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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 2020 to 30 June 2021

### Report of the Secretary-General

## Contents

|   | <i>Page</i> |
|---|-------------|
| I. Introduction . . . . .   | 5           |
| II. Mandate performance . . . . .   | 5           |
| A. Overall . . . . .  | 5           |
| B. Budget implementation. . . . .   | 6           |
| C. Mission support initiatives . . . . .  | 14          |
| D. Regional mission cooperation . . . . .   | 15          |
| E. Partnerships, country team coordination and integrated missions . . . . .                  | 16          |
| F. Results-based budgeting frameworks . . . . .   | 16          |
| III. Resource performance. . . . .  | 69          |
| A. Financial resources . . . . .  | 69          |
| B. Summary information on redeployments across groups . . . . .                               | 70          |
| C. Monthly expenditure pattern . . . . .  | 70          |
| D. Other revenue and adjustments . . . . .  | 71          |
| E. Expenditure for contingent-owned equipment: major equipment and self-sustainment . . . . . | 71          |
| F. Value of non-budgeted contributions. . . . .   | 72          |



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|     |  |    |
|-----|--|----|
| IV. | Analysis of variances . . . . .  | 72 |
| V.  | Actions to be taken by the General Assembly . . . . .  | 76 |
| VI. | Summary of follow-up action taken to implement the decisions and requests of the General Assembly in its resolution <a href="#">75/298</a> . . . . . | 77 |

## *Summary*

The total expenditure for the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021 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 for political, peace and reconciliation processes; fight against impunity, and support for the extension of State authority and rule of law; and support.

The reporting period was characterized by increased political tensions, insecurity and violence. Those tensions led to the creation of the Coalition des patriotes pour le changement, which attempted to disrupt the electoral process and the constitutional order. The challenges notwithstanding, MINUSCA continued its efforts to protect civilians, support the implementation of the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in the Central African Republic, including through good offices and coordination with regional partners and guarantors of the Agreement; support the holding of the presidential and legislative elections; encourage social cohesion and transitional justice; promote and monitor human rights; facilitate the creation of a secure environment for the immediate, full, safe and unhindered delivery of humanitarian assistance; and protect the United Nations and its personnel.

MINUSCA incurred \$936.3 million in expenditure for the reporting period, representing a resource utilization rate of 99.9 per cent, compared with \$895.7 million in expenditure and a resource utilization rate of 98.4 per cent in the 2019/20 period.

The unencumbered balance of \$1.4 million reflects the net impact of: (a) reduced requirements under military and police personnel (\$11.6 million), attributable primarily to fewer claims for contingent-owned equipment owing to their unserviceability and the non-deployment of the equipment, and lower actual costs for travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation attributable to lower costs for chartered flights; (b) reduced requirements under civilian personnel (\$5.2 million), attributable primarily to lower common staff costs and danger pay costs for international staff, and lower United Nations Volunteers allowance; and (c) increased requirements under operational costs (\$15.4 million), attributable to the acquisition of prefabricated buildings and related freight costs for accommodation of the additional military and police personnel authorized by the Security Council in its resolution [2566 \(2021\)](#), offset in part by lower costs for air operations owing to the non-deployment, delayed deployment and unserviceability of helicopters for an extended period.

## Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021)

| Category                                   | Apportionment    | Expenditure      | Variance       |            |
|--|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------|
|  |                  |                  | Amount         | Percentage |
| Military and police personnel              | 479 285.4        | 467 679.1        | 11 606.3       | 2.4        |
| Civilian personnel                         | 214 387.0        | 209 224.9        | 5 162.1        | 2.4        |
| Operational costs                          | 244 039.3        | 259 413.8        | (15 374.5)     | (6.3)      |
| <b>Gross requirements</b>                  | <b>937 711.7</b> | <b>936 317.8</b> | <b>1 393.9</b> | <b>0.1</b> |
| Staff assessment income                    | 14 868.3         | 15 715.1         | (846.8)        | (5.7)      |
| <b>Net requirements</b>                    | <b>922 843.4</b> | <b>920 602.7</b> | <b>2 240.7</b> | <b>0.2</b> |
| Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted) | —                | —                | —              | —          |
| <b>Total requirements</b>                  | <b>937 711.7</b> | <b>936 317.8</b> | <b>1 393.9</b> | <b>0.1</b> |

## Human resources incumbency performance

| Category                         | Approved <sup>a</sup> | Actual (average) | Vacancy rate (percentage) <sup>b</sup> |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--|
| Military observers               | 169                   | 148              | 12.4                                   |
| Military contingents             | 11 481                | 11 317           | 1.4                                    |
| United Nations police            | 400                   | 366              | 8.5                                    |
| Formed police units              | 1 680                 | 1 689            | (0.5)                                  |
| International staff              | 687                   | 598              | 13.0                                   |
| National staff                   |                       |                  |  |
| National Professional Officers   | 106                   | 94               | 11.3                                   |
| National General Service staff   | 496                   | 475              | 4.2                                    |
| United Nations Volunteers        |                       |                  |  |
| International                    | 223                   | 210              | 5.8                                    |
| National                         | 43                    | 42               | 2.3                                    |
| Temporary positions <sup>c</sup> |                       |                  |  |
| International staff              | 61                    | 53               | 13.1                                   |
| National Professional Officers   | 1                     | 1                | —                                      |
| General Service                  | 7                     | 6                | 14.3                                   |
| Government-provided personnel    | 108                   | 106              | 1.9                                    |

<sup>a</sup> Represents the highest level of authorized strength, excluding the additional military and police personnel approved by the Security Council in its resolution [2566 \(2021\)](#).

<sup>b</sup> Based on monthly incumbency and approved monthly strength.

<sup>c</sup> 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 2020 to 30 June 2021 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 18 March 2020 (A/74/756) and amounted to \$948,036,100 gross (\$933,121,700 net). It provided for the deployment of 169 military observers, 11,481 military contingent personnel, 400 United Nations police officers, 1,680 formed police unit personnel, 749 international staff (inclusive of 61 temporary positions), 616 national staff (inclusive of 9 temporary positions), 266 United Nations Volunteers and 108 government-provided personnel.

2. In its report of 1 May 2020, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly appropriate the amount of \$944,361,700 gross for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021 (A/74/737/Add.10, para. 25).

3. The General Assembly, by its resolution 74/284 and decision 74/571, appropriated the amount of \$937,711,700 gross (\$922,843,400 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021. 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 reporting period was provided by the Council in its resolutions 2499 (2019) and 2552 (2020).

5. The Mission is mandated to help the Security Council to attain an overall objective, namely, to support the creation of political, security and institutional conditions conducive to the sustainable reduction of the presence of and threat posed by armed groups through a comprehensive approach and a proactive and robust posture without prejudice to the basic principles of peacekeeping.

6. In its resolutions 2499 (2019) and 2552 (2020), the Security Council expanded the Mission's tasks to include continuing its political role in the peace process, including through political, technical and operational support for the implementation of the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in the Central African Republic (Peace Agreement); assisting national authorities in the preparation and delivery of peaceful presidential, legislative and local elections in 2020 and 2021 by providing good offices, security and operational, logistical and, as appropriate, technical support, in particular to facilitate access to remote areas, and by coordinating international electoral assistance; and providing technical advice to the national authorities in implementing the interim security arrangements provided for in the Peace Agreement, such as the special mixed security units, following vetting, disarmament, demobilization and training.

7. In its resolution 2566 (2021) of 12 March 2021, the Security Council decided to increase the authorized size of the Mission's military component by 2,750 personnel and to increase the authorized size of its police component by 940 personnel, from the levels authorized in paragraph 27 of resolution 2552 (2020).

8. The present report assesses actual performance against the planned results-based budgeting frameworks set out in the budget for the 2020/21 period. In

particular, the 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. The reporting period was affected by the resurgence of violence following the tension surrounding the run-up to the presidential and legislative elections in December 2020. These tensions led to the creation of a coalition of armed groups that are signatories to the Peace Agreement, the Coalition des patriotes pour le changement, which denounced the Peace Agreement and attempted to disrupt the electoral process and the constitutional order. The armed groups aligned with the Coalition launched simultaneous, coordinated attacks against the Government of the Central African Republic in December 2020, threatening Bangui and other locations across the country. In response, MINUSCA deployed all its forces to preserve constitutional order, protect civilians and enable the polls in most parts of the country. The Mission, alongside national defence and internal security forces, bilaterally deployed forces and other security personnel, successfully disrupted the attack on the capital and against national armed forces positions in December 2020 and January 2021. The security situation, however, remained fragile thereafter, owing to continued clashes between armed groups, mainly those affiliated with the Coalition, and national defence forces assisted by bilaterally deployed forces and other security personnel.

10. Operations conducted by the national defence and internal security forces, bilaterally deployed forces and other security personnel also contributed to a surge in human rights violations by all parties, including the national defence forces and their allies, compounded by the use of explosive ordnance devices by armed groups. Furthermore, it led to a disruption of collaboration between the national defence and internal security forces and MINUSCA, with the former becoming much less open to sharing information on their positions and deployments or in participating in operations with the Mission. During the reporting period, MINUSCA also recorded a surge in the number and gravity of violations of the status-of-mission agreement between the United Nations and the Government being committed by national defence and internal security forces, as well as bilaterally deployed forces and other security personnel. Those violations of the status-of-mission agreement affected the Mission's operational capacity and contributed to heightening tensions and hostility towards MINUSCA.

11. In response to the security deterioration, the Mission improved its response to security threats by enhancing the mobility and flexibility of its military and police personnel, maintaining a robust posture to protect civilians, securing key hotspots, reducing the risks of electoral or politically inspired violence, ensuring coordination between its components and collaboration with humanitarians, and enhancing its monitoring and implementation of early warning and rapid response efforts across all locations. Adjustments to the force's posture to optimize the use of available resources to counter threats emerging from a deteriorating security situation included the utilization of all reserve units and quick reaction force units, especially in Bambari, Bangassou, Bossembele, Bouar and Sibut, as well as activating the defence plan for Bangui to strengthen the posture in the capital. MINUSCA, in addition to adapting its robust posture, combined with strategic political engagements and effective good offices, received military reinforcements from the United Nations Mission in South Sudan through inter-mission cooperation to enhance security for civilians and the elections.

12. MINUSCA provided strategic advice and support to facilitate the implementation of the Peace Agreement at the national level, including support for the Government in assessing the progress made and strategizing on its effective and sustainable implementation for the future. The Mission also supported the implementation of the Peace Agreement at the prefectural level through the revitalization of local-level implementation architecture, as well as the nurturing of local peace initiatives aimed at reducing violence and fostering reconciliation and social cohesion. Following the formation of the Coalition des patriotes pour le changement, MINUSCA focused its efforts on re-establishing dialogue between armed groups and the Government, in line with efforts by regional partners and guarantors of the Peace Agreement, as well as revitalizing the implementation of the Agreement in a context of heightened political tension, ongoing military operations and a deepening humanitarian crisis. MINUSCA, in close coordination with the Government and international partners, continued to engage all national stakeholders to encourage an inclusive, constructive and credible political dialogue to promote national stability and support a republican dialogue<sup>1</sup> in accordance with its good offices mandate. All efforts notwithstanding, the revitalization and implementation of the Peace Agreement remained challenged by lack of will of the parties, a trust deficit among signatory parties, failure to enforce sanctions against non-compliant signatory parties and fragmentation of some of the signatory parties.

13. Notwithstanding attempts to disrupt the electoral process by certain armed groups and political actors, MINUSCA continued to support the conduct of the electoral process to ensure the holding of the presidential and first round of legislative elections on 27 December 2020, as well as the holding of the second and third round of legislative elections in March and May 2021. The security and political conditions, as well as the capacity of the National Electoral Authority to prepare and conduct elections, improved progressively following each round of legislative elections. The electoral support provided by MINUSCA enabled the establishment and implementation of revised legal frameworks, the strengthening of the country's constitutional order and the reaffirmation of the population's desire to select their leaders through the ballot box rather than through violent means. That support contributed to an effective implementation of the electoral process, ensuring that all voting centres were established and that more than 1.8 million Central Africans were registered to vote. The integrated elections security plan, jointly implemented by the Mission's force, United Nations police and national defence and internal security forces, ensured that voters in each of 140 constituencies of the Central African Republic could cast their votes for the legislative elections. The integrated plan also fostered the restoration of State authority, as well as the extension of the control of the national defence and internal security forces over the national territory. The multifaceted support provided to women candidates by MINUSCA and United Nations agencies contributed to improving the performance of women candidates during the legislative elections.

14. With regard to social cohesion and community reconciliation, MINUSCA continued to strengthen the implementation and stabilization of the existing 11 local peace agreements focusing on support for civil society organizations and the prevention of violence related to elections. In addition, the Mission dedicated efforts to address new local peace and dialogue challenges, with a focus on areas with significant inter-community tensions, while also working on the implementation of the National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan. To that end, the Mission increased its efforts to identify local root causes of conflict and support the implementation of concrete peace initiatives by local peace and reconciliation committees and local

<sup>1</sup> The President, Faustin Archange Touadéra, proposed a republican dialogue as a public and fully inclusive consultation on the issues of peace, security, stability and national reconciliation.

community leaders and peace activists, including through income-generating activities in the form of quick-impact projects or through support provided by the United Nations country team. This included incentives to promote the return of internally displaced persons, freedom of movement, a reduction in tensions among Muslim and Christian communities, equal access to social and administrative services and peaceful coexistence, as well as the meaningful participation of women and youth groups in the local peace committees. In that regard, the strategic partnerships with the United Nations country team and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) played a central role in reinforcing ongoing reconciliation initiatives. MINUSCA also continued to work with local authorities and local transhumance actors to consolidate measures aimed at preventing violent conflict between herders and local farming communities.

15. To enhance the protection of human rights, MINUSCA conducted special human rights missions to investigate and report on serious human rights abuses, violations of international humanitarian law and protection of civilians concerns linked to the elections and perpetrated by all parties to the conflict. The Mission also contributed to the strengthening of members of the national defence and internal security forces, civil society organizations, association of women, associations of victims and media professionals to contribute to early warning alerts on the protection of civilians and to establish platforms for human rights dialogue at the national and local levels. MINUSCA engaged in advocacy, awareness-raising and support for institution-building and transitional justice to strengthen the protection and promotion of human rights, including the prevention of violations, transitional justice initiatives, and a multi-layered and articulated dialogue programme to contribute to the creation and maintenance of a more protective and secured environment throughout the country.

16. The Mission also supported the full implementation of the national action plan on hate speech by providing technical and financial assistance to the High Council for Communication, line ministries and civil society organizations to strengthen national capacity to prevent and respond to public incitement to violence and hate speech. MINUSCA ensured the monitoring, the investigation, the reporting and the prosecution of cases of violations of international humanitarian law and human rights, including grave violations of the rights of children, and strengthened its partnerships with international organizations and United Nations agencies, funds and programmes to combat conflict-related sexual violence through enhanced collaboration and information-sharing. The Mission delivered awareness-raising sessions to communities, local authorities and national defence and internal security forces to protect children and implement the new child protection code to end impunity for grave children's rights violations, while also referring victims to relevant national services. MINUSCA, through meetings of the Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Arrangements Technical Working Group and field missions, increased opportunities for the joint analysis of allegations of sexual violence, enhanced investigations and support for survivors.

17. With regard to the efforts to combat impunity and to transitional justice mechanisms, an important step towards the operationalization of the Truth, Justice, Reparation and Reconciliation Commission was made with the appointment of commissioners by the Government with the support of MINUSCA. Significant progress was also achieved towards the effective operationalization of the Special Criminal Court, which was progressively being empowered to conduct investigations and hold trials through more investigative resources for the Office of the Special Prosecutor. The Mission continued to provide advice on and support for the investigation and prosecution of serious crimes, while also providing protection for the magistrates of the Court. The capacity of magistrates, registrars, clerks and judicial police officers regarding investigations on conflict-related sexual violence



was also improved. In addition, MINUSCA supported the internal security forces in investigating cases of grave violations of human rights, including against peacekeepers, and in developing and implementing effective crime prevention strategies.

18. The Mission, alongside the European Union Military Training Mission in the Central African Republic, continued to support national efforts to strengthen oversight mechanisms and central inspections to address impunity and accountability issues. Support was provided to the Central African authorities towards the setting up of a national vetting mechanism as part of the professionalization of the security sector. The implementation of the national strategy on security sector reform for the period 2017–2021 was evaluated, and the final report included key recommendations on improving security sector governance, the development of democratic control and civilian oversight of the security sector and the coordination of the action and support for security sector reform. The Mission also maintained its support for the implementation of the capacity development plan and the resizing and redeployment plan of the internal security forces, with the aim of enhancing the level of confidence among the population, improving the protection of civilians and entrenching the concepts of community policing and community coordination. MINUSCA also provided capacity-building on weapons and ammunition management to the national defence and internal security forces and technical support for the implementation of the national action plan of the National Commission to Combat the Proliferation and Illegal Movement of Small Arms and Light Weapons.

19. Notwithstanding the slow progress in the implementation of the national disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation programme in the light of uncertainty regarding its applicability to elements affiliated with the Coalition des patriotes pour le changement, MINUSCA continued to support disarmament, demobilization and reintegration operations conducted by the unit responsible for the implementation of the programme. The Mission focused on addressing armed groups that were not affiliated with the Coalition and specific cases of elements of armed groups affiliated with the Coalition who expressed their willingness to lay down their weapons. In the light of the decelerated pace of the process, the Mission redirected resources initially allocated to the national disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation programme to the implementation of other activities. In that regard, community violence reduction programmes were implemented in hotspots where the programme had not been launched or had been disrupted to manage the expectations of combatants and community members, and paved the way for an effective and comprehensive implementation of the programme. Community violence reduction programmes contributed to preventing and de-escalating violence in communities at risk of rising intercommunal tensions. Those programmes prompted a sense of local ownership, often bringing together local leaders and community members to collectively identify and agree on priority projects to address some of the root causes of community violence.

20. Although progress was made in operationalizing the special mixed security units, the process stalled because of logistical challenges, lack of political will and the fact that some members had joined the Coalition des patriotes pour le changement. To help to overcome those challenges, MINUSCA established a task force bringing together all relevant mission components and sections to enhance coordination and optimize the internal flow of information at both the operational and decision-making levels. This also enabled the Mission to provide technical advice to the national authorities, once former members of the armed groups were vetted, disarmed and demobilized, and trained for the special mixed security units.

21. The Mission ensured that its support for national defence and internal security services was undertaken in compliance with the human rights due diligence policy.

The Mission continuously monitored the behaviour of national defence and internal security forces deployed in the regions and reported on misconduct or human rights violations. As part of its support for the implementation of the Peace Agreement, MINUSCA contributed to the screening and vetting of candidates for integration into the Armed Forces of the Central African Republic and special mixed security units and for socioeconomic reinsertion. Those candidates who were assessed to have allegedly committed violations of human rights and domestic law were flagged and excluded from the process.

22. MINUSCA and the United Nations country team continued to support the Government in implementing its strategy for the extension of State authority by strengthening the deployment and presence of national authorities and internal security forces throughout the territory. This included providing pre-deployment training, capacity-building and daily coaching to newly deployed State agents. Following the appointments of all prefects, sub-prefects and secretaries-general of prefectures, the Mission assisted the Government in their deployment to their relevant posts. That effort also paved the way for increased investment by the United Nations country team and technical and financial partners, given the improved access to administrative, security, justice, social, economic and financial services. However, the elections and post-elections period undermined some of the gains realized and revealed the limits in the presence, capacity and legitimacy of State authorities following the closure of courts and prisons, as well as the defection of national defence and internal security forces and State officials.

23. MINUSCA also continued to encourage progress regarding justice and rule of law, including through the support that it provided for the capacity-building and deployment of magistrates to areas outside of Bangui to make possible judicial activities, including investigations. Those deployments were accompanied by outreach to the public and affected communities, security for court personnel and protection for victims and witnesses, the rehabilitation and equipping of courts, and improvements in court management and support for the legal aid system. MINUSCA provided training to judicial personnel, including those operating in the military justice system. The Mission also continued to provide support for the penitentiary system through the active engagement of government-provided personnel in the maintenance of security and respect for human rights.

24. Throughout the reporting period, MINUSCA remained committed to improving the security of peacekeepers, and to enhancing efforts to reduce threats to the population and United Nations personnel, in line with the Action for Peacekeeping initiative. However, the violent attacks by armed groups associated with the Coalition des patriotes pour le changement resulted in the loss of life of seven peacekeepers during the operations conducted by MINUSCA and led the Mission to restrict the movements of United Nations personnel in some locations owing to increased security risks. MINUSCA also continued to implement the action plan for improving the security of United Nations peacekeepers, including the revision and enhancement of its contingency planning, increasing security planning, using intelligence surveillance reconnaissance to monitor road access, and improving compound security measures.

25. The Comprehensive Planning and Performance Assessment System (CPAS) was launched in MINUSCA in 2019 and continues to be actively implemented. MINUSCA has developed its CPAS results framework, outlining a prioritized, whole-of-mission plan for mandate delivery, and is collecting indicator data to help to track progress and assess the impact of the Mission's work in priority areas. The Mission has undertaken four CPAS performance assessments since its launch, informed by the indicator data, to evaluate the performance by the Mission regarding mandated tasks. MINUSCA has used CPAS data and analysis to inform reports of the Secretary-

General and briefings to the Security Council. It has also used CPAS to inform the drafting of strategic documents such as its comprehensive strategy. CPAS implementation is being managed by the Strategic Planning Unit, overseen by the Chief of Staff, and will continue to be used regularly to update mission plans, inform leadership decision-making and strengthen reporting to Headquarters and Member States. However, the limited planning capacity in the Mission makes it challenging to conduct regular integrated planning and performance assessments.

### **Coronavirus disease pandemic**

26. During the reporting period, the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic remained a significant factor that affected the implementation of the Mission's mandate. Despite the challenges, MINUSCA continued to carry out its mandated tasks within the limitations of and in full compliance with the directives of the Government in connection with the pandemic, notwithstanding the wide-ranging implications of the public health emergency. The Mission, in close collaboration with the United Nations country team, continued to provide essential strategic and operational support through the various COVID-19 crisis committees, which were established by the Government. MINUSCA also provided support to the national authorities in responding to the pandemic, notably in terms of not only supporting its health services infrastructure, but also awareness-raising campaigns. Support for COVID-19 communications, in particular the national vaccination campaign, was resumed in March 2021 as case numbers began to rise.

27. MINUSCA ensured that meetings with national partners at the strategic and technical levels could continue to be held, including by making available some of its capacities for virtual meetings and, where necessary, ensuring appropriate social distancing measures for required in-person meetings. The Mission also helped to address some of the direct impact of COVID-19 on the electoral process, including logistical support to deliver critical electoral materials in the light of the suspension of flights, as well as taking appropriate measures to deploy national electoral agents and electoral materials in a timely manner in order to establish electoral offices across the country. The Mission also supported the establishment of adequate measures to mitigate the risk of spreading COVID-19 within the polling stations and for the safe collection of results and their prompt transfer and processing in the capital.

