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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 2017 to 30 June 2018

Report of the Secretary-General

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Summary

The total expenditure for the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 has been linked to the objective of the Mission through a number of results-based-budgeting frameworks, grouped by component, namely: security, protection of civilians and human rights; support to the political process, reconciliation and elections; restoration and extension of State authority; and support.

The reporting period marked the fourth year of operation of MINUSCA. By its resolution [2387 \(2017\)](#), the Security Council extended the activities of the mandate to focus the efforts of the Mission on core peacekeeping activities, with particular attention to supporting the creation of conditions conducive to the sustainable reduction of the presence of, and threat posed by, armed groups. By its resolution [2387 \(2017\)](#), the Council also increased the authorized strength for the military contingent personnel of the Mission, in addition to the military personnel authorized in its resolution [2301 \(2016\)](#), and recalled its intention to keep the new levels of personnel under continuous review.

MINUSCA incurred \$879.9 million in expenditure for the reporting period, representing a resource utilization rate of 97.4 per cent, compared with \$871.6 million in expenditure and a resource utilization rate of 94.7 per cent in the 2016/17 period.

The unencumbered balance of \$23.1 million reflects the net impact of the reduced requirements: (a) under military and police personnel (\$5.6 million), resulting primarily from the delayed deployment and unavailability of contingent-owned equipment; (b) increased requirements under civilian personnel (\$39.6 million), resulting primarily from higher incumbency levels across all categories and higher salary costs; and (c) lower operational costs (\$57.1 million), resulting primarily from the reprioritization of activities to cover the anticipated shortfall under civilian personnel costs and operational changes unanticipated until the end of the period.

The lower operational costs were attributable primarily to: (a) the reconfiguration of the air fleet and other adjustments to the Mission's air operations in support of the initiative of the Secretary-General to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of United Nations aviation operations and to a change in operational requirements; (b) the non-acquisition of equipment and supplies under information technology, medical and other supplies, services and equipment, and the non-requirement for inter-mission and inter-operation transfers, and a consequential reduction of freight and other related costs; and (c) the evolving requirements for programmatic activities, in line with the reprioritization of Mission activities articulated in Security Council resolution [2387 \(2017\)](#), political exigencies and country-wide constraints, as well as the beginning of a gradual transfer of programmes to the United Nations country team and other partners.

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

Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018)

Category	Apportionment ^a	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
Military and police personnel	454 602.8	449 025.0	5 577.8	1.2
Civilian personnel	160 668.1	200 280.3	(39 612.2)	(24.7)
Operational costs	287 740.6	230 567.6	57 173.0	19.9
Gross requirements	903 011.5	879 872.9	23 138.6	2.6
Staff assessment income	11 933.9	13 994.2	(2 060.3)	(17.3)
Net requirements	891 077.6	865 878.7	25 198.9	2.8
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
Total requirements	903 011.5	879 872.9	23 138.6	2.6

^a Reflects approved resources of \$882,800,000 gross (\$870,866,100 net) and resources authorized under commitment authority of \$20,211,500 gross to meet the additional requirements for military and police personnel and associated operational costs until 30 June 2018.

Human resources incumbency performance

Category	Approved ^a	Planned ^b (average)	Actual (average)	Vacancy rate (percentage) ^c
Military observers	169	169	142	16.0
Military contingents	11 481	10 732	10 452	2.6
United Nations police	400	400	351	12.3
Formed police units	1 680	1 680	1 669	0.7
International staff	758	758	615	18.9
National Professional Officers	121	121	94	22.3
General Service	565	565	420	25.7
United Nations Volunteers				
International	199	199	174	12.6
National	55	55	54	1.8
Temporary positions				
International staff	40	40	29	27.5
National Professional Officers	1	1	1	–
General Service	8	8	1	87.5
Government-provided personnel	108	108	103	4.6

^a Represents the highest level of authorized strength.

^b Represents the planned average deployment based on the schedule applied in line with the authority to enter into commitments until 30 June 2018.

^c Based on actual monthly incumbency and the planned monthly strength.

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 2017 to 30 June 2018, which was set out in the report of the Secretary-General dated 28 February 2017 (A/71/819), amounted to \$921,580,500 gross (\$909,344,800 net). The budget provided for the deployment of the personnel authorized by the Security Council in its resolution 2301 (2016), namely, 10,750 military personnel, including 169 military observers and 311 military staff officers, 2,080 police personnel, including 400 United Nations police personnel and 108 corrections officers, 809 international staff (inclusive of 40 temporary positions), 706 national staff (inclusive of 9 temporary positions), 254 United Nations Volunteers and 108 Government-provided personnel.

2. In its report of 28 April 2017, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly appropriate \$902,707,300 gross for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 (see A/71/836/Add.8, para. 57).

3. The General Assembly, in its resolution 71/299 of 30 June 2017, appropriated an amount of \$882,800,000 gross (\$870,866,100 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.

4. In its resolution 2387 (2017), the Security Council decided that MINUSCA would comprise 11,650 military personnel, including 480 military observers and military staff officers, 2,080 police personnel, including 400 individual police officers, as well as 108 corrections officers. As a result of the timing of the decision to increase the level of military personnel, the budget for MINUSCA for the 2017/18 period, which was based on the deployment of 10,581 military personnel, as approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 71/299, did not reflect additional resources in respect of the authorized increase in personnel and the renewal of the Mission's mandate.

5. In its letter dated 20 April 2018, the Advisory Committee authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments up to an amount of \$20,211,500 gross for the maintenance of MINUSCA for the 2017/18 period, in addition to the \$882,800,000 gross for the same period previously approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 71/299. The amount of \$20,211,500 has not been assessed on Member States for the 2017/18 period.

II. Mandate performance

A. Overall

6. The mandate of MINUSCA was established by the Security Council in its resolution 2149 (2014) and extended in subsequent resolutions of the Council. In its resolution 2387 (2017), the Council decided to authorize 11,650 military personnel, which included an additional 900 military contingents. The mandate for the performance reporting period was provided by the Council in its resolutions 2301 (2016) and 2387 (2017).

7. The Mission is mandated to help the Security Council to attain an overall objective, namely, to support the creation of conditions conducive to the sustainable reduction of the presence of, and threat posed by, armed groups. To achieve this objective, the Mission is mandated to help the Council to attain additional key objectives, namely, supporting the elected authorities in protecting the civilian

population, including specific protection for women and children affected by armed conflict; using its good offices to support inclusive national and local political processes that address the root causes of the crisis and that will lead to lasting peace, reconciliation and security in the country; supporting the establishment of effective transitional justice mechanisms; facilitating the creation of a secure environment for the delivery of humanitarian assistance and the return of refugees and internally displaced people; and protecting the United Nations personnel and property. In addition, the Mission was tasked with supporting the extension of State authority and preserving territorial integrity, including through the deployment of security forces; supporting security sector reform; supporting the Central African authorities in developing and implementing an inclusive and progressive programme for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and, in the case of foreign elements, the disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation, of members of armed groups; restoring the rule of law and combating impunity; promoting and protecting human rights; strengthening the rule of law and the fight against impunity; and continuing to support the Central African authorities to prevent the illicit exploitation and trafficking of natural resources and the proliferation and illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons.

8. In its resolution [2387 \(2017\)](#), the Security Council, *inter alia*, authorized MINUSCA to take active steps to: anticipate, deter and effectively respond to serious and credible threats to the civilian population and to enhance early warning systems, while maintaining proactive deployment and a mobile, flexible and robust posture; implement a Mission-wide protection-of-civilians strategy; support inclusive political dialogue at the local and national levels, in partnership with the African Initiative for Peace and Reconciliation in the Central African Republic, inclusive of transitional justice and conflict resolution mechanisms; support the Government strategy to extend State authority through the establishment of interim security and administrative measures and the deployment of vetted and trained national police, gendarmes and armed forces; support the Government in implementing the national strategy on security sector reform and the national capacity-building and development plan for internal security forces, and coordinate international support for security sector reform; support national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and, in the case of foreign elements, disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation, and community violence reduction programmes in target areas; support the efforts of the Government to protect and promote human rights; and help build the capacity of the national judicial system, as well as the effectiveness and accountability of the penitentiary system, including the Special Criminal Court, in order to restore the rule of law and fight impunity.

9. To further reduce threats to the population and United Nations personnel, MINUSCA took significant steps towards implementing the recommendations made in the reports submitted by Lieutenant General (retired) Carlos Alberto dos Santos Cruz and Brigadier General (retired) Fernand Marcel Amoussou. A focus on early warning, prevention and robust civilian and uniformed postures demonstrated the Mission's commitment to continually strengthening its capacity to protect civilians and United Nations personnel. In addition, MINUSCA developed and implemented a mission-wide action plan for addressing sexual exploitation and abuse. In this regard, the temporary appointment of a Field Victims' Rights Advocate during the reporting period aided the Mission in ensuring a victim-centred approach that ensures respect for victims' rights in addressing sexual and exploitation abuse.

10. Within these overall objectives, the Mission contributed to several accomplishments during the reporting period by delivering related key outputs, shown in the frameworks below, which are grouped under substantive and support components.

11. The present report assesses actual performance against the planned results-based-budgeting frameworks set out in the budget for the 2017/18 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

12. During the reporting period, the Mission implemented a phased approach to the delivery of its mandate in accordance with Security Council resolutions [2301 \(2016\)](#) and [2387 \(2017\)](#). Given the timing of the adoption of these resolutions, following the preparation of the budget for the 2017/18 period, an increase to the strength of military personnel authorized by the Security Council was not included. Following the concurrence of the Advisory Committee to enter into commitments in an amount not exceeding \$20.2 million gross to meet the additional requirements until 30 June 2017 to ensure the continued operation of the Mission in support of its mandate, the additional authorized strength of 900 military personnel was phased into the planned deployment for the period.

13. Of the total approved resources of \$903.0 million for the 2017/18 period, \$879.9 million in expenditure was incurred, representing an overall resource utilization rate of 97.4 per cent. Resources approved under the authority to enter into commitments, in the amount of \$20.2 million, were partially utilized to meet the additional requirements for the deployment of military personnel and contingent-owned equipment and were fully utilized under operational costs for facilities and infrastructure until 30 June 2018, details of which are set out in section V of the present report. The actual average vacancy rate for military contingent personnel was calculated based on the planned phased deployment for the period. The actual average vacancy rate for the other categories of personnel was calculated based on the planned deployment and incumbency period, which varies between categories.

14. Significant progress was achieved with regard the core mandated tasks of the Mission, despite a measured deterioration in the overall security environment. Working closely with the United Nations country team and with local and national authorities, the Mission strengthened its capacities for the protection of civilians through an increased focus on prevention and proactive, integrated responses to physical threats against civilians. In addition, MINUSCA adopted a Mission-wide strategy in this regard, conducting patrols and operations both independently and jointly with the Central African security and defence forces, strengthened preventive local protection mechanisms through the recruitment of additional community liaison assistants, the consolidation of community alert networks and local protection plans and facilitated the adoption and implementation of local ceasefires and peace agreements that focused on the protection of civilians. This increased focus allowed the Mission to better respond to current and emerging threats, better protect communities and contain armed groups in target areas, assisted by improved early warning, intelligence and situational awareness systems, which allowed for the identification of high-risk areas.

15. During the reporting period the Mission also contributed to the strengthening of national human rights organizations, including the National Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms Commission and the national human rights forum for dialogue, in follow-up to the process initiated by the Bangui Forum. MINUSCA also worked to build the capacity of the national security and defence forces to protect and promote human rights, including through the training of trainers and the development of curricula to ensure that capacity-building is sustainable. The Mission 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.

16. There was continued progress in both national and local peace and political processes during the 2017/18 period. The African Initiative for Peace and Reconciliation made sustained progress, with participation from all 14 recognized armed groups and the support of regional actors, aided by other bilateral efforts aimed at finding enduring solutions to the conflict. This progress was complemented through local peace agreements, community dialogue sessions, conflict mitigation and resolution mechanisms and other peace structures that were successful in creating viability for the restoration of State authority, increasing peaceful coexistence and freedom of movement and reducing violence in targeted communities in the near term. Dialogue also continued with parties to the conflict to prevent and address grave violations of the rights of children. Despite these gains, violence against civilians persists in many regions, and the Mission continued to support calls for armed groups to resolve grievances through political channels, including through military and police operations, when necessary.

17. Security sector reform also took important steps forward, with MINUSCA providing technical support, advice and guidance to national security reform actors. In this regard: (a) several new policies, plans and laws were drafted and implemented by the Government, laying the foundation for a representative and professional security sector; (b) 500 new members of the internal security forces were recruited, vetted and commenced training; and (c) support was provided to security and defence forces to improve their capacity for the management of weapons and ammunition stockpiles. In coordination with MINUSCA, and within the framework of the restoration of State authority, the first detachments of the armed forces of the Central African Republic to receive training from the European Union Military Training Mission were deployed at several locations outside of Bangui. The forces demonstrated an encouraging degree of transparency, discipline and cooperation with MINUSCA, irrespective of their logistical dependence on the Mission. In addition, although a national disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation process did not evolve, MINUSCA supported the launch by the Government of a disarmament, demobilization and reintegration pilot project, including the pursuance of bilateral agreements with armed groups, and the implementation of community violence reduction programmes, in collaboration with United Nations country team members. These achievements were effective in reducing intercommunal violence in target locations across the Central African Republic.

18. Along with the efforts of the Mission to support transitional justice mechanisms, targeted arrests during the period contributed to the fight against impunity and restoration of the rule of law. MINUSCA implemented more transitional justice mechanisms than planned, in addition to contributing to progress towards the continued operationalization of the Special Criminal Court, in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Although the security situation and other challenges prevented the Court from being operationalized as quickly as planned, important steps were taken during the reporting period to begin investigations in the 2018/19 period, including capacity-building through the provision of training to clerks, magistrates, judicial police officers and registrars. Support was also provided for the drafting and adoption of the rules of procedure and evidence of the Court through the initiation of the drafting of a prosecution and investigation strategy, including the development of a witness protection framework.

19. The rule of law and the protection of civilians were also strengthened through support to restore State authority throughout the country and by building the capacity of Central African judiciary and penitentiary systems, including those outside Bangui,

over the long term. MINUSCA supported the reopening and operationalization of courts and prisons across the country as well as the training of magistrates and law clerks in order to build their capacity to uphold national and international legal systems. The Mission also supported the organization of criminal court sessions in Bangui and Bouar for crimes punishable by more than 10 years in prison. More broadly, the Mission continued to support the implementation by the Government of its national plan for the restoration of State authority, in coordination with the United Nations country team. Support from MINUSCA brings together military action and national and local peace initiatives to create conditions that allow for the progressive deployment and effective functioning of legitimate State authority. With the support of MINUSCA, the Government redeployed and trained all prefects and nearly all sub-prefects in the country. Progress was also achieved with regard to the deployment of other local authorities, civil servants and internal security and defence forces. However, the sustainability and effectiveness of these deployments remained a challenge that the Mission continued to address through support to the activities of the Government, including through quick-impact projects.

20. Following the success of the elections held in 2016, the Mission reduced its electoral capacity to support the good offices function of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General. This maintenance capacity was effective in supporting the Government with prioritizing the electoral timetable. As a result, the United Nations was formally requested in June 2018 to provide support for the planned elections in 2020.

21. Overall success and gains were achieved despite a deteriorating security environment characterized by growing criminality, which limited the ability of MINUSCA to fully deliver on its planned outputs and to meet expected accomplishments in key areas. Armed groups and criminal gangs increasingly clashed over control of territory, natural resources, cattle markets and transhumance routes, resulting in threats to the safety of the local population. This observed upsurge in violence, as well as the continued and prevalent sectarian rhetoric, undermined trust in the Government and polarized national politics, hampering peace and political processes. This insecurity also led to an increased number of threats to civilians, which worsened the humanitarian situation in the country and led to an upsurge in the number of internally displaced people and refugees. In addition to the escalated fighting over territory, armed groups and criminal gangs increasingly targeted MINUSCA and humanitarian personnel during the reporting period. There has been a significant change in the nature of the insecurity in the country since the previous reporting period: the threat of ethnic cleansing, civil war or a coup was largely contained, and the violence was driven by criminality and fighting between armed factions, which, while it posed a threat to civilians and United Nations personnel, did not pose a significant danger to the national political system or to national institutions.

