groups signed the Political Agreement, which included a commitment to abstain from sexual violence

578 children (236 girls and 342 boys) from the anti-balaka, FPRC, MPC and ex-Séléka factions (ex-Séléka renouée) were released. In addition, 537 self-demobilized children (198 girls and 339 boys) from the anti-balaka and the Révolution et justice-Belanga Branch were verified and confirmed to have been associated with these groups. All the children entered reintegration programmes implemented by partners of the United Nations Children's Fund

The lower number of children released was attributable to a reduction in anti-balaka related confrontations, which meant that fewer children were active in the anti-balaka. Other ex-Séléka group releases were stalled at some points while peace negotiations were ongoing

An increased number (3,569) of internal security and defence forces personnel trained in human rights, protection of civilians, protection of children and sexual and gender-based violence, as follows:

1,294 personnel (of which 471 were women) were trained in 52 sessions on human rights and international humanitarian law and prevention of gender-based violence. An additional 10 awareness-raising sessions were provided to 770 personnel (of which 140 were women), bringing the total number of internal security and defence forces trained to 2,064

1,505 personnel received training on child rights and child protection through 45 specific child protection training sessions

| <i>Planned outputs</i> | <i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i> | <i>Remarks</i> |
|---|---|---|
| 8 fact-finding missions, in addition to field visits, to monitor and verify allegations of violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights | 33 | Fact-finding and special investigation missions, out of a total of 127 field missions |
| | 1,391 | Incidents of abuse and violations of human rights and international humanitarian law documented that affected at least 2,589 victims |
| Quarterly reports and an annual report to monitor and report on grave violations of the rights of children committed by parties to the conflict and quarterly reports and an annual report on conflict-related sexual violence, in addition to 160 field visits | 4 | Quarterly reports |
| | 1 | Annual report |
| | | In addition, a 3-year report on grave violations of the rights of children committed by parties to the conflict was submitted to the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict |
| | 84 | Field visits |

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| | | The lower output was attributable to the adequate coverage achieved through the lower number of field visits |
| 12 thematic reports and 2 public reports on the human rights situation in the Central African Republic and its effect on peace and security | 12 | Monthly thematic reports |
| | 3 | Public reports |
| | | In addition, 3 quarterly reports were produced and shared through code cables and Mission press briefings, as well as with government authorities |
| 2 workshops organized to develop a strategic yearly plan and provision of technical expertise to support the operationalization of a national commission for human rights and fundamental freedoms and a national human rights forum, and provision of support to 4 sessions of the forum | 3 | Workshops |
| | 26 | Working sessions |
| | 2 | Strategic and high-level engagements (at the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Prime Minister and presidential levels) to advocate for the commission's budget |
| | | These efforts led to the integration of financial allotment for the commission into the draft budget of the Government |
| 20 training sessions for national and local security and justice authorities in support of a human-rights based approach to their work; 6 workshops to develop curricula for use by national training institutions; and 5 training of trainers workshops targeting the national internal security and defence forces and corrections and judicial personnel | 52 | Training sessions |
| | 1,294 | Defence and internal security forces personnel (including 471 women) |
| | 1 | Workshop |
| | | The lower output was attributable to the decision to advise on the curriculum through ongoing consultations and substantive technical advice. This resulted in the successful development of the 6 modules of the human rights manual |
| | No | Training of trainers workshops |
| | | Workshops were not conducted owing to the prioritization of the conduct of a total of 10 awareness-raising sessions on international human rights law for 770 defence personnel (including 140 women). MINUSCA supported the design of a curriculum on human rights standards for use during training sessions for internal security forces personnel and facilitated a workshop to validate the curriculum in April 2019 |
| 12 awareness-raising sessions for members of armed groups on concerns for the protection of children; 12 meetings with the leaderships of armed groups to advocate for the signing and implementation of action plans to prevent and end grave violations of the rights of children; and 4 coordination meetings to | 62 | Awareness-raising sessions |
| | 54 | Meetings |
| | | These meetings resulted in the release of 578 children from the anti-balaka, FPRC, MPC and ex-Séléka factions (ex-Séléka renouée) |
| | 84 | Coordination meetings |

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| monitor and evaluate progress on the implementation of signed action plans | 45 | Field missions Training sessions on child rights and protection were conducted in Bangui, Bambari, Bouar, Obo and Paoua for 1,505 personnel (161 women) of the defence and internal security forces |
| 10 training sessions for members of civil society and non-governmental organizations on the monitoring and verification of grave violations of the rights of children | 13 | Training sessions |
| 8 field visits to enhance dialogue with armed groups on the prevention of conflict-related sexual violence | 5 | Field visits The lower output was attributable to the decision to hold 17 meetings with armed groups in addition to the 5 field visits instead of the 8 planned visits, where conflict-related sexual violence and the need for prevention were discussed |
| 572 monitoring activities conducted by United Nations police officers for at least 11 commissariats or brigades of the internal security forces to follow up on reported cases of violations of human rights, including sexual and gender-based violence | 1,008 11 | Monitoring activities Commissariats or brigades of the internal security forces The higher output was attributable to weaknesses within the capacity of the internal security forces to investigate and follow up on the cases of sexual and gender-based violence and violations of human rights, which required more monitoring activities |
| Monthly strategic communication activities using radio broadcasts, print, video and the Internet to promote the end of violations against children and conflict-related sexual violence against women | Monthly | Strategic communication activities 10 news spots and 8 magazine programmes on justice and human rights were produced by Guira FM. 4 press releases were disseminated to the media, and 4 videos were produced and distributed on a social media site, Central African television and UNifeed |

Component 2: support to political, peace and reconciliation processes

50. In August 2018, MINUSCA, in support of the African Initiative for Peace and Reconciliation, which was led by the African Union, facilitated the Bouar forum, where the 23 representatives of the armed groups met and consolidated grievances and demands. Subsequently, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General joined the Panel of Facilitators of the African Initiative, and the Mission enhanced its technical support and good offices for the peace process and facilitated intensive consultations between 14 armed groups, government representatives, the African Union and regional partners in preparation for the peace talks that would take place in Khartoum. The Mission made important contributions to supporting coordination between all stakeholders and technical areas in the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in the Central African Republic, including the cessation of hostilities and the Agreement's implementation structure, which differentiated it from past agreements. The Mission provided logistical, financial and technical support for the peace talks, which was a 10-day event. This ultimately led to the successful signing of the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation between all 14 participating

armed groups and the Government on 6 February 2019. Among other commitments, armed groups assured the Government and the facilitators/guarantors of the Agreement that they would immediately cease all hostile activities towards the civilian population, remove barriers to allow the freedom of movement of the population in cities and villages and constructively participate in monitoring and implementation mechanisms of the Agreement at the national and local levels.

51. The Government began the implementation of the Peace Agreement by appointing a new Government on 3 March 2019. Following complaints raised by the armed groups that the Government's composition lacked inclusivity and diversity, the Mission and the African Union supported the facilitation of a second round of negotiations in Addis Ababa. The President subsequently appointed a new inclusive Government under Prime Minister Firmin Ngrebada on 23 March. Of the 39 posts, 14 governmental seats were allocated to members of nine armed groups. Seven women received ministerial positions, as did 12 members of Muslim armed groups who were also appointed to key advisory posts in the Presidency, in the Prime Minister's Cabinet and in prefectures and sub-prefectures. In addition to the positive changes made in the composition of the Government, the President issued decrees to establish the Agreement's nationwide monitoring and implementation mechanisms. The President also appointed armed group leaders as advisers to the Prime Minister on the temporary joint security units.

52. Extensive progress was achieved in the implementation of the Agreement's monitoring mechanisms, including the establishment of the prefectural implementation committees, which bring together local authorities, civil society, women's associations and representatives from armed groups to resolve disputes, de-escalate conflict and address challenges in the implementation of the Agreement. In addition, the technical security committees were increasingly operationalized throughout the territory to monitor and mitigate security-related issues

53. To implement the Agreement in the context of inclusive and sustainable peace, the Mission continued to facilitate meaningful dialogue and reconciliation efforts at the regional and local levels. The Government issued a decree to create an International Support Group on the Central African Republic preparations committee, overseen and presided by the Prime Minister. To advance regional cooperation, three meetings of the International Support Group were held, with the Under-Secretary-General for Peace Operations, the Commissioner for Peace and Security of the African Union and the Managing Director for Africa of the European External Action Service, and with representatives of ECCAS and other bilateral partners in attendance.

54. To further weaken the presence of armed groups and build the capacity of the State to provide security in the Central African Republic, MINUSCA provided strategic and technical advice to national authorities on security sector governance, including by continuing the co-location of the United Nations police with national authorities. MINUSCA supported the efforts of the Government to reform and operationalize national defence and internal security forces, building upon the adoption of the national security policy and the national strategy for security sector reform, in 2017, and the national capacity-building and development plan for internal security forces, in November 2016. The Mission provided targeted support for the deployment of State authority and the vetting of ex-combatants for entry into the Central African armed forces.

55. While the national security sector reform strategy had been adopted by the Government in the 2017/18 period, MINUSCA supported the Government with its implementation in the reporting period and with the development of sectoral plans and improvements in administrative and internal oversight. MINUSCA also supported

the Government in concluding a nationwide awareness-raising campaign on the military code of justice in June 2019, to increase compliance by uniformed personnel with legal norms and human rights standards.

56. Following four years of consultations, the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process was officially launched by President Touadera in Paoua on 17 December 2018, with the measured achievements and outputs presented in the frameworks below. Following the signing of the Agreement, disarmament and demobilization operations resumed on 30 May 2019 in the west, and another round of operations was launched in the west on 30 June 2019. The Mission also supported capacity-building for the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process through workshops for and training of newly recruited national staff. In addition, MINUSCA provided expertise and technical and logistical support for the preparation and conduct of meetings of the Consultative Follow-up Committee on Disarmament, Demobilization, Reintegration and Repatriation.

57. While the Government and MINUSCA worked to advance and launch disarmament, demobilization and reintegration operations, MINUSCA reoriented its focus from pre-disarmament to community violence reduction and reintegration activities. Community violence reduction was expanded to complement the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process and to support community dialogue and local peace agreements, which was reflected in the national community violence reduction strategy established by the Government with the Mission's support. MINUSCA implemented community violence reduction projects in areas of increased militia or armed group activity and intercommunal violence. The projects were designed to increase resistance to armed group recruitment (in particular youth) and provide high-risk youth or community members with alternative socioeconomic options to violence. As a result, community violence reduction has played a critical role in supporting the stabilization and protection of civilians, while also fostering local community dialogue in support of the broader peace process. The community violence reduction programmes also included the voluntary disarmament of large numbers of youth involved in gang, militia and armed group activities.

58. The Mission continued to promote reconciliation and social cohesion at the local level, implementing over 75 quick-impact projects, of which 32 were implemented to support and strengthen local peace and reconciliation structures. As a result, 27 local committees for peace and reconciliation were active in eight locations. The Mission's various local mediation initiatives, such as awareness campaigns and other community outreach activities, have contributed to the cessation of hostilities in areas such as Gambo and improved free movement of people and goods and intercommunity cohabitation. In addition, the return of internally displaced persons and refugees to Bangui, Paoua and Bouar increased compared with the level in the previous period. Notably, these interventions contribute to the restoration of the social contract between the Government and the Central African people and to the establishment of the foundation for the effective implementation of the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation. Significant improvement was observed following the various interventions as cattle rustling and some criminals began to be denounced by their peers, and the cycles of revenge and retaliation experienced in the previous year in intercommunity violence were broken. Agropastoral disputes were largely settled amicably through the local conflict management mechanisms linked to transhumance.

