



General Assembly

Distr.: General
11 December 2017

Original: English

Seventy-second 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 2016 to 30 June 2017

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 2016 to 30 June 2017 has been linked to the objective of the Mission through a number of results-based-budgeting frameworks, grouped by component, namely, security, protection of civilians and human rights; support to the political process, reconciliation and elections; restoration and extension of State authority; and support.

The reporting period marked the third year of operation of MINUSCA and the establishment phase of the Mission. By its resolution 2301 (2016), the Security Council extended the activities of the mandate and the Mission focused its efforts on supporting the protection of civilians and human rights by reducing the presence of, and the threat posed by, armed groups and supporting the peace and political processes in the Central African Republic, including, inter alia, the new Government, its establishment and the implementation of reforms, and building its capacity.

MINUSCA incurred \$871.6 million in expenditure for the reporting period, representing a resource utilization rate of 94.7 per cent (compared with \$826.0 million in expenditure in the prior period, from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016, which represented a resource utilization rate of 98.4 per cent).

The unencumbered balance of \$49.1 million reflects the net impact of the reduced requirements under military and police personnel (\$1.7 million), resulting primarily from the changes in deployment of police personnel; increased requirements under civilian personnel (\$18.5 million), resulting primarily from accelerated recruitment efforts and increased salary costs; and lower operational costs (\$65.9 million), resulting primarily from the pursuit of locally sourced labour and materials for facilities and infrastructure in lieu of planned construction of commercial-grade hard-wall structures, the delayed deployment of the unmanned aerial system and one rotary-wing aircraft, and fewer hours flown for Mission operations.

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

Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017)

Category	Apportionment	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
Military and police personnel	418 996.9	417 275.5	1 721.4	0.4
Civilian personnel	164 749.4	183 293.4	(18 544.0)	(11.3)
Operational costs	336 981.6	271 047.4	65 934.2	19.6
Gross requirements	920 727.9	871 616.3	49 111.6	5.3
Staff assessment income	11 551.7	12 328.8	(777.1)	(6.7)
Net requirements	909 176.2	859 287.5	49 888.7	5.5
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	920 727.9	871 616.3	49 111.6	5.3

Human resources incumbency performance

<i>Category</i>	<i>Approved^a</i>	<i>Planned^b (average)</i>	<i>Actual (average)</i>	<i>Vacancy rate (percentage)^c</i>
Military observers	169	169	139	17.8
Military contingents	10 581	10 581	10 304	2.6
United Nations police	400	400	319	20.3
Formed police units	1 680	1 680	1 449	13.8
International staff	738	738	585	20.7
National Professional Officers	116	116	78	32.8
National General Service staff	568	568	351	38.2
United Nations Volunteers				
International	183	183	151	17.5
National	55	55	41	25.5
Temporary positions				
International staff	52	52	30	42.3
National Professional Officers	2	2	1	50.0
National General Service staff	10	10	—	100.0
Government-provided personnel	108	40	90	(125.0)

^a Represents the highest level of authorized strength.

^b Based on the planned deployment.

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

I. Introduction

1. The proposed budget for the maintenance of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General dated 3 February 2016 ([A/70/712](#)) and amounted to \$931,071,700 gross (\$919,514,300 net). It provided for the deployment of the personnel authorized by the Security Council in its resolution [2217 \(2015\)](#), namely, 10,750 military personnel, including 480 military observers and military staff officers, 2,080 police personnel, including 400 United Nations police personnel and 40 corrections officers, and 790 international staff (including 52 temporary staff), 696 national staff (including 12 temporary staff) and 239 United Nations Volunteers.

2. In its report of 26 April 2016, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly appropriate \$929,278,800 gross for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 (see [A/70/742/Add.12](#), para. 77).

3. The General Assembly, in its resolution [70/271](#), appropriated an amount of \$920,727,900 gross (\$909,176,200 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.

4. In its resolution [2264 \(2016\)](#), the Security Council decided that MINUSCA would comprise 10,750 military personnel, including 480 military observers and military staff officers, and 2,080 police personnel, including 400 individual police officers and 108 corrections officers, which included an additional 68 corrections officers.

5. As a result of the timing of the decision to increase the level of corrections officers, the budget for MINUSCA for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017, which was based on the deployment of 40 corrections officers, as approved by the General Assembly in its resolution [70/271](#), did not reflect additional resources in respect of the authorized increase in personnel.

II. Mandate performance

A. Overall

6. The mandate of MINUSCA was established by the Security Council in its resolution [2149 \(2014\)](#) and extended in subsequent resolutions of the Council. In its resolution [2264 \(2016\)](#), the Council decided to authorize 108 corrections officers for MINUSCA, which included an additional 68 corrections officers. The mandate for the performance reporting period was provided by the Council in its resolutions [2281 \(2016\)](#) and [2301 \(2016\)](#).

7. The Mission was mandated to help the Security Council to attain an overall objective, namely, to support the creation of conditions conducive to the sustained reduction of the presence of, and threat posed by, armed groups. In addition, the Mission was mandated to help the Security Council to attain additional key objectives, namely, supporting the elected authorities in protecting the civilian population, protecting and promoting human rights, facilitating the creation of a secure environment for the delivery of humanitarian assistance, protecting the United Nations; launching an inclusive political process in the Central African Republic that would address the root causes of the crisis and lead to lasting peace, reconciliation, and security in the country, restoring the rule of law and combating impunity; and

extending State authority, including through support to the Government to tackle the illegal exploitation of natural resources.

8. In its resolution [2301 \(2016\)](#), the Council, inter alia, authorized MINUSCA to undertake a mapping of violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights committed throughout the Central African Republic since 2003; to support the establishment of a national human rights commission; to support mediation and reconciliation processes, inclusive of national dialogue, transitional justice and conflict resolution mechanisms; to support the Central African authorities in designing and implementing a strategy for security sector reform, including helping the national authorities to develop vetting mechanisms, supporting the recruitment, vetting and training of 500 police and gendarmerie officers and helping the Government to develop a plan for the re-operationalization of the Armed Forces of the Central African Republic; to support the authorities in developing and implementing a national programme for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and, in the case of foreign elements, repatriation of members of armed groups; to support the Government in developing and implementing a national plan for the integration of eligible demobilized members of armed groups into the security and defence forces; and to provide technical assistance to the authorities of the Central African Republic in the operationalization of the Special Criminal Court in order to fight impunity.

9. In an effort to curb sexual exploitation and abuse, MINUSCA continued to implement its three-pronged strategy of prevention, enforcement and remedial assistance, with a shift in the focus of assistance to victims of alleged sexual exploitation and abuse, leading to the appointment of a Victims' Rights Advocate. The Mission also established coordination links with entities external to MINUSCA, including United Nations agencies, through the Task Force on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, as well as local non-governmental organizations that provide services to victims, in order to optimize results. Furthermore, a series of training sessions on enlightenment and preventive action were conducted for different levels of military, police and civilian personnel, in which the accountability and responsibility of all personnel with regard to zero tolerance for sexual exploitation and abuse was emphasized.

10. 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.

11. The present report assesses actual performance against the planned results-based-budgeting frameworks set out in the budget for the 2016/17 period. 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

12. Of the total approved resources of \$920.7 million for the 2016/17 period, \$871.6 million in expenditure was incurred, representing a resource utilization rate of 94.7 per cent. The actual average vacancy rate is calculated based on the planned deployment and incumbency period, which varies between categories of personnel.

13. Significant challenges with regard to the security situation in the country emerged during the reporting period. While the capital of the Central African Republic reached its most secure level since the crisis in 2013, hotspots developed in

the north-west, centre and south-east of the country, worsening the humanitarian crisis and creating significant challenges for the protection of civilians. MINUSCA was a target for armed groups, who sought to actively prevent the restoration of State authority and undermine State institutions through widespread criminal activities, driven by competition over seasonal livestock migration and efforts to control resource-rich territory. The deterioration of the security situation stretched certain resources, particularly with regard to the military and police force and United Nations police, limiting progress in some areas such as Bria and Bangassou. In addition, delays in national political processes prevented the Mission from implementing its mandate with regard to disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation, and a number of capacity challenges at the national level led to delays in providing technical assistance to the Central African authorities to operationalize the Special Criminal Court and transitional justice mechanisms and support for the prosecution of serious crimes. In addition, an increasingly sectarian narrative in the crisis, which was used to mobilize armed group members, hampered efforts towards peace and reconciliation.

14. Notwithstanding security and political challenges faced by the Mission, significant progress was made. A more flexible posture of the force and United Nations police, combined with the use of new technologies to improve early warning and preparedness, allowed the Mission to launch robust responses to attacks against the population and United Nations personnel. Members of armed groups continued to enrol in pre-disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes across the country, and combatants who were ineligible for those programmes and other community members participated in community violence reduction programmes. The Mission supported the recruitment of police officers and gendarmerie, resulting in the progressive expansion of the Central African internal security forces.

15. Significant progress has also been made in protecting civilians and human rights, with increasing engagement from national authorities. MINUSCA supported the Government in the establishment of the National Commission on Human Rights and the implementation of recommendations from United Nations human rights treaty bodies and assisted in the strengthening of the capacity of the judiciary and national human rights institutions in the country. A number of tools and strategies were used by MINUSCA to respond to violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights committed in the Central African Republic, including those committed against women and children, which led to the issuance of a report by MINUSCA and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the mapping of serious violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights committed from January 2003 to December 2015. MINUSCA then organized a series of workshops with national authorities and institutions, civil society, United Nations agencies and international partners to increase national ownership of the findings of the report. In response to the growing humanitarian crisis, MINUSCA strengthened its civilian-military coordination, in close collaboration with humanitarian organizations, in order to ensure that humanitarian aid was delivered to displaced persons and refugees.

16. Several initiatives to support the political and peace process continued, including the African Initiative for Peace and Reconciliation, led by the African Union, the Economic Community of Central African States and the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, with the support of Angola, Chad and the Congo. Representatives of the Government and 13 armed groups signed an accord under the auspices of the Community of Sant'Egidio in Rome establishing a ceasefire regime, among other measures, and members of the African Initiative for Peace and Reconciliation agreed to adopt a single road map for a broader mediation process. International partners affirmed their support for the Government's efforts to secure

an immediate cessation of violence. Although a national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme was not implemented, meetings between all 14 major armed groups and the Government led to the approval of a national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration strategy and the initiation of a disarmament, demobilization and reintegration pilot project. At the local level, support to community-based dialogues held with local politicians strengthened ties between the population and the State, and the increase in the number of conflict mitigation initiatives helped to mitigate intercommunal tensions. In these processes, MINUSCA supported the full and effective participation of women.

17. Legislative groundwork was set to support the eventual holding of local elections, while national legislation, policies and strategies were adopted in support of reform of the security sector. However, progress towards the restoration of State authority, particularly in the area of rule of law, was slow. Although judicial personnel were progressively redeployed to the regions and civilian prison directors were deployed to prisons in Bouar, Berberati, Bangassou, Bria, Bossembélé, Mbaiki, Bossangoa, Paoua, Bambari and Obo, a lack of judicial and penitentiary infrastructure outside the capital hampered efforts to combat impunity.

18. In addition to the volatile security situation and the weakened humanitarian conditions, the following factors continued to impact 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 efforts made 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 its environmental footprint, while investing in the capacity of the local community.

C. Mission support initiatives

19. 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 (Ndélé, Bambari, Bossangoa, Bangassou and Berberati), three sub-offices (Paoua, Obo and Birao) and over 30 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.

20. As indicated in the approved budget for 2017/18, the construction plans for the barracks, kitchen and dining buildings for military and police unit camps at about 40 locations in Sectors West, Central and East, which began during the 2015/16 period at an estimated cost of \$42.7 million for a three-year period, or \$14.2 million per year, were discontinued following a review of the original construction programme. This contributed significantly to the overall unencumbered balance for the reporting period. The review reflected the challenges faced by the Mission with regard to implementation of the construction projects included in the approved budget for 2016/17, such as the lack of adequate skilled labourers, the time required for the procurement and delivery of construction materials and equipment, the fragile security environment and non-existent infrastructure for ground transportation throughout the country, which delayed the initial construction programme.

21. While the use of local-grade hard wall or more permanent structures for accommodations and office space reflected a change in the strategy for the

establishment of facilities and infrastructure in the Mission, the use of existing prefabricated structures and newly acquired integrated personal accommodation camps in three sector headquarters and 8 subsector offices, consisting of the installation of 508 units, greatly improved the living conditions for personnel in the field. MINUSCA began the construction of local-grade hard-wall accommodations for uniformed personnel and some civilian personnel using local labour and local materials to the extent possible. By the end of the reporting period, the revised construction plan was tracking at lower projected total resource requirements overall compared with the estimate for the initial three-year project timeline.

22. With the departure of the French military force in October 2016, concluding its intervention, Operation Sangaris, which it began in late 2013, the Mission began the construction and upgrading of night-capable helicopter landing sites in support of Mission operations and for medical and casualty evacuations. With the support of military engineers, and based on the revised military concept of operation, the Mission completed 21 helicopter landing sites in Bambari, Bangassou, Berberati, Bossangoa, Bria, Ndélé and Paoua.

23. MINUSCA implemented the planned physical security project for six sites in Bangui, including the installation of hardware and configuration of static surveillance cameras and sensors, which significantly improved the physical security of the principle MINUSCA premises in Bangui.

24. The unmanned aerial system, sourced from a troop-contributing country, was deployed in April 2017 in Bambari, in connection with armed group activity in and around Bambari and Bangassou. The technology improved situational awareness, the anticipation of security threats and the conduct of military operations. The system comprised seven medium-range aircraft capable of covering an area with a radius of up to 80 kilometres and an area extending to 200 kilometres with the second ground control station, which was operated by a contingent tactical unmanned aerial system unit.

25. A banking branch was established in March 2017 at the sector headquarters in Bouar, representing the first full service bank branch in the country outside of Bangui since the civil war in the 2013/14 period. This achievement was a milestone in the evolution of the Mission and for the bank, which resulted in improved efficiency in terms of reduced travel and increased productivity for Mission operations. The bank branch facilitated the receipt of salary by United Nations personnel and contractors in Sector West, cash exchanges, and the transfer and receipt of funds for official activities and reduced the need for travel to and from Bangui with cash in hand. As a result of the reduced requirement to deliver cash to the Sector, the security and safety risks for personnel and United Nations resources were minimized. The establishment of branches in Bria and Kaga Bandoro was ongoing at the end of the reporting period.

