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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 2019 to 30 June 2020

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 2019 to 30 June 2020 has been linked to the Mission's objective through a number of results-based budgeting frameworks, grouped by component: security, protection of civilians and human rights; support for political, peace and reconciliation processes; fight against impunity, and support for the extension of State authority and rule of law; and support.

The reporting period marked the first full financial period following the signature of the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in the Central African Republic in February 2019. By its resolution 2499 (2019), the Security Council expanded the tasks of the Mission to support the implementation of the Peace Agreement and assist the Central African authorities in the preparation and delivery of peaceful elections. The Mission also continued to focus its efforts on core peacekeeping activities, through its overarching political strategy, related to the protection of civilians; the provision of good offices, including national reconciliation, social cohesion and transitional justice; the facilitation of the creation of a secure environment for the immediate, full, safe and unhindered delivery of humanitarian assistance; and the protection of the United Nations.

MINUSCA incurred \$895.7 million in expenditure for the reporting period, representing a resource utilization rate of 98.4 per cent, compared with \$900.6 million in expenditure and a resource utilization rate of 96.8 per cent in the 2018/19 period.

The unencumbered balance of \$14.4 million reflects the net impact of: (a) reduced requirements under military and police personnel (\$13.7 million), attributable primarily to the lower actual ceiling man rate for rations resulting from fewer meal choices selected by military contingents, and fewer claims for contingent-owned equipment owing to their unserviceability and the non-deployment of the equipment; (b) increased requirements under civilian personnel (\$3.8 million), attributable primarily to higher incumbency levels and salary and danger pay costs in the national staff category of personnel; and (c) reduced requirements under operational costs (\$4.4 million), attributable primarily to lower costs for the rental and operation of the aircraft fleet that was reduced and partially operational owing to the early repatriation of helicopters following the cancellation of the letter of assist, and lower costs for facilities and infrastructure, owing to the cancellation of two construction projects as a result of the unanticipated high cost of a quotation for one project and the decision of the Government of the Central African Republic to take on the second project.

Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020)

Category	Apportionment	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
Military and police personnel	480 990.5	467 277.0	13 713.5	2.9
Civilian personnel	195 231.7	199 009.8	(3 778.1)	(1.9)
Operational costs	233 835.3	229 403.5	4 431.8	1.9
Gross requirements	910 057.5	895 690.3	14 367.2	1.6
Staff assessment income	13 601.5	14 613.1	(1 011.6)	(7.4)
Net requirements	896 456.0	881 077.2	15 378.8	1.7
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	910 057.5	895 690.3	14 367.2	1.6

Human resources incumbency performance

<i>Category</i>	<i>Approved^a</i>	<i>Actual (average)</i>	<i>Vacancy rate (percentage)^b</i>
Military observers	169	153	9.5
Military contingents	11 481	11 106	3.3
United Nations police	400	367	8.3
Formed police units	1 680	1 673	0.4
International staff	685	598	12.7
National staff			
National Professional Officers	107	98	8.4
National General Service staff	500	473	5.4
United Nations Volunteers			
International ^c	184	181	1.6
National	43	43	—
Temporary positions ^d			
International staff ^c	32	30	6.3
National Professional Officers	1	1	—
General Service	7	4	42.9
Government-provided personnel	108	99	8.3

^a Represents the highest level of authorized strength.

^b Based on monthly incumbency and approved monthly strength.

^c Actual incumbency includes temporary positions authorized on an exceptional basis to support the electoral process.

^d Funded under general temporary assistance.

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

I. Introduction

1. The proposed budget for the maintenance of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 26 February 2019 (A/73/772) and amounted to \$925,489,900 gross (\$911,571,300 net). It provided for the deployment of 169 military observers, 11,481 military contingent personnel, 400 United Nations police officers, 1,680 formed police unit personnel, 721 international staff (inclusive of 31 temporary positions), 616 national staff (inclusive of 8 temporary positions), 229 United Nations Volunteers and 108 government-provided personnel.

2. In its report of 1 May 2019, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly appropriate the amount of \$917,157,500 gross for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020 (A/73/755/Add.12, para. 51).

3. The General Assembly, by its resolution 73/312 and decision 73/555, appropriated the amount of \$910,057,500 gross (\$896,456,000 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.

II. Mandate performance

A. Overall

4. The mandate of MINUSCA was established by the Security Council in its resolution 2149 (2014) and extended in subsequent resolutions of the Council. The mandate for the performance reporting period was provided by the Council in its resolutions 2448 (2018) and 2499 (2019).

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

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

7. The present report assesses actual performance against the planned results-based budgeting frameworks set out in the budget for the 2019/20 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

8. The Mission focused its efforts on core peacekeeping activities, including the protection of civilians; the provision of good offices and strengthened support to the peace process, including the implementation of the Peace Agreement, elections, national reconciliation, social cohesion and transitional justice at national and local levels; the facilitation of the creation of a secure environment for the immediate, full, safe and unhindered delivery of humanitarian assistance; and the protection of the United Nations.

9. The Mission supported the execution of critical supplementary tasks, in particular to advance national reconciliation and local conflict resolution to support the national authorities in addressing transitional justice, supporting the rule of law and fighting against impunity. The Mission also supported the extension of State authority and the preservation of territorial integrity, including the deployment of internal security forces, by providing limited technical support for the deployment of the Armed Forces of the Central African Republic and internal security forces, security sector reform and supporting the national authorities in continuing to implement an inclusive and progressive programme for disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation, in line with the Peace Agreement.

10. To improve overall peacekeeping performance and enhance efforts to reduce threats to the population and United Nations personnel, MINUSCA continued to implement the recommendations made in the Action for Peacekeeping initiative to improve the security of peacekeepers, including efforts to enhance operational performance and improve the duty of care in cases of incidents involving trauma, injuries or illnesses through the provision of adequate medical services in a safe and secure environment, and improved reactivity and response, particularly with regard to the evacuation of casualties. The Mission also continued to undertake advocacy with national authorities concerning the ratification of the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel to ensure accountability and the end of impunity. Priority was placed on the development of camp defence plans, drills and exercises to test and improve defence plans, capitalizing on lessons learned, and troop adherence to force protection and guidelines.

11. The Mission also advanced efforts to implement the women and peace and security agenda, including efforts to advance women's involvement in the electoral process. In addition, MINUSCA strengthened measures to address sexual exploitation and abuse through a comprehensive approach that included prevention, training, victims' assistance and enhanced outreach within communities.

12. During the reporting period, significant progress was achieved with regard to the core mandated tasks of the Mission, in particular through advancements in the protection of civilians, the implementation of the Peace Agreement, preparations for the electoral process, enhanced early warning mechanisms complemented by the Mission's robust and increasingly mobile posture, and support for the progressive restoration of State authority across the country. The Mission achieved important progress in fulfilling its mandate despite operating in an increasingly complex and hostile environment marked by rising electoral and political tensions and ethnic tensions, as well as heightened risks and challenges in connection with the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic.

13. Despite the commitment of armed groups to cease hostilities in accordance with the Peace Agreement, they continued to commit violent acts against civilians and

maintain control of territory, and attempted to cause delays in the electoral process and elements of the Peace Agreement for political gain. Progress was undermined by the fracturing of some armed groups along ethnic lines, notably the Front populaire pour la renaissance de la Centrafrique (FPRC), as well as a resurgence of violence and incidents of serious human rights violations and breaches of international humanitarian law perpetrated by armed groups in the north-east and west. Competition for the control of territory and resources and a resurgence of violence caused an increase in clashes among armed groups in Birao, Bria, Ndélé and Obo. Increased activity by Retour, réclamation et réhabilitation (3R) occurred in the west with more egregious violations of the Peace Agreement, including attacks against the Mission's peacekeepers. In response, MINUSCA pursued a multidimensional approach to stabilization, including a preventive approach to the protection of civilians against threats. This involved short- and long-term operations that were facilitated in partnership with national defence and internal security forces, in complementarity with good offices and enhanced local early warning and reconciliation efforts. Consequently, overall violations of the Peace Agreement declined throughout the reporting period, and a higher number of arrests were facilitated to bring violators of the Agreement to justice.

14. The Mission's military and police personnel jointly secured strategic hot spots, reduced the risks of electoral or political violence and supported the national defence and internal security forces in building trust with local communities. Efforts to support the implementation of policies on community-oriented policing contributed to a significant reduction in activities of self-defence groups in Bangui's PK5 district and allowed for the resumption of conflict violence reduction programming in Bangui. Through the establishment and strengthening of local transhumance management committees, the Mission supported national authorities in reducing instability and insecurity caused by seasonal transhumance along borders and transhumance corridors. The Mission's comprehensive security strategy, underpinned by support for the political process, pushed armed groups more effectively out of population centres, reducing the number of civilian casualties by 66 per cent compared with the number of casualties at the start of the reporting period. Local communities were mobilized and empowered to jointly assess and identify risks to reduce community-based violence, strengthen community alert networks and become key stakeholders in sensitization to and protection against COVID-19.

15. To ensure the continued protection of civilians and prevent a deterioration in the security situation throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, the Mission adapted its strategy. While maintaining a robust force and police presence, the Mission mobilized pre-existing early warning networks to sensitize the population to the prevention of the spread of COVID-19, supported the elaboration of field office contingency plans and implemented virtual protection coordination mechanisms in partnership with local authorities and the United Nations country team. These coordination mechanisms allowed the Mission to implement coordinated efforts on political dialogue, physical protection and the establishment of a protective environment, despite restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic.

16. The Mission enhanced efforts to advance inclusive political and reconciliation processes, including core support for the ongoing implementation of the Peace Agreement. As tensions and political mobilization increased ahead of the presidential and legislative elections scheduled for December 2020, the Mission played a critical coordinating and convening role for all signatories to continue inclusive dialogue, to meet their commitments under the Agreement and to preserve fragile improvements.

17. Despite challenges linked to the violation of the Peace Agreement by some armed groups, progress was made with regard to the operationalization and strengthening of the monitoring and implementation mechanisms of the Peace

Agreement at the local and national levels. Technical support provided by MINUSCA resulted in the operationalization of all the prefectural implementation committees, as well as technical security committees in 14 out of 16 prefectures. These inclusive committees continued to bring together all relevant stakeholders at the local level, including representatives of armed groups, national defence and internal security forces, women, youth, religious groups and traditional leaders. In coordination with the Government, the United Nations country team and international partners, the Mission supported a localized architecture for peace that included technical support for the pre-existing peace and reconciliation committees, prefectural implementation committees and technical security committees, as well as processes that supported the resolution of disputes, mediation and sensitization with regard to the Peace Agreement. Efforts to strengthen the implementation of the Agreement included enhanced engagement and coordination between national- and local-level processes, empowering local committees to increasingly fill a conflict prevention, de-escalation and monitoring role. The enhanced engagement empowered members of the local community to actively participate in the national-level peace process and effectively enhanced accountability and preventive intervention for the protection of civilians. MINUSCA support for local dialogue and peace processes resulted in the brokering of eight local peace agreements. The Mission provided training for community leaders, which enhanced the ability of communities and traditional leaders to identify threats and resist manipulation by armed groups, reduce violence and promote peaceful coexistence.

18. At the national and regional levels, the Mission provided good offices as guarantors of the Peace Agreement and as regional facilitators, including through the International Support Group on the Central African Republic and cross-border mechanisms, with the aim of maintaining consistent and cohesive pressure on all signatories. To advance national-level dialogue among all 14 armed groups and the Government, the Mission provided extensive technical support to the Executive Monitoring Committee, which became fully operational and convened with the participation of all stakeholders nine times. Though many of the formal monitoring and implementation mechanisms of the Peace Agreement were suspended following the COVID-19 pandemic, the Mission supported the Government in continuing high-level engagement with leaders of armed groups, in partnership with the African Union and the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS).

19. The Mission provided technical support and advocacy to national authorities to advance necessary political reforms. This resulted in important progress with regard to the passing of key legislative reforms envisaged in the Peace Agreement, including the law on political parties and status of the opposition, the law on the status of former Heads of State and the first of a two-part law on local authorities and decentralization. The law establishing the Commission on Truth, Justice, Reconciliation and Reparation was passed on 7 April 2020, serving as a key step towards advancing the fight against impunity and establishing a path to justice for victims of violence.

20. In line with its expanded mandate to provide electoral support, the Mission assisted the national authorities with the preparation for the delivery of peaceful presidential, legislative and local elections in 2020 and 2021 through the provision of good offices and security, as well as operational, logistical and technical support. The Mission provided technical support to the Constitutional Court, the National Electoral Authority and the strategic committee for elections to ensure the electoral process addresses key issues regarding citizenship, identity and inclusion.

21. The Mission supported the full implementation of the national action plan on hate speech by providing technical and financial assistance to the High Council for Communication, line ministries and civil society organizations to strengthen national capacity to prevent and respond to public incitement to violence and hate speech

during the electoral period. Key achievements included the launch of the voter registration process, the development and passing of the national electoral code, the adoption of strategic and operational electoral plans and the establishment of 17 electoral field sites, where MINUSCA electoral staff were co-located with the National Electoral Authority.

22. The Mission exercised its good offices and fostered the political engagement of all stakeholders to advocate for respect for international human rights and monitor violations of human rights and humanitarian law, particularly in the context of elections and the COVID-19 pandemic. To ensure the necessary resources were available for the facilitation of free, fair, credible and inclusive elections within the constitutional timeline, the Mission also supported advocacy efforts to increase the electoral basket fund, though there remained a \$10 million funding gap at the end of the reporting period. Technical advice provided by the Mission enhanced national capacities to prevent and address human rights concerns related to the elections, including through the successful development of the integrated electoral security plan with the internal security and defence forces. Strategic communications, by both the Mission and the Ministry of Communication, were strengthened to inform the population of the Mission's impartial support role, inform communities on the voter registration and peace process and reinforce the credibility of the electoral process.

23. To build the capacity for the Government to increasingly provide security across the national territory, MINUSCA continued to support the Government by providing technical and logistical support, advice and guidance to national security reform actors. In this regard, several policies, plans and laws were drafted and implemented by the Government, which continued to build consensus for a representative, accountable and professional security sector, including through the continued implementation of the national defence plan, the national strategy on security sector reform and the national security policy. Efforts to operationalize and strengthen human rights and vetting procedures, support the recruitment campaign of the Armed Forces of the Central African Republic and strengthen accountability mechanisms continued to be a priority. Advancements for the operationalization of the special mixed security units, a critical confidence-building mechanism in the Peace Agreement and a channel for the reintegration of ex-combatants, resulted in the successful deployment of members of the special mixed security units in the west.

24. The Mission continued to support the restoration of State authority and the fight against impunity through joint operations with the internal security forces for targeted arrests, thus contributing to the restoration of the rule of law as well as the removal of weapons and ammunition from circulation. Working in coordination with the United Nations country team, the Mission provided technical assistance for the successful operationalization of the Commission on Truth, Justice, Reconciliation and Reparation and related transitional justice processes aimed at promoting national reconciliation. These efforts were facilitated in complementarity with the work of the Special Criminal Court and the courts of appeal to promote a holistic, victim-centred, national approach to transitional justice and reconciliation.

25. The Special Criminal Court continued to advance in its operationalization, including through the completion of seven early stage investigations by the Special Prosecutor. The Mission continued capacity-building activities through the provision of training to clerks, magistrates, judicial police officers and registrars. As a result of the direct support of MINUSCA, significant progress was achieved in the Central African courts of appeal, including an increase in the number of criminal sessions held, allowing for perpetrators of violations of human rights to be tried. With the Mission's support, the Bangui Court of Appeal, for the first time, convicted an accused person for the murder of a peacekeeper.

26. Further progress was achieved for the rule of law and the protection of civilians through continued support provided to the State across the country by building the capacity of the Central African judiciary, including with regard to judicial police and penitentiary systems outside of Bangui. The Mission's support for the implementation of the national prison demilitarization strategy led to the deployment of more civilian personnel to prisons across the Central African Republic and subsequently resulted in a decrease in the number of prison incidents.

27. MINUSCA leveraged its robust military and police presence to support national and local peace initiatives to create conditions that allowed for the progressive deployment and effective functioning of legitimate State authority. Significant progress was achieved through the training and deployment of newly nominated prefects, sub-prefects and magistrates, and of penitentiary personnel and internal security and defence forces.

28. To strengthen integrated planning and performance assessment, the Mission advanced its implementation of the comprehensive planning and performance assessment system, resulting in improved strategic prioritization and sequencing of the Mission's mandated activities through alignment with broader mission planning, budgeting and decision-making processes. 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.

Coronavirus disease pandemic

29. During the reporting period, the COVID-19 pandemic was a significant factor that affected the implementation of the Mission's mandate. Despite the challenges, MINUSCA continued to carry out its mandated tasks within the limitations of, and in full compliance with, the directives of the Government in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, notwithstanding the wide-ranging implications of the public health emergency. An integrated COVID-19 working group for planning and coordination was established to develop and implement the United Nations-wide COVID-19 contingency plan in order to support the senior leadership in the field to adapt operations and plans as needed, recommend measures for the protection and well-being of United Nations personnel and ensure continued mandate implementation. The Mission's contingency planning was informed by best practices learned from the Ebola response in other peacekeeping missions and was strengthened by leveraging informal networks with other missions in the context of their responses. The Mission facilitated multiple review exercises to revise or adapt priority substantive activities for mandate implementation as well as to identify activities that could be delayed throughout the COVID-19 pandemic.

30. Following the declaration of COVID-19 as a global pandemic in March 2020 by the World Health Organization (WHO), the Mission developed internal coordination and planning mechanisms and began working with national authorities to establish preventive and risk-mitigating measures. Throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, the Mission's senior leadership team maintained daily communication with national authorities to implement preventive measures, establish screening systems and support coordination for an effective United Nations-wide response in line with the guidance of WHO. The Government requested the Mission's support and collaboration in implementing and monitoring measures in Bangui and across the country. To this end, MINUSCA field offices worked in close coordination with local authorities, the United Nations country team, humanitarian actors and locally established COVID-19 crisis committees.

31. Misinformation and rumour prompted a rise in threats against international personnel and continued to hinder the population's acceptance of and adherence to preventive measures, including the wearing of masks. The spread of misinformation led to an increase in threats against personnel of the United Nations and international non-governmental organizations. To protect United Nations personnel and minimize the risk of contagion, the Mission enhanced strategic communications with personnel, the population and national authorities. The Mission also limited all non-essential movements, implemented an enhanced curfew and restricted in-person meetings with national counterparts. Despite movement restrictions and heightened risks to uniformed personnel, the Mission maintained its robust force and police presence throughout the country. The Mission made best efforts to continue dialogue, monitor human rights violations, deploy joint protection team missions and ensure the protection of civilians through virtual coordination structures, albeit less effectively.