22. The deteriorating security environment was the impetus for the Mission's focus on core peacekeeping activities, notably the protection of civilians, as well as the protection of United Nations personnel, and a number of planned outputs and resources were reprioritized in this regard. The Mission refocused its attention on the prevention of threats through additional patrols and more proactive operations, including along high-risk transhumance routes. MINUSCA enhanced its intelligence gathering and early warning systems by establishing a Mission-wide intelligence coordination mechanism to allow for better identification of emerging threats, as well as better responses.

23. In addition to the significant security challenges and weakened humanitarian conditions, the following factors continued to have an impact on the utilization of resources: (a) logistical challenges with regard to the roads and other infrastructure in the area of operations, including the impact of inclement weather, particularly

during the rainy season; (b) national institutional capacities; (c) challenges in sourcing local materials and local contractual personnel with sufficient skills to adequately support the change in the scope of the hard-wall project to advance the construction of accommodations for military and police personnel; and (d) the delay in the conversion of the hybrid arrangement to a self-sustaining operation for the level II hospital in Bangui.

C. Mission support initiatives

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

25. The Mission identified a substantial shortfall in the approved resources for civilian personnel early in the reporting period and implemented a number of cost reduction measures throughout the period in order to maintain operations within its approved resources. Measures included the temporary freeze and postponement of recruitment processes for civilian personnel; modification, deferral, and curtailment of planned acquisitions and programmatic activities; reduction of a number of local individual contracts; and reprioritization of approved activities that had been planned for the engagement of consultants and official travel. These efforts to reprioritize activities and associated approved resources to cover the salaries of staff members contributed to an underexpenditure under operational costs amounting to \$39.6 million, which reflects the equivalent of the additional requirements for civilian personnel. The reprioritization of planned activities was also a factor contributing to the lower outputs delivered through the support component.

26. During the reporting period the Mission took measures to prioritize/expedite the provision of accommodation and office facilities for the military contingents and formed police unit personnel. While the local workforce was engaged for certain construction projects, contractual personnel with the requisite skills were not available and the Mission did not have the ability to acquire materials and support timely onward delivery to the regions to meet the changes in the scope of work. The change in scope of the hard-wall project to advance the construction of facilities for troops required the engagement of international contractors with experience in infrastructure projects in the Central African Republic. The third-party contractor provided a turn-key arrangement that supplied the labour and materials and transported both to the construction sites. Overall, the approved resources for the hard-wall construction under architectural and demolition services, spare parts and supplies, field defence supplies and other services were fully utilized for the third-party contractor. As a result, an additional 1,350 troops were provided with hard-wall facilities during the reporting period and the groundwork was established to provide all military contingents and formed police unit personnel with hard-wall accommodations by the end of the first quarter of 2019. The advancement in the timeline for this particular project was a significant achievement for MINUSCA, which has struggled to balance conflicting priorities, such as providing local communities with economic opportunities and the chance to acquire skills versus the need to meet the timelines set by the Organization to provide accommodations for its personnel, as well as with the perpetual challenges of limited sources of materials and labour, while keeping costs in mind, versus high-priced international contractual solutions.

27. MINUSCA completed the facilities for civilian personnel at all field offices, including the opening of gyms, post exchanges and clinics, significantly enhancing the overall living and working conditions and welfare of the Mission personnel deployed outside of Bangui.

28. MINUSCA implemented adjustments to its air operations in support of the initiative of the Secretary-General to improve the effectiveness and efficiencies of United Nations aviation operations and in response to operational requirements. The Mission replaced two commercial search and rescue/aero-medical evacuation rotary-wing aircraft with night vision and thermal imaging-capabilities approved for the 2017/18 period with two commercial utility aircraft with shorter term contracts ending in January and March 2018; adjustments were made to the tasking of the Mission's helicopter fleet to meet operational requirements; and an Let 410 fixed-wing aircraft was added to the fleet in place of a higher cost rotary-wing aircraft. Medical evacuation operations were alternatively assigned to the Pakistani helicopter in the fleet rather than to commercial search and rescue/medical evacuation helicopters, as set out in the proposed budget. Additional reductions resulting from the re-tasking of aircraft and changes in operational requirements, which continued in the months following the approval of additional resources, contributed to a reduction in the number of flight hours operated. The reduced number of flight hours was not anticipated at the time of the request for the additional resources.

29. The contractual arrangements for the deployment of an unmanned aerial system, sourced from a troop-contributing country, were not renewed in April 2018. However, MINUSCA improved security coordination in the field and the efficiency and effectiveness of situational awareness, the anticipation of security threats and the conduct of military operations through video streaming from the mini tactical unmanned aerial system (two aircraft) and the tethered aerostat system, which enhanced information sharing among the various operational coordination mechanisms of the Mission. In addition, two long-range static surveillance cameras in Bangui supported the Mission's protection of civilians and force protection operations.

30. The Mission continued to provide security for the protection of the United Nation-owned equipment, premises and staff members, including through the expansion of the flight-following capability and Airband system technology. This system, among others, expanded the Mission's monitoring of flights and air-to-ground communications as part of its implementation of air operations security regulations. Full connectivity for radios and transceivers supported the movements of civilian and military personnel travelling by road from Bangui to the regional offices and teams patrolling sites where no United Nations communications infrastructure existed. The Mission maintained the Guira FM radio stations and production facilities to deliver news and to keep the population informed of the Mission's mandate and achievements, which resulted in a better understanding of and support for the presence of MINUSCA in the country. Collaboration with the national television broadcaster also improved during the period, resulting in the provision of access to the network for the public communication activities of MINUSCA with no cost implications.

31. The Mission experienced delays in the establishment and renewal of contracts and procurement processes which it had anticipated would be finalized by the end of the reporting period: these delays affected its ability to acquire and transport equipment and services before the end of the 2017/18 period as they relate to safety and security, communications, information technology and uniforms and badges. Following an inventory assessment at the end of the period, it was concluded that it would not be necessary to acquire budgeted medical supplies.

D. Regional mission cooperation

32. During the reporting period, MINUSCA continued to engage services from the MONUSCO logistics hub and from the Regional Procurement Office and the Regional Service Centre, both located in Entebbe, to support its operations. In addition, MINUSCA occasionally requested the services of rented aircraft from the United Nations Mission in South Sudan and covered the corresponding costs.

E. Partnerships, country team coordination and integrated missions

33. The Mission enhanced coordination with regional actors to more effectively deliver its mandate. MINUSCA hosted the first meeting of the International Support Group on the Central African Republic, co-chaired by the African Union, the Economic Community of Central African States and the United Nations, to promote coherent engagement in the stabilization of the country. MINUSCA worked closely with the European Union delegation in Bangui as well as with the European Union Military Training Mission, particularly in the areas of security sector reform and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, and worked bilaterally with the Governments of Cameroon, Chad and the Sudan to address cross-border issues such as transhumance and the movement of arms and armed groups.

34. During the reporting period, coordination with the United Nations system was strengthened, in particular on the development of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework Plus 2018–2021 and the coordinated response of the United Nations to the priorities defined in the Government's National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan. MINUSCA and its United Nations partners worked to increase the delivery rate of the Government's National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan, to address challenges and accelerate the disbursement of associated funds, and worked together to monitor and evaluate progress jointly with the Government.

35. In close collaboration with the United Nations country team and other partners, MINUSCA carried out various activities, drawing on comparative advantages in a coordinated manner to ensure delivery along the full spectrum of peace operations and in support of the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly Goal 16 (Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels). In this regard, MINUSCA and the country team supported the Government in implementing its strategy for the restoration of State authority, including through capacity-building for national and local authorities, identifying opportunities for joint interventions and implementing multisectoral actions combining security, peacebuilding, emergency and recovery support. Bambari remained an area of prioritized focus, with MINUSCA, the United Nations country team and the Government working together to implement the stabilization plan for the area in the face of the challenging security situation.

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

F. Results-based-budgeting frameworks

Component 1: protection of civilians and human rights

37. The Mission pursued its objectives of protecting civilians and promoting and protecting human rights in an increasingly complex security environment caused by increasing competition among armed groups for the control of territory and the activities of criminal gangs. Armed clashes increased by 12 per cent during the reporting period, with a rise in violent confrontations between armed group in the west, centre and south-east. In the centre and west of the country, clashes arose as armed actors sought control over lucrative natural resources, transhumance routes and border corridors. In the south-east, confrontations continued between the Union pour la paix en Centrafrique and local self-defence groups. In Bangui, the relative stability of the city was disrupted following clashes between rival gangs in the city's third district in April 2018. Since the clashes in April, armed group leaders have spread narratives linked to identity to rally and unify their members. Moreover, MINUSCA increasingly became a target for armed group actors, as a result of which 10 peacekeepers were killed during the reporting period. This intensification in violence in the country resulted in an increased number of internally displaced people and refugees, aggravating the humanitarian crisis and preventing the Mission from fully delivering on its planned outputs.

38. The Mission responded to these evolving security challenges with an integrated approach, through dialogue and negotiations at the local level supported by programmatic interventions and military and police pressure. MINUSCA continued to adopt an enhanced robust and proactive posture, in line with the recommendations contained in the report of Lieutenant General (retired) Carlos Alberto dos Santos Cruz, through increased and expanded patrols, including joint patrols with national police, gendarmerie and military personnel. The military force of MINUSCA established four reserve battalions and worked in close collaboration with its police force, which allowed the Mission more flexibility to quickly respond to emerging threats and to maintain security.

39. Progress was achieved in Ouham-Pende prefecture, where joint operations between MINUSCA and national armed forces led to a decrease in the number of armed group clashes and attacks against civilians. The incremental improvement of the security situation in the area enabled the return of 70,000 internally displaced people who had sought refuge in Paoua, as well as an increase in the number of Central African refugees returning from Chad. In Nana-Mambéré prefecture, MINUSCA also contained a newly established criminal group referred to as "Siriri".

40. MINUSCA continued to strengthen its efforts to protect civilians in the Central African Republic, including through the implementation of recommendations from the report of Brigadier General (retired) Fernand Marcel Amoussou. A new Mission-wide strategy for the protection of civilians, adopted in April 2018, introduced measures to enhance the ability of the Mission to prevent threats to civilians from emerging, and to respond more proactively when they arise, with a focus on areas of the highest risk of threat to civilians. This included the launch of a series of proactive operations to reduce the threat to the protection of civilians from armed groups and the adoption of an enhanced robust posture in coordination with the efforts of the field offices to create opportunities for dialogue and to establish local level peace agreements as outlined in the Mission's political strategy.

41. To support efforts to prevent violence, the Mission increased its implementation of joint protection teams and strengthened early warning networks, including through the deployment of additional community liaison assistants to permanent and temporary operating bases, which allowed the Mission to improve communications

with the local communities and achieve progress in the implementation of community alert networks across the country. MINUSCA conducted sensitization campaigns and training sessions for local leaders and civil society representatives to promote a culture of peace and advocated for the involvement of youth and women groups in the national peace process. These activities created a vast network, across all 16 prefectures in the country, of approximately 2,100 civilians who contribute information to early warning systems. These efforts, along with an increased use of unmanned aerial systems, have enhanced the Mission's situational awareness, access to information and ability to respond to emerging threats and with an integrated approach. The risk of threats to the safety of civilians was further reduced by the successful implementation of explosive ordinance disposal and risk education activities conducted during the reporting period.

42. To further strengthen its response to threats to civilians, MINUSCA: (a) leveraged its enhanced flexible uniformed posture and targeted hotspots throughout the Central African Republic through robust short and longer-term operations; (b) significantly increased the number of patrols by the Mission's military personnel, including in remote locations, which reduced threats posed by armed groups and reduced their territorial control; (c) significantly increased the number of daily patrols by the Mission's police personnel in unstable areas of key population centres in Bangui and the provinces; and (d) increased interactions between its personnel and local communities to promote security awareness.

43. In line with a greater focus on prevention, the Mission increased efforts to support the management of activities in transhumance areas, which were often hotspots for threats to the safety of civilians. Additionally, where the MINUSCA planned robust military and police action, risks to the ability of the Mission to protect civilians were identified in advance, with the use of unmanned aerial systems and other assets, and mitigating measures were put in place to prevent collateral damage.

44. The increase in insecurity during the reporting period worsened the human rights situation on the ground and prevented the Mission from fully realizing its human rights objectives. The number of human rights abuses and violations of international humanitarian law rose, and serious violations of human rights continued to be perpetrated by armed groups, splinter factions, criminal gangs and the national security and defence forces. These included continued attacks on civilians, humanitarian workers and peacekeepers. As a result, the overall number of displaced people reached unprecedented levels, with 653,900 people remaining internally displaced and another 577,800 people who had become refugees in neighbouring countries as at the end of May 2018. The Mission nevertheless continued to strengthen its human rights reporting and related mechanisms for the protection of the population, although at a slower rate than anticipated.

45. Cases of violations of human rights and international humanitarian law continued to be brought to the attention of the authorities and armed groups, with 551 cases resolved during the reporting period. The Mission continued to engage with armed groups to secure their respect for human rights, including the rights of children, and to prevent conflict-related sexual violence. Dialogue and advocacy resulted in the signing of an action plan in Kaga Bandoro by the Mouvement patriotique pour la Centrafrique to prevent and address four grave violations of the rights of children and the ratification by the Government of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict. Through these and other efforts, the Mission helped secure the separation of 2,050 children from armed groups. The Mission also continued its efforts to train the national defence and internal security forces in the areas of human rights, protection of civilians, protection of children and the prevention of conflict-related sexual violence and gender-based

violence. Progress was demonstrated, inter alia, through greater respect on the part of the internal security forces for laws governing detention.

46. In addition, the Mission continued to provide technical assistance and capacity-building to support the establishment of the national commission for human rights and fundamental freedoms, the national human rights forum for dialogue and other national human rights actors to strengthen the protection, promotion and oversight of human rights at the national level. Focusing on prevention, MINUSCA worked with national authorities to develop a road map for the establishment of an early warning system that would help prevent human rights abuses and protect civilians. Initiatives carried out during the reporting period led to the adoption by the national human rights Commission of draft complaint procedures, staff rules, a communications strategy and five-year human rights protection and promotion programme. Continued support provided to the Ministry of Justice resulted in the development of the national human rights policy, national early warning systems and the adoption of terms of reference for the national human rights forum for dialogue. The combination of these efforts, as well the establishment of dialogue and local data collection networks on both human rights and conflict-related sexual violence, contributed to the adoption of a comprehensive national action plan to combat public incitement to violence and to local initiatives in support of peace.

