



Seventy-first session

Agenda item 151

**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 2015 to 30 June 2016**
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 2015 to 30 June 2016 has been linked to the Mission's objective through a number of results-based-budgeting frameworks, grouped by component, namely, security, protection of civilians and human rights; support to the political process, reconciliation and elections; restoration and extension of State authority; and support.

The reporting period marked the second year of operation of MINUSCA and the establishment phase of the Mission. The Mission prepared for and supported national elections and post-electoral activities for the elected Government, supported the establishment of a stronger judicial system, implemented pre-disarmament, demobilization and reintegration activities to bridge the achievements at the Bangui Forum and the assistance to an elected Government with the development of a national programme, instituting security sector reform, supported an improved record on human rights and protected the civilian population from the threat of physical violence as well as threats to peace and security in Bangui and the outlying areas. By its resolution [2212 \(2015\)](#), the Security Council increased the authorized strength for military, police and corrections personnel of the Mission, in addition to the personnel authorized in its resolution [2149 \(2014\)](#), and requested that the Secretary-General keep the new levels of personnel under continuous review.

MINUSCA incurred \$826.0 million in expenditure for the reporting period, representing a resource utilization rate of 98.4 per cent (compared with \$613.2 million in expenditure in the prior period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015, for a resource utilization rate of 97.5 per cent).

The unencumbered balance of \$13.6 million reflects the net impact of the additional requirements under military and police personnel (\$19.8 million), primarily for freight for contingent-owned equipment owing to delays at the port of entry of the Central African Republic, and under civilian personnel (\$1.9 million) for additional electoral support owing to the deferred electoral calendar, which were fully offset by lower operational costs (\$35.3 million) resulting primarily from the pursuit of temporary accommodations in lieu of planned construction of permanent structures and from lower requirements for petrol, oil and lubricants.

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

Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016)

Category	Apportionment ^a	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
Military and police personnel	380 956.8	400 733.3	(19 776.5)	(5.2)
Civilian personnel	154 605.2	156 474.2	(1 869.0)	(1.2)
Operational costs	304 082.5	268 823.5	35 259.0	11.6
Gross requirements	839 644.5	826 031.0	13 613.5	1.6
Staff assessment income	10 115.1	10 634.0	(518.9)	(5.1)
Net requirements	829 529.4	815 397.0	14 132.4	1.7
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
Total requirements	839 644.5	826 031.0	13 613.5	1.6

^a Reflects approved resources of \$814,066,800 gross (\$803,951,700 net) and resources authorized under commitment authority of \$25,577,700 gross to meet the additional requirements for military, police and corrections personnel until 30 June 2016.

Human resources incumbency performance

Category	Approved ^a	Planned ^b (average)	Actual (average)	Vacancy rate (percentage) ^c
Military observers	240	240	146	39.2
Military contingents	10 510	10 198	9 784	4.1
United Nations police	400	400	348	13.0
Formed police units	1 680	1 563	1 481	5.2
International staff	715	715	538	24.8
National officers	109	109	50	54.1
National General Service staff	551	551	282	48.8
United Nations Volunteers	191	160	166 ^d	(3.8)
Temporary positions				
International staff	69	48	54 ^d	(12.5)
National officers	2	2	1	50.0
National General Service staff	2	1	1	–
Government-provided personnel	108	40	36	10.0

^a Represents the highest level of authorized strength.

^b Based on the planned phased deployment.

^c Based on actual monthly deployment and incumbency of the planned phased period and the planned monthly strength.

^d Inclusive of encumbered positions for electoral staff and other functions approved on an exceptional temporary basis from 1 October 2015 to 30 June 2016.

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 2015 to 30 June 2016 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General dated 3 March 2015 (A/69/805) and amounted to \$843,608,300 gross (\$832,328,900 net). It provided for the deployment of the personnel authorized by the Security Council in its resolution 2149 (2014), namely, 240 military observers, 9,760 military contingent personnel, 400 United Nations police officers, 1,400 formed police personnel, 20 corrections officers, and 784 international staff (including 69 temporary staff, 2 staff in the Regional Procurement Office in Entebbe, Uganda, and 6 staff in the logistics hub of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) in Entebbe), 664 national staff (including 1 temporary staff in the Regional Procurement Office in Entebbe, 10 staff in the MONUSCO logistics hub and 44 staff in the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe) and 191 United Nations Volunteers.

2. In its report of 29 April 2015 (A/69/839/Add.12, para. 62), the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly appropriate \$828,941,200 gross for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016.

3. The General Assembly, in its resolution 69/257 B, appropriated an amount of \$814,066,800 gross (\$803,951,700 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.

4. In its resolutions 2212 (2015) and 2217 (2015), the Security Council decided to authorize an increase of 750 military personnel, 280 police personnel and 20 corrections officers for MINUSCA, in addition to the personnel authorized by paragraph 20 of resolution 2149 (2014), equating to a maximum authorized troop ceiling of 10,750 military personnel, including 480 military observers and military staff officers, and 2,080 police personnel, including 400 individual police officers, and 40 corrections officers.

5. As a result of the timing of the decision to increase the troop strength, the budget for MINUSCA for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016, which was based upon the deployment of up to 10,000 military personnel, 1,800 police personnel and 20 corrections officers, as approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 69/257 B, did not reflect additional resources in respect of the authorized increase in personnel.

6. In view of the above, the Secretary-General sought approval from the Advisory Committee to enter into commitments up to an amount of \$25,577,700 gross to meet the additional requirements for military, police and corrections personnel until 30 June 2016. By its letter dated 31 March 2016, the Advisory Committee gave its approval to enter into commitments in an amount not exceeding \$25,577,700 gross for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016, in addition to the amount of \$814,066,800 gross previously authorized for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016 by the General Assembly in its resolution 69/257 B. Of the

total resources of \$839,644,500 gross approved for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016, an amount of \$814,066,800 gross has been assessed on Member States.

II. Mandate performance

A. Overall

7. The mandate of the Mission was established by the Security Council in its resolution [2149 \(2014\)](#). The Council, in its resolution [2212 \(2015\)](#), followed by resolution [2217 \(2015\)](#), in which it extended the mandate to 30 April 2016, authorized 10,750 military personnel, including 480 military observers and staff officers, and 2,080 police personnel, including 400 individual police officers, and 40 corrections officers.

8. By its resolution [2264 \(2016\)](#), the Council further decided to authorize 108 corrections officers, which includes an additional 68 officers authorized in paragraph 23 of resolution [2217 \(2015\)](#). In addition, by its resolution [2281 \(2016\)](#) the Council extended the mandate until 31 July 2016.

9. The Mission is mandated to help the Security Council to attain an overall objective, namely, to support the transitional authorities in protecting the civilian population, restoring the rule of law, extending State authority and launching an inclusive political process in the Central African Republic that would address the root causes of the crisis and lead to lasting peace and security in the country.

10. In its resolution [2217 \(2015\)](#), the Council, inter alia, authorized MINUSCA to assist in the establishment of a national Special Criminal Court consistent with Central African Republic laws; to support the authorities of the Central African Republic to develop a nationally owned strategy to tackle the illicit exploitation and trafficking networks of natural resources; to establish a national human rights commission and strengthen the capacity of civil society organizations; and to provide transport for relevant State authorities in carrying out inspections and monitoring visits in key mining areas and sites as appropriate and on a case-by-case basis and when the situation allows, as a means to promote and support the rapid extension of the State authority over the entire territory. At every opportunity, the Mission supported the role of women in its initiatives and the need to assist the Government of the Central African Republic to ensure the full and effective participation, involvement and representation of women in all spheres and at all levels, in particular, in the political and electoral process, in conflict prevention, community violence reduction, activities focusing on youth at risk and quick-impact projects and in activities of MINUSCA military through the initiative of the Force Commander.

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

12. The present report assesses actual performance against the planned results-based-budgeting frameworks set out in the 2015/16 budget. In particular, the

performance report compares the actual indicators of achievement, that is, the extent to which actual progress has been 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

13. During the reporting period, the Mission implemented a phased approach in delivering its mandate in accordance with Security Council resolutions [2212 \(2015\)](#) and [2217 \(2015\)](#). Given the timing of the adoption of these resolutions, following the preparation of the budget for the 2015/16 period, increases to the uniform personnel strength authorized by the Security Council had not been included. Following the concurrence of the Advisory Committee to enter into commitments in an amount not exceeding \$25.6 million gross to meet the additional requirements for military, police and government-provided personnel until 30 June 2016 to ensure the continued operation of the Mission in support of its mandate, the additional authorized strength of 750 military personnel, 280 police personnel and 20 corrections officers were planned into the phased deployment for the period.

14. Of the total approved resources of \$839.6 million for the 2015/16 period, \$826.0 million in expenditure was incurred, representing an overall resource utilization rate of 98.4 per cent. Resources approved under the authority to enter into commitments, in the amount of \$25.6 million, were fully utilized to meet the additional requirements for military, police and corrections personnel until 30 June 2016, details of which are set out in section V of the present report. The actual average vacancy rate was calculated based on the planned phased deployment and incumbency period, which varies between categories of personnel.

15. The security situation in the Central African Republic generally improved during the reporting period, contributing to enhanced protection of civilians and human rights, including for women and children, and improving the delivery of humanitarian assistance. The law establishing the National Human Rights Commission was also finalized and was under review by the Council of Ministers for adoption by Parliament. Training provided to the local police and gendarmerie facilitated their deployment to more areas of the country, increasing their presence. The holding of largely peaceful, free and fair elections enabled the adoption of a new constitution and the election of a new national Government, bringing an end to the political transition and contributing to efforts to restore and extend State authority in the Central African Republic. The development of the draft National Security Policy by the transitional authorities for review and endorsement by the Government, laid the foundation for the development of a security sector reform strategy by the Government. However, the volatile security situation during and following the crisis in September and October 2015 and delays in the electoral calendar and multiple rounds of elections significantly affected planned activities. Traditional disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and security sector reform initiatives were not implemented. Training programmes and workshops planned for corrections officers and magistrates were delayed. Details with regard to the complete impact on planned activities are reflected in the frameworks in the present report for each component. Alternatively, significant progress was made

with the pre-disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme and the complementary community violence reduction programme.

16. In addition to the prolonged political transition period and volatile security situation, the following factors have impacted the utilization of resources: (a) logistical challenges with regard to the roads, other infrastructure in the area of operations and inclement weather; and (b) the direction taken by the Mission to utilize an in-house approach to providing services to the Mission in support of the delivery of its mandate in lieu of the envisaged outsourcing to commercial service providers, and to minimize the environmental footprint while investing in the capacity of the local community.

C. Mission support initiatives

17. During the reporting period, the Mission continued to deploy personnel throughout the Central African Republic, including to Mission headquarters and various premises in Bangui, three sector headquarters (Kaga Bandoro, Bria and Bouar), five integrated field offices (Ndele, Bambari, Bossangoa, Bangassou and Berberati), three sub-offices (Paoua, Obo and Birao) and 31 other locations with only a permanent military presence. In addition, MINUSCA maintained a support presence in Douala, Cameroon, and in the logistics hub of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) and the Regional Procurement Office, both located in Entebbe, Uganda. However, given the factors that impeded implementation of the budget, the Mission was not fully established during the 2015/16 period, and the replacement of temporary facilities for former police unit personnel, as well as the regional and subregional offices that were established in the 2014/15 period, and the establishment of more robust forward logistics hubs in the sectors for the storage of material and resources to allow self-sustainment in the sectors during the rainy season, when mobility is difficult, were not completed.

18. The expansion and renovation of the interim Mission headquarters and logistics support base, housing the main offices of the substantive and Mission support personnel, were completed. The interim headquarters hosted up to 298 mission personnel. A more permanent and sustainable integrated structure was not established in parallel and the procurement process for construction and a systems contract for soft-wall warehousing structures was ongoing at the end of the period. Similarly, secondary logistics bases were not yet established in the three subsector headquarters greenfield sites where civilian and military camps are co-located. The logistics support base included warehouses, a container yard, geospatial, information and telecommunications technologies, a transit camp, workshops, air/movement terminals, fuel storage and engineering and transport yards. Tented camp packages at six locations in the sector headquarters and subsectors were supplied and installed and medical facilities were established in the sector headquarters. With the resumption of regular commercial air flights to Bangui and poor local runway conditions and modified military operations, the Mission reconfigured the composition of its fixed-wing fleet while two military attack helicopters and one commercial helicopter were added to the rotary-wing fleet. Progress was achieved with repairs of major supply routes and bridges across the

country, township roads in Bangui and unpaved airfields in Bria and Kaga Bandoro. The communications infrastructure was set up in three regional sector headquarters.

19. The one-to-one ratio of international and national staff was not achieved, as MINUSCA competed with international and national companies and organizations that employed the best and the brightest human resources available in the Central African Republic. The return of skilled diaspora was not visible during the period.

D. Regional mission cooperation

20. MINUSCA worked closely with the European Union force, particularly in the area of security sector reform, as well as the French Sangaris force, ensuring a smooth drawdown of the Sangaris force in the mission area. MINUSCA continued to leverage the support of the MONUSCO logistics hub, the Regional Procurement Office, and the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe to ensure seamless operations. Services were provided by MONUSCO, the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) and the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) to complement the air transportation operations of MINUSCA in support of the national elections in the Central African Republic. A quick-reaction force was deployed on a temporary basis from the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire to MINUSCA under arrangements for inter-mission cooperation, to enable MINUSCA to ensure a safer and more secure environment for the elections and during the visit of Pope Francis.

E. Partnerships, country team coordination and integrated missions

21. During the reporting period, MINUSCA worked closely with the country team by using comparative advantages and strengthening the spirit of the "One United Nations" principle. Specifically, MINUSCA and the country team worked together on issues relating to the protection of civilians, reconciliation at the national and local levels, the provision of basic social services to enhance social cohesion, the delivery of humanitarian aid and the restoration of State authority. The Mission contributed to the development of an Interim Strategic Framework by the country team, to align activities in advance of the development of the next United Nations Development Action Framework that will take into account the new mandate of the Mission.

22. In collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), MINUSCA worked on several initiatives such as: (a) a joint project of UNDP, MINUSCA and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) supported initiatives for the restoration of the criminal justice system; (b) held training sessions on community policing to promote protection of human rights and to help prevent gender-based violence; (c) organized training sessions for electoral observers; (d) organized regular meetings with electoral candidates to encourage positive dialogue and to promote the holding of election campaigns that respect commitments made at the Bangui Forum; (e) held meetings with the national police and gendarmerie to support the redeployment of their officers outside of Bangui.

23. The Mission held regular meetings with the International Support Group on the Central African Republic (which superseded the International Contact Group on the Central African Republic) and collaborated with other regional partners such as the Economic Community of Central African States, the African Union, the European Union, international financial institutions and bilateral partners, with a view to building the synergies and complementarities needed to stabilize the political situation in the Central African Republic.

F. Results-based-budgeting frameworks

Component 1: security, protection of civilians and human rights

24. During the reporting period, under this component, the main priority for the Mission was the stabilization of the security situation, the protection of civilians and the promotion and protection of human rights. Although some tension and serious concerns regarding the protection of civilians remained, the security environment improved in most parts of the Central African Republic, particularly in Bangui, as demonstrated by a decrease in large-scale violations of international humanitarian law and human rights abuses by armed groups. Following an increase in urban and intercommunal violence across the country in late 2015, the Central African Republic entered a period of relative calm. With support from the Mission, which conducted security operations throughout the country to ensure a secure and peaceful environment, the constitutional referendum and legislative and presidential elections were successfully held with very few security incidents, marking a turning point for the country. In particular, the United Nations police provided operational support to secure 81 polling stations during the voter registration exercise, which lasted for 34 days, and to secure the data treatment and election materials.

25. The security environment continued to improve, and the Mission contributed to that improvement through support for political processes and dialogue, as well as through a range of integrated activities led by its Force and United Nations police, including military and police patrols in key populated areas and the protection of convoys and main supply routes across the country. The MINUSCA Force and United Nations police provided protection to Mission personnel and the civilian population throughout the mission area, protected human rights and continued to expand the weapons-free zones, leading to a decrease in the number of recorded casualties among civilians. The Mission protected airfields and repaired roads and a number of bridges, improving the security in the surrounding areas. The Mission also provided protective transport for humanitarian efforts throughout the country, allowing the Mission and humanitarian partners to reach populations in need. Although those populations continued to suffer, vital humanitarian access throughout the country continued to improve, building on the achievements made during the 2014/15 period.

26. In support of the local police, the MINUSCA Force and United Nations police patrolled Bangui through the Bangui Joint Task Force. The Bangui Joint Task Force provided close protection, escort, security and perimeter protection to key national installations, including the Presidential Palace and the National Assembly, and key national stakeholders in support of national security. From 30 September 2015, the lead of the Bangui Joint Task force was assumed by the MINUSCA Force, who

assisted with the analysis and planning of targeted operations. The United Nations police of the Mission worked with national and local authorities and community members to resolve conflict- and crime-related issues to promote peaceful resolutions and justice.

27. Although the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and repatriation programme had not yet begun, resulting primarily from a prolonged transition period and lack of political agreement between the Government and the armed groups on their key grievances, the Mission laid the foundation by creating alternative livelihoods for ex-combatants to improve and maintain safety and security throughout the country to help ensure its success once presented with the requisite conditions. The successful activities for pre-disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and community violence reduction, initiated by the Mission during the reporting period and welcomed by the Security Council in its resolution [2301 \(2016\)](#), have contributed to improving social cohesion and the stabilization of communities and have had a positive and visible impact on local economies, including for women. The Mission worked with partners to develop a draft framework for the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, which is expected to be endorsed by the Government during the 2016/17 period. The Mission began working with its national counterparts to lay the groundwork for sustainable peace and the establishment of a professional, representative and accountable security sector in the Central African Republic.