Substantive and other programmatic activities

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

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

(a) **Disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation.** Support was provided to the national authorities for the implementation of the national disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation programme, as mandated by the Security Council in its resolution 2499 (2019). This was in line with the Mission's strategic objective to support the creation of conditions conducive to the sustainable reduction of the presence of, and threat posed by, armed groups. In this regard, the Mission supported the national institutions in disarming and demobilizing ex-combatants, including women. In accordance with the principle of national ownership, the programme's implementation was led by national disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation entities, including the Unit for the Implementation of the National Disarmament, Demobilization, Reintegration and Rehabilitation Programme. The disarmament led to improved security and stability within the communities where the programme was implemented, as ex-combatants were offered alternatives to violence;

(b) **Community violence reduction programmes.** Support was provided to national authorities and relevant civil society organizations in developing and implementing community violence reduction programmes. In this regard, the Mission focused on regions with high occurrences of militia activities and intercommunal violence and where no other community violence reduction programmes were being implemented. The Mission implemented the programmes through vocational training activities, income-generating activities, outreach and community support projects, including the payment of food and transport allowances to beneficiaries during their three-month vocational training and the provision of start-up and reinsertion kits at the end of their training. The programmes enabled the Mission to strengthen social cohesion and peaceful cohabitation, provide alternatives to violence and improve livelihoods within communities. In addition, the programmes complemented the national disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation programme by encouraging communities to voluntarily disarm and turn over weapons and ammunitions. During the period, community violence reduction programmes were also used to assist the local authorities, WHO and national medical services in the

fight against COVID-19. The programmes were implemented in partnership with the United Nations Office for Project Services and the International Organization for Migration. Both entities were selected for their experience and their ability to implement the programmes in a cost-effective and efficient manner;

(c) **Justice and corrections (Special Criminal Court).** Technical assistance was provided, including capacity-building for the national authorities, to facilitate the operationalization and the functioning of the Special Criminal Court. In this regard, the Mission continued to provide support for investigational and judicial activities, outreach to and communication with the public and affected communities, security for court personnel and protection for victims and witnesses, overall court management and support for the establishment and functioning of the legal aid system. Significant progress was made towards achieving the Court's effective functioning during the reporting period. The Special Criminal Court is now operational and has started its judicial work, with several ongoing investigations both before the Office of the Special Prosecutor and before the investigative judges. The programme was implemented in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC);

(d) **Justice and corrections (penitentiary system/demilitarization of prisons).** Support was provided for the demilitarization of the prison service through capacity-building activities for civilian prison personnel and the improvement of infrastructure essential for a competent, rights-based penitentiary system that meets international standards. In this regard, the Mission provided technical support and advice on the development of relevant legal frameworks, procedures and policies to enhance the implementation of the prison demilitarization strategy, conducted a corruption risk assessment in prison settings to identify mechanisms to mitigate corruption within the prison system, conducted workshops on the implementation of the social integration strategy and the health policy and conducted social reintegration projects for detainees. The Mission also supported the rehabilitation of prisons and the construction of training rooms for civilian corrections officers, and a training area for the corrections crisis management team at the National School of Administration and Magistracy. The programmes were implemented in partnership with Penal Reform International and UNODC, which were selected for their specific knowledge of the country context, capabilities and limitations, as well as their expertise in the area of justice and corrections;

(e) **Human rights.** The Mission continued to build the capacities of national human rights institutions and line ministries to contribute to an environment conducive to the effective monitoring and collection of data on human rights violations and abuses and the timely analysis of early warning alerts on the protection of civilians, as well as to establish platforms for human rights dialogues at the national and local levels. The Mission trained focal points from various institutions working on minority rights to strengthen their capacity with regard to the integration of human rights into all activities aimed at securing the rights of ethnic and religious minorities. The Mission also organized training to strengthen the capacities of members of the national defence and internal security forces with regard to the protection of human rights and contributed to integrating a human rights-based approach into their work. The programme contributed to the implementation of the recommendations formulated in the report of the mapping exercise published in May 2017, including on fighting against impunity, strengthening national capacity to contribute to the protection and promotion of human rights and establishing the truth, justice and reconciliation commission. The Mission implemented these activities in partnership with the National Human Rights Commission, the National Committee to Prevent Genocide, Crimes against Humanity and War Crimes and Fight against

Discrimination, the High Authority for Good Governance, the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights and members of civil society;

(f) **Civil affairs (community stabilization programmes).** The Mission implemented confidence-building and community engagement initiatives for the reduction of armed groups through improved community protection, community dialogue, reconciliation and conflict resolution and support for civil administration. The programmes focused on strengthening the Mission's early warning mechanisms and prevention and response actions at the field level. The Mission supported the operationalization of community protection plans, the engagement of community liaison assistants at permanent and transitional operating bases and the establishment of community alert networks. The volunteers were trained on early warning mechanisms, which enabled them to become key actors in sharing early warning alerts with the force, community liaison assistants and local authorities. With regard to transhumance, the Mission sensitized the local population and created transhumance management committees throughout the country. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Mission worked with the Government and local authorities to train civil protection volunteers and social mobilizers nationwide to help implement sensitization to and immediate preventive measures against the spread of the virus;

(g) **Police training/co-location.** The Mission rehabilitated and equipped police and gendarmerie stations and provided training to the internal security forces. This included the improvement of working conditions and services provided to the population, the improvement of security and the free movement of the local population, as well as an increase in trust between the internal security forces and the local population. The programme was implemented in partnership with local non-governmental organizations and representatives from the internal security forces;

(h) **Rule of law/security institutions/security sector reform.** The Mission identified locations for the establishment of a transit centre to receive the integrated elements before military training sessions and the organization of civic training. At the end of the reporting period, the elaboration of a training curriculum and the establishment of a transit centre for integrated elements were still pending, as was the process of integrating ex-combatants into the national security forces. The Mission supported an assessment of the infrastructures of the Armed Forces of the Central African Republic in preparation for the development of a military infrastructure master plan. The water and forest sectoral plan was also developed and validated;

(i) **Political affairs (peace consolidation).** Technical and logistical support were provided to the monitoring and implementation mechanisms of the Peace Agreement at the national and local levels. In this regard, the Mission conducted workshops and sensitization campaigns to promote the implementation of the Peace Agreement and supported local civic education activities in order to increase the participation of women and youth in its implementation. The Mission also supported activities, including training on conflict resolution and management, to empower local authorities and members of the prefectural implementation committees, technical security committees and other actors and strengthen their contribution to the peace process. The Mission also supported cross-border meetings between authorities from the Central African Republic and Cameroon at the local level with a view to helping the local authorities jointly resolve cross-border security and administrative issues. The objectives of these activities were to ensure the ownership of the Peace Agreement by the communities and other relevant stakeholders and promote the peaceful resolution of political issues with the aim of promoting effective participation in the political process and preventing tensions between the communities. The programmes were implemented in collaboration with Finn Church Aid, which was selected on the basis of its expertise in implementing projects in the areas of reconciliation and social cohesion and the implementation of inclusive political processes.

C. Mission support initiatives

34. 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 field offices (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.

35. In the light of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Mission prioritized activities such as the establishment of isolation sites for military, police and civilian personnel in Bangui and the regions to comply with the requirement by the Government of the Central African Republic to quarantine personnel for 14 days. These efforts to reprioritize activities to cover requirements for countering and checking the spread of COVID-19 combined with the global lockdown and travel restrictions. The reprioritization of planned activities was also a contributing factor to the lower outputs delivered for most sections within the support component.

36. At the request of the Government, MINUSCA also provided support for the strengthening and control of border entry points through mixed patrols with the Central African defence forces, the rehabilitation of health facilities and isolation sites, assistance to call centres, the printing of sensitization and screening material and the provision of hand-washing products and fabric masks to vulnerable populations. MINUSCA also donated tests kits to the Ministry of Health to enhance testing and screening capacity and donated personal protective equipment and medical equipment to the main medical facility in the Central African Republic.

37. In the light of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Mission undertook several activities to reduce the risk of infection for its civilian and uniformed personnel and to mitigate the impact of the pandemic on the implementation of the Mission's mandate. In that regard, the Mission provided personal protective equipment to military and police contingents that did not have the equipment. With regard to medical evacuations to the Mission's regional referral hospitals, repatriations on medical grounds and access to mortuary services, the Mission made arrangements for the use of commercial air ambulances instead of its air assets or commercial flights, because its air assets could not be used for medical evacuations to the designated referral hospitals for COVID-19 patients in Uganda.

38. The Mission continued to enhance its surveillance and reconnaissance capabilities to protect civilians and its personnel through the deployment of additional long- and short-range high-resolution cameras (smart city cameras) to monitor vulnerable hotspots in and around Bangui. The Mission also continued to utilize two lightweight and portable unmanned aircraft to provide long-range monitoring of movements of armed groups. The cameras and unmanned aircraft were effective tools used by the Bangui Joint Task Force and Joint Operations Centre that continued to provide essential support for early warning operations in addition to intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance, and also provided support for the protection of civilians and all MINUSCA personnel. The installation of United Nations-owned long-range cameras and a network of short-range cameras, which now cover all hotspots in Bangui, were an effective replacement for the tethered aerostat system and the Modular Long-range Electro-optical/Infrared Observation System (MEOS). Consequently, the deployment of the tethered aerostat system and MEOS was discontinued during the reporting period.

39. With regard to major construction projects, the construction of an airport terminal to accommodate the Mission's air operations in response to the host country's requirements began towards the end of 2019. However, the construction was postponed owing to the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic. The construction of vehicle maintenance workshops in Bouar, Kaga Bandoro and Bangassou was completed in response to the recommendation in the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) on fleet management. The Mission had planned to build its first centralized integrated warehouse at M'Poko; however, following the procurement process, price quotations from potential contractors were significantly higher than the cost estimates included in the approved budget. Given the need to reprioritize activities to support the implementation of the Peace Agreement and the electoral process, the Mission deferred the construction of the hard-walled warehouse. By the end of the reporting period, an alternative solution using prefabricated buildings was under consideration. The construction of a perimeter boundary wall to protect the camps at the M'Poko and Fidèle sites in Bangui and strengthen perimeter security was cancelled, as the host Government took on the project using its own resources.

D. Regional mission cooperation

40. During the reporting period, MINUSCA continued to engage services from the MONUSCO logistics hub and from the Global Procurement Support Section and the Regional Service Centre, both located in Entebbe, to support its operations. The Mission continued to receive support from the Regional Service Centre in the areas of onboarding and separation, benefits and payroll, vendor payments, entitlements and official travel, claims processing (such as education grants and reimbursement for mission-related travel), cashier services, training and conference services, transport and movement control and information technology services.

41. During the reporting period, the Mission collaborated with the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA) through exchange of information on the joint cross-border management of the COVID-19 pandemic between Cameroon and the Central African Republic and on a joint analysis of the impact of the activities of armed groups on the implementation of the Mission's mandate in the western parts of the Central African Republic. MINUSCA and UNOCA jointly conducted a needs analysis and outlined a joint strategy to implement a cross-border project, funded through voluntary contributions, aimed at appeasing and preventing tensions between communities living in the region near the borders of the Central African Republic, Cameroon and Chad, where armed groups were active. The implementation of this project, funded through voluntary contributions, will begin during the 2020/21 period and will be aimed at creating space for dialogue and consultations and reducing cross-border tensions, thus reducing the influence of armed groups over the political, social and security environment.

E. Partnerships, country team coordination and integrated missions

42. To support tangible results from the Peace Agreement for the population, including the successful organization of free and fair elections, the Mission continued to build on the strengthened division of labour with the United Nations country team and other partners and enhanced partnership coordination to advance electoral support and early recovery, development and humanitarian efforts. This strengthened coordination, and synergies with regional actors and the United Nations country team, enabled the Mission to deliver its mandate more effectively, including in relation to the advancement of the implementation of the Peace Agreement, electoral

preparations, the restoration of State authority and the protection of civilians, among other key tasks.

43. MINUSCA continued to focus on short- and medium-term priorities while aligning its efforts based on the comparative advantage of each member of the United Nations country team. This included continued reporting and increased integration for the effective implementation 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 supported the Government with regard to the implementation rate of its National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan and the acceleration of the disbursement of associated funds.

44. The COVID-19 pandemic prompted enhanced integration, partnership and coordination between the Mission, United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, WHO and the humanitarian community. From the onset of the pandemic, the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General/Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator led a United Nations strategic committee on COVID-19 in partnership with the Government, with the participation of MINUSCA and key agencies of the United Nations. This strategic committee worked closely with the Government of the Central African Republic, particularly the Minister for Health, to assist in the implementation of the response plan.

45. MINUSCA increased its coordination efforts with regional stakeholders through its support for the ongoing implementation of the Peace Agreement in cooperation with partners. The Mission provided technical and logistical support to contribute to the ongoing functionality of the International Support Group on the Central African Republic and continued its engagement with representatives of the African Union, ECCAS, the European Union, France, the United States of America, the Russian Federation, China and others. To support greater regional coherence and stability, MINUSCA continued to provide technical expertise to national authorities to strengthen engagement with neighbouring countries, ECCAS and the African Union, in consultation and coordination with other partners. Three cross-border mechanisms and two mixed commissions were successfully reactivated as a result of this engagement. These mechanisms enabled the Government to reduce instability and insecurity caused by seasonal transhumance along borders, improve the inclusion of refugees in the electoral process and pave the way for enhanced regional cooperation to reduce cross-border transmission of COVID-19.

46. The Mission continued to work with the European Union Military Training Mission in the Central African Republic to vet and train members of the Armed Forces of the Central African Republic.

F. Results-based budgeting frameworks

Component 1: security, protection of civilians and human rights

47. The Mission continued to pursue its primary mandated objective of protecting civilians and promoting and protecting human rights in a security environment that continued to be marked by ongoing competition between armed groups over resources and territory. Political tensions related to the electoral process also increased as the country prepared for the constitutionally mandated elections scheduled for December 2020. The security situation was also affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, as restrictions of movements resulted in limited civilian interactions and dialogue and contributed to an increase in poverty given the limited access to humanitarian aid. During the reporting period, there was a slight increase in violent clashes between armed groups, notably as a result of the confrontation between rival factions of FPRC,

which prompted a recurrence of violence in the north-east region, as well as increased activities of 3R in the west. Despite commitments made by the armed groups to cease hostilities in accordance with the Peace Agreement, security escorts and patrols were necessary to limit violations of the Agreement, ensure protection of civilians throughout the COVID-19 pandemic and prevent hindrances to the Mission's implementation of its mandated tasks.

48. During the period, the number of violations of the Peace Agreement continued to decrease. However, armed groups continued to violate the Agreement and commit violations against civilians. To address the continued violation of the Peace Agreement by some armed groups, the Mission adapted its footprint to strategic locations, facilitated short- and long-term operations and enhanced coordination with armed groups and partners for the peaceful resolution of disputes and adherence to the cessation of hostilities. Though clashes between armed groups did increase, analysis from the comprehensive planning and performance assessment system showed that attacks against civilians and civilian casualties decreased. This marked improvement was a direct result of the Mission's dynamic and mobile posture, as well as the implementation of a comprehensive policy on the protection of civilians, which encompassed increased coordination for prevention and enhanced early warning mechanisms facilitated by military, police and civilian personnel.

49. Despite persistent security challenges, progress was made with regard to the release of children from armed groups and in increased awareness of and adherence to human rights and international humanitarian law. However, confrontations between armed groups in Birao and Ndélé and the COVID-19 pandemic stalled dialogue with armed groups and subsequently impeded the separation of several children still associated with armed groups. The coordinated and consistent presence of MINUSCA and dialogue with leaders of the armed groups resulted in two armed groups, the Mouvement patriotique pour la centrafrique and the Union pour la paix en Centrafrique, issuing command orders prohibiting the recruitment and use of children and the carrying out of other grave child rights violations. The strengthened community participation and sharing of information through early warning mechanisms directly supported the improved preventive actions of the Mission and national authorities for the enhanced protection of civilians.

50. Cases of violations of human rights and international humanitarian law continued to be brought to the attention of the authorities and armed groups, including throughout the COVID-19 pandemic. MINUSCA continued to provide vital support and assistance for the full facilitation of the distribution of humanitarian aid. The need for MINUSCA support, including through coordination with local authorities and through security escorts for humanitarian aid, was even more vital during the COVID-19 pandemic, as vulnerable populations were increasingly at risk of insecurity, poverty, isolation and extreme hunger owing to rising prices of goods, given the closure of borders. The provision of security escorts by MINUSCA to deliver aid in the context of the humanitarian response to the COVID-19 pandemic was critical, as humanitarian and international actors were increasingly targeted, which restricted their movements. MINUSCA continued to provide financial, technical and expert advice to the National Human Rights Commission to strengthen its capacity to address human rights violations as well as to enhance national early warning mechanisms and contribute to a protective environment. Support from MINUSCA reinforced and strengthened the capacity of the members of the Commission in the thematic areas of monitoring elections, citizenship and management of human rights projects and advocacy. With the support of MINUSCA, the Commission identified and trained 150 focal points to ensure sensitization of the local population with regard to the prevention of human rights violations and abuses within the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Mission enhanced its collaboration with the United Nations country

team and regional partners, including through the cross-border mechanisms, to facilitate the safe and voluntary return of internally displaced persons and refugees. Through the coordinated efforts of the Mission, the United Nations country team and the Government, 93,100 refugees returned voluntarily. As at 1 June 2020, there were approximately 697,000 internally displaced persons in the country and 616,000 refugees from the Central African Republic in neighbouring countries.

51. Enhanced early warning was achieved through building the capacity of the networks established by the Mission in the regions, which were complemented by the Mission's robust and increasingly mobile posture. As a result, armed groups were driven out of dense population centres. MINUSCA support for the strengthening of the community alert network of focal points contributed to the progressive restoration of State authority across the country.