59. The Agreement identified inclusive elections at the national and local levels as critical for the peace process. In close collaboration with the United Nations country team, MINUSCA continued to provide strategic advice to the national authorities on the preparations for free, fair and credible elections planned for the 2020/21 period. MINUSCA supported the development of the Electoral Code, which included necessary

provisions for local elections and increased participation and representation of women. Following the decision of the Constitutional Court of June to the effect that 29 provisions of the draft code were unconstitutional, the revised Electoral Code underwent review for subsequent adoption by the National Assembly in 2019. MINUSCA, together with UNDP, the European Union and regional actors, continued to provide support to the Government to mobilize the resources required to facilitate elections.

Expected accomplishment 2.1: Progress towards reconciliation and inclusive political processes

| <i>Planned indicators of achievement</i> | <i>Actual indicators of achievement</i> | |
|--|---|----------------|
| Number of conflict mitigation initiatives completed in key areas of intercommunal tension (2016/17: 11; 2017/18: 146; 2018/19: 24) | <p>Achieved: a total of 42 types of conflict mitigation initiatives were identified and addressed</p> <p>66 local peace initiatives were developed around these with the direct involvement of administrative and local authorities and members of local peace platforms and the mobilization of more than 1,365 participants (including 614 women)</p> <p>The higher number of initiatives was attributable to the prioritization of conflict mitigation initiatives as a key tool in the fight to reduce violence in the country</p> | |
| Number of community reconciliation processes that contribute to peace and stability (2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: 6) | <p>Achieved: a total of 9 local initiatives for intercommunity dialogue and mediation were launched in Bria, Bouar, Bangassou, Bangui (Yakite-Castors axis), Bambari (Tagbara-Maloum axis), Lioto and Gambo-Pombolo axis</p> <p>7,050 civilians (including 2,870 women) were mobilized and committed to local peace initiatives</p> <p>The higher number of initiatives was attributable to 3 additional areas of interventions that were identified to address the return of internally displaced persons and the occupation of houses</p> | |
| Number of armed groups participating in and adhering to the peace process, under the umbrella of the African Initiative for Peace and Reconciliation (2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: 14) | Achieved: 14 armed groups participated in the process | |
| Entry into force of the agreement resulting from the African Initiative for Peace and Reconciliation and commencement of the agreement's implementation (2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: 1) | Achieved: the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in the Central African Republic was signed and entered into force in Bangui on 6 February 2019 | |
| <i>Planned outputs</i> | <i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i> | <i>Remarks</i> |
| 40 briefings between MINUSCA and the President and Prime Minister of the Central African Republic to strengthen dialogue with the Government | 37 | Briefings |
| 10 field visits and 14 rounds of consultations between the panel of facilitators of the African Initiative for Peace and | 10 | Field visits |
| | 14 | Consultations |

Reconciliation, armed groups and other stakeholders at national and local levels to support the operationalization of the Initiative and the development of a mediation strategy

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| 24 meetings to provide assistance to the local authorities and stakeholders to design, negotiate and implement at least 6 local peace and political agreements to support the local peace process | 180 | Meetings |
| | 8 | Local peace agreements |
| Support national authorities in conducting 30 field missions with their constituencies and in holding 5 videoconferences with local authorities to support engagement between members of parliament and constituents | 15 | Field visits |
| | 13 | Videoconferences |
| | | The lower output was attributable to a shift of priorities towards the implementation of the Agreement and the growing independence of local authorities to conduct field missions by road, which led to a decrease in the number of field missions facilitated by MINUSCA |
| | 9 | Local initiatives |
| 6 local mediations or dialogue initiatives conducted for a total of 200 participants in hotspots in the field, in coordination with UNDP and the United Nations country team, to foster confidence between local authorities and civil society and to limit the impact of violence on the population | 7,050 | Participants (including 2,870 women) were mobilized and committed to local peace initiatives |
| | | In total and as a result, 11 local peace agreements were signed in Bangui, Zemio, Bangassou, Kaga Bando, Bouar, Markounda-Bondjomo axis, Bria, Batangafo, Yakite-Castors axis, Pombolo and Zoumbingui |
| 12 meetings with national authorities and political party representatives to support, in collaboration with partners, the drafting and implementation of national legislation establishing the status of political parties | 12 | Meetings |
| 24 local conflicts resolved through 24 initiatives for 600 participants across 12 offices, held in close collaboration with the Government, UNDP, the United Nations country team and civil society, to maintain and sustain local peace initiatives and enable the Government and local peace platforms to take ownership of peace and mediation initiatives | 42 | Types of local conflicts |
| | >600 | Participants |
| | 11 | Prefectures |
| 10 meetings between Mission leadership and key national stakeholders to secure political commitment from the Government to begin preparations for inclusive, free and fair local and senatorial elections with the increased political representation of women | 18 | Meetings |

Monthly strategic communication activities, including print, radio and outreach activities, to inform the population of initiatives to support reconciliation and inclusive political processes conducted by MINUSCA and the Government, and weekly strategic communication activities, including media programmes and educational public events, to ensure an understanding of the Constitution of the Central African Republic among the local population

Monthly Strategic communication activities

The African Initiative for Peace and Reconciliation was given special radio coverage, with a particular focus on the meeting with armed groups in Bouar. Guira FM produced 30 news articles and interviewed 2 special guests on this matter

Digital communications support was provided through articles and success stories published on the website and 3 social media platforms. 26 videos were produced and distributed on another social media platform, Central African television and UNifeed

Expected accomplishment 2.2: Progress towards the implementation of security sector reform and stabilization measures, including the national security policy and security sector reform strategy, inclusive of sectoral plans

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Implementation of the national security sector reform strategy and sectoral plans (2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 1 strategy and 1 plan; 2018/19: 1 strategy and 5 plans)

Implementation of the strategy was ongoing at the end of the period. 6 sectoral plans had been drafted and were awaiting ministerial and presidential validation at the end of the period

In addition, a strategy for civil protection (fire service) was drafted and validated in May 2019 and submitted for approval and endorsement. A strategy on integration was validated in August 2018, validating the combined approach to the integration of ex-combatants. This was followed by the conceptualization of a rank harmonization plan, to be validated. This process was delayed owing to the cabinet reshuffle resulting from the Political Agreement, as well as the design and implementation of the joint security units, which were prioritized as they were the transitional security arrangements provided for under the Political Agreement

Number of verified personnel of defence and security forces, including ex-combatants (2016/17: 3,000; 2017/18: 3,838; 2018/19: 1,000)

Achieved: a total of 1,461 personnel of the defence forces and ex-combatants were verified (232 ex-combatants). 27 were identified to have committed various infractions

Number of selected, vetted and trained personnel of the internal security forces (2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 500; 2018/19: 500)

The fact that no personnel were recruited was attributable to the late start of the Government's recruitment programme owing to the absence of State authorities in some regions, thereby affecting the issuance of identification cards, birth certificates and resident permits; the slow bureaucratic process; and the lack of budgetary allocations from national parties. The recruitment process was ongoing at the end of the period

Planned outputs

*Completed
(number or
yes/no) Remarks*

12 meetings organized of a working group on defence and a working group on internal security forces to facilitate the coordination of international assistance for security sector reform

12

Meetings

In addition, 10 meetings were held between national partners and international stakeholders on the planning, coordination and mobilization of resources for the implementation of defence and security programmes

| | | |
|---|-------------|---|
| Weekly meetings with the disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation, security sector reform and national reconciliation coordination structure and sectoral working groups, and 5 workshops to support the implementation of the national security policy and the subsequent security sector reform strategy and the development of 5 sectoral plans | Weekly 5 | Meetings Workshops |
| 5 workshops to support national authorities through the provision of guidance and best practices to the Offices of the Inspectorates (Inspection général des armées and Inspection du ministère de la sécurité) and the Office of the Chief Prosecutor for Military Justice (Commissaire du gouvernement) on the strengthening of mechanisms of internal accountability and adherence to human rights norms and standards | 4 1 | Workshops benefiting 50 participants and staff members of the Ministry of Defence (including 21 women) Workshop was held with the Ministry of Gender |
| 12 meetings and 5 workshops to assist national security sector reform actors with improving the administration and internal oversight of finance and budgeting, human resources, ethics, public order, information technology and public information | 12 5 | Meetings Workshops |
| 6 workshops with 300 key national security sector reform actors to support the Government's implementation of reforms in governance, democratic control, military justice, communications, gender mainstreaming, coordination and monitoring and evaluation | 6 450 | Workshops National participants In addition, 3 working sessions on issues related to the reinstitution of military justice and 2 meetings with the leadership of the National Assembly on various legislative issues concerning national security were held during the period |
| 4 workshops and monthly strategic and technical advice to the national authorities to support the development of a national plan for the integration of ex-combatants into the national security and defence forces | 4 | Workshops were organized on issues related to integration, including the programme for the joint security units, the integration of ex-combatants and the harmonization of ranks In addition, 3 working sessions/meetings were held on key issues of recruitment to the defence forces |
| | 4 | Meetings |
| | No | Workshops |
| | 6 | Meetings |

Participation in 3 meetings of the established national vetting committees; 2 workshops conducted on inspections, human resources and the management of screening and vetting processes; and 6 meetings with the national authorities to ensure adherence to the vetting mechanisms endorsed by the Government in order to support the Government in its implementation of regular screening and vetting processes, so that serving uniformed personnel and former combatants can be integrated into the national security and defence forces

22 United Nations police personnel co-located with national counterparts to provide technical advice and guidance to the leadership of the internal security forces, and to support the implementation of the national capacity-building and development plan for internal security forces 36

5 long-term training sessions based on geographical priorities and deployment needs, the targeted construction and/or rehabilitation of 16 storage facilities for weapons and ammunition and weekly quality monitoring and control visits to strengthen the capacity of internal security and defence forces to manage weapons and ammunition as part of the weapons and ammunition management programme 11

12 coordination meetings to enhance the ability of the National Commission to Combat the Proliferation and Illegal Movement of Small Arms and Light Weapons to effectively and safely manage weapons and ammunition, in compliance with international and regional obligations, through the provision of targeted technical assistance as described in the national small arms and light weapons road map and as part of the weapons and ammunition management programme 12

Monthly strategic communication activities, including radio programming, print, social media and public sensitization events, to raise

The workshops on screening and vetting were deferred owing to national political dynamics and the lack of national commitment to prioritize the vetting process, which required official presidential authorization and clearance regarding the opportunity to define and set up a national screening and vetting mechanism

United Nations police personnel

These Mission personnel supported the drafting of the five-year training plan, the organic law of the police and gendarmerie, a programmatic law and thematic groups of the internal security forces

Training sessions

The sessions covered 5 specialities, including weapons storekeeping, weapons cutting and self-sustained ammunition disposal (42 defence forces personnel and 16 internal security forces personnel, inclusive of 4 women)

Storage facilities

In addition, 2 weapons and ammunition storage kits were deployed

The lower output was attributable to delays owing to challenges in identification of the sites with the national authorities, as well as in-country logistics capabilities and the security situation

Coordination meetings

The meetings supported the validation of the national strategy on small arms and light weapons and provided technical assistance for the finalization of the national action plan on small arms and light weapons

Monthly Strategic communication activities

1 press conference on security sector reform was organized. Support was provided for 2 workshops organized for journalists on security sector reform.

understanding of the security sector reform process among Central Africans

Guira FM covered approximately 20 activities related to the training and redeployment jointly provided by MINUSCA and the defence and internal security forces

Digital communications support was provided through articles and success stories published on the website and 3 social media platforms. 22 videos were produced and distributed on another social media platform, Central African television and UNifeed

A communications plan for 1,023 elements of the recruitment of the defence forces was drafted for dissemination

Expected accomplishment 2.3: Progress towards the implementation of a national community violence reduction strategy and the implementation of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration activities

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Number of new members of armed groups sustainably disarmed, demobilized and reintegrated into their communities (2016/17: 1,312; 2017/18: 7,000; 2018/19: 1,000)

A total of 261 combatants (including 4 women) from the Révolution et justice-Belanga Branch, the Révolution et justice-Sayo Branch, the Mokom and Ngaissona wings of the anti-balaka and 3R were disarmed and demobilized and provided with demobilization and reinsertion allowances