28. The Mission continued to work closely with United Nations agencies to mitigate COVID-19-related challenges, ensure the health and safety of United Nations personnel and prevent the spread of COVID-19 as much as possible. On the basis of lessons learned from the previous reporting period, the Mission continued to implement a comprehensive, integrated and flexible approach to the pandemic. This included the continuation of a series of measures and procedures to mitigate the effect of the pandemic on the Mission and host country, to protect United Nations personnel and ensure business continuity. In line with its adaptive COVID-19 contingency plan, the Mission implemented hybrid work modalities, where necessary and during high waves of infection, adapting measures as needed on the basis of rates of infection both among United Nations personnel and the general population.

### **Substantive and other programmatic activities**

29. The Mission undertook a series of programmatic activities in support of the implementation of its mandate. The activities were aimed at supporting the implementation of the national disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation programme, as well as strengthening the capacities of local institutions and supporting the Government in the areas of justice, corrections, human rights, community stabilization programmes, police training, rule of law, security sector reform and peace consolidation.

30. The status and nature of activities implemented were as follows:

(a) **Disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation.** Technical and logistical support continued to be provided to the national authorities in the implementation of the national disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation programme, as mandated by the Security Council in its resolution [2552 \(2020\)](#). In that regard, the Mission supported the national institutions in disarming and demobilizing combatants not affiliated with the Coalition des patriotes pour le changement, including women, through payments of a reinsertion allowance to demobilized ex-combatants, the provision of security for and temporary storage of collected weapons and ammunitions, and the implementation of communication and awareness-raising activities targeting armed groups and communities. In accordance with the principle of national ownership, the programme's implementation continued to be led by national disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation entities, including the unit responsible for the implementation of the national disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and rehabilitation programme. The disarmament contributed to the improved security of and livelihoods within the communities where the programme was implemented, given the decreased ability of armed groups to destabilize security gains within those communities;

(b) **Community violence reduction programmes.** Support continued to be provided to national authorities and relevant civil society organizations in developing and implementing community violence reduction programmes. In that regard, the Mission focused on regions that would be most exposed to electoral violence and where no other community violence reduction programmes were being implemented, while specifically targeting young people who would be vulnerable to manipulation and recruitment by armed groups in the context of the elections. The Mission continued to implement the programmes through vocational training activities, coaching and income-generating activities for the rehabilitation of community infrastructure, which benefited direct recipients and their communities, as well as outreach and community support projects, including payments for food and transport allowances to beneficiaries during their three-month vocational training and the provision of start-up and reinsertion kits at the end of their training. The programmes enabled the Mission to strengthen social cohesion and peaceful cohabitation and to improve livelihoods within communities. In the light of the prevailing COVID-19 pandemic, community violence reduction programmes were also used to raise awareness on COVID-19 prevention measures through the installation of handwashing stations at strategic locations within targeted communities, and the production of local hand soaps and artisanal masks by beneficiaries, while also inviting them and the local communities to be vaccinated. The programmes were implemented in partnership with the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), which was selected for its experience and ability to implement the programmes in a cost-effective and efficient manner;

(c) **Justice and corrections (Special Criminal Court).** Technical and financial assistance to complete the operationalization phase of the Special Criminal Court was provided, including but not limited to the continued recruitment of magistrates and the provision of training for national and international staff in the area of basic and advanced investigation strategies and techniques with regard to serious crimes. The Mission continued to provide support for investigative and judicial activities, outreach to and communication with the public and affected communities, security for court personnel and protection for victims and witnesses, overall court management and support for the establishment and functioning of the legal aid system. The programme was implemented in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

(d) **Justice and corrections (penitentiary system/demilitarization of prisons).** The Mission continued to support the effective deployment of judicial actors across the country within the framework of the regular courts. This entailed providing not only logistical support, but also capacity-building and technical advice to ensure that justice actors, both in courts and in the Ministry of Justice's central administration, were equipped with the tools necessary to successfully fulfil their responsibilities. It included support for the strengthening of the independence of the judiciary and the accountability of the magistrates, which were essential to the efficiency of the strategy to combat impunity and to build public trust in the justice system. The Mission also provided training to judicial actors on electoral law matters to ensure that they were well aware of the provisions of the Electoral Code in order to be able to conduct the investigation into and prosecution of electoral law violations, and which allowed them to effectively adjudicate such cases when they arose. Support was also provided for the demilitarization of the prison service through capacity-building activities for civilian prison personnel. The Mission also supported the rehabilitation of prisons to improve security and reduce serious prison incidents, and to provide adequate infrastructure. The programmes were implemented in partnership with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Penal Reform International, based on their specific knowledge of the country's context, capabilities and limitations, as well as their expertise in the area of justice and corrections;

(e) **Human rights.** The Mission continued to strengthen the capacity of national human rights institutions, as well as civil society, human rights forums and early warning mechanisms, to contribute to a protective environment, especially in the light of the presidential and legislative elections. This included supporting the High Council of Communication in the full implementation of the national action plan on hate speech to prevent the spread of violence within the context of the elections. The Mission also supported the transitional justice process, including by supporting, in collaboration with the Ministry of Humanitarian Action and National Reconciliation, the selection committee of the Truth, Justice, Reparation and Reconciliation Commission, which resulted in the official appointment of 11 commissioners and marked the beginning of the full operationalization and implementation of the mandate of the Commission;

(f) **Civil affairs (community stabilization programmes).** The Mission contributed to strengthening early warning mechanisms, which allowed communities to enhance their ability to proactively undertake preventive action or provide timely responses to threats against civilian populations. Throughout the elections period, the Mission supported the National Electoral Authority in awareness-raising and training workshops on the management of rumours, leading to the mobilization of the population's support for the elections. Furthermore, MINUSCA supported the Ministry of Humanitarian Action and National Reconciliation in establishing new local peace and reconciliation committees. Partnerships with civil society actors and local authorities were developed. These included a series of activities to address the root causes of the conflict, including capacity-building activities in conflict analysis, conflict management and mediation. The programmes also supported the already trained and deployed civil servants to take ownership of the initiatives for the restoration and extension of State authority in their relevant areas and strengthen administrative practices and State functioning in priority areas. The programmes were implemented in partnerships with the United Nations Development Programme, Expertise France and the Tamboula project funded by France;

(g) **Police training/co-location.** The Mission rehabilitated and equipped police and gendarmerie stations and provided training to the internal security forces. This included election-related training activities with a gender perspective, including intelligence analysis, protection of dignitaries, protection of civilians, the use of force

and respect for human rights in the electoral context. The programme contributed to the improvement in working conditions and services provided to the population, the improvement in security and the free movement of the local population. The programme was implemented in partnership with local NGOs and representatives from the internal security forces;

(h) **Rule of law/security institutions/security sector reform.** The Mission supported the national authorities in reviewing the national security sector reform strategy and in establishing national vetting procedures as part of the professionalization of the national defence and internal security forces. Furthermore, a workshop was held for female personnel of the Armed Forces of the Central African Republic to raise awareness of their duties and responsibilities in securing the elections. The Mission also supported the military justice system through training and capacity-building sessions;

(i) **Political affairs (peace consolidation).** For a second year, the Mission implemented a political education programme through Finn Church Aid aimed at stabilizing and politically transforming conflict-affected areas by building the capacity of local authorities, women and youth leaders, internally displaced persons and other vulnerable groups, as well as incrementally increasing political engagement as a way to address grievances in a peaceful manner. Following the consolidation of gains achieved in Bangui and Sector West, the Mission extended its area of intervention to one prefecture in Sector Centre and one in Sector East. The Mission also launched a series of tailored interventions aimed at boosting the ability of local actors to prevent and solve local conflicts, empowering the Peace Agreement's local-level implementation architecture, notably the prefectural committees, for the implementation of the Agreement and technical committees on security. With the aim of contributing to the creation of an environment conducive to the organization of the elections, MINUSCA also strengthened the capacities of political parties on the techniques of a responsible election campaign.

## C. Mission support initiatives

31. During the reporting period, the Mission continued to deploy personnel in various sites throughout the Central African Republic, including mission headquarters and the logistics base 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 logistical and administrative support functions in Douala, Cameroon, and at the logistics hub of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, located in Entebbe, Uganda.

32. To support the Mission's mandate and operations, and in the light of the adaptation of military operations in response to the worsening security situation, the Mission strengthened operating bases by adding prefabricated facilities to two operating bases located in Bouar and Kaga Bandoro. To further strengthen the performance of the Mission's force with respect to the implementation of its mandate on the protection of civilians, security coordination and situational awareness in the field were improved using the miniature unmanned aerial systems with four tactical unmanned aircraft, provided under a letter of assist. This provided real-time situational awareness for tactical tasks for the protection of civilians, including MINUSCA personnel. In particular, the systems provided improved intelligence, surveillance, reconnaissance and early warning, which enabled the Mission to provide adequate security, including for humanitarian and other MINUSCA logistical convoys.

33. During the reporting period, MINUSCA expanded its medical services to support the implementation of preventive measures against the COVID-19 pandemic and to ensure compliance with the protocols of the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Government. The Mission renovated facilities of the Ministry of Health to support the efforts of the Government in providing adequate health services to the population. In addition, the Mission renovated and adapted three existing facilities in Bangui used for the isolation of suspected and confirmed cases of COVID-19. The Mission established its own polymerase chain reaction testing laboratory, which was fully accredited by WHO and the Government for testing of all members of the United Nations community in the Central African Republic. MINUSCA conducted a vaccination campaign against the pandemic, under the United Nations system-wide COVID-19 vaccination programme. At the end of the reporting period, 15,108 doses of vaccine had been administered to staff and 6,378 MINUSCA personnel were fully vaccinated. To enhance its capabilities to provide care for COVID-19 patients, the Mission procured additional equipment and consumables for their extended care. The Mission also procured medical equipment for a shelter care system to build an intensive care unit with six beds, each equipped with a ventilator, oxygen concentrator and monitor for vital signs. To provide COVID-19-compliant office space to its personnel, MINUSCA rehabilitated buildings at the UCATEX compound, including upgrading information and communications technology (ICT) infrastructure, in order to provide additional office space for civilian and uniformed personnel, and installed additional ablution blocks and refurbished prefabricated buildings at mission headquarters in Bangui.

34. To enable the Mission's personnel to continue the implementation of the mandate, notwithstanding restrictions on movement established in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, the ICT infrastructure and services were upgraded to meet the increased demand for reliance on cloud-based applications, including collaborative tools to conduct virtual meetings and training sessions, and the sharing of documents. This enabled the Mission to implement alternative working arrangements, including virtual collaboration among personnel based in different locations, offices and/or regions.

#### **D. Regional mission cooperation**

35. During the reporting period, MINUSCA continued to engage services from the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo logistics hub and from the Global Procurement Support Section and the Regional Service Centre, both located in Entebbe, to support its operations. 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. The Mission continued to work with the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa, including on political collaboration, notably on supporting regional efforts in finding solutions to the situation in the Central African Republic. MINUSCA also collaborated with the Office through exchange of information on the joint cross-border management of the COVID-19 pandemic between Cameroon and the Central African Republic and on a joint analysis of the impact of the activities of armed groups on the implementation of the Mission's mandate in the western parts of the Central African Republic.

36. In the context of an inter-mission cooperation with the United Nations Mission in South Sudan from December 2020 to April 2021, the capacity of MINUSCA was

reinforced with the temporary deployment of two infantry companies and two military utility helicopters to assist MINUSCA in reinforcing security in critical areas, while maintaining the security of Bangui following election-related violence. The helicopters were essential for harmonizing the layout of the aviation assets of MINUSCA, ensuring national coverage and quick intervention to provide security and protect civilians, and ensuring the security of elections in December 2020 and March 2021.

## **E. Partnerships, country team coordination and integrated missions**

37. The Mission continued to build on the strengthened coordination with the United Nations country team and other partners to advance electoral support and peace, development and humanitarian efforts. Stronger partnerships with regional actors and the United Nations country team enabled the Mission to deliver its mandate more effectively and deliver tangible results from the Peace Agreement for the population, including addressing the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19.

38. In close collaboration with the United Nations country team, the Mission continued to work with the Government in its effort to implement the national strategy on the restoration and extension of State authority. The Mission also continued to work with the European Union Advisory Mission and the European Union Military Training Mission in the Central African Republic to support the vetting and training of members of the national defence and internal security forces.

39. The United Nations Development Assistance Framework Plus 2018–2021 was extended to 2022, allowing continued and coordinated United Nations response to the priorities of the National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan. MINUSCA programmatic priorities were included in the 2018–2021 Framework and in the joint workplan for the period 2021–2022 on the basis of the comparative advantage of each member of the United Nations country team. MINUSCA and its United Nations partners supported the Government in the implementation rate of the National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan and the acceleration of the disbursement of associated funds.

40. MINUSCA increased its coordination efforts with regional stakeholders through its support for the ongoing implementation of the Peace Agreement, in cooperation with partners. The Mission continued to provide technical and logistical support to contribute to the ongoing functionality of the International Support Group on the Central African Republic and continued its engagement with representatives of the African Union, the Economic Community of Central African States and the European Union, as well as Member States, including China, France, the Russian Federation and the United States of America.

## **F. Results-based budgeting frameworks**

### **Component 1: security, protection of civilians and human rights**

41. MINUSCA continued to pursue its priority mandated objective of protecting civilians and promoting and protecting human rights in an increasingly complex security environment marked by the resurgence of violence and an increase of political tensions as a result of the trust deficit between the Government of the Central African Republic and the opposition. The formation of the Coalition des patriotes pour le changement and the consequent violence caused a major setback in reconciliation and for the restoration and extension of State authority, jeopardizing the progress achieved most notably in the area of security and protection of civilians. During the reporting period, the number of violent clashes between signatory parties



increased significantly, which resulted in an increase in the number of civilian deaths, as well as an increase in the number of human rights violations. This included cases of conflict-related sexual violence and serious violations of the rights of children, committed throughout the electoral process by armed groups, including those affiliated with the Coalition, the Central African defence and internal security forces, bilaterally deployed forces and other security personnel deployed at the request of the Government under bilateral agreements. The Mission leadership's political engagements were instrumental in preventing attacks against civilians in many instances and in mobilizing responses to main concerns identified through the United Nations early warning mechanisms.

42. To enhance the protection of civilians, MINUSCA focused on strengthening early warning, prevention and response action at the field level. In that regard, the number of community alert networks, as well as the number of community liaison assistants in permanent and temporary operating bases, increased during the period. Volunteer focal points received training on early warning and on becoming key actors in sharing early warning alerts with the relevant mission components, community liaison assistants and local authorities. Capacity-building sessions with local authorities, community and civil society representatives, national defence and internal security forces, and special mixed security units were facilitated to enable them to jointly review and improve protection measures, prevent and mitigate threats, and monitor action taken to reduce security concerns. During the reporting period, delays continued to prevent the full operationalization of the special mixed security units. Following the establishment of the Coalition des patriotes pour le changement, many members of those units joined the newly formed armed group or temporarily abandoned their camp sites. Moreover, once the special mixed security units resumed their patrols, cases of misconduct against the population were reported, which risked undermining relations with local authorities and communities.

43. The Mission continued to hold virtual coordination meetings for the protection of civilians, to discuss alerts and other concerns and to coordinate comprehensive and integrated responses. Weekly protection of civilian hotspot maps were produced to guide the action of the uniformed personnel and other protection of civilian actors, including members of the protection cluster and the United Nations country team. To mitigate the threat from transhumance-related violence, MINUSCA, in close collaboration with other United Nations agencies, continued to collaborate with local authorities and representatives of the herder and farmer communities to consolidate measures aimed at preventing violent conflict between herders and local farming communities. The integrated implementation of a cross-border Central African Republic-Cameroon-Chad transhumance project resulted in improved social cohesion in the border communities and the holding of the first national Chad-Central African Republic project dialogue on transhumance in decades. In addition, the Mission supported national and local authorities, women's organizations and youth organizations in mapping emerging transhumance routes and collecting data on gender-based violence to inform targeted, preventive and responsive protection activities.

44. The Mission continued to protect and promote human rights through building the capacities of line ministries, national human rights institutions, civil society organizations, early warning networks and local human rights forums. Through training sessions and workshops, the Mission developed national capacity for the monitoring and data collection of human rights violations and abuses, to contribute to early warning alerts on the protection of civilians and to establish platforms for human rights dialogue at national and local levels. Training sessions were also organized and geared towards building capacity on transitional justice and the efforts to combat impunity. The Mission also strengthened the capacities of members of the

national defence and internal security forces on human rights and contributed to integrating a human rights-based approach into their work.

45. In response to the increase in the number of human rights violations, the Mission established a special task force composed of human rights officers, child protection officers and United Nations police personnel, which deployed across the country to investigate violations linked to the elections. The information collected and verified by the task force served as the basis for a public report covering the period from July 2020 to June 2021, with a special focus on the human right violations linked to the elections. Following field missions, human rights reports were shared with the Government, prompting the Minister of Justice to establish, on 4 May 2021, a special investigation commission tasked with investigating violations by national defence and internal security forces, as well as bilaterally deployed forces and other security personnel.

46. The Mission continued to engage with armed group signatories to the Peace Agreement to prevent and end grave children's rights violations and to raise awareness within communities and national institutions to enhance the protection of children and their rights, including on new protection provisions as provided for in the Child Protection Code adopted in June 2020. The Mission launched the roll-out of the national chapter of the Act to Protect Children Affected by Armed Conflict, a three-year global campaign to protect children against six grave children's rights violations, with a focus on the protection of children in the context of elections. Engagement with armed groups led to the separation of children within their ranks, and advocacy with national judiciary authorities resulted in the release of children arrested and detained for association with armed groups. The resurgence of violence and the COVID-19 pandemic affected the delivery of awareness-raising and training activities by the Mission and led to delays in the establishment of a national prevention plan. Opportunities for dialogue with armed groups, on the need to prohibit sexual violence through command orders, were also sought through the Peace Agreement structures.

47. MINUSCA continued to support the countrywide campaigns to combat hate speech, incitement to violence and reduce the spread of rumours, in particular those intended to fuel violence and spread misinformation about COVID-19, by reinforcing the capacities of journalists and other media personnel on the prevention of public incitement to hatred and violence. MINUSCA supported and monitored the implementation of the national action plan on the prevention of hate speech and public incitement to violence by providing support to the High Council of Communication, the national institution in charge of media regulation in the Central African Republic that is mandated to combat hate speech and incitement to violence. To raise awareness of the negative impact of hate speech, on 11 December 2020 MINUSCA and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights jointly launched a public report on the prevention of hate speech and incitement to violence in the Central African Republic.

48. During the period, there was an increase in the number of incidents involving explosive ordnance in the country. Between January and June 2021, 23 incidents involving explosive ordnance occurred, killing and/or injuring civilians, including children, members of the Central African defence forces and peacekeepers. To support the response to the threat of explosive ordnance in the Central African Republic and ensure the safety and security of peacekeepers, MINUSCA provided awareness-raising sessions on risks related to explosive ordnances to more than 1,000 personnel of the United Nations and NGOs. In addition, MINUSCA strengthened its community protection early warning tools in more than 40 military bases and provided risk awareness-raising sessions to United Nations civilian and uniformed personnel and humanitarian actors.

49. During the reporting period, the humanitarian situation deteriorated to its most acute level in five years owing to violence, population displacement, surging food prices triggered by a disruption of the country's main supply route, COVID-19 prevention measures and declining agricultural production caused by floods. Security incidents affecting humanitarian workers increased, primarily burglaries, robberies and obstruction of aid delivery. Throughout the reporting period, the Mission's force placed a priority on being able to provide security to escort convoys supplying humanitarian assistance.

### Expected accomplishment 1.1: Improved security environment and protection of civilians

| <i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>  | <i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>  |
|---|--|
| Decrease in the number of attacks and armed clashes between parties to the conflict (2018/19: 113; 2019/20: 117; 2020/21: 60)         | 198 armed clashes between parties to the conflict<br><br>The higher number of armed clashes was attributable to the violent incidents that took place before and after the presidential elections, as well as the renewed fighting between armed groups affiliated with the Coalition des patriotes pour le changement and the national defence and internal security forces supported by bilaterally deployed forces and other security personnel following the unsuccessful attack on the capital on 13 January 2021 |
| Decrease in the number of illegal checkpoints throughout the national territory (2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: 162; 2020/21: 120) | 130 illegal checkpoints of armed groups throughout the national territory<br><br>The higher number of illegal checkpoints was attributable to the establishment of new checkpoints by the armed groups to generate revenue after they lost control of mining areas following the counter-offensive launched by national defence and internal security forces supported by bilaterally deployed forces and other security personnel   |

| <i>Planned outputs</i>   | <i>Completed<br/>(number<br/>or yes/no)</i> | <i>Remarks</i>  |
|--|---|---|
| 24 permanent operating bases, 4 permanent integrated camps and no more than 40 temporary operating bases operated and maintained in the context of the Mission's flexible and proactive force posture  | 21<br>4<br>41                               | Permanent operating bases<br>Integrated camps<br>Temporary operating bases  |
| 1,400 weekly patrols, in main population centres throughout the Central African Republic, to rapidly intervene for the protection of civilians, improve freedom of movement and reduce the threats posed by armed groups and limit their influence throughout the territory  | 2,269                                       | Weekly patrols<br><br>The higher output was attributable to the change in the Mission's approach to ensure freedom of movement and the protection of civilians, as well as a response to the deteriorating security situation   |
| 200 weekly joint patrols with national defence and internal security forces in key population centres throughout the Central African Republic to support the extension of State authority and intervene for the protection of civilians, by reducing the threats posed by armed groups and limiting their influence and control of the territory | 287   | Weekly joint patrols<br><br>The higher output was attributable to the Mission's strategy to establish a robust presence in the context of the election in the light of increased activities by armed groups, which resulted in increased armed clashes and a deteriorating security situation following the pre- and post-election violence |

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| 350 weekly patrols performed by Bangui Joint Task Force and United Nations police personnel, in coordination with internal security forces, to provide 24/7 patrolling to ensure freedom of movement and the protection of civilians   | 232 | Weekly patrols<br><br>The lower output was attributable to: (a) the Mission's prioritization of new tasks assigned to United Nations police personnel in response to the deteriorating security situation, including the provision of security to national and international dignitaries during the election process and the provision of security to the 11 judges appointed to the Special Criminal Court; and (b) the reluctance of the internal security forces to participate in joint patrols following the anti-MINUSCA campaign |
| 40 weekly joint patrols conducted with the special mixed security units to ensure freedom of movement and the protection of civilians  | No  | Joint patrols were conducted, given the absence of a memorandum of understanding between the Mission's force and the special mixed security units, because the units were still not fully operational during the period. Patrols were nevertheless conducted by the special mixed security units without the Mission's force  |
| 13 short-term robust and mobile battalion-level operations and 12 longer-term operations conducted by the Force Commander's reserve units (3 quick reaction force units) to proactively deter action by armed groups against civilians in emerging hotspots, protect civilians from violence or harassment during the election period and decrease control by and presence of armed groups | 10  | Short-term robust and mobile battalion-level operations<br><br>The lower output was attributable to the prioritization of long-term operations in line with operational requirements  |
|  | 15  | Long-term operations<br><br>The higher output was attributable to operational requirements related to election security and to proactively deterring action by armed groups against civilians   |
| 85 weekly armed escort missions for United Nations, humanitarian and commercial convoys, on average  | 427 | Weekly armed escort missions<br><br>The higher output was attributable to a change in the Mission's policy requiring that all individual vehicles be escorted, notably in the light of the increased insecurity and the number of attacks on humanitarian actors  |
| 6 daily flight hours of unmanned aerial systems and 16 daily helicopter flight hours to improve situational awareness and the anticipation of security threats, and support the conduct of military operations and intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance missions  | 4   | Daily unmanned aerial systems flight hours<br><br>The lower output was attributable to adverse weather conditions during the rainy season marked by frequent-moving storms, high winds and low-lying clouds, which caused frequent operational pauses and prevented the operation of the unmanned aerial vehicles   |
|  | 11  | Daily helicopter flight hours<br><br>The lower output was attributable to the unavailability or unserviceability of aircraft, as well as the delayed deployment of 1 aviation unit  |
| 150 projects for repairing roads, bridges, water wells and airfields by MINUSCA military engineering units, missions in partnership with the United Nations country team and humanitarian and government partners to facilitate the protection of civilians and the delivery   | 79  | Projects, including 38 to repair roads, 21 to repair bridges, 7 for water supplies and 13 for the rehabilitation and maintenance of airfields and landing sites<br><br>The lower output was attributable to the prioritization of projects to repair roads and rebuild bridges to facilitate the movement of people and ensure democratic order and the   |