52. To further enhance security, the protection of civilians and human rights, the Mission continued to work with national authorities and international partners to increase the operationalization and deployment of the national defence and internal security forces, and to rapidly establish the special mixed security units to secure transhumance and mining sites. Through these efforts, members of the internal security forces, national defence forces and special mixed security units were deployed outside of Bangui. The increased deployment of national security and defence forces, and particularly that of the special mixed security units, supported enhanced confidence-building in the population. The increased deployment and direct support for the Ministry of Defence enabled important progress in order for the State to increasingly assume responsibility for maintaining the safety and security of its people.

53. At the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Mission put in place a series of immediate measures to ensure the continued protection of civilians and to prevent a deterioration in the security environment. The Mission quickly acted to reprioritize identified activities to support the national security and defence forces and supporting the elaboration of the COVID-19 contingency plans with the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Interior to prevent the spread of COVID-19 both within national ranks and among the population. The continued presence of uniformed personnel, as well as ongoing mandate implementation, which included facilitating robust operations in the west and north-east, ensured the security situation remained stable throughout the COVID-19 response. In increasingly complex and challenging circumstances, the Mission's military and police personnel continued to engage in daily patrols and played a key role in sensitizing communities and national authorities to the risks of COVID-19 and its prevention. MINUSCA support enabled wide-ranging sensitization activities and disinfection of public spaces, the distribution of personal protective equipment for the national defence and internal security forces and the construction of water sources at gendarmerie and police academies.

54. The Mission and the United Nations country team, in coordination with humanitarian organizations, worked to strengthen national capacity to protect civilians by conducting training activities and identifying risks, challenges and solutions in order to mitigate the spread of COVID-19. Through pre-existing early warning networks, the Mission identified and trained civil protection volunteers and social mobilizers to help implement sensitization and immediate preventive measures against the virus nationwide. To further strengthen its response to threats against civilians, the Mission adapted its protection strategy in the light of COVID-19 while maintaining a robust protection presence to deter possible threats. The approach included the establishment of virtual protection coordination mechanisms and the reprioritization of programmatic activities to support the Government's community outreach regarding COVID-19 and communication efforts.

55. MINUSCA continued to support national authorities in combating hate speech and reducing the spread of rumours, particularly those intended to fuel violence and spread misinformation about COVID-19. This enhanced strategic communication included widespread public information campaigns that reached over 200,000 individuals. In addition, the provision of technical and financial assistance to the High Council for Communication, ministries and civil organizations supported the implementation of the national action plan on the prevention of hate speech. To aid in nationwide implementation, community focal points were established to help their communities prevent human rights violations, discrimination, stigmatization and other issues related to hate speech.

Expected accomplishment 1.1: Improved security environment and protection of civilians

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Number of attacks and armed clashes between parties to the conflict (2017/18: 206; 2018/19: 113; 2019/20: 80)

117 armed clashes between parties to the conflict

The increase in the number of direct confrontations between armed groups, despite the Peace Agreement, was attributable in part to the lengthy conflicts in the north-east of the country involving multiple armed groups (from July 2019 to March 2020), as well as numerous clashes regarding the control of economic resources and transhumance during the dry season in the centre and western regions of the country

Planned outputs

*Completed
(number or
yes/no)*

Remarks

24 permanent operating bases, 4 permanent integrated camps and a reduction to up to 10 temporary operating bases maintained and operational for more than 30 days each and a reserve company set up in each sector to effectively increase the range and mobility of the force

21

Permanent operating bases

4

Permanent integrated camps

30

Temporary operating bases, representing a reduction of 6 temporary operating bases maintained and operational for more than 30 days

No

Reserve companies were set up in each sector owing to the fact that reserve companies were operationally and tactically controlled by the force's headquarters and were kept on standby for times when they were needed for operations

900 daily patrols (including coordinated patrols with the Central African armed forces) across the Central African Republic to reduce the threats posed by armed groups and disrupt their funding sources by dismantling illegal checkpoints and limiting their influence and control of territory

800

Daily patrols

The lower output was attributable primarily to challenges associated with the unpredictability of the intensity of the rainy season and its impact on the conditions of unpaved roads, and changes in the rotation and deployment plans in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic

13 robust and mobile operations of short-term battalion- or part-battalion-level conducted by the special forces or quick

7

Operations, including 2 short-term sector-level operations conducted by the special forces or quick reaction forces

reaction forces and 5 longer-term operations conducted by the Force Commander's reserve units to proactively deter actions of armed groups against civilians in emerging hotspots and decrease their ability to operate within the area of operations of the Mission	5	<p>The lower output was attributable to changes in armed group activities, reducing the need for short-term mobile operations</p> <p>Long-term operations were facilitated and were ongoing by the end of the reporting period</p>
3 daily flight hours of unmanned aircraft and 8 daily helicopter flight hours to improve situational awareness, anticipate security threats and support the conduct of military operations and intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance missions	5	Daily flight hours
	2	Daily helicopter flight hours
		The lower output was attributable to the fact that 4 helicopters were out of service throughout the reporting period. The helicopters were out of service due to factors outside of the Mission's control
150 projects for repairing roads, bridges and airfields by MINUSCA military engineering units, 85 weekly armed escort missions for United Nations, humanitarian and commercial convoys and 40 joint protection team missions in partnership with the United Nations country team and humanitarian and government partners to facilitate the protection of civilians and the delivery and monitoring of humanitarian and early recovery assistance	125	<p>Projects, including 59 projects to repair roads, 57 projects to repair bridges and 9 projects to repair airfields</p> <p>The lower output was attributable primarily to the challenging operating environment owing to unprecedented flooding during the rainy season, restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic and the unpredictable security conditions as a result of the presence of armed groups in the areas where the projects were planned to be implemented, which limited access to those areas</p>
	88	Weekly armed escort missions
	12	<p>Joint protection team missions</p> <p>The lower output was attributable to movement restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic. Instead of joint protection missions, the Mission enacted virtual protection monitoring systems</p>
3,744 interactions conducted by United Nations police personnel in 24 localities to reassure the local community regarding their safety and promote security awareness	3,990	Interactions
	34	Localities, including the 8 districts of Bangui and 11 localities in prefectures (Bouar, Berberati, Paoua, Bossangoa, Kaga Bandoro, Bambari, Ndélé, Bria, Bangassou, Birao and Obo)
476 daily patrols conducted by the Bangui Joint Task Force and United Nations police personnel in coordination with internal security forces to provide 24/7 patrolling to ensure freedom of movement and the protection of civilians, and provision of 24/7 security for the magistrates and the premises of the Special Criminal Court	367	Daily patrols
		The lower output was attributable to restrictions put in place in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic to prevent its spread among United Nations police personnel and the internal defence forces
	1,183	Escorts to provide 24/7 security to ensure freedom of movement and to provide 24/7 security for the magistrates and the premises of the Special Criminal Court

54 daily pre-planned formed police unit patrols and 6 daily operational backup patrols, to conduct security assessments, provide support for managing crowd control and public order and work with the local community and authorities to gather information	58	Daily pre-planned patrols	The higher output was attributable to armed group activities and increased armed clashes, which required a more robust presence
	11	Daily operational backup patrols	The higher output was attributable to armed group activities and increased armed clashes, which required a more robust presence
12 training workshops on community dialogue initiatives to reinforce the capacity of 300 participants in local security, including local authorities, protection actors and community representatives, and 24 focus groups and training sessions on risk analysis, including response to threats and the community's vulnerability, for 720 community members, including 350 women, to enhance community participation in early warning mechanisms	52	Training workshops for 2,648 participants, including 569 women, local authorities, protection actors and community representatives	The higher output was attributable to increased demand for training to prevent violence and resolve conflicts related to transhumance
	43	Focus groups and training sessions for 1,508 community members, including 371 women	The higher output was attributable to the increased presence and effectiveness of Community Liaison Assistants, as well as enhanced commitment from communities and field opportunities to nearly double the number of sessions where MINUSCA has military bases
15 workshops and ongoing technical assistance, conducted jointly with the national commission for human rights and fundamental freedoms, the national committee to prevent genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes and fight against discrimination, civil society organizations and the Ministry of Human Rights, to develop a national capacity for monitoring, data collection and early warning and establish platforms for dialogue at the local and national levels	17	Workshops	
	27	Training sessions	
	122	Awareness-raising/sensitization campaigns	
	82	Working meetings	The workshops, training sessions and meetings were conducted with different partners in Bangui, Bouar, Kaga Bandoro, Bambari, Paoua, Berberati, Bria, Bossangoa and Ndélé for a total of 15,324 participants, including 6,558 women
20 integrated predeployment meetings, with partners, for 1,000 members of the national defence forces on the protection of civilians, including the prevention of and response to violations against civilians at the tactical level	3	Predeployment meetings	
	180	Members of internal security forces	The lower output was attributable to: (a) the fact that the Government of the Central African Republic had already deployed some of its armed personnel/troops before the predeployment support meetings could be held; (b) the lower number of active members of the Armed Forces of the Central African Republic already deployed in the country; and (c) the suspension, by the Mission, of in-person meetings in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, to reduce the risks of infection and transmission of the virus among its personnel and the national defence forces

Monthly technical advice and support to 16 security coordination committees established and operationalized in Bangui and the prefectures, composed of local administrations, civil society organizations and internal security forces, to promote community safety and security awareness, reduce vulnerabilities in communities and increase State capacities to protect civilians	238	Meetings
	16	Security coordination committees
1 planning workshop with relevant national and international partners to address explosive hazards, and regular assistance to reinforce a national capacity for addressing explosive hazards	No	Planning workshop was held The workshop was scheduled to take place during the third or fourth quarter of the 2019/20 period and was postponed to the first quarter of the 2020/21 period owing to the measures established by the Government of the Central African Republic in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic. This resulted in a delay in the implementation of the 5-year capacity-building plan for internal security forces (2019–2023)
1 year-long, national communications campaign, targeting youth in particular, through radio, print, video, social media and outreach activities, to garner support for the Mission and prevent intracommunal or intercommunal disputes	1	National year-long campaign reaching over 200,000 individuals
	330	Posts on social media platforms
	92	Video articles
	2	Newsletters on the Mission website
	52	Press conferences
	5	Press trips
	4	Awareness-raising sessions on the mandate for media actors and students in journalism
	15	Radio Guira FM programmes of 20 minutes each in Sango and French

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

Planned indicators of achievement

Increase in the number of cases of violations of human rights and international humanitarian law that are resolved, including grave violations of the rights of children and conflict-related sexual violence (2017/18: 551; 2018/19: 727; 2019/20: 1,500)

Actual indicators of achievement

An overall number of 1,426 cases were resolved

The lower number of cases resolved was attributable to the restrictions of movements and other measures set out in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, which limited the Mission's advocacy activities and direct engagements with national partners

Action plans to prevent and end grave violations of the rights of children are developed and signed by armed groups (2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: 3)

Achieved: a total of 3 action plans were developed and signed by armed groups, including 2 action plans signed during the reporting period

Children are released from armed forces and groups and handed over to appropriate care services (2017/18: 2,050; 2018/19: 578; 2019/20: 1,500)

In total, 616 children, including 171 girls, were released and handed over to appropriate care services for reintegration

The lower number of children released was attributable to confrontations between armed groups in Birao and Ndélé, as well as the stalled dialogue with armed groups to negotiate the release of children owing to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic

Number of parties to the conflict that have issued clear orders to prohibit sexual violence and adopted a code of conduct prohibiting sexual violence (2017/18: 1; 2018/19: 0; 2019/20: 2)

None of the 14 armed groups issued clear orders against sexual violence

While interactions with members of armed groups increased, including through the Mission's participation in the monitoring and implementation mechanisms created under the Peace Agreement, the political and security situation as well as a high turnover of interlocutors did not allow for a systematic and consistent dialogue on this issue. However, the Mission's field offices continued to organize sensitization and training sessions on sexual violence and command responsibility for elements of armed groups

Total number of internal security forces personnel trained in human rights, the protection of civilians, the protection of children, the prevention of conflict-related violence and sexual and gender-based violence and civil-military relations (2017/18: 2,496; 2018/19: 3,569; 2019/20: 3,500)

1,952 members, including 235 women, of the internal security forces were trained, which contributed to reinforcing the capacities of internal security officers in the protection of human rights and contributed to integrating a human rights-based approach to their work

The lower number of internal security forces personnel trained was attributable to the cancellation of training and other capacity-building activities owing to restrictions of movement in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic

Number of protection and policy measures to prevent and respond to human rights violations and abuses, including conflict-related sexual violence (2019/20: 2)

Achieved: a total of 4 protection and policy measures were established

These comprised: (a) 2 shelters for victims and witnesses of sexual violence, which were opened in Bangui under the national protection network for victims and witnesses of sexual violence project with support from MINUSCA, operated by two local non-governmental organizations; (b) the national protection network, which continued to operate with support from MINUSCA field offices; and (c) the national joint rapid response unit to prevent sexual violence against women and children deployed to the Prefecture Nana-Grébizi from 19 to 26 August 2019, with United Nations support

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Monthly meetings with the leadership of armed groups to advocate for the signing and implementation of action plans and the delivery of command orders that prevent and end grave violations of the rights of children, quarterly coordination meetings to monitor and evaluate progress on the implementation of the action plans and 30 sensitization sessions on child protection concerns	64	Sensitization meetings held with the leaderships of armed groups in Kaga Bandoro, Kouï, Bria, Bambari, Bokolobo, Ippy, Paoua and other localities to advocate for the signing and implementation of action plans to end and prevent grave child rights violations
10 training sessions for members of civil society and the United Nations system (as members of monitoring and reporting mechanisms for grave violations of the rights of children) on the monitoring and verification of grave violations of the rights of children, 30 sensitization sessions on child protection concerns for civil society, community leaders, religious leaders and local authorities, 6 training sessions for members of local peace committees on the inclusion of children's concerns in local peace initiatives and 1 national campaign to address the recruitment and use of children in armed groups, and outreach to victims and advocacy to fight against impunity in conflict-related sexual violence	10 112 28	Training sessions for 131 participants Sensitization sessions on child rights and child protection within the framework of the national Act Campaign to protect children from the 6 grave violations, for 41,422 participants, including 16,193 women, members and leaders of communities and religious leaders at the local and national levels The higher output was attributable to the launch of the national Act Campaign on 2 May 2019, which enabled the facilitation of a greater number of sessions and a higher number of participants Training sessions on the rights and protection of children in armed conflict situations for 404 members of civil society, including 82 women The lower output was attributable to resources being reprioritized to support the national Act Campaign
	142	Field missions were carried out to different localities in the Central African Republic to monitor, verify and document violations committed against children by the parties to the conflict, in overall support of the national Act Campaign
1 annual report, 4 quarterly reports and 12 monthly reports on the human rights situation in the country, including on conflict-related sexual violence and children in armed conflict, and 2 incident or thematic reports on grave violations of the rights of children committed by parties to the conflict and on conflict-related sexual violence	1 8 12 1	Annual report on children and armed conflict Quarterly reports, comprising 4 reports on the human rights situation and conflict-related violence and child rights violations and 4 reports on the 6 grave violations against children in situations of armed conflict Monthly reports Report on children and armed conflict covering a 3-year period (January 2016–June 2019)
36 fact-finding missions to monitor and verify allegations of violations of international human rights and	151	Human rights monitoring and investigations missions The higher output is attributable to increased engagement at the field office level and improved

humanitarian law, including conflict-related sexual violence, and 60 field missions to monitor and verify grave violations of the rights of children, including the association of children with armed groups	142	<p>security in some areas that were previously inaccessible</p> <p>Field missions to monitor, verify and document grave child rights violations</p> <p>The higher output is attributable to increased staff capacity, enhanced advocacy with armed groups and an improved security environment in some areas</p>
1 general and 95 individual risk assessments of the Mission's support for the Central African defence and internal security forces under the human rights due diligence policy that are adopted and implemented by both the Mission and the Central African civilian and military authorities to prevent human rights violations and respond to matters related to the protection of civilians	1	General risk assessment
	111	<p>Individual risk assessments reports, which included recommendations to exclude 7 individuals from national forces who were alleged to have committed violations or abuses</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to a higher number of requests for the Mission to support risk assessments</p>
40 strategic dialogue sessions to support the national commission for human rights and fundamental freedoms and 30 workshops and regular technical advice to support the members of the national commission in developing and implementing policy measures for human rights promotion and the establishment of a countrywide early warning system	19	<p>Strategic dialogue sessions organized by the National Human Rights Commission to develop policy measures for the promotion and protection of human rights and the establishment of a countrywide early warning system</p> <p>The lower output was attributable primarily to restrictions of movements and other measures established by the Government of the Central African Republic and the Mission in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic</p>
	No	Workshops were organized, owing to restrictions regarding group gatherings in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic. This resulted in delays in developing policy measures for the protection of human rights and in establishing early warning mechanisms as well as focal points for the National Human Rights Commission across the country
16 field visits and 24 strategic engagements/dialogues with concerned actors to support the full operationalization of the national committee to prevent genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes and fight against discrimination, including for the release of their mandatory reports	22	<p>Field visits</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to a greater number of requests by the National Committee to Prevent Genocide, Crimes against Humanity and War Crimes and Fight against Discrimination for MINUSCA to support field visits and broaden community-based sensitization</p>
	30	Strategic engagement meetings were held with a wide range of interlocutors on the Committee's mandate

20 predeployment and 30 post-deployment training sessions on human rights and international humanitarian law, including conflict-related sexual violence, for internal security forces, 4 thematic curricula developed on human rights and international humanitarian law for the training of national defence forces and 20 training sessions on the rights of children and child protection for 500 members of the national defence and internal security forces, to strengthen mechanisms of internal accountability and adherence to human rights norms and standards by the national defence and internal security forces	21	Predeployment training sessions. In addition, 36 sensitization sessions and 3 workshops on human rights and international humanitarian law were undertaken for a total of 1,114 members of the national defence forces, including 84 women
	26	Post-deployment training sessions The lower output was attributable to the postponement of some training activities to the first quarter of the 2020/21 period, owing to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
	1	Thematic curriculum on human rights and international humanitarian law for the training of the Armed Forces of the Central African Republic The lower output was attributable to the fact that the thematic curriculum incorporated all necessary subject areas into 1 document
	22	Training sessions and 7 workshops on human rights and international humanitarian law, including conflict-related sexual violence and child rights violations
	555	Internal security force members, including 135 women
120 strategic engagements with signatory groups and 40 awareness-raising sessions and dialogues, as well as the provision of expertise, on compliance with and implementation of international humanitarian law in support of local peace initiatives and the monitoring of the human rights requirements of cessation of hostilities agreements to enhance the compliance of armed groups signatories to peace agreements	121	Strategic engagements with leaders and elements of armed groups
	42	Sensitization campaigns and awareness-raising sessions on human rights and international humanitarian law for 345 members of armed groups in support of local peace initiatives and the cessation of hostilities
12 working sessions, 5 workshops and 5 dialogue events on the provision of technical assistance to the High Council for Communication, line ministries and civil society to strengthen national capacity to prevent and respond to public incitement to violence and hate speech	8	Working sessions The lower output was attributable to the suspension of some capacity-building activities owing to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic. The suspension of some activities affected the implementation of the Mission's mandate with regard to measures to prevent and respond to public incitement to violence during the electoral period. The activities will resume during the 2020/21 period to avoid a negative impact on the electoral process
	5	Workshops
	6	Dialogue events

Component 2: support for political, peace and reconciliation processes

56. The Mission achieved important progress with regard to reinforcing and strengthening its support for the political process, enhancing countrywide efforts to support national authorities for the full and progressive implementation of the Peace Agreement and supporting preparations for free, fair and credible elections, as well as fostering reconciliation and dialogue between communities, armed groups and the Government. The Mission's ongoing technical, logistical and coordination support was underpinned by a comprehensive mission strategy that included support for an inclusive and continued political process, including through electoral preparations, local engagement and sustained regional engagement in the peace process.