26. In addition to the deterioration of the security situation, persistent clashes and increased fighting among armed groups and hostile self-defence groups and attacks on internally displaced persons and humanitarian and Mission personnel outside of Bangui, the following factors had an impact on the ability of the Mission to implement its mandate and provide support: (a) difficulties in recruiting national staff with sufficient qualifications and skills; (b) difficulties in finding affordable service providers, in particular in vehicle maintenance, transport, camp management and waste management; (c) challenges in sourcing local materials and local contractual personnel with sufficient skills; (d) delays in the deployment of one military combat helicopter and the unmanned aerial system; and (e) logistical challenges resulting from poor road conditions, poor and inaccessible infrastructure and inclement weather. In particular, while the Mission rehabilitated some of the roads and bridges to provide access for the delivery of materials and services, inclement weather

conditions made some remote areas inaccessible by road during the entire rainy season.

D. Regional mission cooperation

27. MINUSCA worked closely with the European Union training mission, particularly in the areas of security sector reform and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, as well as with the French military force until its departure in October 2016. MINUSCA continued to engage services from the MONUSCO logistics hub, the Regional Procurement Office and the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe to support its operations. MINUSCA received surplus supplies, equipment and furniture from closing missions, specifically the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) and United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL).

E. Partnerships, country team coordination and integrated missions

28. During the reporting period, the continuous strengthening of the spirit of "One United Nations" in the Central African Republic was demonstrated through the inclusive coordination of the United Nations system and MINUSCA in the development of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and the coordinated response of the United Nations to the priorities defined in the Government's National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan, which marks a significant achievement in uniting the contributions of the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and MINUSCA.

29. In close collaboration with the United Nations country team and other partners, MINUSCA carried out various activities and achieved corresponding results. In this regard, MINUSCA and the country team supported the Government with the development and adoption of a comprehensive strategy for the restoration of State authority. They identified convergence/focus areas for joint interventions to produce a significant impact that would exemplify the opportunities of the transition from humanitarian assistance to recovery. Bambari was selected as a focus area and a joint emergency plan was developed accordingly by the Government, with support from the United Nations. Each agency contributed according to its mandate and comparative advantage in a coordinated manner. Multisectoral actions were implemented, ranging from the restoration of the capacity of the Government to deliver social services to the restoration of its ability to provide core government functions, combining security, peacebuilding, emergency and recovery support, wherever applicable. In addition, in order to improve communication and messaging in terms of coherence to partners, the Government and the public at large, the United Nations system and MINUSCA developed a joint communication strategy and set up a joint communication working group to implement the strategy. The aim was to ensure that the results achieved by the United Nations, as well as the challenges encountered, are shared with the beneficiaries and other partners through harmonized messages that are consistent with the messages delivered independently by the specialized agencies and MINUSCA.

30. The Mission participated in talks led by the Community of Sant'Egidio in Rome, which brought together government and armed group actors and led to the signing of an agreement that formed the basis for a national and inclusive process for reconciliation that is fully supported by the international community. The process was intended to provide armed groups with representation in the political forum and the integration of their members in the country's armed forces in exchange for an end to attacks and blockades.

31. Close collaboration between MINUSCA, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other partners continued with regard to the operationalization of the Special Criminal Court. The international Special Prosecutor was nominated in February 2017 and arrived in Bangui in May. All five national magistrates for the first phase of the Court were nominated and were sworn in on 30 June 2017, together with the Special Prosecutor. MINUSCA joined other partners in the preparation of and participation in the round table meeting of donors on financing the recovery plan of the Central African Republic, held in Brussels on 17 November 2016.

F. Results-based-budgeting frameworks

Component 1: security, protection of civilians and human rights

32. 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. MINUSCA made significant progress in its efforts to provide security and protect civilians and human rights, in spite of significant challenges. Several regions experienced severe outbreaks of violence, resulting in deaths, including of some peacekeeping personnel and humanitarian actors, and the displacement of thousands of people. Armed clashes between conflicting parties decreased, however, by an estimated 9.6 per cent compared with the previous reporting period, and the Mission maintained security in Bangui. Throughout the country, reinforcements to military contingents were deployed efficiently, with an increased number of patrols in large population centres to improve security. The use of new technologies and the improvement of early warning systems strengthened information awareness and allowed the Mission to better prepare robust responses to attacks against the population and MINUSCA. In order to further strengthen the protection of civilians, workshops were organized that enabled the development of community protection plans. Training and joint patrolling were conducted with internal security forces to enhance the capacity of the national authorities to protect civilians. In order to facilitate the immediate, full and safe delivery of humanitarian assistance, work was carried out to repair roads, bridges and aerodromes.

33. In order to support the promotion and protection of human rights, the Mission monitored, reported on and helped address violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights, working with the national authorities to improve their capacity in this regard. Although the number of recorded cases of violation of human rights increased during the period, the majority of the cases concerned arbitrary arrest, detention and deprivation of liberty. In many of these cases, MINUSCA was able to intervene to ensure the release of detainees from the custody of the police, gendarmerie or armed groups. The Mission also shared reports with the Government to serve as advocacy tools, including the report on the mapping of violations of international humanitarian law and human rights, which will be used to aid in future prosecutions. MINUSCA, in collaboration with the country task force on monitoring and reporting, documented incidents of grave violations committed by parties to the conflict against children, including a significant increase in the recruitment and use of children by armed groups. Owing to insecurity, the absence of the rule of law, the weak presence of State authorities and non-functional criminal courts, victims and witnesses were, for the vast majority of cases, unable to report the incidents to the authorities, and there were no prosecutions conducted for the violations. However, significant progress was made in the effort to free children from armed groups, with 3,572 children separated from armed groups and integrated into

care programmes run by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and other partners.

34. Key actors, including local and national authorities, law enforcement agencies and judicial authorities, were engaged in the ongoing effort to fight impunity, including through capacity-building workshops and training programmes. These programmes helped to increase the knowledge of national human rights and transitional justice issues and enabled State and non-State actors to comply with relevant international standards and principles in performing their duties. The Mission enhanced national ownership of human rights and transitional justice standards and strengthened national expertise in this regard. Lobbying and advocacy workshops were conducted to support the establishment of the independent National Commission on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. As a result, with the support of the Mission, the law establishing the Commission was adopted by the Parliament and promulgated by the Presidency, marking a significant step forward in the efforts of the Government to comply with international human rights standards and principles. MINUSCA continued to support the Central African Government with the operationalization of the law. Furthermore, more than 2,917 people, including armed group elements, were sensitized regarding links between conflicts and sexual and gender-based violence, human rights and the protection of children.

35. Significant steps were taken in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process, including through the validation of the programme by all armed groups with the expectation that the Front populaire pour la renaissance de la Centrafrique (FPRC) would join the programme. During the meeting of the consultative Follow-up Committee on Disarmament, Demobilization, Reintegration and Repatriation held in April 2016, however, a lack of political consensus among the Government and armed groups on a strategy continued to delay the launch of the national disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation programme. MINUSCA continued to provide technical support to the Government to develop the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration strategy and programme in support of its eventual implementation, including through awareness-raising and lobbying campaigns. MINUSCA strengthened the operational capabilities of national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration counterparts, through a range of activities, from strengthening expertise through co-locating international Mission personnel with national counterparts to providing technical advice and logistical support. MINUSCA and local authorities participated in radio broadcasts to inform the general population and the armed groups about the status of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration preparations and encouraged them to adhere to and support the process.

36. In addition, MINUSCA, through the United Nations Mine Action Service, provided support to national authorities in the establishment of the National Commission on Small Arms and Light Weapons and increased the number of explosive remnants of war that were neutralized in communities.

37. To fight impunity, the Mission continued to provide technical assistance and capacity-building support to the Central African authorities in order to facilitate the functioning of the Special Criminal Court in the area of the recruitment and selection of judicial personnel. The Special Prosecutor and four national magistrates were sworn in and three other international magistrates were expected to arrive in the Central African Republic by early September 2017. Training sessions on topics such as forensic medicine and investigation of sexual violence were conducted for judicial police and magistrates to build local capacity. In addition, focal points on gender and vulnerable groups in the Central African internal security forces were trained in order to enhance their ability to participate in prosecutions, while village chiefs and religious and community leaders involved in customary justice participated in

workshops to support increased access to justice in the Central African Republic and to strengthen formal and informal systems of justice.

Expected accomplishment 1.1: Progress towards an improved security environment

Planned indicators of achievement
Actual indicators of achievement

Decrease in the number of attacks and armed clashes between parties to the conflict (2014/15: 1; 2015/16: 2; 2016/17: 0)

A decrease in armed clashes between parties to the conflict to 186, compared with 209 for the 2015/16 period

Increase in the number of members of armed groups participating in the disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation programme (2014/15: not applicable; 2015/16: 3,000; 2016/17: 2,000)

An increase of 1,312 new combatants participated through registration and engaged in pre-disarmament, demobilization and reintegration activities (996 men and 316 women). Through these activities, ex-combatants were subsequently engaged in rehabilitation and income-generating activities, including on-the-job training, which resulted in increased security at the community level and strengthened social cohesion

Increase in the number of members of armed groups ineligible for the disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation programme and community members benefiting from community violence reduction projects (2014/15: not applicable; 2015/16: 5,000; 2016/17: 5,000)

An increase of 3,000 beneficiaries, including combatants who were ineligible for the disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation programme, participated in the community violence reduction project in Bangui, which provided vocational training and courses in mechanics, driving, carpentry, commerce, masonry, welding, sewing, computer skills and agropastoral activities, in partnership with the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. The lower number of beneficiaries was attributable to the security situation and the delay in implementation of the project which was initiated on 28 November 2016 by MINUSCA together with the United Nations Office for Project Services and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs)

Improvement in the conditions for the deployment of Central African police and the national gendarmerie throughout the prefectures through the rehabilitation and equipping of additional police stations and gendarmerie brigades (2014/15: 10, 2015/16: 7, 2016/17: 10)

Conditions were improved through the construction, renovation and refurbishment of the infrastructure at three sites for national police and gendarmerie units. An additional seven projects commenced and were ongoing by the end of the period: the construction of the police post in Boeing, Bangui; the rehabilitation of the gendarmerie in Abba, Nana-Mambéré, the gendarmerie in Birao, Vakaga, the commissariat in Baoro, Nana-Mambéré, and the commissariat in Paoua, Ouham-Pende; and the equipping of police and gendarmerie units in Bambari

The delay in completing some projects was attributable to the departure of implementing partners resulting from the security situation

Increase in the number of verified members of defence and security forces (2014/15: 500; 2015/16: 1,500; 2016/17: 3,000)

An increase of 369 personnel of the armed forces of the Central African Republic was verified through a simplified process led by the Ministry of Defence, and an increase of 3,568 personnel of the internal security forces (2,061 gendarmerie and 1,507 police officers) was verified by the Ministry of Internal Security in cooperation with UNDP, supported by MINUSCA

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
184 daily patrols and escorts by contingent troops in key population centres throughout the Central African Republic for deterrence, protection and situational awareness	318	<p>Daily patrols and escorts</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to: (a) the closure of multiple temporary and permanent operating bases throughout the Central African Republic, reducing the requirements for force protection of bases, thereby releasing troops to conduct patrols and other protection-of-civilians activities; and (b) a higher-than-planned proportion of short-range patrols, which were conducted with greater frequency compared with long-range patrols</p>
12 short-term battalion- or part-battalion-level surge operations to proactively deter armed group actions against civilians in emerging hot spots	7	<p>Short-term battalion-level surge operations in Alindao, Bambari, Bangassou, Ippy, Mobaye, Rafai and Zémio, in response to armed group movements that had a direct or indirect negative impact on the protection of civilians</p> <p>The lower output was attributable to the modified operational response to the security situation</p>
500 project days for repairing roads, bridges and airfields which are used by MINUSCA forces and provide access to humanitarian corridors	572	<p>Project days</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to higher-than-anticipated levels of destruction of bridges by armed groups and additional work to add or upgrade multiple helicopter landing zones throughout the country</p>
3 daily flying hours in support of operations within the Mission area of authority	8.6	<p>Daily flying hours</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to greater reliance on aerial support for force flights associated with the protection of civilians resulting from poor road conditions and a lack of intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance tools</p>
50 mining sites freed from control of armed groups	0	<p>Mining sites freed</p> <p>Mining sites were not freed because of the unanticipated security conditions in the country, which required full dedication of troop strength and logistical support, and the limited manoeuvring capability in those areas of the country</p>
24/7 response and patrolling by the MINUSCA Bangui Joint Task Force of military and police, and operations, conducted either unilaterally or with the Central African Republic police and the national gendarmerie, in all 16 prefectures	Yes	<p>24/7 response and patrolling was conducted in all districts in Bangui, and military and police operations were conducted in all 16 prefectures</p>

Weekly meetings with the Central African High Commissioner for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and security sector reform and the follow-up committee established to implement the recommendations of the Bangui Forum to coordinate actions and plans in the implementation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme

5

Meetings

The lower output was attributable to a change in the national body responsible for planning and coordinating disarmament, demobilization and reintegration

The Central African High Commissioner for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and security sector reform and the follow-up committee were replaced by the National Coordination Minister for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration, Security Sector Reform and National Reconciliation. The unit for the implementation of the national programme of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration was established to handle issues related to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration. Its head also chairs the Consultative Follow-up Committee on Disarmament, Demobilization, Reintegration and Repatriation established by Presidential decree in August 2016 as the sole platform for dialogue between the 14 armed groups and the Government

At the political level, the Strategic Committee on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration, Security Sector Reform and National Reconciliation, chaired by President Touadera, continued to provide strategic guidance with regard to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration. The Consultative Follow-up Committee became the main body of planning and coordination for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, and held five meetings during the reporting period with representatives of the Government, the international community, civil society and armed groups. The Consultative Follow-up Committee adopted the national disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation strategy, which was approved by the Strategic Committee. The Strategic Committee also established the national architecture for disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation, security sector reform and national reconciliation. At the fourth meeting of the Consultative Follow-up Committee, all 14 armed groups were present to discuss the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme and a pilot disarmament, demobilization and reintegration project. Notwithstanding this progress, persistent insecurity and a continued lack of a peace agreement prevented the implementation of the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme