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| and monitoring of humanitarian and early recovery assistance  |         | security of the electoral process, which mobilized important engineering capacities of the Mission, given the poor quality of the road network   |
| 65 weekly static security positions established to increase the visibility and proactivity of the force, to intervene to protect civilians from the threat imposed by armed groups  | 425     | Weekly static security positions established<br><br>The higher output was attributable to operational requirements throughout the country in response to the deteriorating security context and to better protect civilian and stop illegal weapons from moving around the country   |
| 12 meetings to provide theoretical and practical capacity-building to the national authority in the framework of explosive ordnance disposal activities   | No      | Meetings were held, given the illegal seizure in August 2020 by national authorities of the explosives purchased for training and mentoring activities, in violation of the status-of-mission agreement, resulting in the continued suspension of the project, including the planned meetings  |
| 20 training sessions on the protection of civilians, human rights and international humanitarian law for national human rights institutions, members of civil society, human rights forums and early warning mechanisms to strengthen capacity of State and non-State actors to contribute to a protective environment  | 72      | Training sessions<br><br>The higher output was attributable to operational requirements to provide training to a wider range of beneficiaries, including members of civil society, journalists, early warning networks and local human rights forums, notably following the increase in human rights violations documented in the context of the elections   |
| 10 protection assessment missions of civil society and national human rights institutions supported by MINUSCA to support the full operationalization of early warning mechanisms established at the national and regional levels   | 29      | Protection assessment missions<br><br>The higher output was attributable to the fact that three institutions (Council of Communication, National Committee for the Prevention of Genocide and Atrocious Crimes and National Human Rights Commission) jointly conducted 10 protection assessment missions, to allow for the establishment of focal points to provide information on early warning alerts on human rights and protection of civilians concerns linked to the elections, in addition to the 19 field missions conducted by a civil society organization (Coordination nationale des associations des victimes) in different localities to gather information on human rights violations and to facilitate access of victims to available services |
| 4 public events to support the production, publication, and dissemination of 3 thematic reports and 1 shadow report on the human rights situation of civilians in the country, by the High Council of Communication, the committee on the prevention of genocide, the National Human Rights Commission and civil society organizations for enhanced situational awareness and political and judicial accountability | 2<br>No | Public events<br><br>Thematic reports or shadow reports were drafted by national human rights institutions and NGOs on the human rights situation owing to the deteriorating security situation, which prevented the organizations from conducting their monitoring and outreach activities and gathering relevant information that would form the basis of the report<br><br>The lower number of public events was attributable to the fact that no report was published during the reporting year; consequently, no event for their dissemination could be held  |

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| 54 daily pre-planned formed police unit patrols and 6 daily operational backup patrols, both in and outside Bangui, to conduct security assessments, provide backup for crowd control and public order management and work with the local community and authorities to gather information   | 67    | Daily pre-planned formed police unit patrols   |
|   | 172   | Daily operational backup patrols<br><br>The higher output was attributable to operational requirements to set up a more robust police presence, including through joint missions and operations to provide security following the attempts by the Coalition des patriotes pour le changement to overthrow the Government of the Central African Republic, and the deteriorating security situation   |
| 3,744 interactions conducted by United Nations police officers in localities, including districts and team sites, to reassure the local community of their safety and promote security awareness  | 4,529 | Interactions<br><br>The higher output was attributable to operational requirements necessitating more interaction with the population to reassure them and identify their fears and concerns regarding the conduct of elections, to improve security in connection with the Mission's mandate on protection of civilians   |
| 36 capacity-building sessions for 720 protection and security actors, including local authorities, community and civil society representatives, national protection actors (national defence and internal security forces and special mixed security units), the United Nations country team and MINUSCA (including 215 women), to jointly review and functionally improve protection means to prevent and mitigate threats and to monitor actions taken to reduce identified protection concerns, thereby improving the overall security environment with the objective of the greater involvement and responsibility of all protection actors | 36    | Capacity-building projects   |
|   | 148   | Training sessions  |
|   | 3,400 | Protection and security actors, including 1,114 women<br><br>The higher number of actors trained was attributable to the need to provide refresher training on the collection and timely sharing of information related to security and protection of civilians to volunteers who participate in the community alert network in order to strengthen the early warning mechanisms, and training activities to encourage dialogue-based solutions to conflicts between farmers and herders |
| 3 training sessions for members of the informal national protection network for victims and witnesses of sexual violence to strengthen national capacity to implement the joint communiqué between the United Nations and the Government of the Central African Republic  | 1     | Training session<br><br>The lower output was attributable to restrictions established in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, which prevented the holding of large training sessions, which were replaced by virtual meetings for updates and information exchanges  |
| 12 focus group sessions and media activities to prevent and respond to public incitement to violence and hate speech in the electoral process   | 11    | Press conferences  |
|   | 11    | News reports   |
|   | 62    | Posts on social media platforms  |
|   | 13    | Articles on the Mission's website  |
|   | 1     | Newsletter on the Mission's website  |
|   | 1     | Photo-illustrated story published online   |

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|   | 63  | Workshops for 2,500 community members in Bangui, Begoua, Bimbo and Berberati regions  |
| 1 year-long national communications campaign, targeting a variety of audiences, through radio, print, video, social media and outreach activities, to garner support for the Mission and prevent intercommunal or intracommunal conflicts | 1   | Year-long campaign consisting of  |
|   | 24  | Articles published on the Mission's website   |
|   | 4   | Newsletters published on the Mission's website  |
|   | 91  | Posts on social media platforms   |
|   | 139 | Radio spots, including 100 news reports and talk shows produced and broadcast mainly on Guira FM, and 33 sketches and 6 spots to prevent violence broadcast on 20 community radio stations and Guira FM   |
|   | 253 | Workshops conducted to raise the awareness of more than 7000 community leaders and members across the country, as part of the efforts to reduce post-election tensions and promote peace culture values   |
|   |     | In addition, door-to-door awareness-raising sessions were conducted in Bangui and Bria, and peace caravans were carried out by mainly local youth in Bangui, Bria, Bambari, Obo, Zemio, Moki and Bouar, as well as the areas along the main routes between Bouar and Baoro and between Bouar and Baboua |

**Expected accomplishment 1.2:** Improved protection and promotion of human rights in the Central African Republic, including through the strengthening of national and local capacity in this area, with a specific focus on women and children

| <i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>   | <i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>   |
|--|---|
| Increase in the number of cases of violations of human rights and international humanitarian law that are resolved, including grave violations of the rights of children and conflict-related sexual violence (2018/19: 727; 2019/20: 1,426; 2020/21: 1,550) | An overall number of 464 cases were resolved<br><br>The lower number of cases resolved was attributable to the absence of judicial authorities in some localities owing to the deteriorating security situation   |
| Action plans to prevent and end grave violations of the rights of children are implemented by armed groups (2018/19: 2; 2019/20: 3; 2020/21: 3)  | Achieved: 3 action plans signed by the Mouvement patriotique pour la Centrafrique, the Front populaire pour la renaissance de la Centrafrique and the Unité pour la paix en Centrafrique were under implementation during the reporting period<br><br>The implementation stalled during the second half of the period owing to the establishment of the Coalition des patriotes pour le changement, the deteriorating security situation and challenges in gaining access to the leadership of armed groups for dialogue. While there were allegations of the presence of children within signatory armed groups, the information could not be verified. Children were seen with some members of the Coalition, which was not a signatory to the action plans |
| Children are released from armed forces and groups and handed over to  | In total, 290 children, including 99 girls, were released from armed forces and groups  |

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| appropriate care services (2018/19: 1,115; 2019/20: 616; 2020/21: 1,500)  | The lower number of released children was attributable to the establishment of the Coalition des patriotes pour le changement, which made engagement and dialogue with the leadership of armed groups more challenging  |
| Number of signatories to the Peace Agreement that have issued clear orders to prohibit sexual violence and adopted a code of conduct prohibiting sexual violence (2018/19: 0; 2019/20: 0; 2020/21: 5)   | <p>None of the 14 armed groups issued clear orders against sexual violence</p> <p>The absence of clear orders against sexual violence was attributable to the restrictions set out in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic and to the deteriorating security situation, which led to armed groups affiliated with the Coalition des patriotes pour le changement no longer being part of the monitoring and implementation mechanisms of the Peace Agreement and prevented a systematic dialogue on the issue of sexual violence from taking place</p> |
| Total number of internal security forces personnel trained in human rights, the protection of civilians, the protection of children, the prevention of conflict-related violence and sexual and gender-based violence and civil-military relations (2018/19: 3,569; 2019/20: 1,952; 2020/21: 4,000) | <p>3,500 members, including 200 women, of internal security forces were trained</p> <p>The lower number of members of internal security forces trained was attributable to the deteriorating security situation and the restrictions set out in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, which led the suspension of some training activities in the regions</p>  |
| Number of protection and policy measures to prevent and respond to human rights violations and abuses, including conflict-related sexual violence (2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: 4; 2020/21: 2)   | Achieved: 2 protection and policy measures were established, including a special investigation commission to investigate cases of human rights violations by State agents and national NGOs operating 2 safe houses for victims of and witnesses to sexual violence   |
| Number of command orders issued by armed groups to prevent and end grave violations of the rights of children (2018/19: 3; 2019/20: 4; 2020/21: 3)  | <p>No command order was issued during the reporting period</p> <p>The absence of command orders was attributable to the emergence of the Coalition des patriotes pour le changement, which hindered dialogue with the leaderships of the armed groups concerned</p>   |

| <i>Planned outputs</i>   | <i>Completed<br/>(number or<br/>yes/no)</i> | <i>Remarks</i>  |
|--|---|---|
| 36 special investigation missions to monitor and verify allegations of violations of international human rights and humanitarian law, and 120 field missions to monitor human rights violations and 150 visits to detention facilities | 53  | Special investigation missions  |
|  |   | The higher output was attributable to operational requirements to document human rights violations committed by all parties to the conflict in the context of elections-related violence          |
|  | 73  | Field missions  |
|  |   | The lower output was attributable to the deteriorating security situation that led to the cancellation of some field missions and the Mission's prioritization of special investigations missions |



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|  | 211 | Visits to detention facilities to monitor detention conditions, treatment of people detained and legal status, in line with international standards relating to detention  |
|  |     | The higher output was attributable to the increase in the number of people arrested and detained for their alleged affiliation with armed groups, leading MINUSCA to conduct more visits to detention facilities                       |
| 31 reports on the human rights situation, comprising 1 annual report, 4 quarterly reports, 12 monthly reports, 2 thematic public reports and other incident/ad hoc reports on the human rights situation in the country, including on conflict-related human rights violations and abuses, conflict-related sexual violence and children in armed conflict, and 12 monthly reports on human rights violations committed by national defence and internal security forces | 31  | Reports comprising:  |
|  | 1   | Annual report on conflict-related sexual violence  |
|  | 4   | Quarterly reports  |
|  | 12  | Monthly reports  |
|  | 1   | Public report  |
|  | 3   | Quarterly reports on key activities related to women's protection, including capacity-building and partnerships with national NGOs   |
|  | 1   | Report on monitoring analysis and reporting arrangements regarding trends and patterns on sexual exploitation and abuse during the COVID-19 pandemic   |
| 1 human rights report on human rights trends, progress and challenges since the 2017 mapping report, as well as 20 public events in collaboration with national civil society and national human rights institutions to support the full implementation of the recommendations of the human rights report  | No  | Report on human rights trends was published. The publication of the report was delayed because the Mission prioritized the drafting and publication of the report on human rights violations linked to the elections                   |
|  | No  | Public events were conducted pending the publication of the report on human rights trends  |
| 10 field visits in support of national human rights institutions to support the High Council of Communication on the full implementation of the national action plan on the prevention of hate speech to prevent the spread of violence in the context of the elections  | 14  | Field visits to raise awareness on the prevention of atrocities and mass crimes in relation to the electoral process   |
|  |     | The higher output was attributable to operational requirements to combat hate speech and incitement to violence in the light of the deteriorating security situation   |
| 5 trainings on human rights for the National Human Rights Commission to support implementation of their human rights promotion and protection mandate, in particular in the context of the elections   | 5   | Training sessions  |
| 20 pre- and post-deployment training sessions on the protection of civilians, human rights and international humanitarian law, including conflict-related sexual violence and child protection, for the national defence and internal security forces, to support the  | 57  | Pre- and post-deployment training sessions   |
|  |     | The higher output was attributable to the increased need to train more national defence and internal security forces on human rights and international humanitarian law in the light of human rights violations allegedly committed by |

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| integration of human rights into security sector reform, including capacity-building of the national defence forces  |                    | national defence and internal security forces in the context of the elections   |
| 30 training activities/sessions on the rights and protection of children for 1,500 members of the national defence and internal security forces and correction officers  | 60<br>1,199        | <p>Training activities/sessions</p> <p>Members of the national defence and internal security forces and correction officers</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to the change in the delivery method of the training activities in response to measures implemented by the Mission to curb the spread of COVID-19, requiring no more than 15 participants in a room during training sessions. As a result, more training sessions were conducted with a lower number of participants</p>  |
| 30 training sessions on the protection of civilians and human rights in the electoral context, comprising 15 training sessions on reporting on and monitoring human rights in the electoral context, for members of human rights non-governmental organizations, civil society and journalists to support a human rights-based approach to the elections, and 15 training sessions on protecting human rights in the electoral context for national defence and internal security forces | 63<br>43<br>20     | <p>Training sessions in total, comprising</p> <p>Sessions on reporting and monitoring human rights in the electoral context</p> <p>Sessions for national defence and internal security forces on protecting human rights in the electoral context</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to the need to organize more training sessions for both State and non-State actors, given that the security situation deteriorated, with a marked increase in human rights violations and violations of international humanitarian law, and pre- and post-election violence</p>                 |
| 26 meetings with the leadership of armed groups to advocate the implementation of signed action plans to prevent and end grave violations of the rights of children, 4 coordination meetings to monitor and evaluate progress made regarding the implementation of the signed action plans and 30 awareness-raising activities on child protection concerns for members of armed groups  | 25<br>No<br>21     | <p>Meetings with armed groups</p> <p>Coordination meetings were held owing to the fact that some armed groups that had signed action plans joined the Coalition des patriotes pour le changement, which negatively affected efforts to pursue dialogue or meetings</p> <p>Meetings with armed groups</p> <p>The lower output was attributable to the deteriorating security situation</p>   |
| 10 training sessions/activities for members of civil society on the monitoring and verification of grave violations of the rights of children and 1 national campaign in this regard, and 30 awareness-raising sessions on child protection concerns for civil society, community leaders, religious leaders, community alert networks and local authorities   | 30<br><br>1<br>121 | <p>Training sessions/activities</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to more activities conducted within the framework of the national chapter of the global Act to Protect Children Affected by Armed Conflict from the 6 grave children's rights violations and training activities on the protection of children for members of civil society in the context of the deteriorating security situation</p> <p>National campaign to protect children against the 6 grave children's rights violations consistent with the 3-year global campaign</p> <p>Awareness-raising sessions</p> |

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|   |             | The higher output was attributable to more activities conducted within the framework of the national chapter of the global Act to Protect Children Affected by Armed Conflict from the 6 grave children's rights violations in the context of the electoral process  |
| 60 field missions to monitor and verify grave violations of the rights of children, including the association of children with armed groups   | 149         | Field missions<br><br>The higher output was attributable to operational requirements to monitor violations against children that would have been committed in the context of the deteriorating security situation  |
| 1 national workshop and 6 regional workshops (prefectural level) to address the prevention of 6 grave violations of the rights of children within the framework of a national prevention plan   | No          | Workshops were held owing to delays in the establishment of the national prevention plan by the Government, given the restrictions established in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, the Government's focus on the elections and the deteriorating security situation, preventing dialogue and members of armed groups from participating in workshops   |
| 4 quarterly reports for the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict and 1 annual report relating to the situation of children affected by armed conflict in the Central African Republic  | 4<br>1<br>1 | Quarterly reports<br><br>Annual report on the situation of children in armed conflict in the Central African Republic as input for the global annual report of the Secretary-General on the situation of children in armed conflict<br><br>Two-year report of the Secretary-General on the situation of children and armed conflict in the Central African Republic  |
| 10 meetings with members of the informal national protection network, women's and youth associations and service providers to support capacity-building, planning and response mechanisms for conflict-related sexual violence  | 10          | Meetings held with network members in support of outreach activities, to train on COVID-19 prevention measures and on prevention of violence against women in the electoral context  |
| 3 workshops with civil society and relevant State institutions to analyse trends and the extent of conflict related sexual violence, in order to recommend response mechanisms in line with the joint communiqué between the United Nations and the Government of the Central African Republic, in cooperation with relevant members of the United Nations country team | No          | Workshops were held, owing to the restrictions established in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, which prevented the organization of large workshops. However, the implementation of the joint communiqué was debated in other events with the relevant audience. The implementation was discussed with the members of the protection network in the monitoring analysis and reporting arrangement working group |
| 1 act campaign, through radio, print, video, social media and outreach activities, for the protection of children against the 6 grave violations of the rights of children  | 1           | Campaign   |

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| 4  | Press conferences focusing on protection of children's rights   |
| 27 | Posts on social media platforms   |
| 2  | Photos of the day on the Mission's website  |
| 12 | Workshops   |
| 1  | Public awareness-raising activity on the protection, monitoring and reporting mechanism on grave violations against children in situations of armed conflicts for 2,594 participants, including 552 women |
| 30 | News reports  |
| 8  | Radio magazines   |

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### **Component 2: support for political, peace and reconciliation processes**

50. MINUSCA continued efforts to support and strengthen the political process, enhancing countrywide efforts to support national authorities in the full and progressive implementation of the Peace Agreement, to support preparations for free, fair and credible elections, and to foster reconciliation and dialogue among communities, signatory armed groups and the Government. Notwithstanding security challenges resulting from election-related violence and operational requirements for the Mission's multifaceted support, the presidential and legislative elections were held in accordance with the electoral timeline, resulting in a democratic transfer of power within the constitutional requirements. The Mission continued to support the implementing mechanisms of the Peace Agreement both at the national and local levels and advocated a continued implementation of the Agreement with the armed groups that remained committed to it. The Mission provided technical, logistical and financial support in that regard.

51. In February 2021, the Government initiated an evaluation of the implementation of the Peace Agreement, electoral tensions notwithstanding, which overshadowed its implementation and the functioning of its mechanisms. One of the recommendations of the evaluation was to appoint a minister dedicated to follow up on the implementation of the Peace Agreement. MINUSCA provided substantive support to the process by providing advice and recommendations in line with the assessment conducted from 16 to 25 February 2021 by the executive implementation committee of the Peace Agreement. In June, the President, Faustin Archange Touadéra, formed his new Government, which included a ministry in charge of disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation and the Peace Agreement, demonstrating the continued commitment of national authorities to the Agreement. The Mission's financial and technical support allowed the sustaining of the implementation frameworks of the Peace Agreement, although varying in terms of effectiveness and inclusiveness. It provided a safe space for political dialogue in 14 prefectures, contributing to counterbalancing the negative impact on social cohesion caused by the ongoing fighting. The local follow-up mechanisms of the Peace Agreement proved to be particularly useful in addressing local conflicts and maintaining a secured and inclusive space for dialogue. Through programmatic funding, key prefectural committees instituted conflict de-escalation and resolution initiatives, demonstrating increasing levels of national ownership.

52. MINUSCA provided support to the Ministry of Humanitarian Action and National Reconciliation to establish local peace and reconciliation committees and

support for building their capacities. The Mission also strengthened local authorities, including prefectural committees responsible for the implementation of the Peace Agreement, and NGOs in conducting community reconciliation processes, conflict mitigation initiatives and implementation of local peace processes, focusing in particular on hotspot areas where intercommunal tensions exist, including owing to the presence of armed groups. These community reconciliation processes aimed at spurring civil society ownership of peace, dialogue and mediation initiatives were undertaken in partnership with intergovernmental organizations, United Nations agencies and bilateral partners.

53. MINUSCA provided technical and good offices support to build consensus on the necessary reforms instituted pursuant to the 2019 Electoral Code and the organic law on the National Electoral Authority adopted in June 2020 and for the establishment of coordination mechanisms in the run-up to the elections. In September 2020, the consultative framework was revived through a presidential decree as a forum in which information on the electoral process could be shared and discussed and consensus facilitated among political parties, civil society and government institutions. The strategic committee for elections was established to build consensus among the international community, the Government, the National Electoral Authority, political parties and civil society. Following advocacy from the Mission and the international community, on 24 December 2020 11 new electoral commissioners for the National Electoral Authority took office, reviving the institution and strengthening its credibility among political parties, government institutions and civil society actors who had lost confidence in the institution's ability to conduct free, fair and inclusive presidential and legislative elections. MINUSCA helped to develop a communication strategy and an awareness-raising and civic education campaign for elections, while also assisting the communication unit of the National Electoral Authority in using the media to reach a larger audience. MINUSCA also provided security and operational and logistical support for the completion of voter registration.

54. The security context and the performance of the national security forces highlighted the importance of refocusing the efforts on security sector reform, on governance and on performance indicators of the national security forces. This was confirmed by the evaluation of the implementation of the national strategy on security sector reform conducted by the national body in charge of the coordination of security sector reform. In February and March 2021, MINUSCA and the European Union Military Training Mission in the Central African Republic facilitated two inspection visits for the General Inspectorate of the National Armed Forces in Bouar and Bangassou, two of the three defence zones, in order to take corrective measures relating to the dysfunction and misconduct of the national forces observed during the electoral period. MINUSCA, in collaboration with the European Union Military Training Mission, also contributed to building the capacity of the national security forces inspectorates, including through the establishment of an information-sharing system, recording all misconduct and violations committed by national security forces deployed on the ground.

55. In parallel, the Mission assisted the Ministry of Defence in drafting the infrastructure master plan of the armed forces and reviewing the national defence plan, while also continuing to provide the national defence and internal security forces with support for their deployment across the country. During the period, MINUSCA also provided logistical support to conduct joint patrols with the Armed Forces of the Central African Republic, also ensuring respect for the human rights due diligence policy, in particular following reports on potential violations committed by the national defence and internal security forces and the increasing number of status-of-mission agreement violations. To enhance prevention and accountability, MINUSCA

provided quarterly reports on violations of human rights by national defence and internal security forces and advocated that investigations be initiated and perpetrators held accountable.