57. While advances were achieved for the implementation of the Peace Agreement, progress was undermined by a resurgence of violence perpetrated by armed groups, particularly in Birao, Bria, Ndélé, Obo and Kouï. This resurgence of violence in some areas, as well as the delayed operationalization of some of the key reforms included in the Peace Agreement, including the special mixed security units, resulted in reduced confidence in and adherence to the Agreement by some elements of the population and armed groups. The political environment was also marked by increasing tensions ahead of the presidential and legislative elections, as well as challenges with regard to organizing in-person dialogue meetings, given the restrictions established in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic.

58. Despite these challenges, the Mission's support for the operationalization of the implementation and monitoring mechanisms of the Peace Agreement resulted in significant progress at the prefectural and national levels. The Mission supported national authorities in strengthening the link between national-level processes and local mechanisms by enhancing communication and engagement between the leadership of the national committee for the implementation of the Peace Agreement and the monitoring bodies at the local levels, notably the prefectural implementation committees. This coordinated communication between stakeholders at the national and local levels empowered local actors to engage in the peace process and enhanced accountability and preventive intervention in the light of security threats.

59. The Mission continued to play a regional coordination and convening role for the effective and coordinated implementation of the Peace Agreement, through supporting good offices and engagement with ECCAS and the Government to maintain consistent and coordinated dialogue with armed groups. Through this, three mixed commissions (Central African Republic–Congo, Central African Republic–Rwanda, Central African Republic–Chad) to enhance bilateral relations and two cross-border mechanisms (with the Congo and with Chad) were reactivated. This increased regional engagement, with technical support from MINUSCA, enabled the Government to reduce instability and insecurity caused by seasonal transhumance along borders and transhumance corridors and supported regional cooperation to reduce cross-border transmission of COVID-19.

60. Analysis from the comprehensive planning and performance assessment system showed that local peace and reconciliation committee mechanisms, which are now fully inclusive, strengthened the ability of communities and traditional leaders to identify threats and resist manipulation by armed groups, reduce and de-escalate violence and promote peaceful coexistence. The Mission supported the training of members of these local peace and monitoring mechanisms to support planning and community sensitization with regard to the prevention of the spread of COVID-19.

61. MINUSCA supported the Government through the development and adoption of key legislative reforms foreseen in the Peace Agreement to support stable, accountable, inclusive and transparent governance. Laws passed included the law on

political parties and the statute of the opposition, and the law on territorial administration. The Mission's good offices engaged the Government, armed groups, political parties and representatives of civil society to resolve issues related to the operationalization of the special mixed security units, disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation activities and electoral preparations, and called for sanctions under article 35 of the Peace Agreement for those in violation of the Agreement. Good offices were enhanced as the Mission supported the national authorities in preparing and planning for and responding to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Mission's leadership worked closely with the Government to establish national and local crisis coordination committees, develop national COVID-19 contingency and response plans, sensitize the population, access critically needed materials from partners and ensure the ongoing facilitation of the political process throughout the health and humanitarian response. The efforts of MINUSCA, the Government and local leaders towards engaging community and religious leaders on issues related to mass gatherings in houses of worship required a significant mental shift from tradition and cultural practices. This engagement was successful and resulted in the temporary closure of religious sites and the suspension of mass gatherings.

62. With regard to support for the electoral process, the Mission played a critical role in assisting the national authorities in the preparation and delivery of peaceful presidential, legislative and local elections by providing good offices, security, and operational, logistical and technical support, in particular to facilitate Government access to remote areas. The Mission provided technical support for the Constitutional Court, the National Electoral Authority and the strategic committee for the elections to ensure that the electoral process addressed key issues of citizenship, identity, property ownership and inclusion. Though the launch of national voter registration was delayed by four months, registration for an estimated 2.5 million civilians was successfully launched on 30 June 2020. The Mission also supported national authorities in developing and passing the legal frameworks necessary for the facilitation of free, fair and credible elections. This resulted in the successful passage of seven legal and coordination frameworks, including the electoral code in July 2019 and the two related decrees on voter registration and out-of-country voting in May 2020. The Mission held daily meetings with national authorities on electoral preparations and supported the adoption of strategic and operational plans, including the electoral calendar, cargo distribution plans and voter registration requirements and plans, and provided support with regard to the procurement of electoral material for voter registration awareness-raising on the new electoral code.

63. To ensure broad participation in and the inclusivity of the democratic process, the Mission supported national authorities and regional stakeholders with the implementation of a legal framework for the participation of internally displaced persons and refugees in the elections. On 29 April 2020, the Prime Minister reiterated the Government's commitment to ensuring the inclusion of refugees, and proposed legislation that would require host countries to allow the verification of the refugee population and the conduct of electoral operations.

64. MINUSCA continued to support national and local authorities in the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic while adapting its working modalities on the basis of the COVID-19 restrictions put in place by the Government. This was facilitated through sensitization activities and advocacy with local authorities in 13 prefectures as well as the establishment of prefectural and sub-prefectural crisis committees on COVID-19 across the country. To foster national ownership of the process, the Mission conducted capacity-building workshops for members of prefectural implementation committees and technical security committees and women leaders, who, in turn, were able to sensitize communities. The Mission also supported the Peace Agreement

implementation committees with the adaptation and continued holding of meetings and the organization of field missions.

65. To further weaken the presence of armed groups and build the capacity of the State to provide security in the Central African Republic, MINUSCA continued to advocate with authorities to make progress towards integrating former combatants into the defence and internal security forces and creating a commission on the harmonization of rank, including within the framework of the special mixed security units. In collaboration with international partners, the Mission provided strategic and technical advice to the national authorities to implement the national strategy on security sector reform and the national defence plan. Support for the establishment of stronger accountability mechanisms for the defence and internal security forces and adherence to human rights continued to be a priority. Through this engagement, on 27 February 2020, the Government adopted a memorandum recommending the establishment of a national vetting mechanism for new recruits and employed uniformed personnel.

66. MINUSCA continued to promote the implementation of best practices in weapons and ammunition management by the national defence and internal security forces through the provision of specialized training, the conduct of quality assurance, quality control and close monitoring of weapons and ammunition management activities and the provision of storage facilities for safe and secure management of weapons and ammunition. In addition, to support the deployment of the special mixed security units, MINUSCA provided temporary storage facilities for weapons and ammunition in Paoua and Bouar and specialized training on weapons and ammunition management to members of the special mixed security units.

67. MINUSCA continued to build on the momentum of the national disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation programme that commenced during the 2018/19 period by supporting national efforts to pursue its implementation. The Unit for the Implementation of the National Disarmament, Demobilization, Reintegration and Rehabilitation Programme, with MINUSCA support, conducted disarmament and demobilization operations from 14 October to 14 November 2019. The programme was paused when challenges arose related to compliance with the programme's eligibility criteria by some armed groups, particularly 3R. MINUSCA, with other international partners, assisted the Government in addressing these issues, and strict adherence to the national programme eligibility criteria was imposed. Disarmament and demobilization operations resumed in Ndélé on 22 June 2020, with MINUSCA support.

68. To further support the reduction of conflict violence at the local level and complement the national disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation process, the Mission supported income-generating activities and community projects within the framework of the community violence reduction programme at seven field locations (Bangui, Bangassou, Bossangoa, Bouar, Bria, Kaga Bandoro and Bambari). In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, and recognizing its potential impact on exacerbating extreme poverty and insecurity, the Mission adapted its strategy for the implementation of the community violence reduction programme and incorporated community sensitization and COVID-19 prevention mechanisms in close collaboration with, and in support of, the national authorities.

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

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>	
Number of conflict mitigation initiatives completed in key areas of intercommunal tension (2017/18: 24; 2018/19: 42; 2019/20: 27)	<p>Achieved: a total of 82 conflict mitigation initiatives were completed in key areas, which mobilized 1,365 stakeholders (614 women), local authorities, religious leaders, young people and women</p> <p>The higher number of initiatives was attributable to the increased interest from all parties to enhance local-level engagement, partnerships and collaboration and co-funding with the United Nations country team and other civil society organizations to support dialogue for peace and community reconciliation initiatives and enhance the diversification of issues in support of local agreements and the national Peace Agreement, and prevent instability throughout the COVID-19 pandemic</p>	
Number of community reconciliation processes that contribute to peace and stability (2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: 9; 2019/20: 8)	<p>Achieved: a total of 8 community reconciliation processes were initiated, resulting in 8 local peace agreements signed in Rafai, Pombolo/Gambo, the Bria/Ira Banda axis, Bangui's PK5 district, Ippy, Bea-Rex and Yakité</p> <p>These local processes engaged local authorities, youth, women and religious leaders for a total of 7,050 participants, including 2,870 women</p>	
Entry into force of the agreement resulting from the African Initiative for Peace and Reconciliation and establishment of follow-up mechanisms for the agreement's implementation (2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: 1; 2019/20: 1)	<p>Achieved: the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in the Central African Republic was signed and entered into force in Bangui on 6 February 2019</p> <p>MINUSCA supported its implementation, including through the establishment of over 32 monitoring and implementation bodies across the country</p>	
Adoption and implementation of legal, institutional and coordination frameworks for the organization of inclusive presidential and legislative elections (2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: 1)	<p>Achieved: a total of 7 legal and coordination frameworks were adopted and established to support the organization of inclusive presidential and legislative elections</p>	
<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
12 community dialogue processes and sensitization campaigns and 3 regional dialogue forums, for 675 participants, including civil society organizations, religious and traditional leaders, representatives of women and youth and local and national authorities, to strengthen the engagement of civil society and the Government in addressing the root causes of the conflict and	82	Community dialogue processes
		The higher output was attributable to enhanced engagement to support the local-level implementation of the Peace Agreement, enhanced partnership engagement and sensitization efforts
	3	Regional dialogue forums in Rafai/Zemio (Mbomou and Haut-Mbomou), the Bria/Ira Banda axis (Haute-Kotto) and Paoua (Koundjouli and Limouna towards Ouham-Pendé)

conceiving bottom-up proposals to address them in line with the recommendations of the African Initiative for Peace and Reconciliation	24	Focus groups in 12 field offices, as well as a series of workshops to strengthen technical and organizational capacities, advisory support and public awareness campaigns
8 local intercommunity conflicts addressed through dialogue and initiatives held in close collaboration with the Government, the United Nations country team and civil society, to enhance capacities in conflict analysis and resolution for 600 local stakeholders, including local authorities, women, youth, local peace committees and religious leaders, to support their engagement in, and maintain and sustain, local peace initiatives and conflict resolution	8 7,050	Local peace and community reconciliation processes were undertaken. As a result, 8 local peace agreements were signed Participants, including 2,870 women
50 briefings between MINUSCA and the President, Prime Minister and Minister for Information of the Central African Republic to strengthen dialogue with the Government	50	Briefings
30 field missions to support national authorities with their constituencies and 5 videoconferences with local authorities to support engagement between members of parliament and constituents	30 4	Field missions Videoconferences
4 quarterly meetings of the International Support Group on the Central African Republic, in collaboration with partners, to monitor the implementation of the commitments in the Framework of Mutual Accountability and support the advancement of the African Initiative and 1 annual report assessing the implementation of the Framework	No 1	Meetings were held as no request was made by Government of the Central African Republic Final report
3 quarterly workshops: (a) on voter and civic education to prepare for political participation in elections, with a focus on women, youth, refugees and internally displaced persons, (b) to sensitize and prepare political actors and national institutions for participation in elections and (c) in collaboration with national and international partners, to strengthen the capacity of media outlets in electoral coverage; and monthly meetings with national authorities, institutions, representatives of political parties and electoral candidates to support, in collaboration with partners, political participation in the elections	No	Workshops were held The workshops on voter and civic education to prepare for political participation in the elections were postponed to September 2020, owing to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic However, the target of supporting sensitization and preparing political actors was achieved through the facilitation of over 50 meetings organized with national authorities and at least 25 other meetings with representatives of political parties as part of efforts aimed at supporting the peace process through political participation in the elections

4 meetings with national and regional stakeholders, in collaboration with partners, to facilitate the reactivation and operationalization of border commissions between the Central African Republic and Cameroon, Chad and the Sudan; 6 meetings with national and regional stakeholders to support the implementation of the agreement resulting from the African Initiative for Peace and Reconciliation and its follow-up mechanisms	3	Meetings
	6	Meetings
Daily assistance to the Electoral Commission through co-location with the Commission and monthly meetings with national authorities to establish and implement the required legal framework, daily assistance in technical preparations (operational budgets, plans and acquisition of equipment) and resource mobilization for voter registration, 3 meetings with political parties, platform representatives and electoral candidates to sensitize candidates with regard to electoral conduct and 4 workshops to prepare political actors and national institutions for participation in elections, collaboration with partners and drafting and implementing a code of conduct for candidates	Yes	Through co-location within the Electoral Commission's premises. In addition, daily meetings were held regularly for preparation of the 2020–2021 elections
	No	Meetings were held The meetings with political parties, representatives of the political platform and electoral candidates to sensitize them with regard to electoral conduct were planned for the second half of the reporting period and later postponed owing to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
	No	Workshops were held The workshops, which were originally planned to take place during the second half of the reporting period given the prioritization of other electoral preparations, were postponed owing to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
26 capacity-building workshops on conflict prevention and management to enhance the ability of the local peace committees to prevent and manage tensions	45	Capacity-building workshops facilitated in Sector East and Sector Centre The higher output was attributable to the increased operationalization of the Peace Agreement's monitoring mechanisms at the local level, which enabled the Mission to support a greater number of capacity-building workshops on the peaceful resolution of disputes
144 follow-up meetings to be facilitated at the field offices targeting the members of the local peace committees, aimed at facilitating the implementation of the electoral process and the decisions of the African Initiative for Peace and Reconciliation	150	Meetings
3 advocacy sessions to engage political actors, 1 social mobilization campaign to reach vulnerable groups and 4 media relations sessions to engage journalists	3	Advocacy sessions
	1	Social mobilization campaign, which reached approximately 30,000 individuals through:

and communicators to support peace and reconciliation under the African Initiative for Peace and Reconciliation	331	Posts on social media platforms
	148	Articles
	3	Newsletters
	12	Photo albums on Flickr
	2	Press conferences
	2	Press trips
	10	Statements from the guarantors and facilitators of the Peace Agreement
	10	Press releases from guarantors and facilitators of the Peace Agreement by Guira FM
	2	Major meetings between the guarantors of the Peace Agreement and the Government covered by Guira FM
	No	Media sessions
The media sessions with journalists did not take place owing to: (a) the prioritization of direct engagement with journalists through weekly press conferences as opposed to media sessions; and (b) the restrictions established by the Government in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic		

Expected accomplishment 1.2: Progress towards the implementation of security sector reform and stabilization measures, including the national security policy and security sector reform strategy, inclusive of sectoral plans

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Progress in the implementation of the national strategy and sectoral plans (2017/18: 1 strategy and 2 plans; 2018/19: 1 strategy and 5 plans; 2019/20: 7 plans)

A total of 4 strategy and sectoral plans were implemented

The lower number of plans was attributable to the prioritization of support for the operationalization of the special mixed security units, the recruitment of the Armed Forces of the Central African Republic and the Government's response to the COVID-19 pandemic specific to the national security and defence forces

Total number of verified members of defence and security forces, including ex-combatants (2017/18: 3,500; 2018/19: 1,461; 2019/20: 4,000)

A total of 374 ex-combatants were verified and integrated into the special mixed security units. In addition, 151 new recruits for corrections officers were vetted in December 2019

The lower number of verified defence and internal security forces was attributable to delays in the recruitment process of the Armed Forces of the Central African Republic for the 2019/20 period owing to logistical and financial national constraints experienced by the Government and restrictions established in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic

Number of selected, vetted and trained personnel of the internal security forces (2017/18: 500; 2018/19: 0; 2019/20: 2,000)

A total of 1,350 members of the internal security forces were selected and trained, 2,970 were vetted and 1,000 were recruited

The lower number of personnel was attributable to the postponement of recruitments owing to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, limited logistical and financial resources for the Government and the prevailing security situation in some areas

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
4 strategic workshops and 60 working sessions to strengthen the internal mechanisms on accountability and adherence to norms and standards for human rights of the defence and internal security forces; 4 meetings with the steering committee and 2 progress reports on overseeing the implementation of the internal security forces development plan through monitoring, mentoring and advising during strategic co-location	4 60 4 2	Strategic workshops organized to strengthen the internal mechanisms on accountability and adherence to norms and standards for human rights Working sessions, comprising 45 sessions held in person and 15 sessions held by telephone, owing to restrictions established by the Government in connection with COVID-19 pandemic Meetings Progress reports
5 strategic workshops for the harmonization, adoption and implementation of a streamlined national vetting policy in support of the Government and 2 workshops and 6 coordination meetings with national and international stakeholders to support the validation and the implementation of a national vetting mechanism for security forces in close collaboration with international partners	No 1	Workshops were held The strategic workshops were not held owing to the limited national capacity to operationalize the national vetting process. Instead, the Mission facilitated various advocacy meetings with national authorities to address issues regarding integration and the harmonization of rank Workshop The second workshop, which was scheduled for April 2020, was suspended owing to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
24 meetings in the Central African Republic of the international coordination working group, in consultation with the European delegation, the European Union Military Training Mission and United Nations police personnel, and 6 meetings to facilitate the coordination of international assistance for security sector reform	6 16 6	Meetings Meetings The lower output was attributable to: (a) the restructuring of the working group, including the transition regarding the replacement of the European Union Military Training Mission in the Central African Republic with the European Union Advisory Mission in the Central African Republic as the representative of the European Union in the international coordination working group; and (b) restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic Meetings