The lower number of members was attributable to deferred operations owing to the peace talks following the official launch of the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme by President Touadera in Paoua on 17 December 2018. Operations resumed on 30 May 2019 in the west and were ongoing at the end of the reporting period

The socioeconomic reintegration of the 137 ex-combatants demobilized in Paoua in December and January was ongoing at the end of the reporting period, and the 124 ex-combatants newly demobilized from 30 May to the end of June 2019 had begun their reinsertion training activities

Increase in number of direct beneficiaries associated with armed groups and community members participating in the community violence reduction programme (2016/17: 3,000; 2017/18: 5,000; 2018/19: 8,500)

A total of 6,840 beneficiaries were engaged in these programmes, with a total of 5,652 artisanal weapons, 93 weapons of war, 221 items of unexploded ordnance and 6,767 small arms ammunitions having been collected

4,840 direct beneficiaries (including 1,548 women) from Bangui, Kaga Bandoro, Batangafo, Bria, Bouar, Bangassou and Bossangoa

2,000 beneficiaries through projects implemented by partners in Paoua and Bambari, jointly supported by MINUSCA and the Peacebuilding Fund

The lower number of beneficiaries was attributable to the shift in priority to distribute programmes more widely throughout the country to 9 hotspot locations as opposed to 3

| <i>Planned outputs</i> | <i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i> | <i>Remarks</i> |
|--|---|--|
| 4 workshops for 50 members of the national commission for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration as well as weekly meetings and co-location of MINUSCA personnel to provide the commission with policy advice and technical and logistical support to reinforce and enhance its capacity to implement the national community violence reduction strategy and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration activities | 5 56 | Workshops National staff |
| Participation in 12 meetings of the Consultative Follow-up Committee on Disarmament, Demobilization, Reintegration and Repatriation, which ensures continued dialogue between the Government and armed groups on community violence reduction and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes, to provide technical and logistical support to its members | 4 | Meetings of the Consultative Follow-up Committee The lower output was attributable to the deferral of meetings (14th and 15th) of the Consultative Follow-up Committee in connection with the engagement of the Government and armed groups in the negotiations on the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation |
| 12 meetings with national and international disarmament, demobilization and reintegration partners, including funds and programmes of the United Nations system, and the donor community to share information and build synergies in the implementation of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and community violence reduction programmes | 2 | Meetings with national and international disarmament, demobilization and reintegration partners, including other mission components, the United Nations system-wide funds and programmes, and the donor community The lower output was attributable to the shift in efforts to the negotiations on the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation |
| 1,000 combatants receive disarmament, demobilization and reinsertion support to contribute to stabilization in target locations | 227 | Combatants |
| 3 community violence reduction programmes developed and implemented for 8,500 community members, youth at risk and elements associated with armed groups (20 per cent of them women), in accordance with the national community violence reduction strategy | 9 6,840 | Community violence reduction programmes Community members |

Component 3: fight against impunity, and support for the extension of State authority and rule of law

60. MINUSCA continued its efforts to support the Government, in close collaboration with the United Nations specialized agencies, funds and programmes in the country and other international actors, in the establishment and strengthening of transitional justice mechanisms, the fight against impunity, the restoration and extension of State authority and social cohesion, reconciliation and the rule of law. Significant progress was made in supporting the fight against impunity through the Special Criminal Court, which successfully developed its prosecution strategy and

advanced its investigations. MINUSCA support for the ordinary courts enabled the prosecution of cases of alleged perpetrators of serious crimes. The Mission continued to provide support to the steering committee tasked with establishing the draft legislation for a truth, justice, reparations and reconciliation commission. Technical and logistical support was provided to increase the presence and effectiveness of judicial institutions across the country through training, deployment and structural capacity-building to make important advancements for the rule of law. Training provided to judicial personnel strengthened their investigative and prosecutorial capacities on topics related to criminal justice, including the prosecution of international crimes. However, the training of judicial police officers and other court personnel was delayed and several courts and prisons in the regions were not operational owing to persistent attacks, threats and lootings, making it difficult for magistrates, law clerks and civilian prison staff to deploy to their posts. Under the Mission's mandate for urgent temporary measures, a number of arrests were made of those responsible for obstructing the peace process and serious crimes.

61. Despite persistent security challenges, prisons are currently operational outside Bangui. Efforts to improve the security and functionality of the prisons resulted in an overall decrease in serious prison incidents throughout the year. In cooperation with the Government and UNDP, the Mission continued the recruitment process for civilian prison officers. In addition, the Mission provided technical support and advice to magistrates and law clerks on the rules and regulations that govern both national and international legal systems. Throughout the year, the Mission continued to play a critical role in supporting the operationalization of the Special Criminal Court, recruiting key staff magistrates and registrars. The increase in staff and capacity supported the full operationalization of the witness protection system through the development of its standard operating procedures, guidelines and other tools.

62. Following the signing of the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in the Central African Republic, the Government established by decree an inclusive commission to develop recommendations on justice for crimes committed. Composed of representatives of signatory armed groups and national authorities, the commission was tasked with a broadly defined mandate to develop recommendations for a future truth, justice, reparations and reconciliation commission to address justice for crimes committed throughout the history of the conflict. The Mission extensively supported the establishment and work of the inclusive commission. The commission provided documentation on human rights violations and breaches of international humanitarian law committed by all parties to the conflict. To address the critical issue and debate of justice in the conflict, the Mission conducted awareness-raising sessions for members of the Government, civil society organizations and defence and internal security forces, including women and youth representatives.

63. The Mission drafted an internal advisory note to assess the risks associated with the support of the United Nations for the implementation of the human rights aspects of the Political Agreement, as well as risks stemming from a potential lack of accountability that could impede the sustainability of the peace process. This advisory note provided guidance for the Mission to support the implementation of the Agreement in a way that advances respect for human rights and contributes to breaking cycles of impunity and preventing further violations, while mitigating reputational risks to the Organization.

64. To achieve its primary strategic objective of supporting the creation of conditions conducive to the sustainable reduction of the presence of and threat posed by armed groups, the Mission continued to emphasize the restoration and extension of State authority throughout the national territory. The Mission focused on the critical channel of deployment of civil servants, including prefects and sub-prefects, and administrative personnel outside Bangui. Government administrators and civil

servants, such as national civilian prison officers, were increasingly deployed following a selection and vetting process. Civil servants were trained on core governance topics, including public administration practices, core government competencies, international standards of human rights and complex investigative techniques. To increase the presence of judicial institutions and public representatives, MINUSCA engaged in discussions with the Ministry of Justice, judicial inspection services and other relevant national authorities for the planning and coordination of the redeployment of magistrates and court clerks within the regions. Former police and gendarmerie units were reopened, which involved the redeployment of personnel of the internal security forces and resulted in the staffing of most prefectures and sub-prefectures. This progress led to an improvement in the security situation, steps towards the renewal of the social contract between the Government and the people of the Central African Republic and an improvement in the perception of the local population of the internal security forces and local authorities in areas outside Bangui. However, insecurity, poor living and working conditions and limited capacity continue to present challenges for the sustainability of these deployments outside the capital.

65. The Mission supported the Government in better managing its natural resources through the provision of technical advice and guidance, including through the facilitation of a number of workshops targeting national authorities and internal security forces to address the illegal taxation and illicit exploitation of natural resources related to the presence of armed groups in line with national recovery and peacebuilding plan and the United Nations Peacebuilding and Development Assistance Framework.

Expected accomplishment 3.1: Strengthened transitional justice mechanisms, including the Special Criminal Court, and improved capacity to fight impunity

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Number of new targeted operations executed by the national police and gendarmerie in conjunction with MINUSCA (2016/17: 2; 2017/18: 13; 2018/19: 20)

Achieved: a total of 31 joint targeted operations were conducted in Bria, Bambari and Bouar by United Nations police with the internal security forces. These operations improved the security situation in these areas, decreasing the number of incidents affecting civilians, which ensured free movement of civilians and increased trust between the police and locals

Number of early-stage investigations completed by the Special Prosecutor of the Special Criminal Court and handed over to the investigating judges (2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: none; 2018/19: 5)

A total of 4 investigations were ongoing at the end of the reporting period

The Special Prosecutor officially began its first investigations after the publication of the investigative and prosecutorial strategy of the Special Criminal Court in December 2018. Investigative activities, including interviewing witnesses, were conducted in 2 of the 4 cases. By June 2019, the Special Prosecutor had handed over 2 cases to investigative judges of the Special Criminal Court

Increase in the number of magistrates and registrars employed by the Special Criminal Court (2016/17: 6; 2017/18: 12; 2018/19: 18)

A total of 16 magistrates and registrars were employed by the Special Criminal Court

The lower number of magistrates and registrars was attributable to challenges encountered by the Government with the selection process and deployment of an appointed international judge of the Special Pre-Trial Chamber and an international Deputy Chief Registrar

Increase in transitional justice mechanisms, in addition to the Special Criminal Court, that are operational and comply with international standards for human rights, including standards for the promotion and protection of the rights of children (2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 8; 2018/19: 1)

No additional transitional justice mechanisms were operational for the reporting period despite technical and expert advice provided to the Government

| <i>Planned outputs</i> | <i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i> | <i>Remarks</i> |
|---|---|---|
| 20 joint targeted operations with the internal security forces aimed at arresting alleged perpetrators of serious crimes, including heads or senior leaders of armed groups | 31 | <p>Joint targeted operations</p> <p>These operations resulted in the arrest of 33 alleged perpetrators of serious crimes, the seizure of 119 artisanal weapons, the destruction of anti-balaka camps and the dismantlement of 2 checkpoints</p> |
| 2 workshops to provide policy and technical advice to support the Central African authorities with the design and implementation of comprehensive, gender-sensitive transitional justice mechanisms based on human rights principles, including by sharing policy-oriented research on the contribution of traditional reconciliation mechanisms to transitional justice in the country and on the root causes of impunity in the country | 2 | <p>Workshops</p> <p>Awareness-raising sessions were also held and attended by 4,212 participants from the Government and civil society and women and youth representatives. 200 leaflets were also distributed</p> |
| 1 workshop and 2 consultations to provide policy guidance and support for civil society organizations with the development of a common advocacy position on the integration of human rights and transitional justice into the peace process, in order to enhance the inclusivity of the peace process in the Central African Republic | <p>8</p> <p>460</p> | <p>Workshops to build the capacity of members of civil society in the integration of human rights and transitional justice into the peace process</p> <p>Members of civil society, including 96 women in Bangui, Bouar, Bria and Berberati</p> <p>In addition, 10 meetings were facilitated with United Nations agencies and civil society organizations to provide guidelines on the integration of transitional justice into the peace process</p> <p>Following the signing of the Political Agreement, MINUSCA drafted an advisory note to provide guidance on how to support the implementation of the Agreement in a way that advances respect for human rights and contributes to breaking cycles of impunity</p> |
| 6 awareness-raising sessions and 3 strategic workshops with parliamentarians and members of relevant decision-making bodies to promote gender mainstreaming and the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) in transitional justice mechanisms | <p>No</p> <p>1</p> <p>26</p> | <p>Awareness-raising sessions</p> <p>Workshop</p> <p>Members of the truth, justice, reparations and reconciliation commission</p> <p>The lower output was attributable to the fact that Parliament was not in session</p> |