28. To improve protection of civilians and respect for human rights, the Mission engaged in monitoring, assessment, analysis and planning missions to understand and reduce threats to civilians; undertook advocacy meetings and training and provided technical support to promote protection of civilians and human rights among key stakeholders with a specific focus on women and children; and provided protection through patrols and the provision of security to internally displaced people and other vulnerable groups, as well as through the removal of unexploded ordnance and the provision of training on the risks posed by explosives. MINUSCA conducted Joint Protection Team missions throughout its area of operations, including rapid monitoring and field assessment, with the participation of the MINUSCA Force and civilian personnel. These missions have helped foster a better understanding of potential and actual threats against civilians, and have allowed the Mission to take concrete steps to reduce those threats. In addition, through joint assessment missions with humanitarian partners and other stakeholders in priority areas of protection analysis and planning, the Mission gained a broader perspective on key protection issues.

29. The Mission conducted field visits to monitor and verify allegations of human rights and international humanitarian law violations, conflict-related sexual violence and grave violations against children, in addition to 18 investigative or fact-finding missions. The detention centres were regularly monitored by the Mission, ensuring improved respect for the rights of detainees and prison conditions, paying particular attention to women and children. As a result of those field visits, an increased number of cases were brought before the court, promoting greater respect for human rights and also contributing to the fight against impunity. Furthermore, field missions were conducted to monitor, verify and document grave child rights violations, enabling the Mission to assess concerns with regard to children on the

ground and engage in advocacy dialogue with the perpetrating armed groups to end the use of child soldiers and other grave child rights violations and enabling the separation of over 2,000 children from armed groups in the country. Advocacy meetings conducted with armed groups, civil society, government ministries and judicial authorities allowed the Mission to raise major cases of violations of humanitarian and human rights law. That resulted in the renewed commitment of the Government to hold perpetrators of grave violations accountable, its engagement in the establishment of the national human rights commission and the adoption of a national action plan for the implementation of the main recommendations of United Nations human rights mechanisms.

30. The Mission conducted training on issues critical to protection of civilians and the promotion of human rights, including with members of the Central African police, gendarmerie and military; civil society and non-governmental organizations (NGOs); members of law enforcement agencies; local authorities; armed groups; and other key stakeholders. The training sessions improved the skills and techniques of critical stakeholders to enable them to discharge their duties and daily work in the Central African Republic with greater understanding of issues surrounding protection of civilians and human rights. Furthermore, the Mission conducted sensitization campaigns in Bangui and in the prefectures to improve protection of civilians and encourage youth to reject violence.

31. The Mission, through the United Nations police, provided advice and support through regular meetings with the police and gendarmerie with regard to improvement in the performance of all officers who protect civilians from physical violence and physical protection, with a view to supporting protection of civilians and safeguarding human rights. Formed police units provided full-time security to internally displaced persons and vulnerable groups at six locations in Bangui. The Mission, through the Mine Action Service of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, contributed to the protection of civilians by recovering and removing hazardous explosives from communities.

32. To support the fight against impunity, the Mission conducted meetings and provided technical assistance and training for national authorities, members of the justice system and local NGOs and civil society organizations. In addition, the Mission provided logistical support and transportation to investigative judges in Bangui in order to finalize cases against high-profile suspects and renew their detention warrants. In support of the mandate to implement urgent temporary measures, the Mission facilitated and coordinated the transfer to Bangui of 21 suspects of serious crimes from regions where national judicial institutions were not operational, reinforcing local capacity to investigate and prosecute serious crimes as part of the fight against impunity.

33. A number of planned activities were modified or not undertaken because of the volatile security situation during and following the crisis in September and October 2015. Some training programmes were not conducted owing to insecurity in the planned locations, resulting in lower outputs, while higher outputs were delivered in some areas, for example, the provision of extra static protection for internally displaced persons and vulnerable groups during the crisis, and additional security provided by formed police units. However, improved security in the country in general allowed for increased outputs in some areas, such as the ability to conduct

field missions related to child protection. The splintering of armed groups led to a higher-than-expected number of clashes between armed groups; however, it also increased the number of armed group leaders available for dialogue, increasing the number of meetings between MINUSCA and armed group leadership. Details with regard to deviations from the planned frameworks are provided against the outputs below.

34. The extended political transition period and multiple rounds of elections significantly affected planned activities with regard to security, protection of civilians and human rights. The extended electoral period required the Mission to divert resources to support that critical priority; as the new Government did not take office until almost the end of the reporting period, traditional disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and security sector reform initiatives were not implemented as planned.

35. As the Special Criminal Court was not fully operational during the period, some activities relating to providing support for the Special Criminal Court were not completed. However, progress was achieved in the allocation of premises for the Court, the establishment of a committee to select national magistrates, the Chief Registrar and other critical staff and the approval of the terms of reference and selection procedures for international magistrates. The Mission also assisted the local authorities in seeking financial support for the Court.

36. In addition, the Follow-up Commission for the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement and its technical committees achieved little substantive progress in the implementation of the agreement on the cessation of hostilities in the Central African Republic, signed in Brazzaville on 23 July 2014, given the political challenges during the transition period, the disagreement between representatives of armed groups and the volatile security situation; however, the political process moved forward with the holding of the popular consultations and the implementation of the recommendations of the Bangui Forum. That resulted in the replacement of planned outputs to support the cessation of hostilities agreement with outputs to support the outcomes of the Bangui Forum.

Expected accomplishment 1.1: Progress towards an improved security environment, including during scheduled elections, and enhanced humanitarian access

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Increase in access for humanitarian actors to provide aid to populations in need

Modest improvement in humanitarian access throughout, along with the gradual stabilization of the general security situation. Populations continued to suffer from a lack of infrastructure that would allow humanitarian actors access to them, a situation that was exacerbated by an upsurge in violence during the reporting period, making access more challenging. Humanitarian access was constrained by violence against aid workers and logistical challenges

Decrease in the number of attacks and armed clashes between parties to the conflict	An increase in armed clashes between parties to the conflict, resulting, at least in part, in the fracturing of many of the armed groups and improved operational and situational awareness and a subsequent increase in the reporting of such clashes
Increase in the number of internally displaced persons and refugees returned to their communities or area of origin	No significant increase in the number of refugees returning to their communities of origin, which resulted from the poor security conditions for return and reintegration and lack of viable restitution mechanisms, including related to land and property
Increase in the number of members of armed groups participating in the disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation programme and community violence reduction projects (2014/15: 0; 2015/16: 5,000)	An increase of 3,012 combatants participated through registration (2,591 men and 421 women) in pre-disarmament, demobilization and reintegration activities since its initiation October 2015. Combatants who were ready to voluntarily turn in their weapons were subsequently engaged in rehabilitation and income-generating activities, including on-the-job training, which resulted in increased security at the community level, strengthened social cohesion and injected thousands of Central African citizens into the local economy An increase of 5,556 beneficiaries participated through registration and were progressively engaged in labour-intensive activities, and 2,000 beneficiaries (1,879 men and 121 women) from armed and self-defence groups were registered and profiled to be engaged in community violence reduction projects targeting armed elements and associated community members not eligible for the pre-disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process
Increase in the number of children released from armed forces and groups and handed over to appropriate care services (2014/15: 2,969; 2015/16: 1,500)	Achieved. A total of 2,986 children (2,372 boys and 614 girls) were separated from a number of armed groups, compared with the planned total of 1,500 children, as a result of greater-than-expected willingness of armed group leaders to engage in dialogue with the Mission regarding the separation of children from their ranks

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Daily and weekly meetings with the follow-up commission to the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement and its secretariat and technical committees to keep stakeholders apprised of the progress towards the implementation of the agreement	No	Alternatively, the political process moved forward with the holding of popular consultations and the follow-up of recommendations from the Bangui Forum, which were supported by the Mission

164,250 troop days by the battalion-size force (force headquarters reserve) to provide force intervention for the protection of mission personnel and civilian population throughout the mission area	83,168	Troop days The lower output was attributable to delays in deployment during the first part of the period and the provision of Force intervention in other priority areas such as for the elections throughout the country and for the visit of Pope Francis to Bangui
273,750 troop days to provide armed escorts to United Nations, humanitarian and commercial convoys	225,740	Troop days The lower output was attributable to the reduction in requests for escort missions and the combination of multiple escort missions (11,287 escort/convoy missions in total), allowing humanitarian services, essential supplies and United Nations personnel to reach populations in need
821,250 troop days and 61,320 military observer days to provide mobile and foot patrols for protection of civilians as well as monitoring and reporting of human rights violations	1,354,575	Troop days The higher output was attributable to increased demand for patrols (123,871 patrols in total) in troubled areas and the ability to conduct them, given the increase in authorized troop strength (Security Council resolution 2212 (2015)) of 750 military contingent personnel, which resulted in a significant drop in armed group activity in the course of the period
	58,035	Military observer days The lower output was attributable to the delayed deployment of military observers
547,500 troop days to provide static security, administration and logistical support at team sites	610,190	Troop days The higher output was attributable to additional checkpoints (24,884 checkpoints in total) required in populated areas in order to help prevent illegal checkpoints from the armed groups, which had a direct impact on protecting United Nations personnel and equipment in the Central African Republic
438,000 troop days for temporary operating bases and 36,500 troop hours by special force troops for long-range patrols and basing operations in remote areas	438,000 0	Troop days supporting 15 temporary operating bases Troop hours attributable to the non-deployment of the special forces during the period

164,250 troop hours by engineer troops to repair damaged roads and bridges used by convoys	261,810	Days Completed 1,836 km of road repairs and construction, two sewer repairs and the construction and repair of 17 bridges, which directly improved the ability of the Mission to manoeuvre and also increased the quality of life of local citizens The higher output was attributable to the increased number of required convoys in support of the elections effort and the increase in authorized troop strength (Security Council resolution 2212 (2015)) of 750 military contingent personnel
7,300 liaison officer days for close liaison with the national and local authorities and local communities to resolve conflict- and crime-related issues	10,880	Liaison officer days The higher output was attributable to the lower actual average vacancy rate for United Nations police personnel, compared with the budgeted rate providing for additional functional units in which the United Nations police could co-locate with the local police (eight police stations and three gendarmerie brigades in Bangui) and reach out to administrative and religious leaders, as well as with local populations, to discuss matters related to security, human rights monitoring and intercommunal conflict-related issues
1,825 liaison officer days for close liaison with other international forces such as Sangaris and EUFOR-RCA, in the area of responsibility	1,825	Liaison officer days
3,240 flight hours to support ground operations and rapid deployment of troops to protect civilians in areas of limited accessibility	3,062	Hours The lower output was attributable to maintenance requirements of the aircraft and inclement weather conditions
36,650 troop days for guarding of airfields and helipads used by MINUSCA, international and national humanitarian organizations and local communities	49,275	Troop days The higher output was attributable to requirements for securing 27 airfields/helipads throughout the country and an increase in the use of the Bangui airport, compared with the budgeted level
685,440 person hours of pre-planned formed police unit patrols and joint patrols with the Central African Republic police and gendarmerie in unstable areas of key population centres, including Bangui, Bouar, Kaga Bandoro and Bria, to ensure protection of civilians	604,800	Person hours The lower output was attributable to the involvement of the formed police unit personnel in the security of the electoral process

77,112 person hours of pre-planned joint task force military patrols in Bangui	330,100	<p>Person hours</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to an increase in day and night patrols (16,505 patrols in total) to protect the weapons-free zone and ensure protection of civilians and United Nations personnel, in particular during periods of heightened insecurity</p>
30,000 formed police person hours (or 59 days) of operational backup for crowd control, public order management and other security operations, including joint operations with Central African Republic police and gendarmerie	34,560	<p>Formed police person hours</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to crucial operational backup or support provided to the internal security forces (Forces de sécurité intérieure) during periods with a higher volume of demonstrations and public disturbances, particularly in Bangui during the crisis of September and October 2015, and for major police operations to arrest high-profile criminals in August 2015 and to rescue abducted local police officers in June 2016</p>
29,280 person hours of operational support to the local law enforcement forces throughout the electoral process	409,536	<p>Person hours</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to the extended rounds of elections, which occurred during the reporting period</p>
470,016 person hours (police and military) of close protection/escorts for key national stakeholders as well as perimeter protection to identified national installations	483,840	<p>Persons hours</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to increased requirements of the Prime Minister and the President of the National Assembly for protection services for operational reasons</p>
4,000 combatants screened, disarmed, demobilized and processed through reinsertion or repatriated in accordance with the framework of the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process	3,012	<p>Combatants screened and registered (2,591 men, and 421 women)</p> <p>The lower output was attributable to the conceptual redesign of the overall process of disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation resulting from the pending political agreement between the armed groups and the Government</p> <p>Pre-disarmament, demobilization and reintegration activities started in six locations throughout the country and had an impact at the community level that is expected from the overall disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process. The external evaluation of the programme conducted during the reporting period confirmed that the pre-disarmament, demobilization and reintegration activities were creating alternative livelihoods for combatants, increasing security, improving social cohesion and</p>

		contributing to the stabilization of communities and that those interventions had a direct positive and visible impact on local economies
		In addition, the total number of weapons collected and thereby removed from circulation, was: 59 functional and 51 non-functional weapons; 88 grenades; 33 rockets; 1,268 traditional weapons; and 7,922 rounds of small arms ammunition
10 community violence reduction projects implemented for 1,000 members of armed groups and their communities, including labour-intensive projects	5 7,566	Community violence reduction projects Members of armed groups and associated community members The lower output was attributable to fewer projects required to enrol beyond the targeted level of armed groups and associated community members in community violence reduction projects. While only 5 projects were launched during the reporting period, a significantly higher number of members of armed groups and community members were enrolled in these projects, which consisted of labour-intensive road rehabilitation
Strategic and technical support to the authorities, transitional and elected, on the development and implementation of the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration plan	Yes	See the output below
Monthly meetings of the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration coordination mechanism to advance on the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration plan for armed groups, signatories to the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement as well as non-eligible combatants processed through community violence reduction programmes	Yes	Following the election, the Mission supported national counterparts to advance the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process as follows: the President nominated the heads of the new national structure for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, security sector reform and national reconciliation; the newly appointed Minister Counsellor for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration developed for discussion a draft structure for an implementation unit of the national disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation programme; options for a national institutional framework for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and its subsequent terms of reference were developed and incorporated into a set of decrees that established the national framework for the implementation of the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme; a draft framework for the national programme was updated by the Mission, government

		<p>representatives and the World Bank and is pending government approval; integration options for the armed services were discussed with the Minister Counsellor for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration; two meetings of the steering committee on community violence reduction were held to review progress and address emerging issues</p> <p>In addition, in line with the human rights due diligence policy on United Nations support to non-United Nations security forces, the Mission conducted a general risk assessment for members of armed groups participating in pre-disarmament, demobilization and reintegration activities in 16 localities and developed a monitoring and reporting mechanism for armed group participants, which is expected to be endorsed by the Government during the 2016/17 period</p>
Strategic advice and technical support to the national executive and legislative authorities on security sector governance and reorganization of the defence and internal security forces	Yes	See the actual indicator of achievement under expected accomplishment 2.3 below
Bimonthly meetings with the military leadership of armed groups and militias to negotiate and ensure that they are committed to developing time-bound action plans to end the recruitment and use of child soldiers and other grave child rights violations	15	<p>Meetings</p> <p>In addition, draft action plans were shared with the groups and were reviewed and endorsed and are currently pending signature and implementation</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to parties to the conflict availing themselves more than was expected</p>

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

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Increase in the number of cases of human rights and international humanitarian law violations, including grave violations against children and conflict-related sexual violence, raised with the Government and armed groups, that are positively addressed (2014/15: 71; 2015/16: 360)

37 cases were positively addressed out of the 256 cases raised with the authorities and armed groups, and 1,744 incidents of human rights violations and abuses in the course of the year were reported by the Mission. The lack of commitment and political will and the absence of the State authorities (police, gendarmes and State prosecutors) in various locations were barriers in efforts to bring to their attention violations/abuses committed in the localities. The Mission focused on fact-finding and the investigation of violations of humanitarian and international human rights law, conflict-related sexual violence and grave violations against children and conducted 18 investigative missions, three times more than the planned 6 missions

Reduction in the number of casualties from accidents and injuries, including casualties caused by insecure weapons, explosive threats and explosive remnants of war (2014/15: not applicable; 2015/16: not applicable)

A reduction in the number of cases reported

The Mission undertook steps to reduce such casualties, including by destroying significant amounts of explosive remnants of war and by holding education and training programmes; however, it is difficult to track the actual number of casualties as not all cases are reported