56. During the reporting period, the COVID-19 pandemic, the deterioration in the security situation before and after the elections that restricted the possibility of missions being conducted in the field and the illegal detention by the national authorities, in violation of the status-of-mission agreement, of explosives purchased in the framework of a project to support the explosive ordnance disposal capacity of the national defence forces severely affected the implementation of weapons and ammunition management activities in the Central African Republic. However, MINUSCA, through the Mine Action Service, continued to promote the implementation of best practices in weapons and ammunition management by the national defence and internal security forces through the provision of specialized training, the conduct of quality assurance and close monitoring of weapons and ammunition management activities.

57. MINUSCA continued to support national efforts to advance the implementation of the national disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation programme, which, notwithstanding challenges in non-compliance with the programme's eligibility criteria by some armed groups, gained momentum over the past two years. With support from MINUSCA, the unit responsible for the implementation of the programme conducted various disarmament and demobilization operations in Bangui and other locations in the north-east and central-east regions. The alliance of some signatory armed groups with the Coalition des patriotes pour le changement and the ensuing military operations led by the national defence forces caused significant delays in the implementation of the programme, necessitating clear strategic decisions and directives on how to proceed with the programme in this new context.

58. To complement the national disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation programme, MINUSCA continued to support community violence reduction projects that offer incentives to counter the easy recruitment of youth inclined towards violence by armed groups and contribute to the stabilization of communities. Within the framework of the community violence reduction programme, the Mission supported vocational training activities, the start-up of income-generating activities and cash-for-work opportunities through community projects. Furthermore, in the light of the prevailing COVID-19 pandemic, the Mission, within the framework of ongoing community violence reduction projects, continued to support awareness-raising activities on COVID-19 preventive measures; the production of local hand soap and artisanal masks by beneficiaries, which are distributed to vulnerable groups; and the installation of handwashing stations at strategic locations within targeted communities.

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**Expected accomplishment 2.1:** Progress towards reconciliation, social cohesion, and inclusive peace and political processes

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*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

Number of conflict mitigation initiatives completed in key areas of intercommunal tension (2018/19: 42; 2019/20: 82; 2020/21: 28)

Achieved: 39 community-based conflict mitigation initiatives were carried out

The higher number of initiatives was in response to the deteriorating security environment resulting from the pre-and post-election violence, which affected the social and political context

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| Number of community reconciliation processes that contribute to peace and stability (2018/19: 9; 2019/20: 8; 2020/21: 11)   | A total of 8 new community reconciliation processes were conducted   |
|   | The lower number of processes was attributable to restrictions established in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, the deteriorating security situation resulting from election-related violence, and the prioritization on monitoring and consolidating the achievements of the local peace agreements signed in the past years   |
| Number of Peace Agreement follow-up mechanisms that are operationalized and active throughout the national territory (2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: 36)  | A total of 27 follow-up mechanisms were fully active, including 2 at the national level and 25 at the prefectural level  |
|   | The lower number of active follow-up mechanisms was attributable to the opposition of the Government to the participation of armed groups associated with the Coalition des patriotes pour le changement in the local follow-up mechanisms of the Peace Agreement, making impossible the operationalization of five prefectural committees for implementation of the Agreement and 4 technical security committees |
| Number of voter registration centres available countrywide (2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: 3,300)   | Achieved: 3,541 voting centres, including 18 abroad and 5,448 polling stations, including 40 abroad, were established  |
| Number of revised electoral legal, institutional and coordination frameworks for the organization of inclusive presidential and legislative elections adopted and implemented (2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: 1; 2020/21: 2)   | Achieved: 2 revised electoral legal frameworks, comprising the revised organic law of the National Electoral Authority and the revised electoral calendar, were adopted  |
|   | In addition, several coordination frameworks were established or revived, including the consultative framework to build consensus among national stakeholders, the strategic committee to harmonize international support with national strategies for elections, and the 3-level consultative framework on security coordination  |
| The President of the Central African Republic and members of the National Assembly are elected and take office after presidential and legislative elections are held and contested results are fully adjudicated (2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: yes) | Achieved: the elected President was sworn in on 30 March 2021 and the parliamentary session for members of the National Assembly began on 3 May 2021   |
|   | Furthermore, candidates, political parties and voters who sought to appeal either the electoral operations or provisional results did so within the designated appeals period following each election for final review by the Constitutional Court   |

| <i>Planned outputs</i>   | <i>Completed<br/>(number or<br/>yes/no)</i> | <i>Remarks</i>   |
|--|---|--|
| 12 workshops conducted in 12 field offices for 720 beneficiaries in support of local peace processes, through support for local committees for peace and reconciliation and prefectural committees for the implementation of the Peace Agreement, civil society actors and local authorities, in order to support and implement local peace processes and agreements in line with the Peace Agreement, with the aim of resolving | 74<br>5,273                                 | Workshops in 12 field offices<br>Beneficiaries, including 2,157 women<br><br>The higher output was attributable to the Mission's decision to do direct implementing instead of using implementing partners, which allowed for a greater coverage at a reduced cost per session |

conflicts, supporting the electoral process at the local and regional levels and spurring civil society ownership of peace, dialogue and mediation initiatives, in partnership with intergovernmental organizations, United Nations agencies and bilateral partners

5 community peace processes for 500 beneficiaries through the use of awareness-raising campaigns, peace caravans, brainstorming and the mobilization of women and young people, mediated by local peace and reconciliation committees, prefectural committees for the implementation of the Peace Agreement and local authorities, to reinforce the existing 11 local peace agreements and to address new potential emerging conflicts at the local and regional levels, in order to decrease community violence, facilitate freedom of movement, mitigate violence relating to elections and transhumance and prepare the peaceful return of internally displaced persons and refugees

8

4,453

Community peace processes, through 38 awareness-raising campaigns

Beneficiaries, including 1,921 women

The higher output was attributable to the Mission's decision to support community peace processes without using implementing partners, which allowed for a greater coverage at a reduced cost per session

10 awareness-raising sessions for members of local and/or national peace committees, including the technical committee on security and the prefectural committees for the implementation of the agreement on the inclusion of children's concerns and their protection in peace initiatives and the Peace Agreement

17

Awareness-raising sessions

The higher output was attributable to operational requirements to reach out to more local peace committees in the neighbourhoods of Bangui to address concerns regarding the protection of children

Daily assistance to the National Electoral Authority through co-location with the Authority and monthly meetings with national authorities to support technical preparations, including production of the final voters' list, monitor and implement the required legal framework and procedural manuals for inclusive presidential and legislative elections, support efforts to increase the elected representation of women to at least 35 per cent and manage appeals or challenges to election results

Yes

Through daily assistance provided to the National Electoral Authority, including operational and logistical support and legal assistance before, during and after elections across 5,408 polling stations countrywide. While there were marginal improvements in the representation of women, compared with previous elections, the representation of women did not reach the 35 per cent minimum threshold

1 training programme for up to 20,000 polling station staff and 1 workshop in Bangui for the standardization of training

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Training programme, including training of trainers in Bangui, training of members of the local branches of the National Electoral Authority and training of polling station personnel



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| content and methodology of the training facilitators  | 14,510 | <p>Personnel trained, comprising 13,884 polling station personnel, 109 trainers and 517 members of local branches of the National Electoral Authority</p> <p>The lower number of personnel trained was attributable to the lower number of polling stations used for different successive round of legislative elections, resulting in the reduced number of personnel required, and the deteriorating security situation, which limited movement to train recruited personnel</p>  |
|   | 1      | Standardization workshop  |
| Daily technical and operational assistance provided to the National Electoral Authority by electoral field staff in 17 field offices on the implementation of civic and voter education programmes, the training of polling station staff and in the logistical planning and distribution of voter cards, election materials and retrieval of election results          | Yes    | Through daily support provided to the members of the National Electoral Authority at the headquarters level and its local branches for civic education activities   |
| 10 meetings to support the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the follow-up to the Joint Commission meetings held in 2019 with Cameroon and the Congo and to facilitate the reactivation of the Joint Commissions with Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Sudan in 2020/2021  | No     | Meetings were held owing to the Government's prioritization of matters related to the electoral process and security issues across the country  |
| Weekly technical support to follow-up on the implementation of provisions and recommendations established by the Joint Commissions nationally and their subcommissions at the cross-border level  | No     | Technical support was provided, given that the Joint Commissions were not reactivated owing to the Government's prioritization of matters related to the electoral process and security issues across the country   |
| Monthly meetings to provide integrated support to 4 cross-border initiatives by local authorities aimed at addressing localized security, protection of civilian and other cross-border issues connected to transhumance, trafficking in small weapons and the activism of armed elements, towards the normalization of bilateral relations with neighbouring countries | 9      | <p>Meetings to support 3 cross-border initiative at the prefectural level to discuss cross-border matters, including meetings with Chad and the Sudan regarding cross-border crimes and with the Sudan on cross-border security at the time of the elections</p> <p>The lower output was attributable to the Government's prioritization of matters related to the electoral process, the deteriorating security situation and the non-availability of local authorities from neighbouring countries to discuss cross-border issues</p> |
| 6 advisory meetings with national and regional stakeholders to support the implementation of the Peace Agreement and 2 biannual meetings of the International Support Group on the Central African Republic, in collaboration with partners, to support the implementation of the Peace Agreement   | 9      | <p>Advisory meetings</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to the greater engagement with national and regional stakeholders needed to encourage reconciliation and uphold the Peace Agreement in the context of the deteriorating security situation</p>   |

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|  | No    | Biannual meetings of the International Support Group were organized   |
|  |       | The absence of biannual meetings was attributable to the Government favouring alternative processes led by the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region to establish a dialogue between the Government and the Coalition des patriotes pour le changement in order to revive the Peace Agreement  |
| 9 meetings of the Comité exécutif de suivi or high-level strategic meetings on the national peace process to ensure the implementation of recommendations issued by the committee and at monthly meetings of the national committee for the implementation of the Peace Agreement supported by MINUSCA, in order to coordinate the overall implementation of the Peace Agreement and solve regional issues raised through prefectural committees for the implementation of the Peace Agreement | 7     | Meetings of the Comité exécutif de suivi  |
|  |       | The lower output was attributable to the prioritization by the Government of the Central African Republic and other signatories of the Peace Agreement on matters regarding the organization of the elections and the management of related tensions  |
| 12 videoconferences between the national committee for the implementation of the Peace Agreement, the technical secretariat of the Comité exécutif de suivi and prefects in 17 prefectures to discuss the implementation of the Peace Agreement in the field   | 2     | Videoconferences between the Minister of Territorial Administration and Decentralization as Chair of the national committee for the implementation of the Peace Agreement, and members of the prefectural committees for the implementation of the Peace Agreement and the technical security committee at the prefectural level  |
| 2 capacity-building workshops on the techniques for responsible electoral campaigns for political parties (presidential and legislative elections) and 2 workshops for the dissemination of the law on political parties and the code of conduct for political parties presenting candidates in the presidential and legislative elections   | 2     | Capacity-building workshops   |
|  | 2     | Workshops held, including 1 on the validation of the code of conduct. The second workshop addressed the roles and tasks of political parties during the electoral process instead of the dissemination of the law on political parties, upon the recommendation of the cadre de concertation and the authorities of the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization |
| 1 meeting with political parties for the endorsement of a charte des partis politiques pour la parité to support women's participation in politics   | No    | Meeting was held because the commitment to comply with the gender parity law and to improve the participation of women in political parties was included in the code of good conduct of political parties. However, few political parties endorsed the document   |
| 6 local mediations or dialogue initiatives conducted for 200 participants in hotspots in the field, to foster confidence between local authorities and civil society and to limit the impact of violence on the population and to prepare a peaceful electoral process   | 72    | Local mediation and dialogue initiatives were conducted in 9 prefectures, through the involvement of prefectural committees for the implementation of the Peace Agreement and the Comité technique de suivi, local peace committees, local authorities and women leaders  |
|  | 1,140 | Participants in 9 prefectures   |

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|   |           |  | The higher output was attributable to operational requirements to support additional local mediation and dialogue initiatives in the light of the deteriorating security situation and to bridge the gap created by the absence of other partners and funding mechanisms to support similar activities  |
| 144 prefecture-level meetings with leaders, political parties and electoral candidates to facilitate the peaceful conduct of national and local elections and the observance of the code of conduct of political parties, of which at least 36 would be workshops focusing on specific political and technical issues   | 305       |  | <p>Prefecture-level meetings</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to operational requirements to support the peaceful conduct of national and local elections, resulting in more meetings in Nana-Mambéré, Nana-Grébizi, Kemo, Ouaka, Basse-Kotto and Haute-Kotto prefectures</p>  |
| 50 briefings between MINUSCA and the President, the Prime Minister and the Minister for Information of the Central African Republic to strengthen dialogue with the Government, in support of the Peace Agreement and the preparation of elections  | 50        |  | Meetings held between the Mission's senior leadership and the President or the Prime Minister to discuss the electoral process  |
| 30 field missions and 5 videoconferences to support the engagement of members of parliament with their constituencies and local authorities on the Peace Agreement and elections  | No        |  | <p>Field missions or videoconferences were held</p> <p>The field missions were not held owing to travel restrictions for members of parliament in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic and the prioritization by members of parliament of activities related to election campaigns. The videoconferences were not conducted owing to the prohibition, in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, on large gatherings of constituents, who would have been brought together through videoconferences, given the low Internet penetration in the Central African Republic, as a way of connecting members of parliament with their constituents</p> |
| 16 capacity-building workshops of 480 members of women's organizations and networks on the newly developed national plan of action on women and peace and security (Security Council resolution <a href="#">1325 (2000)</a> ), women's leadership and peace consolidation to ensure women's effective participation in and contribution to the peace processes at the local level | 20<br>960 |  | <p>Capacity-building workshops</p> <p>Members of women's organizations and networks</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to changes in the administrative division of the country, which resulted in an increase in the number of prefectures from 16 to 20</p>  |
| 32 priority actions/initiatives led by women and supported by MINUSCA to support the peace processes and political solutions at the local and grassroots levels in the 16 prefectures   | 3         |  | <p>Priority actions/initiatives were conducted in 3 prefectures (Birao, Bria and Ndelé) through 2 capacity-building workshops on local mediation and income-generating activities in each of the 3 prefectures</p> <p>The lower output was attributable to the deterioration in the security situation resulting from pre- and post-election violence, as well as the movement restrictions established in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic,</p>   |

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|   |       | which prevented the Mission from conducting the same initiatives/actions in the 17 remaining prefectures   |
| 16 outreach workshops of 320 local authorities, 320 community leaders and 580 leaders of women's and youth organizations on women's political participation, with workplans developed for social mobilization in favour of women and youth participation in the various phases of the electoral process in Bangui and the regions | 10    | Outreach workshops   |
|   |       | The lower number of workshops was attributable to the decision to have more inclusive workshops involving all target groups together, instead of dedicated workshops for each target group |
|   | 1,000 | Local authorities and community leaders  |
|   | 1,000 | Leaders, including 700 women and young girls and 300 young boys  |
| 1 strategic communication campaign targeting political actors, civil society organizations, organized segments of vulnerable groups, the media and the general population to support and own the Peace Agreement and to participate in the elections  | 1     | Strategic communication campaign   |
|   | 300   | News reports and magazines on Guira FM on a variety of topics such as the electoral process and prevention of election-related violence  |
|   | 5     | Articles posted on the Mission's website   |
|   | 1     | Newsletter   |
|   | 1     | Photo-illustrated story published online   |
|   | 25    | Photos of the day disseminated   |
|   | 378   | Posts on social media platforms  |

**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*

Progress in the implementation of the national strategy and sectoral plans (2018/19: 2 strategies and 6 sectoral plans; 2019/20: 4 plans; 2020/21: 1 normative framework of a sectoral plan)

No normative framework of a sectoral plan was implemented owing to the deteriorating security situation following the pre- and post-election violence, as well as the political context, which was marked by a longer-than-expected election process followed by a long standstill within the ministries pending the Cabinet shuffle

Number of vetted ex-combatants for national defence forces, as a result of progress on operationalizing the national integration plan (2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: 200)

Achieved: 292 ex-combatants were integrated into the national defence and internal security forces following a vetting undertaken by the unit for the implementation of the national disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation programme

The higher number of verified ex-combatants was attributable to the decision by the national authorities to vet more ex-combatants

Number of vetted personnel of national defence and internal security force (2018/19: 1,461; 2019/20: 2,970; 2020/21: 1,000)

Achieved: 2,547 candidates were vetted, within the framework of recruitment process, for integration into the national defence and internal security force

The higher number of candidates was attributable to the decision by national authorities to request the vetting of a higher number of candidates

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| Number of internal security forces deployed throughout the national territory (2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: 1,064; 2020/21: 1,200) | <p>A total of 274 internal security forces elements, including 36 women, were deployed throughout the country within the framework of the deployment plan</p> <p>The lower number of deployed internal security forces was attributable to the decision of the Government to temporarily deploy to the provinces forces that are normally deployed in Bangui, to secure the elections rather than use permanent deployments that would fall within the framework of the annual deployment plan of internal security forces</p> |
| Number of national defence forces deployed throughout the national territory (2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: 1,308; 2020/21: 1,500)  | <p>A total of 2,218 national defence forces had been deployed as at 1 December 2020</p> <p>Since the launch of the military counter-offensive against the forces of the Coalition des patriotes pour le changement, information on the number of deployed national defence forces has not been communicated to MINUSCA</p>   |

| <i>Planned outputs</i>  | <i>Completed<br/>(number or<br/>yes/no)</i> | <i>Remarks</i>   |
|---|---|--|
| 22 specialized storage facilities for weapons and ammunition for the national defence and internal security forces in 2 defence zones and monthly theoretical and practical training activities for the national defence and internal security forces in this regard, including training of trainers  | No  | <p>Specialized storage facilities were established</p> <p>The absence of an output was attributable to movement restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, the deterioration in the security situation before and after the election that restricted the possibility of travelling to the field and the illegal detention of explosives purchased within the framework of a project to strengthen the capacity of the national defence forces in the area of explosive ordnance disposal</p> |
|   | 4   | <p>Training sessions on weapons and ammunition management for 27 members of national defence and internal security services</p> <p>The lower output was attributable to the deteriorating security situation following the pre- and post-election violence and restrictions established in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic</p>   |
| Monthly technical assistance for the implementation of the national strategy and action plan on small arms and light weapons of the National Commission to Combat the Proliferation and Illegal Movement of Small Arms and Light Weapons, including support for the participation in the annual International Meeting of National Mine Action Programme Directors and United Nations Advisers, the development of national standards and documents and participation in relevant meetings | Yes   | <p>Through the deployment of an expert on small arms and light weapons to build the capacity of personnel of the National Commission to Combat the Proliferation and Illegal Movement of Small Arms and Light Weapons and support the Commission in the preparation of programmatic and strategic documents. MINUSCA also supported the Commission in its participation in the twenty-fourth international meeting of national mine action directors and United Nations advisers</p>                     |

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| 1 training of national defence force trainers and 6 training sessions/activities of the special mixed security units on the rights and protection of children   | No  | Training of national defence force trainers was conducted owing to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, resulting in the suspension of a large number of training activities, as well as the political context, which was focused on preparing for the elections, and the deteriorating security situation          |
|   | 1   | Training session for 42 members of the special mixed security units on the rights and protection of children<br><br>The lower output was attributable to the restrictions established in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic and the fact that special mixed security units were not fully operational during the reporting period  |
| 60 workshops for 1,800 internal security forces, including 500 female personnel, to provide technical advice and guidance on key election-related policing activities with gender perspectives, including public order and public security in an electoral context, with the aim of avoiding fatalities due to electoral violence   | 23  | Workshops   |
|   | 871 | Members of internal security force, including 201 women<br><br>The lower output was attributable to the Mission's efforts to avoid duplication of efforts through coordination with the United Nations Development Programme, which conducted and financed a series of workshops similar to the ones that were planned by the Mission |
| Monthly meetings with national authorities to provide strategic advice and technical assistance on internal security matters, especially in the context of the electoral process, 4 workshops to support the implementation of the gender mainstreaming plan of the internal security forces, as well as the provision of daily support to the internal security forces through co-location, monitoring, mentoring and advising | 31  | Meetings with the National Electoral Authority<br><br>The higher output was attributable to operational requirements to ensure the successful holding of the presidential election and the several rounds of the legislative election in the context of the deteriorating security situation  |
|   | 1   | Workshop was convened   |
|   | 10  | Working meetings with internal security forces<br><br>In addition, MINUSCA personnel co-located with the internal security forces and regularly provided mentoring, monitoring and advising to their counterparts on the integration and importance of gender in their daily activities   |
|   |     | The lower number of workshops was attributable to restrictions established in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic and to the fact that the gender mainstreaming plan of the internal security forces was finalized during the reporting period  |
| 1 workshop to support the popularization of the disciplinary policy of the internal security forces, 4 training sessions and monthly awareness-raising activities to support the efforts to combat bribery and day-to-day monitoring, mentoring and advising activities with central inspectorates  | 1   | Workshop for members of the leadership of internal security forces on hierarchical control and the exercise of disciplinary power during elections  |
|   | 2   | Training sessions<br><br>The lower output was attributable to restrictions put in place owing to the COVID-19 pandemic. The lower number of workshops resulted in a lack of sensitization and accountability among internal security forces   |

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| 6 meetings of the security sector reform international coordination working group, in collaboration with key partners, including European Union delegation, the European Union Military Training Mission, United Nations police and the United Nations Development Programme, and 4 security sector reform meetings to support the coordination of international assistance and resource mobilization for security sector initiatives in the Central African Republic | 10<br>4 | Meetings<br><br>The higher output was attributable to limitations with respect to the number of participants per event to enable adequate social distancing in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, resulting in a higher number of meetings<br><br>Security sector reform meetings  |
| 2 workshops organized to support national security sector efforts to implement the validated sectoral plans, including strategic support for gender mainstreaming across implementation activities, to support the implementation of the national security sector reform strategy   | 2       | Workshops to support the evaluation by the national security sector reform coordinating body, of the implementation of the national security sector reform strategy and to support the Ministry of Defence in reviewing the national defence plan   |
| 6 coordination meetings and 3 workshops to assist national security sector reform actors in improving internal and external oversight mechanisms relating to the governance and the democratic control of the security sector   | 9       | Coordination meetings between the Mission, national partners and the European Union Military Training Mission on support to the General Inspectorate of the National Armed Forces and on enforcement of military justice<br><br>The higher output was attributable to the enhanced support of the General Inspectorate of the National Armed Forces following the high number of members of the national defence forces who abandoned their positions following the offensive by forces of the Coalition des patriotes pour le changement in December 2020 and January 2021 |
|   | 2       | Workshops were organized to draft the armed forces infrastructure master plan   |
|   | 1       | Conference for army officers for the implementation of an army garrison   |
| 10 meetings with the integration steering committee to provide strategic and technical support for the integration of ex-combatants into the national defence and internal security forces, and 1 training-of-trainers workshop on the implementation of the curriculum on integration of ex-combatants into the national defence and internal security forces  | 5<br>No | Meetings<br><br>Training of trainers was held<br><br>The absence of training was attributable to the decision of national authorities to integrate the ex-combatants directly into the national defence and internal security forces without specific training  |