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| | 3 | Workshops |
| 2 workshops, 1 national consultation and the publication and dissemination of 1 booklet on transitional justice in Sango and French to support the development and adoption of enabling legislation for the truth and reconciliation commission, in partnership with the United Nations country team | 287 | Participants |
| | 1 | National consultation, involving over 9,000 contributors |
| | No | Booklet |
| | | The development of the booklet in Sango and French was deferred owing to the delay in the establishment of a truth, justice, reparations and reconciliation commission |
| | | In addition, 9 sessions were facilitated for the steering committee, which led to the adoption of the conceptual, strategic, budgetary and operational framework for the planned national consultations on a future truth, justice, reparations and reconciliation commission |
| 1 technical workshop to support, with partners, the establishment and operationalization of a resourced and functional national memory, peace and documentation centre and the formulation of a national policy on documentation and archives, and 1 seminar, to include international experts, on archive management and the role of archives in transitional justice processes | No | Technical workshop |
| | | The workshop was not conducted owing to the delay in the establishment of a truth, justice, reparations and reconciliation commission |
| 3 permanent premises established and equipped (the Bangui Court of First Instance, its annex and the former police headquarters), 4 magistrates and registrars deployed and an office for the coordination of legal assistance established, in cooperation with UNDP and/or the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime | 1 | Permanent premises |
| | | The lower output was attributable to delays encountered with the local service provider |
| | 2 | Magistrates |
| | 1 | International judge |
| | | The lower output was attributable to challenges encountered by the Government during the selection process and deployment of an appointed international judge of the Special Pre-Trial Chamber and an international Deputy Chief Registrar |
| | No | Office |
| | | The office was not established owing to delays encountered with the partner |
| A witness protection system developed for the Special Criminal Court | Yes | Key personnel to support the protection of victims and witnesses were recruited and began working in October 2018. Standard operating procedures, guidelines and other tools for the system were under development by the end of the reporting period |

| | | |
|---|-----------|--|
| 1 training workshop for magistrates of the Special Criminal Court on the investigation, prosecution and trial of serious crimes; 1 training workshop for magistrates of the Special Criminal Court on international criminal law and victim and witness protection; 1 training workshop for court clerks of the Special Criminal Court on court administration; 4 training workshops on techniques for complex investigations for 20 specialized police and gendarmerie officers, and for focal points for serious and organized crimes investigations; and daily technical advice in the form of legal, budgetary and administrative support provided to 7 national and 9 international magistrates and registrars | No | Training workshops for magistrates |
| | 2 | Training sessions for court clerks on court administration |
| | | The training workshops for magistrates, judicial police officers and court personnel were deferred owing to the fact that the training schedule was aligned with the Court. Alternatively, 7 training sessions for judicial police officers were conducted to equip the officers with the minimum knowledge and skills required for their work |
| | 2 | National magistrates |
| | 2 | International magistrates |
| Weekly meetings with and the provision of technical advice to the Office of the Special Prosecutor and investigative judges of the Special Criminal Court and regular national courts, and 6 sensitization initiatives to advocate for the use of the mapping report, to support the implementation of the Special Criminal Court's investigation and prosecution strategy | 1 | Chief Registrar |
| | | The lower output was attributable to the nature of the technical advice targeted at a lower number of heads of departments |
| | | |
| | Yes | The Mission's justice and corrections officers are co-located at the Office of the Special Prosecutor and the Investigation Chamber of the Special Criminal Court 4 out of 5 days weekly, providing technical and legal support on investigations and prosecutions |
| | No | Sensitization initiatives |
| | | The initiatives were reorganized into 2 press conferences organized with the Special Criminal Court and 10 workshops with key opinion leaders to explain the role of the Court |
| Provision of 24/7 security for the magistrates of the Special Criminal Court and Court premises, and capacity-building for the national personnel who provide security | Partially | 24/7 security for the Court's premises and the residences of international magistrates was provided |
| | | 24/7 security was provided for 3 out of 5 national magistrates during the day owing to the residences of the other 2 being located in the green zone and a lack of supplies and transportation. The Bangui Joint Task Force provided security services to all 5 magistrates nightly |
| | | To build the capacity of national personnel, the Mission and the Court advocated with relevant authorities for the deployment of equipped national security forces. National staff members of the Court have been trained on security procedures |

6-month strategic communications campaign using mass media, social media and public events, in cooperation with UNDP, to promote an understanding of and support for transitional justice processes

6-month

Strategic communications campaign

There were 4 weeks of live radio coverage of the activities of the Criminal Court in Bangui. 35 news spots and 1 magazine programme were produced on the activities of the Special Criminal Court. Digital communications support was provided through 3 social media platforms. Communications support was provided for the development of the document on the national symposium to combat discrimination related to allegations of witchcraft

Expected accomplishment 3.2: Progress towards the extension of State authority and the rule of law in the Central African Republic

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Number of newly trained and deployed local authorities, traditional chiefs and civil servants (2016/17: 550; 2017/18: 2,025; 2018/19: 500)

Achieved: a total of 500 administrators and 1,557 civil servants were trained on the roles and responsibilities of local authorities, public administration ethics and technical skills, as well as registration of taxpayers and land management

Increase in the number of national civilian prison officers in the workforce (2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 105; 2018/19: 352)

A total of 116 national civilian prison officers were in the workforce by the end of the reporting period

The lower number of officers was attributable to a delay in the launch of the Government's training programme for civilian prison officers owing to the delayed recruitment programme. At the end of the reporting period, an additional 20 personnel completed their internships and were active in the workforce

Number of police commissariats or gendarmerie brigades deployed and functional in the prefectures (2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 40; 2018/19: 38)

A total of 23 former units reopened, and 647 police or gendarmerie personnel were redeployed

The lower number of deployed and functional personnel was attributable to the unstable security conditions and the Government's decision to reprioritize resources owing to a lack of sufficient financial and logistical capacity for the deployment of internal security forces

Increase in the number of prisons reopened in regions outside Bangui (2016/17: 7; 2017/18: 5; 2018/19: 13)

A total of 4 prisons were reopened in regions outside Bangui. Consequently, a total of 9 prisons were operational outside Bangui by the end of the reporting period

The lower number of prisons reopened was attributable to the following reasons: the prison in Bambari was functional but had been looted and abandoned in May 2018 owing to security conditions; the rehabilitation work at the prison in Bria had not yet been completed owing to security conditions; and the prison in Bossangoa had been rehabilitated by MINUSCA but had not reopened owing to a lack of security personnel

Increase in the annual number of criminal sessions held by the three courts of appeals (2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 2; 2018/19: 3)

Achieved: a total of 3 criminal sessions were held; 2 were held at the Bangui Court of Appeal (July–August 2018 and November–December 2018) and 1 at the Bouar Court of Appeal (September–October 2018)

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| Increase in the number of prosecutions completed involving serious crimes (2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 75; 2018/19: 80) | Achieved: a total of 33 prosecution cases were completed; 22 were completed at the Bangui Court of Appeal and 11 at the Bouar Court of Appeal |
| | The lower number of cases was attributable to the consolidation of multiple accused into single cases instead of the planned cases representing individuals |
| Reduction in the average number of serious prison incidents directly threatening prison operations and public safety, per 100 detainees held, throughout the year (2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: 7.6) | Achieved: there were 2.85 serious prison incidents per 100 detainees across prisons in the Central African Republic, with a total prison population of 1,649 detainees |
| | There were 47 security incidents, which resulted in mass escapes of prisoners outside Bangui (Bambari, Bangassou, Bossembélé, Mbaïki and Paoua) and 2 riots at Camp de Roux (annex of Ngaragba prison) and Bossembélé, respectively |

| <i>Planned outputs</i> | <i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i> | <i>Remarks</i> |
|---|---|--|
| 4 progress reports monitoring the work of National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan to support quarterly coordination meetings of the Plan's advisory board | 2 | Reports The lower output was attributable to the fact that progress reports on the implementation of the National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan were prepared by the Plan's secretariat on a semi-annual basis |
| 4 meetings of the coordination working groups of the National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan and supporting workshops, during which MINUSCA, in coordination with the United Nations country team, provides technical advice and support to the national authorities with regard to the implementation of a nationally owned strategy for the restoration of State authority; the implementation of the road map for the redeployment of local authorities, civil servants and the provision of services; and the establishment of coordination mechanisms within the Plan | 4 | Workshops |
| 20 workshops, in partnership with the European Union and the United Nations country team, and in coordination with communities, to provide technical advice and capacity-building to support the deployment and training of 500 administrators from prefectures and sub-prefectures in areas of public administration and core government competencies | 59 | Workshops in 16 localities The workshops were conducted in partnership with the United Nations country team and with the support of the Ministry of Territorial Administration. MINUSCA observed a positive perception of the population towards local authorities in areas outside the capital |
| | 1,000 | Administrators from the local authorities |
| 1 court rehabilitated or constructed, 4 courts equipped, and 54 flights conducted for the transport of court personnel by MINUSCA as | 1 | Court of First Instance in Bangassou constructed and equipped The lower output was attributable to a delay in equipping the Court of Appeal in Bouar, the Court of |

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| part of the Mission's provision of logistical support to the Ministry of Justice | | First Instance in Mbaïki and the Juvenile Court in Bangui owing to an insufficient electricity supply for the equipment, delays in the disbursement of financial resources and delays in the architectural evaluation |
| | 35 | Flights |
| | | The lower output was attributable to a lower demand for the transport of court personnel owing to security constraints |
| Weekly advisory and mentoring meetings with judicial institutions to enhance the quality of the training delivered to magistrates and law clerks, thereby reinforcing national investigative and prosecutorial capacities | Yes | Weekly meetings took place in Bouar and Bambari, and biweekly meetings took place in Bangui with prosecutors and investigating judges of courts within the jurisdiction of these 3 courts of appeal |
| 10 days of training workshops conducted for 40 magistrates and court personnel on topics related to criminal justice, including the prosecution of international crimes | 9 | Days (3 training sessions of 3 days each) |
| | 42 | Magistrates |
| | | An additional training session was held in Bouar for 33 magistrates. A training session planned in Bambari was cancelled for security reasons |
| 4 refresher training workshops conducted for 80 judicial police officers in Bangui, Bouar and Bambari on investigation techniques | 3 | Refresher training sessions in the field |
| | 107 | Judicial police officers |
| 12 meetings with representatives of judicial institutions and legal service providers to promote the processing of cases of conflict-related sexual violence within the judicial system | 15 | Working sessions with the investigating judges and the Public Prosecutor of the Bangui Court of First Instance |
| Weekly advisory meetings with judicial and penitentiary authorities and technical support to the École nationale d'administration et de magistrature for the selection, vetting and training of 300 civilian prison officers | Yes | Weekly advisory meetings were conducted as planned |
| | 150 | Civilian prison officers |
| | | The lower output was attributable to the timing of the authorization from the Minister of the General Secretariat of the Government for the recruitment of the 150 additional prison staff and the receipt of applications at the end of the reporting period |
| Daily on-the-job training of 150 new civilian prison officer trainees, monthly mentoring and advice to 82 civilian prison officers in 5 prison facilities outside Bangui, including the women's prison in Bimbo, and on-the-job training and mentoring of 23 civilian prison | No | Daily on-the-job training of the 150 new civilian prison officer trainees was not provided owing to the delay in recruits to commence 1 year of theoretical training, a prerequisite for on-the-job training. The on-the-job training is expected to begin in April 2020 and to be completed in March 2021 |

| | | |
|--|-----------------------|--|
| officers 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, at Ngaragba central prison and its annex at Camp de Roux, through the co-location of MINUSCA corrections personnel | 43 | Civilian prison officers mentored |
| | | The lower output was attributable to the decision to mentor 39 FACA prison officers as well as civilian prison officers. As a result, 82 prison officers were mentored in 9 prison facilities outside Bangui |
| | 9 | Prison facilities outside Bangui |
| 10 additional police stations or gendarmerie brigades constructed or rehabilitated through 10 quick-impact projects | 23 | Civilian prison officers at Ngaragba central prison and its annex at Camp de Roux |
| | 2 | Police stations or gendarmerie brigades were rehabilitated |
| | | The lower output was attributable to increased insecurity in the third district of Bangui, slow administrative government processes and untimely delivery of materials |
| 12 meetings with the Ministry of Justice, judicial inspection services and other relevant national authorities, in cooperation with UNDP, to plan and coordinate the physical redeployment of justice and rule of law actors to the regions and the provision of logistical and technical support to the 3 courts of appeals (in Bangui, Bouar and Bambari) | | In addition, 13 projects of rehabilitation and/or equipment were established, but only 1 of them (the construction of a school for internally displaced persons in Ndélé) was completed |
| | 23 | Meetings |
| | | The Ministry-level meetings were complemented by 46 meetings with magistrates for redeployment-related advocacy and operational planning |
| 12 meetings with national authorities, the co-location of 14 United Nations police personnel with mining police in 2 prefectures and 20 workshops for 600 personnel of the internal security forces to provide technical advice and guidance to address the illegal taxation and illicit exploitation of natural resources related to the presence of armed groups | 2 | Courts of appeal (in Bangui and Bouar) |
| | | The lower output was attributable to the closure of the Court of Appeal in Bambari owing to the deterioration of the security situation |
| | 28 | Meetings |
| | 14 | United Nations police personnel |
| | 2 | Prefectures |
| Quarterly and monthly strategic communications activities through print and broadcast outlets to improve Central Africans' understanding of their rights and legal processes and to raise awareness among the population of the efforts made by MINUSCA and the national institutions towards the improved functioning of judicial and penitentiary institutions | 30 | Workshops |
| | 603 | Personnel |
| | Quarterly and monthly | Strategic communications activities |
| | | 15 news spots and 3 magazine programmes on justice, human rights and child protection were produced by Guira FM. Digital communications support was provided on 3 social media platforms, and 25 videos were produced and distributed on another social media site, Central African television and UNifeed |

Component 4: support

66. During the reporting period, the support component of the Mission provided effective and efficient logistical, administrative and security services to an actual average strength of 13,488 uniformed personnel and 1,454 civilian personnel in support of the mandate through the delivery of related outputs. In addition, communication and information technology services were provided to all personnel.