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
44 joint protection team missions and joint assessment missions to collect information on potential and actual threats against civilians to inform protection analysis and planning with the support of community liaison assistants and strengthen protection of civilians coordination between local communities, local authorities and 26 established company operating bases/temporary operating bases (including early warning mechanisms and community protection plans)	84 74	Joint protection team missions Joint assessment missions The higher output was attributable to the effectiveness of the initially planned missions resulting in improved concrete measures to reduce threats to civilians In addition, Community Liaison Assistants in the prefectures were tasked with the establishment of a community alert network combined with a community protection plan, which are intended to serve as a strategic “map” of protection-related issues and concerns in a given geographical zone
Quarterly meetings with judicial, military and police authorities and armed groups to raise major cases of violations of humanitarian and human rights law, including sexual violence and grave violations against children, in order to ensure that appropriate disciplinary measures are taken, with a view to ensuring accountability	5	Advocacy meetings with armed groups (2) and with civil and judicial authorities (3) In addition, as a result of these advocacy meetings, the Minister of Justice and Human Rights demonstrated commitment towards the enactment of the draft law for the establishment of the National Human Rights Commission. Furthermore, 256 cases of human rights violations and abuses were brought to the attention of national authorities and armed groups
Provision of 55 training sessions, including training of trainers, for national authorities, in particular law enforcement agencies, on (a) the protection of civilians (5 training sessions for 20 participants);	3	Training sessions on protection for civilians were organized for 48 people (including 15 women) from community-level early warning networks in three localities, resulting in increased respect for human rights among the community representatives, who documented and transmitted allegations and verified cases of human rights violations and abuses with local authorities The lower output was attributable to insecurity and logistical difficulties in some locations; however, that was somewhat offset by increasing the target population for the trainings that were held

(b) international human rights standards and principles and international humanitarian law (5 training sessions for 20 participants);	8	Training sessions on international human rights standards and principles and international humanitarian law were conducted for 574 people (including 50 women) from civil society organizations, NGOs and local authorities
(c) conflict-related sexual violence (5 training sessions for 20 participants); women and peace and security (5 training sessions for 20 participants);	10	Training sessions on conflict-related sexual violence and on women and peace and security were conducted for 254 participants (including 67 women) from 10 localities; among the participants were judges, judicial police officers, gendarmes, magistrates, medical doctors, human rights defenders and representatives of women's and journalists' associations dealing with human rights, conflict-related sexual violence and women's rights in general
(d) grave violations against children (5 training sessions for 20 participants);	2	Training sessions on grave violations against children were conducted for 138 people (including 7 children and 9 women) drawn from local authorities, armed groups and civil society organizations dealing with the rights of the child and with the six serious violations against children in armed conflict
(e) international human rights standards and principles and international humanitarian law (5 training sessions for 25 Central African Republic armed forces members);	1	<p>Training session on international human rights standards and principles and international humanitarian law conducted for 62 police, gendarmes and defence force personnel of the Forces armées centrafricaines (FACA), including 8 women</p> <p>The lower output was attributable to the priority given to elections. The Mission increased its focus on training related to monitoring and reporting on the human rights situation during elections</p>
(f) international human rights standards and principles of arrest and detention (5 training sessions for 25 Central African Republic law enforcement officials); and	7	Training sessions on international human rights standards and principles of arrest and detention were conducted for 195 Central African police and gendarmes, focusing on basic human rights principles, international human rights law, national human rights standards and principles of arrest and detention
(g) the maintenance of basic law and order, including gender, policing techniques, crowd control, election security and investigations (20 training sessions and mentoring, training and technical support forums for an estimated 600 Central African Republic police and members of the gendarmerie)	3	Training sessions on the maintenance of basic law and order were conducted for 750 local police officers and gendarmes in three localities, focusing on adhering to human rights principles while maintaining basic law and order. Other subjects such as gender, policing techniques, crowd control and election security were also discussed

		Overall, the Mission exceeded the target for the number of people trained, and there were fewer training sessions
Holding of 12 forums with local police and gendarmerie authorities to advise on the improvement of the performance of all officers who have a stake in protecting civilians from physical violence	12	Forums Advice was provided on the improvement of the performance of all officers who have a stake in protecting civilians from physical violence, which strengthened coordination and cooperation between the Mission and the national counterparts and facilitated the sharing of lessons learned
138,240 formed police person hours for the static protection of internally displaced persons and vulnerable groups at three locations	544,320	Formed police person hours
	6	Locations in Bangui The higher output was attributable to the volatile security situation during and following the crisis in September and October 2015 and to threats of attacks by armed groups in the third district of Bangui
Provision of 10 training sessions integrating a gender perspective for 250 local NGOs and other civil society actors on community involvement in the protection of civilians mechanisms (3 training sessions for 75 participants); monitoring and reporting techniques (4 training sessions for 100 participants); and the conduct of advocacy with national authorities and other relevant key stakeholders, including on the fight against impunity (3 training sessions for 75 participants)	0	Programmes dedicated to integrating a gender perspective in mechanisms for the protection of civilians. The gender perspective, monitoring and reporting techniques and the conduct of advocacy with national authorities and other relevant key stakeholders, including on the fight against impunity, were embedded in other training programmes
	34	Training sessions on child protection were provided for 837 members of national organizations and NGOs
144 field visits to monitor and verify allegations of human rights and international humanitarian law violations, conflict-related sexual violence and grave violations against children	77	Field visits The lower output was attributable to the inability to reach some locations where abuses and violations had occurred due to insecurity and logistical challenges In addition, information collected through monitoring and documentation of serious human rights violations and abuses was used to inform the review of requests for military assistance, United Nations police support of national police, transport or training support. Building on this documented human rights information, requests were screened promptly, and a human rights risk assessment was conducted in line with the human rights due diligence policy

6 fact-finding missions of the mobile investigation team to investigate violations of humanitarian and international human rights law, conflict-related sexual violence and grave violations against children to inform the fight against impunity	19	<p>Fact-finding missions</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to the crisis in September and October 2015, which led to increased human rights violations, including incidents involving sexual violence, attacks on civilians and abuses related to witchcraft accusations, as well as allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse, occurred. The fact-finding missions resulted in an increase in the number of cases brought before the courts</p>
Two thematic reports for the public at large on the human rights situation in the Central African Republic	2	Thematic reports
Conduct of 1 public information campaign for the protection of civilians	4	<p>Localized sensitization campaigns</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to the decentralization of outreach activities and the presence of the Mission in the prefectures. The campaigns contributed to an improved security situation and helped to promote peaceful coexistence among the populations</p>
Organization of 14 joint workshops for local authorities and communities on the establishment of early warning mechanisms	14	Workshops
Provision of 1 training session on explosive ordnance disposal and stockpile safety management for 50 members of national defence and security forces	0	<p>Training sessions on explosive ordnance disposal</p> <p>The lower output was attributable to: the process of seeking an exemption from the sanctions committee not being finalized yet; FACA lacking operational capacity; and the operationalization of security sector reform not being under way yet</p>
	1	<p>Training session on stockpile safety management for 69 selected members of FACA, the police and the gendarmerie, including training on weapons marking and recording</p>
Conduct of 50 lifesaving explosive ordnance disposal initiatives in response to reports of explosive threats, completed through either survey, disposal or removal	75	<p>Initiatives</p> <p>Over 7 tons of ammunition and explosives were recovered for destruction. A total of 161,684 items of unexploded ordnance were destroyed, as well as 194 tons of commercial explosives</p>

			The higher output was attributable to a greater amount of commercial explosives and explosive ammunition (compared with the planned output) that required urgent neutralization to avoid accidents
50 communities surveyed and educated about weapons and explosive hazards	423	Communities	
			A total of 6,954 sessions on the risks of explosive hazards were delivered to 216,662 beneficiaries
			The higher output was attributable to an improved security situation and improved transportation options that allowed for greater access to particular communities, as well as an effective community outreach strategy
	216	Household surveys	
	49	Focus group discussions	
			The additional outputs were a result of the armed violence reduction campaign, conducted to improve understanding of the causes of armed violence and identify target groups
	6	Committees established in the targeted towns	
	314	Community liaison meetings organized	
	484	Risk education sessions on small arms and light weapons, reaching 20,148 beneficiaries	
48 field missions by Child Protection Field Offices to different localities within their areas of responsibility to monitor, verify and document reported allegations of grave child rights violations	71	Field missions	
			The higher output was attributable to improved security that allowed for access to more localities. The field missions enabled the Mission to assess children's concerns on the ground and engage in advocacy dialogue with the perpetrating armed groups
12 meetings with the leaderships of armed groups to advocate for an end to recruitment and use of children and other grave child rights violations	75	Meetings	
			The higher output was attributable to the splintering of armed groups and the availability of their splintered leadership for dialogue. The meetings enabled the separation of children from armed groups in the country

Expected accomplishment 1.3: Progress towards fighting impunity

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
Execution of a number of targeted operations by the national police and gendarmerie in conjunction with MINUSCA (2014/15: 24; 2015/16: 24)	Four operations were carried out, resulting in the arrest of four people and the seizure of 29 rounds of ammunition, an automatic weapon, a local rifle, a grenade and a storage magazine. The lower number of operations was attributable to a political situation that was no longer conducive to operations of this nature
Increase in the number of prosecutions for serious crimes initiated (2014/15: 10; 2015/16: 15)	Achieved. A total of 50 criminal investigations were completed by the national authorities with support from MINUSCA, 14 of which included cases against high profile suspects, and are scheduled for trial when the next criminal court sessions are held. The higher number of investigations completed was attributable to higher-than-expected government capacity to conduct such investigations

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
10 coordination meetings with national authorities, UNDP, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and other partners and donors in support of the restoration of the criminal justice system	16	Coordination meetings Important dialogue was initiated between key actors in the criminal justice system, which was necessary to pave the way for the sustainable extension of State authority across the country. The meetings fostered reconciliation among the stakeholders and opened a healthy exchange of information that allowed for the identification of problem areas causing dysfunction in the criminal justice system. Furthermore, the meetings helped the various stakeholders realize the significance of the return of justice and judicial actors to the regions and enhanced the partnership between the United Nations and its national counterparts
Technical assistance and activities on a weekly basis, such as joint investigations, reconnaissance, analysis of information and planning of operations, with the national police and gendarmerie on the ongoing planning of targeted operations	Yes	Daily co-location activities were performed by the United Nations police at police stations and gendarmeries throughout the Mission area of operations, which assisted in information analysis and the planning of operations and ensured that targeted operations were achieved

<p>26 meetings and daily assistance to provide technical support and advice to 6 national magistrates and 22 magistrates of the national special criminal court handling cases of serious crimes and technical assistance provided 3 times per week on investigating, prosecuting and bringing to trial cases of serious crimes</p>	43	<p>Meetings</p> <p>Although magistrates of the Special Criminal Court had not yet been selected, the Mission held advisory or technical meetings with the Research and Investigation Section, national magistrates (judges and prosecutors) and investigative magistrates of the Court of First Instance in Bangui to support progress in criminal investigations, including high-profile cases, reinforcing local capacity to investigate and prosecute serious crimes in the fight against impunity</p> <p>The Mission also initiated, in May 2016, a mapping of the serious human rights and international humanitarian law violations since 1 January 2003. The mapping will inform the Special Criminal Court and other national courts regarding the priority areas of investigation</p>
<p>Provision of 5 training workshops for 20 judicial police officers, 20 prosecutors and 20 investigating judges on the investigation of serious crimes</p>	4	<p>Training workshops on the investigation of serious crimes, provided for 86 magistrates and clerks in charge of the prosecution and investigation of criminal cases, and training workshops on the principles of arrest and detention, including relevant international human rights standards and national laws, provided for 36 gendarmes and police officers</p> <p>The workshops resulted in the strengthening of the local capacity to successfully handle the investigation of criminal cases while respecting domestic laws, deadlines and the rights of the accused. The workshops also raised awareness of the rights and obligations of judicial and police actors</p>
<p>Organization of 5 training workshops for a total of 100 participants from local human rights NGOs and other civil society actors on monitoring techniques, advocacy and follow-up to promote the fight against impunity (3 training sessions for 60 participants) and on developing their knowledge of human rights and enhancing their capacity to provide input (2 training sessions for 40 participants)</p>	12	<p>Training workshops were conducted for 941 participants, including women, disabled persons and 44 journalists, on promoting peaceful elections, civil and political rights, freedom of expression, the right to vote and be voted for, techniques for monitoring and reporting violations and irregularities observed during elections, advocacy and follow-up to promote the fight against impunity</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to the increased focus on supporting the electoral process, whereby the training workshops resulted in a higher number of disabled persons and women voting in the elections</p>

Daily mentoring and guidance to the senior leadership of the Prison Service (wardens) on the management of maximum security detainees and conditions of detention in connection with the application of urgent temporary measures in conformity with international practices and standards	Yes	Through co-location activities, the Mission provided daily mentoring to the directors and staff of the Ngaragba prison (including its annex, Camp de Roux) and the prisons at Bimbo, Bria and Bouar, resulting in considerable improvements in security practices, records management, the classification of inmates, the supervision of movements of high-profile suspects and the organization of escort missions
Organization of 5 workshops for 25 national authorities (ministers, parliamentarians, senior civil servants) and 4 workshops at the prefecture level (prefects, sub-prefects, magistrates, police, members of the gendarmerie and civil servants) to provide guidance on different options for transitional justice mechanisms	5	Workshops for 220 members of civil society organizations, national authorities, magistrates, lawyers, women's representatives, public and private media and members of the National Transitional Council, resulting in improved knowledge of the four pillars of transitional justice mechanisms In addition, 4,000 leaflets were printed and distributed to raise awareness on transitional justice matters
	0	Workshops at the prefectural level The lower output was attributable to a shift in priority by the transitional authorities to focus on the holding of elections
2 workshops for the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights and the parliament to review the draft law to establish a national human rights commission and advocacy for its adoption	0	Workshops Two workshops were planned to review the draft law on the establishment of a national human rights commission; however, they were not implemented as a result of a shift in priority by the transitional authorities to focus on the holding of elections

Component 2: support to the political process, reconciliation and elections

37. The most important achievement of the Mission during the reporting period was the support it provided to the successful conclusion of the political transition. The Mission contributed to an inclusive political dialogue and the implementation of the transitional process through training, advice, technical assistance and capacity-building to support the implementation of recommendations stemming from the Bangui Forum (which replaced the Follow-up Commission for the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement), in particular the development of, and referendum on, the new Constitution and the holding of presidential and legislative elections. The Mission also worked with national authorities, armed groups and other actors to forge political will, promote buy-in and negotiate political agreement on the outcomes of the Bangui Forum and held meetings with parties to the conflict to ensure that relevant child protection provisions in the cessation of hostilities agreement and in the outcomes of the Bangui Forum were addressed. To support the broader political process, the Mission organized popular consultation workshops to build a culture of inclusive dialogue and strengthen ties between civil society actors and provided technical assistance for local reconciliation initiatives, including

regular intervention with relevant armed group leaders and non-state actors and through the use of quick-impact projects.

38. The Mission supported the transitional authorities and the National Electoral Authority throughout the process, including through the provision of strategic and technical advice. Through its good offices, the Mission fostered a political environment that enabled political participation in the electoral process.

39. The Mission promoted reconciliation at both the national and local levels by working with United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and other partners to implement quick-impact projects. The projects supported local government and civil society initiatives to address underlying causes of conflict, contribute to reconciliation and promote social cohesion. The Mission also organized workshops to promote the establishment of conflict management, mitigation and resolution mechanisms that resulted in the strengthening of local peace structures, changes in attitudes, local solutions to conflict and the restoration of relationships between communities/actors in conflict.

40. To support national security in its broad sense, the Mission organized a round table on the topic, bringing together representatives of executive and legislative security governance institutions, members of defence and internal security forces, armed groups, civil society and religious platforms. By assisting the transitional authorities with the development of a draft national security policy, incorporating provisions on the security sector into the Constitution, and by supporting the adoption of a declaration on principles of national security, the Mission laid the groundwork for the adoption of a national security sector reform strategy aimed at putting in place professional, representative and accountable forces under civilian oversight and democratic control. The Mission developed a database to improve human resources management of FACA and handed it over to the Ministry of Defence, and the Mission continued to support the simplified verification of the registered members of FACA. To support the regroupment of the defence forces, the Mission completed projects to rehabilitate Camp Kassai and Camp Fidèle Obrou. Furthermore, the Mission, through the United Nations police, supported the drafting of a five-year (2016-2020) development plan for the national police and gendarmerie that was currently being reviewed for endorsement by the Government. The successful visit of Pope Francis, along with the successful holding of the constitutional referendum and the elections, also significantly contributed to the improved security situation in the country.

41. There were a number of external factors which caused a significant deviation from the planned indicators of achievement and outputs in support of the political process, reconciliation and elections. As described under component 1 above, the cessation of hostilities agreement was replaced by the follow-up mechanisms of the Bangui Forum, and activities were adjusted accordingly to support this new political process. The prolonged transition period and multiple rounds of elections delayed several activities related to security sector reform, for example, the adoption of a national strategy on security sector reform, the development of legislation on security sector reform and codes of conduct of the defence and security forces, and the conduct of capacity-building with the national parliament on civilian oversight of the security sector resulting in resources diverted to support the electoral process.