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| 10 meetings with national and international stakeholders on strategic and technical support for mainstreaming gender across the security sector in the Central African Republic   | 24           | Meetings<br><br>The higher output was attributable to limitations with respect to the number of participants per event to enable adequate social distancing in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, resulting in a higher number of meetings  |
| 15 meetings with international and national stakeholders to coordinate and assist the 2021 nationwide recruitment process of the national defence forces, including strategic support for gender mainstreaming and assisting national counterparts in developing and maintaining a human resource mechanism to manage and maintain personnel verification processes | 11           | Meetings<br><br>The lower output was attributable to the decision by the Ministry of Defence to suspend the holding of the meetings during the electoral period and as a result of the deteriorating security situation  |
| Weekly meetings with key security stakeholders on the implementation of the restoration of State authority to ensure the coherence of the deployment of national defence and internal security forces   | No           | Meetings were held on the implementation of the restoration of State authority because the coordination and monitoring committee of the national strategy on the restoration of State authority was not fully operational owing to a shift in priority related to the elections  |
| 6 joint assessment field missions to support national partners to measure the effectiveness and sustainability of and the transformation in the deployments of the national defence and internal security forces and their impact on peace and security   | 2            | Joint assessment field missions with the European Union Military Training Mission and the General Inspectorate of the National Armed Forces in Bouar and Bangassou<br><br>The lower output was attributable to travel restrictions established in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic and the deteriorating security situation |
| 20 meetings with international and national stakeholders on the implementation of the Ministry of Defence's plan for infrastructure development, which includes resource mobilization, specialized training activities and the acquisition of land titles for the establishment of garrison lots  | 20           | Meetings   |
| 5 meetings and 2 workshops with key national and international partners to support the implementation of a cross-sectorial border management strategy and mining security and the oversight of mines  | 5<br>No      | Meetings<br><br>Workshops were held<br><br>The absence of workshops was attributable to the delays in operationalizing the national commission in charge of border management, which was established through a presidential decree on 25 January 2021  |
| 1 community mobilization campaign and media activities, including the engagement and capacity-building of national partners to increase their understanding of and support for the security sector reform process, as well as   | 1<br>1<br>20 | Community mobilization campaign<br><br>Press conference to highlight progress made in the security sector reform process and the Mission's contribution to the process<br><br>News reports   |



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| the redeployment of the national defence and internal security forces   | 10 | Radio magazines                      |
|   | 5  | Articles on the Mission's website    |
|   | 39 | Posts on social media platforms      |
|   | 1  | Photo of the day disseminated online |
| In addition, a series of information-sharing sessions to raise the awareness of national defence forces on security sector reform-related issues were conducted |    |                                      |

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

| <i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>  | <i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>   |
|---|---|
| Number of new members of armed groups disarmed, demobilized and reintegrated into their communities (2018/19: 261; 2019/20: 1,318; 2020/21: 2,000)  | A total of 1,443 new members of armed groups, including 117 women, were disarmed and demobilized<br><br>The lower number of members disarmed and demobilized was attributable to delays in the process, given that the strategic committee on disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation, security sector reform and national reconciliation had to issue new directives on combatants affiliated with the Coalition des patriotes pour le changement and address the deteriorating security situation |
| Number of direct beneficiaries participating in the community violence reduction programme (2018/19: 6,840; 2019/20: 12,514; 2020/21: 3,500 (30 per cent women))  | Achieved: 3,672 beneficiaries including 1,529 women (41 per cent), participated in projects implemented during the reporting period   |
| Increase in the percentage of positive perception of security in communities where community violence reduction programmes are implemented, based on surveys conducted (2018/19: 10 per cent; 2019/20: 23 per cent; 2020/21: 30 per cent) | The survey on the perception of security, which required in-person interaction, was not undertaken owing to movement restrictions established in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic  |

| <i>Planned outputs</i>  | <i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i> | <i>Remarks</i>  |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| 12 meetings with the relevant national and international actors, including the donor community, to share information and build synergies in the implementation of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and community violence reduction programmes | 39                                  | Meetings with the relevant national and international actors<br><br>The higher output was attributable to the need to hold more technical and coordination meetings to address emerging challenges impeding the advancement of national the disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation programme, as well as the resumption of the bimonthly meetings of the coordination mechanism on the socioeconomic reintegration of ex-combatants, which was previously suspended owing to the COVID-19 pandemic |

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| 2,000 combatants receive disarmament, demobilization and reinsertion support to contribute to stabilization in target locations within the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration framework and in line with the provisions of the Peace Agreement                    | 1,443 | <p>Combatants, including 115 women</p> <p>The lower output was attributable to delays in the process because the strategic committee on disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation, security sector reform and national reconciliation had to issue new directives on combatants affiliated with the Coalition des patriotes pour le changement and address the deteriorating security situation</p>  |
| 3,500 community members benefit from community violence reduction programmes (30 per cent of them women), including young people at risk of recruitment by elements associated with armed groups  | 3,672 | <p>Beneficiaries, including 1,529 women</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to the reorientation of community violence reduction programmes towards cash-for-work and agropastoral income-generating activities relying on materials more readily available at the local markets, thus allowing for savings on transportation costs</p>  |
| 12 mobile disarmament, demobilization and reintegration visits to raise the awareness of armed groups on children's participation in the process and verify for the presence of children as candidates for the national child disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme | 6     | <p>Mobile disarmament, demobilization and reintegration visits were conducted to ensure that separate lists for children associated with armed groups were presented and that children's concerns were considered in the process</p> <p>The lower output was attributable to the decision of the national disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation programme, which leads the conduct of mobile disarmament and demobilization activities, to organize fewer sessions</p> |
| 1 national community mobilization campaign and 6 regional public media events to increase understanding of, support for and ownership of concerned communities for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and community violence reduction programmes                          | 1     | National community mobilization campaign   |
|   | 144   | Awareness-raising sessions for 3,672 beneficiaries in 6 locations (Bangui, Bria Bouar, Bossangoa, Bangassou and Kaga-Bandoro)  |
|   | 10    | Press conferences  |
|   | 18    | Radio magazines and news reports   |
|   | 48    | Posts on social media platforms  |
|   | 1     | Photo-illustrated story published online   |
|   | 7     | Photos of the day showcasing the implementation of different tasks of the Mission's mandate  |

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

59. MINUSCA continued its efforts to support the Government, in close collaboration with the United Nations specialized agencies, funds and programmes and other international actors, in the operationalization and strengthening of transitional justice mechanisms, the fight against impunity, the restoration and extension of State authority, and the rule of law. The Mission continued to support the efforts of the Special Criminal Court to overcome challenges in its operations and to strengthen its ability to investigate and prosecute crimes, to enable the Court to hold trials in accordance with national and international standards. The Mission continued to provide support for investigative and judicial activities, outreach to and

communication with the public and affected communities, security for court personnel and protection for victims and witnesses, overall court management and support for the establishment and functioning of the legal aid system.

60. There has been significant progress in the operationalization of the Special Criminal Court, notwithstanding delays experienced in the first half of the reporting period owing to travel restrictions established in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic. All organs of the Court became fully staffed and operational, except for the Appeals Chamber, for which the appointment of the selected remaining international magistrates was pending. By 30 June 2021, the Court had 10 cases under judicial investigation by the Investigative Chamber, with 1 more opened in the preliminary stages. In addition, 12 defendants were in pretrial detention and awaiting their hearings before the Court.

61. With regard to the operationalization of the Truth, Justice, Reparation and Reconciliation Commission, the Mission supported the national selection committee mandated by the Government to appoint members of the Commission. With the technical and financial support provided by MINUSCA, 11 commissioners were sworn in on 2 July 2021, which marked the beginning of the full operationalization and implementation of the mandate of the Commission. The development represented a significant milestone in the transitional justice process in the Central African Republic, given that it provided an opportunity to reconcile past divisions and address past human rights violations and abuses in a manner that is meaningful to victims.

62. The Mission continued to support the efforts to combat impunity, including through joint operations with internal security forces for targeted arrests. In addition, MINUSCA provided support for investigative and judicial activities of the national courts, outreach to and communication with formal and informal justice actors, and overall court management, while also providing technical support to specialized units of the police and gendarmerie in charge of conducting investigations.

63. Advocacy from MINUSCA notwithstanding, no criminal sessions for crimes with a penalty of more than 10 years were held during the reporting period owing to competing priorities on the part of the Government, namely, the COVID-19 pandemic, elections and the deteriorating security situation. The Mission provided technical support for preparatory sessions for criminal sessions, which were held in Bangui and Bouar. Given the lack of criminal sessions, no cases against perpetrators of crimes against peacekeepers were tried. However, during the period, seven new investigations were opened. The Mission also supported the judiciary through capacity-building activities for clerks, magistrates, judicial police officers and registrars, focusing on various legal topics such as professional responsibility and legal ethics. To improve the capacity of the judicial police, MINUSCA organized training sessions focusing on the handling of evidence and case management, in particular for cases of conflict-related sexual violence. The Mission's training of bailiffs focused more on procedural rules under Central African law and how to best execute court decisions, with the aim of reducing external influence and corruption. In support of the military justice system, MINUSCA provided training and capacity-building sessions to the military tribunals in Bangui and Bouar on the application of the rules of military justice, including jurisdictional and complementarity issues that may arise in adjudicating crimes committed by State security actors. As a result of the direct technical and logistical support of MINUSCA, the first hearings of the military tribunal since the adoption of the code of military justice in 2017 were held in February 2021.

64. The absence of judicial actors in some areas of the country continued to have an impact on the rule of law. The election-related violence led to a reduction in the number of judicial actors present in areas outside of Bangui. The deployment rate

improved during the last quarter as the Mission continued to provide logistical support to the Ministry of Justice in the deployment of magistrates, including supporting temporary judicial missions in areas that are not yet secure. To increase the deployment of judicial actors and provide the infrastructure necessary for the justice system, four court rehabilitation projects started during the reporting period and were ongoing as of the end of June 2021. In addition, the High Court of Justice and five courts were provided with equipment during the year.

65. Persistent security challenges notwithstanding, MINUSCA continued to support the penitentiary system in implementing the national prison demilitarization strategy through technical support and advice on the development of relevant legal frameworks, procedures and policies. In addition, support was provided through capacity-building activities for civilian prison personnel. Advocacy continued for the integration of the recently trained civilian prison personnel into the public service. The Mission also supported the rehabilitation of prisons to improve prison security and to provide adequate infrastructure for a professional, rights-based penitentiary system that meets international standards. Those rehabilitation projects experienced some delays owing to the COVID-19 pandemic and the security context in the country. The pre- and post-election violence and the desertion of members of the national defence and internal security forces made the prisons more vulnerable to attacks by armed groups affiliated with the Coalition des patriotes pour le changement, which resulted in prison breaks and rendered some prisons non-operational, reversing the efforts undertaken by MINUSCA.

66. Progress was made in the implementation of the national strategy for the restoration of State authority. However, efforts undertaken towards the construction and rehabilitation of government buildings and infrastructure were negatively affected by the electoral violence, which led to the occupation or destruction of public buildings. MINUSCA continued to support the Government in ensuring that functional basic State administrative and social services were provided at the local and national levels. The Mission continued to undertake capacity-building and coaching of local administrators and to support the coordination of the implementation of the national strategy for the restoration of State authority. The Mission provided logistical support for the deployment of the civil administration, namely, prefects, sub-prefects and secretaries-general, magistrates, judicial staff and prison officers, as well as members of the national defence and internal security forces, throughout the territory. Notwithstanding restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, MINUSCA supported the National Electoral Authority, the sub-prefectural electoral authorities and the regional electoral offices in deploying key local authorities and civil servants to remote areas, receiving and storing sensitive and non-sensitive electoral materials. That support was highly critical for the presidential and legislative elections and was also provided in locations holding the second round of legislative elections, as well as sub-prefects that could not vote on the first round owing to security concerns. Capacity-building and training sessions were also conducted for prefects, sub-prefects and secretaries-general with the aim of enhancing the capacity of decentralized State structures to acquire the technical skills necessary to fulfil their statutory responsibilities. Those capacity-building and training sessions allowed them to play key roles in ensuring the successful organization of the various rounds of elections by mitigating risks before, during and after the vote, monitoring the situation and its potential for deterioration, and ensuring the involvement of women and young people in the process without serious and damaging obstruction of the process by armed groups. The presence of decentralized territorial authorities with the communities played a stabilizing role in initiating a gradual return of the various public services, in an environment of crisis, in keeping with the population's expectations for State services. The deployment and capacity-building of national authorities and civil servants also contributed to helping

communities to create conditions and tools to promote protection, peace and reconciliation initiatives, and the implementation of measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

67. The Mission, alongside other technical and financial partners, prioritized support for the interministerial and intergovernmental coordination committee on the implementation of the national strategy for the restoration of State authority. During the reporting period, progress was observed in the more robust support for the Government through the coordination committee of the national strategy for the restoration of State authority in the Office of the Prime Minister, strengthening the presence of territorial authorities across the country, and constituting the anchor for the deployment of judicial, security and socioeconomic services. However, cooperation and coordination between government institutions, MINUSCA, the United Nations system and other technical and financial institutions remained challenging, given the uneven commitment and ownership among the institutions in charge of implementing the various components of the national strategy.

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

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*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

Number of new targeted operations executed by the national police and gendarmerie in conjunction with MINUSCA (2018/19: 31; 2019/20: 21; 2020/21: 20)

No joint targeted operations were undertaken

The absence of joint targeted operations was attributable to the Government's prioritization of the conduct of successful elections and the counter-offensive against the Coalition des patriotes pour le changement

Number of transitional justice mechanisms, in addition to the Special Criminal Court, that are operational and comply with international standards for human rights (2018/19: 0; 2019/20: 3; 2020/21: 2)

One transitional justice mechanism, the special investigation commission, was established on 4 May 2021 to investigate serious human rights violations committed within the context of the elections

The lower number of mechanisms was attributable to delays in the establishment of additional transitional justice mechanisms by the Government. In the meantime, progress was made towards the full operationalization of the Truth, Justice, Reparation and Reconciliation Commission, and 11 members, including 5 women, were sworn in on 2 July 2021

Number of early-stage investigations completed by the Special Prosecutor of the Special Criminal Court and handed over to the investigating judges (2018/19: 4; 2019/20: 7; 2020/21: 7)

Achieved: 10 early stage investigations were completed by the Special Criminal Court's Special Prosecutor and handed over to investigating judges. In addition, the Office of the Prosecutor opened an eleventh preliminary investigation, in May 2021

Number of magistrates and registrars employed by the Special Criminal Court (2018/19: 16; 2019/20: 15; 2020/21: 29)

A total of 28 magistrates and registrars were employed by the Special Criminal Court after 3 new international magistrates had been deployed and sworn in. Two additional judges were selected, but their deployment was pending as at 30 June 2021

Number of cases of conflict-related sexual violence that are investigated by courts (2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: 3; 2020/21: 10)

A total of 43 cases of conflict-related sexual violence were recorded and opened for investigations. However, criminal sessions have not been held since March 2020, owing to restrictions established in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic. Consequently, by the end of the reporting period, the courts had not held any hearing to investigate the cases

| <i>Planned outputs</i>   | <i>Completed<br/>(number or<br/>yes/no)</i> | <i>Remarks</i>  |
|--|---|---|
| 10 training sessions for the future commissioners of the Truth, Justice, Reconciliation and Reparation Commission, 2 expert workshops on the functioning of the Commission, including developing the rules of procedure and budget, 5 training sessions on human rights investigation designed for personnel of the Commission, 2 expert workshops to support the civil society platform and victims' associations to contribute to the work of the Commission, 10 awareness-raising sessions on the promotion and implementation of the Commission's mandate, as well as the drafting of truth-seeking methodologies in line with human rights principles | 10  | Awareness-raising sessions were organized to support the working group of the civil society on transitional justice and the association of victims to promote the mandate of the Truth, Justice, Reparation and Reconciliation Commission   |
|  | No  | Training sessions or workshops were organized<br><br>The training activities were postponed pending the swearing in of the commissioners of the Truth, Justice, Reparation and Reconciliation Commission  |
| 2 pilot cases of truth-seeking and reconciliation mechanisms supported by the Mission to validate methodologies, taking into consideration the principle of the protection of civilians  | No  | Pilot cases were held pending the swearing in of the commissioners of the Truth, Justice, Reparation and Reconciliation Commission  |
| 20 vetting exercises, including on grave violations of child rights, conducted for the purpose of supporting the integration of armed groups into the national defence and internal security forces and recruitment into the national defence and internal security forces   | 20  | Vetting exercises<br><br>The grave violations of children's rights committed by demobilized members of armed groups were included in the vetting of members of armed groups as recruits for national defence and internal security forces.  |
| 2 legislative and governmental workshops and 16 awareness-raising activities on the functioning of the trust fund established for reparations, in collaboration with victims' associations, to support the Government in designing and complementing the legal framework for the administration/governance of the trust fund   | No  | Workshops and awareness-raising activities were held owing to the delay in establishing the trust fund for reparations, given the delayed operationalization of the Truth, Justice, Reparation and Reconciliation Commission. However, the Government conducted and published a study on modalities of reparations needed for the establishment of the trust fund to guide the work of the Commission |
| 2 expert workshops to advocate and support the full implementation of the national strategy on the protection of victims and witnesses and the development of a nationally owned vetting policy  | No  | Expert workshops were held owing to the fact that the Truth, Justice, Reparation and Reconciliation Commission was not fully operational and could not establish its rules of procedure to frame the support provided by the Mission in term of protection of victims and witnesses   |

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| 12 briefing sessions on the mechanisms and implementation of the human rights due diligence policy, comprising 4 sessions with different components of the Mission and United Nations entities providing support to Central African national defence and internal security forces, 4 sessions with the Central African defence and internal security forces and 4 sessions with national human rights institutions, in support of mainstreaming the policy | 9   | Briefing sessions, comprising  |
|  | 1   | Session with different components of the Mission and United Nations entities providing support to Central African national defence and internal security forces  |
|  |     | The lower output was attributable to the suspension of induction training sessions owing to restrictions established in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic  |
|  | 4   | Sessions with national defence and internal security forces  |
|  | 4   | Sessions with national human rights institutions   |
| 100 individual risk assessments of the Mission's support for the Central African national defence and internal security forces   | 32  | Individual risk assessments that allowed verification of 1,717 members of the national defence and internal security forces  |
|  |     | The lower output was attributable to the lower number of demands and requests expressed by national partners upon which risk assessments were conducted  |
| 3 training workshops for magistrates and personnel of the Special Criminal Court, comprising 1 training workshop on the trial of serious crimes, 1 training workshop on international criminal law and victim and witness protection, and 1 training workshop on court administration to build capacity of the Court's personnel   | 3   | Training workshops   |
| Weekly advisory and mentoring meetings with the Special Criminal Court to provide technical advice, including on matters relating to victims and witness protection in ongoing cases, to ensure coordination between the Court and United Nations specialized agencies, funds and programmes, and to develop relations with other national courts to promote the strengthening of the justice system throughout the country                                | 12  | Meetings to advise magistrates and personnel of the Special Criminal Court on technical aspects of its cases, assess training and capacity-building needs, and improve coordination with the United Nations specialized agencies, funds and programmes and the Ministry of Justice |
|  |     | The lower output was attributable to restrictions established in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic   |
| Weekly meetings with the Special Criminal Court Registrar to reinforce the Registry's services, including the chambers support service, information management service, administration service and victims' and defence support service  | Yes | Through regular meetings, as well as through Microsoft Teams, to reinforce the Registrar's services  |

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| Monthly meetings with the President of the Special Criminal Court to provide assistance in setting up the Court's governance, reporting and audit mechanisms through the establishment of an external audit service, the optimization of the existing steering committee and the issuance of half-year reports on the functioning of the Court   | Yes | Through regular meetings, including virtual meetings through Microsoft Teams   |
| Monthly meetings with the Ministry of justice for the selection and deployment of 5 international judges and 9 national judges to support the operationalization of the Trial Chamber and the Appeals Chamber of the Special Criminal Court  | 12  | Meetings   |
|  | 1   | International judge for the pretrial chamber deployed and sworn in   |
|  | 1   | International judge for the trial chamber was deployed and sworn in  |
|  | 1   | International Assistant Special Prosecutor was deployed and sworn in   |
|  | 2   | International judges for the Appeals Chamber were selected   |
|  | 5   | National magistrates were nominated  |
|  |     | The lower number of national magistrates was attributable to the lack of nominations of additional magistrates by the Ministry of Justice  |
| Monthly planning meetings with the Cadre de concertation of the Unité mixte d'intervention rapide et répression de violences sexuelles faites aux femmes et aux enfants, or rapid intervention unit, community outreach, the reception and referral of victims, the recording and investigating conflict-related sexual violence and the preparation of case files for prosecution, as well as support for the follow-up of the files in the chain of justice and advocacy for suspected perpetrators to be tried in court | 7   | Meetings   |
|  |     | The lower output was attributable to the fact that the ministries concerned convened fewer meetings of the cadre de concertation   |
| 12 training workshops for 300 judicial police officers, including 50 women, and day-to-day monitoring, mentoring and advising in criminal investigations and crime scene management, including awareness-raising activities to crime scene first-responders  | 6   | Training workshops   |
|  |     | The lower output was attributable to the restrictions established in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic and the deteriorating security situation  |
|  | 325 | Judicial police officers, including 64 women   |
|  |     | The higher output was attributable to the interest and availability of internal security forces after the period of electoral violence and following the resumption of training once restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 were eased |
|  | Yes | Daily monitoring, mentoring and advising provided through co-location of the Mission's police teams with   |



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|   |     | 56 units of the internal security forces, in particular to provide the support necessary for the investigations to ensure, among other things, improved ownership and knowledge by the members of the internal security forces of the Central African penal code and code of criminal procedure, and respect for the rights of persons in custody |
| 4 training workshops to specialized units in the framework of serious and organized crime investigations  | 6   | <p>Training workshops</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to the availability of internal security forces after the period of electoral violence and following the resumption of training once restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic were eased</p>   |
| 4 training sessions and day-to-day mentoring to support the implementation of a (police and gendarmerie) joint criminal investigation database, including support for forensic specialists  | 7   | <p>Training sessions on crime scene management for first responders and on management of forensic databases</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to the need to meet the greater interest and availability of members of internal security forces in learning the topics covered by the training</p>   |
|   | Yes | Day-to-day mentoring was provided through co-location with United Nations police in the specialized criminal investigation units of the police and gendarmerie based in Bangui and the provinces, and the daily technical support provided to all investigations carried out by those units   |
| 30 visits to police/gendarmerie and judicial detention facilities to monitor the presence of children detained in relation to their association with armed groups and advocate their release  | 39  | <p>Visits</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to the resurgence of violence, which increased the likelihood of children being arrested and detained</p>   |
| 2 training sessions on child protection concerns for 50 judicial actors   | 3   | Training sessions   |
|   | 40  | <p>Judicial actors</p> <p>The lower output was attributable to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic</p>  |
| 2 communication and advocacy campaigns to raise the awareness of the transitional justice mechanisms and promote public engagement and ownership of the justice process, in particular national justice, and the Truth, Justice, Reconciliation and Reparation Commission | 2   | Communication and advocacy campaigns to raise awareness of the transitional justice mechanisms among Central Africans and highlight the role of the Truth, Justice, Reparation and Reconciliation Commission  |
|   | 20  | Radio magazines   |
|   | 25  | News reports  |
|   | 7   | Articles on the Mission's website   |
|   | 1   | Photo album on Flickr   |
|   | 14  | Posts on social media platforms   |