3 workshops to support the development of the remaining sectoral plans and the implementation of the adopted sectoral plans in the framework of the national security policy and 12 working sessions, 4 workshops and 3 advisory notes to assist national security sector reform actors in improving governance and internal oversight in the areas of finance and budgeting, human resources, military justice and democratic control of the security sector	No	Workshops were held
		The workshops were not conducted owing to changing priorities of the national partners. The Mission also sought to prioritize the operationalization of the special mixed security units under the Peace Agreement
	12	Working sessions
	4	Workshops
2 workshops, 6 coordination meetings with national and international stakeholders and 2 advisory notes in support of the implementation of the agreement between the Government and armed groups to integrate ex-combatants into the national defence and internal security forces, as part of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process	3	Advisory notes
	2	Workshops
	53	Coordination meetings.
		The higher output was attributable to questions and challenges raised by armed groups on eligibility requirements for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and clear integration procedures, which prompted a higher level of engagement by the Mission
12 joint evaluation missions in support of the Government to assess the effectiveness, sustainability and accountability of the deployments of the national defence and internal security forces and their impact on peace and security, as well as to measure the transformation of the security sector	3	Advisory notes on the harmonization of rank, integration and on the elaboration of the terms of reference for Military Advisers for special mixed security units
	13	Joint evaluation missions
10 meetings with relevant national and international stakeholders and 2 workshops to support the development and implementation of the national border management strategy	7	Meetings
		The lower output was attributable to the cancellation of the remaining 3 meetings owing to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, which resulted in the delayed development of the national border management strategy
	No	Workshops were held
		The workshops to support the development and implementation of the national border management strategy were not held owing to the change in leadership of relevant national authorities
6 specialized storage facilities for weapons and ammunition for the national defence and internal security forces in 2 defence zones and monthly theoretical and practical training activities for the national defence and internal security forces in this regard	6	Specialized storage facilities
		The installation and handover to the national authority was delayed and later facilitated in September 2020, owing to movement restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic and changes in the selection of the installation sites by the national authority

	16	Training sessions on weapon ammunition management
	74	Members of the national defence and internal security forces
Weekly technical assistance for the implementation of the national strategy and action plan on small arms and light weapons of the National Commission to Combat the Proliferation and Illegal Movement of Small Arms and Light Weapons	13	Meetings
1 social mobilization campaign and media relations activity and 3 press conferences to increase the understanding of and support for the security sector reform process, as well as the redeployment of the defence and internal security forces	1	Social mobilization campaign and media relations activity as follows:
	81	Posts on social media platforms
	22	Articles posted on the Mission website
	1	Newsletter
	4	Photo albums on Flickr
	10	Press conferences
		The higher output was attributable to the efforts of the Government and the Mission to advance security sector reform, including to increase deployment of the defence and internal security forces during the electoral period, which resulted in a higher number of press engagements

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

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Increase in the number of new members of armed groups sustainably disarmed, demobilized and reintegrated into their communities (2017/18: 439; 2018/19: 261; 2019/20: 2,000)

A total of 1,318 new members of armed groups were disarmed and demobilized

The lower number of members disarmed and demobilized was attributable to the suspension of the disarmament and demobilization programme until 22 June 2020, owing to the limited commitment of some armed group leaders to engage in the process and to comply with the eligibility criteria of the national disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation programme

Increase in the number of new direct beneficiaries associated with armed groups and community members participating in the community violence reduction programme (2017/18: 6,283; 2018/19: 6,840; 2019/20: 12,500 (20 per cent women))

Achieved: a cumulative total of 12,514 direct beneficiaries participated in the community violence reduction programme

Increase in the positive perception of security in communities where community violence reduction programmes are implemented (2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: 10 per cent; 2019/20: 25 per cent)

An increase of 23 per cent in the positive perception of security, measured as documented through Situational Awareness Geospatial Enterprise (SAGE) reports

The lower positive perception was attributable to the activities of some armed groups and inter-ethnic clashes within communities; however, perceptions of security and trust among local communities continued to rise overall in areas where community violence reduction programmes were implemented

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Monthly meetings with the relevant actors to share information and build synergies in the implementation of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and community violence reduction programmes	52	Meetings
2,000 combatants receive disarmament, demobilization and reinsertion support to contribute to stabilization in target locations within the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration framework and in line with the provisions of the African Initiative for Peace and Reconciliation	1,318	Ex-combatants, including 78 women The lower output was attributable to the limited commitment of some armed group leaders to engage in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process and to comply with the eligibility criteria of the national disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation programme
4,000 community members benefit from community violence reduction programmes (20 per cent of them women), including youth at risk of recruitment by, and elements associated with, armed groups	4,014	Beneficiaries, including 1,570 women
6 months of technical assistance and advice to national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration institutions to increase the mainstreaming of human rights and transitional justice into disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and community violence reduction programmes	No	Technical assistance The recruitment of a national human rights and transitional justice expert to provide technical assistance was concluded by mid-March 2020, but onboarding was delayed owing to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic. This resulted in the delayed adequate mainstreaming of human rights and transitional justice into the planning and implementation of the national disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation and community violence reduction programmes
1 social mobilization and media relations activity to promote positive attitudes and adherence of concerned communities to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and community violence reduction programmes	1	Social mobilization activity through multiple communications media as follows:
	100	Posts on social media platforms
	14	Articles posted on the Mission website
	2	Newsletters

6	Photo albums on Flickr
52	Press conferences
50	Radio programmes
10	Public awareness-raising activities

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

69. To support the sustainability of the peace process and deliver concrete peace dividends to the population, MINUSCA continued its efforts to support the Government, in close collaboration with the United Nations specialized agencies, funds and programmes and other international actors, with the establishment and strengthening of transitional justice mechanisms, the fight against impunity, the restoration and extension of State authority and social cohesion, reconciliation and the rule of law. The Mission continued to emphasize the restoration and extension of State authority throughout the country. During the reporting period, progress was observed in the national coordination committee on the restoration and extension of State authority, which included the deployment of civil servants from the Ministries of Education, Territorial Administration and Decentralization, and Agriculture to remote areas across the western, centre and eastern regions of the Central African Republic. In partnership with UNDP and through quick-impact projects, the Mission rehabilitated and equipped administrative public buildings to provide adequate infrastructure to support the deployment of civil servants to remote areas across the country.

70. The Mission supported capacity-building for State authority through the coaching of civil servants and administrative actors, including prefects, sub-prefects and village and district chiefs. In addition, local authorities and civil servants were trained on the roles and responsibilities of local authorities, public administration ethics and technical skills as well as the registration of taxpayers and land management. The increased deployment of civil servants played a critical role in the provision of public services to local populations, the organization of the upcoming elections, the implementation of the Peace Agreement and the strategy of the restoration of State authority, and the enforcement of measures established to fight the spread of COVID-19.

71. To further advance the fight against impunity, MINUSCA supported the establishment of the Commission on Truth, Justice, Reconciliation and Reparation as called for in the Peace Agreement. The promulgation of the law establishing the Commission was an important step forward, as the Commission will be responsible for, inter alia, truth-seeking and identifying root causes of human rights abuses, dignifying the experiences of victims, proposing a reparations programme and measures to fight injustice, and pursuing national reconciliation. During the period, MINUSCA and UNDP continued to provide technical and operational support to ensure the Commission's independence, including with regard to developing its rules of procedure and formulating its budget, and training staff in human rights investigations.

72. Despite persistent security challenges, MINUSCA continued to support the penitentiary system in implementing the prison demilitarization strategy. The Mission continued to support the Special Criminal Court in overcoming challenges in its operations and strengthening its ability to investigate and prosecute crimes, so that the Court can hold trials in accordance with national and international standards. In addition to strategic support for the Special Criminal Court, the Mission prioritized

support for the adoption and implementation of the justice sector reform policy, as well as technical support for ordinary courts to strengthen their capacities to carry out investigations and prosecutions, effectively manage cases, hold timely hearings and implement witness protection measures and other key reforms.

73. MINUSCA provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Justice for the implementation of two decrees for the release of prisoners to mitigate the risk of the spread of COVID-19 in prisons. Following these decrees, issued on 24 and 30 April 2020, national authorities, with the support of MINUSCA, identified detainees eligible for release. The Mission organized sensitization sessions on the measures for the prevention of COVID-19 for personnel of courts and prisons and supported the distribution of hygiene materials and personal protective equipment to prisons. The Mission supported the elaboration and implementation of a strategy for the prevention and mitigation of COVID-19 in penitentiary establishments. The Mission also led efforts for the mobilization of financial resources, resulting in an allocation of \$115,000 from the Global Focal Point for the Rule of Law to support the implementation of measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19 in prisons across the Central African Republic.

74. Efforts to improve the security and functionality of prisons resulted in an overall decrease in the number of serious prison incidents directly threatening prison operations and public safety.

75. MINUSCA supported the deployment of the national defence forces to Birao, Ndélé and Obo. However, the effectiveness of these deployments continued to be compromised by logistical and financial challenges related to the Ministry of Defence, as well as limited capacity to strengthen command and control. As a result, national authorities continued to rely heavily on MINUSCA for the provision of security, the protection of civilians and limited logistical support for the national defence and internal security forces. National authorities, supported by MINUSCA, initiated the recruitment of members of the national armed forces. However, the recruitment campaign was suspended on 27 March 2020 owing to the restrictions established in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic. Important progress was made in the increased deployment and effectiveness of the internal security forces. As at 30 June 2020, 1,162 police officers and gendarmes, including 39 women, were deployed to 69 locations. A total of 1,000 recruits, nearly 26 per cent of them women, continued training, with the support of MINUSCA.

76. Although important advancements were made during the reporting period to support the Government in the fight against impunity, the extension of State authority and the rule of law, the COVID-19 pandemic hindered some planned activities in these areas, resulting in their delay or cancellation. The pandemic limited the Mission's ability to conduct investigation missions, delayed infrastructure rehabilitation projects and planned trainings and restricted follow-up on case files that required in-person contact with national partners. The Mission continued to work with national authorities to adapt and ensure continuity of core activities, including through videoconferences and telephone meetings, while also reorienting planned activities to support the prevention of COVID-19. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Mission implemented quick-impact projects to support the Government in establishing isolation centres, supported border management and screening, sensitized and mobilized thousands of community members and supported a wide range of prevention measures in remote areas.

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

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>	
Number of new targeted operations executed by the national police and gendarmerie in conjunction with MINUSCA (2017/18: 25; 2018/19: 31; 2019/20: 20)	<p>Achieved: a total of 21 joint targeted operations were conducted in Kaga Bandoro and Bangui, resulting in the dismantling of self-defence bases and the seizure of weapons</p> <p>In addition, 7 joint targeted operations were conducted in Bria, which resulted in the dismantling of an anti-balaka base inside an internally displaced persons camp, the arrest of 2 suspects, the release of 6 civilians who had been arbitrarily detained and the seizure of weaponry</p>	
Increase in number of transitional justice mechanisms, in addition to the Special Criminal Court, that are operational and comply with international standards for human rights (2017/18: 1; 2018/19: 0; 2019/20: 4)	<p>A total of 3 transitional justice mechanisms were operational and complied with international standards for human rights</p> <p>As of the end of the reporting period, the fourth mechanism (the trust funds for reparation) had not been established by the Government pending the full establishment of the Commission on Truth, Justice, Reconciliation and Reparation</p>	
Number of early-stage investigations completed by the Special Prosecutor of the Special Criminal Court and handed over to the investigating judges (2017/18: 0; 2018/19: 4; 2019/20: 5)	Achieved: a total of 7 investigations were completed by the Special Prosecutor and handed over to the investigating judges	
Increase in the total number of magistrates and registrars employed by the Special Criminal Court (2017/18: 12; 2018/19: 16; 2019/20: 19)	<p>A total of 15 magistrates and registrars were employed by the Special Criminal Court</p> <p>At the end of the reporting period, the selection process for additional magistrates and registrars was under way</p>	
<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Daily technical advice in the form of legal, budgetary and administrative support provided to 7 national and 9 international magistrates and registrars with regard to the establishment and implementation of the national strategy on transitional justice	Yes	Daily technical advice was provided through meetings and through co-location of MINUSCA staff for legal, administrative and budgetary management support to the Office of the Special Prosecutor and to the Registry
Establishment of a victim and witness protection unit and an office for coordination of legal assistance at the Special Criminal Court, in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and weekly advisory and mentoring meetings with the victim and witness protection unit in the Special Criminal Court to provide technical advice and ensure coordination	1	Victim and Witness Protection Unit established
		The recruitment of the Chief of the Victim and Witness Protection Unit is ongoing and 4 supporting staff were recruited
	1	Legal aid service established
	12	Meetings with the Victim and Witness Protection Unit
		The lower output was attributable to the fact that monthly meetings took place in lieu of weekly

between the Special Criminal Court, MINUSCA and United Nations specialized agencies, funds and programmes		meetings as the Victim and Witness Protection Unit became more autonomous and independent
1 training workshop for magistrates of the Special Criminal Court on the investigation, prosecution and trial of serious crimes, 1 training workshop on victim and witness protection, 1 training workshop for 9 court clerks on court administration and 1 workshop for 20 Special Criminal Court investigators on techniques for complex investigations	1	<p>Training workshop on techniques for complex investigations</p> <p>The lower output was attributable to the postponement of training activities to late 2020 owing to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, resulting in the delayed application of best practices for victims and witness protection during trials scheduled in 2021</p>
Monthly meetings with the Office of Special Prosecutor and technical and logistical support for the implementation of the investigation and prosecution strategy of the Special Criminal Court, in compliance with human rights standards, including support for 4 investigative missions by the Court outside of Bangui	>64	<p>Meetings</p> <p>This included monthly meetings with the Special Prosecutor and ad hoc meetings with the Deputy Special Prosecutor held on a weekly basis. In addition, ongoing support continued to be provided with regard to the selection of cases and the development and implementation of investigation plans</p> <p>The weekly advisory meetings with the legal adviser and the investigations advisers were put on hold at the request of the management of the Special Criminal Court in March 2020, and held only on an as-needed basis and at the request of Special Criminal Court</p>
	5	Investigative field missions
Weekly advisory and mentoring meetings with the Special Criminal Court to provide technical advice and ensure coordination between the Court and United Nations specialized agencies, funds and programmes, including the organization of a nationwide outreach campaign on the Court, to be conducted through the establishment of an outreach unit at the Court, in cooperation with UNDP	52	Meetings
8 training workshops for judicial police officers and day-to-day monitoring, mentoring and advising on crime scene management, including sensitization activities for crime scene first responders	10	Training workshops for 153 members of internal security forces, including 15 women
	Yes	Daily support provided to members of internal security forces in all important investigations through monitoring, mentoring and advising on crime scene management as well as providing evidence to courts
4 training workshops for specialized units of the police and gendarmerie on investigations of serious and organized crimes, 4 training sessions and monthly sensitization activities to combat corruption and bribery, and day-to-day	9	Training sessions for 59 police and gendarmerie officers, including 9 women
	2	Training sessions held on budget and finance management for 27 members of internal security forces, including 19 women

monitoring, mentoring and advisory activities for central inspectorates, which are responsible for the internal oversight of the activities of the police and gendarmerie		The lower output was attributable to the postponement of 2 training sessions owing to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, which resulted in the delayed implementation of the 5-year capacity-building plan for internal security forces (2019–2023)
	36	Sensitization activities on the fight against corruption and bribery for 1,892 internal security forces personnel
		In addition, daily mentoring, monitoring and advisory activities were conducted for the central inspectorate
4 training sessions and day-to-day monitoring, mentoring and advisory activities to support the implementation of a joint criminal investigation database for the internal security forces, including support for forensic specialists and the initial training of 1,000 new cadets during co-location in academies	12	Training sessions, comprising 11 sessions for 162 internal security forces personnel (17 women) and 1 specialized training on crime scene management for 500 new cadets of the gendarmerie
		The higher output was attributable to the support of UNDP, which funded some training sessions to support the establishment of the joint criminal database for the internal security forces
	Yes	Through daily monitoring, mentoring and advising activities for the establishment of a joint criminal database within the internal security forces, and daily support for the initial training of 1,000 new cadets
20 joint targeted operations with internal security forces personnel aimed at arresting alleged perpetrators of serious crimes, including heads or senior leaders of armed groups, and regular profiling of emblematic cases and gross human rights violations in support of investigative efforts for domestic and international proceedings	21	Joint targeted operations, comprising 8 operations in Kaga Bandoro, 6 operations in Bangui and 7 operations in Bria
5 strategic workshops to enhance the inclusion of civil societies in the peace process and 1 dialogue/advocacy programme for the implementation of human rights and transitional justice aspects of peace agreements in line with the African Initiative for Peace and Reconciliation	8	Strategic workshops
	5	Training sessions on the human rights aspects of the Peace Agreement for members of civil society
	1	Dialogue and advocacy programme through 5 training sessions and 5 sensitization sessions, and 1 workshop on key aspects of transitional justice enshrined in the Peace Agreement for 3,574 participants, including 1,715 women
2 expert workshops in support of the operationalization of the justice, truth, reconciliation and reparations commission and 1 broad national consultation to support the development and adoption of the enabling legislation for the commission	2	Expert workshops for a total of 40 members of civil society and human rights organizations
	1	Broad national consultation through support for 8 field visits to Ndélé, Bambari, Bouar, Bera, Obo, Bangassou, Bossangoa and Paoua in October and November 2019, to inform the development of the draft law for the inclusive commission

2 communication and advocacy campaigns to raise awareness of the transitional justice mechanisms and promote public engagement and ownership of the justice process, particularly the national justice, truth, reconciliation and reparations commission	2	Broad communication and advocacy campaigns that included the following:
	3	Published articles
	11	Posts on social media platforms
	17	Radio coverage of criminal sessions in Bangui, Bouar, Bangassou and Bossangoa
	24	Radio programmes