Expected accomplishment 1.1: Improved protection of civilians

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Decrease in the number of attacks and armed clashes between parties to the conflict (2015/16: 209; 2016/17: 186; 2017/18: 100)

There were 206 armed clashes between parties to the conflict, a 12 per cent increase compared with the 186 incidents reported for the 2016/17 period

The increase in incidents are equally distributed across the three regional sectors. The figure reflects the continued infighting among armed factions in sector west for the control of transhumance routes and border corridors. In Sector Centre and Sector East there were continued confrontations between armed groups and local self-defence groups. In addition, there was a measurable number of clashes among rival gangs in the commercial district of Bangui known as PK5

Decrease in the number of incidents of inter- or intracommunal disputes that result in violence (2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 40)

The following taxonomy is used to categorize incidents: armed conflict, terrorism, crime, civil unrest and hazards; accordingly, incidents of intercommunal or intra-communal disputes that result in violence were not tracked

Increase in the number of communities rendered secure and safe through neutralization of explosive remnants (2015/16: 16; 2016/17: 21; 2017/18: 20)

Explosive ordnance disposal and risk education activities were conducted in 21 new communities in Am-Dafok, Bambari, Bangui, Baoro, Beya, Birao, Bocaranga, Bouar, Bria, Kaga Bandoro, Kouango, Lougoukala, Ngougoua, Ngoukouala and Sibut. The Mission also continued to support those communities reached in the previous period based on needs assessments

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Consolidation of the Force to enable a flexible and proactive posture by maintaining 24 permanent operating bases, 4 permanent integrated camps and temporary operating bases at any given time and operational for no longer than 30 days each, and maintain reserve forces in each sector so as to effectively increase the range and mobility of the Force	23	Permanent operating bases
	4	Permanent integrated camps
	33	Temporary operating bases
		The higher output, which reflects temporary operating bases that were maintained for periods greater than 30 days, was attributable to the increased targeting of the Mission by combatants, to actions to ensure freedom of movement for MINUSCA personnel and to support efforts to reduce the presence of armed groups and their activities in key areas
	Yes	Reserve forces were maintained in Bangui and in each sector
Quick reaction force and a special weapons and tactical formed police unit deployed to complement the existing Force reserve and special forces units and to enhance the flexibility of the Force and the police as well as their capacity to handle the growing security crisis	1	Quick reaction force
	1	Special weapons and tactical formed police unit
	7	Short-term deployments across the country
Unmanned aerial system deployed to enhance the intelligence-led approach of the operations of the Mission and improve situational awareness, the anticipation of security threats and the conduct of military operations	2	Unmanned aerial systems
Conduct of 12 week-long robust and mobile short-term operations by the special forces, quick reaction force and/or Force reserve units in order to deter the actions of armed groups against civilians in emerging hotspots and to decrease their ability to operate within the area of operations of the Mission	10	Operations Objectives included: addressing criminality, restoring freedom of movement, allowing for the return of internally displaced people, deterring armed group actions and banditry, defending key infrastructure, protecting the capital against external threats, restoring security and the rule of law, expelling armed group members from key locations, neutralizing armed elements and disarming criminal gangs
Conduct of 15 operations by a quick reaction force or Force reserve units in order to locally enhance the strength ratio of the Force with respect to facing threats posed by armed groups or deterring armed groups	6	Operations The lower output was attributable to the unanticipated extended duration of each operation to the end of the reporting period owing to the continued presence of armed groups and criminal gangs that hindered freedom of movement in the areas. The reduced number of operations succeeded in building confidence and restoring security and the rule of law in the targeted areas

330 daily patrols conducted by military personnel in key population centres throughout the Central African Republic in order to reduce the threats posed by armed groups, disrupt their funding sources through the dismantling of illegal checkpoints, provide protection to civilians and seize the weapons of armed elements who refuse or fail to lay down their arms	794	<p>Daily patrols</p> <p>The higher output was attributable primarily to an increased number of attacks by armed group against MINUSCA as well as civilians, and the adoption of a more proactive and robust posture of the Force, resulting in a significant increase in the number of patrols</p>
15,000 missions conducted by military personnel to establish checkpoints and to execute the interdiction of the activities of armed group in transhumance corridors and entryways	6,000	<p>Missions</p> <p>The lower output was attributable to the change in focus from a previous static approach to a more mobile and patrol-based approach. The delay in full operational capability resulted from the staggered deployment of a contingent and its equipment, which replaced a repatriated battalion, as well as inclement weather, which limited activity and influenced the decision to focus on mobile patrols</p>
23,920 patrols by the Joint Task Force in Bangui (MINUSCA and internal security forces – national police and gendarmerie), to provide 24/7 patrolling so as to ensure freedom of movement and the protection of civilians	23,725	<p>Patrols, 24/7</p>
54 daily pre-planned formed police unit joint patrols (for a total of 269,568 person-hours) with the national police and gendarmerie in unstable areas of key population centres in Bangui and outside of Bangui to ensure protection of civilians	17	<p>Daily pre-planned joint patrols (for a total of 281,071 person-hours) by formed police units or United Nations police personnel and national police and gendarmerie in Bangui and the provinces</p> <p>The lower output was attributable to the delayed deployment of internal security forces to the prefectures and, in areas where internal security forces were deployed, to a lack of equipment, including vehicles, which limited their ability to participate in the joint patrols</p> <p>The joint patrols were therefore supplemented by additional patrols of MINUSCA formed police units and United Nations police personnel for a total average of 86 daily patrols (or 1,421,890 person-hours) to ensure protection of civilians</p>
43,800 manned checkpoints and 7,800 patrols across key population centres in order to create an environment conducive to the sustainable reduction of armed groups in these areas and limit their influence and control of territory	30,160	<p>Manned check points</p> <p>The lower output was attributable the prioritization of the Mission's ability to respond quickly to the emerging security threats and the consequential decrease in the number of troops available for manning checkpoints, which had become known to, and were being avoided by, the armed groups and which had therefore diminished in effectiveness</p>

	124,068	<p>Patrols (including 57,460 local patrols, 9,241 medium-range patrols, 6,769 long-range patrols and 50,598 night patrols)</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to the activities of the Mission in reducing the presence of armed groups and ensuring freedom of movement for the population during a period of increased violence, as well as to its work to enhance the posture of the force. The additional patrols were feasible given the reduced operations for escorts required by humanitarian actors and commercial convoys as described under the corresponding output</p>
54 daily pre-planned formed police unit patrols and 6 daily operational backup patrols (for a total of 1,827,648 formed police person-hours) both in and outside of Bangui, to conduct security assessments, provide backup for crowd control and management of public order and work with the local community and authorities in gathering information	55	<p>Daily patrols (for a total of 1,881,500 police person hours) conducted across Bambari, Bangui, Bangassou, Berberati, Bouar, Bria and Kaga Bandoro</p> <p>In addition, an average of 6 daily operational backup patrols were conducted to assist with crowd control and as relief response interventions to distressed populations</p>
3,744 interactions conducted by United Nations police officers in 24 localities, including 8 districts and 16 team sites, to reassure the local community regarding their safety and promote security awareness	4,784	Interactions
	34	Localities
	11	Districts
	403	Team sites
		The higher output was attributable to the efforts made by United Nations police personnel to increase visibility in the field, expand operations at the village and district level and include more remote locations in interactions
11,300 armed escort missions for United Nations, humanitarian and commercial convoys	3,679	<p>Armed escort missions</p> <p>The lower output was attributable to a reduced number of requests from humanitarian actors for escort missions as they coordinated the passage of their convoys with armed grouped leaders in some areas of the country and were able to move without escort missions in areas where the security situation permitted</p> <p>This capacity was reprioritized: military personnel conducted 794 daily patrols compared with 330 patrols shown in the planned output above; this, in turn, improved stability, allowing greater humanitarian access</p>

75 explosive ordnance disposal operations in key population centres, to educate a minimum of 200,000 individuals on how to recognize explosive threats and explosive hazards and develop a community-based awareness campaign on the threat of small arms and light weapons	77	Operations (reducing risks to more than 43,000 civilians and United Nations staff members)
	50,854	Individuals (16,099 men, 12,742 women, 9,916 girls and 12,097 boys)
		The lower output was attributable to the increase in violence in the country, which prevented the delivery of training in some areas, as well as the transition of risk education activities in line with the reprioritization of Mission activities articulated in Security Council resolution 2387 (2017)
A coordinated communications strategy to provide accurate, timely and objective information on the security situation, reconciliation and security sector reform initiatives in the country, and to deter escalation of violence and promote and defend human rights	133	Press releases and notes to the media
	52	Press conferences
	397	Videos produced in English, French and Sango
	24/7	Broadcasts on Radio Guira FM
	20,601	Facebook followers
	15,463	Twitter followers
	3	Million views on Flickr
		The local population was updated on progress with regard to peace initiatives, reconciliation, security sector reform, disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation, the protection of human rights and of the rights of women and children. MINUSCA held more than 300 outreach activities that involved over 500,000 participants across the country and used community radio to relay messages at the local level. These activities covered various themes, including the promotion of the Mission's mandate, a culture of peace, social cohesion, human rights, with a focus on youth and women, road safety and combating hate speech and violence. MINUSCA also regularly engaged with the spokespersons of the Presidency and the Government on security issues

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

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Increase in the number of cases that are resolved of violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, including grave violations of the rights of children and conflict-related sexual violence, raised with authorities/armed groups (2015/16: 37; 2016/17: 610; 2017/18: 750)

An increased number (511) of cases were resolved (69 cases raised with armed groups and 442 raised with Central African authorities, the majority of which were cases of arbitrary deprivation of liberty)

The lower number of cases raised and resolved was attributable to unfavourable security conditions, which sometimes prevented regular visits to detention facilities or field trips to monitor the human rights situation. However, an improvement of observance of the legal period for holding suspects by the internal security forces, as a result of advocacy carried out by MINUSCA, resulted in a reduced number of cases raised

Increase in the number of parties to the conflict that have issued clear orders to prohibit sexual violence and adopted a code of conduct prohibiting sexual violence (2015/16: 3; 2016/17: 0; 2017/18: 7)

1 action plan was signed with the Mouvement patriotique pour la Centrafrique in Kaga Bandoro to address four grave violations of the rights of children, including rape and other forms of sexual violence against children

The lower number of parties was attributable primarily to increased efforts to detain and arrest spoilers, as well as the fragmentation of armed groups, which made dialogue with armed groups at the local level, without lending undue legitimacy to some leaders, more difficult. Instead, MINUSCA engaged in dialogue with the commanders of armed groups, stressing the importance of preventing and prohibiting sexual violence on the part of their forces. This included the sensitization of some armed groups during the signing of local peace agreements, including with the Retour, réclamations et réhabilitation (3R) armed group in Niem Yelewa, as well as with the Front populaire pour la renaissance de la Centrafrique and anti-Balaka leadership in Bria

Increase in the number of children released from armed forces and armed groups and handed over to the appropriate care services (2015/16: 2,986; 2016/17: 3,572; 2017/18: 3,000)

An increase of 2,050 children (627 girls and 1,423 boys) were separated from armed groups and handed over to the United Nations Children's Fund and its partners, including 1,229 self-demobilized children from the Révolution et justice and anti-Balaka groups following dialogue with armed groups and sensitization activities within communities

The lower number of children released was attributable primarily to the increase in hostilities during the period, which prevented armed group leaders from addressing concerns regarding the rights of children, despite advocacy from MINUSCA

Increase in the number of internal security forces personnel trained in human rights, protection of civilians, protection of children, prevention of conflict-related violence, and of sexual and gender-based violence, and civil-military relations (2015/16: 500; 2016/17: 1,500; 2017/18: 2,500)

An increase of 536 internal security forces and 430 defence forces personnel (for a total of 194 women and 665 men) in all the planned areas, bringing the total number of internal security forces trained to 2,496 compared to 1,500 defence and security forces trained in 2016/17

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Support for the establishment of a national commission for human rights and fundamental freedoms (Commission nationale des droits de l'homme et des libertés fondamentales) through advocacy and technical assistance provided in 10 meetings with members of the National Assembly, ministers and the commission and support for the national Government in ratifying two additional core human rights treaties	10	Meetings with the Ministry of Justice aimed at encouraging the Minister to advocate and defend the draft law on the establishment of the national commission for human rights and fundamental freedom (Commission nationale des droits de l'homme et des libertés fondamentales)

4 workshops and regular technical advice to support the members of the national commission in developing and implementing a strategic yearly plan to monitor and report violations; to advance reconciliation; and to support the treaty body mechanisms	8	<p>Workshops and technical assistance were provided with regard to the establishment of the national commission for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the development of the complaint procedures, the administrative and financial rules and the communications plan</p> <p>In addition, the Mission reviewed the terms of reference for the proposed national human rights forum for dialogue in accordance with human rights and protection of civilian concerns at both the national and local levels; held working sessions with line ministries and internal oversight bodies of the defence and security forces to explore a road map towards the establishment of a human rights and protection of civilians-driven early warning system; and held a validation workshop on the electoral code, focusing on the integration of a gender dimension</p>
572 monitoring activities conducted by United Nations police officers for at least 11 commissariats or brigades of the internal security forces to follow up on reported cases of violations of human rights, including sexual and gender-based violence	1,909 67	<p>Monitoring activities</p> <p>Commissariats or brigades (including 28 police stations and 35 territorial brigades of the gendarmerie in Bambari, Bangassou, Bangui, Berberati, Birao, Bossangoa, Bouar, Obo and Paoua)</p> <p>MINUSCA assisted with public security related tasks, as well as following up on reported cases of violations of human rights, child rights violations and sexual and gender-based violence</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to the appointment of sector focal points of the United Nations Police on sexual and gender-based violence and human rights, who helped to extend monitoring activities to the sectors, where internal security forces were deployed</p> <p>MINUSCA also assisted with follow-up on 319 reported cases in 16 internal security forces units and in 2 prisons</p>
Conduct of: (a) 25 training sessions, including training of trainers, for 500 personnel of the internal security forces on protection of civilians, human rights violations and sexual and gender-based violence prevention;	41 859	<p>Training sessions</p> <p>Personnel of the internal security forces (including 230 females) received training, inter alia, on public security, crowd control, investigation techniques, community policing, protection of civilians, human rights violations and sexual and gender-based violence prevention</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to additional redeployment training activities provided to rotating internal security forces personnel in Bambari, as well as support to units outside Bangui to strengthen their capacities</p>

		<p>The Mission did not conduct training-of-trainers activities because a pool of 85 internal security forces trainers had already been trained during the previous budget cycle: those trainers will conduct the training of additional trainers, with support from United Nations police trainers. The Mission did, however, support the finalization and validation of training materials and the development of software to facilitate the planning of weekly and monthly training curricula in police and gendarmerie schools and provided curricula for 42 training programmes to the National Police Academy and the National Gendarmerie Academy</p>
(b) 6 training sessions for personnel of the armed forces and internal security forces on conflict-related sexual violence;	3	<p>Trainings sessions on conflict-related sexual violence were held in Bouar and Paoua</p>
and (c) 15 training sessions on child protection for at least 300 personnel of the internal security forces and corrections officers	25	<p>Training sessions on child rights and protection, involving 468 members of the Central African armed forces (27 women) and 606 (58 women/548 men) members of the internal security forces (police and gendarmerie)</p> <p>In addition, 19 training sessions were conducted for 427 members of the Central African armed forces and internal security forces personnel, including 37 females and 390 males</p>
Establishment at the sector level of a joint consultative forum mechanism to monitor and report on conflict-related sexual violence	No	<p>As an alternative, 9 field locations used an existing forum, the working group on gender-based violence, where concerns of conflict-related sexual violence can be regularly addressed with non-governmental partner organizations and reported to the Mission</p> <p>At the national level, international non-governmental organizations agreed to meet quarterly to exchange views and to analyse information received on incidents of conflict-related sexual violence</p> <p>In addition, the Mission signed an agreement submitted by the member organizations of the Gender-based Violence Information Management System, which leads to the automatic transmission of relevant data from a database on gender-based violence managed by the United Nations Population Fund to the Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Arrangements Technical Working Group</p> <p>These initiatives enhance analysis of trends and patterns of sexual and gender-based violence and improve the identification of hot spots</p>

Conduct of (a) 20 training sessions on human rights monitoring and reporting techniques; (b) 10 training sessions on monitoring and verification of grave violations of child rights; (c) 30 awareness raising sessions on child protection; (d) 30 awareness raising sessions on conflict-related sexual violence and sexual and gender-based violence; (e) 2,495 sensitization and outreach visits on human rights and sexual and gender-based violence, all for civil society actors; and (f) 12 awareness raising sessions for women and youth groups on United Nations standards of conduct and the zero-tolerance policy with respect to sexual exploitation and abuse	54 11 56 30 658 6	(a) Training sessions (benefited 6,533 participants, including 2,354 women) (b) Training sessions (benefited over 250 child protection actors, focused on the monitoring, verification, documentation and reporting of grave violations of the rights of children) (c) Awareness-raising sessions (benefited 7,013 community members, community and religious leaders, and members of armed groups (1,342 women and 5,671 men)) The higher output was attributable to a higher-than-expected availability of participants (d) Awareness-raising sessions (e) Sensitization and outreach visits (f) Awareness sessions for women and youth members of national and international non-governmental organizations, United Nations agencies and government institutions (social affairs agents)
Two field visits per month by each established field office to monitor and verify allegations of violations of international human rights and humanitarian law, including conflict-related sexual violence	174	Field visits In addition, the Mission conducted 373 detention visits, 30 fact-finding missions and 280 meetings with local authorities across the country The higher output was attributable to the increase in violence during the period, which increased the need for monitoring and verification of human rights violations
60 field missions to monitor and verify grave violations of child rights, including monitoring and verification of the association of children with armed groups and their subsequent separation therefrom	66	Field missions
Monthly meetings with parties to the conflict to advocate for the signing of action plans committing them to respect for human rights, including ending the recruitment and use of children and other grave violations of children's rights and the use of conflict-related sexual violence, and the establishment of a committee to monitor the implementation of signed action plans	46	Meetings With the leaderships and commanders of armed groups in Bangui, Birao, Bouar, Bria, Kaga Bandoro and Paoua to advocate for human rights and set up of preventive measures to end grave violations of the rights of children, including the Front démocratique du peuple centrafricain, Front populaire pour la renaissance de la centrafricaine, Mouvement patriotique pour la centrafricaine, Unité pour la paix en centrafricaine, ex-Séléka factions and anti-Balaka groups On 30 May, the Mouvement patriotique pour la Centrafrique signed an action plan to prevent and put an end to four grave violations of the rights of children (recruitment and use of children; killing and maiming; rape and other forms of sexual violence; and attacks against schools and hospitals)

Conduct of 6 outreach and sensitization campaigns with the Government to inform the public of services available to victims of conflict-related sexual violence, sexual and gender-based violence and other human rights abuses	19	Sensitization sessions (a total of 5,701 beneficiaries)
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Component 2: support to the political process and reconciliation

47. The deterioration in the security situation and the resurgence of sectarian rhetoric and intercommunal strife during the period posed challenges to the resolution of the political situation in the country. It undermined popular trust in the State and in the defence and security forces, and it polarized national politics. Despite this, key State institutions continued to function, including the National Assembly, and the African Initiative for Peace and Reconciliation in the Central African Republic continued to move forward. The African Initiative completed its second round of consultations with the 14 recognized armed groups during the months of February and April 2018, during which time the armed groups presented their demands and proposals. The Mission continued to engage with the region to promote coherent and sustained engagement in stabilization and recovery efforts, including through support to the newly-established International Support Group on the Central African Republic, co-chaired by the African Union, the Economic Community of Central African States and the United Nations. The Mission supported bilateral commissions with neighbouring States to address issues, including transhumance and regional trade and security, and began work with the Government to prepare for the next presidential elections anticipated to commence in December 2020.