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

| <i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>  | <i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>  |
|---|--|
| Number of newly trained local authorities, traditional chiefs and civil servants (2018/19: 2,057; 2019/20: 5,041; 2020/21: 800)   | Achieved: 1,892 mayors, heads of public services, district chiefs, members of civil society and civil servants, including 260 women, were trained on administrative competencies between central and local levels, responsibilities and accountability, local governance, decentralization, social contract and acceptance between authorities and communities, ethics and deontology, management of performance, service delivery and quality of administrative service |
| Number of judicial actors (magistrates, registrars) trained, mentored and operational (2018/19: 110; 2019/20: 130; 2020/21: 175)  | A total of 133 judicial actors were trained, mentored and operational<br><br>The lower number of judicial actors was attributable to restrictions established in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic and the deteriorating security situation  |
| Number of judicial actors (magistrates and registrars) deployed outside Bangui (2018/19: 45; 2019/20: 53; 2020/21: 100)   | As at 30 June 2021, a total of 47 judicial actors had been deployed outside of Bangui<br><br>The lower number of judicial actors deployed outside of Bangui was attributable to the deteriorating security situation in areas outside of Bangui following the offensive of the Coalition des patriotes pour le changement  |
| Annual number of criminal sessions held by the three courts of appeal (2018/19: 3; 2019/20: 3; 2020/21: 5)  | No criminal sessions were held owing to the restrictions established in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic and the deteriorating security situation, which hampered the capacity of magistrates to complete judicial investigations, and because national judicial actors did not organize and hold a session during the electoral period   |
| Number of prosecutions completed involving serious crimes (2018/19: 33; 2019/20: 46; 2020/21: 100)  | No prosecutions involving serious crimes have been completed owing to the absence of criminal sessions   |
| Number of national civilian prison officers recruited, vetted and trained (2018/19: 116; 2019/20: 136; 2020/21: 336)  | A total of 297 civilian prison officers were vetted and trained. On 30 June, 147 trainees graduated from their practical training and 150 new recruits were continuing their theoretical training. The process of their integration into public services was ongoing at the end of the reporting period  |
| Average number of serious prison incidents (mutinies, mass escapes, riots, attacks on prison) directly threatening prison operations and public safety, per 100 detainees held, throughout the year (2018/19: 2.85; 2019/20: 6.5; 2020/21: 5) | A total of 12 serious prison incidents were observed during the period<br><br>The higher number of incidents was attributable to attacks or rumours of attacks, followed by the abandonment of security posts by security guards, in prisons throughout the country  |
| Total number of prisons reopened and functional outside Bangui (2018/19: 9; 2019/20: 10; 2020/21: 12)   | A total of 7 prisons were active and operational outside of Bangui   |

The lower number of functional prisons outside of Bangui was attributable to the fact the only 3 prisons remained operational outside of Bangui owing to the pre- and post-election violence, during which 7 prisons were attacked, vandalized and looted. During the period, the Mission's support enabled 4 prisons to resume operations

| <i>Planned outputs</i>   | <i>Completed<br/>(number or<br/>yes/no)</i> | <i>Remarks</i>  |
|--|---|---|
| Rehabilitation or construction of 3 courts and provision of equipment to those courts  | 4   | Projects for the rehabilitation of the Court of First Instance of Kaga Bandoro, Nola, Bria and Ndélé were initiated and were ongoing at the end of the reporting period   |
|  | 5   | Projects for the provision of equipment to the Court of First Instance of Nola, Bria, Bambari, Bouar and Sibut were initiated and were ongoing at the end of the reporting period<br><br>The higher number of projects was attributable to the reprioritization of activities to meet additional needs with respect to the rehabilitation and provision of equipment, which were identified during the period |
| Weekly meetings with the Ministry of Justice, judicial inspection services, the committee coordinating the training of judicial actors and/or other relevant national authorities to plan and coordinate the physical redeployment of justice and rule of law actors in the regions outside Bangui   | 50  | Meetings  |
| Weekly meetings with the Ministry of Justice and relevant judicial authorities to provide logistical and technical support to the courts of appeal for the organization of criminal sessions (2 in Bangui, 2 in Bouar and 1 in Bambari), including support for the effective investigation and prosecution of cases of crimes against peacekeepers | 20  | Meetings were held for the criminal session of the Court of Appeal of Bouar<br><br>The lower output was attributable to the suspension of the meetings from December 2020 to May 2021 owing to the deteriorating security situation in Bouar  |
|  | No  | Meetings were held to support the organization of criminal sessions by the Court of Appeal in Bambari because judicial actors were not deployed in the area owing to the deteriorating security situation in the country  |
|  | 2   | Meetings were held in September 2020 and March 2021 to support the organization of criminal sessions for the Court of Appeal of Bangui<br><br>The lower output was attributable to the fact that national judicial actors could not organize and hold a session during the electoral period owing to the deteriorating security situation   |

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| Monthly meetings with the Ministry of Justice and relevant judicial authorities to support the effective implementation of the national plan for strengthening the independence of justice and the accountability of magistrates and to set up the coordination mechanisms for the justice sector strategic reform policy  | 6  | Meetings were held up to December 2020   |
| 3 three-day training sessions on soft skills for 20 lawyers to give full effect to the legal aid law and 1 three-day capacity-building training for 25 bailiffs in order to increase access to justice   | No | Training sessions were held owing to the restrictions established in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic   |
|  | 1  | Three-day training session on innovations in case law, including both specific and general procedural rules and the execution of court decisions, with the aim of reducing external influence and corruption   |
|  | 20 | Bailiffs   |
|  |    | The lower output was attributable to the restrictions regarding the number of participants in meetings in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic  |
| 1 three-day training session on juvenile justice for 30 magistrates and judicial police officers from the courts within the district of the Bambari Court of Appeal, 2 three-day training sessions for 30 magistrates on investigative techniques and the preservation of evidence, 2 three-day training sessions for 30 magistrates on conduct and ethics, 1 three-day training session on the code of military justice for 30 magistrates, and 2 five-day training workshops for 40 magistrates on a range of diverse topics relating to criminal justice, including the prosecution of international crimes | 1  | Three-day training session on juvenile justice for 25 magistrates  |
|  | 2  | Three-day training sessions on investigative techniques and the preservation of evidence for 32 magistrates  |
|  | 1  | Three-day session on conduct and ethics for 9 magistrates  |
|  |    | The lower output was attributable to the COVID-19 pandemic and restrictions on meeting size  |
|  | 2  | Three-day training sessions on the code of military justice for 39 participants  |
|  |    | The higher number is attributable to the fact that the military tribunal system became active in February 2021   |
|  | No | Five-day training workshops on topics related to criminal justice, including the prosecution of international crimes, were held owing to the restrictions established in connection with the COVID-19 and the deteriorating security situation, as well as delays related to the death of the President of the High Court of Justice |
| 1 three-day session on the role and functioning of the High Court of Justice for its 9 members, 5 one-day awareness-raising workshops on the role and functioning of the High Court of Justice and distribution of relevant documents to 140 members of parliament   | No | Sessions were held owing to restrictions in the light of the rising number of COVID-19 cases in 2021, the delays in the parliamentary elections and the death of the President of the High Court of Justice  |

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| 3 two-day training sessions for 60 magistrates on the prosecution of violations of the electoral law and 2 awareness-raising workshops for 40 magistrates on the electoral law and the drafting and dissemination of a guide on electoral offences to build the capacities of magistrates ahead of the 2020 –2021 elections | 4   | Two-day training sessions on the prosecution of violations of the electoral law were held for 68 magistrates nominated by the Ministry of Justice  |
|   | No  | <p>The higher output was attributable to the fact that the Ministry of Justice had nominated a higher number of magistrates to participate</p> <p>Awareness-raising workshops were held owing to the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic and the unavailability of judicial actors who were not deployed to their posts outside of Bangui</p> <p>The guide on electoral offences was finalized and copies were distributed to magistrates and parliamentarians and handed over to the Ministry of Justice in August 2020 for distribution to magistrates, judicial police officers, lawyers and parliamentarians</p> |
| Quarterly meetings with the Ministry of Justice and relevant judicial actors and 1 two-day workshop to support the set-up of victim and witness protection mechanisms before ordinary courts  | No  | Meetings and workshops were held owing to a shift in priorities of national actors towards the preparation of the elections, as well as the lack of available resources at the national level to implement the strategy on the protection of victims and witnesses   |
|   | 2   | Three-day training sessions on the protection of victims and witnesses in Bangui and Bouar were organized for 26 magistrates to build the capacity of national justice actors regarding the existing framework for victim and witness protection   |
| Weekly advisory meetings with penitentiary authorities and technical support to the Ecole nationale d'administration et de magistrature to advance the vetting and training of 150 additional civilian prison personnel as part of the demilitarization of the prison system  | Yes | Weekly meetings and technical support were provided  |
|   | 151 | Civilian corrections officers were trained, of whom 147 graduated in June 2021   |
| Upgrading of security and improvement of detention conditions in 4 prisons, 3 of which are located outside Bangui (Ngaragba, Bambari, Berberati and Bria)   | 3   | <p>Infrastructure projects were initiated during the period, comprising the construction of an annex to the Ngaragba central prison and the rehabilitation of the prisons in Bria and Berberati. In addition, the project to rehabilitate Bambari prison was under review and pending approval at the end of performance period</p> <p>The delay in starting the rehabilitation projects was attributable to the shortage of construction materials owing to supply chain challenges caused by the deteriorating security situation in the country</p>   |
| Daily mentoring and advising of 136 civilian prison personnel in 12 prisons, including on-the-job training, robust mentoring and advising of 25 civilian prison personnel 24/7 at Ngaragba central prison and its annex at Camp de Roux   | Yes | Daily mentoring, advising and on-the-job training through co-location for 136 civilian prison personnel in 10 functional prisons, including on-the-job training, robust mentoring and advising of 25 civilian prison personnel 24/7 at Ngaragba central prison and its annex at Camp de Roux   |

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| through the co-location of MINUSCA corrections personnel, and on-the-job training, robust mentoring and advising of 150 civilian prison officer trainees to prevent prison disturbances and improve prison management in accordance with international standards  | 10  | Prisons, comprising 3 in Bangui and 1 each in Berberati, Paoua, Bouar, Mbaiki, Nola, Bambari and Bangassou  |
|   | Yes | Robust mentoring and advising through 24/7 co-location by government-provided personnel specialized in prison security and rapid response was ongoing at Ngaragba central prison and its annex at Camp de Roux  |
|   | 147 | Civilian prison officers  |
| 3 three-day workshops for 75 participants, 2 five-day training sessions for 40 participants and weekly meetings to provide technical support for national prison personnel, in collaboration with Penal Reform International, for the strengthening of the prison headquarters and the development of relevant legal frameworks, procedures and policies to advance implementation of the prison demilitarization strategy and mitigate corruption within the prison system   | No  | Three-day workshops were held owing to the restrictions established in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic. Instead, 1 training session on the management of social reintegration activities was held for 25 participants in May 2021   |
|   | 2   | Training sessions on budget and human resources management for 40 participants  |
|   | 1   | Training on prison security management for national prison personnel for 25 participants  |
|   | Yes | Weekly meetings were held, with some delays, owing to the electoral period and continued restrictions established in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic  |
| Assessment on HIV bio-behavioural surveillance in 3 prisons, 1 two-day workshop for 35 personnel from the Ministries of Justice, Health and Defence and non-governmental organizations on HIV, tuberculosis and hepatitis in prisons, and development of 2 guidance materials on HIV and the equipping of 5 prison infirmaries (in Bambari, Berberati, Bossembélé, Mbaiki and Paoua) with medical tools as part of the implementation of the prison health policy to mitigate security incidents linked to detention conditions | No  | Assessment and activities were held in connection with the implementation of the prison health policy to mitigate security incidents linked to detention conditions   |
|   |     | The assessment and activities were not held owing to the delayed launching of the project. The project document for the implementation of those activities was developed in collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and approved only in April 2021                       |
| 1 six-day training of trainers on prison intervention techniques for 6 national civilian prison personnel, 1 five-day basic training on prison security and intervention techniques for 150 civilian prison personnel, 1 fifteen-day specialized rapid intervention training for 36 civilian prison personnel and 5 simulation exercises on riot/incident control in Bangui prisons   | No  | No training activities were held  |
|   |     | The training activities were postponed in order to avoid the risks of spreading COVID-19 because the format of the training required close physical contact between the participants and the trainers and could not be made to align with COVID-19 preventive measures                            |
|   | No  | Simulations exercise on riot/incident control in Bangui prisons were held. The exercises were suspended owing to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic and the deteriorating security situation involving security threats against the 2 prisons where the exercises were planned |

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| 10 rehabilitation and/or construction projects to improve the State administrative infrastructure and rehabilitation of 10 police stations or gendarmerie brigades, 4 infrastructure and equipment projects in support of specialized units of internal security services and 3 infrastructure and equipment projects to support 3 mining police stations | 5     | Projects for administrative units, including offices for the archives of the human resources office of the national police and for the territorial administration of the gendarmerie   |
|   | 20    | Projects for police stations and gendarmerie brigades<br>The lower output for administrative units and higher output for police and gendarmerie stations was attributable to the prioritization of rehabilitation activities to enable the police and gendarmerie to operate outside of Bangui   |
|   | 4     | Projects for the specialized units, including the technical and scientific unit of the police and the operational cell of the gendarmerie  |
|   | 5     | Projects for the anti-fraud unit in charge of mining   |
| Monthly meetings with national authorities, including United Nations co-location with mining police, to support the implementation of the national strategy to address illegal taxation and the illicit exploitation of natural resources relating to the presence of armed groups  | No    | Monthly meetings were held<br><br>The absence of meetings was attributable to the limited availability of United Nations police with expertise in mining matters and the fact that the United Nations police was co-located only with the special anti-fraud units in Bangui and Berberati, while other anti-fraud units in the country did not yet have the capacity to accommodate United Nations police co-location<br><br>However, the Mission supported the equipping of special anti-fraud units in Carnot, Nola, Bouar and Bozoum |
| Co-location with 56 internal security services units (in Bangui and prefectures) to provide technical assistance through monitoring, mentoring and advising to support the implementation of the medium-term phase of the deployment plan, including support for the deployment of 1,000 new graduated cadets   | Yes   | Through co-location with internal security services  |
|   | 56    | Internal security units, comprising 32 in Bangui and 24 outside of Bangui  |
|   | 1,313 | Cadets graduated<br><br>The higher output was attributable to the efforts of the Government to increase the number of graduates  |
| 10 training workshops on community-oriented policing approaches and techniques involving 30 internal security services participants from the territorial commissariats and brigades   | 7     | Training workshops<br><br>The lower output was attributable to restrictions established in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic   |
|   | 44    | Participants from internal security forces, including 1 woman<br><br>The higher output was attributable to the availability of internal security forces after the period of electoral violence and following the resumption of training once restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 were eased   |
| 16 prefectural councils (400 beneficiaries) to support the local/regional ownership of the strategy on the national restoration of  | 31    | Prefectural and municipal councils   |
|   | 937   | Beneficiaries, including 206 women   |

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| State authority and to assess its ongoing implementation, 1 national workshop (50 beneficiaries) to design partnerships and joint planning involving the United Nations country team, the National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan 2017-2021 and financial and technical partners for their increased commitment to the central Government and territorial institutions regarding the implementation of the national strategy on the restoration of State authority   | 2  | <p>The higher output was attributable to the expansion of the activity to municipal councils in addition to the prefectural ones, made possible by the increased number of technical and financial partners involved in the restoration of State authority</p> <p>National workshops for 40 beneficiaries were conducted on improving the involvement of prefects in the planning of the deployment of public services in the 16 prefectures and on the revision of the monitoring mechanism of civil servants' presence at their posts</p>   |
| 16 fields missions/training and coaching sessions by 48 national coordination committee controllers on the restoration of State authority (400 beneficiaries) to assess the quality of administrative services delivered by territorial administration (prefects, sub-prefects, mayors and chefs de quartier) and to address governance weaknesses and support security and reconciliation aspects of local development plans led by the United Nations country team and bilateral partners across the 16 prefectures | 92<br><br>2,578                                | <p>Field missions/training sessions by 48 national coordination committee controllers on the role and responsibilities of local authorities, village chiefs and neighbourhood councils, as well as the ethics of public services and good governance, to new localities. Training sessions on the budget planning process and elaboration of municipal action plans and of local development plans were also provided</p> <p>Local authorities, including 493 women</p> <p>The higher number of prefectural council and beneficiaries was attributable to the increased number of technical and financial partners involved in the process of the restoration of State authority</p>  |
| Quarterly and monthly strategic communication activities through print and broadcast outlets to improve the understanding of Central Africans 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   | Yes<br><br>50<br>6<br>1<br>10<br>1<br>63<br>38 | <p>Through radio reports to increase understanding of human rights and access to justice by Central Africans, as well as the efforts made by MINUSCA towards the improved functioning of national judicial and penitentiary institutions</p> <p>Weekly magazines</p> <p>Articles on the Mission's website</p> <p>Newsletter on the Mission's website</p> <p>Photos of the day</p> <p>Photo story on exposure to raise awareness among the population on the efforts made by MINUSCA</p> <p>Posts on social media platforms</p> <p>Workshops on alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, as well as the relationship between formal and informal justice systems, were organized to the strengthen capacity of actors involved in the informal justice system as part of the efforts to raise awareness of legal processes and to foster access to justice</p> |



#### Component 4: support

68. 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 13,520 uniformed personnel and 1,585 civilian personnel in support of the mandate through the delivery of related outputs.

69. The range of support comprised all support services in the areas of human resources management, budget, financial management and reporting, health care, ICT, surface and air transport operations, facilities and engineering management, monitoring and control of the supply and delivery of rations, fuel and general supplies, and the provision of security services to all personnel in MINUSCA.

70. With regard to improvements in the Mission's ICT infrastructure, the Mission erected a self-support tower at its logistics base in Bangui and deployed new containerized technical equipment rooms and a hyperconverged server solution mission-wide along with the radius server for the long-term evolution expansion in Bangui. In addition, MINUSCA expanded the radio communications coverage at sector headquarters and enhanced the air-to-ground systems through the extension and construction of new telecommunication towers in field offices and at sector headquarters. Furthermore, new ICT infrastructure was installed in various locations in Bangui in support of the operational requirements of the Mission's Bangui Joint Task Force and the implementation of the electoral mandate. The Mission expanded the Bangui city surveillance system by deploying both long- and short-range resolutions of analytical video cameras.

71. During the reporting period, the Mission initiated and conducted several environmental projects, including renewable energy projects. In addition, the Mission acquired 21 incinerators for solid waste management for field offices and continued the installation of biomedical incinerators and completed the installation in Kaga Bandoro and Bambari. With respect to renewable energy and to reduce the Mission's emission of greenhouse gases and fuel consumption, MINUSCA began the installation of a solar power system at the logistic base in Bangui. The Mission also continued the installation of efficient air conditioning units and light-emitting diodes. The Mission also conducted environmental awareness campaign and training, which included the celebration of World Environment Day 2021 to raise the awareness of mission personnel.

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

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##### *Planned indicators of achievement*

##### *Actual indicators of achievement*

Percentage of approved flight hours utilized (excluding search and rescue, and medical and casualty evacuation) (2018/19: 58 per cent; 2019/20: 60 per cent; 2020/21:  $\geq 90$  per cent)

70.6 per cent

The lower percentage was attributable primarily to the non-deployment of 1 aviation unit and long periods of unserviceability for certain aircraft

Average annual percentage of authorized international posts vacant (2018/19: 13.2 per cent; 2019/20: 12.7 per cent; 2020/21: 13.0 per cent  $\pm 1$  per cent)

13.0 per cent

Average annual percentage of female international civilian staff (2018/19: 26 per cent; 2019/20: 28.5 per cent; 2020/21:  $\geq 39$  per cent)

25.8 per cent

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|   | The lower percentage was attributable to the continued challenges in attracting candidates owing to the nature of the Mission's hardship and hazardous conditions, as well as to the delayed onboarding of staff members owing to travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic  |
| Average number of days for roster recruitments to candidate selection, for international candidates (2018/19: 48; 2019/20: 48; 2020/21: $\leq 80$ calendar days from posting of job opening for P-3 to D-1 and FS-3 to FS-7 levels)                   | 108 days<br><br>The higher average number of days was attributable to the continued challenges in attracting candidates owing to the nature of the Mission's hardship and hazardous conditions, as well as delays in the selection of staff members because of the COVID-19 pandemic  |
| Average number of days for post-specific recruitments to candidate selection for international candidates (2018/19: 130 calendar; 2019/20: 120; 2020/21: $\leq 100$ calendar days from posting of job opening for P-3 to D-1 and FS-3 to FS-7 levels) | 218 days<br><br>The higher average number of days was attributable to the continued challenges in attracting candidates owing to the nature of the Mission's hardship and hazardous conditions, as well as delays in the selection of staff members due to the COVID-19 pandemic  |
| Overall score on the Administration's environmental management scorecard (2018/19: 66; 2019/20: 70; 2020/21: 100)   | Not applicable<br><br>In line with the reporting principles of Environmental Action Planning and Performance in instances in which a significant environmental risk has been identified, the Mission's environmental performance score for the 2020/21 period is reported as non-applicable owing to the significant wastewater risk identified at the Pombolo camp. The Mission is undertaking immediate mitigation measures to address the wastewater risk by installing septic tanks, soak pits and ablution units |
| Percentage of all information and communications technology incidents resolved within the established targets for high, medium and low criticality (2018/19: 92 per cent; 2019/20: 95 per cent; 2020/21: $\geq 95$ per cent)                          | 95 per cent   |
| Compliance with field occupational safety risk management policy (2018/19: 100 per cent; 2019/20: 80 per cent; 2020/21: 100 per cent)   | 50 per cent<br><br>The lower percentage was attributable to restrictions established in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, which affected the Mission's ability to sustain and implement programmes and activities related to occupational safety and risk management   |
| Overall score on the Administration's property management index based on 20 underlying key performance indicators (2018/19: 1,744; 2019/20: 1,752; 2020/21: $\geq 1,800$ )  | 1,677<br><br>The lower score was attributable primarily to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, which prevented the completion of the physical verification of serialized materials and the physical count of the inventories   |
| Deviation from demand plan in terms of planned quantities and timeliness of purchase (2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: $\leq 20$ per cent; 2020/21: $\leq 20$ per cent)  | 8.5 per cent  |

Percentage of contingent personnel in standard-compliant United Nations accommodation as at 30 June, in accordance with memorandums of understanding (2018/19: 82 per cent; 2019/20: 95 per cent; 2020/21: 100 per cent)

100 per cent

Compliance of vendors with United Nations rations standards for delivery, quality and stock management (2018/19:  $\geq$  95 per cent; 2019/20: 99.8 per cent; 2020/21:  $\geq$  97 per cent)