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

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Number of newly trained and deployed local authorities, traditional chiefs and civil servants (2017/18: 600; 2018/19: 500; 2019/20: 1,000)

Achieved: a total of 5,041 local authorities and civil servants (including 622 women) were trained on the roles and responsibilities of local authorities, public administration ethics and technical skills as well as the registration of taxpayers and land management

As at 30 June 2020, over 90 per cent of 103 territorial authorities were in place, including 15 out of 16 prefects, 63 out of 71 sub-prefects and 14 out of 16 secretaries general

Increase in the number of judicial actors (magistrates and registrars) deployed outside Bangui (2017/18: 39; 2018/19: 45; 2019/20: 60)

A total of 53 judicial actors were stationed at their posts outside Bangui at the end of June 2020

The lower number was attributable to the prevailing security situation in some areas (Obo, Birao and Ndélé) and travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic

Increase in the annual number of criminal sessions held by the three courts of appeals (2017/18: 2; 2018/19: 3; 2019/20: 5)

A total of 3 criminal sessions were held during the reporting period, comprising 1 session in Bouar and 2 sessions at the Bangui Court of Appeal

The lower number of sessions was attributable to: (a) the deteriorating security situation in Bambari, which prevented the redeployment of magistrates and the holding of hearings; and (b) restrictions in connection with COVID-19 pandemic

Number of prosecutions completed involving serious crimes (2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: 33; 2019/20: 90)

A total of 46 prosecutions were completed, comprising 27 cases before the Court of Appeal of Bouar and 19 cases before the Court of Appeal of Bangui

In addition, 4 cases were initiated and postponed while 18 cases were postponed and 1 was dismissed. The Bangassou case involved the trial of a total of 98 individuals, which resulted in 89 convictions and 9 acquittals. Of these convictions, 28 were individuals convicted for the murder of 10 MINUSCA peacekeepers

The lower output was attributable to the deteriorating security situation in Bambari, which prevented the Court of Appeal from holding any criminal sessions, and to the fact that the trial held in Bangassou lasted longer than was planned by national judicial authorities and prevented other trials from taking place

Increase in the number of national civilian prison officers in the workforce (2017/18: 105; 2018/19: 116; 2019/20: 489)	<p>As of the end of the reporting period, a total of 136 civilian prison officers were in the workforce</p> <p>The number of active and deployed penitentiary personnel was, however, an increase compared with 116 civilian personnel in the workforce during the 2018/19 period</p> <p>Furthermore, the first group of 150 new prison officers completed their theoretical training in March 2020 and were deployed for on-the-job training to 6 prisons on 23 June 2020. The second phase of the recruitment of an additional 151 officers was in progress by the end of the reporting period</p> <p>The lower number of prison officers was attributable to the rescheduling of the recruitment process of the first group of officers and restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic</p>
Reduction in the average number of serious prison incidents directly threatening prison operations and public safety, per 100 detainees held, throughout the year (2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: 2.9; 2019/20: 6.5)	Achieved: the average number of serious prison incidents (mutinies, mass escapes, riots, attacks on prisons) directly threatening prison operations and public safety, per 100 detainees held, decreased to 1.3
The official capacity of population of the prison service (2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: 1,102)	Achieved: total bed capacity was 1,087 by the end of the reporting period

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1 national capacity-building training session on the implementation of the strategy on the extension and restoration of State authority and 6 workshops to build the capacities of prefects, 150 sub-prefects and mayors to address technical weaknesses identified by central inspectors	No	<p>National capacity-building training session was held</p> <p>The training session could not take place owing to changes in personnel involved in the coordination of the strategy at the national and local levels</p> <p>The training session could not take place owing to personnel changes at the national level, particularly at the national coordination committee on the restoration of State authority, but also as a result of changes at the prefectural and sub-prefectural levels. In addition, some planned programmatic activities were not implemented owing to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic</p>
	57	Capacity-building activities
	16	Prefectures
	63	Different localities
	5,041	Local authorities and civil servants, including 622 women
		The higher output was attributable to the expansion of the workshops and multiplication of activities in support of additional newly deployed and nominated local authorities and the combination of protection and reconciliation activities and workshops on restoration of State authority to maximize resources

18 general local assemblies, including 6 at the prefecture, 6 at the sub-prefecture and 6 at the municipality level, bringing together 450 prefects, sub-prefects, mayors and civil servants, as well as members of local civil society, to identify and plan community priorities and address local security, stabilization, reconciliation and peace priorities, including human rights obligations, of local administrations	14	General local councils and assemblies, comprising 1 forum at the prefectural level, 5 local assemblies at the sub-prefectural level and 8 local assemblies at the municipality level. These local assemblies brought together 721 individuals, including 186 women
		The lower output was attributable to the delayed onboarding of new national authorities appointed in January 2020, owing to restrictions in connection with the Covid-19 pandemic and shifted priorities by national authorities at the municipal level
Support for 4 meetings of the coordination working groups of the first pillar of the nationally led National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan on peace, security and national reconciliation	48	Meetings
		The higher output was attributable to the higher level of engagement with the secretariat of the National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan and the Mission's good offices, which led to an increased number of meetings than planned
Rehabilitation or construction of 2 courts and equipping of 6 courts, including the High Court of Justice	3	Courts rehabilitated
	3	Courts equipped
		The lower output was attributable to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
Upgrading of security in 4 prisons, 3 of which are located outside Bangui, and conduct of 70 flights for the transport of court personnel as part of the Mission's provision of logistical support to the Ministry of Justice	1	Prison security upgrade completed
		Rehabilitation projects on 3 other prisons were in progress at the end of the financial period
		The lower output was attributable to delays experienced given restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
	33	Flights
		The lower output was attributable to the prevailing security situation in Obo, Birao and Ndélé, which delayed the deployment of court personnel, as well as travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
Weekly advisory and mentoring meetings with judicial institutions to enhance previous training delivered to magistrates and court clerks, thereby reinforcing national investigative and prosecutorial capacities, and/or to promote processing of cases of conflict-related sexual violence within the justice system	52	Meetings
6 three-day training sessions for 30 magistrates each on investigative techniques, preservation of evidence, conduct and ethics, principles of a fair trial and juvenile justice, 15 days of training workshops conducted for 40 magistrates	1	3-day training session on evidence preservation and management
	22	Participants
		The lower output was attributable to the unavailability of magistrates

and court personnel on topics related to criminal justice, including international crimes, witness and victim protection, and prosecution of government officials and 6 days of training workshops and technical advice for a total of 30 judicial inspectors, court presidents and chief prosecutors on control of courts management and principles of fair trial	20	Days of training sessions on: (a) computer skills for 26 court registrars and prosecution office personnel (10 days); (b) drafting of judicial documents for 12 magistrates (3 days); (c) urgent temporary measures for 13 magistrates (2 days); and (d) fair trial principles for 19 participants (5 days)
	No	Training workshop and technical advice for judicial inspectors, court presidents and chief prosecutors The lower output was attributable to the prioritization of the preparation of planning activities for the second criminal session of the Bangui Court of Appeal, the availability of other training resources provided by the European Union and the suspension of training activities in the light of measures established in connection of the COVID-19 pandemic
Weekly meetings with the Ministry of Justice, judicial inspection services and/or other relevant national authorities to plan and coordinate the physical redeployment of justice and rule of law actors in the regions and, in cooperation with UNDP, provision of logistical and technical support to the 3 courts of appeals (in Bangui, Bouar and Bambari)	52	Weekly meetings The prevailing security situation in the Bambari region still prevented the redeployment of magistrates and the holding of hearings
	Yes	Technical support provided to the Bangui and Bouar courts of appeal
Daily mentoring and technical support for prison staff through 24-hour co-location in Bangui prisons, monthly advocacy activities in 6 prisons outside Bangui (including Bimbo) and on-the-job training of 150 new civilian prison officer trainees	Yes	Logistical support provided for the transportation and housing of 6 victims and witnesses
	Yes	24-hour co-location is ongoing at Ngaragba central prison and at Camp de Roux
	12	Monthly advocacy activities at Bimbo prison in Bangui, and in 10 prisons outside of Bangui Given the delayed approval of the decree concerning the recruitment of new civilian prison officers, the on-the-job training of new civilian prison officer trainees began on 23 June 2020
3 workshops on implementation of the social integration strategy and the health policy and 5 social reintegration projects for 150 detainees	1	Workshop to raise awareness for the national social reintegration strategy The lower output was attributable to the postponement of 2 other workshops owing to the unavailability of national authorities, and to measures established in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
	1	Social reintegration project regarding the making of masks for protection from COVID-19 at Bimbo women prison was in progress at the end of the reporting period The lower output was attributable to competing priorities and other restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
Construction of 2 training rooms with a total capacity of 60 people for civilian	2	Training rooms were under construction at the end of the reporting period

corrections officers and 1 training area for the corrections crisis management team at the National School of Administration and Magistracy and weekly advocacy meetings to support the recruitment, vetting and training of 300 new civilian corrections officers	1	Training area was under construction at the end of the reporting period
	52	<p>The construction of both the training rooms and the training area was delayed owing to measures established in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic</p> <p>Meetings</p> <p>At the end of the reporting period, the recruitment process of 151 civilian prison officers was in progress. The vetting by the national authorities was complete and medical screening tests (the final phase in the recruitment process) were under way</p>
1 three-day training session for 15 civilian prison personnel on the self-sufficiency of penitentiary institutions and management of income-generating activities (prison production), 1 two-day training session for 10 prison directors and administrators on accounting, bookkeeping and record-keeping for penitentiary institutions, 2 four-day corrections-specific training-of-trainers sessions for 20 participants at the National School of Administration and Magistracy, 1 two-week corrections-specific training-of-trainers session at the Corrections Training School in Burkina Faso for 8 civilian prison officers, organized in collaboration with the Group of Friends of Corrections in Peace Operations, and 1 five-day training session for 150 civilian prison officer trainees on rapid intervention techniques	1	Training session
	15	Civilian prison personnel
	1	2-day training session
	10	Prison directors and administrators
	No	<p>Training-of-trainers sessions were held</p> <p>The sessions at the National School of Administration and Magistracy, as well as the session at the Corrections Training School in Burkina Faso, were not organized because they successfully took place during the previous reporting period</p>
	1	Training session
	149	Civilian prison officer trainees
10 rehabilitation and/or construction quick-impact projects to improve State administrative infrastructure and rehabilitation of 10 police stations or gendarmerie brigades, including 2 mining police stations, in compliance with the human rights due diligence policy	34	<p>Rehabilitation and equipment projects, comprising 8 quick-impact projects, 5 projects in collaboration with UNDP and 21 projects through other programmatic activities, to provide running water and improve infirmaries at local stations of the police and gendarmerie as prevention measures in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to the Mission's prioritization of activities to support the Government in its efforts to prevent the spread of COVID-19 among internal security forces personnel</p>
50 refresher workshops for 1,500 internal security forces personnel (including 300 women) to provide technical advice and guidance on key policing activities, including special support for mining police units, and support for the preparation for the 2020/21 elections	69	Refresher training sessions and workshops for 1,969 internal security forces personnel, including 368 women

Monthly meetings with the leadership of the internal security forces and monthly coordination meetings with donors to support the implementation of the short-term phase of the deployment plan for internal security forces personnel (35 units in 15 locations), including support for the deployment of 1,000 newly graduated cadets	48	Meetings held with the Director General of the police and gendarmerie
	24	Meetings with donors, including the European Union, UNDP and others
	6	Meetings with the Minister for Interior, the interoperability cell of the European Union Military Training Mission and other international partners on the internal security forces dashboard developed by the European Union Military Training Mission in liaison with MINUSCA for the coordination of international support
	1,000	Cadets deployed in 37 internal security forces units in 15 locations
Quarterly and monthly strategic communications activities through print and broadcast outlets to improve the understanding of Central Africans of their rights and legal processes and promote the extension of State authority, the rule of law and access to justice and to raise public awareness of efforts made by MINUSCA and national institutions towards the improved functioning of judicial and penitentiary institutions	Yes	Quarterly and monthly strategic communication activities
		Through social media platforms and the Mission's website, 1 newsletter and daily media monitoring reports, round table discussions and other radio broadcasts on Guira FM. This resulted in the sensitization of more than 23,000 people to various themes, including women's rights, access to justice, legal procedures and the functioning of judicial institutions

Component 4: support

77. During the reporting period, the support component of the Mission provided effective and efficient logistical, administrative and security services to an actual average strength of 13,229 uniformed personnel and 1,527 civilian personnel in support of the mandate through the delivery of related outputs.

78. The range of support comprised all support services, including the administration of human resources, finance, budget and reporting, health care, communications and information technology, transport operations, monitoring and control of the supply of rations, fuel and general supplies and the provision of security services to all personnel in MINUSCA.

79. During the period, MINUSCA enhanced its information and communications system through the upgrading and refurbishing of its old equipment to improve connectivity for all users. The Mission installed a United Nations-owned fourth generation long-term evolution mobile broadband system in Bangui and purchased equipment for the installation of three long-term evolution systems at three regional headquarters to provide faster and more reliable mobile data connectivity to MINUSCA users. The system also enables the Mission, through its cybervulnerability management programme, to enhance data access security for various data applications and tools to minimize security breaches.

80. During the period, the Mission installed, commissioned and operated 54 modular wastewater treatment plants at its camps and facilities in accordance with the environment policy of the United Nations and wastewater management guidelines. Existing unpaved roads, bridges and airfields throughout the area of operations were repaired and maintained to facilitate logistical operations and to ensure compliance with the Mission's environmental strategy. Also with regard to the

Mission's environmental strategy, MINUSCA replaced its conventional lighting system with solar-powered street lights and installed light emitting diode (LED) lights along the perimeters of its camps and facilities.

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) (2017/18: ≥ 65 per cent; 2018/19: ≥ 58 per cent; 2019/20: ≥ 90 per cent)

60 per cent

The lower percentage was attributable primarily to delays experienced in replacing 3 helicopters repatriated during the period, as well as the reduction of flight operations owing to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic

Average annual percentage of authorized international posts vacant (2017/18: 18.9 per cent; 2018/19: 13.2 per cent; 2019/20: 10.9 per cent)

12.7 per cent

The higher percentage was attributable to the continued challenges in attracting candidates owing to the nature of the Mission's hardship and hazardous conditions, as well as to the delayed onboarding of staff members owing to travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic

Average annual percentage of female international civilian staff (2017/18: 29 per cent; 2018/19: ≥ 26 per cent; 2019/20: ≥ 30 per cent)

28.5 per cent

The lower percentage was attributable to the continued challenges in attracting candidates owing to the nature of the Mission's hardship and hazardous conditions, as well as to the delayed onboarding of staff members owing to travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic

Average number of days for roster recruitments to candidate selection for international candidates (2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: 48; 2019/20: ≤ 101 calendar days from posting of job opening for P-3 to D-1 and FS-3 to FS-7 levels)

48 days

Average number of days for post-specific recruitments to candidate selection for international candidates (2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: 130; 2019/20: ≤ 120 calendar days from posting of job opening for P-3 to D-1 and FS-3 to FS-7 levels)

120 days

Overall score on the Administration's environment management scorecard (2017/18: 43; 2018/19: 66; 2019/20: 100 per cent)

70

The lower score was attributable primarily to: (a) the continued challenging environment resulting from unpredictable security situations, unfavourable terrain and lack of local infrastructure and services for adequate waste management in the Central African Republic; and (b) the delayed implementation of some environmental projects, including the Kolongo landfill remediation and solar energy project, owing to restrictions established in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic

Percentage of all information and communications technology incidents resolved within the established targets for high, medium and low criticality (2017/18: 81.2 per cent; 2018/19: 92 per cent; 2019/20: ≥85 per cent)	95 per cent	
Compliance with the field occupational safety risk management policy (2017/18: 100 per cent; 2018/19: 100 per cent; 2019/20: 100 per cent)	80 per cent	The lower percentage was attributable to the delayed promulgation of a mission-specific field occupational safety risk management policy pending further consultation with the relevant internal and external stakeholders
Overall score on the Administration's property management index based on 20 underlying key performance indicators (2017/18: 1,213; 2018/19: 1,744; 2019/20: ≥1,800)	1,752	The lower overall score was attributable to the challenges experienced in conducting physical inventory verification owing to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
Percentage of contingent personnel in standard-compliant United Nations accommodation as at 30 June, in accordance with memorandums of understanding (2017/18: 75 per cent; 2018/19: 82 per cent; 2019/20: 100 per cent)	95 per cent	
Compliance of vendors with United Nations rations standards for delivery, quality and stock management (2017/18: 97.5 per cent; 2018/19: ≥95 per cent; 2019/20: ≥95 per cent)	99.8 per cent	

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Service improvements		
Implementation of innovative technology to manufacture small spare parts and equipment to detect precise locations of fire and reduce the deployment of personnel on tactical operations	No	The project was postponed as a result of the Mission's inability to procure 3D printers owing to restrictions established in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
	2	Gunshot detection systems were installed in Bangui to assist the Bangui Joint Task Force command and control room
Enhancement of day/night surveillance capabilities to provide maximum coverage of the city for the protection for personnel through the installation of additional smart city cameras at strategic locations in Bangui	10	Smart city cameras
	2	Long-range cameras

Implementation of the interoperability among the radio communication devices in the three sector headquarters to enhance the safety and security of personnel, through the necessary replacement of obsolete information and communications equipment with updated technology	1	Fully operational system to ensure interoperability among the radio communication devices in Bangui and military and police components
	3	Fully configured systems were ready to be deployed to the headquarters of the sectors by the end of the reporting period. The deployment was delayed owing to movement restrictions established in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
Continued implementation of the mission-wide environmental action plan, in line with the Administration's environment strategy	Yes	<p>The Mission continued the implementation of the environment strategy through:</p> <p>(a) The implementation of renewable energy along with the synchronization of generators to reduce fuel consumption and its emissions;</p> <p>(b) The installation of wastewater treatment plants at various locations to minimize any wastewater-related risks and of water meters to monitor water usage;</p> <p>(c) The implementation of the Kolongo landfill remediation project, coupled with the acquisition of incinerators, for the establishment of a waste management yard to improve the disposal of solid waste at all locations</p>
Support for the implementation of the Administration's supply chain management blueprint and strategy, and the field occupational safety and risk management programme	Yes	<p>Support for the implementation of the supply chain management blueprint and strategy was provided through:</p> <p>(a) The establishment of a performance and business intelligence unit, with the aim of controlling and monitoring end-to-end processes of supply chain management within the Mission;</p> <p>(b) The establishment of proper standard operating procedures for inventory and warehouse management as well as real estate/functional location management as a crucial operation for the stewardship of equipment and assets in use;</p> <p>(c) The establishment of key risk management factors to set internal controls</p> <p>Support to the field occupational safety and risk management programme was provided through:</p> <p>(a) Training and awareness campaigns for Mission personnel, including induction training sessions for newly deployed personnel, on occupational safety and health;</p> <p>(b) Assessments and inspections in various field offices and locations in Bangui;</p> <p>(c) The development of a matrix to follow up on the implementation of recommendations from such assessments and inspections;</p>