Provision of regular monthly strategic and technical support to the national authorities in charge of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration to enable them and reinforce their capacities to implement the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme	Yes	<p>MINUSCA built the capacity of national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration counterparts by:</p> <p>(a) allocating three, full-time international disarmament, demobilization and reintegration staff members to the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration management structure; (b) providing access to an expert to help plan and execute disarmament and demobilization operations; (c) procuring materials and kits required for future disarmament and demobilization operations; and (d) providing logistical support to the unit for the implementation of the national programme of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration</p> <p>In coordination with the World Bank, MINUSCA supported national authorities with the drafting of the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration strategy and programme. In addition, MINUSCA provided logistical support to the Consultative Follow-up Committee by facilitating the transportation of members to the meetings in Bangui</p>
Regular monthly meetings with partners, including other mission components and funds and programmes of the United Nations system, to strengthen complementarities and support the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process	12	Meetings comprised of the Mission, United Nations funds and programmes, embassies and other international partners created momentum for support to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration that led to the commitment of funding from members of the international community, including France, the United States of America, Canada and the World Bank
Disarmament, demobilization and vetting of 5,000 combatants in accordance with the eligibility criteria defined in the agreement for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration resulting from the Bangui Forum	No	The national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme was not implemented because of continued delays in the political dialogue between the Government and armed groups; however, MINUSCA continued to implement pre-disarmament, demobilization and reintegration activities engaging a total of 4,324 ex-combatants
Design and implementation of reinsertion projects for 2,000 ex-combatants in communities of return prior to the longer-term reintegration assistance of the national disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation programme	No	As a consequence of the delays mentioned above, the reinsertion projects were not initiated. However, 4,324 ex-combatants that engaged in pre-disarmament, demobilization and reintegration activities received reinsertion support in the transition from cash-for-work to income-generating activities that allowed them to find sustainable alternatives to violence and remain productive contributors to their communities
15 community violence reduction projects for 5,000 beneficiaries, including combatants (including women) ineligible for the disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation programme as well as community members and youth	22	Community violence reduction projects
	3,000	Direct beneficiaries
	12,000	Indirect beneficiaries
		The higher output was attributable to increased interest in the programme resulting from its extended impact on family members

Regular sensitization campaigns at the national and local levels conducted throughout the year to support and accompany the Government in the implementation of the disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation programme as well as community violence reduction activities	Yes	MINUSCA and the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration authorities participated in radio programmes, including on Radio Guira FM, to inform the population and armed group elements about the status of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration preparations and to encourage them to support and adhere to the process. Sensitization campaigns on a number of themes, including the upcoming disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process, were held at the local level on a weekly basis during pre-disarmament, demobilization and reintegration peace days. Community violence reduction activities were also discussed to increase awareness and encourage participation
Provision of weapons and ammunition management technical assistance and mentoring through physical security enhancements and assessments of ammunition depots to relevant MINUSCA units, as requested	Yes	Evaluated the explosive ordnance disposal equipment and stockpile management capacity of a contingent battalion; assessed the contingent-owned equipment for 4 contingents to ensure that ammunition was maintained in agreement with international safety standards; assisted with weapons and ammunition storage in Bouar, Kaga Bandoro and Bambari in support of pre-disarmament, demobilization and reintegration activities; provided support to the Panel of Experts established pursuant to Security Council resolution 2127 (2013) to assess 28 weapons and 6,600 items of ammunition seized; trained 10 United Nations police personnel penitentiary agents to work in the armoury (including one woman); and provided awareness training sessions for 500 beneficiaries on explosive devices, including 68 United Nations police personnel (average of 12 per cent women and 88 per cent men), 372 force personnel (average of 11 per cent women and 89 per cent men) and 60 civilian staff members in Bangui (average of 30 per cent women and 70 per cent men)
4 perception surveys in Bangui, Bouar, Kaga Bandoro and Bria to obtain feedback and monitor the perception of local communities of their security and the effectiveness of protection efforts	5	Locales (Bambari, Obo, Sibut, Bouar, Bangui) The actual locations changed from the planned locations because of a shift in strategic focus owing to the change in security conditions, which limited access to certain areas
Conduct of a monthly public information campaign to raise the awareness of the civilian population and parties to the conflict regarding the implementation of the protection of civilians mandate	Yes	The Mission broadcast 254 videos on YouTube, 1,824 radio magazines and 400 daily live radio broadcasts with guests, in French and Sango. In addition, 53 sensitization activities were organized in Bangui and in regions to support national reconciliation and enlist support for peace and social cohesion from youth, communities, religious leaders and civil society organizations. MINUSCA produced and published 95 articles, 47 editions of <i>MINUSCA en action</i> , 7 editions of <i>MINUSCA Focus</i> and special dossiers on its website. A total of 500 newsletter editions and

electronic versions were distributed among the Mission and country team, to national institutions (such as ministries.) and to embassies

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 initiatives to protect civilians being implemented at the national, prefecture and community levels

Achieved. Central African authorities, religious leaders and civil society representatives participated in 30 joint protection missions or joint assessment missions with MINUSCA, whereby over 20 per cent of the assessments were conducted by the Mission

Ministers and members of the National Assembly were increasingly involved in joint high-level visits to areas where civilians had been attacked or displaced because of armed group or intercommunal violence, with some mediation initiatives taken at the level of the National Assembly or by the Minister of Social Affairs and National Reconciliation. However, these visits were rarely followed by concrete measures to address the situation on the ground, such as public statements condemning violence or administrative measures against State officials allegedly involved in the violence

At the national level, significant steps were made with regard to compliance with international human rights standards and obligations, including the ratification on 11 October 2016 of 2 treaties and the accession to 5 core international human rights treaties and optional protocols, including the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

With regard to achieving greater national ownership of the protection of civilians through enhancement of security, notable improvements were observed in Bangui, where internal security forces were operating in close coordination with the Bangui Joint Task Force of MINUSCA. However, internal security and defence forces remained absent from several areas of the country and, where present, often lacked the minimum requirements to fulfil their functions, including uniforms and individual and collective equipment

At the local level, 33 community protection plans were created or updated with local authorities, local communities and civil society

Decrease in the number of inter- or intracommunal disputes that result in violence

The following taxonomy is used to categorize incidents: armed conflict, terrorism, crime, civil unrest and hazards; accordingly, incidents were not tracked for the inter- or intracommunal disputes that result in violence

Decrease in the number of recorded violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, in particular the rights to life and to physical integrity, committed against the civilian population by all parties to the conflict

Not achieved. 1,976 violations and abuses, affecting 3,423 victims, were recorded during the period (2,120 men, 327 women, 189 boys, 116 girls, 113 minors and 558 adults of unknown age and sex). These included 296 incidents of killing with 813 victims, 409 incidents of cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment and conflict-related sexual violence affecting 695 victims, including 333 men, 88 women, 15 boys, 55 girls and 3 minors and 201 adults of unknown age and sex. During the previous period, MINUSCA recorded 1,278 violations and abuses of human rights affecting 1,786 victims

The increase in cases was attributable to increased conflict in the country. Beginning in September 2016, there was a significant increase in the number of clashes between rival armed groups, particularly in Bria (Haute-Kotto) and Bakala (Ouaka). In May 2017, there were serious clashes in Alindao (Basse-Kotto), Bria and Bangassou (Mbomou), which resulted in over 300 deaths of civilians

Increase in the number of parties to the conflict that have issued clear orders to prohibit sexual violence and adopted a code of conduct prohibiting sexual violence (2014/15: not applicable; 2015/16: 3; 2016/17: 5)

No parties to the conflict issued orders prohibiting sexual violence during the period; however, MINUSCA addressed a meeting of the Consultative Follow-up Committee on Disarmament, Demobilization, Reintegration and Repatriation, stressing the need to issue such orders and offering to assist the representatives of the groups in the task. Bilateral discussions were also held in Bouar, Paoua and Kaga Bandoro

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: 3,500; 2016/17: 3,600)

Achieved. An increase of 3,572 children (1,108 girls and 2,464 boys) were separated from armed groups and entered into reintegration programmes carried out by UNICEF and partners

Increase in the number of cases of human rights and international humanitarian law violations, including grave violations against children and conflict-related sexual violence, that are addressed positively (2014/15: not applicable; 2015/16: 360; 2016/17: 720)

An increase of 610 cases were positively addressed, although none through a legal process, of the 900 incidents raised with the Government and armed groups, out of a total of 1,976 incidents of violations and abuses recorded, including 72 cases of conflict-related sexual violence

The majority of these cases were related to arbitrary arrest and detention and arbitrary deprivation of liberty. MINUSCA was able to intervene to secure the release of 154 detainees from the custody of police, the gendarmerie and armed groups. The Mission continued to conduct fact-finding missions and investigations and shared a number of ad hoc, public and thematic reports with the Government for it to use as an advocacy tool to take action to protect human rights

In addition, MINUSCA, in collaboration with the country task force on monitoring and reporting, documented 283 incidents of grave violations of the rights of children affecting 354 children (150 girls and 204 boys)

Increase in the number of communities rendered secure and safe by neutralizing explosive remnants of war and reducing armed violence (2014/15: 13; 2015/16: 15; 2016/17: 17)

Explosive ordnance disposal and risk education activities were conducted in 21 communities. A total of 227,811 people benefitted from explosive hazard mitigation measures, such as direct risk education sessions and explosive ordnance disposal operations

Armed violence reduction committees were established and fully operational in Bossangoa, Batangafo, Bangui (2), Bouca, Kabo and Kaga Bandoro. Several MINUSCA community alert networks were informed about the risks posed by explosive remnants of war and small arms and light weapons in Berberati, Birao, Bouar, Carnot, Mbaïki and Kouango

The higher number of communities reached was attributable to additional sessions held through the alert networks

Increase in the number of defence and security forces personnel trained in human rights, protection of civilians, protection of children, prevention of conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence and civil-military relations (2014/15: 1,300; 2015/16: 500; 2016/17: 1,500)

An increase of 120 officers and 137 non-commissioned officers were trained and sensitized in all the planned areas. The lower number of officers trained was attributable to the fact that the one-year human rights training programme for national police and gendarmerie at the national police academy was not conducted

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Regular protection missions, including 216 field visits and 24 fact-finding missions, to monitor, report and investigate allegations of violations of international human rights and humanitarian law, including grave violations against children and conflict-related sexual violence and abductions	555	Field visits (including 421 to detention facilities)
	28	Fact-finding missions
	35	Field missions on grave violations against children
		The higher output was attributable to the need to visit detention facilities on a regular basis (daily or at least weekly) in the regions of the country where the armed groups are the de facto authorities, in order to monitor cases of arbitrary deprivation of liberty, sometimes followed by ill-treatment; regular follow-up visits; and daily visits to detention facilities run by the State in Bangui, Berberati and Bouar. In addition, owing to the increase in the number of security and human rights incidents in several regions of the country, field offices organized a larger number of multidisciplinary assessment missions
Monthly meetings with parties to the conflict to negotiate the signing and implementation of action plans to end the recruitment and use of child soldiers and other grave child rights violations and quarterly field monitoring missions to follow up on action plan implementation	44	Meetings were held with armed groups and self-defence groups to follow up on reported grave child rights violations committed by their members, resulting in commitments by the groups to prevent and end the violations. One armed group, FPRC, issued a “command order” to its commanders prohibiting the recruitment and association of children with the group and ordering their release

		The higher output was attributable to the need for additional dialogue with parties to the conflict during all field missions to address grave violations of children's rights, owing to the lack of signed action plans
15 awareness-raising sessions on child protection for at least 300 members of armed groups	36	<p>Awareness-raising and sensitizations sessions were conducted, benefitting over 300 members of anti-Balaka and ex-Séléka factions, as well as members of self-defence groups. These sessions helped secure the separation of children from armed groups</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to greater participation and responsiveness of the leadership of armed groups to advocacy than anticipated, allowing the Mission to better access and sensitize their elements</p>
4 quarterly reports (Global Horizontal Notes) and 1 annual report on the situation of children and armed conflict in the Central African Republic	4	Quarterly reports
	1	Annual report
Establishment at the sector level of 3 working groups on the monitoring and reporting mechanism to monitor and report on grave child rights violations	4	Working groups established and operational in Kaga Bandoro Paoua and Bouar. The fourth group was established in Bria; however, it is not operational because child protection officers were redeployed from the town owing to the weakened security situation
4 quarterly reports and 1 annual report on conflict-related sexual violence in the Central African Republic	1	<p>Quarterly report (1 July–30 September 2016)</p> <p>The lower output was attributable to vacancies in the Mission for the specific functions</p>
50 explosive ordnance disposal operations in key population centres, including educating 50 communities and MINUSCA personnel to recognize explosive threats and explosive hazards, including the development of community security practices to reduce the threat from illicit weapons and ammunition	175	<p>Operations</p> <p>A total of 201,289 items were disposed of. Many explosives were collected at disarmament, demobilization and reintegration locations, where hazardous items were destroyed to prevent their recirculation among armed groups</p>
	50	<p>Communities</p> <p>A total of 6,978 risk education sessions were conducted, reaching 227,811 beneficiaries in 10 towns. In Bambari, risk education activities and non-technical surveys (to determine contamination) permitted the evaluation of public spaces, such as schools and markets, to determine if sites were contaminated and to enable the return of children to class in a safe environment and the reopening of markets</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to an improved referral system (hotline) for reporting explosive hazards, improved access to locations that were previously inaccessible, in particular outside of</p>

		Bangui, and increased cooperation and visibility with national authorities and humanitarian actors
2 human rights public reports and regular/monthly advocacy démarches with national judicial, military and police authorities	3	Reports on: (a) the mapping of violations of humanitarian law and human rights; (b) the incidents in Kaga Bandoro of October 2016; and (c) violations and abuses of human rights committed against persons accused of practicing witchcraft between September 2014 and September 2016
	27	<p>Advocacy meetings held with Government officials, judicial, military, police authorities and armed groups on the issues of arbitrary detention and on inhumane conditions of detention</p> <p>Meetings were also held on a monthly basis with relevant government ministries to discuss the human rights situation and progress made towards the establishment of the National Human Rights Commission, the state of mandatory reports to the Human Rights Council, the national human rights policy, the National Committee on the Prevention of Genocide, transitional justice mechanisms as well periodic reports to the different treaty bodies</p>
50 training sessions for the national security forces (national police and national gendarmerie) on international human rights and humanitarian law, including principles regarding arrest and detention and the use of force and firearms	16	<p>Training sessions</p> <p>The following topics were covered: the investigation of sexual and gender based violence (34 personnel) in the joint rapid response and prevention unit to combat sexual violence against women and children; crowd control (23 women); command (82 personnel, including 12 women); human rights (64 personnel); training trainers on human rights (50 personnel) in preparation for the training of 500 new internal security forces recruits; refresher training on human rights, community-oriented policing, the use of force and apprehension techniques (177 personnel)</p> <p>The lower output was attributable to the reprioritization of capacity to support the recruitment of 500 police and gendarmerie officers</p>
34 training sessions on human rights monitoring and reporting techniques, advocacy with national authorities and drafting of sound project proposals on the fight against impunity delivered to local non-governmental organizations and civil society actors to build their capacity in those areas	51	<p>Training sessions</p> <p>In addition, 75 training sessions on human rights and transitional justice were conducted across the area of operations, with 3,807 participants (1,323 women), including national and local policymakers, law enforcement agencies, local non-governmental organizations, traditional leaders, national security institutions, victims of violations of human rights, universities and think tanks</p> <p>Regular technical assistance was also provided to national authorities to support the development of a national human rights policy, the preparation of</p>

		mandatory State reports and the operationalization of the mandate of the National Committee on the Prevention of Genocide
		The higher output was attributable to increased requests for capacity-building and awareness-raising initiatives from civil society and the local population to strengthen their knowledge with regard to human rights and to the improved partnership with local and national authorities
3 workshops to build the capacity of the National Human Rights Commissioners on monitoring and reporting human rights, the human rights treaty bodies and special procedures, transitional justice and advocacy and communication techniques as well as regular provision of technical advice to build the capacity and effective functioning of the National Human Rights Commission	4	<p>Workshops</p> <p>These supported the establishment and operationalization of an independent National Commission on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms for the Central African Republic</p> <p>The Mission also supported the Government in its implementation of recommendations from the United Nations human rights treaty bodies through a workshop for 38 participants (11 women); supported the drafting of a report on economic, social and cultural rights; provided technical advice and advocacy that enabled the Government to ratify or accede to 3 international human rights treaties (the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment) and 3 international human rights protocols (the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities)</p>
35 workshops (875 participants) to develop 35 community protection plans and community alert networks; strengthen coordination of protection of civilians between the force and/or United Nations police and local authorities, local communities, and civil society and local authorities; and improve alert and response mechanisms, taking a gender perspective into consideration	33	<p>Workshops, which led to the creation and/or update of 33 plans</p> <p>The lower output was attributable to logistical challenges experienced by community liaison assistants in two localities</p>