99 per cent

| <i>Planned outputs</i>   | <i>Completed<br/>(number or<br/>yes/no)</i> | <i>Remarks</i>  |
|--|---|---|
| <b>Service improvements</b>  |   |   |
| Increase mobile telecommunication coverage at 4 regional sites through the implementation of a long-term evolution mobile broadband data technology project to cover the existing gap in the local telecommunications infrastructure and provide stable, secure and improved connectivity  | No  | Mobile telecommunication coverage was not increased as a result of delays in the delivery of the equipment owing to restriction on movement and the closure of borders in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic   |
| Enhancement of the existing ultra-high frequency (UHF) radio system across the mission area through the expansion of network infrastructure in camp Fidèle and the logistics base to accommodate high demand of wide radio coverage for secured communication and the delivery of emergency and security messages across the mission area, in compliance with minimum operating security standards | Yes   | Through the expansion of tetra radio trunking network infrastructure in camp Fidèle and the logistics base to accommodate the high demand for wide radio coverage for secure communications and delivery of emergency and security messages across the mission area |
| Deployment of high-performance hyperconverged servers in Bangui and at 3 sector headquarters and 8 regional offices to optimize the Mission's servers' storage capacity and performance and to enhance data security   | 12  | High-performance hyperconverged servers fully deployed in Bangui, including servers to support video surveillance and fourth-generation long-term evolution infrastructure in Bangui  |
| <b>Audit, risk and compliance services</b>   |   |   |
| Implementation of pending audit recommendations, as accepted by management   | 28  | Recommendations of the Board of Auditors implemented by the Mission, pending confirmation by the Board  |
|  | 32  | Recommendations of the Board of Auditors under implementation   |
|  | 1   | Recommendation of the Board of Auditors overtaken by events, pending confirmation by the Board  |

|   |       |   |
|---|-------|---|
|   | 13    | Recommendations of the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) implemented   |
|   | 47    | Recommendations of OIOS under implementation  |
| <b>Aviation services</b>  |       |   |
| Operation and maintenance of 17 aircraft (4 fixed-wing and 13 rotary-wing)  | 15    | Aircraft  |
|   | 5     | Fixed-wing aircraft   |
|   | 10    | Rotary-wing aircraft  |
|   |       | The net lower output was attributable to the non-deployment of 3 attack helicopters, which was offset by the deployment of 1 additional fixed-wing aircraft in March 2021, following the reconfiguration of the Mission's fleet by replacing 1 fixed-wing aircraft with 2 smaller, more efficient aircraft  |
| Provision of 11,686 planned flight hours (4,686 from commercial providers, 7,000 from military providers) for all services, including passenger, cargo, patrols and observation, search and rescue, and casualty and medical evacuation | 8,240 | Total flight hours  |
|   | 4,307 | Flight hours from commercial providers  |
|   | 3,933 | Flight hours from military providers  |
|   |       | The lower output was attributable to: (a) non-deployment of 3 attack helicopters; (b) extended periods of unserviceability of helicopters; (c) lower utilization of the 2 fixed-wing aircraft because of the prolonged wait for spare parts and the lack of approved maintenance organizations in Bangui; and (d) the reduction in flight operations owing to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic |
| Oversight of aviation safety standards for 17 aircraft and 50 airfields and landing sites   | 15    | Aircraft  |
|   |       | In addition, 7 aircraft were deployed from other missions in support of the elections and 4 aircraft were used from the standard air charter agreements   |
|   | 40    | Airfields and landing sites   |
|   |       | The lower output was attributable to the reduction in flight operations owing to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic  |
|   |       | Aviation safety briefings were conducted remotely for crew and mission staff during induction training  |

### Budget, finance and reporting services

Provision of budget, finance and accounting services for a budget of \$948.0 million, in line with delegated authority 937.7 Million dollars approved budget

Support for 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 for up to 1,631 authorized civilian personnel (749 international staff, 616 national staff and 266 United Nations Volunteers), including support for claims, entitlements and benefits processing, recruitment, post management, budget preparation and staff performance management, in line with delegated authority 1,479 Civilian personnel (average strength)  
651 International staff, including 53 temporary positions (average strength)  
576 National staff, including 7 temporary positions (average strength)  
252 United Nations Volunteers (average strength)

Provision of in-mission training courses for 7,843 civilian personnel and support for outside-mission training for 141 civilian personnel 1,360 Individual course participants for virtual in-mission training  
3 Individual course participants for outside-mission training

The lower output was attributable primarily to the fact that some staff members could not participate in virtual training owing to weak Internet connectivity in their home country or because of the significant time difference between their home country and Bangui

Support for the processing of 6,214 in-mission and 213 outside-mission travel requests for non-training purposes and 141 travel requests for training purposes for civilian personnel 1,177 In-mission non-training travel requests  
The lower output was attributable to travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, resulting in the cancellation of many trips for training purposes  
231 Outside-mission non-training travel requests  
24 Travel requests for training purposes  
The lower output was attributable to the replacement of in-person training with virtual training in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic

### Facility, infrastructure and engineering services

Maintenance and repair services for a total of 112 mission sites at 37 locations 116 Sites  
37 Locations

|  |       |  |
|--|-------|--|
| Implementation of 11 construction projects and renovation and alteration work at 46 sites in Bangui and 78 sites in the regions, including major and minor construction and construction of an apron and taxiway in Bangui, extension of the logistics base to accommodate staff welfare facilities and light vehicle workshop, construction of aviation hangars in 4 locations, construction of 50 grease traps and fuel containments across the mission area, construction of centralized waste management yards in 4 locations in the regions, construction of 1 underground water storage concrete tank in 1 location, drilling of 12 boreholes in 10 locations, construction of 5 bailey bridges, maintenance and repair of 4 airfield facilities in 4 locations, maintenance of 11 airfields and 15 helicopter landing sites in 14 locations, and repair and maintenance of 450 km of roads and 15 bridges | 17    | Construction projects and renovation and alteration work at 49 sites in Bangui and 80 sites in the regions, including major and minor construction   |
|  |       | The higher output was attributable to the construction and renovation of buildings required to comply with the guidelines and recommendations of WHO in connection with the prevention of COVID-19, which included the construction of prefabricated isolation facilities in Bangui and 2 new prefabricated facilities in the sectors of Bouar and Kaga Bandoro, and renovation of 5 two-story buildings to provide more space to personnel to allow for physical distancing in the offices, along with the construction of additional ablution blocks |
|  | 4     | Aviation hangars in 4 locations (Bangui, Kaga Bandoro, Bria and Bouar)   |
|  | 36    | Grease traps   |
|  |       | The lower output was attributable to the prioritization of the construction of facilities related to the prevention of COVID-19  |
|  | 3     | Centralized waste management yards   |
|  |       | The lower output was attributable to delays in the commencement of construction owing to the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic   |
|  | No    | Underground water storage was constructed. Instead, the Mission installed 14 above-ground fiberglass tanks at different locations (5 at Mpoko, 5 at camp Fidèle and 4 at the logistics base), given that they are easy to install and maintain and can be relocated when required  |
|  | 10    | Boreholes  |
|  | 15    | Bailey bridges   |
|  |       | The higher output was attributable to the additional locations for bailey bridges that are a crucial part of the main supply routes and secondary supply routes  |
|  | 4     | Airfield facilities repaired and maintained  |
|  | 11    | Airfields maintained   |
|  | 15    | Helicopter landing sites maintained  |
|  | 450   | Km of roads repaired and maintained  |
| Installation of 2,200 coloured waste collection and segregation bins at 40 sites and operation of 8 organic waste composting facilities at 8 locations   | 15    | Bridges repaired and maintained  |
|  | 2,200 | Coloured waste collection and segregation bins installed at 40 sites   |
|  | 8     | Organic waste composting facilities at 8 locations   |

|   |                            |   |
|---|----------------------------|---|
| Installation of 20 medium-size waste incinerators in the regions, 2 large general waste incinerators in Bangui and sector headquarters, and 6 all-purpose shredders and 12 bulb crushers  | No                         | The lower output was attributable to the non-delivery of incinerators during the period owing to movement restrictions in connection with COVID-19 pandemic   |
| Operation and maintenance of 255 United Nations-owned generators and 6 solar power panel sites, as well as electricity services contracted from local providers   | 251<br>9                   | United Nations-owned generators<br>Solar power panel sites<br><br>The higher output was attributable to the installation of 3 additional solar power panel sites for operational requirements   |
| Operation and maintenance of United Nations-owned water supply and treatment facilities (47 wells/ boreholes, 28 water treatment and purification plants, and 63 United Nations-owned wastewater treatment plants)  | 47<br>28<br>63             | Wells/boreholes<br>Water treatment and purification plants<br>United Nations-owned wastewater treatment plants  |
| Provision of waste management services, including liquid and solid waste collection and disposal, to 108 sites  | 108                        | Sites   |
| Provision of cleaning, ground maintenance and pest control services at 28 sites and maintenance of catering facilities at 6 sites   | 28<br>6                    | Sites<br>Sites  |
| Operation and maintenance of 2 units within an unmanned aircraft system and 3 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               | 4<br><br>No                | Units within an unmanned aerial system<br><br>The higher output was attributable to 2 additional unmanned aerial systems requested by the Mission to enhance its intelligence surveillance and reconnaissance in the context of the volatile security situation and to support the election process<br><br>Units of surveillance technology<br><br>The absence of units of surveillance technology was attributable to the discontinuation of the services of the 3 modular electro-optical systems, which were replaced with United Nations-owned surveillance sensors operated by mission staff |
| <b>Fuel management services</b>   |                            |   |
| Management of supply and storage of 31.9 million litres of fuel (9.8 million litres for air operations, 6.6 million litres for ground transportation and 15.5 million litres for generators and other facilities) and of oil and lubricants across distribution points and storage facilities at 14 locations | 29.3<br>7.1<br>6.7<br>15.5 | Million litres of fuel overall<br>Million litres for air operations<br>Million litres for ground transportation<br>Million litres for generators and other facilities   |

**Geospatial, information and telecommunications technologies services**

|   |       |  |
|---|-------|--|
| Provision of and support for 3,950 ultra-high frequency (UHF)/very-high frequency (VHF) and VHF air band handheld portable radios, 1,422 UHF/VHF and high frequency (HF) mobile radios for vehicles and 400 UHF/VHF/HF and VHF air band base station radios                 | 3,950 | Handheld portable radios   |
|   | 1,422 | Mobile radios for vehicles   |
|   | 400   | Base station radios operational  |
| Operation and maintenance of 14 FM radio broadcast stations and 8 radio production facilities   | 14    | FM radio transmitters operational at 14 sites (Bambari, Bangassou, Bangui, Berberati, Birao, Bossangoa, Bouar, Bria, Kaga Bandoro, Ndélé, Obo, Paoua, Sibut and Bocaranga) |
|   | 10    | Radio production studio operations (5 in Bangui and 1 each in Bambari, Bangassou, Bouar, Bria and Kaga Bandoro)  |
| Operation and maintenance of a network for voice, fax, video and data communication, including 37 very small aperture terminals, 22 voice over Internet protocol exchanges, 50 point-to-multipoint microwave links and 171 point-to-point microwave units                   | 34    | Small aperture terminals<br>The lower output was attributable to 3 terminals that were not operational   |
|   | 21    | Voice over Internet protocol exchanges<br>The lower output was attributable to the decommissioning of 1 site in Douala   |
|   | 50    | Point-to point microwave links   |
|   | 171   | Point-to-multiple microwave links/microwave units  |
| Provision of and support for 2,466 computing devices and 316 printers for an average strength of 2,611 civilian and uniformed end users, in addition to 1,152 computing devices and 234 printers for connectivity of contingent personnel, as well as other common services | 2,466 | Computing devices  |
|   | 316   | Multifunctional printers   |
|   | 2,611 | Civilians and uniformed personnel end users  |
|   | 1,152 | Computing devices  |
|   | 234   | Multifunctional printers   |
| Support for and maintenance of 200 local area networks (LAN) and wide area networks (WAN) at 75 sites   | 202   | Local area networks<br>The higher output was attributable to an additional long-term evolution core network  |
|   | 80    | Sites<br>The higher output was attributable to 5 additional long-term evolution network sites  |



|  |       |  |
|--|-------|--|
| Production of 4,500 maps and updating of 300 topographic and thematic maps at different scales   | 1,947 | Maps   |
|  | 166   | Topographic and thematic maps  |
|  |       | The lower output was attributable to the reduction in paper map printing requests by clients due to the COVID-19 pandemic  |
| Support for and maintenance of 60 quadcopters for high-resolution aerial surveys of 20 camps and 500 km <sup>2</sup> of city-level surveys to support operational planning and for intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance/early warning operations to protect mission personnel     | 60    | Quadcopters  |
|  | 20    | Camps (city-level surveys)   |
|  | 500   | Square kilometres  |
| Support and maintenance of 22 smart city cameras/sensors for surveillance, reconnaissance/early warning for the protection of civilians  | 22    | Smart city cameras/sensors   |
| <b>Medical services</b>  |       |  |
| Operation and maintenance of United Nations-owned medical facilities (1 level I clinic in Bangui and 7 emergency and first aid stations located in Bambari, Bangassou, Berberati, Bossangoa, Ndélé, Obo and Paoua) and support for contingent-owned medical facilities                     | 1     | United Nations-owned level I clinic in Bangui  |
| (33 level I clinics, 1 level I-plus hospital in Bouar and 3 level II hospitals in Bangui, Bria and Kaga Bandoro)   | 7     | United Nations-owned emergency and first aid stations in Bambari, Bangassou, Bossangoa, Berberati, Ndélé, Obo and Paoua  |
|  | 33    | Contingent-owned level I clinics   |
|  | 1     | Contingent-owned level I-plus clinic in Bouar  |
|  | 3     | Level II hospitals in Bangui, Bria and Kaga Bandoro  |
| 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 and 1 level IV) in 2 locations outside the mission area | 9     | Medical facilities (including 4 level III and 1 level IV) and (1 level I-plus and 3 level II hospitals)  |
|  | 2     | Locations outside the Mission's area of operations   |
| <b>Supply chain management services</b>  |       |  |
| Provision of planning and sourcing support for an estimated \$141.6 million in the acquisition of goods and commodities, in line with delegated authority  | 153.4 | Million dollars  |
|  |       | The higher output was attributable to the acquisition of prefabricated facilities and other accommodation equipment to support the additional troops and police  |
| Receipt, management and onward distribution of up to 3,500 tons of cargo within the mission area   | 3,650 | Tons of cargo  |
|  |       | The higher output was attributable to the increase in the frequency of convoys owing to additional requirements to deploy prefabricated buildings, ablution units, engineering materials and supply materials and equipment to expand existing camps in the sectors and field offices and movement of contingent-owned equipment |

Management, accounting and reporting for property, plant and equipment and financial and non-financial inventories, as well as equipment below threshold value with a total historical cost of \$290.8 million, in line with delegated authority

261

Million dollars

### Uniformed personnel services

Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of a maximum strength of 13,730 authorized military and police personnel (169 military

13,520

Military and police personnel (average strength)

observers, 311 military staff officers, 11,170 contingent personnel, 400 United Nations police officers and 1,680 formed

148

Military observers

police personnel) and 108 government-provided personnel

11,317

Military contingent personnel, including 148 staff officers

police personnel

366

United Nations police personnel

1,689

Formed police personnel

106

Government-provided personnel

Inspection and verification of 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

89

Sites

Supply and storage of rations, combat rations and water for an average strength of 12,800 military contingents and formed police personnel

11,317

Military contingents

1,689

Formed police personnel

Support for the processing of claims and entitlements for an average strength of 13,730 military and police personnel and 108 government-provided personnel

13,520

Military and police personnel (average strength)

106

Government-provided personnel

Support for the processing of 225 within-mission and 53 outside-mission travel requests for non-training purposes and 32 travel requests for training purposes

27

In-mission non-training travel requests

85

Outside-mission non-training travel requests

6

Travel requests for training purpose

The lower output for within-mission travel requests and travel requests for training was attributable to restriction on travel owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, while the higher output for outside-mission travel requests was attributable to the higher number of medical escorts for medical evacuations

### Vehicle management and ground transport services

Operation and maintenance of 1,106

1,273

United Nations-owned vehicles

United Nations-owned vehicles (721 light passenger vehicles, 184 special-purpose

713

Light passenger vehicles

vehicles, 9 ambulances, 99 armoured

195

Special-purpose vehicles

vehicles and 93 other specialized vehicles, trailers and attachments) 3,316 contingent-

11

Ambulances

|   |       |  |
|---|-------|--|
| owned vehicles and 12 workshop and repair facilities and 20 items of equipment for airfield support, and provision of transport and shuttle services  | 98    | Armoured vehicles                                    |
|   | 244   | Other specialized vehicles, trailers and attachments |
|   | 12    | Workshops  |
|   | 3,350 | Contingent-owned vehicles                            |
| The higher output was attributable to the need for the specialized equipment in support of engineering expansion work in the field locations and at mission headquarters to cater for the accommodation of increased troops and personnel in the camps to meet operational requirements |       |  |

### Security

|  |     |   |
|--|-----|---|
| 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   | 53  | Training sessions on firearms and safety          |
|  | 5   | Sessions for less lethal uses of force            |
|  | 6   | Close protection operator courses                 |
| Annual training session on security for all regional and area security coordinators and conduct of at least 2 evacuation and relocation drills mission-wide  | 1   | Annual training session                           |
|  | 2   | Evacuation and relocation drills                  |
| 6 training sessions per month on safe and secure approaches in field environments for mission personnel to reduce the impact of security threats   | 7   | Training sessions for 116 participants            |
| 1 information session per week on security awareness and contingency plans for all staff at the Mission  | 3   | Security briefing sessions per week for new staff |
| In addition, ad hoc security briefing sessions were often organized for dignitaries and United Nations official visitors. Security advisories were broadcast to United Nations personnel. Contingency plans to lower the impact of risks identified in the country security risk assessments were in place for elections, including plans for mass casualty incidents and major fire incidents |     |   |

### 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 emphasis on robust preventive measures, including implementation of an enhanced sexual exploitation and abuse risk management framework through the use of self-risk assessment models by military contingents, improved coordination of assistance to victims of sexual exploitation and abuse, |
|---|-----|---|

---

|        |  |
|--------|--|
|        | expanding community-based reporting mechanisms countrywide, retraining of some of the members of the community-based reporting mechanisms countrywide, training of United Nations personnel, and awareness-raising and outreach activities with the host population  |
| 15,872 | Personnel (military, police and civilian) trained on United Nations standards of conduct, in particular on protection against sexual exploitation and abuse, in 472 training sessions  |
| 100    | Per cent   |
|        | Military and formed police unit personnel briefed on the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse, protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, and the Mission's code of conduct   |
| 101    | Risk assessments of military and police camps, facilitating the identification of risks of sexual exploitation and abuse and other misconduct, and implementation of risk mitigation measures  |
| 3      | New community-based complaints mechanisms formed with 93 members, bringing the total in the Central African Republic to 31 with 887 members, all equipped and trained on reporting sexual exploitation and abuse and supporting victims at all stages of the process |
| 206    | Various outreach activities conducted, which reached and benefited 1,386,205 recipients  |
| 100    | Per cent   |
|        | Victims of sexual exploitation and abuse referred for assistance   |

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### III. Resource performance

#### A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021)

| Category                                   | Apportionment<br>(1) | Expenditure<br>(2) | Variance          |              |
|--|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------|
|  |                      |                    | Amount            | Percentage   |
|  |                      |                    | (3)=(1)-(2)       | (4)=(3)÷(1)  |
| <b>Military and police personnel</b>       |                      |                    |                   |              |
| Military observers                         | 8 114.7              | 7 875.9            | 238.8             | 2.9          |
| Military contingents                       | 397 486.2            | 387 944.1          | 9 542.1           | 2.4          |
| United Nations police                      | 19 659.8             | 17 832.6           | 1 827.2           | 9.3          |
| Formed police units                        | 54 024.7             | 54 026.5           | (1.8)             | (0.0)        |
| <b>Subtotal</b>                            | <b>479 285.4</b>     | <b>467 679.1</b>   | <b>11 606.3</b>   | <b>2.4</b>   |
| <b>Civilian personnel</b>                  |                      |                    |                   |              |
| International staff                        | 154 552.8            | 150 189.5          | 4 363.3           | 2.8          |
| National staff                             | 20 166.0             | 24 442.6           | (4 276.6)         | (21.2)       |
| United Nations Volunteers                  | 20 088.1             | 15 110.2           | 4 977.9           | 24.8         |
| General temporary assistance               | 14 377.2             | 14 348.0           | 29.2              | 0.2          |
| Government-provided personnel              | 5 202.9              | 5 134.6            | 68.3              | 1.3          |
| <b>Subtotal</b>                            | <b>214 387.0</b>     | <b>209 224.9</b>   | <b>5 162.1</b>    | <b>2.4</b>   |
| <b>Operational costs</b>                   |                      |                    |                   |              |
| Civilian electoral observers               | —                    | —                  | —                 | —            |
| Consultants and consulting services        | 1 075.6              | 939.8              | 135.8             | 12.6         |
| Official travel                            | 3 745.9              | 2 242.9            | 1 503.0           | 40.1         |
| Facilities and infrastructure              | 68 254.3             | 94 952.4           | (26 698.1)        | (39.1)       |
| Ground transportation                      | 16 416.5             | 16 682.6           | (266.1)           | (1.6)        |
| Air operations                             | 64 946.9             | 45 208.5           | 19 738.4          | 30.4         |
| Marine operations                          | 500.0                | 3 374.4            | (2 874.4)         | (574.9)      |
| Communications and information technology  | 45 554.8             | 42 517.9           | 3 036.9           | 6.7          |
| Medical                                    | 1 803.8              | 3 312.1            | (1 508.3)         | (83.6)       |
| Special equipment                          | —                    | —                  | —                 | —            |
| Other supplies, services and equipment     | 38 741.5             | 47 247.8           | (8 506.3)         | (22.0)       |
| Quick-impact projects                      | 3 000.0              | 2 935.4            | 64.6              | 2.2          |
| <b>Subtotal</b>                            | <b>244 039.3</b>     | <b>259 413.8</b>   | <b>(15 374.5)</b> | <b>(6.3)</b> |
| <b>Gross requirements</b>                  | <b>937 711.7</b>     | <b>936 317.8</b>   | <b>1 393.9</b>    | <b>0.1</b>   |
| Staff assessment income                    | 14 868.3             | 15 715.1           | (846.8)           | (5.7)        |
| <b>Net requirements</b>                    | <b>922 843.4</b>     | <b>920 602.7</b>   | <b>2 240.7</b>    | <b>0.2</b>   |
| Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted) | —                    | —                  | —                 | —            |
| <b>Total requirements</b>                  | <b>937 711.7</b>     | <b>936 317.8</b>   | <b>1 393.9</b>    | <b>0.1</b>   |

## B. Summary information on redeployments across groups

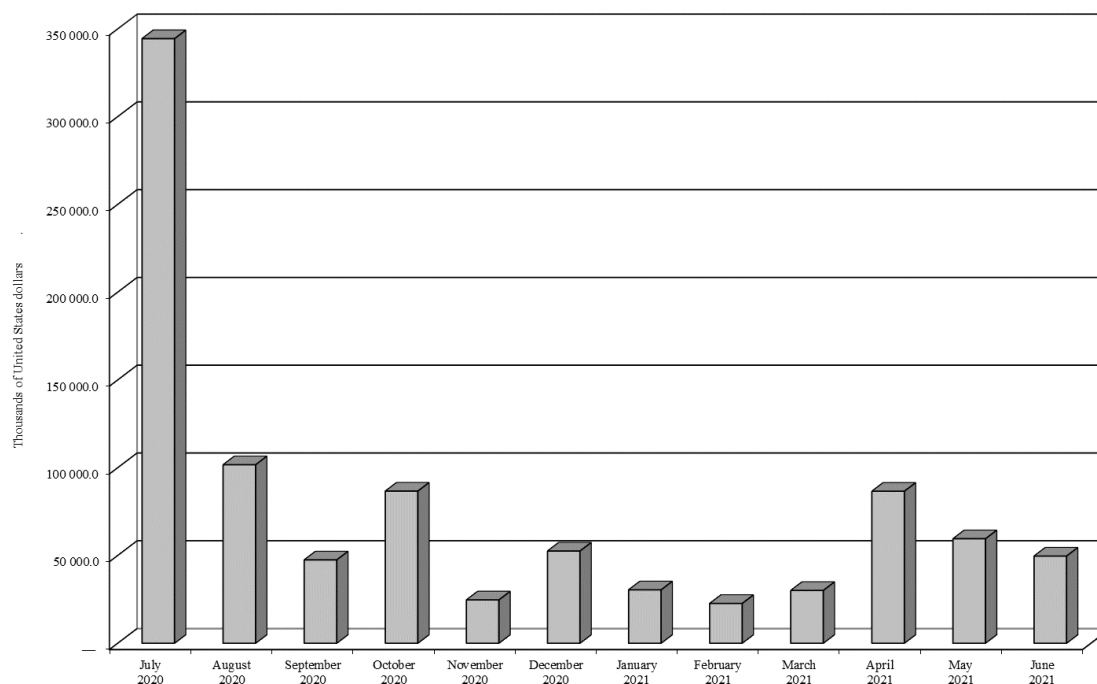
(Thousands of United States dollars)

| Group   | Appropriation         |              |                      |
|---|-----------------------|--------------|----------------------|
|   | Original distribution | Redeployment | Revised distribution |
| I. Military and police personnel                  | 479 285.4             | (10 257.0)   | 469 028.4            |
| II. Civilian personnel                            | 214 387.0             | (5 161.4)    | 209 225.6            |
| III. Operational costs                            | 244 039.3             | 15 418.4     | 259 457.7            |
| <b>Total</b>                                      | <b>937 711.7</b>      | <b>–</b>     | <b>937 711.7</b>     |
| Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation |                       |              | 1.6                  |

72. During the reporting period, funds were redeployed to group III, operational costs, from group II, civilian personnel, and group I, military and police personnel. The redeployments of funds to group III were attributable primarily to the increased requirements for facilities and infrastructure, other supplies, services and equipment and marine operations, owing to the acquisition of prefabricated buildings and related freight costs for the accommodation of additional uniformed personnel authorized by the Security Council in its resolution [2566 \(2021\)](#).