(d) The development of a mission-specific safety checklist to control hygienic and sanitary infrastructure as a preventive measure established in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic

Audit, risk and compliance services

Implementation of pending audit recommendations, as accepted by management	11	Recommendations from the Board of Auditors implemented by the Mission, pending confirmation by the Board
	13	Recommendations from the Board of Auditors under implementation
	1	Recommendation from the Board of Auditors overtaken by events
	5	Recommendations from OIOS implemented
	11	Recommendations from OIOS under implementation
	1	Recommendation from OIOS overtaken by events

Aviation services

Operation and maintenance of 14 aircraft (4 fixed-wing and 10 rotary-wing)	4	Fixed-wing
	10	Rotary-wing
Provision of 10,520 planned flight hours (4,880 from commercial providers, 5,640 from military providers) for all services, including passenger, cargo, patrols and observation, search and rescue, and casualty and medical evacuation	6,117	Total flight hours
	3,581	Flight hours from commercial providers
	2,536	Flight hours from military providers
		The lower output was attributable primarily to delays experienced in replacing 3 helicopters repatriated during the period, as well as the reduction of flight operations owing to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
Oversight of aviation safety standards for 14 aircraft and 50 airfields and landing sites	14	Aircraft
	50	Airfields and landing sites

Budget, finance and reporting services

Provision of budget, finance and accounting services for a budget of \$925.5 million, in line with delegated authority	\$910.1	Million approved budget
Support for the finalization of annual financial statements for the Mission in compliance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards and the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations	Yes	

Civilian personnel services

Provision of human resources services for up to 1,566 authorized civilian personnel (721 international staff, 616 national staff and 229 United Nations Volunteers), including support for claims, entitlements and benefits processing, recruitment, post management, budget preparation and staff performance management, in line with delegated authority	1,428	Civilian personnel (average strength)
	628	International staff, including temporary positions (average strength)
	576	National staff, including temporary positions (average strength)
	224	United Nation Volunteers (average strength)
Provision of in-mission training courses for 4,655 civilian personnel and support for outside-mission training for 141 civilian personnel	1,803	Individual course participants for in-mission training
		The lower output was attributable to the discontinuation of in-mission training owing to restrictions in connection with the Covid-19 pandemic
	151	Individual course participants for outside-mission training
		The higher output was attributable to a higher number of staff members participating in the certification programme, which had been identified as a priority by the leadership of the Mission during the period
Support for the processing of 1,560 in-mission and 1,541 outside-mission travel requests for non-training purposes and 141 travel requests for training purposes for civilian personnel	1,529	In-mission travel requests
		The higher output was attributable to the higher number of trips to provide logistical and technical support to the electoral process
	261	Outside-mission travel requests
		The lower output was attributable to travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
	266	Travel requests for training purposes
		The higher output was attributable to additional requirements for specialized courses on gender mainstreaming, certification courses for security officers and other specialized training to strengthen the capacity of staff members of the Joint Operations Centre and the Joint Mission Analysis Centre

Facility, infrastructure and engineering services

Maintenance and repair services for a total of 114 mission sites at 39 locations	114	Sites
	39	Locations
Implementation of 15 construction projects and renovation and alteration work at 45 sites in Bangui and 69 sites in the regions, including major and minor construction and the maintenance of	12	Construction projects and renovation and alteration work at 45 sites in Bangui and 69 sites in the regions, including major and minor construction and the maintenance of hard-walled accommodation and structural reinforcement at 32 sites

hard-walled accommodation and structural reinforcement at 32 sites, the construction of 4 helipads and 1 airfield facility, the installation of 2 Bailey bridges and the repair of 15 short- and medium-span timber bridges; repair and maintenance of 450 km of road			The lower output was attributable to the cancellation of the construction projects for: (a) a centralized integrated warehouse, owing to the higher-than-estimated cost estimates; (b) a brick/block perimeter boundary wall at the M'poko site, given the decision of the Government of the Central African Republic to build the perimeter wall using its own resources; and (c) an observation well to monitor groundwater extraction because the proposals received through the procurement process did not meet the specifications outlined in the request for proposals
	2		Helipads
	1		Bailey bridge
	15		Short medium-span timber bridges
	450		Km of roads maintained
Operation and maintenance of 289 United Nations-owned generators and 3 solar power panel sites, as well as electricity services contracted from local providers	294		United Nations-owned generators
	3		Solar power panel sites
Operation and maintenance of United Nations-owned water supply and treatment facilities (53 wells/boreholes, 24 water treatment and purification plants, and 57 United Nations-owned wastewater treatment plants) and drilling and installation of 7 boreholes, 10 wastewater treatment plants and 4 water treatment plants	53		Water wells
	24		Water treatment and purification plants
	57		Wastewater treatment plants
	6		Boreholes drilled
	8		Wastewater treatment plants
	1		Water treatment and purification plant
			The lower output was attributable to restrictions in connection the Covid-19 pandemic
Provision of waste management services, including liquid and solid waste collection and disposal, to 110 sites	110		Sites
Provision of cleaning, ground maintenance and pest control services at 28 sites and maintenance of catering facilities at 6 sites	28		Sites
	6		Sites
Operation and maintenance of 2 units within an unmanned aircraft system and 3 units of surveillance technology, under a letter-of-assist arrangement with a troop-contributing country, for intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance/early warning operations to protect mission personnel	2		Units within an unmanned aerial system
	3		Units of surveillance technology

Fuel management services

Management of supply and storage of 27.5 million litres of fuel (7.7 million litres for air operations, 5.6 million litres for ground transportation and 14.2 million litres for generators and other facilities) and of oil and lubricants across distribution points and storage facilities at 14 locations	28.2	Million litres of fuel overall
	5.5	Million litres for air operations
	8.0	Million litres for ground transportation
	14.7	Million litres for generators and other facilities

Geospatial, information and telecommunications technologies services

Provision of and support for 3,380 ultra-high frequency (UHF)/very-high frequency (VHF) and VHF air band handheld portable radios, 1,320 UHF/VHF and high frequency (HF) mobile radios for vehicles and 230 UHF/VHF/HF and VHF air band base station radios	3,705	Handheld portable radios
	1,438	Mobile radios for vehicles
	303	Air band base station radios
		The higher output was attributable primarily to the additional base station radios to support the electoral process
Operation and maintenance of 13 FM radio broadcast stations and 8 radio production facilities	14	FM radio broadcast stations (in Bangui, Bria, Bouar, Kaga Bandoro, Bambari, Birao, Ndélé, Bossangoa, Paoua, Bangassou, Berberati, Obo, Sibut and Bocaranga)
	10	Radio production facilities operational (5 in Bangui and 1 each in Bria, Bouar, Kaga Bandoro, Bambari and Bangassou)
Operation and maintenance of a network for voice, fax, video and data communication, including 37 very small aperture terminals, 22 voice over Internet protocol exchanges, 50 point-to-point microwave links and 158 point-to-multipoint microwave units	37	Small aperture terminals
	22	Voice over Internet protocol exchanges
	50	Point-to-point microwave links
	220	Point-to-multipoint microwave units
		The higher output was attributed to the expansion of smart city sensors in Bangui and the enhancement of UHF coverage in the regional offices
Provision of and support for 2,606 computing devices and 316 printers for an average strength of 2,738 civilian and uniformed end users, in addition to 873 computing devices and 234 printers for connectivity of contingent personnel, as well as other common services	2,864	Computing devices
	316	Multifunctional printers
	2,738	Civilian and uniformed personnel end users
	873	Computing devices
	194	Printers
	Yes	Other common services
		The higher output for computing devices was attributable to the acquisition of computing devices to support the Mission's electoral mandate and for other common services to support users who worked from home under the alternate work arrangements in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic

		The lower output for printing devices was attributable to the non-replacement of single printing devices in line with the Greening the Blue initiative of the Administration
Support for and maintenance of 200 local area networks (LAN) and wide area networks (WAN) at 75 sites	200	Local area networks and wide area networks
	75	Sites
Production of 6,000 maps and updating of 301 topographic and thematic maps at different scales	4,000	Maps (hard copy)
	326	Topographic and thematic maps at different scales
		The lower output for hard copies of maps was attributable to the promotion of Unite Aware electronic map usage and the availability of an online electronic map catalogue for MINUSCA stakeholders and other clients in support of the Greening the Blue initiative
Support for and maintenance of 71 quadcopters for high-resolution aerial surveys of 20 camps and 500 km ² of city-level surveys to support operational planning and for intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance/early warning operations to protect mission personnel	51	Quadcopters
		The lower output was attributable to delayed acquisition owing to anticipated updates and improvements in technology for the release of new quadcopters
	20	Camps
	500	Km ²
Medical services		
Operation and maintenance of United Nations-owned medical facilities (2 level I clinics, 1 in Bangui and 1 in Bouar, and 7 emergency and first aid stations located in Bambari, Bangassou, Berberati, Bossangoa, Ndélé, Obo and Paoua) and support for contingent-owned medical facilities (33 level I clinics, 1 level I-plus hospital in Bouar and 3 level II hospitals in Bangui, Bria and Kaga Bandoro)	1	United Nations-owned level I clinic in Bangui
	7	United Nations-owned emergency and first aid stations in Bambari, Bangassou, Bossangoa, Berberati, Ndélé, Obo and Paoua
	1	Hybrid level II hospital in Bangui transitioned to a contingent-owned level II hospital
	33	Contingent-owned level I clinics
	1	Contingent-owned level I-plus clinic in Bouar
	3	Contingent-owned level II hospitals in Bangui, Bria and Kaga Bandoro
Maintenance of medical evacuation arrangements to 4 contingent-owned medical facilities (1 level I-plus and 3 level II hospitals) in the mission area (Bangui, Bouar, Bria and Kaga Bandoro) and 5 medical facilities (4 level III and 1 level IV) in 2 locations outside the mission area	4	Contingent-owned medical facilities (1 level I-plus and 3 level II)
	5	Medical facilities (4 level III and 1 level IV)
	2	Locations outside the mission area of operations

Supply chain management services

Provision of planning and sourcing support for an estimated \$150.9 million in the acquisition of goods and commodities, in line with delegated authority	\$143.7	Million
Receipt, management and onward distribution of up to 12,347 tons of cargo within the mission area	5,815	Tons of cargo The lower output was attributable to a reduction in the amount of cargo moved within the Mission's area of operations owing to the stabilization phase; the disruption of the supply chain in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, which resulted in long delivery delays in the transportation of materials/supplies to the Mission for further distribution; and to the fact that contingent-owned equipment was transported on a door-to-door basis
Management, accounting and reporting for property, plant and equipment and financial and non-financial inventories, as well as equipment below threshold value with a total historical cost of \$314.0 million, in line with delegated authority	\$311.9	Million

Uniformed personnel services

Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of a maximum strength of 13,730 authorized military and police personnel (169 military observers, 311 military staff officers, 11,170 contingent personnel, 400 United Nations police officers and 1,680 formed police personnel) and 108 government-provided personnel	13,299	Military and police personnel
	153	Military observers (average strength)
	11,106	Military contingent personnel, including 309 staff officers (average strength)
	367	United Nations police personnel (average strength)
	1,673	Formed police personnel (average strength)
	99	Government-provided personnel (average strength)
Inspection and verification of and reporting on contingent-owned major equipment and self-sustainment compliance for 40 military and formed police units at 80 sites	40	Military and formed police units
	80	Sites
Supply and storage of rations, combat rations and water for an average strength of 12,850 military contingents and formed police personnel	12,471	Average strength
Support for the processing of claims and entitlements for an average strength of 13,730 military and police personnel and 108 government-provided personnel	13,299	Military and police personnel (average strength)
	99	Government-provided personnel (average strength)

Support for the processing of 25 outside-mission travel requests for non-training purposes and 6 travel requests for training purposes	78	In-mission travel requests
	157	Outside-mission travel requests
		The higher output was attributable primarily to the higher number of medical escorts required during the period
	34	Travel requests for training
		The higher output was attributable to the higher number of uniformed personnel attending the assessment for mission services course and the assessment of operational capability course for instructors, based on operational requirements

Vehicle management and ground transport services

Operation and maintenance of 1,166 United Nations-owned vehicles (671 light passenger vehicles, 135 special-purpose vehicles, 7 ambulances, 99 armoured vehicles and 254 other specialized vehicles, trailers and attachments) 3,000 contingent-owned vehicles and 14 workshop and repair facilities and 20 items of equipment for airfield support, and provision of transport and shuttle services	1,227	United Nations-owned vehicles
		The higher output was attributable primarily to the acquisition of vehicles to support the electoral process and meet other operational requirements
	720	Light passenger vehicles
	167	Special-purpose vehicles
	7	Ambulances
	99	Armoured vehicles
	234	Other specialized vehicles, trailers and attachments
	14	Workshops
	3,124	Contingent-owned vehicles
		The higher output was attributable to changes in fleet composition for contingents deployed during the period

Security

Provision of 24-hour close protection to senior mission personnel and visiting high-level officials and security and safety services to all mission personnel and installations	Yes	
4 training sessions per month for security officers on unarmed combat, firearms, close protection procedures and techniques, investigation techniques and other related areas to ensure continued professional security services	53	Training sessions for firearms and safety
	1	Session for less-lethal use of force
	6	Close protection operator courses
	1	Local security assistance course
	1	Session for other safety procedures
	1	Training session for regional officers

Annual training session on security for all regional and area security coordinators and conduct of at least 2 evacuation and relocation drills mission-wide	No	Evacuation and relocation drills owing to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
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6 training sessions per month on safe and secure approaches in field environments for mission personnel to reduce the impact of security threats	13	<p>Training sessions on safe and secure approaches in field environments with the participation of 364 staff members from MINUSCA and the United Nations system</p> <p>The lower output was attributable to the cancellation of all training activities in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic</p>
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Conduct and discipline

Implementation of the conduct and discipline programme for all personnel through prevention activities, including training, monitoring of investigations and disciplinary actions, and remedial actions	Yes	Ongoing implementation of a 3-pronged strategy of prevention, enforcement and remedial action, with a strong emphasis on robust preventive measures, including implementation of an enhanced sexual exploitation and abuse risk management framework, improved coordination of assistance to alleged victims of sexual exploitation and abuse, expanding community-based reporting mechanisms countrywide, retraining some of the members of the mechanisms, training for United Nations personnel and the conduct of outreach activities with the host population
	6,003	Personnel (military, police and civilian) trained on United Nations standards of conduct, in particular on protection against sexual exploitation and abuse
	8,750	Military personnel briefed on the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse, protection from abuse and on the Mission's code of conduct
	75	Risk assessments of military and police camps, facilitating the identification of risks of sexual exploitation and abuse and other misconduct and implementation of risk mitigation measures
	27	Community-based complaints mechanisms, with 662 members equipped and trained on reporting sexual exploitation and on supporting victims at all stages of the process
	65	Informational sessions on the United Nations standard of conduct and the zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and available reporting mechanisms, including 14 focus group discussions with women and community leaders and 35 focus group discussions with students

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|-----|---|
| 7 | Mass sensitization campaigns, through radio messaging campaigns throughout the country in both Sango and French, through the Mission's Guira FM radio and 19 community radio stations to amplify the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and United Nations support for victims |
| 100 | Per cent of victims of sexual exploitation and abuse referred for assistance upon request |
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III. Resource performance

A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020)

Category	Apportionment (1)	Expenditure (2)	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
			(3) = (1) - (2)	(4) = (3) ÷ (1)
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	7 584.3	7 578.5	5.8	0.1
Military contingents	398 019.8	385 973.5	12 046.3	3.0
United Nations police	19 142.0	17 877.0	1 265.0	6.6
Formed police units	56 244.4	55 848.0	396.4	0.7
Subtotal	480 990.5	467 277.0	13 713.5	2.9
Civilian personnel				
International staff	149 253.1	149 611.8	(358.7)	(0.2)
National staff	18 644.2	22 510.4	(3 866.2)	(20.7)
United Nations Volunteers	14 489.5	13 695.9	793.6	5.5
General temporary assistance	7 397.7	8 411.1	(1 013.4)	(13.7)
Government-provided personnel	5 447.2	4 780.6	666.6	12.2
Subtotal	195 231.7	199 009.8	(3 778.1)	(1.9)
Operational costs				
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—
Consultants and consulting services	1 071.7	959.9	111.8	10.4
Official travel	3 778.0	3 197.9	580.1	15.4
Facilities and infrastructure	74 927.4	71 266.6	3 660.8	4.9
Ground transportation	14 203.2	20 196.4	(5 993.2)	(42.2)
Air operations	58 084.2	42 121.0	15 963.2	27.5
Marine operations	250.0	1 816.9	(1 566.9)	(626.8)
Communications and information technology	38 851.1	39 543.9	(692.8)	(1.8)
Medical	1 580.4	6 227.7	(4 647.3)	(294.1)
Special equipment	—	—	—	—
Other supplies, services and equipment	38 089.3	41 048.9	(2 959.6)	(7.8)
Quick-impact projects	3 000.0	3 024.3	(24.3)	(0.8)
Subtotal	233 835.3	229 403.5	4 431.8	1.9
Gross requirements	910 057.5	895 690.3	14 367.2	1.6
Staff assessment income	13 601.5	14 613.1	(1 011.6)	(7.4)
Net requirements	896 456.0	881 077.2	15 378.8	1.7
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	910 057.5	895 690.3	14 367.2	1.6