12 meetings between United Nations police, the prefect, community representatives and representatives of the Central African police and the national gendarmerie to discuss local security issues in all 16 prefectures and all 9 mayors of Bangui and the mayors of Bimbo and Begoua	195	<p>Meetings</p> <p>30 meetings were held outside of Bangui with prefects, sub-prefects, community representatives and representatives of the Central African police and the national gendarmerie to discuss local security and other subjects</p> <p>165 meetings were held in Bangui with mayors, community leaders and the internal security forces, resulting in the establishment of and the securing of support for local security committees (composed of local administration, civil society and internal security forces) in the districts of Bangui and the 16 prefectures. The committees promote community safety and security awareness and support early warning networking</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to the contribution from the joint programme of MINUSCA, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and UNDP, which resulted in subsequent discussion meetings with prefects and sub-prefects</p>
Establishment at the sector level of 6 working groups on monitoring analysis and reporting arrangements to monitor and report on conflict-related sexual violence	5	<p>Working groups established in Bouar, Bossangoa, Kaga Bandoro, Bambari and Paoua</p> <p>The lower output was attributable to the absence of United Nations agencies required for the establishment of these groups</p>
12 training sessions at the sector level for 250 members of civil society and non-governmental organizations on conflict-related sexual violence and sexual and gender-based violence	12 587	<p>Training sessions</p> <p>Members of civil society and non-governmental organizations (261 women and 326 men)</p> <p>In addition, 10 sessions were held for 563 participants (247 women and 316 men), comprising mayors, neighbourhood leaders, women's and youth associations in Bangui on sexual and gender-based violence and the need to fight impunity and the stigmatization of victims</p>
24 one-day workshops on women and the police for women's groups and members of the Central African police and the national gendarmerie and training for 80 police officers and gendarmes in prevention of sexual and gender-based violence and interviewing of victims and investigations, and for 40 police officers and gendarmes on child protection issues (child victims of crime and children in conflict with the law)	25 130 40	<p>Workshops (270 women victims and 90 policewomen in all the 8 districts of Bangui)</p> <p>Police and gendarmes trained on sexual and gender-based violence</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to the Mission's support for the joint rapid response and prevention unit to combat sexual violence against women and children framework, which required additional training for identified focal points in Bangui and the regions</p> <p>Police and gendarmes trained on child protection issues</p>

Monthly public information, advocacy and outreach activities to raise awareness on human rights, with emphasis on sexual and gender-based violence, child protection issues and the role of national community policing for violence reduction, through print and broadcast media outlets and sensitization workshops	23	Awareness raising campaigns
	29	Public information sessions
	3,841	Central Africans (including 1,132 women), including mayors, judiciary personnel, security forces, customary and religious leaders, women leaders, former combatants, women association members, anti-Balaka and ex-Séléka ex-combatant registrants from pre-disarmament, demobilization and reintegration activities, students and teachers, village chiefs and penitentiary officers In addition, a strategy for media broadcasts was designed and five radio broadcasts were aired to raise awareness on human rights concerns over Radio Maria, a popular and widely utilized local radio station
Organization of a multimedia campaign focusing on public order as well as public outreach activities to raise awareness on access to justice rights	1	Multimedia campaign Public outreach activities were conducted in 8 prefectures focusing on the respect for the presumption of innocence, gender parity law and rights for widows. More than 14,000 people, mostly women and local leaders, participated and over 400 disabled people were also informed of their rights. In addition, 400 copies of a manual for journalists with regard to media coverage of judiciary issues was produced and distributed in partnership with 3 national media institutions and the French embassy

Expected accomplishment 1.3: Progress towards fighting impunity

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Execution of targeted operations by the national police and gendarmerie in conjunction with MINUSCA (2014/15: 24; 2015/16: 24; 2016/17: 24)

The Mission completed 2 targeted operations with national police and gendarmerie. In Bambari, a joint operation resulted in the arrest of four individuals and the seizure of military equipment. In Bangui, MINUSCA supported an operation led by national security forces to arrest Youssouf Malinga, a member of a self-defence group. The lower number of targeted operations was attributable to challenges faced in meeting judicial and human rights procedures, political risks, risks to public order and the inability of the internal security forces to redeploy in locations other than Bambari

Increase in the number of prosecutions for serious crimes initiated (2014/15: 10; 2015/16: 15; 2016/17: 25)

There was an increase of 7 prosecutions (involving 40 individuals) out of 15 case files (involving a total of 62 individuals) for serious crimes that were transferred under the urgent temporary measures mandate. Eight of the case files (involving 22 individuals) were under investigation at the end of the reporting period

The Special Criminal Court did not commence prosecutions, and the Mission lacked reliable data concerning prosecutions of perpetrators of serious crimes by national courts

Increase in the number of functioning transitional justice mechanisms complying with international human rights standards (2014/15: not applicable; 2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: 2)

Transitional justice mechanisms were not in place because of security and political challenges, including difficulties reaching consensus within the Government, as well as between the Government and armed groups, particularly on the issue of amnesty. However, progress was made with the establishment of a vetting procedure within the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process and the internal security forces recruitment procedures; the approval by the Minister of Social Affairs and National Reconciliation of a concept note on the establishment of the Truth Commission, to be signed by the President; the operationalization of the Special Criminal Court; and the establishment of a transitional justice working group consisting of members of civil society

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Development of mechanisms for appointing magistrates and staff of the Special Criminal Court and the preparation of proposals for enacting/amending relevant laws for the operationalization of the Court	Yes	The selection committees for international and national staff of the Special Criminal Court were established and interviewed, selected and proposed candidates. The President nominated 2 national prosecutors, 3 national judges (2 investigative judges and 1 judge of the pretrial chamber), 1 international special prosecutor, 1 international deputy special prosecutor, and 2 international investigative judges. The Special Prosecutor and 5 national magistrates were sworn into the Court. The selection committee for judicial police officers was established Two experts began the development of a proposal for the rules of procedure and evidence
2 training sessions of 30 days each for 20 judicial police officers (including in evidence collection/storage, criminal/forensic analysis and gender-based crimes and conflict-related sexual violence) and 30 days of training for 2 national prosecutors and 3 national investigating magistrates in addition to daily technical support and mentoring by technical experts	2	Two-day training sessions (10 judicial police officers and 10 magistrates) on forensic expertise were organized in Bangui and Boali
	1	A five-day training session (5 medical students) on forensic medicine was organized in Bangui and Boali
	4	Two-day training sessions (141 judicial police officers, including 11 women) on women's rights, human rights, and sexual and gender-based violence were organized in Bangui, Boali, Damara and Mbaïki
	1	Four-day training session (20 judicial police officers who will work closely with the Special Criminal Court, and 7 national magistrates, including the 5 national magistrates appointed to the Special Criminal Court) on forensic evidence collection in the investigation of conflict-related sexual violence

			The lower output was attributable to an incomplete selection process for national judicial police officers for the Special Criminal Court by Government authorities and the reduced requirement for training conducted by MINUSCA resulting from training for national magistrates that was provided through the École nationale d'administration et de la magistrature and UNDP
60 days of training for the Chief Registrar and 10 national support staff; development of a policy, legal framework and operational support for protecting and assisting victims and witnesses, as well as 10 interdisciplinary training sessions for magistrates, lawyers, NGOs and national police; development of a legal aid scheme to assist indigent suspects and accused, by way of technical support to the Ministry of Justice and the bar association as well as training and mentoring of 10 legal defence counsels	0	Days of training for the Chief Registrar and support staff	
	No	Policy, legal framework and operational support for protecting and assisting victims and witnesses	The lower output was attributable to an ongoing recruitment process
		The Mission developed a draft victim and witness protection strategy, which was presented to national counterparts	
		The lower output was attributable to delays encountered in the drafting of the victim and witness protection strategy	
	0	Interdisciplinary training sessions	
	No	Legal aid scheme	
		The Mission held 12 monthly meetings of the support group for the Bar Association to support the coordination of technical and financial partners of the Bar Association and participated in the Committee on the Revision of the Draft Law on Legal Aid. In order to fill gaps in Central African legislation, the Mission supported the preliminary discussions of the Bar Association related to the development of the selection body, which will decide on counsel to be admitted before the Special Criminal Court	
		1 workshop was also conducted for 32 paralegal personnel on access to justice for the most vulnerable plaintiffs	
Provision of security to the premises of the Special Criminal Court in Bangui, as well as to 4 international magistrates, 5 national magistrates and a team of 10 international and national judicial police officers	0	Magistrates	
	0	International and national judicial police	
		A security assessment of the premises of the Special Criminal Court was conducted; however, security was not required owing to the delay in nomination of magistrates by the national authorities	

<p>Organization of 4 workshops (3 at the sector level and 1 at headquarters) to support the development of comprehensive approaches to transitional justice in the Central African Republic, including non-judicial mechanisms, and, with female leaders and women's groups, to ascertain concerns and expectations regarding the response to gender-based crimes and conflict-related sexual violence, for national and local authorities, victims' associations and members of civil society; and 3 training sessions on the implementation of transitional justice mechanisms, gender-based crimes and conflict-related sexual violence for national and local authorities, members of civil society, female leaders and women's groups</p>	2	<p>Workshops</p> <p>The workshops covered alternative means of settling disputes and the State justice system. They were held in Bouar (60 village chiefs and religious and community leaders involved in customary justice in the Central African Republic attended) and in Bimbo, in partnership with a local NGOs (60 local authorities, community leaders and local administrators attended, including 26 women)</p> <p>The lower output was attributable to security constraints, which hampered the timely and full implementation of the planned activities in the regions</p> <p>An awareness-raising session on the conceptual framework of transitional justice, as well as its mechanisms, was held in Bangui for 183 community leaders, local authorities and officials from a vocational training school for teachers, including 51 women. The workshop also explored the opinions and positions of the participants on the transitional justice process in the Central African Republic</p> <p>The lower output was attributable to the reprioritization of capacity to support the recruitment of 500 police and gendarmerie officers</p>
<p>Provision of 10 training sessions for 200 police and gendarmerie officers to enhance their ability to participate in the prosecution of cases against perpetrators of violations of child rights and to comply with international norms when prosecuting cases against child perpetrators</p>	1	<p>Training session in Berberati for gender and vulnerable groups focal points in the internal security forces to enhance their ability to participate in the prosecution of cases against perpetrators of violations of the rights of children and comply with international norms when prosecuting cases against child perpetrators</p> <p>The lower output was attributable to the reprioritization of capacity to support the recruitment of 500 police and gendarmerie officers</p>

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

38. Following the successful conclusion of the political transition period in the Central African Republic, MINUSCA continued to support the democratic processes and ongoing dialogue among the various factions of the country at all levels, local, national and regional. Religious leaders and local authorities were mobilized to support local reconciliation initiatives and community-based dialogue. MINUSCA supported the functioning of the legitimately elected Government by providing technical advice and guidance to State actors and other stakeholders, including the presidency, parliamentarians and political parties. MINUSCA organized weekly meetings between the United Nations regional coordination platform, the African Union, the European Union, France and the United States, referred to as the "the G5", which focused on promoting dialogue among Central Africans and consultations with the national authorities in support of a Government reform process. In June 2017, an agreement was signed between the Government and armed groups, which set an inclusive, nationally owned peace process supported by the international community. MINUSCA participated in this process and provided technical and logistical support

to take it forward under the auspices of the African Union. Leading up to the agreement, MINUSCA played an active role in facilitating the coordination of the international partners and their message to national stakeholders.

39. In order to strengthen the political process, MINUSCA facilitated a post-election workshop in Bangui that developed the capacity of national actors to organize free, democratic elections at the local level, drawing on lessons learned from the recent elections. MINUSCA provided technical assistance to the National Electoral Authority on the drafting of an interim budget, a provisional timetable and a list of priority activities for local elections, as well as a plan for capacity-building. Although progress towards the holding of local elections was impacted by logistical and budgetary challenges, as well as the deterioration of security conditions in some prefectures, the efforts of MINUSCA established the groundwork for democratic local elections in the future. With technical support from MINUSCA, the Government established a technical working group composed of State institutions, civil society and political parties to revise the electoral legal framework, building on lessons learned from the elections. The Group revised over 50 per cent of the articles in the electoral code.

40. MINUSCA continued to make progress in its efforts to reinforce the security sector. With substantial support from the Mission, the national security policy and the five-year capacity-building and development plan for the national police and gendarmerie were formally approved by the Strategic Committee on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration, Security Sector Reform and National Reconciliation, chaired by the President of the Central African Republic, on 4 November 2016. The 2017–2022 national security sector reform strategy was subsequently endorsed by the Strategic Committee on 10 March 2017. The strategy, the first of its nature in the Central African Republic, focused on three key areas: (a) strengthening the capacity of the security sector; (b) reinforcing the protection of civilians and of goods, as well as the restoration of State authority; and (c) fostering good governance and the rule of law. The Mission, along with the European Union Military Training Mission, provided technical assistance and guidance to aid in the ongoing development by the Ministry of Defence of a national defence policy, a military programming law and a concept of military force. MINUSCA continued to have a key role in coordinating support for security sector reform, including with regard to the drafting of the national security policy and the national security sector reform strategy with national and international actors. In addition, the Mission supported the development of two presidential decrees operationalizing the National Commission to Combat the Proliferation and Illicit Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons, and another promulgating the Code of Military Justice. Concrete actions were taken to strengthen State infrastructure in the security sector, which also resulted in the protection of civilians, including the rehabilitation of a military training centre and the rehabilitation and equipping of police stations and gendarmerie brigades with support from United Nations police personnel and UNDP.