Expected accomplishment 2.1: Progress towards an inclusive political dialogue and the implementation of the transitional process

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

Community-based consultations held throughout the country and at refugee sites in neighbouring countries where citizens have the opportunity to articulate their grievances regarding the implementation of the transitional and political process

Two rounds of consultations were organized throughout the country together with civil society organizations. The first round was held in 11 prefectures and the second round in 14 prefectures. Both rounds of consultations contributed to building a culture of inclusive political dialogue and strengthened ties between civil society actors, particularly between those in Bangui and those in the rest of the country. However, no consultations were held at refugee sites in neighbouring countries, as a first round of consultations had already been organized in 2015 on the occasion of the Bangui Forum and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees had been ensuring regular information-sharing on site

An agreement on the modalities of an inclusive political dialogue with all main stakeholders, including the signatories to the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement, to address longer-term peace and reconciliation

The Mission supported the implementation of the Republican Pact for Peace, National Reconciliation and Reconstruction and the outcomes of the Bangui Forum, which replaced the cessation of hostilities agreement

Completion of voter registration at all locations (2014/15: not applicable; 2015/16: 95 per cent of electorate)

Voter registration was completed throughout the country: over 1,980,000 voters were registered, representing roughly 95 per cent of the estimated electorate

Completion of the legislative framework for the holding of elections through the adoption of the National Electoral Authority regulations and the relevant decree (2014/15: not applicable; 2015/16: 1)

The National Election Authority was established and was operational at the headquarters and field levels. The legal framework, necessary for the holding of elections, namely the electoral code and the constitution, was adopted and promulgated

Completion of a legislative framework for elections, including procurement, distribution and retrieval of electoral materials in 16 prefectures (2014/15: not applicable; 2015/16: 1)

Sensitive and non-sensitive electoral materials were deployed to the 16 prefectures and sub-prefectures with the support of the United Nations, with the exception of a few polling centres opening on election day. Tally sheets were retrieved and processed, leading to the announcement of the provisional electoral results by the National Electoral Authority and the confirmation of the final results by the Transitional Constitutional Court for both the presidential and legislative elections. The retrieval and secure storage of non-sensitive electoral material were completed, with the exception of a few isolated cases where access to the sites was impossible

Adoption of the new constitution through the holding of a referendum (2014/15: not applicable; 2015/16: 1)

The constitutional referendum was successfully held on 13 December 2015 and led to the adoption of the new Constitution, with 93 per cent voting in its favour

All post-transitional elected officials, including the President of the Republic and members of parliament, take office (2014/15: not applicable; 2015/16: 100 per cent)

The President of the Republic and 139 of the 140 National Assembly members were elected and took office. The results of one outstanding partial legislative election in Bimbo were annulled by the Transitional Constitutional Court

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Organization and conduct of 11 workshops to facilitate “popular restitutions” in 11 prefectures (25 participants in each) to follow up on recommendations and conclusions of the national reconciliation forum held in Bangui in January 2015 related to the extension of State authority, conflict resolution, restoration of community dialogue and social cohesion and peaceful cohabitation with local authorities and civil society, including women and youth organizations	29	<p>Popular consultation workshops for an average of 45 participants in each session</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to a second round of consultations following the elected Government, organized in 15 cities. Building on the first campaign, the objective of this second campaign was to develop proposals for the new Government regarding the implementation of the recommendations of the Bangui Forum.</p> <p>In addition, workshops for 185 local authorities and community leaders were conducted to promote reconciliation in their communities to revitalize traditional mechanisms of conflict resolution for settlement of intercommunal conflict and the revitalization of traditional values, fundamental to the promotion of harmony and social cohesion within communities</p>
Technical assistance and advice, through monthly meetings at the national and local levels, to the Government and other key stakeholders on the preparation and holding of community-based consultations	12	<p>Meetings</p> <p>In addition, the Mission held 7 meetings with the National Transitional Council and other stakeholders to review the Constitution</p>
Technical assistance and advice to transitional and elected authorities to support the implementation of follow-on mechanisms following the political dialogue forum, including the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement	Yes	<p>The Mission held four meetings per week to maintain contact with the armed groups and six meetings with political parties on the electoral process, to forge the political will among all parties to implement outcomes of the political dialogue. The Mission supported relevant national authorities in organizing regular and follow-up meetings on the cessation of hostilities agreement during the political transition period</p>

Advice provided through weekly meetings to the National Electoral Authority, political parties, the Government, the consultative framework (<i>cadre de concertation</i>) and other stakeholders, including donors and civil society, on electoral issues in the course of the political dialogue process and to coordinate support on a daily basis from diplomatic and other international partners to develop common policy positions on elections	Yes	Weekly strategic committee meetings involving national and international stakeholders and partners were held throughout the electoral process under the auspices of the Prime Minister of the Transitional Government. In addition, technical and strategic meetings were held between the National Electoral Authority, the Government and international donors from the UNDP-managed <i>Projet d'appui au cycle électoral de la République centrafricaine</i> , a basket fund of international donor contributions to support the electoral process in the Central African Republic
Organization of 20 meetings and 3 workshops at the technical and strategic levels to coordinate support from diplomatic and other international partners, including through the steering mechanisms established by UNDP and MINUSCA	20	Meetings
	3	Workshops
Monthly meetings with political parties and civil society organizations to promote greater participation in and better awareness of key political processes	12	Meetings In addition, the Mission facilitated a meeting with political parties during the visit of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in September 2015; supported the <i>cadre de concertation</i> (consultative framework) in drafting a code of conduct for political parties and candidates for the elections in the Central African Republic (which was adopted on 24 November 2015), aimed at promoting democratic values at various stages of the electoral process; organized Political Leaders Day on 2 and 3 December 2015, bringing together the majority of the Central African parties and independent candidates to sensitize participants on the major challenges faced by the country and to encourage social cohesion, unity and the constructive engagement of political actors; in cooperation with UNDP, organized training sessions for electoral observers (about 270 participants), representing 50 political parties and 26 candidates; and, in collaboration with the National Electoral Authority, organized an information session on the technical aspects of the electoral process for the presidential candidates

<p>Monthly meetings with the National Transitional Council, including the National Constitutional Review Commission, to produce the first draft of the revised constitution</p>	<p>12</p>	<p>Together with colleagues in UNDP and other agencies and with the support of the members of the International Support Group on the Central African Republic, the Mission also organized regular meetings with election candidates, either individually or in groups, and encouraged positive dialogue and election campaigns that met the expectations of Central African citizens, including respect for the commitments made at the Bangui Forum. Social activities were organized to build a sense of common purpose among the candidates and between the Mission and those involved in the political process</p> <p>Working sessions and consultations</p> <p>In addition, a constitutional review workshop took place from 3 to 6 July 2015 to make final amendments to the new draft constitution. A total of 105 people participated in the workshop, including representatives of the Transitional Government, the National Transitional Council, political parties, armed groups, trade unions, the media, academia, civil society organizations, minority groups and traditional leaders. The amended draft was sent to the Government on 8 July 2015</p>
<p>Advice and technical assistance to the National Electoral Authority with the development and implementation of operations and security plans for the elections as well as on the development and implementation of countrywide civic and voter education strategies and programmes, including the promotion of electoral and civic rights as well as women's participation</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Operational and security plans related to the elections were developed and successfully implemented, as were countrywide civic and voter education strategies and programmes, incorporating gender issues. Civic and voter education activities were conducted by various partners of the electoral process, taking into account the resources available, and those activities contributed to an estimated voter turnout of 62 per cent for the first round of presidential and legislative elections. Of the 1,643 candidates who ran for legislative office, 175 were women</p>
<p>Organization and conduct of 3 provincial and 2 national electoral capacity-building workshops for 994 staff of the National Electoral Authority and field offices</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>The output was not delivered because of operational constraints and the challenging timelines of the electoral calendar. The planned workshops were rescheduled for the post-election phase. Alternatively, the Mission provided support to the National Electoral Authority by organizing three nationwide training sessions on polling procedures for approximately 17,697 staff of the Authority, including polling staff, trainers and field office staff, prior to the presidential and legislative elections</p>

<p>Organization and conduct of 16 training sessions for tribunal and court judges in charge of voter disputes at the local level and 1 training session for members of the Constitutional Court providing an introduction to the electoral legal framework and specifically addressing voter disputes, appeal procedures and a strategy aimed at facilitating smooth and timely handling of disputes</p>	2	<p>Training sessions conducted jointly with the United Nations technical assistance team and other international partners on voter disputes and appeals processes, as well as the roles of magistrates and the Transitional Constitutional Court in the electoral process, each with 40 participants</p> <p>The lower output was attributable to operational, security and logistic constraints</p>
<p>Organization and conduct of 1 national after-action review with all stakeholders on the lessons learned from national elections</p>	0	<p>The after-action review was rescheduled for the next reporting period, because of the timing of the deferred national elections</p>
<p>Organization and conduct of post-election capacity-building sessions and conduct of an inventory of National Electoral Authority equipment</p>	0	<p>Training sessions for magistrates organized and inventories of equipment conducted. However, the overall output was still being delivered due to the ongoing electoral operations</p>
<p>Bimonthly meetings with parties to the conflict to advocate for the inclusion of relevant provisions that address child protection concerns in the peace agreement</p>	15	<p>Meetings</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to the splintering of armed groups and the availability of their leaders for dialogue, resulting in assurance that relevant child protection provisions in the cessation of hostilities agreement and in the outcomes of the Bangui Forum were addressed, and enabled the separation of children from armed groups in the country</p>
<p>Organization and conduct of 5 awareness campaign activities (seminars/meetings/workshops) targeting communities with a high concentration of armed groups in Nana-Grebizi, Ouham, Ouka and Bangui on the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement and the wider political process</p>	6	<p>Awareness-raising activities</p>
<p>Organization and conduct of 2 workshops for 40 members of armed groups and signatories to the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement to build their capacity in negotiating a comprehensive political agreement in the context of the Bangui Forum</p>	0 48	<p>Workshops</p> <p>Meetings</p> <p>The alternative output was attributable to the replacement of the cessation of hostilities agreement by the follow-up mechanisms of the Bangui Forum to strengthen capacity-building, buy-in and negotiation of political agreement</p>

Technical assistance and advice, through biweekly meetings, to the follow-up mechanism established to monitor the implementation of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement at the national and local levels on the implementation of the Agreement	No	<p>Biweekly meetings ceased to be held when the Follow-up Commission for the cessation of hostilities agreement stopped meeting</p> <p>Alternatively, the Mission supported the follow-up committee of the Bangui Forum, composed of representatives of armed groups in the diaspora and the international community, which presented a report to the Prime Minister on 26 September 2015 and reported on progress made on 644 recommendations of the Forum, most of which were in the areas of governance, justice and reconciliation</p> <p>MINUSCA participated in a workshop to commemorate the first anniversary of the Bangui Forum, focusing on lessons learned from the technical aspects of the process of preparation for the Forum, including the political process and the local consultations, the Bangui Forum itself and from challenges that the transitional authorities faced</p>
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Expected accomplishment 2.2: Progress towards reconciliation at the national and local levels

Planned indicators of achievement
Actual indicators of achievement

Increase in the number of conflict mitigation initiatives in key areas of intercommunal tension (2014/15: 6; 2015/16: 11)

Achieved. A total of 29 conflict mitigation initiatives were initiated in 17 localities. In addition, 15 quick-impact projects were implemented, which contributed to reconciliation and the promotion of social cohesion. The higher number of initiatives was attributable to a high number of intercommunal conflicts and higher-than-expected demand from communities and local authorities for the initiatives

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Development of 11 regional projects with the United Nations country team and other partners to support and sustain local government and civil society initiatives to address underlying causes of conflict	15	<p>Regional projects</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to the development of new projects for the rehabilitation of four additional local markets, which became feasible during the reporting period and considerably eased the dialogue process and the impact of the process</p>
Organization and conduct of 4 workshops/half-day meeting on advice to local authorities and civil society organizations to promote the establishment of conflict mitigation and resolution initiatives and mechanisms	12	<p>Workshops</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to higher-than-expected demand and interest among the population</p>

Expected accomplishment 2.3: Progress towards implementation by national authorities of interim security and stabilization measures and the development of a national security sector programme

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

Increase in the number of policies and legislation developed and implemented for restructuring the defence and security forces and strengthening security sector governance institutions (2014/15: 2; 2015/16: 3)

Achieved. A total of 3 policies were developed which define the principles and distinct missions of the defence and security forces: the holding of the constitutional referendum and the adoption of the new Constitution, containing the recommended provisions on the security sector; the adoption of the declaration on the principles of national security; and the development and endorsement by the transitional authorities of the draft national security policy. In addition, discussions took place on the development of the national strategy, including security sector assessment and an accompanying review of security sector public expenditures

Increase in the number of verified members of defence and security forces and ex-combatants (2014/15: 1,800; 2015/16: 1,500)

Achieved. A total of 1,509 defence force personnel of FACA were verified

*Planned outputs**Completed
(number or
yes/no)**Remarks*

Monthly/bimonthly meetings co-chaired by national authorities and MINUSCA of the strategic committee and technical committees on security sector reform as well as ad hoc meetings for overseeing and coordinating security sector reform

Yes

Meetings of the Strategic Committee on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration and Security Sector Reform and the Technical Committee on Security Sector Reform and the drafting committee of the national security policy, as well as meetings for the coordination of international assistance in the areas of defence and internal security forces, were convened on a regular basis

Strategic and technical advice and mentoring through regular meetings and briefings to the high commission for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and security sector reform on security sector reform for resource mobilization for the national institution

Yes

The Mission provided strategic and technical advice to the High Commission for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration and Security Sector Reform through an appointed representative of the Mission and participated in regular meetings of the follow-up committee on the agreement on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration. At meetings co-organized by the Mission and the High Commission, all disarmament, demobilization and reintegration partners were informed about the status of the activities on pre-disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and on community violence reduction, and preparations were made for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme. The Mission also participated in the follow-up committee on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and security sector reform in support of the High Commission

		In addition, the Mission supported the national institutions involved in the development of a plan for the limited integration of some members of armed groups into State security forces and services. As a result of the plan, the national institutions secured external financial resources amounting to \$17 million
Strategic and technical advice to the relevant governmental authorities in the development of policy papers and recommendations on the short- and medium-term missions and long-term vision, mandates, size, structure and constitution of defence and security forces	3	Policy papers
Development of a database to improve human resources management of the defence and security forces	Yes	The development of the database was modified and completed by MINUSCA and the European Union Military Advisory Mission in the Central African Republic and was handed over to the Ministry of Defence. During the reporting period, the number of registered FACA soldiers reached 7,478, of whom 3,244 were verified
Technical advice for the drafting of the new constitution on provisions related to the roles and responsibilities of the defence and security forces, including during states of emergency, siege and exception, and to the definition of the competencies of the Head of State, the Government and the parliament in relation to the defence and security forces	Yes	Technical advice was provided on several provisions related to the security sector, most of which were incorporated in the new Constitution
Technical assistance to the national authorities to revise and reinforce the existing security sector reform-related legislation, codes of conduct of defence and security forces and disciplinary procedures	No	This output has been deferred to the following period as a result of political dynamics, in particular the election of the new national authorities, and a shift in Mission priorities
Organization and conduct of 1 seminar for 50 members of executive and legislative security governance institutions, members of defence and security forces, armed groups and civil society on security sector reform	1 120	National security round table Participants

Organization and conduct of quarterly briefings and mentoring activities aimed at increasing the capacity of the national parliament, in particular its Commission of Defence and Security, to fulfil its role of civilian oversight of the security sector, including in approving security sector-related policies, legislation and budgets and making inquiries of security and defence forces and executive security governance institutions	No	The output was not delivered due to the prolonged transition period. However, following the installation of the Parliament in April 2016, the Mission conducted several meetings with the Speaker of the Parliament and the President of the Commission of Defence and Security to brief them on the current process of security sector reform and the support available from the Mission in assisting the commission in fulfilling its role in the democratic control of security sector reform
Technical assistance through strategic and technical advice, development and implementation of the projects to regroup and house the members of the defence force aimed at the rehabilitation of barracks and the management of human resources	Yes	The rehabilitation of Camp Kassai and Camp Fidèle Obrou, aimed at regrouping the defence force, was completed. The rehabilitation of Camp Leclerc commenced. MINUSCA, in collaboration with the European Union Military Advisory Mission, launched an extension of the rehabilitation project for Camp Kassai

Component 3: restoration and extension of State authority

42. To aid in the restoration and extension of State authority in the Central African Republic by enhancing the capacity of State institutions and administrative structures to enable them to perform core government functions effectively, the Mission conducted training for and provided technical assistance to national and local officials to promote the rule of law and made progress in supporting the re-establishment of government institutions, both in and outside of Bangui. Efforts to establish or reinforce State presence outside of Bangui were accompanied by the rehabilitation or construction of civilian administration structures through quick-impact projects and the building or rehabilitation of armouries, ammunition depots and weapon storage facilities in support of the national defence and security forces. Through the deployment of government-provided personnel to the operational prisons and detention centres to work alongside national authorities and the conduct of various training sessions and workshops, the Mission provided mechanisms and guidance with regard to remedial action to be taken by prison authorities whenever an issue came up. This contributed to progress in improving the overall detention conditions, as well as the overall prison security situation, particularly in Bangui. In addition, the Mission was able to receive quality and timely reports regarding the situation in prisons.

43. To support the re-establishment of the rule of law, the Mission provided training and technical assistance to relevant stakeholders in a number of key areas. To further extend rule of law throughout the Central African Republic, the Mission held weekly meetings with the Ministry of Justice to support the development of a national strategic justice plan, which resulted in the redeployment of magistrates throughout the country, in particular to Bouar, Bambari, Bria, Bozoum, Ndele and Batangafo. With technical assistance from the Mission, the Ministry adopted a strategic plan in September 2015 and an ad hoc consultative committee was created consisting of senior officials from the Ministry and Mission staff. Implementation of

the plan commenced in September with the support of MINUSCA. The training and redeployment of magistrates and other State authorities, civil administration agents and local police to the regions represented a milestone in the extension of State authority and the re-establishment of rule of law. The resulting resumption of court hearings in the regions provided the population with access to justice.