48. At the local level, MINUSCA prioritized efforts to engage in dialogue, broker local peace agreements, establish peace structures and reduce violence. The Mission facilitated over 250 meetings and consultations with key actors including representatives of the Government, regional actors, local authorities, armed groups, civil society and women's groups to promote peaceful dialogue, foster reconciliation, and support the deployment of the State to the regions. MINUSCA also used its good offices to encourage the Government and other stakeholders to build more inclusive governance mechanisms and to foster an environment more conducive to national consensus and political progress, although the participation of women in the formal national dialogue process remained limited.

49. Complementary to the African Initiative for Peace and Reconciliation, the Mission supported the brokering of eight local peace agreements, which serve as frameworks for reducing violence, building trust between communities, facilitating the return of displaced persons and strengthening local capacities to prevent and resolve conflict. Where agreements were signed, in Bangassou, Batangafo and Bria, the Mission supported the efforts of local authorities to establish implementation and monitoring mechanisms, which enhanced freedom of movement, established the groundwork for disarmament and led to a reduction in violence in the three communities. The Mission also contributed to the reduction of violence by conducting conflict mitigation initiatives across 40 localities and by providing emergency employment for 8,750 youth and community violence reduction programmes.

50. The Mission promoted reconciliation at the national and local levels, working with specialized United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and other partners to implement quick-impact projects. These projects supported initiatives by local government authorities and civil society to address the root causes of conflict and promote reconciliation and social cohesion. The Mission also organized workshops to promote the establishment of mechanisms for conflict management, mitigation and

resolution that have strengthened local peace structures, brought about attitudinal changes and led to local solutions to conflict and the restoration of relations between communities.

51. The strengthening of the security sector of the Central African Republic was enabled by the strong commitment of the State to the implementation of its national strategy for security sector reform and its sectoral plans, which aim to redeploy professional, ethnically representative and regionally balanced national defence and internal security forces. The Mission provided advice and guidance to the security sector reform coordination cell in the Presidency and other national security sector reform actors and continued to serve as coordinator for international assistance for security sector reform, including for safe weapon and ammunition management practices. The many achievements are reflected in the detailed frameworks presented herein. In addition, over 800 existing internal security force personnel were retired during the period, paving the way for a new, inclusive recruitment campaign in support of the implementation of the capacity-building and development plan for the police and gendarmerie and the integration of former combatants from armed groups, in support of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration.

52. In the continued absence of a political agreement on a national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation process, the President of the Central African Republic launched a disarmament, demobilization and reintegration pilot project. The Government, with the support of MINUSCA, adopted a new approach to pursue bilateral agreements with armed group leaders, which resulted, in the last quarter of 2018, in some armed groups expressing their willingness to disarm and committing to join the national disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation process. Additional, armed group and community members (of whom 25 per cent were women) benefited from the Mission's community violence reduction programmes, which contributed to a reduction of intracommunal violence across the country. While supporting these local solutions, the Mission is continuing to provide strategic and technical advice to State actors for the development of an integration plan for demobilized armed group elements. To increase pressure on members of armed group to disarm, and to support the fight against impunity, the Mission continued to conduct targeted arrests of its leaders.

53. In support of the fight against impunity and in support of strengthening legal institutions, the Mission continued to support the State in establishing mechanisms for transitional justice and the legal and regulatory frameworks required for a strengthened legal system. Transitional justice mechanisms were established, in addition to the Special Criminal Court, and the Government took an important step towards the operationalization of the planned truth, justice, reparations and reconciliation commission by appointing 25 members of the steering committee to propose draft legislation defining the commission's mandate. Assessment studies were completed to support the development of laws and regulations to guarantee an independent judiciary. In addition, significant progress was achieved towards the effective operationalization of the Special Criminal Court: the capacity of magistrates, registrars, clerks and judicial police officers was improved in the areas of gender awareness; human rights, including the rights of women and children; advice and support was provided for the investigation and prosecution of serious crimes; and protection was provided for the magistrates of the Court.

Expected accomplishment 2.1: Progress towards reconciliation and inclusive political processes

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
Increase in the number of conflict mitigation initiatives in key areas of intercommunal tension (2015/16: 29; 2016/17: 67; 2017/18: 30)	Achieved. A total of 146 conflict mitigation initiatives were conducted in 40 localities in areas prone to intercommunal violence in support to local peace processes The higher number was attributable to the prioritization of conflict mitigation initiatives as a key tool in the fight to reduce violence in the country, as well as the improvement of capacities with the additional assignment of 52 community liaison assistants committed to sensitize communities to adhere to the local peace initiatives in field offices and military bases across the area of operations
Number of mining sites controlled by or illegally taxed by armed groups (2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: establish baseline)	Approximately 10 mining sites across the country were under full control of armed groups or self-defence groups, however, a concrete baseline was not established during the reporting period owing to the deterioration of the security situation
Number of mining sites monitored by State authorities (2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 2)	The Government took preliminary steps to control the exploitation of mining sites in five areas: Berberati, Boda, Carnot, Gadzi and Nola. However, it was challenging to assess to what extent the authorities were able to monitor operations at these sites

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Through monthly meetings, provision of regular strategic and technical advice, support and mentoring to the Government to enable dialogue between the Government and armed groups, civil society and regional actors	226	Meetings were held in 9 locations across the country with representative of the Government, local authorities as well as their respective dialogue counterparts, including armed groups, civil society, women's organizations and regional actors
Conduct of a sensitization and awareness raising campaign in all 16 prefectures on the role of democratic institutions and the establishment and functioning of constitutional institutions; 24 workshops for a total of 720 participants to strengthen the coordination and functioning of conflict mitigation and resolution initiatives and to design mechanisms; and 12 workshops in 12 prefectures targeting organizations whose objective is to support women and/or youth in enhancing communities' understanding of the issues related to the extension of State authority, the role of civil society, good governance, the return and free movement of the population, and social cohesion	57 22	Sensitization and awareness raising campaigns in 16 prefectures targeting approximately 8,090 people, including 2,000 women The higher output was attributable to coordinated efforts among all Mission components and pillars to support the local peace processes Workshops on conflict mitigation and resolution initiatives for 2,175 beneficiaries, including 537 women, which led to the establishment of 6 peace structures, namely 3 local peace committees in Bangassou, Bria and Mobaye; 1 community awareness and peace committee in Zemio; local committee for elders in Kaga Bandoro; 1 civil society platform in Birao, and other informal structures that support the local peace agreements.
	8	Workshops targeting 669 people (women and youth) were organized with the goal of supporting women and/or youth and enhancing understanding in local communities regarding issues related to the extension

		of State authority, the role of civil society, good governance, the return and free movement of the population and social cohesion
		The lower output was attributable to the Mission's priority to support conflict mitigation initiatives in the midst of security challenges. These initiatives involved women as key actors of conflict mitigation strategies
Conduct of 32 local consultations in 16 prefectures on the root causes of violence, in support of the Government-led reconciliation strategy and democratic political processes	56	Local consultations conducted across Bambari, Berberati, Birao, Bouar (including in Besson, Yelewa and Zoukombo), Bria, Kaga Bandoro, Ndélé Obo and Paoua
		The higher output was attributable to the Mission's focus on priority regions; for security and logistical reasons, it was unable to gain access to some prefectures
Convening of twice-monthly meetings with the international community, in coordination with the African Union and the Economic Community of Central African States, for the exchange of information on political and security developments, development of complementary approaches to advancing stability, and provision of support to the permanent secretariat of the Framework of Mutual accountability; and conduct of 4 consultations with national authorities and regional actors to address root causes of instability	42	Meetings convened
		As member of the permanent secretariat of the framework for mutual accountability of the national recovery and peacebuilding plan, MINUSCA supported the secretariat's activities and convened monthly meetings with international partners to facilitate and coordinate interventions in the Central African Republic and to monitor the implementation of the national plan
	34	Consultations
		The higher output was attributable to the adoption of the programme of work of the African Initiative for Peace and Reconciliation (November 2017), which necessitated consultations with national authorities, regional actors and armed groups
Provision of regular monthly training and mentoring for members of constitutional institutions which will be established in due course	59	Mentoring sessions were conducted in Bambari, Bangui, Berberati, Birao, Bossangoa, Bouar, Bria, Kaga Bandoro, Ndélé, Obo and Paoua
		The higher output was attributable to the greater number of overall beneficiaries
Conduct of 45 sensitization campaigns and creation of 10,000 emergency employment opportunities through a strategy for youth and other vulnerable communities at risk that are not eligible for disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation or community violence reduction programmes, in coordination with quick impact projects	52	Sensitization campaigns
	8,750	Emergency employment opportunities
		The lower output was attributable to security constraints

Expected accomplishment 2.2: Progress towards the development and implementation of a comprehensive national security policy and security sector reform strategy

*Planned indicators of achievement**Actual indicators of achievement*

Implementation of a national security sector reform strategy and sectoral plans (2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: one strategy and two plans)

Achieved: implementation of the strategy was ongoing at the end of the period. One sectoral plan for the defence sector was ratified on 11 September 2017 and the remaining sectoral plans were under development. The implementation of the sectoral plan and an action plan for integration of gender parity in security sector reform that was adopted in January 2018 were ongoing as at the end of the reporting period

Number of policies and legislation developed and implemented for restructuring the defence and security forces and strengthening security sector governance institutions (2015/16: 3; 2016/17: 6; 2017/18: 2)

Achieved: a total of 5 policies and pieces of legislation were developed: (a) national defence plan; (b) draft military programming law 2019–2023; (c) redeployment plan of the internal security forces; and (d) two decrees on the organization and functioning of the Central African armed forces and its headquarters. Implementation was ongoing as at the end of the period

The higher number of policies and legislation achieved was attributable to the willingness of the Government to enforce and prioritise legislation on the security sector and its progressive cooperation with MINUSCA in this regard

Number of selected, vetted and trained personnel of the internal security forces (police and gendarmerie) (2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17; not applicable; 2017/18: 500)

Achieved: a total of 500 personnel of the internal security forces were vetted, selected and training commenced. The late start of the training was attributable to the delay of the completion of the medical and background check of the candidates

Increase in the number of verified personnel of the internal security forces and ex-combatants (2015/16: 1,509; 2016/17: 369; 2017/18: 3,945)

Achieved: a total of 3,838 personnel of the internal security forces and ex-combatants were verified (1,179 police, 2,058 gendarmes and 621 ex-combatants)

Increase in the number of stockpile management infrastructures for the safe storage of weapons and ammunition in line with international standards (2015/16: 14; 2016/17: 15; 2017/18: 20)

Achieved: there is a total of 23 weapons and/or ammunition storage facilities for use of the defence and internal security forces

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Support for the establishment of the national security council (Conseil supérieur de la sécurité nationale) and strengthening of the national security sector reform coordination cell in the Presidency through the co-location of senior advisers and regular monthly meetings with ministerial representatives; policy advice, technical	Partially achieved	The Mission supported the Ministry of Defence in its work to develop the draft law on the establishment and functioning of the high council for national security, and it supported the National Assembly, notably the Defence and Security Commission and the Legal Commission, in the follow-up and adoption of the law. The law was finally adopted at the extraordinary session of the National Assembly in July 2018

assistance and guidance; a minimum of biannual training sessions for donor coordination, policy planning and managing the implementation of the national security policy and the strategy for security sector reform, and through 10 meetings, 5 training sessions and 5 consultations	20	3	<p>Meetings and advice to ministerial representatives for the security sector reform coordination cell in the Presidency</p> <p>Capacity-building/training sessions were organized to support the implementation of the national security sector reform strategy, including a workshop on security sector reform and gender issues under the gender action plan</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to the willingness of the security sector reform pillar of the national coordination of disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation/national reconciliation effort to relaunch coordination meetings with MINUSCA in support to the development of sectoral action plans</p>
Coordination of international assistance through serving as the secretariat of the partner coordination groups for security sector reform, the defence sector and police reform	Yes		<p>The Mission co-led the defence and the internal security forces international coordination groups with the United Nations police and the European Union training mission and contributed to external coordination forums for the development and implementation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework Plus 2018–2021 process and the Government’s national recovery and peacebuilding plan</p>
Capacity-building of the Defence and Security Commission of the National Assembly on law-making and parliamentary oversight of the security sector, through policy advice, technical assistance and training workshops, as required by the authorities	Partly achieved		<p>Although the Mission could not organize the planned activities with the Defence and Security Commission owing to changes in the political office of the National Assembly, Members of Parliament from the Committee participated in weekly meetings as well as workshops organized to support the security sector reform pillar of the national coordination of disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation/national reconciliation effort</p> <p>MINUSCA facilitated two additional workshops for two ministerial security sector reform focal points on security sector reform principles and process and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms</p>
1 training course on national security and security sector reform for civil society, journalists, internal security forces and government officials, including representatives of Parliament	Yes		<p>The Mission assisted the security sector reform pillar of the national coordination of security sector reform/disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation/national reconciliation effort through the development and delivery of a training workshop for key national actors to support the development of sectoral action plans for security sector reform</p>
Monthly workshops with the Government on drafting internal laws relating to restructuring the internal security forces, and strengthening national capacity to develop legislation overall	Yes		<p>The Mission provided regular strategic and technical guidance through monthly meetings and workshops on the security sector reform pillar of the national coordination of disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation/national reconciliation</p>

		effort to the Defence and Security Commission of the National Assembly, the Ministries of Defence and Internal Security, in collaboration with European Union Military Training Mission, and key bilateral partners, in order to facilitate the development and implementation of key policies and legislation
250 police and 250 gendarmerie officers selected, vetted and trained, and 12 meetings convened to provide technical advice to support the implementation of the police and gendarmerie capacity-building and development plan	500	Officers vetted (including 116 females)
		Training commenced on 12 March 2018, and was ongoing at the end of the period
	35	Meetings
		The higher output was attributable to additional meetings required to ensure full coordination for the 500 officers to be selected to support the implementation of the development plan
Regular weekly meetings and monthly working group meetings to provide technical assistance to the national commission on small arms and light weapons, once established, in relation to compliance with international disarmament treaties, including the Convention on Prohibitions and Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (adopted in 1980; amended in 2001)	Yes	Weekly and monthly meetings and the provision of technical assistance for the implementation of the road map for the operationalization of the national commission on small arms and light weapons
		Such assistance included the coordination and financial support for a small arms survey assessment visit; and a workshop provided by the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research
		In addition, the Mission provided assistance to the national commission for the conduct of a regional conference on small arms and light weapons: representatives from the region as well as national and international partners participated in the conference and shared regional best practices to inform, inter alia, the development of a national strategy on small arms and light weapons
Construction and/or rehabilitation of 20 storage facilities for weapons and ammunition	23	Specialized infrastructure projects to store weapons and/or ammunition were completed for defence and internal security forces (11 facilities rehabilitated, 7 facilities built and 5 transportable weapons and ammunition storage infrastructures deployed in Bangui, Bambari and Bouar)
6 steering committee meetings to provide technical assistance on weapons and ammunition management and training of 75 personnel of the internal security forces	6	Steering committee meetings
		Personnel of the internal security forces trained in armoury management and ammunition storekeeping, along with 56 members of the Central African armed forces
	40	The lower output was attributable to delays in the finalization of the redeployment plan of the internal security forces, as well as in the recruitment of the police and gendarmerie. Further to the finalization of the national defence plan, the Mission provided relevant training to the armed forces