Expected accomplishment 2.1: Progress towards an inclusive political process

Planned indicators of achievement

Increase in the number of community-based dialogues held throughout the country where citizens have the opportunity to articulate their grievances regarding the implementation by the

Actual indicators of achievement

Achieved. 16 workshops were organized involving consultations with 300 participants from the communities to prevent, appease and mitigate community violence and to solve local conflicts (Boda, Batangafo, Kouï, Bangui, Niam, Bambari and Kaga Bandoro)

elected Government of the recommendations of the Bangui Forum, the Republican pact for peace, national reconciliation and reconstruction in the Central African Republic and the political process (2014/15: not applicable; 2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: 300)

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 long-term peace and reconciliation (2014/15: not applicable; 2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: 1)

Completion of the legislative framework for the holding of local elections through the adoption of the National Electoral Authority regulations and the relevant decree (2014/15: not applicable; 2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: 1)

Community-based dialogue was further facilitated through 69 workshops, of which 33 were “popular restitutions”, held with parliamentarians across a majority of prefectures, which contributed to strengthened ties between the population and their elected leaders

Achieved. An agreement was reached that established the basis for a nationally owned and inclusive process fully supported by the international community and the Community of Sant’Egidio in Rome that brought together the Government and some armed group actors. MINUSCA provided technical support for the development of a road map to ensure a coordinated approach to implementation of the agreement. MINUSCA also supported the Government’s engagement of armed groups in dialogue, principally through the disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation mechanism

The technical working group revised 112 of the 204 articles in the existing electoral code. The technical working group included representatives of the Government, the National Assembly, government institutions, civil society and political parties, with technical support provided by MINUSCA. A first technical draft of the revised electoral code was scheduled for March 2017; however, activities were suspended owing to a lack of resources. The National Electoral Authority was working with the Government to support the continuation of the work of Group

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Organization and conduct of 12 workshops for local authorities and civil society, in particular women and youth organizations, to facilitate dialogue in 12 prefectures (300 participants) related to the extension of State authority, the role of civil society, good governance and social cohesion	19	Workshops
	12	Prefectures (more than 300 participants) The higher output was attributable primarily to increased partnership and design of additional joint projects involving several sections of the Mission
Development of 3 projects with civil society networks, each involving an average of 6 prefectures across the country, to address the extension of State authority, the role of civil society, good governance and social cohesion	3	Projects Support to the Government’s National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan; support to a national civil society organization; and mass dialogue campaigns to engage civil society in the preparations for the Brussels Conference for the Central African Republic
Regular meetings with members of the Government, including members of Parliament, and with political parties, including in the prefectures, to foster and support an active and constructive political dialogue	40	Weekly briefings with the President and the Prime Minister in Bangui
	88	Regular meetings with members of Parliament
	227	Meetings with local authorities in prefectures and sub-prefectures, mayors and sultans

	46	Meetings, round tables or training sessions with political parties
	9	Workshops with members of Parliament
		These activities resulted in improvement of the working relationships with the political stakeholders, information-sharing and facilitation of dialogue
Regular meetings with political actors associated with politico-military groups to promote their complete transformation into political movements and facilitate constructive engagement with elected authorities	316	Meetings or workshops on reconciliation and dialogue with representatives of armed groups, including senior armed group leadership, and in some meetings with ministers, civil society and community leaders, to facilitate in-depth discussion and analysis of the root causes of conflict and commitment to engagement in the political and peace processes
Regular weekly meetings of the international coordination mechanisms on support to the political process	40	Meetings of the G5
	1	Meeting of the International Support Group on the Central African Republic
		In addition, 2 meetings were facilitated for high-level visits of the Ambassador and Assistant Secretary of State for Conflict and Stabilization Operations of the United States
Monthly engagement and dialogue with women's groups, including in the prefectures, to foster and support women's active participation in political processes and public life	115	Meetings with women's groups
	26	Workshops/training sessions/sensitization sessions for women's groups to mainstream the role of women in the local peace process
	2	Training sessions on gender for political parties
	1	Quick-impact project specific to income-generating activities for Muslim and Christian women to foster intercommunal bonding in Obo
		In addition, the Mission facilitated a Women's Day celebration and all of the above-mentioned activities, resulting in the promotion of women's empowerment in the political sphere and raising awareness of the necessity for their voice in encouraging peace
Monthly meetings to support the follow-up committee established to implement the recommendations of the Bangui Forum	No	The follow-up committee of the Bangui Forum ceased its activities when the transition ended with the inauguration of President Touadera
Regular monthly meetings with regional actors to exchange views and ensure coordination and promotion of dialogue among political parties, civil society leaders and national authorities in support of a consultative government reform process	40	Meetings of the G5

Regular weekly meetings to prepare and organize with national electoral authorities and all stakeholders the after-action review and lessons learned from the complex past elections (referendum, presidential and legislative)	10	<p>Meetings were held between the integrated electoral assistance team and the National Electoral Authority to prepare and organize a post-election lessons-learned workshop in Bangui in September 2016</p> <p>The workshop, which attracted 200 participants, comprising international and national actors and stakeholders, underlined the positive support provided by the United Nations, as well as national and international partners, to the electoral process, culminating in successful elections. The workshop produced a report with various recommendations for the national authorities and civil society</p>
	32	Meetings to prepare the groundwork for the after-action review team and the needs assessment mission, with the reports of both teams pending at the end of the reporting period, and for the completion of a legislative election in the remaining constituency of Bimbo 1. The latter focused on the training strategy for the members of polling stations, capacity-building of field staff of the National Electoral Authority, implementation of the security plan, reception and deployment of electoral material, monitoring of the election and recovery of the results sheets and the materials
Regular weekly meetings that provide technical assistance to the national electoral authorities and the Government on review of the electoral code and the legal framework with a view to preparing the local elections	No	Please refer to the third indicator of achievement under expected accomplishment 2.1
Regular weekly meetings with national electoral authorities, the Government and other national stakeholders aimed at the inclusion of a gender perspective in the review of the electoral code and legal framework with a view to preparing the local elections and other national political processes	No	Please refer to the third indicator of achievement under expected accomplishment 2.1
Regular weekly meetings with national electoral authorities, the Government and national and international stakeholders, including UNDP and the Peacebuilding Support Office, on the operational preparation and planning of local elections, including procurement and distribution of electoral material in the 17 regions	6	<p>Meetings</p> <p>The lower output was attributable to the shift in operational priorities and budgetary constraints of the National Electoral Authority and to security conditions in certain prefectures, resulting in little progress with regard to the planning of local and senatorial elections. The meetings covered the drafting of a tentative budget and a tentative timeline and list of priority activities for local elections, as well as the establishment of the initial baseline inventory of existing electoral material, at both the central and field levels</p>

Monthly multimedia and public outreach activities that support national reconciliation, a constitutional culture and the promotion and understanding of the mandate of MINUSCA, using daily strategic communication, advocacy and social mobilization approaches, through radio (MINUSCA Guira FM), print, video and social media outlets, as well as community mobilization tools	384	Broadcasts of debates on political issues; talk shows on human rights and justice issues; shows on youth-related issues; and shows on challenges facing Central African women and their efforts to address them
	609	Videos, documentaries and reports broadcast on social media to those communities with access and to the diaspora, and to inform the international community
	40	Awareness-raising activities were carried out across the country to support national reconciliation, ensure an understanding of the mandate of MINUSCA and encourage communities to solve problems peacefully
	8	Meetings (465 students of the University of Bangui and the Private Faculty of Law, 32 representatives of women's organizations and youth organizations and 30 media actors participated) to address the implementation and challenges of the mandate of MINUSCA 52 articles and features and 47 editions of <i>MINUSCA en action</i> , 7 of <i>MINUSCA Focus</i> and special dossiers, along with pictures, were produced and published on the MINUSCA website for those communities with access and the diaspora, and to inform the international community

Expected accomplishment 2.2: Progress towards reconciliation at the national and local levels

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>	
Increase in the number of conflict mitigation initiatives in key areas of intercommunal tension (2014/15: 6; 2015/16: 11; 2016/17: 24)	Achieved. A total of 67 conflict mitigation initiatives were carried out in 30 localities with intercommunal tension, compared with 29 conflict mitigation initiatives in 17 localities in the previous period. The higher number of initiatives was achieved because of the security situation in certain parts of the country	
<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
A national reconciliation strategy as well the organization of meetings in all 16 prefectures to provide political, technical and logistical support to the launch of an intercommunal and interreligious reconciliation process	No	Owing to political exigencies, a national reconciliation strategy was not formalized by the Government. However, technical support was provided by MINUSCA, in coordination with the United Nations country team, to the Ministry of Social Affairs and Reconciliation and to the ministry adviser to the presidency on reconciliation for the drafting and endorsement of a strategy/programme by the Government
12 workshops to strengthen the coordination and functioning of conflict mitigation and resolution initiatives and mechanisms	14	Workshops The higher output was attributable to increased demand from local authorities, who were responding to the multiple security crises during the reporting period

Development of 24 regional enhancement projects with the United Nations country team and other partners to support and sustain local government and civil society initiatives that address underlying causes of conflict	53	Regional enhancement projects
		The higher output was attributable to increased demand by the country team and MINUSCA to address the underlying causes of conflict

Expected accomplishment 2.3: Progress towards the development of a national security policy and a security sector reform strategy

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>	
Increase in the number of policies and strategies developed and implemented for restructuring the defence and security forces and strengthening security sector governance institutions (2014/15: 2; 2015/16: 3; 2016/17: 5)	<p>Achieved. A total of 6 policies and pieces of legislation were developed or adopted: the national security policy, the military code of justice, a draft national defence policy, a draft military programming law, a draft military force concept and a draft plan for the deployment of armed forces battalions</p> <p>In addition, a presidential decree was issued establishing and organizing the functioning of the National Commission to Combat the Proliferation and Illicit Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons</p> <p>The higher number of policies and pieces of legislation produced was attributable to higher-than-expected government capacity dedicated to policy development</p>	
Increase in the number of pieces of legislation developed and adopted to define the missions and modalities of the defence and internal security forces and security governance institutions (2014/15: 1; 2015/16: 2; 2016/17: 3)	See the actual indicator of achievement above	
Increase in the number of security sector assessments and recommendations for reform (2014/15: not applicable; 2015/16: 2; 2016/17: 3)	<p>Achieved. A total of 13 security sector assessments and recommendations for reform were made. The higher number of assessments conducted with the support of MINUSCA was attributable to the overall number of 8 sectors and additional assessments for areas such as financial management and human resources, as well as sector assessments conducted by the national security sector reform coordination group in connection with the drafting of the national security sector reform strategy</p>	
Increase in the reorganized Central African Republic armed forces through the rehabilitation and equipping of military camps in Bangui and regions (2014/15: 2; 2015/16: 3; 2016/17: 5)	<p>The rehabilitation of one the training facilities of the armed forces of the Central African Republic at Camp Kassai in Bangui was completed, and national authorities concentrated other rehabilitation efforts on the armed forces training centre in Bouar in the west of the country, which was completed and equipped</p>	
<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Strategic and technical advice to national authorities on security sector governance and reform of defence and security forces, including in the articulation of a long-term national security vision and development of a national security policy and security	Yes	The Mission provided strategic and technical guidance to the national security sector reform coordination group, a working group at the operational level, through bi-weekly meetings to develop the policy and strategy following the presidential elections; organized meetings to finalize the drafting the national security policy; and

sector reform strategy, through monthly participatory and inclusive political round tables, consultations and meetings		co-chaired meetings related to the drafting the national security sector strategy, in addition to various bilateral audiences with key authorities
Facilitation of coordination of international assistance to national authorities in the area of security sector reform through regular monthly meetings with national actors and international partners	10	Meetings of the internal security forces coordination group and the defence coordination group and joint meetings of the two groups
	16	Bilateral meetings with key international partners supporting the reform of the national security sector
	4	Meetings with regard to the United Nations Development Assistance Framework
	6	Meetings with regard to the National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan
		The Mission coordinated the meetings mentioned above and led the planning and design of the national security sector reform component of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and the National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan and the integration of ex-combatants in this regard with the assistance of the European Union Training Mission
Facilitation of the adoption and approval of plans and proposals for common approaches on and principles of various aspects of security sector reform, by co-chairing regular monthly meetings of the strategic committee for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and security sector reform, the technical committee for security sector reform and other coordination mechanisms	Yes	<p>The Mission supported the national security sector reform coordination mechanisms in the drafting of the national security policy and national security sector reform strategy, which were endorsed by the President during 2 meetings of the Strategic Committee on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration, Security Sector Reform and National Reconciliation</p> <p>In addition, the Mission supported a concept paper for national security sector reform actors with the aim of facilitating awareness and common delivery of security sector reform through collaborative activities and contributed to 6 meetings on the restoration of State authority in Bambari, 5 meetings of the consultative monitoring committee with armed groups and 6 meetings with the coordination mechanisms on the integration of ex-combatants</p>
Assessment of the security sector-related legislation, making a number of recommendations for revising the existing laws and regulations, including from a human rights, rule of law and gender perspective	Yes	Delivered through the two outputs described above
Facilitation of institutional and gap analyses, needs assessments and financial assessments of the security sector in partnership with the World Bank, the European Union, the African Union and other partners	Yes	The Mission supported the organization and the process of the public expenditure review of security institutions conducted by the World Bank and co-organized the debriefing sessions on the results of the review for Government and Parliament representatives and international partners

		As a result of the first phase of the review, the Ministry of Finance conducted a physical verification exercise of personnel from armed forces of the Central African Republic, which identified approximately 1,000 “phantoms” registered on the payroll of the armed forces. The review and follow-up action was ongoing at the end of the reporting period
Development and application of vetting mechanisms for members of defence and security forces and other security institutions that are compliant with international standards of human rights and humanitarian law, including for sexual and gender-based violence	Yes	The Ministry of Defence resumed the simplified verification process for personnel, with the support of the Mission, in coordination with the European Union Training Mission
1 project aimed at the rehabilitation and equipping of police stations and gendarmerie brigades in the prefectures, in cooperation with partners	1	Project 4 police stations (Bangui, Bouar, Bozoum, Bria) and 3 gendarmerie brigades (Bouar, Birao, Bria) were rehabilitated with assistance from UNDP
1 project for the rehabilitation of military camps in Bangui and regions as part of the efforts towards reconstitution and reorganization of the national army	1	Project The training facility of the armed forces of the Central African Republic at Camp Kassai in Bangui and the armed forces training centre in Bouar were rehabilitated

Component 3: restoration and extension of State authority

41. To support the restoration and extension of State authority in the Central African Republic, MINUSCA continued its efforts to address structural governance challenges in the country, focusing on building State capacity in the areas of justice, rule of law and State administration. The Government of Central African Republic identified priorities and needs for recovery and peacebuilding and sought the technical and financial support of the European Union, the United Nations and the World Bank. In this context, the Mission supported the Government with its development of the National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan, which provides a road map for the restoration and extension of State authority to be undertaken by the Government and its partners during the next five years.