67. In the context of the dynamic nature of the Mission's mandate and operations, the military concept of operations was amended, which resulted in the establishment of new permanent operating bases and temporary operating bases in new locations, the closure of bases in former locations and the reconfiguration and consolidation of already deployed uniformed personnel within battalions and the sectors. This change affected the operational requirements and the nature of acquisitions and services during the reporting period, in particular as they relate to prefabricated buildings and ablutions for United Nations standard accommodations of uniformed personnel, offices, kitchens, power supply and water and wastewater treatment facilities.

68. MINUSCA implemented the replacement of its conventional lighting system in the field subsequent to the successful operation in Bangui, enhancing the security of camps and facilities in compliance with minimum operating safety standards, and supplied power to the prefabricated facilities for the new operating bases that were established in new locations.

69. Wastewater treatment plants were acquired for the new bases and upgraded for existing camp sites, as part of the Mission-wide environmental action plan in compliance with the Administration's environment strategy. The Mission continued to face the challenge of moving supplies, materials and personnel to its area of operations owing to the difficult terrain in the country. Existing unpaved roads, bridges and airfields throughout the area of operations were repaired and maintained to facilitate logistical operations and to ensure compliance with the environmental strategy.

Expected accomplishment 4.1: Rapid, effective, efficient and responsible support services for the Mission

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

4.1.1 Percentage of approved flight hours utilized (excluding search and rescue, and medical and casualty evacuation) (2016/17: 68 per cent; 2017/18: ≥ 90 per cent; 2018/19: ≥ 90 per cent)

58 per cent

The lower percentage was attributable primarily to the net decrease in costs for the rental and operation of the aircraft fleet that was reconfigured, reduced and partially operational and other adjustments to the Mission's air operations in support of the initiative of the Secretary-General to improve the effectiveness and efficiencies of United Nations aviation operations, and changes in operational requirements

4.1.2 Cancelled prior-year budget obligations as a percentage of prior-period obligations carried forward (2016/17: 14 per cent; 2017/18: ≤ 5 per cent; 2018/19: ≤ 5 per cent)

12.1 per cent

The higher percentage was attributable primarily to the cancellation of commitments raised in the 2017/18 period under military contingents, formed police units, facilities and infrastructure, and communications and information technology, and other supplies, services and equipment

| | |
|---|--|
| 4.1.3 Average annual percentage of vacant authorized international posts (2016/17: 22.0 per cent; 2017/18: 25.8 per cent; 2018/19: 8.3 per cent \pm 1 per cent) | 13.2 per cent The higher percentage was attributable to challenges in attracting candidates owing to the nature of the Mission's hardship and hazardous conditions |
| 4.1.4 Average annual percentage of female international civilian staff (2016/17: 29 per cent; 2017/18: \geq 34 per cent; 2018/19: \geq 36 per cent) | 26 per cent The lower percentage was attributable to challenges in attracting female candidates owing to the nature of the Mission's hardship and hazardous conditions |
| 4.1.5 Average number of working days for roster recruitments, from closing of the job opening to candidate selection, for all international candidate selections (2016/17: 47; 2017/18: \leq 48; 2018/19: \leq 48) | 48 days |
| 4.1.6 Average number of working days for post specific recruitments, from closing of the job opening to candidate selection, for all international candidate selections (2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: \leq 130; 2018/19: \leq 130) | 130 days |
| 4.1.7 Overall score on the Administration's environmental management scorecard (2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 100; 2018/19: 100) | 66 The lower score was attributable primarily to the challenging operating environment as it relates to unpredictable security conditions, unfavourable terrain and the lack of local infrastructure and services, in particular the poor road conditions during the rainy season that hinder the timely delivery and installation of various pieces of equipment, including wastewater treatment facilities to field locations |
| 4.1.8 Percentage of all information and communications technology incidents resolved within the established targets for high, medium and low criticality (2016/17: 87 per cent; 2017/18: \geq 85 per cent; 2018/19: \geq 85 per cent) | 92 per cent |
| 4.1.9 Compliance with field occupational safety risk management policy (2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 100 per cent; 2018/19: 100 per cent) | 100 per cent |
| 4.1.10 Overall score on the Administration's property management index based on 20 underlying key performance indicators (2016/17: 1,714; 2017/18: \geq 1,800; 2018/19: \geq 1,800) | 1,744 The lower score was attributable to system issues encountered during the migration of property and inventory from Galileo to Umoja. A comprehensive plan was established to correct the issues through physical inventory reconciliation optimization |

4.1.11 Percentage of contingent personnel in standard-compliant United Nations accommodation as at 30 June, in accordance with memorandums of understanding (2016/17: 35 per cent; 2017/18: 100 per cent; 2018/19: 80 per cent)

82 per cent

| <i>Planned outputs</i> | <i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i> | <i>Remarks</i> |
|---|---|---|
| Service improvements | | |
| Implementation of the supply chain management strategy and blueprint of the Department of Field Support | Yes | |
| Implementation of a yearly road safety campaign, the provision of training for defensive driving for all personnel and training on the maintenance and management of the fleet for transport personnel | 1 | Road safety campaign |
| | 478 | Military, police and civilian personnel trained in road safety |
| | 36 | Defensive driving training sessions conducted |
| | 30 | Transport staff members attended 8 different transport-related training sessions and workshops on the maintenance and management of the fleet |
| Improvement of the efficiency and reliability of the power supply through: (a) the synchronization of all main generator stations; (b) the installation of remote monitoring networks to monitor real-time performance of the generator stations; (c) the provision of solar power services to Mission sites where it is difficult to maintain generator services; and (d) the continued installation of diesel hybrid power systems | Yes | <p>(a) Of the 11 main locations where generators were to be synchronized, 8 were completed by end of the reporting period; for the others, the delivery of electrical switchgear to the sector was pending</p> <p>(b) The development of a system that will be compatible with networks and infrastructure was ongoing at the end of the reporting period, with the purchase of requisite equipment approved for the 2019/20 period</p> <p>(c) The Mission installed solar hybrid systems</p> <p>(d) Diesel hybrid systems were acquired for Mission offices at 3 prisons in Bangui and the compound/logistics hub in Bangui to reduce dependency on diesel generator power</p> |
| Implementation of the Mission-wide environmental action plan, in line with the Administration's environmental strategy | Yes | <p>The Mission-wide environmental action plan was implemented through the 5 key pillars of the environmental strategy (energy, water/wastewater, solid waste, environmental management and wider impact)</p> <p>The total level of implementation for the 5 key pillars is estimated at around 80 per cent</p> <p>The implementation level per pillar, which varies, is as follows:</p> |

(a) Under energy, efforts by the Mission to reduce energy consumption and emissions included implementing renewable sources of energy and using more energy-efficient equipment, such as LED lighting systems, the installation of solar street lights and low-energy street lights, the acquisition and installation of solar energy production equipment and the synchronization of generators. A remote monitor system was installed at the logistics base to monitor power production and fuel and energy consumption

(b) Under the water/wastewater pillar, the Mission installed and commissioned 44 wastewater treatment plants, thus reducing the wastewater risk and resulting in an implementation rate of 100 per cent during the reporting period

(c) Under the environmental management pillar, an implementation level of 95 per cent was achieved during the reporting period. Inspections were conducted at almost all locations apart from temporary and permanent operating bases owing to challenges with accessibility and security. However, 3 of those locations were inspected (Zemio, Batangafo and Mbaïki)

(d) Under wider impact, an implementation rate of 95 per cent was achieved. Environmental impact assessments for new sites, and various environmental campaigns, were conducted. The mechanism for mission support to address concerns from communities has been drafted. Remaining activities were related to the establishment of the mechanism for mission support to address concerns from communities and the introduction of a requirement that all quick-impact projects and trust fund project proposals should include an assessment

(e) Under the solid waste management pillar plans were developed for the segregation of waste for composting and waste incineration. Medical incinerators were acquired, and the Mission continued the implementation of the Kolongo landfill remediation project. With assistance from the Rapid Expert Assistance and Cooperation Teams and in collaboration with the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and the Environmental Technical Support Unit, MINUSCA provided support to the municipality of Bangui to remedy a subsurface oxidation fire (i.e., an underground fire in the absence of visible flames owing to limited oxygen supply) at the Kolongo landfill through a 3-day suppression testing programme

| | | |
|--|-------------|--|
| Improvement in disposal of the Mission's solid waste materials and wastewater management through: (a) the installation and management of incinerators and the development of the Kolongo landfill in line with environmental standards of the Organization and in response to the recommendations of the Board of Auditors, which will be operated and managed by the local municipality of Bangui; and (b) the continued installation and management of wastewater treatment plants | Yes | <p>The Mission continued the implementation of the Kolongo landfill remediation project</p> <p>The Mission continued the installation of the wastewater treatment plants, which, along with other engineering infrastructure and controls, enables the Mission to minimize wastewater risk</p> |
| Improvement in the living conditions for uniformed and civilian personnel through the construction of hard-walled accommodations and the installation of equipment in several camps in field locations | Yes | <p>As at 30 June 2019, a total of 9,062 uniformed personnel were living in United Nations standard accommodations, and 1,675 uniformed personnel were self-sustained and living in their contingent-owned accommodations</p> <p>A total of 594 civilian personnel were living in United Nations standard accommodations with amenities such as kitchen, ablution, laundry and welfare facilities in MINUSCA camps in the regions</p> |
| Audit, risk and compliance services | | |
| Implementation of any pending prior fiscal year recommendations from the Board of Auditors, as accepted by Management (as of December 2017, the implementation rate of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors was 51 per cent) | 53 per cent | |
| Aviation services | | |
| Operation and maintenance of 15 aircraft (3 fixed-wing and 12 rotary-wing) | 4 | Fixed-wing |
| | 10 | Rotary-wing |
| | | <p>The net lower output was attributable to the reconfiguration and reduction of the fleet in support of the initiative of the Secretary-General to improve the effectiveness and efficiencies of United Nations aviation operations, and a change in operational requirements, as follows: termination of 2 commercial rental contracts and subsequent repatriation of the 2 rotary-wing aircraft (2 Mi-8 MTV helicopters) and replacement with 1 additional fixed-wing aircraft (1 Let L-410), resulting in a total fleet of 14 aircraft (4 fixed-wing and 10 rotary-wing)</p> |