Provision of training for 420 police and gendarmerie officers (3 specialized units of 140 persons each) to enable them to acquire the minimum operational abilities required for assumption of core police duties, including static guard and protection duties in Bangui, as well as investigation of serious crimes	267	Police and gendarmerie officers (including two specialized units of 30 officers each) The lower output was attributable to the lower number of officers in the police and gendarmerie who were adequately equipped to be trained
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Expected accomplishment 2.3: Progress towards developing and implementing an inclusive and progressive programme for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and, in the case of foreign elements, repatriation of members of armed groups

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Increase in the number of new members of armed groups participating in the disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation programme (2015/16: 3,012; 2016/17: 1,312; 2017/18: 7,000)	Through the disarmament, demobilization, reintegration pilot project, officially launched by the President of the Central African Republic, a total of 439 combatants were disarmed, demobilized and provided with reinsertion kits to cover the basic needs for two months while waiting for the reintegration component of the programme to commence The reintegration component for the 439 former combatants was implemented by the Unité d'exécution du programme national de désarmement, démobilisation et réinsertion with the support of the Central African Economic and Monetary Community In the absence of a comprehensive political agreement, the implementation of the traditional national disarmament, demobilization, reintegration programme adopted by the Government of the Central African Republic did not commence during the reporting period
Increase in the number of new members of armed groups ineligible for the disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation programme and community members participating in community violence reduction projects (2015/16: 5,556; 2016/17: an additional 3,000; 2017/18: an additional 5,000)	Achieved: a total of 6,283 new beneficiaries participated in community violence reduction projects in in eight locations, including community members, individuals associated with armed groups and members of armed groups ineligible for disarmament, demobilization, reintegration or repatriation
Number of foreign combatants of armed groups repatriated to their countries of origin (2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 500)	In the absence of a comprehensive political agreement, the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme did not commence and modalities for repatriation were not in place during the reporting period

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
7,000 combatants disarmed, demobilized and vetted in accordance with the eligibility criteria defined in the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration framework; 20 reinsertion projects designed and implemented for these demobilized combatants in their	439	Combatants were vetted, disarmed, demobilized and provided with reinsertion kits to cover the basic needs for two months The lower output was attributable to the launch of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration pilot, which captured a smaller group of combatants, and corresponding reinsertion element of the programme.

communities of return prior to involvement in the longer-term reintegration component of the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme

Development of a community violence reduction strategy for combatants ineligible for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and implementation of 20 community violence reduction projects for 5,000 beneficiaries, including ineligible combatants and community members 6,283

12 meetings with relevant parties to provide strategic and technical support for the development of a national plan for the integration of approximately 1,500 demobilized members of armed groups into internal security institutions and civil administration 14

In the absence of a comprehensive political agreement, the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme did not commence and therefore modalities for the reinsertion part of the overall disarmament, demobilization and reintegration were not applicable, during the reporting period

Beneficiaries (including 25 per cent women)

5,186 of these participants were from seven locations outside Bangui

1,097 beneficiaries participated in the programme in Bangui, delivered by MINUSCA in partnership with the United Nations Office for Project Services, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and local non-governmental organizations. Beneficiaries included elements associated with “PK-5 auto-defence”, ex-Séléka and anti-Balaka groups

The higher output was attributable to the expansion of programmes to hot spots and areas that experienced conflict, including Bangassou, Batangafo and Kabo

Meetings

MINUSCA continued to provide strategic and technical support for the development of a national integration plan to be aligned with the national priorities and the outcomes of the political negotiations under the African Initiative, through meetings of the working group on integration, the Groupe des partenaires internationaux and the consultative and follow-up committee on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (Comité consultatif et de suivi)

Specifically, the working group on integration conducted six meetings to prepare strategic proposals, with the goal of developing a national integration framework. During discussions, the working group recommended that 8 to 10 per cent of recruitment slots for the defence and security forces be reserved for demobilized members of armed groups. A quota of 10 per cent, likely to be adopted by the Comité consultatif et de suivi, amounts to 1,087 ex-combatants to be integrated, distributed across the Central African Armed Forces (492), police (175), gendarmerie (175), customs (40), water and forest guards (160), and correction services (45)

MINUSCA supported the holding of seven meetings of the Comité consultatif et de suivi, at which strategic and technical support was provided, including an integration plan for 232 demobilized elements who were integrated into the Central African armed forces through the pilot project on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration

100 per cent of unsafe and obsolete weapons and ammunition which are collected during the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process are safely disposed of	100	<p>In addition, MINUSCA organized and chaired seven meetings of the Groupe des partenaires internationaux in order to share information and coordinate efforts to advance disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and the integration process of armed group elements into defence, security and State institutions</p> <p>Per cent</p> <p>361 weapons, 376 items of unexploded ordnance and 5,220 small arms ammunitions were collected and safely stored or destroyed in Bambari, Bangui, Birao, Bouar, Kaga Bandoro, Kouï and Paoua during the national pilot project</p>
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Expected accomplishment 2.4: Improved independence of rule of law institutions and capacity to fight impunity

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Increase in the execution of a number of targeted operations by the national police and gendarmerie in conjunction with MINUSCA (2015/16: 4; 2016/17: 24; 2017/18: 25)

A total of 13 joint operations were conducted: the lower number of operations achieved was attributable to a slower than expected deployment of the national police and gendarmerie

Increase in the number of prosecutions completed involving serious crimes (2015/16: 50; 2016/17: 15; 2017/18: 75)

Achieved: a total of 103 individuals, 92 of whom were convicted, were tried during criminal sessions in the Bangui and Bouar Courts of Appeal

Number of international and regional human rights treaties ratified by the Central African Republic (2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: 3; 2017/18: 2)

A total of one treaty, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict, was ratified by the Government

Number of transitional justice mechanisms, in addition to the Special Criminal Court, that comply with international human rights standards, including standards for the promotion and protection of children's rights (2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 1)

Achieved: a total of 8 mechanisms complied with international human rights standards as follows: (a) guarantee of non-repetition; (b) operationalization of institutional reforms relating to the prevention of crimes of atrocity, protection of human rights, fight against discrimination and truth seeking; (c) steering committee for the establishment of planned truth, justice, reparations and reconciliation commission; (d) reviewed of the decree governing internal oversight of the internal security forces to rationalize its structures and accommodate a complaints procedure for misconduct, inclusive of human rights violations; (e) a high-level dialogue between the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic and the Prime Minister on mechanisms for transitional justice led to agreed arrangements for the adoption of a strategic matrix derived from the national recovery and peace consolidation plan; (f) supported mechanisms in favour of local peace initiatives; (g) steering committee established and its budget approved; and (h) truth and justice campaign launched covering 8 prefectures and all districts in Bangui

Number of laws and internal regulations adopted to guarantee independence of the judiciary (2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 2)	While no laws or internal regulations were adopted to guarantee the independence of the judiciary, MINUSCA completed and submitted an assessment study and recommendations to set the foundations of future work in this area. The President of the Court of Cassation initiated a dialogue with relevant national authorities to ensure their support for the reform process and for the holding of a workshop with all relevant stakeholders to identify the laws and regulations that need to be amended or adopted with regard to the independence of the judiciary
Number of early-stage investigations completed by the Special Prosecutor of the Special Criminal Court and handed over to the investigating judge (2014/15: not applicable; (2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 5)	The Special Criminal Court investigations were not achieved: although the rules of procedure and evidence were adopted, the special judicial police unit was not in place and trained. The first selection of the Court's investigators in November 2017 was challenged and returned to the selection committee by the President, and it was not until February 2018 that the Court's investigators were finally appointed. Furthermore, with the rules of procedure and evidence only adopted on 29 May 2018, and promulgated even later, investigations did not begin by 30 June 2018. They are expected to begin in the second half of 2018

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
12 joint targeted operations with police and gendarmerie aimed at arresting high-profile criminals, including heads or senior leaders of armed groups	13	<p>Joint operations</p> <p>Through these joint operations, high profile criminals, including senior leaders of armed groups were investigated. Other operations resulted in the arrest of 82 criminals, including 3 considered to be high profiled criminals in Bria and Kaga Bandoro, and the seizure of hundreds of homemade weapons and hundreds of commercial weapons (with thousands of different types of ammunitions), including 1 offensive grenade, 2 bomb shells and 2 rockets</p>
Provision of support for a nationwide outreach campaign, inclusive of national consultations, and support for a comprehensive national strategy on transitional justice	Yes	<p>MINUSCA supported the establishment of the steering committee that will lead consultations on the establishment of the planned truth, justice, reparations and reconciliation commission</p> <p>The Committee was created based on a Presidential decree as a result of a nation-wide outreach campaign. This campaign provided an increased understanding of transitional justice mechanisms and strengthened participation, inclusivity and ownership</p>
(a) 4 training workshops for judicial police officers, prosecutors and investigating judges of the Special Criminal Court on the investigation, prosecution and trial of serious crimes; (b) 4 training workshops for magistrates of the Court on international criminal law and victim and	1	<p>Workshop</p> <p>The lower output was attributable to delays encountered in appointing the judicial police officers. As an alternative, the Mission organized a three-week training course for judicial police officers and clerks of the Special Criminal Court on gender awareness, women's rights, human rights, children's rights, international</p>

witness protection; (c) 2 training workshops for clerks of the Court on court administration; and (d) 4 workshops for judicial authorities of national courts and the Court on the use of information gathered by MINUSCA on violations of human rights and international humanitarian law	1	<p>crimes, investigation of mass crimes and victims and witness protection</p> <p>Workshop</p> <p>The lower output was attributable to combining the 4 workshops into an 8-day training course for 9 magistrates for the Special Criminal Court and 2 magistrates and trainers, including 2 women, from the École nationale d'administration et de magistrature owing to logistical constraints</p>
	No	<p>Workshops</p> <p>The workshops were organized, but ultimately postponed by the Court administration as the terms of reference for the responsibilities of the clerks and secretaries of the Special Criminal Court were under development</p>
	No	<p>Workshops</p> <p>The workshops were not conducted owing to the delay in the appointment of the 20 judicial police officers for the Special Criminal Court and delays with regard to the finalization of the memorandum of understanding on the exchange of information and cooperation between the Court and MINUSCA, which remained in the drafting stage at the end of the reporting period</p>
Provision of 24/7 security and protection for the magistrates and witnesses of the Court and the Court premises, and capacity-building for national personnel who are providing security	Yes	<p>24/7 security began in October for the temporary premises and the residences of international magistrates, along with close protection services</p> <p>National magistrates were relocated within the security zone approved by the United Nations, with joint task force Bangui providing close protection services as well as security to their residences</p> <p>The security assessment of the future permanent premises was conducted; the procurement process for security equipment remained ongoing at the end of the reporting period</p> <p>MINUSCA continued to support the development of a witness protection framework. The victim and witness protection Adviser was deployed in September 2017. A partnership was under development with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime by the end of the reporting period to build the capacity of the Court in this regard</p> <p>To build the capacity of national personnel providing security, the joint task force Bangui trained 60 selected national police and gendarmerie personnel in intervention techniques and tactics, as well as in the protection of high-ranking personnel, in order to ensure the provision of security to State officials in the future</p>

Provision of technical advice to 5 national and 6 international magistrates and registrars in the form of legal, budgetary and administrative support, by substantive experts	4 6 10	National magistrates International magistrates National registrars
Monthly meetings for the development of an interministerial decree to ensure that children associated with armed groups and armed forces are treated primarily as victims, to develop national legislation for the protection of children and development of procedures and guidelines for the participation of children in the transitional justice process as victims, witnesses and perpetrators	12 1	Advocacy meetings were held with the Ministry of Justice, prosecutors, national police and gendarmerie, which resulted in the release of seven children who had been associated with armed groups A workshop was organized by the Ministry of Justice, in collaboration with the Ministry of Family, Women and Child Protection, to draft a framework for the protection of children arrested within the ranks of armed groups
Provision of support to investigations and prosecutions undertaken by the International Criminal Court, the Special Criminal Court and ordinary jurisdictions through 20 meetings convened by the Mission-led working group on high-profile prosecutions	No	Requests for support were made by the International Criminal Court: the Special Criminal Court did not begin investigations and prosecutions during the reporting period However, the joint working group on high profile prosecutions held weekly meetings to analyse, classify and archive information gathered on individuals suspected to have committed or participated in the commission of serious violations of human rights and who could be prosecuted before national courts, including the Special Criminal Court

Component 3: restoration and extension of State authority

54. During the reporting period, the Mission continued its efforts to support the restoration of State authority and the rule of law as a prerequisite for stability and lasting peace in the Central African Republic. Progress was achieved despite the challenges presented by the deterioration of the security situation, which, optimistically speaking, will support efforts to reduce armed groups in future periods. Support was provided to increase the presence of judicial institutions outside of Bangui and to build the requisite capacities to allow them to function effectively in support of the rule of law. However, several courts and prisons in the regions could not begin operations on time because of continuing attacks and lootings, which made it difficult for magistrates, law clerks and prison civilian staff to deploy to their posts. Despite the security challenges, MINUSCA observed an overall decrease in serious prison incidents and, in cooperation with the Government and UNDP, commenced the recruitment process for civilian prison officers in January 2018 and held training sessions for the Central African armed forces and civilian prison personnel on prison security and management. In addition, the Mission provided technical support and advice to magistrates and law clerks with regard to rules and regulations that govern both national and international legal systems.

55. The Mission made progress in its support for the implementation of the Government's the national strategy on the restoration of State authority. Assistance was provided to State institutions to extend their legitimacy throughout the country and to improve their capacity to deliver basic socioeconomic services. In this regard, MINUSCA developed a strategy for the training, deployment and redeployment of local authorities across the country. Civil servants were trained in public

administration practice and core government competencies and the majority of prefects and sub-prefects were deployed in their constituencies. In addition, the Mission, in cooperation with UNDP, allocated 85 quick-impact projects, of which 27 were aimed at bringing about the restoration of State authority through improving the administrative infrastructure across the country and ensuring adequate working conditions for the newly appointed civil servants, given the higher than anticipated State capacity achieved during the period; and 58 projects were implemented to promote community development and protection by providing basic local economic opportunities and engagement between the wider community and local authorities.

56. Through a mapping exercise, led by several Government ministries and supported by MINUSCA and the United Nations country team, it was found that that over 50 per cent of civil servants deployed before the 2013 crisis had been redeployed. In addition, 100 per cent of prefects took office and 71 per cent of sub-prefects were in place as of June 2018. However, the sustainability of these deployments remained a challenge, and personnel were faced with significant security risks as well as poor living and working conditions outside of Bangui. During the period, an interministerial coordination committee was established to provide a framework for mutual coordination, joint-decision making and monitoring of the restoration of State authority at the strategic level.

57. Significant progress was achieved in support of the capacity-building and deployment of the internal security forces across the country. The Mission provided the forces with intensive technical advice and strategic guidance on key policing activities, as well as training and guidance on policies and regulations, including the code of ethics, women's participation and leadership. The Mission also supported a significant increase in the presence of police commissariats and gendarmerie brigades, in part through the provision of improved infrastructure in cooperation with UNDP. The Mission supported the training of police and gendarmerie recruits at the National Police Academy and the National Gendarmerie Academy located in Bangui in order to prepare for their deployment in formed units throughout the country, further strengthening the restoration of State authority and the rule of law in the Central African Republic.