42. In spite of the deterioration of the security situation in certain areas of the country, MINUSCA took actions to improve judicial infrastructure and train and deploy judicial personnel, magistrates and corrections officers across the country. The deployment of 68 additional government-provided personnel to the Central African prisons significantly reduced, through the mentoring and advising of prison authorities, the number of escapes and other security incidents, in particular in the Bangui prisons. Mentoring and technical support was also provided by the government-provided personnel at the central level and to prisons throughout the country, including with regard to the review, updating and issuance of guidance documents for prison reform. Judges and registrars were trained on the national legislation and international standards related to the administration of justice and special procedures. The capacity of prison personnel was strengthened in accordance with standards for international human rights through training workshops and technical advice provided by the Mission, mainly in Bangui, and weekly meetings were held with national magistrates to provide support with regard to investigations

and prosecutions, the collection and storage of evidence and forensic analysis. The Mission provided advice to magistrates assigned to courts in the regions but working from Bangui because of the security situation in their regions of deployment, to magistrates working in Bouar and, until their departure, to magistrates deployed to Bambari and Bria. In addition, judicial infrastructure and institutions were rehabilitated in Bangui, Bambari, Paoua, Sibut and Kaga Bandoro.

43. MINUSCA continued to organize mobile court sessions in coordination with UNDP, bringing justice institutions to parts of the country that would not otherwise have been served. In cooperation with the country team and international partners, MINUSCA continued to provide technical assistance to the Central African authorities to operationalize the Special Criminal Court, achieving significant progress over the period. Workshops on legal aid and assistance were held and recommendations were subsequently made and incorporated into the draft law on legal aid. These activities were accompanied by an advocacy and awareness campaign, as well as training for the local population, governmental and judicial authorities and armed groups on themes such as the rule of law, access to justice and the fight against impunity, in order to raise public awareness of justice and respect for human rights.

44. MINUSCA facilitated active dialogue between members of Parliament and their constituencies and between local, administrative State actors, politicians and the local population, including youth and community leaders, which revitalized the framework of consultation and coordination for the redeployment of administrative personnel and the rehabilitation and equipping of civilian administration buildings. These actions resulted in the deployment of civil servants, including teachers, in all 16 prefectures. Training sessions were held for mayors and civil servants of the prefects and sub-prefects, to build their capacity in public administration, local governance, and planning and budgeting of local projects.

45. To assist the Government with the implementation of a weapons and ammunition management system in the country and improve safety, weapons storage facilities were secured, armouries were built and rehabilitated and training sessions on weapons and ammunition management were provided for members of the armed forces of the Central African Republic and internal security forces and prison officers. These initiatives contributed to the development of the capacity of national defence and security forces to secure and manage weapons and ammunition in order to limit their circulation among armed groups.

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

Planned indicators of achievement

Increase in the number of courts reopened (2014/15: 7; 2015/16: 15; 2016/17: 20)

Actual indicators of achievement

A total of 2 new courts were reopened, one in Mbaïki and one in Bambari, which brought the total number of functioning courts for the reporting period to 18 courts out of 27 in the Central African Republic. In addition, the rehabilitation of the courts of Paoua, Sibut and Kaga Bandoro were ongoing at the end of the reporting period. The lower number of courts reopened was attributable to the difficult security situation in parts of the country and to numerous thefts of equipment and material from the construction sites, leading to work interruptions

Increase in the number of prisons reopened in regions outside Bangui (2014/15: 2; 2015/16: 3; 2016/17: 7)

A total of 4 prisons were reopened, in Berberati, Bouar, Bimbo and Mbaïki. A fifth prison was rehabilitated in Bangassou; however, it was looted and was no longer operational during the reporting period. The lower number of prisons was attributable to security incidents in Kaga Bandoro, including an attack on the site of the prison, which delayed the rehabilitation of the facility. An additional two prisons were reopened in Bangui: Ngaragba and its annex, Camp de Roux

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Technical advice, through weekly meetings with relevant ministerial counterparts and prison authorities, to enhance performance of the prison authorities and personnel in line with international human rights standards	Yes	<p>Meetings were held on a weekly basis in 9 detention facilities (Bambari, Bangassou, Berberati, Bimbo, Bria, Ngaragba and its annex, Camp de Roux, Bouar and Kaga Bandoro), and with the Director-General of Prisons and the Directorate of Prison Administration</p> <p>As a result, there was an improvement in the management capacity of the national prison authorities. Furthermore, the implementation of prison reforms, including policy development, budget allocation and improved prisoner health, as well as the reopening of prisons outside Bangui, were discussed and addressed in a timely manner</p>
21 capacity-building training workshops for national prison personnel throughout the country	3	Two-day workshops (137 participants) on the decrees implementing law 12.003 setting out the fundamental principles of the penitentiary system in the Central African Republic in Bambari, Bouar and Bangui
	10	Training sessions on detainees' rights and social reintegration (98 participants, including 47 women) and on prison security and statistics (100 participants, including 46 women)
	1	Two-day training session on the management of armouries and arms for 8 elements of the armed forces of the Central African Republic
	1	<p>Five-month training session for penitentiary personnel consisting of capacity-building and mentoring activities and on-the-job training (41 participants, including 33 women). Subsequently, 32 former trainees were formally integrated into the service and deployed</p> <p>The lower output was attributable to the increase in the duration and reduction in the number of training sessions, compared with the planned number of training sessions</p>
Rehabilitation, construction and equipping of 15 courts and tribunals in the prefectures	2	<p>See the actual indicator of achievement under expected accomplishment 3.1 above</p> <p>In addition, within the framework of cooperation between UNDP and MINUSCA, office equipment was</p>

		provided to the three Courts of Appeals (Bangui, Bouar and Bambari) and distributed to the Courts of First Instance within their jurisdictions
Monthly meetings with relevant national authorities with respect to the coordination and planning of the physical deployment of the actors of the criminal justice system and rule of law in the prefectures	Yes	Coordination meetings were convened on a regular basis for the redeployment of magistrate and judicial personnel, which took place in the jurisdictions of Bangassou, Bambari, Berberati, Boda, Bossangoa, Bossembélé, Bouar, Bozoum, Carnot, Mbaïki, Mobaye, Nola, Obo, Paoua and Sibut. However, as a result of the challenging security situation and living conditions in Bangassou, Mobaye and Bambari, redeployed magistrates abandoned their posts and returned to Bangui
Preparation of applications/support documents and conducting of quarterly meetings for the rehabilitation and/or construction of prison facilities that will eventually allow for more arrested offenders to be incarcerated safely and humanely, including the separation of male and female detainees	Yes	Project documents were prepared for each prison-related project (architectural plans, cost estimates and partner details)
	26	Biweekly reports on project management and 1 annual report on project management were drafted
	4	Quarterly meetings
Provision of advice and technical assistance, through weekly meetings as well as 5 two-day workshops, for 20 national magistrates handling criminal cases to enable them to conduct impartial and effective investigations of crimes in accordance with international standards	Yes	Weekly meetings were held with national magistrates to provide advice and technical support on investigations and prosecutions, collection and storage of evidence and forensic analysis
	1	Nine-week training session (92 magistrates and 102 registrars from the jurisdictions of the Courts of Appeals of Bangui, Bouar and Bambari) The lower output was attributable to a reprioritization to focus on the organization of criminal court sessions and to the security situation, which led a number of magistrates to leave their posts in the regions and to return to Bangui
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 provision for the protection of victims and witnesses and support services, and protection for members of the judiciary	52	Meetings As a result of the meetings, a number of magistrates were redeployed throughout the country As the victim and witness protection strategy was not finalized, victims and witnesses protection mechanisms were not set up at the national level. However, close protection was provided, in collaboration with United Nations police, to the President and other members of judiciary, including accommodation for a Prosecutor in the MINUSCA compound in Kaga Bandoro
Conducting 3 two-day training sessions for 100 magistrates to be redeployed to the regions on criminal procedures and	4	Two-day training sessions on court management and use of standardized materials (136 Court of Appeals personnel in Bangui, Bouar and Bambari)

court administration and 1 two-day training session for 50 magistrates and 10 police officers on effective techniques for the investigation of cases of sexual and gender-based violence	1	Two-day training session for magistrates, judicial police officers and doctors on forensic expertise with respect to conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence
	1	Three-day training session for magistrates, judicial police officers and investigators of the Special Criminal Court and the joint rapid response and prevention unit to combat sexual violence against women and children on combating conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence
Provision of logistical support to the Ministry of Justice for the organization of 3 criminal court sessions, one in each court of appeal (Bangui, Bouar, Bambari)	1	The higher output was attributable to the demand for and deployment of court personnel
		Criminal court session (Bangui Court of Appeal) 56 criminal files concerning 94 individuals were registered on the docket (81 individuals were tried and 13 cases were dismissed) The lower output was attributable to the frequent absences of the Prosecutor of the Court of Appeals in Bouar and other judicial personnel, which prevented the preparation of the 17 files that were to be registered on the docket, and to the security situation in Bambari, which prevented the redeployment of judicial staff, including the magistrates, on time for the session
Provision of logistical support to the Ministry of Justice to transport by United Nations flights 5 court personnel for 2 mobile court sessions	8	Court personnel (5 in Bria and 3 in Bouar)
	11	Mobile court sessions were organized (2 in the Bria jurisdiction and 9 in the Bouar jurisdiction) The higher output was attributable to the contribution of a joint UNDP-MINUSCA-UN-Women project
Provision of 1 two-day seminar for 50 participants from the bar association and 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	Two-day workshop
	45	Participants from the Bar Association, the judiciary, civil society and technical and financial partners Recommendations were made and integrated into the draft law on legal aid, notably on the creation of an autonomous mechanism to manage legal aid, with equal representation of all interested parties (including the Ministry of Justice, the Bar Association and paralegal personnel), the drafting of a law on the mechanisms for legal aid funding updating the criteria for eligibility for legal aid and the drafting of a national legal aid strategy
Organization of weekly and monthly multimedia, advocacy and outreach activities to promote the rule of law and access to justice through print and	Yes	Multimedia, advocacy and outreach activities were organized for each training, sensitization and other activity promoting the rule of law and access to justice conducted by the Mission

broadcast outlets, workshops and community mobilization activities

Sensitization activities (workshops and meetings) which promoted the rule of law, access to justice and the fight against impunity were held in the regions with the participation of the local population, government and judicial authorities, and armed groups, and resulted in raised public awareness of the mandate, efforts and activities of the Mission and improved its reputation among the people of the country

Regular monthly visits to detention centres to monitor conditions of detention and conduct follow-up advocacy with authorities

Yes

See the first output for expected accomplishment 3.1

In addition, the Mission provided advice on a daily basis to prison authorities through regular contacts and the co-location of Government-provided corrections officers with Central African authorities

As a result of the regular visits to detention centres, the security situation improved in the Bangui prisons. The conditions remained challenging in the regions, with escapes and cases of trafficking and consumption of illicit products frequently reported. Despite the efforts to reduce overcrowding through the rehabilitation and reopening of prisons, detention conditions at the facilities, in particular with respect to food, medical care and social reintegration programmes, remained challenging because of the lack of financial resources allocated by the national authorities

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: not applicable; 2015/16: 275; 2016/17: 550)

A total of 306 local authorities and civil and judicial servants were deployed. However, ensuring that officials and local authorities remained in their posts remained a challenge. Statistics demonstrated an effective presence of civil servants of 70 per cent. The lower number of personnel deployed was attributable to a delay in deployment pending the finalization of an improved strategic approach to address sustainability and incentive measures to ensure workforce retention.

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; 2016/17: 250)

Achieved. A total of 1,503 police, 2,053 gendarmerie officers and 329 judicial personnel (123 magistrates, 100 court clerks and secretaries and 106 prison officers) were trained in the protection of civilians. A further 700 candidates for the national police and gendarmerie were being vetted, with 500 to be selected for service at the end of the reporting period

Planned outputs

Completed (number or yes/no)

Remarks

Regular monthly meetings with national authorities to support the development of a strategic vision for the restoration and extension of State authority

357

Meetings with local authorities (prefects, sub-prefects and mayors), government ministers, the President of the Appeals Court, the Prosecutor and the gendarmerie company commanders

		The higher output was attributable to the advancement of active dialogue with national and local authorities towards the implementation of a nationally owned strategic vision of the restoration of State authority
A framework agreed by the elected Government for regular consultations, including the international donor community, stakeholders and partners, on the implementation of an agreed road map for the restoration and extension of State authority for the Central African Republic and on policy-making	Yes	The National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan was signed at the Brussels Conference for the Central African Republic on 17 November 2016
Preparation of local community debates in advance of local elections	No	While the Mission was in the process of conducting joint activities with the Electoral Office in Bouar in line with the framework of the preparation of local elections, the project was postponed, as the date of local elections was yet to be communicated by the Government of the Central African Republic
Regular interaction with local political actors, including civil society, to foster political engagement in support of decentralization	14	Meetings with members of Parliament and 177 local stakeholders regarding decentralization, including youth groups, women's groups and religious platforms
	4	Workshops were organized on topics related to the support of decentralization
12 capacity-building workshops, in coordination with the European Union and the United Nations country team, for 300 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	20	Capacity-building workshops The higher output was attributable to increased demand for training following the end of the transitional Government and the improvement of key ministries
Rehabilitation and/or construction of 12 civilian administration structures across the country	27	Administrative structures The higher output was attributable to the Mission-led integrated operation in response to the crisis in Bambari involving the Government and international actors and in close cooperation with the country team, which increased the need for rehabilitation and/or construction in the city following the departure of armed groups
Weekly support to national authorities in managing weapons and ammunition to ensure the safe and effective management, storage and security of their stockpiles, including monthly meetings with senior local authorities to provide advice and monitor weapons and ammunition management practices within	20	Storage facilities built
	48	Members of the armed forces of the Central African Republic and the internal security forces trained (including police, gendarmerie, and customs, water and forestry officials)
	65	Weapons and ammunition management assessments conducted

the wider security sector reform framework	4	Armouries built, with capacity for 100 weapons for police, gendarmerie, and customs, water and forestry officials
	65	Assessment visits were conducted at several armed forces of the Central African Republic, police, gendarmerie, customs, prisons and water/forestry affairs locations to evaluate weapons storage capacity and identify rehabilitation and construction requirements to support the Government with a weapons and ammunition management system
	10	Rehabilitation projects, which involved securing storage facilities with armoured doors, gun safes or concrete reinforcements
	5	Armoury containers installed for national and United Nations police personnel to store weapons used for the training of national forces Training of 8 members of the armed forces of the Central African Republic and 40 members of the internal security forces as armourers to enable capacity enhancement in principles of weapons control safety and management Strategic support was provided to national counterparts for the establishment of the National Commission on Small Arms and Light Weapons and with regard to the development of a road map for the Commission

Component 4: support

46. 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 12,211 uniformed personnel and 1,327 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.