| | | |
|--|----------------------------------|--|
| Provision of 10,820 planned flight hours (5,300 from commercial providers, 5,520 from military providers) for all services, including passenger, cargo, patrols and observation, search and rescue, casualty and medical evacuation | 6,939 3,290 3,649 | Total flight hours Flight hours from commercial providers Flight hours from military providers The lower output was attributable to the reconfiguration, reduction and partial operation of the fleet in support of the initiative of the Secretary-General to improve the effectiveness and efficiencies of United Nations aviation operations, and a change in operational requirements |
| Oversight of aviation safety standards for 15 aircraft and 28 airfields and landing sites | 14 20 3 | Aircraft Airfields and landings sites Aircraft accident emergency response drills conducted The lower output was attributable to the reduction of the fleet and fewer airfields operational |
| Budget, finance and reporting services | | |
| Provision of budget, finance and accounting services for a budget of \$945.5 million, in line with delegated authority | \$930.2 | Million approved budget |
| Provision of support to the finalization of annual financial statements for the Mission in compliance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards and the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations | Yes | |
| Civilian personnel services | | |
| Provision of human resources services to a maximum strength of 1,524 authorized civilian personnel (704 international staff, 610 national staff and 210 United Nations Volunteers) including support in the areas of claims, entitlements and benefits processing, recruitment, post management, budget preparation and staff performance management, in line with delegated authority | 1,454 584 539 27 199 | Civilian personnel (average strength) International staff (average strength) National staff (average strength) Temporary positions (average strength) United Nation Volunteers (average strength) |
| Provision of in-mission training courses to 5,511 civilian personnel, and provision of support for out-of-mission training for 97 civilian personnel | 821 331 | Individual course participants for in-mission training The lower output was attributable to the majority of in-mission training having been accomplished in the previous period Individual course participants for out-of-mission training |

| | | |
|--|-------|--|
| | | The higher output was attributable to training requirements to strengthen capacity in the areas of leadership and organizational development for the implementation of United Nations standardized systems across the Mission, including for budget preparation, aviation safety, engineering, ground transport, communications, medical services, human resources, human rights, justice and correction, and security sector reform |
| Provision of support for the processing of 8,372 in-mission and 192 out-of-mission travel requests for non-training purposes and 97 travel requests for training purposes, for civilian personnel | 1,146 | In-mission travel requests |
| | 510 | Out-of-mission travel requests |
| | | The lower output was attributable to changes in the Mission's priorities, which was offset by increased out-of-mission travel in connection with the work that led to the Political Agreement, strategic guidance, mandate implementation, logistical support and travel for trainers |
| | 440 | Travel requests for training purposes |
| | | The higher output was attributable to training requirements to strengthen capacity in the areas indicated in the actual output above |
| Facility, infrastructure and engineering services | | |
| Maintenance and repair services for a total of 89 Mission sites at 23 locations | 89 | Sites |
| | 23 | Locations |
| Implementation of 16 construction projects and renovation and alteration work at 26 sites in Bangui and 17 sites in the regions, including major and minor construction and the maintenance of hard-walled accommodation and structural reinforcement at 16 sites, the development of 1 landfill, the construction of 4 helipads, the installation of 5 M2 Bailey bridge sets and the repair of 15 short- and medium-span timber bridges; repair and maintenance of 310 kilometres of road | 16 | Construction projects and renovation and alteration work at 26 sites in Bangui and 17 sites in the regions, including major and minor construction and the maintenance of hard-walled accommodation and structural reinforcement at 16 sites |
| | 1 | Landfill ongoing |
| | 4 | Helipads |
| | 25 | Timber bridges repaired and maintained |
| | 547.5 | Kilometres of roads maintained |
| | | The higher output was attributable to the establishment of new permanent and temporary operating bases |
| Operation and maintenance of 267 United Nations-owned generators and 3 solar power panel sites, in addition to electricity services contracted from local providers | 267 | United Nations-owned generators |
| | 3 | Solar power panel sites |

| | | |
|---|------------|--|
| Operation and maintenance of United Nations-owned water supply and treatment facilities: 32 boreholes and 15 water treatment and purification plants, 41 United Nations-owned wastewater treatment plants, drilling and installation of 15 boreholes and 8 wastewater treatment plants | 32 | Boreholes |
| | 15 | Water treatment and purification plants |
| | 44 | United Nations-owned wastewater treatment plants |
| | 7 | Boreholes drilled and installed |
| | | The lower output was attributable to the security situation and road conditions that hindered access to the sites |
| | 14 | Wastewater treatment plants |
| | | The higher output was attributable to the acquisition of 6 additional wastewater treatment plants to support the establishment of the permanent operating bases in new locations |
| Provision of waste management services, including liquid and solid waste collection and disposal, to 26 sites | 26 | Sites |
| Provision of cleaning, ground maintenance and pest control services for 26 sites, as well as maintenance of catering facilities for 6 sites | 26 | Sites |
| | 6 | Sites |
| Operation and maintenance of 2 units within an unmanned aerial system and 6 units of surveillance technology, under a letter-of-assist arrangement with a troop-contributing country, for intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance/early warning operations to protect Mission personnel | 2 | Units within an unmanned aerial system |
| | 3 | Units of surveillance technology |
| | | The lower output was attributable to the repatriation of 3 HoverMast units |
| Fuel management services | | |
| Management of supply and storage of 29.3 million litres of fuel (8.1 million litres for air operations, 6.9 million litres for ground transportation and 14.3 million litres for generators and other facilities) and of oil and lubricants across distribution points and storage facilities at 14 locations | 27,306,724 | Litres of fuel overall |
| | 6,477,384 | Litres for air operations |
| | | The lower output was attributable to a combination of factors, including the reduced number of flight hours owing to the reconfiguration, reduction and partial operation of the air fleet |
| | 6,009,379 | Litres for ground transportation |
| | | The lower output was attributable to the impact of improved compliance with the Mission's "no idling" policy |
| | 14,819,961 | Litres for generators |
| | | The higher output was attributable to increased military activity in Sector East owing to operational requirements |

Geospatial, information and telecommunications technologies services

| | | |
|--|-------|--|
| Provision and support of 3,649 ultra-high frequency (UHF)/very-high frequency (VHF) and VHF air band handheld portable radios, 1,391 UHF/VHF and high frequency (HF) mobile radios for vehicles and 230 UHF/VHF/HF and VHF air band base station radios | 3,656 | Handheld portable radios |
| | 1,396 | Mobile radios for vehicles |
| | 252 | Air band base station radios |
| Operation and maintenance of 13 FM radio broadcast stations and 10 radio production facilities | 14 | FM radio broadcast stations (in Bangui, Bria, Bouar, Kaga Bandoro, Bambari, Birao, Ndélé, Bossangoa, Paoua, Bangassou, Berberati, Obo, Sibut and Bocaranga) |
| | 10 | Radio production facilities operational (5 in Bangui and 1 each in Bria, Bouar, Kaga Bandoro, Bambari and Bangassou) |
| Operation and maintenance of a network for voice, fax, video and data communication, including 37 very small aperture terminals, 22 phone exchanges and 171 microwave links, as well as the provision of 42 satellite phones, a Broadband Global Area Network and “IP+” mobile satellite broadband terminals | 37 | Small aperture terminals |
| | 22 | Phone exchanges |
| | 171 | Microwave links |
| | 125 | Satellite phones |
| | 1 | Broadband Global Area Network and “IP+” mobile satellite broadband terminals |
| | | The higher output was attributable to increased support for satellite services owing to the deterioration of the security situation at some of the regional sites (Bambari and Obo) and support of temporary operating bases (Alindao, Zemio and Batanganfo) |
| Provision and support for 2,256 computing devices and 563 printers for an average strength of 2,664 civilian and uniformed end users, in addition to 1,036 computing devices and 139 printers for connectivity of contingent personnel, as well as other common services | 2,292 | Computing devices |
| | 416 | Multifunctional printers |
| | 2,664 | Civilian and uniformed personnel end users |
| | 1,036 | Computing devices |
| | 95 | Printers |
| | Yes | Other common services |
| | | The lower output was attributable to the non-replacement of single printer devices in line with the greening initiative of the Administration |
| Support and maintenance of 200 local area networks and wide area networks at 75 sites | 200 | Local area networks and wide area networks |
| | 75 | Sites |

| | | |
|---|-----------------|---|
| Production of 6,000 maps and updating of 301 topographic and thematic maps at different scales | 5,400 425 | Maps Topographic and thematic maps at different scales The lower output was attributable to actual requirements of the Mission's clients and other United Nations and external partners |
| Support and maintenance of 71 quadcopters for high-resolution aerial surveys of 20 camps and 500 square kilometres of city-level surveys to support operational planning and for intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance/early warning operations to protect Mission personnel | 59 25 500 | Quadcopters Camps (59 city-level surveys) Square kilometres The lower output was attributable to the delayed acquisition owing to anticipated updates and improvements in the technology for the release of newer quadcopters |
| Medical services | | |
| Operation and maintenance of United Nations-owned medical facilities (2 level I clinics located in Bangui and Bouar and 9 emergency and first aid stations located in Bambari, Bangassou, Berberati, Bossangoa, Bria, Kaga Bandoro, Ndélé, Obo and Paoua), and provision of support to contingent-owned medical facilities (32 level I clinics, 1 level I-plus hospital located in Bouar and 3 level II hospitals located in Bangui, Bria and Kaga Bandoro) | 2 7 | United Nations-owned level I clinics, 1 in Bangui and 1 partially in Bouar United Nations-owned emergency and first aid stations in Bambari, Bangassou, Bossangoa, Berberati, Ndélé, Obo and Paoua The lower output was attributable to the partial operation of the United Nations-owned level I clinic in Bouar and the fact that 2 United Nations-owned emergency and first aid stations were not established owing to a change in the Mission's strategic direction |
| | 1 | Hybrid level II hospital in Bangui |
| | 32 | Contingent-owned level I clinics |
| | 1 | Contingent-owned level I+ clinic in Bouar |
| | 3 | Level II hospitals in Bria, Kaga Bandoro and Bangui |
| Maintenance of medical evacuation arrangements to 4 contingent-owned medical facilities (1 level I-plus and 3 level II hospitals) in the Mission area (Bangui, Bouar, Bria and Kaga Bandoro) and 5 medical facilities (4 level III, 1 level IV) in 2 locations outside the Mission area | 9 2 | Medical facilities (including 4 level III and 1 level IV) Locations outside the Mission's area of operations |

Supply chain management services

| | | | |
|--|-------|---------------|---|
| Provision of planning and sourcing support for an estimated \$99.0 million in acquisition of goods and commodities, in line with delegated authority | 146.9 | Million | The higher output was attributable to the higher value acquisitions for prefabricated facilities, engineering supplies and wastewater treatment plants to support the establishment of new permanent and temporary operating bases |
| Receipt, management and onward distribution of up to 16,560 tons of cargo within the Mission area | 3,661 | Tons of cargo | The lower output was attributable to a reduction in the amount of cargo moved within the Mission's area of operations owing to the stabilization phase, delays in the transportation of engineering construction materials/supplies within the Mission; and to the fact that contingent-owned equipment was transported on a door-to-door basis |
| Management, accounting and reporting for property, plant and equipment and financial and non-financial inventories, as well as equipment below threshold with a total historical cost of \$280.5 million, in line with delegated authority | Yes | | |