44. As indicated under components 1 and 2 above, changes in the security situation and the prolonged transition period resulted in deviations from planned frameworks for component 3. The deterioration of the security situation in Bangui during September and October 2015 delayed the implementation of a 45-day training programme for national corrections officers on the formation of a rapid response team. The delay in the Government's adoption of a national judicial training plan, combined with the security situation in the regions, led to the postponement of workshops planned for magistrates in Bria, Bambari and Bouar. In addition, an insufficient number of judicial staff or security conditions prevented court sessions from occurring in the sectors. Finally, the establishment of some planned ammunition or explosive storage facilities were prevented by challenges in identifying contractual personnel and appropriate locations for the facilities and delays in the granting of authorization to begin rehabilitation projects from national counterparts.

Expected accomplishment 3.1: Progress towards the re-establishment of the rule of law in the Central African Republic

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Increase in the number of criminal cases prosecuted (2014/15: 10; 2015/16: 100)

Achieved. A total of 109 criminal cases were prosecuted, of which 94 resulted in convictions (including one death penalty) and 15 resulted in acquittals. In addition, 10 suspects have had their cases referred to the next criminal court session

Increase in the number of courts reopened (2014/15: 7; 2015/16: 15)

Achieved. A total of 24 courts were reopened throughout the country. The higher number of reopened courts was attributable to the need to accommodate a Constitutional Court decision requiring courts, rather than administrative bodies, to hear electoral disputes

Increase in the number of prisons reopened in regions outside Bangui (2014/15: 2; 2015/16: 3)

A total of two prisons were reopened, one in Bangui and one in Bouar. During the reporting period, the Camp de Roux detention centre for high-profile cases (an annex of Ngaragba prison) and the Bouar detention centre were rehabilitated and are now functional. The second phase of rehabilitation of Bossembele prison was completed. Rehabilitation work was ongoing in the men's prison in Kaga Bandoro and the prison in Bangassou. Rehabilitation work was also continuing in Bambari and Berberati prisons

Increase in the number of national corrections officers trained on their responsibilities in implementing the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and other national and international standards (2014/15: 98; 2015/16: 120)

The number of prison staff who received training increased to 112, and the number of interns (new prison staff awaiting integration into the prison system) who received training increased to 41

In addition, training for 454 defence force personnel of FACA on prison security, including effective search techniques, was conducted, as FACA elements had been responsible for prison security for several decades without proper training, and the training will continue until the correctional services are demilitarized as part of the justice and security sector reform

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Technical advice, through monthly meetings, with relevant ministerial counterparts and weekly meetings with the leadership of the national police and gendarmerie on the development of the capacity of the national police and gendarmerie of the Central African Republic	10	<p>Meetings</p> <p>The framework for the development plan and drafting process and the ongoing identification of potential agents for the internal security forces were discussed. An additional 42 meetings were held, covering quick-impact projects and the organization of trainings. As a result, the capacity of the internal security force leadership was enhanced, enabling security forces to progressively take on responsibilities in providing security to the population in some areas where they had not been deployed before</p> <p>The lower output was attributable to the security situation in Bangui in September and October 2015; however, the meetings were replaced with direct telephone calls</p>
Conduct of 45 days of training for 20 Central African Republic corrections officers on the formation of a rapid response team for the Ngaragba prison in Bangui	0	<p>Days</p> <p>Although the training programme was finalized by the Mission, the output was not delivered owing to the crisis of September and October 2015, which delayed the delivery of the required training equipment and the selection of suitable national prison officers by 5-6 months</p>
Technical assistance to 6 officials of the Ministry of Justice to prepare a baseline assessment of 2 prisons for the planning of their reopening and to prepare a strategic plan for the Prison Service of the Central African Republic	6 2	<p>National authorities</p> <p>Prisons reopened</p> <p>In addition, the Mission supported the development of a five-year strategic plan for the recruitment and training of new national prison officers and the rehabilitation of prisons and detention centres across the country</p>

Bimonthly visits to detention facilities and prisons to provide technical advice to the Government in order to improve the conditions of detention	17	<p>Visits</p> <p>The lower output was attributable to the security situation in Bangui in September and October 2015</p> <p>Visits and quick-impact projects, in addition to funding from the European Union, led to the reopening of the Ngaragba prison in December 2015 following the crisis in Bangui and to the issuance by the Head of State of the Transition of four decrees to implement Law No. 12.003 on prison regulations in February 2016</p>
Provision of advice and technical assistance through 5 workshops of 2 days each (at least 3 times per week) to 20 national magistrates of courts handling criminal cases, in order to enable them to conduct impartial and effective investigations of crimes in accordance with international standards	2	<p>Workshops conducted for 23 magistrates of the Court of Appeal focused on criminal trial proceedings, and one training session for 15 prosecutors and investigative judges focused on the conduct of investigations</p> <p>The lower output was attributable to the national judicial training not having been developed and finalized by the Coordination Committee of the Ministry of Justice and to the instability of the security situation in the regions in May and June 2016</p>
Monthly meetings with law enforcement and judicial authorities for technical assistance on the documentation and collection of evidence that may be used in future judicial and non-judicial accountability processes for human and humanitarian rights violations	85	<p>Meetings in Bouar, Bria and Bambari</p> <p>In addition, the Mission participated in 10 meetings of a joint working group on high-profile prosecutions, which seeks to support investigations through the collection, recording and protection of evidence in preparation of future trials, improving coordination between the various actors in the criminal justice system, reducing irregularities in pretrial detentions and supporting the investigative steps, which are preconditions for the successful adjudication of criminal cases in line with international human rights standards</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to high demand for these meetings, which allowed the Mission to build strong working relationships with the magistrates and to support their work with investigations</p>

Weekly meetings with the Ministry of Justice on the finalization of a strategic justice plan that will include the gradual redeployment of justice officials throughout the country and include provision for the protection of victims and witnesses, support services for victims and witnesses and protection for justice officials dealing with serious crimes	Yes	The Mission held weekly meetings and provided technical assistance resulting in the adoption by the Ministry of a strategic plan followed with its implementation, whereby the Prosecutor and the President of the Court of First Instance of Mobaye were deployed and magistrates were redeployed to Bouar, Bambari, Bria, Bozoum, Ndele and Batangafo
Conduct of 3 training sessions for 100 magistrates to be redeployed to the regions on criminal procedures and court administration and 1 training session for 50 magistrates and 10 police officers on effective techniques for the investigation of cases of sexual and gender-based violence	5	Training sessions were conducted for 49 participants, consisting of investigative judges, court presidents, prosecutors and clerks on criminal procedures and court administration
	2	Training sessions on judicial treatment of sexual and gender-based violence were conducted for 30 participants, including judges, investigating judges, prosecutors and lawyers, resulting in raised awareness of the complexities of the problem of sexual and gender-based violence and in improved ability to document cases, collect reliable data, protect victims and respect international standards and principles when dealing with the problem
	5	Training sessions on effective techniques for the investigation of cases of sexual and gender-based violence were conducted for 134 local police and gendarmerie officers (including 48 females) in Bangui, Bouar and Bria
Logistical support to the Ministry of Justice for the organization of 3 criminal court sessions, 1 in each court of appeal (Bangui, Bouar and Bambari)	0	<p>Criminal court sessions</p> <p>Criminal court sessions were not held in Bouar, owing to an insufficient number of judicial staff, or in Bambari, due to security conditions. At the end of the fiscal period, conditions were present in Bangui for holding criminal hearings in the 2016/17 period</p> <p>In addition, within the framework of the joint project of MINUSCA, UNDP and UN-Women, furniture and equipment were provided to the Court of Appeal and the Court of First Instance of Bangui to support the organization of criminal court sessions. Furniture and equipment were also provided to the special investigative unit set up by the Bangui public prosecutor, in support of the investigation of the crimes committed during the crisis of September and October 2015</p>

Logistical support to the Ministry of Justice for the transportation of 5 court personnel for 2 mobile court sessions	1	Mobile court session in Ira Banda In addition, one mapping exercise in preparation for a mobile court session with hearings in Damara and Bogangolo
	6	Court personnel
	2	Other personnel The higher output was attributable to the provision of a security escort, as well as a doctor to assist the court in making age determinations of individuals before the court
Provision of 1 seminar for 50 participants from the bar association, the Ministry of Justice and legal aid providers on the legislation and procedures needed for the establishment of effective legal assistance for indigent persons	1	Workshop for 50 participants Recommendations stemming from the workshop were submitted to the Ministry of Justice in March 2016 and were well received by the former Minister of Justice, who instructed his staff to begin taking steps to finalize the draft law
Conduct of 1 training course for 98 national corrections officers on their responsibilities in implementing the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners	8	Training sessions: 6 sessions on effective management of prisons in the Central African Republic, organized jointly with the Ministry of Justice for 112 penitentiary staff; and 2 sessions on sexual and gender-based violence in prisons, organized for 60 penitentiary staff The higher output was attributable to the increased interest in and relevance of the topic; the training helped to improve gender relations and maintain international standards in the prison setting

Expected accomplishment 3.2: Progress towards the re-establishment of governmental institutions and the extension of State authority in the Central African Republic

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Increase in the number of local authorities and civil servants deployed and effectively trained (2014/15: 137 personnel trained and 58 deployed; 2015/16: 275)

Achieved. A total of 510 local authorities and civil servants were deployed, of which 450 personnel were trained. The increase in the number of personnel deployed and trained was attributable to increased interest among local authorities and civil servants

Increase in the number of national police, gendarmerie, judicial, prison and other officials deployed and effectively trained in the protection of civilians (2014/15: not applicable; 2015/16: 100)

Achieved. A total of 1,529 police and gendarmerie officers, including 331 females, were trained in the protection of civilians. The trainees were deployed to Bangui, Bouar and Bria. The increase in the number of personnel trained resulted from combining training on security and the electoral process

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
11 capacity-building workshops, in coordination with the European Union and the United Nations country team, for 275 prefects, sub-prefects, mayors and civil servants on public administration/ core government competencies and local governance and planning and budgeting of local stabilization and reconstruction projects	11	Workshops for 450 participants
Production of a package for developing national capacity in explosive ordnance disposal and weapons and ammunition management	No	The output was not delivered because of the prolonged transition period and its impact on the national weapons and ammunition management plan, which will require implementation within a national security sector reform strategy once adopted
Rehabilitation/construction of 10 civilian administration structures through quick-impact projects	21	Civilian administration structures The higher output was attributable to the increased number of authorities and civil servants deployed and requirements for adequate working conditions
Monthly meetings with the national police and gendarmerie providing technical assistance in re-establishing a police, judicial and corrections presence and authority in cities where MINUSCA police deploy through support for planning and physical deployment of national personnel	9	Meetings The meetings, which were followed by the physical verification of the presence of national officers by Mission personnel, led to the return of police and gendarmerie officers to Boda and Nola. In addition, several less formal meetings were held, leading to the reinforcement of a national gendarmerie presence in Bria, Bossangoa and Bangassou The lower output was attributable to the security situation in Bangui in September and October 2015 and to political reasons
Construction to national standards of 1 permanent ammunition depot, 50 ammunition or explosives storage facilities and 5 permanent armouries in support of the national defence and security forces	0	Permanent ammunition depots The output was not delivered because the property certificate for the selected site outside of Bangui was not provided by the national authorities. One temporary ammunition depot was completed in Camp Kassai
	14	Ammunition or explosive storage facilities

1 Permanent armoury

The lower output for the construction of storage facilities and armouries was attributable to delays in the identification of construction sites by the national authorities and to the lack of contractors in the country with adequate experience and the required cash flow

Component 4: support

45. During the reporting period, the support component of the Mission provided effective and efficient logistical, administrative and security services to an actual average strength of 12,362 uniformed personnel and 1,127 civilian personnel in support of the mandate through the delivery of the related outputs. In this context, rations were provided for all military contingents and formed police units and fuel was distributed for the operation of United Nations-owned and contingent-owned generators and vehicles. In addition, 16 new camps were constructed and two camps were expanded while the establishment of four level I clinics in the sectors and subsectors was completed. The main logistics support base was established in rented premises near the headquarters compound, which was renovated and further developed in lieu of the planned establishment of a permanent footprint at the M'poko greenfield site. The fleet composition was reconfigured and expanded and the procurement of a remotely piloted aerial system was deferred. Communications and information technology network coverage was enhanced and expanded, including by providing support for Umoja and other essential applications. In an effort to curb sexual exploitation and abuse, MINUSCA implemented its three-prong strategy of prevention, enforcement and remedial assistance to victims of alleged abuse and developed procedures for regular information-sharing among the military, police and human rights components and coordinated action to prevent and respond to cases of sexual exploitation and abuse.

46. Several factors have impacted the activities and delivery of outputs under this component as follows: extended transition period and multiple rounds of elections; the volatile security situation during and following the crisis in September and October 2015; logistical challenges with regard to the roads, other infrastructure in the area of operations and inclement weather; and the direction taken by the Mission to utilize an in-house approach to providing services to the Mission in support of the delivery of its mandate in lieu of the envisaged outsourcing to commercial service providers and to minimize the environmental footprint while investing in the capacity of the local community.

Expected accomplishment 4.1: Increased efficiency and effectiveness of logistical and administrative support for the Mission

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

Increase in the establishment of an integrated Mission headquarters, field offices, airfields and/or accommodation facilities (2014/15: 45; 2015/16: 61)

Achieved. A total of 18 new compounds and camps were established and 2 compounds were expanded

Increase in the deployment of the projected civilian personnel by 30 June 2016

A total of 1,639 posts and positions were authorized for the reporting period. A total of 1,229 civilian personnel, representing 75 per cent of approved civilian personnel, were on board as at 30 June 2016. The level of civilian personnel on board included 67 positions (26 temporary positions and 41 United Nations Volunteers) approved on an exceptional temporary basis from 1 October 2015 to 30 June 2016. The level of personnel on board reflects an increase of 401 civilian personnel (48 per cent) compared with 828 encumbered at the end of June 2015

*Planned outputs**Completed
(number or
yes/no)**Remarks***Service improvements**

Given that the Mission is in its second year of operations, any and all service improvements will be realized in future periods, taking into account the realities on the ground

No

The information and communications technology (ICT) infrastructure has been established in Bangui, and minimal requirements were provided in the sector headquarters and integrated field offices and sub-offices

Military, police and civilian personnel

Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of an average strength of 240 military observers and 9,760 military contingent personnel, including 200 staff officers, 400 United Nations police officers and 1,400 formed police personnel, and administration of up to 1,640 civilian staff, comprising 784 international staff (including 68 temporary staff), 665 national staff (including 3 temporary staff), 191 United Nations Volunteers and 20 Government-provided personnel

146

Military observers

9,784

Military contingent personnel, including staff officers

348

United Nations police personnel

1,481

Formed police personnel

592

International staff (including 54 temporary staff)

334

National staff (including 2 temporary staff)

166

United Nations Volunteers

36

Government-provided personnel

160 periodic reports on the verification, monitoring and inspection of contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment for the military contingent and formed police personnel	140	Verification reports The lower output was attributable to the delayed deployment of contingents/units in the first part of the reporting period
Supply of food rations and 156,240 reserve ration packs for up to 9,560 military contingent personnel (excluding staff officers) and 1,400 formed police personnel	159,034	Reserve ration packs
	9,533	Military contingent personnel on average (excluding staff officers)
	1,481	Formed police personnel The higher output was attributable to additional ration packs to cover the movement of troops deployed to various locations during peaks of insecurity, the elections, the visit of Pope Francis and the initial deployment to several locations where temporary operating bases were established
Implementation of a conduct and discipline programme for all military, police and civilian personnel including training, prevention, monitoring and disciplinary action, and recommendations on remedial action where misconduct has occurred	Yes	A three-pronged strategy for conduct and discipline covering prevention, enforcement and remedial assistance to victims of alleged sexual exploitation was implemented, and the following was undertaken: 2,064 military personnel were trained in 84 sessions; 2,352 police personnel were trained in 72 sessions and 1,980 civilian staff were trained in 85 sessions; 30 risk assessment visits were conducted to military and police bases to identify and categorize risks of misconduct, sexual exploitation and abuse and were reported to the appropriate Mission authorities for redress During the reporting period, all 114 of the allegations of misconduct received were reviewed, recorded in the Misconduct Tracking System and immediately processed in accordance with applicable procedures
Facilities and infrastructure		
Maintenance/repair of former MISCA military and formed police unit sites at 32 locations and 3 sector headquarters (Bouar, Kaga Bandoro and Bria), 4 premises in Bangui and 5 unpaved airstrips in Bria, Kaga Bandoro, Bossangoa, Bouar and Bambari	4	Former MISCA campsites and all formed police unit campsites
	10	Premises were established in greenfield sites and maintained in Paoua, Bria, Bouar, Ndele, Bambari, Sibut, Obo, Batangafo, Berberati and Boali