47. In addition, owing to the lack of adequate accommodation facilities for Mission personnel in most regions, single module prefabricated units were installed as part of integrated personal accommodation camps. In addition, in order to facilitate collaboration of operational efforts and to accommodate more civilian personnel in a central office location in Bangui, the Mission refurbished properties for the substantive sections adjacent to the integrated Mission headquarters. To strengthen and safeguard the security of United Nations personnel and property, perimeter walls, jersey barriers and tee walls compliant with minimum operating security standards were constructed and installed around Mission facilities as planned. Some existing unpaved roads, bridges and airfields throughout the Mission area were repaired and maintained to facilitate logistical operations. The Mission was also able to successfully transmit peace and unifying messages, information and all other sensitization material with regard to peace and stability to the wider population through the use of transmitters and the radio station of the Mission.

48. However, logistical challenges, such as the poor conditions of the existing road network and other infrastructure, security concerns throughout the area of operations and inclement weather, impacted the Mission's ability to provide certain services to the region and to install water treatment plants and waste management treatment plants in some areas. Furthermore, the United Nations emergency and first aid stations in Bambari, Bossangoa and Obo commenced operations in April 2017 and in Berberati and Ndélé in July 2017 because of delays in construction work and unanticipated occupancy of designated medical facilities in some sectors by internally displaced persons during security crises. The establishment of United Nations emergency and first aid stations that had been planned for Bangui were cancelled, as the existing medical facilities in Bangui were adequate to accommodate the relevant medical requirements for Mission personnel. The Mission procured and provided cholera vaccines within the scope of contingency planning for cholera outbreaks and distributed bed nets, body insect repellents and malaria chemoprophylaxis to curb malarial illness in the Mission.

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

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
Increase in the establishment of an integrated Mission headquarters, field offices, airfields and/or accommodation facilities (2014/15: 46; 2015/16: 61; 2016/17: 75)	One new compound and one new camp were established and all sector camps were expanded, representing a total of 63 compounds/camps
Increase in the deployment of the projected civilian personnel by 30 June 2017	A total of 1,724 posts and positions were authorized for the reporting period. A total of 1,354 civilian personnel, representing 79 per cent of approved civilian personnel, were on board as at 30 June 2017. The level of civilian personnel on board reflects an increase of 125 civilian personnel (10 per cent) compared with 1,229 encumbered at the end of June 2016

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Service improvements		
Implementation of satellite technology which will provide low latency communications to improve voice quality, provide high definition video and improve Internet speed	Yes	Achieved. The pilot project was implemented in Bangui successfully. Although the Mission had planned for its expansion to the regions, the contract with the service provider remained under negotiation with Headquarters
Improved banking facilities and additional ATM machines on the premises of the Mission	Yes	Achieved. A new bank branch was established on 17 March 2017 within MINUSCA premises in Bouar, the first branch opened outside of Bangui since the start of the civil war. The number of ATM machines was reduced from three to two, which was sufficient to cover the needs of Mission personnel in the two compounds in Bangui

Military, police and civilian personnel

Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of an average strength of 169 military observers, 10,581 military contingent personnel, including 311 staff officers, 400 United Nations police officers and 1,680 formed police personnel, and administration of up to 1,728 civilian staff, comprising 790 international staff, 699 national staff and 239 United Nations Volunteers and 40 Government-provided personnel	139 10,304 319 1,449 615 430 192 90	Military observers Military contingent personnel, including staff officers United Nations police personnel Formed police personnel International staff (including 30 temporary staff) National staff (including 1 temporary staff) United Nations Volunteers Government-provided personnel
332 periodic reports on the verification, monitoring and inspection of contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment for the military contingent and formed police personnel	308	Verification reports The lower output was attributable to the deployment of 39 out of the planned 42 units
Supply and storage of 12,196 tons of rations, 170,100 packs of combat rations and 929,500 litres of bottled water for military contingent and formed police personnel at all mission locations	8,581 122,733 4.8	Tons of rations Combat ration packs Million litres of bottled water The lower output for supply and storage of rations and combat ration packs was attributable to the actual higher average vacancy rate for formed police personnel The higher output for bottled water was attributable to the non-deployment of planned water treatment plants in many contingent locations and the establishment of additional temporary operating bases, in addition to the increased operational requirements at various locations
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	<i>Training and prevention</i> 2,473 military personnel were trained in 90 sessions, 1,791 police personnel in 60 sessions and 1,448 civilian staff in 86 sessions. Members, associations and groups of the local population participated in 32 sessions. In addition to training as a prevention tool, 39 risk assessments visits were conducted at military and police bases to identify and categorize risks of misconduct, in particular sexual exploitation and abuse, which were reported to the appropriate Mission authorities for redress, with ongoing periodic reassessments A sexual exploitation and abuse emergency team, comprising members of the force, the Conduct and Discipline Service and the Administration of the Mission, was established to strengthen risk

management and the response of MINUSCA and to ensure implementation of recommendations cited in the risk assessment visits. The weekly meetings of the joint sexual exploitation and abuse prevention team at Mission and sector levels and frequent patrolling around military and formed police unit camps contributed to prevention. Patrols were performed jointly by personnel from the military and formed police unit contingents, United Nations police, civilian Mission personnel and agency representatives

Reporting

Recognizing the importance of shared ownership of the process of developing policies and guidelines, an information-sharing agreement was developed to better streamline the reporting process and exchange of information among all actors, including through an established network of focal points on sexual exploitation and abuse

Misconduct reporting channels were improved and continued to be monitored to ensure that victims could register their complaints through access to toll-free calling via a hotline, email or in-person office visits to the Conduct and Discipline Service or the country team hotline and the network of focal points on sexual exploitation and abuse

During the reporting period, the Service recorded 53 complaints in the misconduct tracking system, which were immediately processed according to applicable procedures

Remedial action

The victims' assistance programme was strengthened with the appointment of a Victims' Rights Advocate and the assignment of dedicated personnel within the Conduct and Discipline Service to focus on managing outreach and the victims' assistance pillar. Following months of outreach to partners for information, MINUSCA created and updated its victim's assistance tracking table, which documented every alleged victim of sexual exploitation and abuse by United Nations personnel, fulfilling a crucial element envisaged in the victim's assistance strategy. Victims were periodically tracked, and the status of the assistance was updated and shared with Headquarters. MINUSCA ensured that relevant and adequate assistance was provided to victims within capabilities, and any gaps in assistance were identified for redress

Facilities and infrastructure

Establishment of prefabricated camps for civilian and uniformed personnel at 3 sector headquarters (Bouar, Kaga Bandoro and Bria) and 8 subsector offices; 8 warehouses at the logistics base at Bangui M'poko airport; 2 waste management yards in Bangui and 1 sector headquarters; and 17 water boreholes at military camp locations in Sectors West, Centre and East	508 2 1 15	Units of single prefabricated modules were installed as part of integrated personal accommodation camps at 3 Sector headquarters and 8 subsector offices Warehouses in Bangui were developed in 2 districts instead of M'poko airport because of operational requirements Waste management yard established in Bangui Boreholes drilled across the area of operations The lower output for waste management yards was attributable to security and logistical challenges, while the lower number of boreholes drilled was attributable to the low yield of a well that could not be made operational
Repair of main and secondary supply routes in 3 sectors (525 km) and rehabilitation of 4 bridges in Sector West, 7 in Sector Centre and 5 in Sector East	631 18	Kilometres of unpaved roads were repaired across the area of operations Bridges were rehabilitated: 4 in Sector West, 6 in Sector Centre, 7 in Sector East, and 1 in Bangui The higher output for repaired roads was attributable to the necessity to maintain main supply routes for convoys, for the movement of troops and for the delivery of rations and fuel
Repair and regular maintenance of 5 unpaved airfields in Bouar, Kaga Bandoro, Bria, Bossangoa and Bambari	11	Airfields were maintained The higher output was attributable to operational requirements
Installation of five 100-man prefabricated kitchens in Bossangoa, Bangassou, Paoua, Birao and Obo	6	100-man prefabricated kitchens were installed in Bossangoa, Berberati, Bouar, Bria, Kaga Bandoro and Ndélé The change of locations was attributable to logistical constraints and the prevailing security situation
Construction of septic systems and associated water supplies at 20 locations	20	Septic tanks were constructed across the area of operations
Completion of minimum operating security standards-compliant works at 5 premises in Bangui and 3 sector headquarters	5 87 3 3	Premises in Bangui (the residence of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Mission headquarters, the integrated warehouse, the logistics base (Des-Jean) and the headquarters extension) Jersey barriers and tee walls were raised Sector headquarters Kilometres of perimeter walls were constructed around the integrated personal accommodation camps and new gates and boom gates were installed. Ditches and berms were built and improved. Observation post

		towers were also raised, and concertina wire and security lights were installed
Operation and maintenance of 40 water treatment plants, 30 wastewater treatment plants, 2,360 air-conditioning units and 320 generators at the 3 sector headquarters, 7 subsector offices and 5 premises in Bangui	15	Water treatment plants
	19	Wastewater treatment plants
	2,500	Air-conditioning units
	198	United Nations-owned generators across the area of operations
		The lower output for water treatment plants and wastewater treatment plants was attributable to logistical and security challenges
		The lower output for generators maintained was attributable to the actual number of generators operational in the Mission
Rehabilitation of 7 buildings at the M'poko camp in Bangui for air, movement control and transport operations	7	Buildings were rehabilitated
		Additional prefabricated ablutions were installed at the M'poko compound for Mission personnel in the area and workshops
Supply of 8.4 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for generators	10.5	Million litres (inclusive of 1.3 million litres held in strategic reserve)
		The higher output was attributable to the higher actual number of troop deployments and higher actual number of locations where military activities were required by the Mission resulting from the deterioration in the security situation
Ground transportation		
Operation and maintenance of 906 United Nations-owned vehicles, including armoured vehicles, in 7 workshops at 3 sector headquarters and other field offices	932	Vehicles, including armoured vehicles
	9	Workshops in Bouar, Kaga Bandoro, Bria, Bangui, Birao, Ndélé, Obo, Bangassou, Berbarati
		The higher output for vehicles maintained was attributable to the acquisition of additional vehicles during the reporting period for operational requirements
Operation of a daily shuttle service 7 days a week for an average of 400 United Nations personnel per day between their residential accommodation and the Mission locations	247	United Nations personnel
		The lower output was attributable to the use of additional light passenger vehicles, which were acquired during the prior period and received during the reporting period, instead of the shuttle service
Supply of 4.4 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for ground transportation, including 3.3 million litres for contingent-owned vehicles	6.2	Million litres (inclusive of 4.4 million litres for contingent-owned vehicles and 0.5 million held in strategic reserve)
		The higher output was attributable primarily to the higher actual number of troop deployments and higher actual number of locations where military

activities were required by the Mission resulting from the deterioration in the security situation

Air operations

Operation and maintenance of 3 fixed-wing and 12 rotary-wing aircraft	3	Fixed-wing aircraft
	12	Rotary-wing aircraft
Storage and supply of 11.8 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for air operations		One helicopter arrived in the Mission in May 2017 because of technical issues
	10.2	Million litres (inclusive of 0.5 million litres held in strategic reserve)
		The lower output was attributable to the fewer hours flown for mission operations

Communications

Support and maintenance of a satellite network for voice, fax, video and data communications, consisting of a hub station in Bangui, 1,974 call management systems/accessories, 725 network equipment, 37 phone and videoconference equipment and 447 power supplies	Yes	Maintenance of the satellite network for voice, fax, video and data communications, consisting of a hub station in Bangui, was provided
	22	Call management systems (PABX) were installed in the MINUSCA locations
	2,450	Call management accessories (PABX telephone devices)
		The higher output was attributable to additional end users in all the MINUSCA locations
	766	Network equipment items (switches, routers, access points, controllers), with installation of additional access points for the regional offices
	37	Phone and videoconference equipment items
	847	Power supply items (400 x 750VA to protect the network switches from fluctuation of the electricity)
		The higher output was attributable to unstable power supply in the sectors and frequent lightning storms, which disrupted and damaged the network equipment
Support and maintenance of 3,789 mobile, base station and handheld radios	3,789	Mobile, base station and handheld radios supported and maintained
Support and maintenance of 16 FM radio broadcast stations throughout the Central African Republic and a radio production facility in Bangui	1	Radio station (Guira FM)
	12	Transmitters were operational across the area of operations
		The lower output for radio stations maintained was attributable to the unstable security situation. Network transmitters that enable transmission throughout the country were acquired instead

Information technology

Support and maintenance for 3,070 desktop/laptop computers, 589 printers and 77 servers	3,070	Desktop/laptop computers (inclusive of notebooks)
	471	Multifunctional printers
	87	Servers (14 physical and 73 virtual)
		The lower output for printers maintained was attributable to the delays in the expansion to the field offices
Support and maintenance of 162 local area and wide area networks for approximately 2,520 users at 46 locations in the area of operations of the Mission	162	Local area and wide area networks
	2,520	Users
	79	Locations across the area of operations (36 different sites in Bangui, 3 sector headquarters, 8 regional offices and 29 operational posts in various regions)

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, Berberati and Ndélé	1	United Nations level I clinic in Bangui
	1	United Nations level II hospital in Bangui
	0	United Nations emergency and first aid stations in Bangui
		The stations in Bangui were not established, as the existing medical facilities in Bangui were adequate to accommodate the medical requirements for Mission personnel
	3	United Nations emergency and first aid stations (Bambari, Bossangoa and Obo) were operational by the end of the reporting period
		The lower output for operational stations was attributable to the lack of available medical personnel and the construction of buildings, which was ongoing at the end of the reporting period
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	Yes	<p>Mission-wide land and air evacuation arrangements were maintained to the in-Mission United Nations level I clinic and level II hospital, with their respective specialized aeromedical evacuation teams located in Bangui, Bouar, Kaga Bandoro and Bria. Casualty evacuation support was provided primarily through all contingent-owned and operated level I hospitals</p> <p>In addition, contracts were maintained with level III and IV hospitals in Kampala and Nairobi. Mission air assets and vehicles were utilized, where feasible, for all in-Mission land and air evacuations. Out-of-Mission evacuations were conducted with the air assets of MINUSCA and commercial airlines</p>