Uniformed personnel services

| | | | |
|--|--------|---|---|
| Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of a maximum strength of 13,730 authorized military and police personnel | 155 | Military observers | |
| (169 military observers, 311 military staff officers, 11,170 contingent personnel, 400 United Nations police officers and 1,680 formed police personnel) and 108 government-provided personnel | 11,283 | Military contingent personnel, including staff officers | |
| | 380 | United Nations police personnel | |
| | 1,670 | Formed police personnel | |
| | 105 | Government-provided personnel | |
| Inspection, verification and reporting on contingent-owned major equipment and self-sustainment compliance for 40 military and formed police units at 89 sites | 40 | Military and formed police units | |
| | 80 | Sites | The lower output was attributable to the security situation and poor weather conditions that hindered access to the sites |
| Supply and storage of rations, combat rations and water for an average strength of 12,850 military contingents and formed police personnel | 12,954 | Average strength | |
| Support for the processing of claims and entitlements for an average strength of 13,730 military and police personnel | 13,470 | Average strength | |
| and 108 government-provided personnel | 105 | Government-provided personnel | |

| | | |
|---|-------|--|
| Support for the processing of 968 in-mission and 70 out-of-mission travel requests for non-training purposes and 50 travel requests for training purposes | 19 | In-mission travel requests |
| | | The lower output was attributable to changes in operational requirements |
| | 267 | Out-of-mission travel requests |
| | | The higher output was attributable to the higher number of medical escorts required for the Mission |
| | 60 | Travel requests for training purposes |
| Vehicle management and ground transport services | | |
| Operation and maintenance of 1,154 United Nations-owned vehicles (689 light passenger vehicles, 138 special-purpose vehicles, 10 ambulances, 93 armoured vehicles and 224 other specialized vehicles, trailers and attachments) 3,000 contingent-owned vehicles and 18 workshop and repair facilities, as well as provision of transport and shuttle services | 1,132 | United Nations-owned vehicles |
| | 689 | Light passenger vehicles |
| | 135 | Special purpose vehicles |
| | 5 | Ambulances |
| | 97 | Armoured vehicles |
| | 206 | Other specialized vehicles, trailers and attachments |
| | 18 | Workshops |
| | 3,136 | Contingent-owned vehicles |
| | | The lower output was attributable primarily to the write-off of obsolete United Nations-owned vehicles and the repatriation of contingent-owned vehicles |
| Security services | | |
| Provision of 24-hour close protection to senior Mission personnel and visiting high-level officials, and security and safety services to all Mission personnel and installations | Yes | |
| 4 training sessions per month for security officers on unarmed combat, firearms, close protection procedures and techniques, investigation techniques and other related areas to ensure continued professional security services | Yes | |
| | 56 | Training sessions for firearms and safety |
| | 4 | Sessions for less lethal use of force |
| | 6 | Close protection operator courses |
| | 2 | Local security assistance courses |
| | 3 | Sessions for other safety procedures |
| Annual training session on security for all regional and area security coordinators and conduct of at least | Yes | Annual training session |
| | 2 | Evacuation and relocation drills |

2 evacuation and relocation drills
Mission-wide

3 training sessions per month on Safe and Secure Approaches in Field Environments for Mission personnel to reduce the impact of security threats

23

Training sessions on Safe and Secure Approaches in Field Environments with the participation of 723 staff members from MINUSCA and the United Nations system

The lower output was attributable to fewer requests from staff members, as the Safe and Secure Approaches in Field Environments programme is organized based on requests

Conduct and discipline

Implementation of the conduct and discipline programme for all personnel through prevention activities, including training, monitoring of investigations and disciplinary actions, and remedial actions

Yes

Ongoing implementation of a 3-pronged strategy of prevention, enforcement and remedial action, with a strong focus on robust preventative measures, enhancing the coordination of assistance to alleged victims of sexual exploitation and abuse, expanding community-based reporting mechanisms countrywide and conducting intensive training and outreach activities

8,745

Trained personnel (military, police and civilian) on United Nations standards of conduct, including the fight against sexual exploitation and abuse

66

Contingent camps visited for risk assessment and identification of mitigating measures

24

Community-based complaints mechanisms throughout the country, with 602 members trained and equipped on enforcement and reporting

Over 3,300 representatives of the local population took part in outreach activities, including focus group and sensitization sessions, while text messaging campaigns on the prevention and reporting of sexual exploitation and abuse reached over 1.2 million phone subscribers in the country

III. Resource performance

A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019)

| Category | Apportionment (1) | Expenditure (2) | Variance | |
|--|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| | | | Amount (3)=(1)-(2) | Percentage (4)=(3)÷(1) |
| Military and police personnel | | | | |
| Military observers | 7 621.1 | 7 789.0 | (167.9) | (2.2) |
| Military contingents | 404 577.2 | 391 381.8 | 13 195.4 | 3.3 |
| United Nations police | 17 916.3 | 18 396.7 | (480.4) | (2.7) |
| Formed police units | 57 423.9 | 56 265.2 | 1 158.7 | 2.0 |
| Subtotal | 487 538.5 | 473 832.7 | 13 705.8 | 2.8 |
| Civilian personnel | | | | |
| International staff | 155 646.9 | 148 771.1 | 6 875.8 | 4.4 |
| National staff | 18 776.9 | 21 456.4 | (2 679.5) | (14.3) |
| United Nations Volunteers | 11 039.0 | 12 789.9 | (1 750.9) | (15.9) |
| General temporary assistance | 7 180.3 | 7 403.4 | (223.1) | (3.1) |
| Government-provided personnel | 5 052.3 | 5 049.6 | 2.7 | 0.1 |
| Subtotal | 197 695.4 | 195 470.4 | 2 225.0 | 1.1 |
| Operational costs | | | | |
| Civilian electoral observers | — | — | — | — |
| Consultants and consulting services | 774.8 | 641.1 | 133.7 | 17.3 |
| Official travel | 3 778.0 | 4 101.0 | (323.0) | (8.5) |
| Facilities and infrastructure | 86 924.3 | 84 573.0 | 2 351.3 | 2.7 |
| Ground transportation | 15 320.0 | 17 755.6 | (2 435.6) | (15.9) |
| Air operations | 60 515.4 | 49 326.2 | 11 189.2 | 18.5 |
| Marine operations | 250.0 | 1 566.8 | (1 316.8) | (526.7) |
| Communications and information technology | 36 157.3 | 37 847.4 | (1 690.1) | (4.7) |
| Medical | 2 266.0 | 987.0 | 1 279.0 | 56.4 |
| Special equipment | — | — | — | — |
| Other supplies, services and equipment | 35 992.2 | 31 711.1 | 4 281.1 | 11.9 |
| Quick-impact projects | 3 000.0 | 2 831.1 | 168.9 | 5.6 |
| Subtotal | 244 978.0 | 231 340.3 | 13 637.7 | 5.6 |
| Gross requirements | 930 211.9 | 900 643.4 | 29 568.5 | 3.2 |
| Staff assessment income | 14 726.7 | 13 831.0 | 895.7 | 6.1 |
| Net requirements | 915 485.2 | 886 812.4 | 28 672.8 | 3.1 |
| Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted) | — | — | — | — |
| Total requirements | 930 211.9 | 900 643.4 | 29 568.5 | 3.2 |

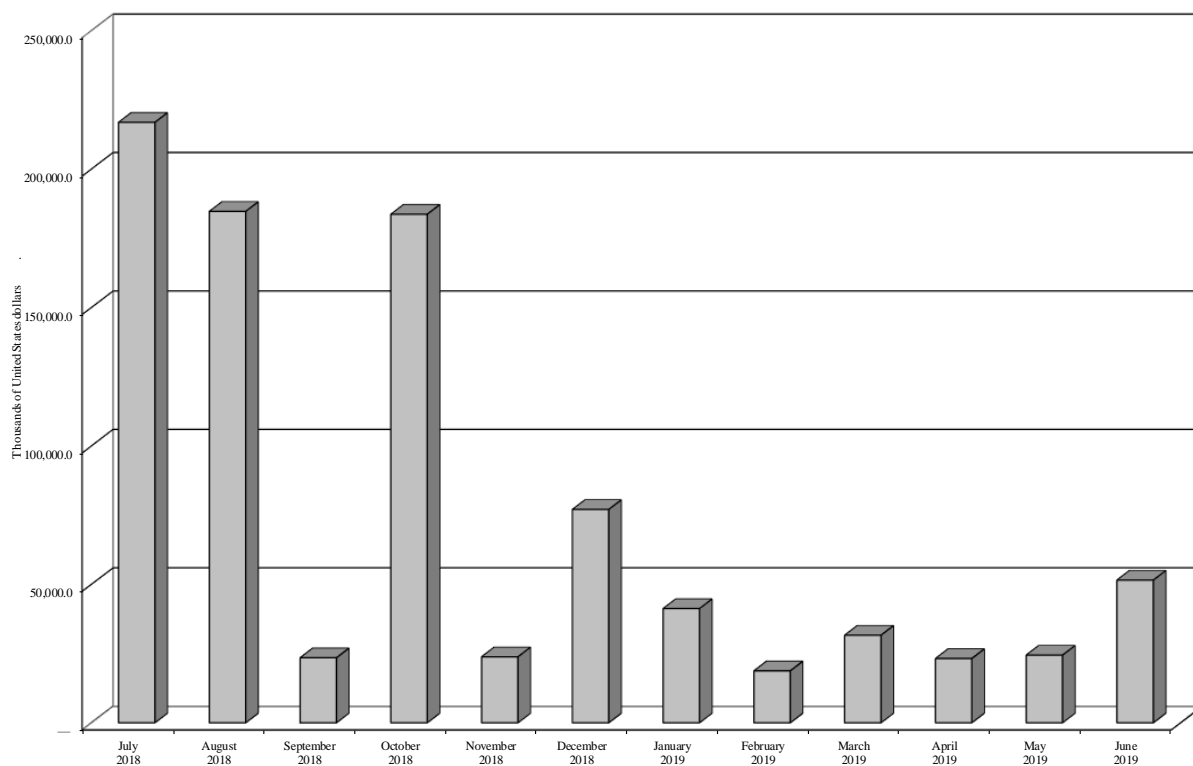
B. Summary information on redeployments across groups

(Thousands of United States dollars)

| Group | Appropriation | | |
|---|-----------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| | Original distribution | Redeployment | Revised distribution |
| I. Military and police personnel | 487 539 | – | 487 539 |
| II. Civilian personnel | 197 695 | – | 197 695 |
| III. Operational costs | 244 978 | – | 244 978 |
| Total | 930 212 | – | 930 212 |
| Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation | | | – |

70. There were no redeployments across groups during the reporting period.

C. Monthly expenditure pattern



71. Higher expenditures in July and August 2018 were attributable primarily to the recording of commitments for the reimbursements to troop- and police-contributing Governments for standard costs, and in October 2018 for major contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment, for the 2018/19 period.

D. Other revenue and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

| <i>Category</i> | <i>Amount</i> |
|--|-----------------|
| Interest revenue | 6 954.5 |
| Other/miscellaneous revenue | 55.1 |
| Voluntary contributions in cash | — |
| Prior-period adjustments | — |
| Cancellation of prior-period obligations | 18 403.9 |
| Total | 25 413.5 |

E. Expenditure for contingent-owned equipment: major equipment and self-sustainment

(Thousands of United States dollars)

| <i>Category</i> | <i>Expenditure</i> |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Major equipment | |
| Military contingents | 73 557.7 |
| Formed police units | 11 310.0 |
| Subtotal | 84 867.7 |
| Self-sustainment | |
| Military contingents | 46 990.6 |
| Formed police units | 6 912.2 |
| Subtotal | 53 902.8 |
| Total | 138 770.5 |

| <i>Mission factors</i> | <i>Percentage</i> | <i>Effective date</i> | <i>Last review date</i> |
|--|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Applicable to Mission area | | | |
| Extreme environmental condition factor | 2.1 | 1 October 2016 | 15 September 2015 |
| Intensified operational condition factor | 3.8 | 1 October 2016 | 15 September 2015 |
| Hostile action/forced abandonment factor | 5.0 | 1 July 2017 | 7 August 2017 |
| B. Applicable to home country | | | |
| Incremental transportation factor | 0.5–5.0 | | |

F. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

| <i>Category</i> | <i>Actual value</i> |
|--|---------------------|
| Status-of-mission and status-of-forces agreements ^a | 63 663.7 |
| Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted) | — |
| Total | 63 663.7 |

^a Represents buildings, land and services provided by the Government of the Central African Republic.