Expected accomplishment 3.1: Improved presence and functioning of judicial and penitentiary institutions in accordance with principles of the rule of law

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Increase in number of courts reopened and operational (2015/16: 24; 2016/17: 18; 2017/18: 27)

A total of 16 first instance and appeals courts were reopened and operational out of 27 courts in the Central African Republic

The lower number was attributable to the deterioration of the security situation, which prevented the redeployment of judicial personnel in the northern and eastern prefectures and led to the closing of the courts in Bambari

Increase in the total number of criminal sessions held by the three courts of appeal (2015/16: 1; 2016/17: 2; 2017/18: 3)

A total of two criminal sessions were held, one in the Court of Appeal in Bouar in December 2017 and the second in the Court of Appeal in Bangui in January and February 2018

The lower number was attributable to the deterioration of the security situation in Bambari, where a criminal session in the Court of Appeal was prevented

Increase in the number of judicial actors (magistrates, registrars) trained, deployed to their jurisdictions and working (2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 5)	Achieved. A total of 100 trained magistrates and clerks began their functions (comprising 39 posted in courts outside Bangui) by the end of the reporting period. Tracking deployments was challenging because of the constant security challenges that led to frequent redeployments of appointed magistrates
Increase in the number of national civilian prison officers in the workforce (2015/16: 40; 2016/17: 190; 2017/18: 191)	A total of 105 civilian prison officers, of whom 50 were deployed in the sectors. The lower number was attributable primarily to delays in the recruitment process of 150 civilian prison offices owing to the security conditions in Bangui and Bambari. However, the Mission, in coordination with UNDP, supported the École nationale d'administration et de magistrature with the recruitment process for the additional 150 civilian prison personnel, which was under way at the end of the reporting period
Reduction in the number of prison incidents, including escapes (2015/16: 165; 2016/17: 145; 2017/18: 130)	Achieved: there were 89 serious incidents, including 71 escapes
Increase in the number of prisons reopened in regions outside Bangui (2015/16: 2; 2016/17: 4; 2017/18: 11)	A total of 3 prisons were reopened in regions outside Bangui, one of which (Bambari) was temporarily closed owing to the deteriorated security situation. Consequently, the total number of reopened prisons outside Bangui is five (Berbérati, Bossembélé, Bouar, Mbaïki and Nola), taking into account that the prison in Bangassou was looted and closed during the previous performance year Rehabilitation work was ongoing in 5 additional prisons in Bossangoa, Bria, Kaga Bandoro, Obo and Paoua at the end of the reporting period. The lower number was attributable primarily to delays resulting from the fragile security situation, attacks and lootings

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Rehabilitation, construction and equipping of 4 courts or tribunals and 4 prisons and the provision of logistical support to the Ministry of Justice in the transport of court personnel to the reopened courts and for mobile court sessions	1	Court of First Instance in Sibut The lower output was attributable to unfavourable security conditions in the country and to numerous thefts of equipment and materials from construction sites, leading to work interruptions. However, the rehabilitation process was started for the court in Birao, and plans for two additional rehabilitation projects were pending approval from the respective authorities by the end of the reporting period
	4	Prisons (in Bambari, Bossangoa, Bossembélé and Paoua) In addition, transportation support was provided to the Ministry of Justice for: (a) redeployments; (b) judicial missions; and (c) deployments

12 days of training workshops conducted on a range of diverse topics related to criminal justice and juvenile justice for 30 magistrates and court personnel who then train 60 magistrates and law clerks	15 95	Days Magistrates and court personnel Workshops included training on the management of evidence for 37 registrars and secretaries of the Prosecutor's office, including 8 women from the jurisdictions of the three Courts of Appeal; training on the Military Justice Code for eight magistrates; training on crimes classified as <i>in flagrante delicto</i> for 30 magistrates; and training for 20 magistrates and judicial police officers in Bouar on urgent temporary measures
Weekly advisory meetings with judicial institutions to enhance the quality of the training delivered to magistrates and law clerks, and to enhance the vetting, recruitment and training of 300 civilian prison personnel as part of the demilitarization of the prison system	Yes	Weekly meetings were held with Prosecutor General of the Bangui Court of Appeal, the prosecutors of the Bangui Court of Appeal's jurisdiction and the investigating judges of the Courts of First Instance of Bangui, Bambari and Bouar to enhance the quality of the training that they received In addition, the Mission provided weekly support to the École nationale d'administration et de magistrature for its work to increase the quality of training for magistrates and law clerks and to assist in the recruitment process for the first 150 civilian prison personnel
Daily on-the-job training for 150 new civilian prison officer trainees through co-location of MINUSCA corrections officers 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, in 2 prison facilities in Bangui, and daily mentoring and advisory sessions provided to the prison directors and prison personnel through co-location of MINUSCA corrections officers in 6 prison facilities outside of Bangui	Partially achieved	On-the-job training was not provided because the recruitment process that started on 15 January 2018 was still ongoing at the end of the reporting period. Delays in this process occurred because of the deterioration of the security situation in Bangui and Bambari and the resulting lengthy process in this regard Daily advisory sessions took place between MINUSCA, Government-provided personnel, corrections officers and national prison personnel assigned to 5 prisons in Bangui and in the provinces: the other prison facilities were not operational as at the end the reporting period In addition, weekly advisory meetings were held with the Director-General of Prison Services to follow up on strategic issues
16 five-day training sessions: 10 sessions on prison security for a total of 335 armed forces elements and 6 sessions for a total of 120 civilian prison personnel on best practices in civilian prison management and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (Nelson Mandela Rules)	12	One- to 18-day training sessions Of the 12 sessions, 7 covered prison security for 123 Central African armed forces personnel and 35 civilian personnel, and 5 training sessions covered best practices in civilian prison management for a total of 102 civilian prison personnel and 5 Central African armed forces personnel The lower output was attributable to several factors, including the deterioration of the security situation in Bangui, the reluctance of the Central African armed forces, for a limited period of time, to be trained by civilian personnel of MINUSCA, until resolution was

<p>Monthly meetings with the Ministry of Justice, judicial inspection services and other relevant national authorities, to plan and coordinate the physical redeployment of justice and rule of law actors to the regions and the provision of logistical and technical support to the three courts of appeal (in Bangui, Bouar and Bambari)</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>achieved, as well as to operational changes, notably that the Central African armed forces personnel were trained in small groups to ensure that adequate defence forces were on duty</p> <p>Weekly meetings with Ministry of Justice and the Inspector General of Judicial Services on issues pertaining to the work of justice actors in the regions, including assessment of conditions for redeployment of court personnel in the regions</p> <p>Weekly rather than monthly meetings were held with the Ministry of Justice, judicial inspection services and other relevant national authorities because frequent advice and assistance was needed in support of their work owing to the lack of capacity within the judiciary institutions</p> <p>In the framework of the UNDP-MINUSCA-United Nations Entity for the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) joint judicial support project, MINUSCA provided logistical and technical support to the Courts of Appeal in Bouar and Bangui; support was not provided to the Court of Appeal in Bambari, however, as it was closed because of the deterioration of the security situation</p>
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Expected accomplishment 3.2: Progress towards the restoration and extension of governmental institutions and State authority in the Central African Republic

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Increase in the number of newly trained local authorities, traditional chiefs and civil servants (2015/16: 510; 2016/17: 306; 2017/18: 600)

Achieved: a total of 2,025 local authorities, traditional chiefs and civil servants trained, including training in partnership with UNDP for the 16 newly-appointed prefects and 36 sub-prefects, which was identified as a priority objective under the national strategy for the restoration of State authority

Number of police commissariats or gendarmerie brigades deployed and functional in the prefectures (2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 28)

Achieved: a total of 40 police commissariats and gendarmerie brigades were deployed and were functional in the prefectures. In addition to supporting these deployments, MINUSCA partnered with UNDP in the rehabilitation of 22 internal security force units in the regions and equipped 40 other units with office supplies to support the restoration of the rule of law outside Bangui

A Government-led strategy developed to address illegal taxation and the illicit exploitation of natural resources (2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 1)

The Government-led strategy to address illicit exploitation of natural resources was not developed. However, a road map for its development was drafted in a consultation between relevant ministries, civil society and international partners, with MINUSCA and the United Nations country team. The road map, once approved and validated, is expected to guide the Government's discussions and pave the way to a national strategy on illegal taxation and the illicit exploitation of natural resources

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
20 capacity-building workshops, in partnership with the European Union and the United Nations country team, to train 600 administrators from prefectures and sub-prefectures, on public administration and core government competencies	22 2,025	Capacity-building workshops and working sessions Local authorities, including prefects and sub-prefects, as well as traditional, village and neighbourhood chiefs The higher output was attributable to greater reach in 7 different localities across the Central African Republic and the combination of planned awareness raising activities to secure support for local authorities and the establishment of local councils, as part of the MINUSCA effort to support the Government with regard to the implementation of its strategy for the restoration of State authority
16 rehabilitation and/or construction projects to improve State administrative infrastructure and rehabilitation of 10 police stations or gendarmerie brigades	27	Rehabilitation and/or construction quick-impact projects The higher output was attributable to the higher deployment of prefects and sub-prefects in Bambari, Bangui, Berberati, Birao, Bossangoa, Bouar, Bria, Obo and Paoua, which required the improvement of State administrative infrastructure to be fully operational
Provision of technical advice and guidance to the leadership of the internal security forces in 11 administrative or operational fields through co-location of MINUSCA personnel (legal, finance, budgeting, project management, human resource management, public order management, judicial police, criminal investigation management, community policing, information technology, forensics and public information)	11	Administrative or operational fields In addition, MINUSCA identified 20 United Nations police personnel and 14 members of the internal security forces to participate in 5 thematic workshops focused on (a) legal and regulatory frameworks; (b) human resources; (c) budget and logistics; (d) training and operations; and (e) conduct and discipline
Regular monthly meetings with national authorities to support the development and implementation of a national strategy for addressing illegal taxation and illicit exploitation of natural resources related to the presence of armed groups	20	Meetings in partnership with the United Nations country team
64 workshops for 16 commissariats and brigades (4 per unit) to provide technical advice and guidance on key policing activities	71 35	Workshops Commissariats and brigades (comprised of 1,113 officers of the internal security forces, including 257 females) The higher output was attributable to the opportunities resulting from a joint project between MINUSCA, UN-Women and UNDP that enabled the Mission to reach more internal security forces units, including outside of Bangui

		In addition, MINUSCA provided technical guidance to the internal security forces through the provision of 2,184 on-site training activities on specific key policing activities, including public security, crowd control, intelligence-based policing, investigation techniques and intervention tactics, through the colocation of United Nations police personnel within the units of the internal security forces
50 quick impact projects in coordination with the youth-at-risk strategy	58	Quick-impact projects The higher output was attributable to an increased inclusiveness of youth in community projects, including short-term job opportunities, across the country
Support for the implementation of at least 5 key priority projects under the Police and Gendarmerie Capacity-building and Development Plan	58	Training and infrastructure projects to build capacities for the internal security forces The higher output was attributable to opportunities resulting from a joint project between MINUSCA and UN-Women that enabled the Mission to implement additional projects related to infrastructure, equipment and training for internal security forces, including outside of Bangui

Component 4: support

58. 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 12,614 uniformed personnel and 1,490 civilian personnel in support of the mandate through the delivery of related outputs. In addition, communication and information technology services were provided to all military contingent, formed police unit and civilian personnel.

59. The Mission accommodated its personnel in the sectors in prefabricated units, as planned, through the use of integrated personnel accommodation camps. Owing to the prevailing security conditions, the nature of the Mission's mandate and hostilities in the environs, the Mission constructed hard-wall buildings instead of the prefabricated units included in the approved budget for the field beyond the sectors. By 30 June 2018, the Mission had successfully accommodated 75 per cent of the military contingent and formed police unit personnel in United Nations-compliant accommodation. The initial construction of hard-wall buildings provided benefits to the local communities in terms of job opportunities, capacity-building and engaging the diverse community groups in social integration. In addition to improved protection from armed fire, hard-wall buildings have a longer life span and require less maintenance as compared with prefabricated units. The supply of prefabricated units formally acquired by MINUSCA in the 2015/16 period were transferred to the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) during the reporting period.

60. During the period, MINUSCA changed the scope of its hard-wall construction project (inclusive of the platforms, perimeter walls and other barriers), which was then prioritized to extend beyond accommodations at Camp Fidel for one battalion, with the objective of providing hard-wall accommodations for all remaining troops deployed, thus fulfilling the Organization's commitment to its uniformed personnel in this regard. To advance the timeline of the hard-wall project, the Mission engaged a third-party turn-key service provider. Construction materials and labour, supplies

and spare parts that the local market could not supply were incorporated into the contractual arrangements with the service provider. In addition, the construction of perimeter walls and T-walls around Mission facilities were installed, as planned, to strengthen and safeguard the security of United Nations personnel and property. Some existing unpaved roads, parking areas at Mission headquarters and the logistics base and bridges and airfields throughout the Mission area were repaired and maintained to facilitate logistical operations and to ensure environmental compliance.

61. Despite the difficulties surrounding road transportation, owing to extremely poor conditions, to the extent that roads are often impassable, as well as other infrastructural problems, and due to inclement weather and security challenges throughout the area of operations, the Mission organized escorted trips for the transport of materials, including fuel and rations and other supplies, to the sectors for operational activities.

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

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Percentage of approved flight hours utilized (excluding search and rescue, and medical and casualty evacuation) (2015/16: 76 per cent; 2016/17: ≥ 90 per cent; 2017/18: ≥ 90 per cent)	65 per cent The lower percentage was attributable primarily to the reconfiguration of the air fleet of the Mission, the reduced number of aircraft and other adjustments to the Mission's air operations in support of the initiative of the Secretary-General to improve the effectiveness and efficiencies of United Nations aviation operations
Cancelled prior-year budget obligations as a percentage of prior-period obligations carried forward (2015/16: 17 per cent; 2016/17: ≤ 5 per cent; 2017/18: ≤ 5 per cent)	15.3 per cent The higher percentage was attributable primarily to the cancellation of commitments raised in the 2016/17 period under military contingents and facilities and infrastructure
Average annual percentage of authorized international posts vacant (2015/16: 27 per cent; 2016/17: 25 per cent; 2017/18: 25 per cent)	18.9 per cent
Average annual percentage of female international civilian staff (2015/16: 30 per cent; 2016/17: ≥ 30 per cent; 2017/18: ≥ 31 per cent)	29 per cent The lower percentage was attributable to challenges in attracting female candidates owing to the nature of Mission's hardship and hazardous conditions
Average number of working days for roster recruitments, from closing of the job opening to candidate selection, for all international candidate selections (2015/16: 66; 2016/17: ≤ 50 ; 2017/18: ≤ 48)	48 days
Average number of working days for post-specific recruitments, from closing of the job opening to candidate selection, for all international candidate selections (2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: ≤ 130)	199 days The higher number of days was attributable primarily to efforts required by the Mission to temporarily curtail recruitment activities to cover the shortfall under civilian personnel costs

Overall score on Department of Field Support environmental management scorecard (2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 100)	43	The lower score was attributable primarily to the challenging operating environment as it relates to unpredictable security conditions, unfavourable terrain and lack of local infrastructure and services
Percentage of all information and communications technology (ICT) incidents resolved within the established targets for high, medium and low criticality (2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: ≥ 85 per cent; 2017/18: ≥ 85 per cent)	81.2 per cent	
Compliance with field occupational safety risk management policy (2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: 100 per cent; 2017/18: 100 per cent)	100 per cent	
Overall score on Department of Field Support property management index based on 20 underlying key performance indicators (2015/16: 1,615; 2016/17: $\geq 1,800$; 2017/18: $\geq 1,800$)	1,213	The lower score was attributable primarily to underperformance with regard to inventory count and control, stock management and surplus identification
Percentage of contingent personnel in standard-compliant United Nations accommodation on 30 June, in line with memorandums of understanding (2015/16: 39 per cent; 2016/17: 100 per cent; 2017/18: 100 per cent)	75.0 per cent	The lower percentage was attributable to the inability to complete accommodation projects at the pace of the youth-at-risk project and to the unfavourable security conditions
Compliance with United Nations rations standards for delivery, quality and stock management (2015/16: 94 per cent; 2016/17: ≥ 95 per cent; 2017/18: ≥ 95 per cent)	97.5 per cent	

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
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Service improvements

Implementation of the mission-wide environmental action plan, in line with the environmental strategy of the Department of Field Support	Yes	<p>The mission-wide environmental action plan and five key pillars of the environmental strategy was implemented (energy, water/wastewater, solid waste, environmental management and wider impact)</p> <p>The total level of implementation for the five key pillars is estimated at around 80 per cent</p> <p>The implementation level per pillar, which varies, is as follows:</p>
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(a) Under energy, efforts by the Mission to reduce energy consumption and emissions included the issuance of a circular by the Director of Mission Support requesting all personnel to set the air conditioning temperature between 22 and 24 degrees Celsius, to purchase and install solar products (including panels and street lights) and to synchronize the operation of generators

(b) Under water/wastewater pillar, the Mission installed and commissioned 35 of the 41 planned wastewater treatment plants, resulting in an implementation rate of 85.4 per cent

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

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

(e) Under the solid waste management pillar plans were developed for the segregation of waste for composting and waste incineration. Training for local technicians from the Mayor's office and for MINUSCA personnel on the Kolongo landfill operation was provided by the Rapid Expert Assistance and Cooperation Team in order to improve the management of the landfill in Bangui. During this training, some improvements to the landfill were made

Implementation of the supply chain management strategy and blueprint of the Department of Field Support	75 per cent	The Supply Section remained within the Integrated Warehouse Unit, the Fuel Unit and the Rations Unit remained within Supply Chain Management Service, under the supervision of the Contract Management Section
Establishment of four additional United Nations-owned emergency and first aid stations and one United Nations-owned level I clinic	3	United Nations-owned emergency and first aid stations
	1	United Nations-owned level I clinic in Bangui established and fully operational