B. Summary information on redeployments across groups

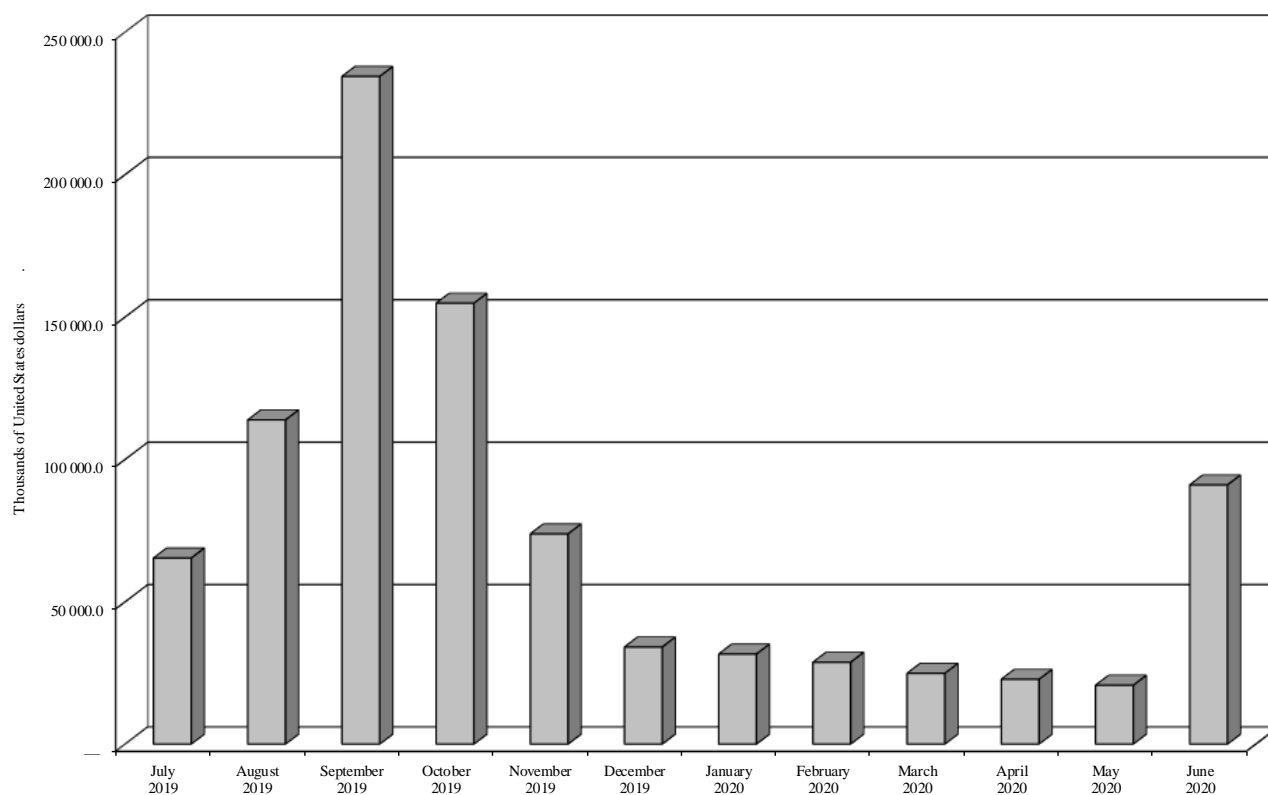
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Group	Appropriation		
	Original distribution	Redeployment	Revised distribution
I. Military and police personnel	480 991	–	480 991
II. Civilian personnel	195 232	3 855	199 087
III. Operational costs	233 835	(3 855)	229 980
Total	910 058	–	910 058
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation			0.4

81. During the reporting period, funds were redeployed to group II, civilian personnel, from group III, operational costs. The redeployment of funds to group II was attributable to the increased requirements for national staff costs, owing to higher incumbency levels in connection with the continued recruitment efforts of the Mission regarding long-vacant posts and higher salary and danger pay costs.

82. The redeployments from group III were possible because of reduced requirements attributable to lower costs for the rental and operation of the aircraft fleet, which was reduced and partially operational owing to the early repatriation of helicopters following the unanticipated cancellation of the letter of assist in September 2019.

C. Monthly expenditure pattern



83. The higher expenditure in August 2019 was attributable to the recording of commitments for rations and the rental and operation of fixed-wing aircraft for the period, while the higher expenditures in September and October 2019 were attributable primarily to the recording of commitments for the rental and operation of helicopters and reimbursements to troop- and police-contributing countries for standard costs, and major contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment, for the 2019/20 period.

D. Other revenue and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Investment revenue	6 472.2
Other/miscellaneous revenue	1 222.4
Voluntary contributions in cash	—
Prior-period adjustments	—
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	20 261.1
Total	27 955.7

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

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	Expenditure		
Major equipment			
Military contingents	72 852.1		
Formed police units	10 969.9		
Subtotal	83 822.0		
Self-sustainment			
Military contingents	47 408.3		
Formed police units	7 142.7		
Subtotal	54 551.0		
Total	138 373.0		
Mission factors	Percentage	Effective date	Last review date
A. Applicable to mission area			
Extreme environmental condition factor	2.1	1 October 2016	May 2016
Intensified operational condition factor	3.8	1 October 2016	May 2016
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	5.0	1 July 2017	June 2017
B. Applicable to home country			
Incremental transportation factor	0–5.0		

F. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Actual value</i>
Status-of-mission agreement ^a	62 897.6
Total	62 897.6

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

IV. Analysis of variances¹

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military contingents	\$12 046.3	3.0%

84. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) the lower actual costs for rations, owing to (i) the lower actual average ceiling man rate resulting from fewer meal choices selected by contingents supplied through the rations contract, compared with the budgeted rate; and (ii) the lower actual costs of transportation owing to changes in the deployment locations and the lower quantity of rations delivered to contingents, compared with budgeted estimates; and (b) fewer actual claims for contingent-owned equipment attributable primarily to (i) the delayed deployment of major equipment, including armoured personnel carriers and other vehicles, owing to procurement challenges faced by the troop-contributing country; and (ii) lower actual costs for tents, owing to the advancement in standard accommodations that were provided to military contingent personnel by the United Nations.

85. The reduced requirements were offset in part by increased requirements for: (a) standard troop costs reimbursement, owing to the lower actual average vacancy rate of 3.3 per cent, compared with the budgeted rate of 5.0 per cent; and (b) higher actual freight costs for (i) the shipment of contingent-owned equipment, owing to the unanticipated deployment of an additional aviation unit and a quick-reaction force towards the end of the period; and (ii) the repatriation of three helicopters following the unanticipated cancellation of the related letter of assist in September 2019, for which provisions were not included in the approved budget.

	<i>Variance</i>	
United Nations police	\$1 265.0	6.6%

86. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to the higher actual average vacancy rate of 8.3 per cent, compared with the budgeted rate of 5.0 per cent, owing to the delayed deployments given the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic; and to the deferred payments of military subsistence allowances in line with the verification process of eligibility for personnel deployed towards the end of the financial period.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Formed police units	\$396.4	0.7%

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.

87. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) the lower actual costs for rations, owing to the lower actual average ceiling man rate resulting from fewer meal choices selected by formed police personnel supplied through the rations contract, compared with the budgeted rate; and (b) fewer actual claims for contingent-owned equipment, attributable primarily to higher actual rates of unserviceability of equipment, compared with the rates applied in the approved budget, and lower actual costs for tents owing to the advancement in standard accommodations that were provided to formed police unit personnel by the United Nations. The reduced requirements were offset in part by increased freight costs for contingent-owned equipment attributable to the unanticipated repatriation of equipment for two police-contributing countries owing to changes in operations.

	<i>Variance</i>	
International staff	(\$358.7)	(0.2%)

88. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to the lower actual average vacancy rate of 12.7 per cent compared with the budgeted rate of 13.0 per cent.

	<i>Variance</i>	
National staff	(\$3 866.2)	(20.7%)

89. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) higher salary costs, owing to the lower actual average vacancy rate of 5.4 per cent for General Service staff compared with the budgeted rate of 15.4 per cent, as a result of the continued recruitment efforts of the Mission regarding long-vacant posts, and to the higher actual average level/step of the salary scale for General Service staff compared with the level/step applied in the approved budget; and (b) the higher costs for danger pay entitlements, owing to the higher average actual monthly rate of \$524 reimbursed to General Service staff compared with the budgeted monthly rate of \$282. The increased requirements were offset in part by the depreciation of the CFA franc against the United States dollar, resulting in the actual average exchange rate of 591.2 CFA francs per United States dollar compared with the rate of 574.3 CFA francs applied in the approved budget.

	<i>Variance</i>	
United Nations Volunteers	\$793.6	5.5%

90. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to the lower actual travel costs for rest and recuperation owing to the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, and the lower actual average monthly volunteer living allowance for national and international volunteers based on the prevailing rates for volunteers, compared with the budgeted rates. The reduced requirements were offset in part by the lower actual average vacancy rate of 1.6 per cent for international volunteers and the full incumbency for national volunteers, compared with budgeted rates of 9.6 per cent and 2.0 per cent for international and national volunteers, respectively, owing to the recruitment of United Nations Volunteers to support the Mission's new mandate with regard to the electoral process.

	<i>Variance</i>	
General temporary assistance	(\$1 013.4)	(13.7%)

91. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to the lower actual average vacancy rate of 6.3 per cent for international staff compared with the budgeted rate of 19.0 per cent, owing to the recruitment of temporary staff members

to support the Mission's new mandate with regard to the electoral process, for which a provision was not included in the approved budget, given the timing of the change of the Mission's mandate.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Government-provided personnel	\$666.6	12.2%

92. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to the higher actual average vacancy rate of 8.3 per cent compared with the budgeted rate of 1.0 per cent, owing to administrative delays with regard to the required authorization from the respective governments of the recruited personnel and the lower costs for travel on emplacement and rotation owing to the lower number of trips taken, compared with budgeted estimates, as well as to the lower actual average airfare compared with the budgeted airfare, given the geographical proximity of the countries of origin of the recruited personnel to the Central African Republic.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Consultants and consulting services	\$111.8	10.4%

93. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to the postponement of the engagement of consulting services to design a monitoring and evaluation framework, as well as a training session on conduct and discipline, owing to travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Official travel	\$580.1	15.4%

94. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to fewer trips for official travel, owing to the cancellation of various meetings for political consultations at United Nations Headquarters as a result of the local and worldwide travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Facilities and infrastructure	\$3 660.8	4.9%

95. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) the cancellation of the construction projects for (i) a centralized integrated warehouse, owing to the higher cost quotation based on bids received from potential contractors and the need to reprioritize activities to support the implementation of the Peace Agreement and the electoral process, compared with budgeted estimates; and (ii) a perimeter boundary wall at the M'poko and Camp Fidèle sites, given the decision of the Government of the Central African Republic to build the perimeter wall using its own resources; and (b) lower actual costs for security services, owing to the discontinuation, in September 2019, of the deployment of the tethered aerostat system and the use of MEOS static cameras, which were provided under a letter of assist for intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance/early warning operations for the protection of civilians and MINUSCA personnel, compared with the budgeted estimates.

96. The reduced requirements were offset in part by increased requirements attributable primarily to: (a) the acquisition of prefabricated buildings for the construction of (i) the isolation facility in Bangui with the capacity to accommodate 750 uniformed personnel, as well as quarantine and isolation facilities at three regional headquarters, field offices, battalion headquarters and all permanent operating bases in the regions for the required quarantine period during rotations and

arrivals of civilian personnel, in compliance with established measures in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic; and (ii) accommodation for the aviation unit in Bouar, owing to changes in operations, and the electoral offices, for which provisions were not included in the approved budget; and (b) the acquisition of generators and electrical equipment, as well as additional water treatment plants, stand-alone septic system modules and water bladders for the above-mentioned isolation and quarantine facilities, for which provisions were not included in the approved budget.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Ground transportation	(\$5 993.2)	(42.2%)

97. The increased requirements were attributable to: (a) the acquisition of vehicles for which a provision was not included in the approved budget, including (i) palletized loading system trucks to replace old equipment that could no longer be maintained at an economical cost; (ii) armoured vehicles, including two ambulances, owing to the deteriorating security situation in the field; (iii) airfield fire trucks to enhance aviation safety in the regions following an accident during the period; (iv) sewage trucks to replace the ageing fleet and avoid potential impact to the environment; and (v) water trucks for the distribution of water, given the increased demand in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic; and (b) the higher actual consumption of 8.0 million litres of fuel for vehicles at an average price of \$1.52 per litre compared with 5.6 million litres budgeted at \$1.68 per litre of fuel, owing to the increased number of movements of military personnel in response to the prevailing security situation.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Air operations	\$15 963.2	27.5%

98. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to the lower costs for rental operations and the consequent lower actual consumption of 5.5 million litres of aviation fuel at an actual average price of \$1.10 per litre, compared with 7.5 million litres budgeted at \$1.26 per litre of fuel, owing to the restrictions of movements in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, and the unserviceability, throughout the period, of one helicopter provided under a letter of assist, and the early repatriation of three attack helicopters following the unanticipated cancellation of the letter of assist in September 2019.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Marine operations	(\$1 566.9)	(626.8%)

99. The increased requirements are attributable primarily to the acquisition of sea containers for the transportation of prefabricated buildings, generators, electrical equipment and other materials for the construction of isolation facilities in Bangui and the regions, in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as field defence supplies for the upgrade and strengthening of security at United Nations premises, for which a provision was not included in the approved budget.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Communications and information technology	(\$692.8)	(1.8%)

100. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) higher actual costs for the maintenance of communications and information technology equipment, and support services to support the expansion of the long-term evolution system to three regional headquarters to complement the existing United Nations information technology infrastructure and enable integration with local cellular service providers,

allowing for the exchange of data 24/7 and providing end users with safer voice and data communication, given the successful implementation of the long-term evolution system in Bangui; (b) the cost allocated for information technology support services related to the Mission's share of centralized costs for Umoja Extension 2, for which a provision was not included in the approved budget; and (c) the acquisition of additional spare parts and accessories to enhance existing equipment to ensure reliable Internet connectivity for the higher number of personnel working from their residences, and to enhance communications services and ensure continuity of services in the light of the deteriorating security situation and the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic.

101. The increased requirements were offset in part by: (a) lower actual costs for mobile phone services, compared with the budgeted estimates, owing to the fact that the Mission did not use mobile services from a second service provider contracted to improve cellular coverage and expand mobile services to remote areas, as a result of delays in setting up the required infrastructure related to the deteriorating security situation in those remote areas; and (b) lower actual costs for public information services for outreach activities, for which alternative services were provided by implementing partners, and the cancellation of some public information services, owing to the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Medical	(\$4 647.3)	(294.1%)

102. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to the Mission's share of the costs of system-wide arrangements for medical evacuation for United Nations personnel and the acquisition of medical equipment and supplies, including personal protective equipment, test kits and ventilators, in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, for which a provision was not included in the approved budget.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Other supplies, services and equipment	(\$2 959.6)	(7.8%)

103. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) higher rates for the engagement of individual contractual personnel reflected in the contract with the United Nations Office for Project Services, which was revised during the reporting period, and the engagement of additional personnel to monitor smart city sensors and cameras for the protection of civilians and United Nations personnel in Bangui, given the discontinuation of the deployment of the tethered aerostat system and the use of MEOS, compared with the budgeted rates and number of personnel; and (b) higher costs for the implementation of outreach activities and other programmatic activities in support of the Government's efforts to prevent the spread of COVID-19, for which a provision was not included in the approved budget.

104. The increased requirements were offset in part by lower bank charges for the withdrawal of United States dollars from local banks, given the reduced availability of United States dollar bills, which resulted in a consequent reduction of transactions in United States dollars following the regulation enacted by the Government of the Central African Republic, effective 1 May 2019, limiting the use of United States dollars within the country.

V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

105. 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 \$14,367,200 with respect to the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020;

(b) To decide on the treatment of other revenue/adjustments for the period ended 30 June 2020 amounting to \$27,955,700 from investment revenue (\$6,472,200), other/miscellaneous revenue (\$1,222,400) and the cancellation of prior-period obligations (20,261,100).

VI. Summary of follow-up action taken to implement the decisions and requests of the General Assembly in its resolution 74/284

(Resolution 74/284)

Decision/request

Also emphasizes the importance of overall budgetary performance in peacekeeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to implement the recommendations of the relevant oversight bodies, while giving due regard to the guidance and recommendations of the General Assembly, and to report thereon in the context of the performance reports (para. 14)

Notes with grave concern the threat to life, health, safety and security caused by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and the importance of ensuring the safety, security and health of peacekeeping personnel, maintaining the continuity of critical mandate delivery, including protection of civilians, minimizing the risk of mission activities causing the virus to spread and, where appropriate and within mandates, supporting national authorities, upon their request, in their response to COVID-19 in collaboration with the Resident Coordinator and other United Nations entities in the country (para. 15)

Requests the Secretary-General to include in his next performance report information on how the Mission has responded and on lessons learned from past and present epidemics and pandemics, and to propose options for improving future preparedness for epidemics and pandemics, including for business continuity (para. 16)

Action taken to implement decision/request

As at 30 June 2020, the Mission had implemented 11 recommendations out of a total of 26 recommendations issued by the Board of Auditors, 1 recommendation had been overtaken by events and 13 recommendations were under implementation.

As at 30 June 2020, the Mission had implemented 5 recommendations out of a total of 18 recommendations issued by the Office of Internal Oversight Services, 11 recommendations were under implementation, 1 was overtaken by events and 1 was still pending.

The information on the response of the Mission with regard to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is provided in paragraphs 29 to 31 of the present report.

As a means of best practice, the Mission utilized contingency plans that had been elaborated for Ebola. The Mission also utilized informal networks of strategic planners and best practices officers in other peacekeeping missions to share challenges and lessons learned throughout the pandemic.

Decision/request

Action taken to implement decision/request

Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the Mission is responsible and accountable for the use of its programmatic funds, in line with relevant guidance and bearing in mind the specific context in which the Mission operates, and to include, in his next budget submission and performance report, detailed information on the programmatic activities of the Mission, including on how those activities have contributed to the implementation of mission mandates, on the linkage to the mandates, on the implementing entities and on the performance by the Mission of appropriate oversight (para. 19)

Throughout the reporting period, the Mission strengthened the reporting, monitoring and evaluation and accountability of programmatic funds. This included the continued strengthening of monitoring and evaluation systems for programmes, financial reporting and the advancement of the comprehensive planning and performance assessment system. The Resource Stewardship Executive Group also supported the oversight of programmatic funding expenditure and impact.

Additional information on the programmatic activities of the Mission is provided in paragraphs 32 and 33 of the present report.