IV. Analysis of variances¹

| | <i>Variance</i> | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|--------|
| Military observers | (\$167.9) | (2.2%) |

72. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to the lower actual average vacancy rate of 8.3 per cent for military observer personnel compared with the budgeted rate of 15.0 per cent. The increased requirements were offset by reduced requirements owing to the ineligibility for the mission subsistence allowance of personnel who completed fewer than 365 days of service within the budget period.

| | <i>Variance</i> | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|------|
| Military contingents | \$13 195.4 | 3.3% |

73. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) the lower actual average ceiling man rate for rations resulting from fewer meal choices selected by contingents supplied through the rations contract and from shortages of available and delivered options, compared with the budgeted rate; (b) fewer actual claims for contingent-owned equipment owing to higher actual rates of unserviceability and non-deployment of both major and self-sustainment equipment, the advancement in the provision of standard accommodations to military contingent personnel by the United Nations, and fewer months during which equipment was deployed owing to phased emplacement and repatriation of military contingent personnel, compared with the rates applied in the approved budget; and (c) lower actual costs for travel on emplacement owing to the lower actual average airfare through the long-term charter agreement compared with the budgeted airfare through commercial carriers.

74. The reduced requirements were offset in part by: (a) higher actual costs for the standard reimbursement owing to the lower actual average vacancy rate of 1.6 per cent, excluding military staff officers, compared with the budgeted rate of 5.0 per cent, and the higher actual monthly rate of reimbursement, approved by the General Assembly in its resolution [72/285](#), compared with the budgeted rate; and (b) higher freight costs for contingent-owned equipment owing to the unanticipated deferral of shipment of major contingent-owned equipment to the 2018/19 period following the repatriation of military contingent personnel in earlier periods, for which a provision was not included in the approved budget.

| | <i>Variance</i> | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|--------|
| United Nations police | (\$480.4) | (2.7%) |

75. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to the higher costs for mission subsistence allowances owing to a lower actual average vacancy rate of 5.0 per cent for United Nations police personnel compared with the budgeted rate of 10.0 per cent. The increased requirements were offset by reduced requirements owing to the ineligibility for the allowance of personnel who completed fewer than 365 days of service within the budget period.

| | <i>Variance</i> | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|------|
| Formed police units | \$1 158.7 | 2.0% |

¹ Resource variance amounts are expressed in thousands of United States dollars. Analysis is provided for variances of at least plus or minus 5 per cent or \$100,000.

76. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) a lower actual average ceiling man rate for rations resulting from fewer meal choices selected by contingents supplied through the rations contract and from shortages of available and delivered options, compared with the budgeted rate; (b) fewer actual claims for contingent-owned equipment resulting from higher actual rates of unserviceability and non-deployment of equipment, and from the advancement in the provision of standard accommodations to military contingent personnel by the United Nations, compared with the rates applied and estimates included in the approved budget; (c) lower actual average airfare per person for travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation for the planned strategic movements of three units of formed police personnel, using the long-term charter agreement, compared with the budgeted commercial airfare per person; and (d) the fact that no incidents of disability or fatality were claimed under this category of personnel, compared with the budgeted estimate.

77. The reduced requirements were offset in part by higher freight costs for the shipment of contingent-owned equipment owing to the unanticipated repatriation of a unit and its replacement based on the police concept of operations, which was amended during the period to address the evolving operational requirements for the protection of civilians.

| | <i>Variance</i> | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|------|
| International staff | \$6 875.8 | 4.4% |

78. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) lower common staff costs owing to fewer entitlements for dependency, relocation and settling-in grants and rental subsidy entitlements, compared with budgeted estimates; and (b) the higher actual average vacancy rate of 13.3 per cent compared with the budgeted rate of 10.0 per cent. The reduced requirements were offset in part by the impact of the higher actual average post adjustment multiplier of 65.37 on salary costs compared with the multiplier rate of 64.80 applied in the computation of international staff salaries in the approved budget.

| | <i>Variance</i> | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|---------|
| National staff | (\$2 679.5) | (14.3%) |

79. The increased requirements were attributable to: (a) the higher actual monthly rate of \$516 for danger pay entitlements reimbursed to national general service personnel compared with the budgeted monthly rate of \$282; and (b) higher salary and common staff costs and danger pay entitlements owing to the lower actual average vacancy rate of 8.4 per cent for national professional personnel and 10.9 per cent for national general service personnel compared with the budgeted rate of 15.0 per cent for both categories of personnel.

| | <i>Variance</i> | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|---------|
| United Nations Volunteers | (\$1 750.9) | (15.9%) |

80. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to the higher actual rates for allowances for United Nations Volunteer personnel for the second half of the year compared with budgeted rates and to the lower actual average vacancy rate of 6.0 per cent compared with the budgeted rate of 12.0 per cent for international United Nations Volunteer personnel.

| | <i>Variance</i> | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|--------|
| General temporary assistance | (\$223.1) | (3.1%) |

81. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to the costs allocated for general temporary assistance related to support activities for Umoja Extension 2 and functions centralized at Headquarters following the Umoja implementation, for which a provision was not included in the approved budget.

| | <i>Variance</i> | |
|--|-----------------|-------|
| Consultants and consulting services | \$133.7 | 17.3% |

82. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to the non-engagement of an international consultant to assist the Mission's victims' rights advocate in monitoring, analysing and reporting on assistance to victims of sexual exploitation and abuse, as sensitization activities with the United Nations country team and other partners, which were a prerequisite for the work of the consultant, were not yet completed at the end of the period.

| | <i>Variance</i> | |
|------------------------|-----------------|--------|
| Official travel | (\$323.0) | (8.5%) |

83. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to the higher number of participants who travelled for out-of-mission training for mandatory leadership and organizational development courses and for strengthening capacity in the areas of the implementation of United Nations standardized systems across the Mission, including for budget formulation, aviation safety, engineering, ground transport, communications, medical, human resources, human rights, justice and corrections and security sector reform, compared with the budgeted estimates.

| | <i>Variance</i> | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|------|
| Facilities and infrastructure | \$2 351.3 | 2.7% |

84. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to the non-requirement of construction materials and field defence supplies owing to the deferral and curtailment of in-house construction projects and maintenance and repair work without impediment to compliance with mission standards for mission facilities in connection with the reprioritization of resources to cover the change in location of some permanent operating bases, based on the military and police concepts of operations, which were amended during the period to address the evolving operational requirements for the protection of civilians and owing to external factors, such as the security situation; the acquisition of fewer spare parts and supplies for power supply systems, generators, waste management and air-conditioning units and prefabricated kitchens and offices; and the delayed engagement of a commercial maintenance service provider for camp maintenance, for which contractual arrangements were finalized in July 2019.

85. The reduced requirements were offset in part by the acquisition of prefabricated facilities for offices and accommodations, kitchens, ablutions, water and wastewater treatment plants, and engineering supplies to provide the prefabricated facilities with power for the new permanent operating bases that were established in new locations, for which a provision was not included in the budget; and by the higher consumption of 14.8 million litres of fuel at an actual average cost of \$1.63 per litre, compared with 14.0 million litres of fuel budgeted at an average cost of \$1.53 per litre, resulting from increased military operations in Sector East owing to the security situation.

| | <i>Variance</i> | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|---------|
| Ground transportation | (\$2 435.6) | (15.9%) |

86. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to the consumption of 6.0 million litres of fuel at a higher actual average cost of \$1.63 per litre, compared with 6.2 million litres of fuel budgeted at an average cost of \$1.53 per litre, and higher actual costs for oil and lubricants, and to higher mobilization costs as the installation of fuel points was deferred to the 2018/19 period, given that they were not established in the 2017/18 period owing to impassable roads during the rainy season and the security situation; and to the acquisition of engineering-related vehicles required for waste management for the established deployment of additional troops and to improve logistics operations, for which a provision was not included in the approved budget.

| | <i>Variance</i> | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-------|
| Air operations | \$11 189.2 | 18.5% |

87. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to the net decrease in costs for the rental and operation of the fixed-wing and rotary-wing fleet resulting from the reconfiguration of the fleet and the reduction in the number of rotary-wing aircraft and other adjustments to the Mission's air operations in support of the initiative of the Secretary-General to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of United Nations aviation operations, and to a change in operational requirements. In addition, the reduced requirements were attributable to lower guaranteed rental costs for helicopters contracted under a letter of assist that were not operational during the period.

88. The reduced requirements were offset in part by the net increase in costs for petrol, oil and lubricants owing to higher actual mobilization fees to sites in Obo and Birao that were not completed in the 2017/18 period as a result of the insecurity in the region, which was offset by the lower consumption of 6.5 million litres of fuel at an actual average cost of \$1.24 per litre, compared with 8.1 million litres budgeted at an average cost of \$1.10 per litre, as a consequential impact of the fewer flight hours flown for mission operations.

| | <i>Variance</i> | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|----------|
| Marine operations | (\$1 316.8) | (526.7%) |

89. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to the acquisition of sea containers for the transportation of prefabricated buildings, kitchens, ablutions and equipment for the permanent operating bases that were established in new locations based on the military and police concepts of operations, which were amended during the period to address the evolving operational requirements for the protection of civilians, for which a provision was not included in the approved budget.

| | <i>Variance</i> | |
|--|-----------------|--------|
| Communications and information technology | (\$1 690.1) | (4.7%) |

90. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to the acquisition of: (a) additional spare parts and accessories for the high-frequency transceivers and containerized shelters following a physical assessment during the period of the adequacy of the equipment and the need for parts and accessories to maintain their operational functionality for communications during mission operations; and (b) seven long-range cameras for the unanticipated expansion of the smart city initiative for force protection as it relates to the protection of civilians that was

implemented during the 2017/18 period, for which a provision was not included in the approved budget.

| | <i>Variance</i> | |
|----------------|-----------------|-------|
| Medical | \$1 279.0 | 56.4% |

91. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to fewer acquisitions of medical equipment and supplies owing to sufficient assets on hand for the operation of seven emergency and first aid stations, compared with the nine stations included in the approved budget. While the emergency and first aid stations in Bria and Kaga Bandoro were not established owing to a change in the Mission's strategic direction, civilian personnel continued to be supported by the respective level II hospitals at those locations.

| | <i>Variance</i> | |
|---|-----------------|-------|
| Other supplies, services and equipment | \$4 281.1 | 11.9% |

92. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to lower actual freight costs owing to the non-requirement for intermission transfer of equipment from field operations and the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, to Bangui; fewer acquisitions in connection with changes in operational requirements and technical factors as described under the respective classes; and lower actual shipping rates compared with the budgeted estimate of 15 per cent of acquisitions. The reduced requirements were offset in part by additional requirements for: (a) claims, write-offs and adjustments owing to the cost allocated to MINUSCA related to the administration of justice, and after-service health insurance (ASHI) for retired personnel from various peacekeeping missions for the period from January to June 2019, which could not be accommodated in the support account mechanism for the 2018/19 period, and for which a provision was not included in the approved budget; and (b) the engagement of individual contractual personnel to provide cleaning services for certain mission sites owing to the delayed engagement of a commercial maintenance service, for which contractual arrangements were finalized in July 2019.

| | <i>Variance</i> | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|------|
| Quick-impact projects | \$168.9 | 5.6% |

93. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to delays in identifying and approving a few projects owing to intermittent interruptions in the stability of the security conditions at some locations in the Central African Republic, in particular in Obo and Paoua, and limited accessibility by MINUSCA.

V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

94. The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic are:

(a) To decide on the treatment of the unencumbered balance of \$29,568,500 with respect to the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019;

(b) To decide on the treatment of other revenue/adjustments for the period ended 30 June 2019 amounting to \$25,413,500 from interest revenue (\$6,954,500), other/miscellaneous revenue (\$55,100) and the cancellation of prior-period obligations (\$18,403,900).