Aviation services

Operation and maintenance of a total of 16 aircraft (4 fixed-wing, 12 rotary-wing) and 1 unmanned aerial system	4 10 1	Fixed-wing Rotary-wing Unmanned aerial system
		The approved budget comprised a total of 15 aircraft (3 fixed-wing and 12 rotary-wing). Two commercial search and rescue/aero-medical evacuation rotary-wing aircraft with night vision and thermal imaging-capabilities approved for the 2017/18 period were replaced with two commercial utility aircraft with shorter term contracts, ending in December 2017 and March 2018, as follows: one of the commercial utility helicopters was replaced in January 2018 with one fixed-wing aircraft (increasing the number of fixed-wing aircraft in the fleet to 4) as a measure to reduce the number of costly flight hours flown by helicopters. A further reconfiguration was implemented by the non-renewal of the contract for the second utility helicopter, resulting in a total fleet of 14 aircraft (4 fixed-wing, 10 rotary-wing) by the end of the reporting period. The letter of assist for the aerial system was not renewed in April 2018
Provision of a total of 12,612 planned flight hours (6,972 from commercial providers, 5,640 from military providers) for all services, including passenger, cargo, patrols and observation, search and rescue, casualty and medical evacuation	7,959	Flight hours (4,780 flight hours from commercial providers and 3,179 flight hours from military providers) The lower output was attributable to the reconfiguration of the air fleet of the Mission, the reduced number of aircraft and other adjustments to the Mission's air operations in support of the initiative of the Secretary-General to improve the effectiveness and efficiencies of United Nations aviation operations and operational requirements
Oversight of aviation safety standards for 16 aircraft, and 36 airfields and landings sites	16 20	Aircraft Airfields and landings sites Conducted three aircraft accident emergency response drills in Bangui and one each in Sector Centre and Sector East The lower output was attributable to fewer airfields operational
Budget, finance, and reporting services		
Provision of budget, finance and accounting services for a budget of \$921.6 million, in line with delegated authority	\$903.0	Million approved budget, inclusive of the authority to enter into commitments in the amount of \$20.2 million

Finalization of annual financial statements for the Mission in compliance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations

Yes

Civilian personnel services

Provision of human resources services to a maximum strength of 1,769 authorized civilian personnel (809 international staff, 706 national staff and 254 United Nations Volunteers), including support in the areas of claims, entitlements and benefits processing, recruitment, post management, budget preparation and staff performance management, in line with delegated authority

1,490

615

514

31

228

Civilian personnel (average strength)

International staff (average strength)

National staff (average strength)

Temporary positions (average strength)

United Nations Volunteers (average strength)

Provision of in-mission training courses to 5,160 civilian personnel, and provision of support for out-of-mission training for 248 civilian personnel

3,834

171

Individual course participants for in-mission training

Individual course participants for out-of-mission training

The lower output was attributable to the reprioritization of activities to cover additional requirements for consultants for support to the Special Criminal Court, and to cover the additional requirements for substantive assistance from Headquarters by deferring training programmes to the 2018/19 period

Support in the processing of 6,423 in-mission and 233 outside-mission travel requests for non-training purposes and 248 travel requests for training purposes, for civilian personnel

1,066

234

575

In-mission travel requests

Outside-mission travel requests

Travel requests for training purposes

The lower output of in-mission travel requests was attributable to increased use of video teleconferencing for meetings and increased deployment of staff members to field offices

The higher output of travel requests for training purposes was attributable to training programmes with follow-up sessions

Facility, infrastructure, and engineering services

Maintenance and repair services for approximately 45 sites

45

Sites at 23 locations across the country

Repair and maintenance of 10 deep boreholes, maintenance and renovation of 112 kilometres of unpaved roads and 25 bridges, maintenance of 11 unpaved airstrips, repair of 25 timber bridges/culvert crossings

6

31

120

11

59

Deep wells/boreholes/water wells

Water holes

Kilometres

Unpaved airfields and helipads

Bridges of metal, timber and other materials

Operation and maintenance of 299 United Nations-owned generators and 2 solar panel farms in the tented camps of Bossangoa and Bambari, in addition to contracted electricity services	272 2	United Nations-owned generators Solar-panel farms
Operation and maintenance of 17 United Nations-owned water treatment plants and 20 United Nations-owned wastewater treatment plants	17 39	Water treatment plants Wastewater treatment plants
Provision of liquid waste management services with United Nations-owned equipment to 14 compounds in Bangui and 11 compounds in the sectors	15 11	Compounds in Bangui Compounds in the sectors
Provision of cleaning, ground maintenance, pest control and fumigation in 16 MINUSCA compounds, as well as maintenance of kitchen and dining facilities and catering services in 5 compounds	13 6 5	Locations Locations with maintenance of kitchen and dining facilities Locations with catering services
Fuel management services		
Management of supply and storage of 28.5 million litres of fuel (12.1 million litres for air operations, 6.2 million litres for ground transportation and 10.2 million litres for generators and other facilities) and of oil and lubricants across distribution points and storage facilities in 18 sites	25,865,950 6,687,253 5,730,046 13,448,651	Litres of fuel overall Litres for air operations Litres for ground transportation Litres for generators The lower output was attributable to a combination of factors, including the reduced number of flight hours owing to the reconfiguration of the air fleet and reduced number of aircraft, and to other adjustments to the Mission's air operations in support of the initiative of the Secretary-General to improve the effectiveness and efficiencies of United Nations aviation operations and change in operational requirements
Geospatial, information and telecommunications technologies services		
Provision of and support for 4,241 handheld portable radios, 2,283 mobile radios for vehicles and 548 base station radios	4,241 2,283 548	Handheld portable radios Mobile radios for vehicles Base station radios operational
Operation and maintenance of 12 FM radio broadcast stations and 8 radio production facilities	13	FM radio transmitters operational at 13 sites (Bambari, Bangassou, Bangui, Berberati, Birao, Bossangoa, Bouar, Bria, Kaga Bandoro, Ndélé, Obo, Paoua and Sibut)

	8	Radio production studios operational (3 in Bangui, 1 each in Bambari, Bossangoa, Bouar, Bria and Kaga Bandoro)
Operation and maintenance of a network for voice, fax, video and data communication, including 55 very small aperture terminals, 20 phone exchanges and 117 microwave links, as well as provision of satellite and mobile phone service plans	55	Small aperture terminals
	185	Microwave links/microwave units
		The higher output was attributable to voice and data support in locations where no functional United Nations infrastructure is in place and for residential areas so that personnel can connect to the network 24/7
Provision of and support for 2,279 computing devices and 569 printers for an average strength of 2,463 civilian and uniformed end users, in addition to 1,353 computing devices and 69 printers for connectivity of contingent personnel, as well as other common services	2,777	Computing devices
	569	Multifunctional printers
	2,249	Civilian and uniformed personnel end users
	1,079	Computing devices
	69	Printers
Support for and maintenance of 40 local area networks and wide area networks in 114 sites	40	Local area networks
	114	Sites
Analysis of geospatial data covering 625,000 square kilometres, maintenance of topographic and thematic layers, and production of 7,500 maps	652,000	Square kilometres
	7,104	Maps
Medical services		
Operation and maintenance of United Nations-owned medical facilities (2 level I clinics, 9 emergency and first aid stations, and 1 level II hospital), and support to contingent-owned medical facilities (31 level I clinics, 1 level I+ clinic, and 2 level II hospitals) in 36 sites	2	United Nations-owned level I clinics in Bangui and Bouar
	7	United Nations-owned emergency and first aid stations in Bambari, Bangassou, Bossangoa, Berberati, Ndélé, Obo and Paoua
		The lower output was attributable to the fact that two United Nations-owned emergency and first aid stations were not fully constructed
	1	Hybrid level II hospital in Bangui
	33	Contingent-owned level I clinics
	1	Contingent-owned level I+ clinic in Bouar
	2	Level II hospitals in Bria and Kaga Bandoro
	36	Sites
Maintenance of medical evacuation arrangements for 8 medical facilities (including 5 level III/IV hospitals) in 2 locations outside the Mission area	8	Medical facilities (including 5 level III/IV hospitals) in 2 locations outside the mission areas were provided with medical evacuation arrangements

Supply chain management services

Provision of planning and sourcing support for an estimated \$157.2 million in acquisition of goods and commodities, in line with delegated authority	\$129.4	Million	The lower output was attributable to fewer acquisitions for facilities and infrastructure, ground transportation, information technology and other supplies, services and equipment
Receipt, management and onward distribution of up to 7,551,396 kilograms of cargo within the Mission area	4,964,185	Kilograms of cargo	The lower output was attributable to a reduction in the amount of cargo related to security equipment, infrastructure equipment and information and communications technology equipment that was shipped to the Mission and within the area of operations through inter-mission or inter-operation transfer or third-party vendors
Management, accounting and reporting for property, plant and equipment, and financial and non-financial inventories, as well as equipment below threshold with a total historical cost of \$221.3 million, in line with delegated authority	Yes		

Uniformed personnel services

Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of a maximum strength of 12,830 military and police personnel (169 military observers, 311 military staff officers, 10,270 contingent personnel, 400 United Nations police officers and 1,680 formed police personnel) and 108 Government-provided personnel	142	Military observers	
	10,452	Military contingent personnel, including staff officers	
	351	United Nations police personnel	
	1,669	Formed police personnel	
	103	Government-provided personnel	
Inspection, verification and reporting on contingent-owned major equipment and self-sustainment compliance for 41 military and formed police units in 79 sites	41	Military and formed police personnel	
	79	Sites	
Supply and storage of rations, combat rations and water for an average strength of 11,352 military contingents and formed police personnel	11,558	Military contingents and formed police personnel	The higher output was attributable to the additional troops authorized by the Security Council in its resolution 2387 (2017)
Support for the processing of claims and entitlements for an average strength of 11,352 military and police personnel and 98 Government-provided personnel	10,594	Military personnel	
	351	United Nations police personnel	
	1,669	Formed police personnel	
	103	Government-provided personnel	

Support for the processing of 948 in-mission and 61 outside-mission travel requests for non-training purposes	No 76	In-mission travel requests Outside-mission travel requests No in-mission travel requests were received from uniformed personnel processed as personnel were accommodated in camps and did not require daily subsistence allowance The higher output was attributable primarily to additional travel associated with deployment and equipment verification for additional troops deployed
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Vehicle management and ground transport services

Operation and maintenance of 1,139 United Nations-owned vehicles (674 light passenger vehicles, 122 special-purpose vehicles, 8 ambulances, 98 armoured vehicles, 228 other specialized vehicles, trailers and attachments, and 9 workshops) and 4,155 contingent-owned vehicles, as well as shuttle services	1,084 687 176 5 84 132 14 2,873	United Nations-owned vehicles Light passenger vehicles Special purpose vehicles Ambulances Armoured vehicles Other specialized vehicles, trailers and attachments Workshops Contingent-owned vehicles The lower output was attributable primarily to the write-off of obsolete United Nations-owned vehicles and the repatriation of contingent-owned vehicles
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Security

Provision of 24-hour close protection to senior mission staff and visiting high-level officials	Yes	
Induction security training and primary fire training/drills for all new mission staff	111 52 40 40 26	Induction briefings Humanitarian focal point briefings Security cell briefings Security management team briefings Sessions were conducted on the Safe and Secure Approaches in Field Environments programme, including fire safety training: 762 staff members were trained and certified

Conduct and discipline

Continued implementation of a three-pronged conduct and discipline strategy for all military, police and civilian personnel, consisting of prevention of misconduct, enforcement of United	Yes	Ongoing implementation of a three-pronged strategy of prevention, enforcement and remedial action, with a strong focus on enhancing the coordination of assistance to alleged victims of sexual exploitation and abuse, expanding community-based reporting
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Nations standards of conduct, and outreach activities and remedial action through victim assistance

5,105

mechanisms country-wide and conducting intensive training and outreach activities

Trained personnel (military, police and civilian) on prevention activities in 239 sessions

18

Community-based complaints mechanisms

429

Mechanisms, with 429 members trained and equipped on enforcement and reporting, and the process and timeliness of referring victims for assistance was enhanced

III. Resource performance

A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018)

Category	Apportionment ^a	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)-(2)	(4)=(3)÷(1)
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	8 463.2	7 318.8	1 144.4	13.5
Military contingents	373 752.6	368 702.5	5 050.1	1.4
United Nations police	17 815.9	17 674.7	141.2	0.8
Formed police units	54 571.1	55 329.0	(757.9)	(1.4)
Subtotal	454 602.8	449 025.0	5 577.8	1.2
Civilian personnel				
International staff	125 554.1	152 829.0	(27 274.9)	(21.7)
National staff	12 037.1	20 392.8	(8 355.7)	(69.4)
United Nations Volunteers	11 362.2	12 001.1	(638.9)	(5.6)
General temporary assistance	6 590.8	10 311.2	(3 720.4)	(56.4)
Government-provided personnel	5 123.9	4 746.2	377.7	7.4
Subtotal	160 668.1	200 280.3	(39 612.2)	(24.7)
Operational costs				
Consultants	842.7	864.8	(22.1)	(2.6)
Official travel	3 791.2	3 803.6	(12.4)	(0.3)
Facilities and infrastructure	69 091.3	71 034.4	(1 943.1)	(2.8)
Ground transportation	17 125.9	17 348.5	(222.6)	(1.3)
Air operations	88 388.7	56 898.4	31 490.3	35.6
Naval transportation	500.0	471.9	28.1	5.6
Communications	23 863.5	24 650.5	(787.0)	(3.3)
Information technology	19 176.7	12 770.3	6 406.4	33.4
Medical	4 670.1	1 221.0	3 449.1	73.9
Other supplies, services and equipment	57 290.5	38 521.8	18 768.7	32.8
Quick-impact projects	3 000.0	2 982.4	17.6	0.6
Subtotal	287 740.6	230 567.6	57 173.0	19.9
Gross requirements	903 011.5	879 872.9	23 138.6	2.6
Staff assessment income	11 933.9	13 994.2	(2 060.3)	(17.3)
Net requirements	891 077.6	865 878.7	25 198.9	2.8
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
Total requirements	903 011.5	879 872.9	23 138.6	2.6

^a Reflects approved resources of \$882,800,000 gross (\$870,866,100 net) and resources authorized under commitment authority of \$20,211,500 gross to meet the additional requirements for military and police personnel and associated operational costs until 30 June 2018.

B. Summary information on redeployments across groups

(Thousands of United States dollars)

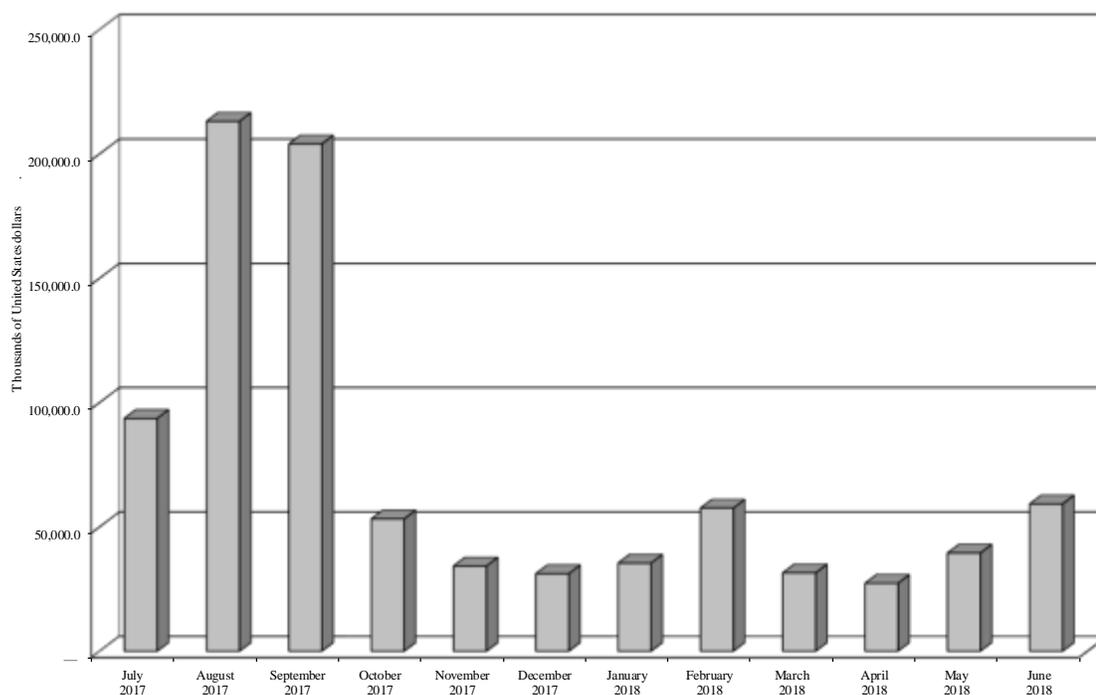
<i>Group</i>	<i>Apportionment</i>			<i>Revised distribution</i>
	<i>Original distribution</i>	<i>Additional resources^a</i>	<i>Redeployment</i>	
I. Military and police personnel	437 007	17 596	–	454 603
II. Civilian personnel	160 668	–	39 612	200 280
III. Operational costs	285 125	2 616	(39 612)	248 129
Total	882 800	20 212	–	903 012
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation				4.4

^a Reflects resources authorized under commitment authority.