	5	Premises in Bangui (UCATEX site (the former site of the UCATEX textile factory), the Castor site, the M'poko transit camp, Mission headquarters and the logistics support base)
	6	Unpaved airstrips in Bria, Kaga Bondoro, Bossangoa, Bouar, Bambari and Berberati were maintained and repaired by military engineers
Establishment of the permanent Mission headquarters; a logistics base at Bangui M'poko airport; 8 regional offices; a forward logistics base in Bouar; a level I United Nations medical facility at the 3 sectors and 8 subsectors; modularized tented package camps to accommodate 300 personnel at 3 sector headquarters and 150 personnel at 3 subsectors (Bassangoa, Berberati and Bambari); 4 waste management yards at the Bangui M'poko logistics base and 3 sector headquarters (Bria, Kaga Bandoro and Bouar)	0	Permanent Mission headquarters
	0	Logistics support bases at Bangui M'poko airport
	8	Regional offices
	0	Forward logistics bases in Bouar
		The logistics support base in Bangui was established in rented premises near the headquarters compound, which was renovated and further developed, and the Mission headquarters remains in a temporary facility, in lieu of establishing a permanent footprint. The establishment of a forward logistics base in Bouar was not completed as a result of the late deployment of military contingent engineers and the need to focus on other critical priorities such as offices and accommodation camps
	4	Level I clinics were established in 2 sectors and 2 subsectors.
		The lower output was attributable to the revision of the medical plan based on the evolving requirements of the Mission and the shift to an in-house approach to providing medical services to the Mission, in lieu of the planned outsourcing to a commercial service provider
	300	United Nations personnel
	3	Sectors
	150	United Nations personnel
3	Subsectors	
0	Waste management yards	
	The lower output was attributable to the ongoing procurement solicitation for the supply and installation of equipment for the 7 planned waste management yards. However, a centralized wastewater treatment station in the M'poko greenfield site began operating and three sector headquarters were provided with fully operational waste treatment plants	

Maintenance and renovation of 12 km of township road in Bangui and rehabilitation of 750 km of main supply routes in the 3 sectors	8	Kilometres of township road in Bangui
	523	Kilometres of main supply routes
	3	Sectors
		The lower outputs were attributable to the Mission focusing on the installation of camps and addressing issues related to dumping sites and challenges resulting from the harsh and difficult weather conditions and the lengthy rainy season in the country
		In addition, 17 timber bridges and river crossings in Sector East and 53 km of township roads in Bouar, Bria, Bossangoa and Bambari were renovated/rehabilitated and maintained
Operation and maintenance of 28 water treatment plants, 30 boreholes, 30 wastewater treatment plants and 236 generators in former MISCA camps and United Nations premises	15	Water treatment plants
	17	Water wells/boreholes
		The lower number of water treatment plants and water wells/boreholes were attributable to challenges faced with regard to weather conditions and road accessibility
	3	Waste treatment plants
		The lower output was attributable to the timing of the arrival of the assets, resulting in the installation and operation of only 3 plants
	110	United Nations-owned generators
	438	Contingent-owned generators
Ground transportation		
Operation and maintenance of 879 United Nations-owned vehicles, including armoured vehicles, 5 workshops at 3 sector headquarters and other field offices and supply of 10.3 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for ground vehicles, including 5.9 million litres for contingent-owned vehicles	891	Vehicles, including armoured vehicles
	12	Workshops
	5.3	Million litres, including 3.7 million litres for contingent-owned vehicles
		The lower output was attributable to the lower consumption of 5.3 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants, compared with 10.3 million litres budgeted, which was based on historical expenditure trends in recent start-up missions

Operation of a daily shuttle service 7 days a week for an average of 350 United Nations personnel per day between their residential accommodation and the Mission locations	410	United Nations personnel The higher output was attributable to the increase in individual contractual personnel on board, the expanded shuttle routes and door-to-door shuttle/taxi services where residences were accessible and within the expanded green zone for international staff
Air transportation		
Operation and maintenance of 4 fixed-wing and 9 rotary-wing aircraft	3	Fixed-wing aircraft The lower output was primarily attributable to the reconfiguration of the overall fleet because of the following: the changed circumstances faced by the Mission and the need for the aircraft to serve multiple purposes, which resulted in one less aircraft in the fixed-wing fleet; aircraft planned for replacement during the period being replaced with dual-purpose aircraft; direct access to Bangui with the resumption of commercial airline operations; improved inter-mission transportation required for the movement of troops, civilians and supplies; poor runway conditions; and the need for aircraft with superior endurance and payload capacity
	11	Rotary-wing aircraft The higher output was attributable to a change in military activities to deliver the mandate
Storage and supply of 7.8 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for air operations	6.9	Million litres The lower output was attributable to fewer flight hours being required for Mission operations
Communications		
Phased implementation of the installation, commission, operation and maintenance of a satellite network for voice, fax, video and data communications, consisting of a hub station in Bangui, 60 very small aperture terminals (VSAT) distributed throughout the mission area, 45 telephone exchanges, 50 microwave links and 45 additional satellite terminals for the Internet, and commission and support for 60 mobile satellite phones and a trunking radio system to provide secure voice communications for mission personnel	Yes	The installation, commission, operation and maintenance of a satellite network for voice, fax, video and data communications, consisting of a hub station in Bangui, were implemented
	41	Very small aperture terminals (21 installed) The lower output was attributable to the use of microwave links in lieu of the planned aperture terminals to connect Mission sites with few users to the United Nations network, with an increase reflected in the number of microwave links (see below)
	35	Telephone exchanges (14 installed)

		The lower output was attributable to the implementation of the voice over IP system, thereby reducing the infrastructure requirements and costs while providing a more simple, robust and integrated network, in lieu of the planned telephone exchange technology
	75	Microwave links
	45	Satellite terminals
	50	Mobile satellite phones
	1	Trunking radio system
Provision of technical support for 1,091 high-frequency transceivers and 87 very-high-frequency repeaters, with associated base, mobile and handheld units, and maintenance of videoconferencing services to all facilities at Mission headquarters and in the regional offices	1,091	High-frequency transceivers (mobiles and bases)
	87	Very-high-frequency repeaters, with associated base, mobile and handheld units
		The technology supported the United Nations vehicles/radio rooms and the Force located in all the offices and sites throughout the country
	22	Videoconferencing terminals installed and maintained at Mission headquarters and in the regional offices
Information technology		
Technical support for computing devices for up to 2,307 users and for the information and communications technology infrastructure for up to 45 sites	2,841	End users
		The higher output was attributable primarily to the increase in individual contractual personnel on board in lieu of the envisaged outsourcing to commercial service providers; government-provided personnel pursuant to Security Council resolutions 2212 (2015) and 2264 (2016) ; and contractual personnel for programme activities. Furthermore, information and communications technology (ICT) contractual personnel located at regional sites were provided with additional devices for backup purposes
	45	Sites
Installation/establishment and maintenance of 45 local area networks (wired and wireless networks), forming an integral part of the Mission's wide area network, 45 servers, 675 printers and 675 digital senders at approximately 45 locations	45	Local area networks
	87	Servers (14 physical and 73 virtual)
	589	Printers and digital senders, which form a component of each printer device

Medical

Operation and maintenance of 1 United Nations level I clinic and 1 United Nations level II hospital in Bangui and of 5 United Nations emergency and first aid stations for Bangui, and an additional 5 United Nations emergency and first aid stations for Bambari, Bossangoa, Bangassou, Beberrati and Ndele	0 1 0	United Nations-owned level I clinics in Bangui United Nations-owned level II hospital in Bangui maintained and operational in Bangui with the support of a contingent, in lieu of commercial service providers United Nations-owned emergency and first aid stations for Bangui
	0	United Nations-owned emergency and first aid stations for Bambari, Bossangoa, Bangassou, Beberrati and Ndele
		<p>The lower output was attributable to the revision of the medical plan based on the evolving requirements of the Mission and the shift to an in-house approach to providing medical services to the Mission, in lieu of the planned outsourcing arrangement, as reflected in the approved budget for the 2016/17 period. Furthermore, 1 United Nations-owned level I clinic in Bangui and 5 United Nations-owned emergency and first aid stations were not established. In 2 locations (Bambari and Bossangoa) dedicated tents were operational as clinics, but stations in the remaining locations (Bangassou, Beberrati and Ndele) were not yet constructed</p>
Maintenance of mission-wide land and air evacuation arrangements for all United Nations locations, including to level III and level IV hospitals outside the Central African Republic	No	<p>The Mission utilized its own air assets to perform medical evacuations with the support of the air assets, equipment and expertise of the French military (the Sangaris force) within the area of operations of the Mission, while some evacuations to destinations outside the mission area were performed using commercial airlines. The Mission faced challenges in conducting night evacuations, with the Mission's own assets or with the support of troop-contributing countries, because of a lack of airfield lighting and other limitations related to the aircraft, equipment and crew training required for taking off or landing in the dark. However, a few evacuations were conducted after sunset with the support of the French military</p>

HIV sensitization programme, including peer education and confidential counselling and testing services for all mission personnel	Yes	HIV/AIDS briefings were incorporated in the biweekly induction briefing and included as an integral part of health prevention activities. Voluntary confidential counselling and testing were available and implemented as needed. On average, 2,160 male condoms and 60 female condoms were distributed in Bangui over a six-month period. Forty-one HIV post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) kits were distributed to various MINUSCA sites
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Security

Provision of 24-hour close protection to senior mission staff and visiting high-level officials	Yes	Provision of close protection for the Senior Representative of the Secretary-General, Deputy Senior Representatives of the Secretary-General and high-level visitors
Induction security training and primary fire training/drills for all new mission staff	120	Induction training in both French and English for new personnel
	25	Evacuation drills
	49	Fire awareness training sessions
	52	Fire warden training sessions (mission-wide)

Regional Service Centre

47. During the reporting period, the Regional Service Centre provided effective and efficient logistical and administrative services to its client missions in the areas of: allowances and payments services; benefits and entitlements services; financial reporting services; regional information and communications technology services; and the operation of the Transportation and Movements Integrated Control Centre.

Expected accomplishment 4.2: Effective and efficient finance services to clients

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
4.2.1 Maintenance of the time required to pay valid vendor invoices within 27 days (2013/14: 98 per cent; 2014/15: 98 per cent; 2015/16: 98 per cent)	99 per cent of commercial vendor invoices were processed within 27 days
4.2.2 Maintenance of prompt payment discounts obtained from vendors (2013/14: 92 per cent; 2014/15: 100 per cent; 2015/16: 100 per cent)	96 per cent of prompt payment discounts were obtained from vendors. The target of 100 per cent could not be achieved because of delays in the certification of invoices and receipt of funds by the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe to process payments within the agreed timeline. The missions were informed of such instances

4.2.3 Maintenance of the time required to process personnel claims (including posting in the financial system) within 21 working days (2013/14: 30 per cent; 2014/15: 98 per cent; 2015/16: 75 per cent)	59 per cent of personnel claims were processed within 21 working days. This was mainly attributable to the increased processing time for these transactions during the deployment of Umoja Extension 1 while systems and procedures were being stabilized
4.2.4 Maintenance of the time required to process payroll-related payments before the monthly due date (2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: not applicable; 2015/16: 100 per cent)	98 per cent of payroll-related payments were processed before the monthly due date. In other instances, because the bank details of payees were lacking, payments had to be blocked and were then released once the bank details were edited
4.2.5 Maintenance of the time required to process non-payroll-related payments within three working days after the run of automatic payments (2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: not applicable; 2015/16: 85 per cent)	Achieved. 92 per cent of non-payroll-related payments were processed within three working days
4.2.6 Maintenance of customer satisfaction level for finance services (claims, vendor and payroll services) (2013/14: 42 per cent; 2014/15: 80 per cent; 2015/16: 80 per cent)	An average of 74 per cent of customers were satisfied with financial services (claims, vendor and payroll services) during the period

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Processing of 21,659 vendor payments (including 4,126 for MINUSCA)	4,833	Vendor payments were processed for MINUSCA
Payment of 58,285 personnel claims (including 3,834 for MINUSCA)	2,786	Claims were processed for MINUSCA The reduced output was mainly attributable to the fact that claims for security reimbursement for international personnel were processed as a one-time payroll action in the system, as opposed to monthly and quarterly submissions

Expected accomplishment 4.3: Effective and efficient check-in/checkout support to clients*Planned indicators of achievement**Actual indicators of achievement*

4.3.1 Percentage of education grant requests (claims and advances) processed in four weeks (2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: not applicable; 2015/16: 96 per cent)

62 per cent of education grants requests processed in four weeks. The lower achievement was attributable mainly to the delayed implementation of the relevant component of Umoja Extension 1, which was postponed from November to December 2015, as well as technical challenges relating to the deployed education grant solution in Umoja (such as incorrect proration for incomplete school years) causing a backlog of claims for 1.5 months. In addition, the available time for the processing of education grants was reduced by 25 per cent, as claims and advances cannot be processed during the monthly payroll freeze period, which lasts from 3 to 5 working days

4.3.2 Percentage of non-compliant education grant requests (claims and advances) returned within 14 days (2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: not applicable; 2015/16: 90 per cent)

54 per cent of non-compliant education grant requests were returned within 14 days

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Processing of 6,126 education grant requests (claims and advances) (including 231 from MINUSCA)	623	Education grant requests were processed for MINUSCA

Expected accomplishment 4.4: Effective and efficient travel support to clients*Planned indicators of achievement**Actual indicators of achievement*

4.4.1 Maintenance of the time to process entitlement travel requests within 14 days (2013/14: 64 per cent; 2014/15: 98 per cent; 2015/16: 98 per cent)

91 per cent of the entitlement travel requests were processed within 14 days. This indicator has improved in the last year, despite the fact that the number of processed travel requests grew considerably during the period under review. The processing of travel requests has become more efficient, as all the information needed by processors to approve entitlement travel is available in the system

4.4.2 Maintenance of the time to issue tickets for official travel within seven days (2013/14: 90 per cent; 2014/15: 98 per cent; 2015/16: 98 per cent)

77 per cent of the tickets for official travel were issued within seven days. The delays were mainly caused by waiting time for visas and confirmations of itinerary by travellers for authorized itinerary and personal deviations. Delays were also caused by difficulties faced in booking seats, especially during the peak season

4.4.3 Compliance with the requirement to purchase tickets 16 calendar days or more in advance of official travel (2013/14: 36 per cent; 2014/15: 75 per cent; 2015/16: 75 per cent)	67 per cent of the tickets were purchased within 16 calendar days or more in advance of official travel. Non-achievement was attributable to internal delays in nominating staff to attend training or meetings and also to unavoidable operational exigencies of the mission. Some delays were caused by the travellers not raising their request for travel authorization in a timely manner
4.4.4 Maintenance of customers' satisfaction level with official and entitlement travel services (2013/14: 60 per cent; 2014/15: 90 per cent; 2015/16: 90 per cent)	The clients' level of satisfaction with the official and entitlement travel services was 60 per cent, according to the client survey conducted in May 2016. Following the implementation of Umoja, there have been some technical issues with the travel module that may have affected clients' satisfaction level

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
16,386 airline tickets issued, including civilian staff and uniformed personnel (including 1,522 for MINUSCA)	2,890	Airline tickets were issued for MINUSCA

Expected accomplishment 4.5: Effective and efficient check-in/checkout support to clients

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
4.5.1 Maintenance of the time required to complete international personnel check-ins within two days (2013/14: 86 per cent; 2014/15: 98 per cent; 2015/16: 98 per cent)	Achieved. 98 per cent of all check-ins for international staff were completed within two days
4.5.2 Maintenance of the time required to complete United Nations Volunteer check-ins within two days (2013/14: 95 per cent; 2014/15: 98 per cent; 2015/16: 98 per cent)	Achieved. 100 per cent of all check-ins for United Nations Volunteers were completed within two days
4.5.3 Maintenance of the time required to complete uniformed personnel check-ins within two days (2013/14: 90 per cent; 2014/15: 98 per cent; 2015/16: 98 per cent)	97 per cent of all check-ins for uniformed personnel were completed within two days
4.5.4 Maintenance of the time required to complete international personnel checkouts within one day (2013/14: 20 per cent; 2014/15: 98 per cent; 2015/16: 98 per cent)	84 per cent of all checkouts for international personnel were completed within one day. The shortfall was due to delays in receipt of documentation from client missions. As the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe is the last actor in the checkout process, any prior delay in the process translates into a delay in the Centre's output
4.5.5 Maintenance of the time required to complete United Nations Volunteer checkouts within one day (2013/14: 5 per cent; 2014/15: 98 per cent; 2015/16: 98 per cent)	Achieved. 100 per cent of all checkouts for United Nations Volunteers were completed within one day

4.5.6 Maintenance of the time required to complete uniformed personnel checkouts within three days (2013/14: 13 per cent; 2014/15: 98 per cent; 2015/16: 98 per cent)	89 per cent of all checkouts for uniformed personnel were completed within three days. The gap was attributable to delays in the receipt of checkout documents from client missions
4.5.7 Maintenance of customers' satisfaction level with check-in and checkout services (2013/14: 45 per cent; 2014/15: 90 per cent; 2015/16: 75 per cent)	The clients' level of satisfaction with check-in and checkout services was 56 per cent, according to the client survey conducted in May 2016

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Check-in and checkout of 1,337 civilian personnel, inclusive of International staff, United Nations Volunteers (including 420 personnel from MINUSCA)	185	Check-ins and checkouts were processed for MINUSCA The lower output was because check-ins and checkouts were in some cases conducted by the client missions. The Regional Service Centre at Entebbe was carrying out check-ins and checkouts for Missions with regional flights to Entebbe
Check-in and checkout of 2,004 uniformed personnel (including 420 personnel from MINUSCA)	323	Check-ins and checkouts were processed for MINUSCA

Expected accomplishment 4.6: Effective and efficient financial reporting support to clients