73. The redeployments from group I were possible because of reduced requirements for military contingents attributable to the delayed deployment of major equipment, the non-deployment of one aviation unit and a quick-reaction force and the reduced serviceability of contingent-owned equipment. The redeployments from group II were possible because of reduced requirements for international staff and United Nations Volunteers, owing to lower common staff costs and United Nations allowances, respectively.

## C. Monthly expenditure pattern



74. The higher expenditure in July 2020 was attributable primarily to the recording of commitments for reimbursements to troop- and police-contributing countries for standard costs, and major contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment, for the 2020/21 period.

## D. Other revenue and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

| <i>Category</i>                          | <i>Amount</i>   |
|--|-----------------|
| Investment revenue                       | 753.2           |
| Other/miscellaneous revenue              | 274.6           |
| Voluntary contributions in cash          | —               |
| Prior-period adjustments                 | —               |
| Cancellation of prior-period obligations | 19 143.0        |
| <b>Total</b>                             | <b>20 170.8</b> |

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

(Thousands of United States dollars)

| Category                                 | Expenditure      |                |                  |
|--|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| <b>Major equipment</b>                   |                  |                |                  |
| Military contingents                     | 73 880.1         |                |                  |
| Formed police units                      | 11 539.1         |                |                  |
| <b>Subtotal</b>                          | <b>85 419.2</b>  |                |                  |
| <b>Self-sustainment</b>                  |                  |                |                  |
| Military contingents                     | 48 998.1         |                |                  |
| Formed police units                      | 6 674.1          |                |                  |
| <b>Subtotal</b>                          | <b>55 672.2</b>  |                |                  |
| <b>Total</b>                             | <b>141 091.4</b> |                |                  |
| Mission factors                          | Percentage       | Effective date | Last review date |
| <b>A. Applicable to mission area</b>     |                  |                |                  |
| Extreme environmental condition factor   | 2.1              | 1 July 2017    | 1 June 2017      |
| Intensified operational condition factor | 3.8              | 1 July 2017    | 1 June 2017      |
| Hostile action/forced abandonment factor | 5.0              | 1 July 2017    | 1 June 2017      |
| <b>B. Applicable to home country</b>     |                  |                |                  |
| Incremental transportation factor        | 0–5.0            |                |                  |

## F. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

| <i>Category</i>                          | <i>Actual value</i> |
|--|---------------------|
| Status-of-mission agreement <sup>a</sup> | 68 585.7            |
| <b>Total</b>                             | <b>68 585.7</b>     |

<sup>a</sup> Represents buildings, land and services provided by the Government of the Central African Republic.

## IV. Analysis of variances<sup>2</sup>

|                           | <i>Variance</i> |      |
|---------------------------|-----------------|------|
| <b>Military observers</b> | \$238.8         | 2.9% |

75. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to the lower actual mission subsistence allowance, owing to the higher actual average vacancy rate of 12.4 per cent, compared with the budgeted rate of 7.5 per cent, as a result of travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, which delayed the recruitment of military observers. The reduced requirements were offset in part by higher costs for travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation, attributable primarily to higher actual entitlement claims for the shipment of personal effects, compared with the budgeted estimates.

|                             | <i>Variance</i> |      |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|------|
| <b>Military contingents</b> | \$9 542.1       | 2.4% |

76. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) fewer actual claims for contingent-owned equipment, attributable primarily to: (i) the delayed deployment of major equipment, including armoured personnel carriers and other vehicles, owing to procurement challenges faced by the troop-contributing country; and (ii) the non-deployment of one aviation unit and a quick-reaction force, as well as reduced serviceability of contingent-owned equipment; and (b) lower actual costs for travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation, attributable to the lower rate per hour for chartered flights reflected in the new long-term charter contract effective July 2020, compared with the rates in the former contract applied in the approved budget.

77. The reduced requirements were offset in part by increased requirements for: (a) freight and deployment of contingent-owned equipment, attributable to higher actual ocean freight costs that resulted from higher global market prices and higher in-land freight costs owing to payment of parking fees for an extended period at the border, which was closed as part of the measures imposed by the Government of the Central African Republic following the deteriorating security situation around the main supply route; and (b) standard troop cost reimbursement, attributable primarily to the lower actual average vacancy rate of 1.4 per cent compared with the budgeted rate of 3.0 per cent, owing to the Mission's continued efforts to improve the deployment of troops and the longer deployment period for overlapping presence in

<sup>2</sup> 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.



the mission area of rotating military contingents for the duration of the mandatory quarantine period in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic.

|                              | <i>Variance</i> |      |
|------------------------------|-----------------|------|
| <b>United Nations police</b> | \$1 827.2       | 9.3% |

78. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to a lower mission subsistence allowance owing to: (a) a higher actual average vacancy rate of 8.5 per cent compared with the budgeted rate of 3.0 per cent, resulting from delays in the recruitment of police personnel, given travel restrictions established in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic; and (b) a lower actual average daily rate for the mission subsistence allowance compared with the budgeted rate, given that more police personnel were deployed in regions where United Nations accommodation was provided.

|                            | <i>Variance</i> |      |
|----------------------------|-----------------|------|
| <b>International staff</b> | \$4 363.3       | 2.8% |

79. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to lower actual common staff costs and lower actual costs for danger pay entitlements owing to the lower actual number of staff members eligible for mobility allowances, given the limited geographic mobility of mission personnel, and for other entitlements, including rest and recuperation, home leave and danger pay, given the implementation of flexible working arrangements in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, which allowed staff members to work remotely, compared with the budgeted estimates.

|                       | <i>Variance</i> |         |
|-----------------------|-----------------|---------|
| <b>National staff</b> | (\$4 276.6)     | (21.2%) |

80. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) higher salary costs, owing to the higher actual average level/step of the salary scale for General Service staff compared with the level/step applied in the approved budget; (b) the appreciation of the Central African franc against the dollar, resulting in the actual average exchange rate of 551.381 Central African francs per dollar, compared with the rate of 587.512 francs applied in the approved budget; and (c) the lower actual average vacancy rate of 4.2 per cent for national General Service staff compared with the budgeted rate of 6.5 per cent as a result of the continued recruitment efforts of the Mission regarding long-vacant posts, offset in part by the higher actual vacancy rate of 11.3 per cent for National Professional Officers compared with the budgeted rate of 8.5 per cent, owing to the continued challenges in identifying suitable candidates for this category of personnel.

|                                  | <i>Variance</i> |       |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|-------|
| <b>United Nations Volunteers</b> | \$4 977.9       | 24.8% |

81. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) the lower actual United Nations Volunteers living allowance, inclusive of the well-being differential, compared with the budgeted estimates; and (b) lower actual number of volunteers eligible for settling-in grants, pre-departure and repatriation entitlements and rest and recuperation, given the implementation of flexible working arrangements in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, which allowed staff members to work remotely, compared with the budgeted estimates.

|  | <i>Variance</i> |       |
|--|-----------------|-------|
| <b>Consultants and consulting services</b> | \$135.8         | 12.6% |

82. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) the postponement of the engagement of a consultant to support the establishment of a framework for the collection, processing, analysis and publication of intelligence for informed decision-making owing to travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic; and (b) the cancellation of the engagement of consulting services to design an evaluation tool and conduct a survey on the perception of security in areas where community violence reduction projects are implemented owing to travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic and the worsening security situation, which also resulted in restrictions on movement in areas where the projects are implemented.

|                        | <i>Variance</i> |       |
|------------------------|-----------------|-------|
| <b>Official travel</b> | \$1 503.0       | 40.1% |

83. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) fewer within-mission trips, compared with the budgeted number of trips, owing to the cancellation of various trips, including trips to: (i) support the electoral process in the regions; (ii) monitor disarmament, demobilization and reintegration activities, and community violence reduction programmes; (iii) deliver training for justice and corrections; and (iv) coordinate and monitor quick-impact projects and other ongoing projects in the field, owing to the deteriorating security situation in the country and to travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic; and (b) lower costs for official travel for training owing to: (i) the cancellation of some external in-person training activities; (ii) the lower number of participants in in-person training sessions; and (iii) the replacement of in-person training activities with virtual training owing to the travel restrictions in connection with the pandemic.

|                                      | <i>Variance</i> |         |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|---------|
| <b>Facilities and infrastructure</b> | (\$26 698.1)    | (39.1%) |

84. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) the acquisition of prefabricated buildings and ablution units, for which a provision was not included in the approved budget, for: (i) accommodation of the additional military and police personnel authorized by the Security Council in its resolution [2566 \(2021\)](#); (ii) the upgrading of all existing camps for uniformed personnel to provide adequate accommodation for female peacekeepers in support of the Secretary General's system-wide strategy on gender parity, including with regard to the deployment of female peacekeepers; and (iii) compliance with measures established in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic; (b) the construction of a steel-reinforced concrete security perimeter wall around the Greenfield compound to supplement the perimeter metal-grid fence initially constructed by the Government around the airport, because it did not meet the security specifications to limit trespassing and unauthorized contact with the local population, and enhance the Mission's ability to prevent cases of sexual exploitation and abuse by uniformed personnel, for which a provision was not included in the approved budget; (c) the enhancement, effective November 2020, of one existing mini tactical unmanned aircraft system and the deployment of two additional mini tactical unmanned aircraft systems to strengthen capabilities, including an improved payload with high-definition optical and day/night capabilities, of the Mission in the planning of operational requirements and the protection of civilians and mission personnel in the light of the deteriorating security situation, for which a provision was not included in the approved budget; and (d) the acquisition of wastewater treatment plants, including septic systems and water

treatment plants, to provide clean water for the additional uniformed personnel authorized by the Council in its resolution [2566 \(2021\)](#), for which a provision was not included in the approved budget.

|                              | <i>Variance</i> |        |
|------------------------------|-----------------|--------|
| <b>Ground transportation</b> | (\$266.1)       | (1.6%) |

85. The increased requirements were attributable to the acquisition of light passenger vehicles to support the additional uniformed personnel authorized by the Security Council in its resolution [2566 \(2021\)](#), for which a provision was not included in the approved budget, given the timing of the resolution. The increased requirements were offset by reduced requirements for petrol, oil and lubricant owing to: (a) the lower actual average cost of \$1.484 per litre compared with the budgeted price of \$1.713; (b) prompt payment discounts received; and (c) lower actual consumption of lubricants, owing to reduced movements because of restrictions on movement in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, compared with the budgeted estimates.

|                       | <i>Variance</i> |       |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-------|
| <b>Air operations</b> | \$19 738.4      | 30.4% |

86. The reduced requirements were attributable to the lower costs for rental operations for helicopters owing to the lower actual number of flight hours, compared with the budgeted hours and the consequent lower actual consumption of 7.1 million litres at an actual average price of \$1.13 per litre, compared with 9.8 million litres budgeted at a cost of \$1.18 per litre, owing to the non-deployment of three attack helicopters, the unserviceability of two helicopters for an extended period and the delayed deployment of three helicopters.

|                          | <i>Variance</i> |          |
|--------------------------|-----------------|----------|
| <b>Marine operations</b> | (\$2 874.4)     | (574.9%) |

87. The increased requirements were attributable to the acquisition of: (a) sea containers for the shipment of prefabricated buildings, ablution units, equipment for water treatment and wastewater treatment plants and equipment for solar water heating systems to support the deployment of the additional uniformed personnel authorized by the Security Council in its resolution [2566 \(2021\)](#); and (b) sea containers for the transportation of chain-link fencing required for securing the different entities within the Greenfield compound, for which a provision was not included in the approved budget.

|  | <i>Variance</i> |      |
|--|-----------------|------|
| <b>Communications and information technology</b> | \$3 036.9       | 6.7% |

88. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) lower actual costs for telecommunications and network services owing to the lower usage of cellular services, given the increased reliance on Internet-based applications such as Microsoft Teams, given the flexible working arrangements that allowed staff members to work from home, and lower usage of the mobile satellite terminal owing to the lower actual number of electoral staff who were based at locations without existing United Nations ICT infrastructure, compared with the budgeted estimates; (b) lower actual costs for ICT equipment owing to: (i) the non-acquisition of the budgeted ICT equipment to support the elections, given the existence of adequate inventory acquired during the 2019/2020 period; and (ii) the non-acquisition of budgeted microwave links, owing to the delayed approval by the Government of the

Central African Republic of the required frequencies; and (c) lower actual costs for spare parts owing to: (i) the non-replenishment of printer toners, given the non-replacement of printers that were written off in line with the greening initiative of the Secretary-General; and (ii) the existence of adequate inventory of spare parts acquired during previous periods.

|                | <i>Variance</i> |         |
|----------------|-----------------|---------|
| <b>Medical</b> | (\$1 508.3)     | (83.6%) |

89. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) medical services for polymerase chain reaction tests for COVID-19 for incoming and outgoing uniformed and civilian personnel, required until the Mission set up internal capacity to conduct COVID-19 testing and for which a provision was not included in the approved budget; (b) higher actual costs for the acquisition of medical equipment, attributable primarily to the acquisition of polymerase chain reaction machines to establish an in-house capacity to carry out COVID-19 tests for staff members, and other medical equipment, including an oxygen plant to reinforce the capacity of the intensive care unit in the light of the worsening COVID -19 pandemic, for which a provision was not included in the approved budget; and (c) higher costs for medical supplies, attributable to the acquisition of personal protection equipment, test kits and other medical supplies as part of the Mission's measures put in place in connection with the pandemic, for which a provision was not included in the approved budget.

|   | <i>Variance</i> |         |
|---|-----------------|---------|
| <b>Other supplies, services and equipment</b> | (\$8 506.3)     | (22.0%) |

90. The increased requirements were attributable to: (a) freight costs for the transportation of prefabricated buildings, light passenger vehicles and other equipment to support the additional uniformed personnel authorized by the Security Council in its resolution 2566 (2021), for which a provision was not included in the approved budget; and (b) higher actual costs for individual contractual personnel owing to: (i) the administrative and management fees reflected in the agreement with UNOPS, for which a provision was not included in the approved budget because, at the time of the budget preparation, the Mission was considering the option of switching to managing individual contractual personnel directly instead of using UNOPS; (ii) the engagement of a higher number of skilled individual contractual personnel paid at higher rates, compared with the standard rates included in the approved budget; and (iii) the engagement of additional individual contractual personnel to provide security services at central security control rooms in different locations in connection with the implementation of the smart city camera project and for quarantine facilities at the airport, for which a provision was not included in the approved budget.

## V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

91. 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 \$1,393,900 with respect to the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021;

(b) To decide on the treatment of other revenue/adjustments for the period ended 30 June 2021 amounting to \$20,170,800 from investment revenue (\$753,200), other/miscellaneous revenue (\$274,600) and the cancellation of prior-period obligations (19,143,000).

## VI. Summary of follow-up action taken to implement the decisions and requests of the General Assembly in its resolution 75/298

(Resolution 75/298)

### Decision/request

Reiterates its grave concern about the continued threat to life, health, safety and security caused by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and the importance of ensuring the safety, security and health of peacekeeping personnel, including through the use of safe and effective vaccines for civilian and uniformed personnel, maintaining the continuity of mandate delivery, including protection of civilians, minimizing the risk of mission activities causing the virus to spread and, where appropriate and within mandates, supporting national authorities, upon their request, in their response to COVID-19, in collaboration with the Resident Coordinator and other United Nations entities in the country (para. 13)

Notes the measures adopted to mitigate the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on peacekeeping operations, including facilitating the continued implementation of mission mandates while ensuring the health and safety of peacekeeping personnel and local communities in the host country, and requests the Secretary-General to provide updated information on the impact of the pandemic, the lessons learned, best practices and how the mission improved its preparedness and resilience and collaborated with the host Government and regional and subregional actors in response to the pandemic in the context of the next performance report and budget submission for the mission (para. 14)

### Action taken to implement decision/request

The Mission continued to implement a series of measures to protect United Nations personnel and reduce the spread of COVID-19 in the Central African Republic. The Mission formed a high-level committee, which included representatives of both the United Nations country team and MINUSCA, to coordinate and implement the vaccination programme for all eligible personnel in the Central African Republic. During the period, the majority of the Mission's civilian and uniformed personnel were vaccinated. The vaccination programme also covered personnel of United Nations agencies, funds and programme, as well as eligible international non-governmental personnel. Following the launch of the United Nations COVID-19 vaccination programme, the number of COVID-19 positive cases in the United Nations community decreased significantly.

The Mission maintained close working relationships with the Government and partners, ensuring a whole-of-United Nations approach to the response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Support was provided by the Mission, United Nations agencies and the humanitarian community in the hygiene and medical areas, through the distribution of water and handwashing products, the rehabilitation of health facilities, and the establishment of isolation centres and treatment locations. The Mission also supported the Government in the screening of passengers at Bangui airport and in strengthening control at the main border crossing points, while also donating test kits and supporting communities in producing local masks. The Mission also supported national awareness-raising campaigns to disseminate best practices on protective measures and efforts to advocate on COVID-19 vaccination through the COVID-19 Vaccines Global Access (COVAX) Facility and the United Nations vaccination programme. On the basis of lessons learned from the previous reporting period, the Mission continued a series of measures and procedures to mitigate the effect of the pandemic on the Mission and host country, to protect United Nations personnel and ensure business continuity. Faced with an increase in cases among civilian personnel in April 2021, the Mission instituted a series of additional measures to protect personnel, including the rotation of personnel working physically

Notes with concern the mid- and long-term impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on countries, regions and subregions in conflict, and emphasizes the importance of United Nations peacekeeping operations, where appropriate and within their respective mandates, coordinating with national authorities and other United Nations entities in promoting post-conflict reconstruction, peacebuilding and post-pandemic recovery of countries and regions in conflict, especially those in Africa (para. 15)

Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the Mission is responsible and accountable for the use of its programmatic funds, in line with relevant guidance and bearing in mind the specific context in which the Mission operates, and to include, in his next budget submission and performance report, detailed information on the programmatic activities of the Mission, including on how those activities have contributed to the implementation of mission mandates, on the linkage to the mandates, on the implementing entities and on the performance by the Mission of appropriate oversight (para. 22)

in offices where personnel could not physically distance, a request for personnel fulfilling non-critical functions to telecommute within Bangui and reinstituting the ban on eating in restaurants. While social distancing measures affected the ability of the Mission to coordinate closely with national counterparts and presented some challenges, core mandated activities continued without major issues.

Throughout the reporting period, the Mission continued to work closely with Headquarters, the Government of the Central African Republic and other partners through a comprehensive integrated team comprised of the United Nations country team and MINUSCA. The integrated team supported the Government in tracking the spread of the virus and implementation of measures to reduce the spread of the virus and support post-pandemic recovery. The integrated team organized regular town hall meetings and specific meetings with national staff to: (a) keep personnel informed on the status of the pandemic in the country, on developments at the global and national levels, on internal measures taken to mitigate the spread of the virus and protect the personnel; (b) encourage staff vaccinations; and (c) address personnel medical and administrative queries. In implementing an adaptive and evidence-based response to the virus, MINUSCA and the United Nations country team maintained preventive measures to protect the health and safety of United Nations personnel and the population, while ensuring continued mandate implementation and core activities.

Additional information on the response of the Mission with regard to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is provided in paragraphs 26 to 28 of the present report.

Throughout the reporting period, the Mission continued to strengthen both monitoring and evaluation systems for programmes and financial reporting, and continued the advancement of the Comprehensive Planning and Performance Assessment System. The Resource Stewardship Executive Group also supported the oversight of programmatic funding expenditure and impact.

Additional information on the programmatic activities of the Mission is provided in paragraphs 26 to 30 of the present report.

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*Decision/request**Action taken to implement decision/request*

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Also emphasizes the importance of overall budgetary performance in peacekeeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to improve oversight of the activities of peacekeeping missions, and implement the recommendations of the relevant oversight bodies, and in this regard to avoid deficiencies in management and related economic losses with the aim of ensuring full compliance with financial regulations and rules, while giving due regard to the guidance and recommendations of the General Assembly, and to report thereon in the context of the performance reports (para. 37)

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As at 30 June 2021, the Mission had implemented 28 of 62 recommendations of the Board of Auditors, 1 had been overtaken by events and 34 were under implementation.

As at 30 June 2021, the Mission had implemented 30 of 76 recommendations issued by OIOS and 46 were under implementation.