62. During the reporting period, funds were redeployed to group II, civilian personnel, from group III, operational costs. The redeployment of funds was attributable to additional requirements for civilian personnel resulting from the lower actual average vacancy rates and higher actual salary and common staff costs for international and national personnel, compared with the budgeted estimates.

63. The redeployments from group III were possible because of reduced requirements resulting primarily from: (a) efforts made by the Mission to reprioritize activities to cover increased requirements for civilian personnel; (b) the replacement of approved rotary-wing aircraft with lower cost aircraft and with shorter duration contracts, lower actual flight hours for air operations using both the fixed-wing and rotary-wing fleet owing to operational requirements and the consequential actual lower fuel costs and lower actual contractual costs for operating the unmanned aerial system, for which the provision included in the approved budget had been based on an estimate prior to the maturity of contractual negotiations; (c) the evolving requirements for programmatic activities in line with the reprioritization of Mission activities articulated in Security Council resolution [2387 \(2017\)](#), political exigencies and country-wide constraints, as well as the beginning of a gradual transfer of programmes to the United Nations country team and other partners; and (d) non-acquisition of medical equipment and supplies.

C. Monthly expenditure pattern



64. Higher expenditures in July, August and September 2017 were attributable primarily to the recording of commitments for the reimbursements to troop- and police-contributing Governments for standard costs and contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment for services for the 2017/18 period.

D. Other revenue and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Investment revenue	5 149.7
Other/miscellaneous revenue	16.4
Voluntary contributions in cash	—
Prior-period adjustments	—
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	33 727.9
Total	38 894.0

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

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>				<i>Expenditure</i>
Major equipment				
Military contingents				61 156.8
Formed police units				10 939.8
Subtotal				72 096.6
Self-sustainment				
Military contingents				47 020.0
Formed police units				7 035.6
Subtotal				54 055.6
Total				126 152.2
<i>Mission factors</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Effective date</i>	<i>Last review date</i>	
A. Applicable to the Mission area				
Extreme environmental condition factor	2.1	1 October 2016	1 May 2016	
Intensified operational condition factor	3.8	1 October 2016	1 May 2016	
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	5.0	1 July 2017	1 June 2017	
B. Applicable to the home country				
Incremental transportation factor	0.5–5.0			

F. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Actual value</i>
Status-of-mission and forces agreement a	63 481.8
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	–
Total	63 481.8

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

IV. Analysis of variances¹

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military observers	\$1 144.4	13.5%

65. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to the higher actual average vacancy rate of 16.0 per cent for military observer personnel, compared with

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

the budgeted rate of 5.0 per cent, and the fact that no incidents of disability or fatality were claimed under this category of personnel, compared with the budgeted estimate.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military contingents	\$5 050.1	1.4%

66. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to lower costs for contingent-owned equipment resulting from: (a) the non-deployment of self-sustainment capabilities for the level II hospital, owing to the unanticipated period of time required by the contingent to mobilize, which was deferred to the 2018/19 period; (b) the delayed deployment of major equipment for an enabling unit and an infantry battalion owing to the unanticipated period of time required by the contingents to mobilize; and (c) higher actual rates of unserviceability and non-deployment of both major and self-sustainment equipment, compared with the rates applied in the approved budget.

	<i>Variance</i>	
United Nations police	\$141.2	0.8%

67. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to the higher actual average vacancy rate of 12.3 per cent for United Nations police personnel, compared with the budgeted rate of 10.0 per cent. The reduced requirements were offset in part by travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation resulting from a higher volume of 429 personnel travelling, compared with the budgeted average of 320 personnel, owing to a higher rate of turnover of personnel during the reporting period.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Formed police units	(\$757.9)	(1.4%)

68. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to the higher costs for standard reimbursement and allowances resulting from a lower actual average vacancy rate of 0.7 per cent for formed police personnel, compared with the budgeted rate of 5.0 per cent. The increased requirements were offset in part by lower freight costs for contingent-owned equipment, resulting from the non-deployment of equipment for the reconfiguration of a protection support unit to a formed police unit, which was postponed to the 2018/19 period, and fewer incidents of disability or fatality under this category of personnel compared with the budgeted estimate.

	<i>Variance</i>	
International staff	(\$27 274.9)	(21.7%)

69. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) higher salary and common staff costs owing to the lower actual average vacancy rate of 18.9 per cent, compared with the budgeted rate of 25.8 per cent; (b) higher common staff costs owing to additional entitlements, compared with budgeted estimates; and (c) the impact of the higher actual average post adjustment multiplier of 64.8, effective January 2018, on salary costs, compared with the multiplier rate of 49.5 applied in the computation of international staff salaries in the approved budget.

	<i>Variance</i>	
National staff	(\$8 355.7)	(69.4%)

70. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) higher salary and common staff costs owing the lower actual average vacancy rate of 22.3 per cent, compared with the budgeted rate of 40.9 per cent for National Professional Officers and the lower actual average vacancy rate of 25.7 per cent, compared with the budgeted rate of 40.9 per cent for General Service personnel; (b) higher common staff costs owing to additional entitlements, compared with budgeted estimates; and (c) the appreciation of the Central African CFA franc against the United States dollar, resulting in the actual average exchange rate of 552.2 CFA francs per United States dollar, compared with the rate of 626.8 CFA francs applied in the approved budget.

	<i>Variance</i>	
United Nations Volunteers	(\$638.9)	(5.6%)

71. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to the lower actual average vacancy rate of 12.6 per cent, compared with the budgeted rate of 20.0 per cent for international United Nations Volunteer personnel, and the lower actual average vacancy rate of 1.8 per cent, compared with the budgeted rate of 5.0 per cent for national United Nations Volunteer personnel.

	<i>Variance</i>	
General temporary assistance	(\$3 720.4)	(56.4%)

72. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) the impact of the higher actual average post adjustment multiplier of 64.8, effective January 2018, on salary costs and common staff costs, compared with the multiplier rate of 49.5 applied in the computation of international staff salaries in the approved budget; and (b) the cost allocated to MINUSCA for general temporary assistance related to the support activities for Umoja Extension 2, the decommissioning of Galileo, the supply chain management project and other cross-cutting projects for which a provision was not included in the approved budget. The increased requirements were offset in part by the higher actual average vacancy rate of 27.5 per cent for international temporary positions, compared with the budgeted rate of 25.0 per cent.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Government-provided personnel	\$377.7	7.4%

73. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to the lower actual average airfare of \$1,556 per round trip for an actual average of 103 personnel, compared with the average airfare of \$4,910 per round trip for an average of 97 personnel included in the approved budget.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Facilities and infrastructure	(\$1 943.1)	(2.8%)

74. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to the higher consumption of 13.4 million litres of fuel for generators at an actual average unit price of \$1.59 per litre, compared with 7.5 million litres at an actual average unit price of \$1.65 per litre, which reflected a top-level technical adjustment in the approved budget to the initial requirement of 10.2 million litres. The effective increase in consumption of 3.2 million litres of fuel was attributable to the fact that additional

power was required from generators for the deployment of military troops to remote areas of the country in response to operational requirements.

75. The increased requirements were offset in part by: (a) lower mobilization costs as fuel points were not completed in Bambari, Birao and Obo because of impassable roads and the security situation; (b) the final shift to an in-house service approach for the maintenance of facilities and equipment in lieu of the planned outsourcing to a commercial service provider, as included in the approved budget, with expenditures for janitorial, fumigation, pest control, gardening and outdoor maintenance provided by individual contractual personnel for most of the Mission's premises, as reflected under the other supplies, services and equipment budget line; and (c) the deferred acquisition of safety and security equipment for a shooting range training facility that was not established owing to negotiations with the host Government for approval of the facility; negotiations remained ongoing at the end of the reporting period.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Ground transportation	(\$222.6)	(1.3%)

76. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) higher costs for liability insurance owing to an amendment to contractual premiums during the reporting period; (b) the acquisition of additional spare parts resulting from accelerated deterioration of the fleet owing to poor road conditions and more frequent utilization of armoured vehicles, which carry higher maintenance costs, in sector locations in response to the security situation; (c) the higher consumption of 5.7 million litres of fuel at an actual average cost of \$1.59 per litre, compared with 4.3 million litres of fuel at an average cost of \$1.65 per litre, resulting from the increased movement of military troops in response to the security situation.

77. The increased requirements were offset in part by: (a) the deferred acquisition of heavy vehicles and ambulances to the 2018/19 period owing to the reprioritization of activities to cover increased requirements for civilian personnel; and (b) lower mobilization costs as fuel points were not established in Bambari, Birao and Obo owing to impassable roads during the rainy season and the security situation.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Air operations	\$31 490.3	35.6%

78. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to the reconfiguration of the fleet and the reduced number of aircraft, and to other adjustments to the Mission's air operations in support of the initiative of the Secretary-General to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of United Nations aviation operations and to a change in operational requirements, as follows: (a) lower fixed costs for the rental and operation of helicopters resulting from the replacement of two commercial search and rescue/aero-medical evacuation rotary-wing aircraft approved for the 2017/18 period with two commercial utility aircraft with shorter term contracts ending in December and March 2018; (b) lower actual number of 4,875 flight hours for the rental and operation of rotary-wing aircraft, compared with 9,012 flight hours budgeted, associated with adjustments to the tasking of the Mission's helicopter fleet; (c) lower actual contractual costs following final negotiated terms for services in connection with operating the unmanned aerial system compared with budgeted estimates and owing to the discontinuation of the contract for the system two months before the end of the period; and (d) the consequential impact of adjustments to air operations on the reduced consumption of fuel in connection with the fewer flight hours flown for Mission operations.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Communications	(\$787.0)	(3.3%)

79. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to the acquisition of equipment required to support the regional offices with a safeguarded communications infrastructure and to prevent electrical disruption, as well as spare parts to maintain the Mission's network systems infrastructure owing to its accelerated deterioration, which was not anticipated over the last two reporting periods. The increased requirements were offset in part by reduced requirements for: (a) commercial communications owing to the lower usage of satellite services and Internet services from the United Nations Logistics Base in Brindisi, Italy, resulting from improved infrastructure in remote locations and bandwidth optimization, as well as lower centralized corporate costs for leased line services given the monthly discounts applied by the service provider as more missions joined the integrated multiprotocol label switching system; and (b) the maintenance of equipment and communications support services owing to the non-implementation of the project for Internet access in the field (using O3b technology), as the contract was not amended to include regional offices by the end of the reporting period.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Information technology	\$6 406.4	33.4%

80. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to the non-acquisition or deferred acquisition of technology equipment owing to: (a) the non-implementation of the second phase of the O3b technology project to expand Internet access to the field as the contract was not amended to include the regional offices and as technical guidelines were not met for the subsectors by the end of the reporting period; (b) the non-implementation of other projects owing to the security situation and procurement process or other technical challenges that remained ongoing by the end of the reporting period. In addition, the reduced requirements were attributable to the retention of fewer contractual personnel providing information technology support services compared with the budgeted estimate, resulting from challenges with the replacement of personnel.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Medical	\$3 449.1	73.9%

81. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) the non-requirement for medical equipment and products for the level II hospital in Bangui in connection with the scheduled conversion of the hybrid arrangement between MINUSCA and a troop-contributing country to a self-sustained hospital for the 2018/19 period: it was anticipated that the hospital will use medical equipment and products provided by the troop-contributing country; and (b) the non-acquisition of supplies, vaccines, contraceptives and other medical consumables resulting from available supplies on hand for the same period.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Other supplies, services and equipment	\$18 768.7	32.8%

82. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) lower costs for the freight of goods to the Mission and inward to regions within its area of operations owing to the curtailment and deferral of acquisitions given operational changes and technical contractual delays ongoing at the end of the reporting period; (b) the engagement of fewer other services owing to the evolving requirements for

programmatic activities in line with the reprioritization of Mission activities articulated in Security Council resolution 2387 (2017), political exigencies and country-wide constraints, as well as the beginning of a gradual transfer of programmes to the United Nations country team and other partners where capacity exists as the Mission focused on its core peacekeeping functions; (c) a change in scope of the hard-wall construction project in connection with the advancement of the timeline to provide accommodations for the Mission's military and formed police unit personnel, for which individual contractual personnel for construction services were not available and were alternatively sourced from a turnkey service provider; and (d) deferred acquisition of uniforms and badges owing to contractual negotiations with suppliers, which remained ongoing at the end of the reporting period.

V. Performance of financial resources approved under the authority to enter into commitments

83. As a result of the timing of the decision to increase the troop strength, the budget for MINUSCA for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018, as approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 71/299, did not include additional resources in respect of the implementation of activities associated with the deployment of an additional 900 military personnel pursuant to Security Council resolution 2387 (2017).

84. In view of the above, the Secretary-General was authorized by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to enter into commitments up to an amount of \$20,211,500 gross to meet the additional requirements until 30 June 2018, in addition to the amount of \$882,800,000 gross previously authorized for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 by the General Assembly in its resolution 71/299.

Category	Commitment authority (1)	Expenditure (2)	Variance	
			Amount (3)=(1)-(2)	Percentage (4)=(3)÷(1)
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	–	–	–	–
Military contingents	17 568.2	14 531.7	3 036.5	17.3
United Nations police	–	–	–	–
Formed police units	28.0	–	28.0	100.0
Subtotal	17 596.2	14 531.7	3 064.5	17.4
Operational costs				
Civilian electoral observers	–	–	–	–
Consultants	–	–	–	–
Official travel	–	–	–	–
Facilities and infrastructure	2 615.3	2 614.5	0.8	–
Ground transportation	–	–	–	–
Air operations	–	–	–	–
Naval transportation	–	–	–	–
Communications	–	–	–	–
Information technology	–	–	–	–

Category	Commitment authority	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)-(2)	(4)=(3)÷(1)
Medical	–	–	–	–
Special equipment	–	–	–	–
Other supplies, services and equipment	–	–	–	–
Quick-impact projects	–	–	–	–
Subtotal	2 615.3	2 614.5	0.8	–
Gross requirements	20 211.5	17 146.2	3 065.3	15.2
Staff assessment income	–	–	–	–
Net requirements	20 211.5	17 146.2	3 065.3	15.2
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
Total requirements	20 211.5	17 146.2	3 065.3	15.2

85. The deployment of military personnel and the conversion of one protection support unit to a formed police unit beyond the originally approved budgeted levels was partially consistent with the planned deployment that formed the basis of the estimates for the request for additional resources in the amount of \$20,211,500. The preliminary work for the accommodations for the additional military personnel was fully implemented during the reporting period.

Military and police personnel

86. With regard to the authorized increase of 900 military personnel for MINUSCA, an actual average troop strength of 299 personnel was deployed, compared with the planned average of 454 personnel over the 4-month period from March to June 2018. The infantry battalion units were deployed in a phased manner, without contingent-owned equipment, in May and June 2018, compared with the planned deployment along with their equipment in March 2018, while the advance party of a second infantry battalion, which was planned for deployment in May, did not deploy during the 2017/18 period. The delayed deployments and conversion of the protection support unit were attributable to an unanticipated period of time required by the contingents to mobilize troops and equipment (\$3,064,500).

Operational costs

87. The preliminary development of two greenfield sites for the construction of hard-wall accommodations for uniformed personnel was fully implemented.

88. Taking into consideration the overall performance of the financial resources of the Mission, the additional resources of \$20,211,500 will be offset against the unencumbered balance of \$23,138,600 and an appropriation from Member States will not be required. In view of the above, the treatment of the net amount of \$2,927,100 is to be decided upon by the General Assembly.

VI. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

89. 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 \$2,927,100 with respect to the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018;**

(b) **To decide on the treatment of other revenue for the period ended 30 June 2018 amounting to \$38,894,000 from investment revenue (\$5,149,700), other/miscellaneous revenue (\$16,400) and the cancellation of prior-period obligations (\$33,727,900).**