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
4.6.1 Provision of monthly financial reports (trial balance and other accompanying statements) within monthly deadlines established by United Nations Headquarters (2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: not applicable, 2015/16: 90 per cent)	Achieved. 100 per cent of the monthly financial reports were submitted to United Nations Headquarters within 15 working days after the close of the month
4.6.2 Provision of monthly bank reconciliation statements within 10 working days after the close of the month (2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: not applicable, 2015/16: 90 per cent)	Achieved. 100 per cent of the monthly bank reconciliation statements were provided to United Nations Headquarters within 10 working days after the close of the month
4.6.3 Monthly incoming inter-office voucher instructions processed and booked to the general ledger and outgoing inter-office voucher reports produced within 10 working days after the close of the month (2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: not applicable, 2015/16: 90 per cent)	Achieved. 90 per cent of the monthly incoming inter-office voucher instructions were processed and booked to the general ledger and outgoing inter-office voucher reports were produced within 10 working days after the close of the month up to November 2015. Starting in December 2015, inter-office voucher instructions were no longer performed by the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe, as it became an automated process within Umoja; therefore the indicator is no longer applicable

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
168 monthly financial reports (up to the trial balance stage) for 14 client missions (including MINUSCA), prepared in compliance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS)	12	Monthly financial reports were prepared for MINUSCA
240 monthly bank reconciliation reports prepared for 20 client mission house banks	24	Monthly bank reconciliation reports were prepared for MINUSCA
336 monthly incoming inter-office voucher instructions and outgoing inter-office voucher reports produced for 14 client missions	72	Monthly incoming inter-office voucher instructions. Starting in December 2015, inter-office voucher instructions were no longer performed by the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe, as it became an automated process within Umoja; therefore the indicator is no longer applicable. In addition, the United Mission for Ebola Emergency Response (UNMEER) closed during the period

Expected accomplishment 4.7: Effective and efficient information technology support to the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe and client missions

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
4.7.1 Maintenance of the time required to send telephone bills to end users within seven days of receipt of client-mission verified invoice (2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: 97 per cent; 2015/16: 97 per cent)	Achieved. 100 per cent of telephone bills were sent to end users within seven days of receipt
4.7.2 Maintenance of network performance (2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: 99 per cent network uptime per month; 2015/16: 99 per cent network uptime per month)	Not applicable. The network performance monitoring function has been consolidated and centralized in the Global Service Centre
4.7.3 Maintenance of the response time to Entebbe-based communications and information technology incidents and requests for service (2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: 100 per cent within three hours; 2015/16: 100 per cent within three hours)	99 per cent of the Entebbe-based communications and information technology incidents and requests for service were responded to within three hours for the first three quarters of the reporting period. Data for the last quarter were not included because of the realignment of the communications and information technology catalogue, which affected reporting per location

<p>4.7.4 Maintenance of the resolution time for Entebbe-based communications and information technology incidents within specified time per priority level (critical within 3 hours, high within 6 hours, medium within 12 hours and low within 48 hours) (2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: 90 per cent; 2015/16: 98 per cent)</p>	<p>For the first three quarters of the reporting period, no low-priority or critical communications and information technology incidents were reported, 57 per cent of the high-priority incidents were resolved within 6 hours and 77 per cent of medium-priority incidents were resolved within 12 hours. Data for the last quarter were not included because of the realignment of the communications and information technology catalogue, which affected reporting per location</p> <p>81 per cent of the Entebbe-based communications and information technology incidents were resolved within the timeframe specified by priority level for the first three quarters of the reporting period. The target was not achieved largely because of the resolution of incidents raised during the Umoja roll-out and the migration to a new telephone system</p>
<p>4.7.5 Maintenance of the time to fulfil, close or resolve Entebbe-based communications and information technology service requests within specified time per priority level (critical within 2 hours, high within 4 hours, medium within 24 hours and low within 48 hours) (2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: 90 per cent; 2015/16: 97 per cent)</p>	<p>89 per cent of the Entebbe-based communications and information technology requests for service were resolved within the timeframe specified by priority level. The target was not achieved largely because of the resolution of requests for service during the Umoja roll-out and the migration to a new telephone system. In addition, some maintenance activities, such as cabling, needed to be outsourced, thus delaying service delivery</p>
<p>4.7.6 Maintenance of customers' satisfaction level with regional communications and information technology services (2012/13: not applicable; 2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: 90 per cent; 2015/16: 90 per cent)</p>	<p>87 per cent of client missions were satisfied with the services of the Regional Information and Communication Technology Services, according to the client survey conducted in May 2016</p>

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Monitoring of compliance with Information and Communications Technology Division standards for 8 client missions	1	Compliance monitoring activity was undertaken for MINUSCA
Evaluation and implementation of three regional projects in alignment with the Information and Communications Technology Division strategy of centralization, mobility and near-zero footprint in client missions	3	1. Autonomous connectivity: a high bandwidth, low latency satellite system was implemented in 7 of 8 sites, providing reliable access to Umoja, Field Support Suite, videoconferencing and the Internet: in Juba and Wau (UNMISS), Bangui (MINUSCA), Goma and Kinshasa (MONUSCO), Mogadishu (United Nations Support Office in Somalia (UNSOS)) and Abyei (UNISFA). Implementation in the eighth site (Entebbe) is anticipated during the fourth quarter of 2016;

		<p>2. Integrated physical security: this project, which includes 24-hour video surveillance, access control to premises, intrusion detection and optional biometrics, commenced in Mogadishu, Entebbe and Juba. Implementation will be concluded during the fourth quarter of 2016;</p> <p>3. Mobile workforce initiative: a point-to-multipoint microwave system was installed to provide critical staff of the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe with reliable high-speed access to the United Nations network from their residence and other key locations along the Entebbe-Kampala corridor</p>
Establishment of a regional innovation laboratory for testing and implementing new information and communications technologies (ICT) services	Yes	The regional innovation laboratory was established. Two initiatives of the laboratory involve the Radio Interoperability System (RIOS), which allows interoperability among diverse types of communication equipment, and Long Term Evolution (LTE), which enables high-speed, high-capacity voice, video and data transmissions in adverse environments
Coordination of regional greening initiatives resulting in a significant increase in the use of alternative energy sources	Yes	The Regional Information and Communications Technology Services facilitated regional collaboration on greening initiatives. In the 2015/16 period, solar and solar hybrid systems were launched in UNMISS, MINUSCA, UNISFA and the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID)
Establishment of centralized ICT technical training programmes for the region, including signals systems training for military contingents, civilian induction training and training on equipment issuance and TETRA	Yes	The United Nations military signal academy and the regional ICT training programmes were established and curricula were developed. A total of 54 courses were held and 860 military and civilian staff participated in ICT training during the 2015/16 period
Effective management of 27,147 telephone accounts (including 327 for MINUSCA)	5,544	Telephone accounts were effectively managed for MINUSCA
Establishment and testing of operational resilience capacity in Entebbe	Yes	The ICT operational resilience plan was updated in November 2015 and tested on 29 June 2016; it included a detailed disaster recovery exercise report

Expected accomplishment 4.8: Effective and efficient regional transportation support to client missions

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
4.8.1 Increased number of troops and police moved (with coordination by the Transportation and Movements Integrated Control Centre) as compared with total troop and police strength in the region (2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: not applicable; 2015/16: 90 per cent)	Not achieved. Following the increased baggage volume and weight entitlement per contingent, a suitable aircraft (wide-body jet) was supposed to be made available for the Transportation and Movements Integrated Control Centre. However, the Centre still does not have access to this aircraft and has not been able to conduct the planned troop movement flights
4.8.2 Increased utilization of passenger and cargo/baggage capacity for troop and police movement flights (2013/14: 67 per cent; 2014/15: 70 per cent; 2015/16: 76 per cent)	Not achieved. The Transportation and Movements Integrated Control Centre was unable to achieve this indicator because of the lack of a wide-body aircraft to conduct troop movements
4.8.3 Increased utilization of passenger and cargo/baggage capacity for integrated regional flight schedule flights (2013/14: 40 per cent; 2014/15: 70 per cent; 2015/16: 70 per cent)	66 per cent of the integrated regional scheduled flights were utilized for passenger and cargo/baggage capacity. The initial plan for the integrated regional flight included UNISFA, MINUSCA, MONUSCO and UNMISS. In October 2015, MINUSCA withdrew from the regional flight arrangement as a result of the resumption of commercial flights for the Nairobi-Bangui route, which substantially reduced the potential passenger/cargo capacity utilization. During the reporting period, a total of 891 flights were operated (146 for UNISFA, 64 for MINUSCA, 182 for MONUSCO and 499 for UNMISS)
4.8.4 Increased number of client missions satisfied with transportation services (2013/14: 69 per cent; 2014/15: 80 per cent; 2015/16: 83 per cent)	Achieved. 86 per cent of customers were satisfied with transportation services, according to the client survey conducted in May 2016
4.8.5 Increased number of troop- and police-contributing countries satisfied with the Integrated Control Centre rotation service provided (2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: 80 per cent; 2015/16: 80 per cent)	78 per cent of uniformed personnel were satisfied with the rotation service provided by the Transportation and Movements Integrated Control Centre during the period

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Coordination of 638 troop and police movement flights using United Nations long-term charter aircraft (including 25 for MONUSCO, 20 for UNMISS, 12 for UNAMID, 498 for UNSOA and 83 for other Field Missions)	1	Troop movement flight was conducted for MINUSCA

22,348 troops and police moved (including 420 for UNAMID, 852 for MONUSCO, 690 for UNMISS, 17,471 for UNSOA and 2,915 for other field Missions)	50	Troops and police were moved for MINUSCA
10,400 passengers transported on flights operated under the integrated regional flight schedule	1,958	Passengers were transported for MINUSCA
468 flight hours operated for MINUSCA	164	Flight hours were operated for MINUSCA The lower output is attributable to the Mission opting out of the integrated regional flight schedule in October 2015 as a result of the progressive normalization of commercial air operations on the Bangui-Entebbe route, where a commercial air carrier began operating two weekly flights
99 surge (ad hoc) flights conducted (3 for UNISFA, 80 for UNSOA, and 10 for UNAMID and 6 for other field missions) as VIP flights, security evacuation, and among African missions outside the region	47	Flights were operated for MINUSCA
Establishment of a regional out-of-mission aircraft handling service contract	No	A scope of work for a regional out-of-mission aircraft ground handling and flight service contract was prepared by the Transportation and Movements Integrated Control Centre and submitted to the Logistics Support Division of the Department of Field Support for technical clearance. The Division's assessment was that air operators were capable of obtaining ground handling services outside of the mission area and could be reimbursed by the United Nations and thus there was no need to establish ground handling contracts at airports around the world
Coordination of three regional movement technical training events	No	During the reporting period, there was no technical training coordinated within individual missions

III. Resource performance

A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016)

Category	Apportionment ^a	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)-(2)	(4)=(3)÷(1)
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	11 030.2	8 330.6	2 699.6	24.5
Military contingents	306 160.3	328 354.4	(22 194.1)	(7.2)
United Nations police	16 353.3	17 301.5	(948.2)	(5.8)
Formed police units	47 413.0	46 746.8	666.2	1.4
Subtotal	380 956.8	400 733.3	(19 776.5)	(5.2)
Civilian personnel				
International staff	129 777.1	123 599.4	6 177.7	4.8
National staff	9 163.4	9 422.3	(258.9)	(2.8)
United Nations Volunteers	6 245.4	10 817.7	(4 572.3)	(73.2)
General temporary assistance	8 113.8	11 085.2	(2 971.4)	(36.6)
Government-provided personnel	1 305.5	1 549.6	(244.1)	(18.7)
Subtotal	154 605.2	156 474.2	(1 869.0)	(1.2)
Operational costs				
Civilian electoral observers	–	–	–	–
Consultants	462.6	1 130.9	(668.3)	(144.5)
Official travel	4 695.7	7 156.8	(2 461.1)	(52.4)
Facilities and infrastructure	122 413.1	83 260.2	39 152.9	32.0
Ground transportation	42 152.3	29 481.7	12 670.6	30.1
Air transportation	52 913.9	55 503.3	(2 589.4)	(4.9)
Naval transportation	90.0	3 208.1	(3 118.1)	(3 464.6)
Communications	20 364.3	17 050.1	3 314.2	16.3
Information technology	15 055.5	15 239.4	(183.9)	(1.2)
Medical	9 336.0	3 403.7	5 932.3	63.5
Special equipment	–	–	–	–
Other supplies, services and equipment	33 599.1	50 420.5	(16 821.4)	(50.1)
Quick-impact projects	3 000.0	2 968.8	31.2	1.0
Subtotal	304 082.5	268 823.5	35 259.0	11.6
Gross requirements	839 644.5	826 031.0	13 613.5	1.6
Staff assessment income	10 115.1	10 634.0	(518.9)	(5.1)
Net requirements	829 529.4	815 397.0	14 132.4	1.7
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
Total requirements	839 644.5	826 031.0	13 613.5	1.6

^a Reflects approved resources of \$814,066,800 gross (\$803,951,700 net) and resources authorized under commitment authority of \$25,577,700 gross to meet the additional requirements for military, police and corrections personnel until 30 June 2016.

B. Financial resources for the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	Apportionment (1)	Expenditure (2)	Variance	
			Amount (3)=(1)-(2)	Percentage (4)=(3)÷(1)
Civilian personnel				
International staff	712.9	313.5	399.4	56.0
National staff	675.3	634.8	40.5	6.0
United Nations Volunteers	–	–	–	–
General temporary assistance	–	–	–	–
Subtotal	1 388.2	948.3	439.9	31.7
Operational costs				
Consultants	46.9	18.3	28.6	61.00
Official travel	27.2	65.5	(38.3)	(140.8)
Facilities and infrastructure	659.5	1 024.7	(365.2)	(55.4)
Ground transportation	26.0	8.1	17.9	68.8
Air transportation	–	–	–	–
Communications	595.7	101.9	493.8	82.9
Information technology	434.0	174.1	259.9	59.9
Medical	13.8	4.4	9.4	68.1
Special equipment	–	–	–	–
Other supplies, services and equipment	28.4	14.6	13.8	48.6
Subtotal	1 831.5	1 411.6	419.9	22.9
Gross requirements	3 219.7	2 359.9	859.8	26.7
Staff assessment income	170.9	139.4	31.5	18.40
Net requirements	3 048.8	2 220.5	828.3	27.2
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
Total requirements	3 219.7	2 359.9	859.8	26.7

48. The reduced requirements for the Regional Service Centre in the performance period were attributable primarily to: (a) the higher actual average vacancy rate of 60 per cent for international staff, compared with the budgeted rate of 5.0 per cent; (b) the cancellation of the high bandwidth, low latency solution contract and the transfer of communication equipment from UNMEER to the Centre, resulting in the cancellation of planned acquisitions and services for communications for the 2015/16 period; and (c) the non-utilization of the Centre's share for centralized information technology (IT) services, resulting from the delayed deployment of a centralized project, and the transfer of IT equipment from UNMEER to the Centre, resulting in the cancellation of planned acquisitions for the 2015/16 period. The

reduced requirements were offset in part by increased requirements for facilities and infrastructure and for other supplies, services and equipment, for the construction of the Centre's office facilities, which was not completed during the 2014/15 period and was carried over to the 2015/16 period.

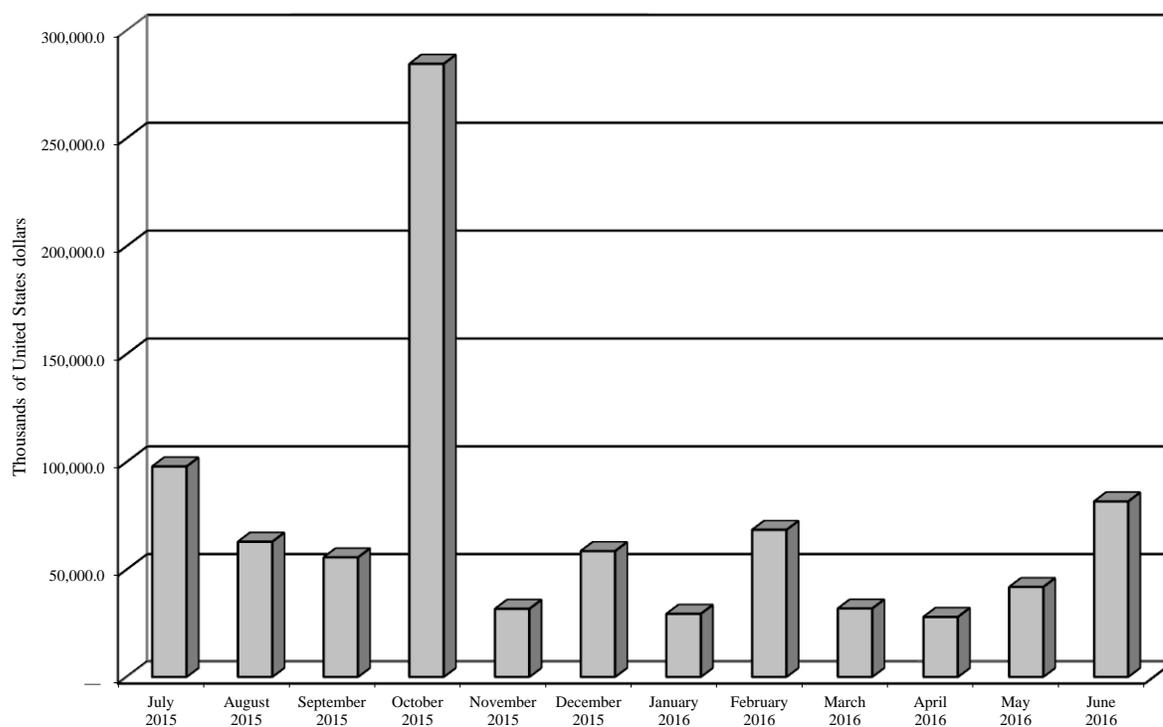
C. Summary information on redeployments across groups

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Group</i>	<i>Appropriation</i>		
	<i>Original distribution</i>	<i>Redeployment</i>	<i>Revised distribution</i>
I. Military and police personnel	380 957	20 036	400 993
II. Civilian personnel	154 605	1 905	156 510
III. Operational costs	304 083	(21 941)	282 142
Total	839 645		839 645
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation			2.6

49. During the reporting period, funds were redeployed to group I, military and police personnel, and group II, civilian personnel. The redeployment of funds was attributable primarily to additional requirements for military contingent personnel resulting from additional freight charges for the deployment of contingent-owned equipment and rations; the necessity for airlift compared with sea or ground shipping; the higher volume of bottled water acquired for rations, as the water treatment plants were not installed throughout the mission area as planned; and the standard reimbursement resulting from the lower actual average vacancy rate of 4.1 per cent for military contingent personnel, including military staff officers, compared with the budgeted rate of 5.0 per cent. The redeployments from group III, operational costs, were possible because of unencumbered balances resulting primarily from the pursuit of temporary accommodations, in lieu of the planned construction of permanent structures; lower requirements for petrol, oil and lubricants; and a shift to an in-house approach to providing services to the Mission, in lieu of the planned outsourcing to commercial service providers.

D. Monthly expenditure pattern



50. Higher expenditures in October 2015 were attributable primarily to the recording of obligations for the reimbursements to troop- and police-contributing Governments for standard costs and contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment for services for the remainder of the 2015/16 period. This was done to facilitate the transfer of financial management tools from legacy systems to Umoja, as part of the data migration.

E. Other revenue and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Investment revenue	2 322.6
Other/miscellaneous revenue	473.6
Voluntary contributions in cash	—
Prior-period adjustments	—
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	33 336.3
Total	36 132.5

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

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>				<i>Expenditure</i>
Major equipment				
Military contingents				48 713.7
Formed police units				8 999.0
Subtotal				57 712.7
Self-sustainment				
Military contingents				39 826.0
Formed police units				5 788.0
Subtotal				45 614.0
Total				103 326.7
<i>Mission factors</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Effective date</i>	<i>Last review date</i>	
A. Applicable to Mission area				
Extreme environmental condition factor	2.1	1 November 2013	–	
Intensified operational condition factor	3.3	1 November 2013	–	
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	3.0	1 November 2013	–	
B. Applicable to home country				
Incremental transportation factor	0.25-5.0			

G. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Actual value</i>
Status-of-mission agreement ^a	58 825.0
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	–
Total	58 825.0

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

IV. Analysis of variances¹

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military observers	\$2 699.6	24.5%

51. The reduced requirements were attributable to the higher actual average vacancy rate of 39.2 per cent for military observer personnel, compared with the budgeted rate of 10.0 per cent.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military contingents	(\$22 194.1)	(7.2%)

52. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) additional freight charges for the deployment of contingent-owned equipment scheduled for the 2014/15 period, which took place during the 2015/16 period given delays at the port of entry of the Central African Republic, for equipment and rations that were air freighted rather than shipped by sea or ground, respectively, for which a provision had not been included in the budget for the 2015/16 period; (b) the standard reimbursement and allowances, rations and contingent-owned equipment and corresponding freight costs, resulting from the lower actual average vacancy rate of 4.1 per cent for military contingent personnel, including military staff officers, compared with the budgeted rate of 5.0 per cent; and (c) the higher actual volume of bottled water for rations acquired resulting from the lack of water treatment plants, which were not installed in all areas of operation as planned.

	<i>Variance</i>	
United Nations police	(\$948.2)	(5.8%)

53. The increased requirements were attributable to the lower actual average vacancy rate of 13.0 per cent for United Nations police personnel, compared with the budgeted rate of 20.0 per cent.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Formed police units	\$666.2	1.4%

54. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation with regard to the cancellation of rotations of formed police personnel followed by their repatriation and the postponement of other formed police personnel to the 2016/17 period as a result of the security situation in the Central African Republic. The reduced requirements were offset in part by increased requirements for the standard reimbursement owing to the lower actual average vacancy rate of 5.2 per cent, compared with the budgeted rate of 10.0 per cent.

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.

	<i>Variance</i>	
International staff	\$6 177.7	4.8%

55. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) the lower actual average post adjustment multiplier of 53.4 per cent, compared with the multiplier of 76.3 per cent applied in the computation of international staff salaries in the approved budget for the 2015/16 period; and (b) lower actual common staff costs for onboarding fewer staff members, compared with budgeted estimates, resulting from lower actual entitlements, as the staffing compliment of the Mission was largely established during the 2014/15 period. The reduced requirements were offset in part by a lower actual average vacancy rate of 24.8 per cent, compared with the budgeted rate of 30.0 per cent.

	<i>Variance</i>	
National staff	(\$258.9)	(2.8%)

56. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to the lower actual average vacancy rate of 54.1 per cent, compared with the budgeted rate of 60.0 per cent for national professional personnel, and the lower actual average vacancy rate of 48.8 per cent, compared with the budgeted rate of 50.0 per cent for national General Service personnel. The increased requirements were offset in part by lower actual average salary costs resulting from an actual average lower step/grade, compared with the budgeted average step/grade.

	<i>Variance</i>	
United Nations Volunteers	(\$4 572.3)	(73.2%)

57. The increased requirements were attributable to the higher actual average incumbency rate of 103.8 per cent, compared with the budgeted incumbency rate of 60.0 per cent (vacancy rate of 40.0 per cent), resulting from the extension of 42 electoral United Nations Volunteers for an additional nine months owing to the deferred electoral calendar, for which a provision had not been included in the budget for the 2015/16 period.

	<i>Variance</i>	
General temporary assistance	(\$2 971.4)	(36.6%)

58. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to the higher actual average incumbency rate of 112.5 per cent for international general temporary assistance positions, compared with the budgeted incumbency rate of 70.0 per cent (vacancy rate of 30.0 per cent), resulting from the extension of 28 electoral personnel for an additional nine months owing to the deferred electoral calendar, for which a provision had not been included in the budget for the 2015/16 period.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Government-provided personnel	(\$244.1)	(18.7%)

59. The increased requirements were attributable to the lower actual average vacancy rate of 10.0 per cent, compared with the budgeted rate of 20.0 per cent.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Consultants	(\$668.3)	(144.5%)

60. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to the engagement of consultants with the requisite expertise for integration and project management to support activities for pre-disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and security sector reform. The approved resources for the activities were provided under other services, reflecting the programmatic nature, whereas expenditure was recorded under this heading. In addition, the increased requirements were attributable to consultancy services retained for contract management, human rights activities, Mission compliance with environmental policy, and specialized engineering work in connection with the construction and maintenance of road infrastructure, for which a provision had not been included in the budget for the 2015/16 period.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Official travel	(\$2 461.1)	(52.4%)

61. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) travel for additional political consultations in support of the peace process, the electoral calendar, the visit of Pope Francis and rerouted travel of staff members resulting from the security crisis in September and October 2015; (b) charges for travel with regard to the start-up of the Mission, which relate to the prior period; and (c) charges for 240 staff on temporary duty assignment from other missions to provide support while completing the start-up phase of the recruitment of the Mission.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Facilities and infrastructure	\$39 152.9	32.0%

62. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) the expansion of the existing Mission headquarters and mission-wide sites using prefabricated accommodation and individual contractual personnel in lieu of pursuing the planned construction projects of permanent structures/fixed buildings for a Mission headquarters, the barracks, kitchen and dining buildings at 40 locations for uniformed personnel camps, ablution blocks to establish water and sewage systems, and power houses and electrical substations using outsourced commercial service providers; (b) maintenance services provided in-house in lieu of an outsourced commercial service provider, with the corresponding expenditure for some select services reflected under the other supplies, services and equipment budget line; and (c) the lower consumption of 8.9 million litres of fuel for generators at an actual average cost of \$1.54 per litre, compared with 17.8 million litres at an actual average cost of \$1.67 per litre, estimated in the budget, which was based on historical expenditure trends in recent start-up missions.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Ground transportation	\$12 670.6	30.1%

63. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) the lower consumption of 5.3 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants at an actual average cost of \$1.54 per litre, compared with 10.3 million litres budgeted at an average cost of \$1.67 per litre, which was based on historical expenditure trends in recent start-up missions; and (b) the shift to an in-house approach for the rental of vehicles and maintenance and repair services for heavy transport operations, in lieu of the planned outsourcing to a commercial service provider, as reflected in the approved budget for the 2016/17 period, with the corresponding expenditure for services reflected under the other supplies, services and equipment budget line. The reduced requirements were offset by the higher utilization of spare parts for the frequent breakdown of the fleet resulting from poor road conditions and the ageing fleet being transferred from other Missions.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Air transportation	(\$2 589.4)	(4.9%)

64. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) the actual composition and deployment of the fleet of fixed-wing and rotary-wing aircraft given the operational needs of the Mission, resulting in higher guaranteed fleet costs for the aircraft, compared with the fleet configuration and number of aircraft budgeted; and (b) support from the fleet of other Missions during the elections in the Central African Republic. The increased requirements were offset in part by: (a) the deferral of the implementation of an unmanned aerial system resulting from challenges with regard to the procurement process, followed with a change in the concept of operations of the Mission; and (b) fewer actual number of 7,638 flight hours flown, compared with 9,624 flight hours budgeted and a corresponding reduction in the consumption of fuel.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Naval transportation	(\$3 118.1)	(3 464.6%)

65. The increased requirements were attributable to the acquisition of sea containers for the transportation of goods and their storage, which were required given the standard freight forwarding rate estimated at 15 per cent of acquisitions, included in the budget for the 2015/16 period, was insufficient to cover the transportation and storage of goods to the Mission area of operations outside of Bangui.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Communications	\$3 314.2	16.3%

66. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) the non-requirement for services to install nine transmitters to provide broadcasting services to the region, resulting from the deferred authorization of the Transitional Government, and outreach activities not undertaken; and (b) a lower actual average retention of 41 contractual personnel providing communications support services,

including installation services for communications technology throughout the Mission area of operations, compared with 65 personnel budgeted, resulting from the volatile security situation following the security incidents in Bangui and the sectors in September and October 2015.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Information technology	(\$183.9)	(1.2%)

67. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to the acquisition of: (a) digital radio equipment (handheld radios and satellite phones) to accelerate the replacement of the existing VHF analog technology earlier than planned, which was compromised during and following the security incidents in Bangui and the sectors in September and October 2015; (b) a mobile containerized shelter, which provided on-site voice and data capacity to the sector and regional offices with rapid response as needed; and (c) hardware for the closed-circuit television (CCTV) surveillance system for monitoring MINUSCA premises in Bangui, for which provisions had not been included in the budget for the 2015/16 period. The increased requirements were offset in part by a lower actual average retention of contractual personnel to provide IT services, compared with budgeted estimates, resulting from the volatile security situation following the security incidents in Bangui and the sectors in September and October 2015 and the shift to using in-house personnel specifically for geospatial information services.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Medical	\$5 932.3	63.5%

68. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) the availability of existing aircraft and trained medical staff from the French Sangaris force who performed medical evacuations, in lieu of the budgeted outsourced service provider; and (b) the shift to an in-house approach to providing medical services to the Mission, in lieu of the planned outsourcing to a commercial service provider, as reflected in the approved budget for the 2016/17 period.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Other supplies, services and equipment	(\$16 821.4)	(50.1%)

69. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) higher freight costs associated with the acquisition of engineering equipment, vehicles, communication and IT equipment and spare parts, given the standard freight forwarding rate estimated at 15 per cent of acquisitions and an additional provision, included in the budget for the 2015/16 period, was insufficient to cover the transportation of goods to the Douala port of entry followed with inland freight to the Bangui port of entry and/or Mission area of operations beyond Bangui; and (b) the shift to an in-house approach for the provision of support services to the Mission complemented with the use of individual contractual personnel, in lieu of the planned outsourcing to commercial service providers.

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

70. As a result of the timing of the decision to increase the troop strength, the budget for MINUSCA for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016, which was based upon the deployment of up to 10,000 military personnel, 1,800 police personnel and 20 corrections officers, as approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 69/257 B, did not reflect additional resources in respect of the authorized increase in personnel.

71. In view of the above, the Secretary-General was authorized by the Advisory Committee to enter into commitments up to an amount of \$25,577,700 gross to meet the additional requirements for military, police and corrections personnel until 30 June 2016, in addition to the amount of \$814,066,800 gross previously authorized for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016 by the Assembly in its resolution 69/257 B.

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	Commitment authority	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)-(2)	(4)=(3)÷(1)
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	–	–	–	–
Military contingents	20 000.0	20 000.0	–	–
United Nations police	–	–	–	–
Formed police units	4 935.7	4 935.7	–	–
Subtotal	24 935.7	24 935.7	–	–
Civilian personnel				
International staff	–	–	–	–
National staff	–	–	–	–
United Nations Volunteers	–	–	–	–
General temporary assistance	–	–	–	–
Government-provided personnel	642.0	642.0	–	–
Subtotal	642.0	642.0	–	–
Gross requirements	25 577.7	25 577.7	–	–
Staff assessment income	–	–	–	–
Net requirements	25 577.7	25 577.7	–	–
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
Total requirements	25 577.7	25 577.7	–	–

72. The deployment of military, police and corrections personnel beyond the originally approved budgeted levels was consistent with the planned deployment that formed the basis of the estimates for the request for additional resources in the amount of \$25,577,700.

Military and police personnel

73. With regard to the increase of 750 military personnel, 280 police personnel and 20 corrections officers for MINUSCA authorized by the Security Council in its resolution 2212 (2015), the Egyptian battalion unit, comprising 750 military contingent personnel, was deployed from December 2015 until 30 June 2016 and the 250-strong quick-reaction force from Senegal was deployed for eight weeks as planned (\$20,000,000). The formed police unit provided from Mauritania, comprising 140 police personnel, was fully deployed from December 2015 until 30 June 2016 and the formed police unit provided from Rwanda, comprising 140 police personnel, was fully deployed from November 2015 until 30 June 2016 (\$4,935,700).

Civilian personnel

74. Government-provided personnel comprising 20 corrections officers were also deployed from October 2015 until 30 June 2016 (\$642,000), in addition to the corrections officers deployed based on previously authorized levels.

75. The resources approved under the authority to enter into commitments in an amount of \$25,577,700, without assessment, were fully utilized to meet the additional requirements for military, police and corrections personnel until 30 June 2016. Taking into consideration the overall performance of the financial resources of the Mission, the additional actual commitments of \$25,577,700 are reduced by the unencumbered balance of \$13,613,500 for the 2015/16 period. In view of the above, the net amount of \$11,964,200 is to be appropriated by Member States.

VI. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

76. **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 appropriate an additional amount of \$11,964,200 to the Special Account for the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016, representing additional resources authorized under commitment authority which were utilized and not assessed in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2016;**

(b) **To decide on the treatment of other revenue for the period ended 30 June 2016 amounting to \$36,132,500 from investment revenue (\$2,322,600), other/miscellaneous revenue (\$473,600) and the cancellation of prior-period obligations (\$33,336,300) less the amount of \$11,964,200.**

VII. Summary of follow-up action taken to implement the requests and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolutions [70/271](#), [70/286](#) and [70/113 B](#)

([A/70/742/Add.12](#))

Request/recommendation

Action taken to implement request/recommendation

Special Criminal Court

Concerning the budgeting of the requirements for the support to the Special Criminal Court under other supplies, services and equipment, the Advisory Committee notes that the proposed activities appear to reflect direct support services provided to the Government of the Central African Republic and therefore considers that those activities should be properly described as such under the substantive part of the budget, with clearly identified links to expected accomplishments and indicators of achievements. The Advisory Committee also trusts that the Secretary-General will provide information on this issue in the relevant performance reports (see also [A/70/742/Add.4](#), para. 33 (b)) (para. 66).

Activities and outputs are reflected in the introductory section and expected accomplishment 1.3 of component 1 in the frameworks to the present report.

([A/70/742](#))

Request

Response

The Committee looks forward to analysing the variances between budgeted and actual expenditures for the financial period 2015/16, including through the provision of additional analytical information in the next performance reports as well as in the periodic updates on redeployments between groups and classes of expenditure, as described in paragraph 28 (para. 33).

Variances between budgeted and actual expenditures are analysed for the budget performance report of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA).

Redeployments between groups and classes of expenditure are also analysed during the performance period.

MINUSCA benefited from Umoja in analysing the variances between budgeted and actual expenditures and redeployments between groups and classes of expenditure.

(A/70/742/Add.2)

Request/recommendation

Action taken to implement request/recommendation

The Advisory Committee is also of the view that the Secretary-General should have made an explicit presentation, in his report on the budget performance of MINUSMA for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015, on the use of additional resources in the amount of \$80,336,300, for which he was authorized by the General Assembly in its resolution 69/289 A, to provide a transparent account of the activities undertaken and resources expended (para. 10).

The performance of financial resources granted under the authority to enter into commitments is presented in section V of the present report.