HIV sensitization programme, including peer education and confidential counselling and testing services for all Mission personnel	Yes	Provided to all Mission personnel by the Medical Services Section through regular induction training organized by the Integrated Mission Training Centre and physicians, including the provision of supplies, in all United Nations and contingent-owned and operated medical facilities
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Integrated Mission Training Centre

Training of approximately 3,647 personnel through internal and external courses	10,690	<p>Personnel were trained</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to the accreditation of the training personnel with certifications for a broader range of courses, which were then more accessible as they were conducted within the Mission area of operations. In addition, training sessions were delivered to personnel in relation to the introduction of new systems and work processes, such as COSMOS, the strategic framework tool; Umoja, the enterprise resource planning system; and in preparation for the decommissioning of Galileo, the legacy asset and inventory management system, and utilization of the new asset and inventory management modules in Umoja</p>
Delivery of integrated training materials for 3 two-day training sessions for Women's Protection Advisers and conflict-related sexual violence focal points in military, police and civilian components on mainstreaming conflict-related sexual violence concerns throughout the work of Mission components	1	<p>Two-day training session</p> <p>The lower output was attributable to difficulties in scheduling participants from agencies, field offices and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights for three different sessions</p>

Security

Provision of 24-hour close protection to senior Mission staff and visiting high-level officials	Yes	Provision of close protection for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, the Deputy Special Representatives of the Secretary-General and 2 high-level visitors, as well as the Deputy Secretary-General and 4 Under-Secretaries-General
Induction security training and primary fire training/drills for all new Mission staff	156	Induction training sessions for new personnel
	26	Induction sessions for visiting personnel of the United Nations and international organizations
	48	Fire-awareness training sessions in Bangui and the regions

III. Resource performance

A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017)

Category	Apportionment (1)	Expenditure (2)	Variance	
			Amount (3)=(1)-(2)	Percentage (4)=(3)÷(1)
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	8 627.4	7 359.4	1 268.0	14.7
Military contingents	336 326.8	343 958.9	(7 632.1)	(2.3)
United Nations police	18 392.2	16 292.8	2 099.4	11.4
Formed police units	55 650.5	49 664.4	5 986.1	10.8
Subtotal	418 996.9	417 275.5	1 721.4	0.4
Civilian personnel				
International staff	129 805.5	143 873.1	(14 067.6)	(10.8)
National staff	11 839.3	14 178.3	(2 339.0)	(19.8)
United Nations Volunteers	12 421.3	11 606.5	814.8	6.6
General temporary assistance	8 785.6	9 376.7	(591.1)	(6.7)
Government-provided personnel	1 897.7	4 258.8	(2 361.1)	(124.4)
Subtotal	164 749.4	183 293.4	(18 544.0)	(11.3)
Operational costs				
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—
Consultants	1 051.4	1 175.3	(123.9)	(11.8)
Official travel	4 459.3	5 284.7	(825.4)	(18.5)
Facilities and infrastructure	119 399.3	84 603.4	34 795.9	29.1
Ground transportation	19 091.2	19 269.3	(178.1)	(0.9)
Air operations	83 760.9	57 934.1	25 826.8	30.8
Naval transportation	90.0	2 378.5	(2 288.5)	(2 542.8)
Communications	26 477.1	24 675.7	1 801.4	6.8
Information technology	25 968.5	18 547.4	7 421.1	28.6
Medical	8 669.6	1 496.1	7 173.5	82.7
Special equipment	—	—	—	—
Other supplies, services and equipment	45 014.3	52 678.7	(7 664.4)	(17.0)
Quick-impact projects	3 000.0	3 004.2	(4.2)	(0.1)
Subtotal	336 981.6	271 047.4	65 934.2	19.6
Gross requirements	920 727.9	871 616.3	49 111.6	5.3
Staff assessment income	11 551.7	12 328.8	(777.1)	(6.7)
Net requirements	909 176.2	859 287.5	49 888.7	5.5
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	920 727.9	871 616.3	49 111.6	5.3

B. Summary information on redeployments across groups

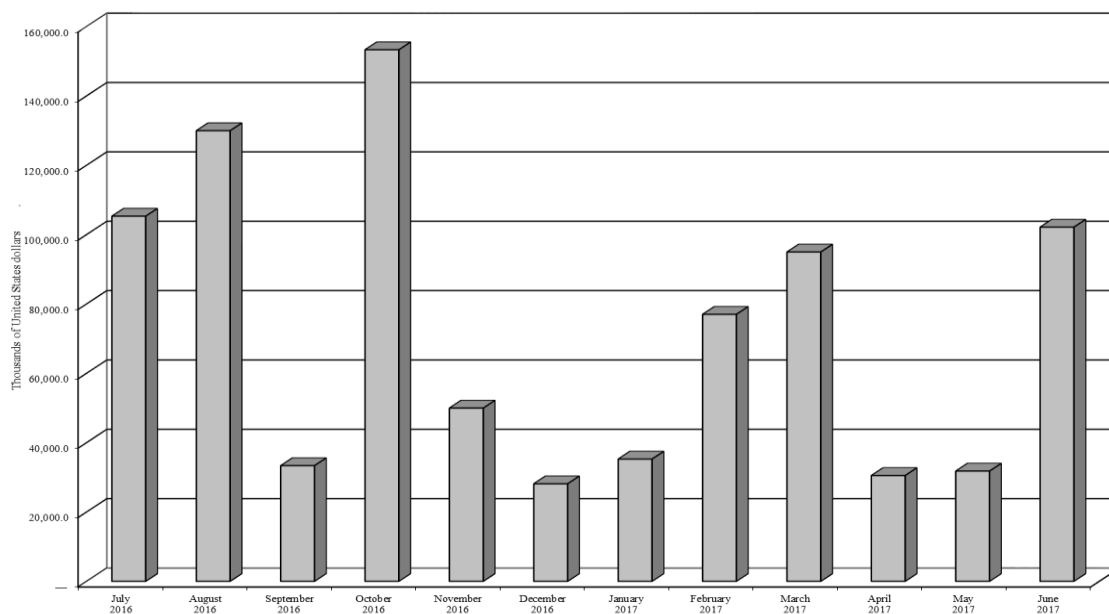
(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Group</i>	<i>Appropriation</i>		
	<i>Original distribution</i>	<i>Redeployment</i>	<i>Revised distribution</i>
I. Military and police personnel	418 997		418 997
II. Civilian personnel	164 749	19 188	183 937
III. Operational costs	336 981	(19 188)	317 793
Total	920 727		920 727
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation			2.1

49. During the reporting period, funds were redeployed to group II, civilian personnel, from group III, operational costs. The redeployment of funds was attributable to additional requirements for civilian personnel resulting from: (a) the lower actual average vacancy rates and higher actual salary rates and common staff costs for international and national personnel, compared with the budgeted rates; and (b) the higher actual average incumbency rate of 125.0 per cent for government-provided personnel, compared with the budgeted incumbency rate of 90.0 per cent (vacancy rate of 10.0 per cent), owing to the authorization of 68 additional corrections officers by the Security Council in its resolution 2264 (2016), for which a provision had not been included in the budget for the 2016/17 period.

50. The redeployments from group III were possible because of reduced requirements resulting primarily from: (a) efforts made by the Mission to reprioritize approved resources to cover the salaries of staff members; (b) the pursuit of locally constructed hard wall accommodations in lieu of the planned commercial grade hard wall construction to reduce overall facilities and infrastructure costs and create economic opportunities, and associated challenges faced by the Mission with respect to sourcing materials and skilled labour and logistics; (c) the delayed arrival of one military combat helicopter of the approved rotary-wing fleet and an unmanned aerial system, both of which were deployed towards the end of the reporting period; and (d) the deferred acquisition of medical supplies resulting from the partial operation of five United Nations emergency and first aid stations in the sectors, which were established at the end of the reporting period.

C. Monthly expenditure pattern



51. Higher expenditures in July, August and October 2016 were attributable primarily to the recording of commitments for the reimbursements to troop- and police-contributing Governments for standard costs and contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment for services for the 2016/17 period.

D. Other revenue and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Investment revenue	3 871.5
Other/miscellaneous revenue	100.0
Voluntary contributions in cash	—
Prior-period adjustments	—
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	29 705.2
Total	33 676.7

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

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>		
Major equipment			
Military contingents			56 013.0
Formed police units			10 172.6
Subtotal			66 185.6
Self-sustainment			
Military contingents			46 872.3
Formed police units			6 172.7
Subtotal			53 045.0
Total			119 230.6
<i>Mission factors</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Effective date</i>	<i>Last review date</i>
A. Applicable to the Mission area			
Extreme environmental condition factor	2.1	1 October 2016	13 May 2016
Intensified operational condition factor	3.8	1 October 2016	13 May 2016
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	4.1	1 October 2016	13 May 2016
B. Applicable to the home country			
Incremental transportation factor	0.25–5.0		

F. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Actual value</i>
Status-of-mission and forces agreement ^a	59 615.4
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	—
Total	59 615.4

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

IV. Analysis of variances¹

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military observers	\$1 268.0	14.7%

52. The reduced requirements were attributable to the higher actual average vacancy rate of 17.8 per cent for military observer personnel, compared with the budgeted rate of 5.0 per cent.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military contingents	(\$7 632.1)	(2.3%)

53. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) the standard reimbursement and allowances resulting from the lower actual average vacancy rate of 2.6 per cent for military contingent personnel, including military staff officers, compared with the budgeted rate of 5.0 per cent; and (b) freight services for the deployment of contingent-owned equipment for the quick reaction force, the tactical unmanned aerial system unit and special forces, in response to the security situation in the country, and the unanticipated repatriation of three contingent units and their equipment, for which provisions had not been included in the approved budget. The increased requirements were offset in part by lower warehousing costs for rations associated with the continued use of one warehouse, while two warehouses were included in the approved budget.

	<i>Variance</i>	
United Nations police	\$2 099.4	11.4%

54. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to the higher actual average vacancy rate of 20.3 per cent for United Nations police personnel, compared with the budgeted rate of 10.0 per cent.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Formed police units	\$5 986.1	10.8%

55. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) lower costs with respect to the standard reimbursement and contingent-owned equipment, resulting from the higher actual average vacancy rate of 13.8 per cent for formed police personnel, compared with the budgeted rate of 5.0 per cent because of the repatriation of two formed police units; (b) travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation and the lower actual costs associated with terms and conditions of a new long-term charter agreement, which provided for the flexibility to combine rotations and maximize aircraft capacity while minimizing the number of flights, compared with budgeted estimates, which were based on the former agreement; and (c) rations, which were stored in one warehouse, compared with the two warehouses included in the approved budget, resulting in lower warehousing costs. The reduced requirements were offset in part by higher freight costs for contingent-owned equipment in respect of the unanticipated deployment of one additional formed police unit in response to the security situation in the country and the unanticipated repatriation of two formed police units and their equipment.

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	(\$14 067.6)	(10.8%)

56. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) the lower actual average vacancy rate of 20.7 per cent, compared with the budgeted rate of 25.0 per cent; (b) higher actual common staff costs, compared with budgeted estimates; and (c) the higher actual average post adjustment multiplier effective November 2016, compared with the multiplier rate applied in the computation of international staff salaries in the approved budget.

	<i>Variance</i>	
National staff	(\$2 339.0)	(19.8%)

57. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) the lower actual average vacancy rate of 32.8 per cent, compared with the budgeted rate of 50.0 per cent for National Professional Officers and the lower actual average vacancy rate of 38.2 per cent, compared with the budgeted rate of 40.0 per cent for national General Service personnel; (b) higher actual common staff costs compared with budgeted estimates; and (c) the higher actual average monthly salary rates effective November 2016, compared with the average rates applied in the computation of staff salaries for National Professional Officers and national General Service personnel in the approved budget.

	<i>Variance</i>	
United Nations Volunteers	\$814.8	6.6%

58. The reduced requirements were attributable to the higher actual average vacancy rate of 17.0 per cent, compared with the budgeted rate of 5.0 per cent for international United Nations Volunteer personnel, offset by the lower actual average vacancy rate of 25.5 per cent, compared with the budgeted rate of 40.0 per cent for national United Nations Volunteer personnel.

	<i>Variance</i>	
General temporary assistance	(\$591.1)	(6.7%)

59. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to the share of MINUSCA of general temporary assistance related to the support activities for Umoja Cluster 5 and Extension 2, including the decommissioning of Galileo, for which a provision had not been included in the approved budget. The increased requirements were offset in part by the higher actual average vacancy rate of 42.3 per cent for international general temporary assistance positions, compared with the budgeted rate of 25.0 per cent.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Government-provided personnel	(\$2 361.1)	(124.4%)

60. The increased requirements were attributable to the higher actual average incumbency rate of 125.0 per cent, compared with the budgeted incumbency rate of 90.0 per cent (vacancy rate of 10.0 per cent), resulting from the authorization of 68 additional personnel by the Security Council in its resolution 2264 (2016), for which a provision had not been included in the budget.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Consultants	(\$123.9)	(11.8%)

61. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to the engagement of: (a) consultants with the requisite expertise in the areas of violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights, and conduct and discipline, in line with paragraphs 33 (b) and 48 of Security Council resolution 2301 (2016), for which provisions had not been included in the approved budget; and (b) additional consultants in support of community-based dialogue among armed groups and the development of a plan for the integration of ex-combatants into the security and defence forces. The increased requirements were offset in part by the non-engagement of consultants for a series of training courses because they were combined into one course, because the Mission was able to deliver training with personnel from the MINUSCA Integrated Mission Training Centre following the unanticipated accreditation of requisite certifications and because the requisite circumstances to support the engagement of consultants were not met.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Official travel	(\$825.4)	(18.5%)

62. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to the unanticipated travel of the Security Council to the Lake Chad region, for which a provision had not been included in the approved budget.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Facilities and infrastructure	\$34 795.9	29.1%

63. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) the cancellation of architectural and demolition services and acquisition of materials and equipment in connection with the multi-year establishment and expansion of construction projects for the commercial-grade hard-wall permanent structures and prefabricated facilities initially planned for the Mission, resulting from the management decision to complete the facilities with materials and labour sourced from the local market to reduce overall costs and create economic opportunities, and in connection with solid waste management, which had been managed temporarily by the Government and Mission personnel while the Mission continued to explore alternative long-term solutions through the Rapid Environment and Climate Technical Assistance (REACT) programme; and (b) the shift to an in-house service approach for the maintenance of facilities and equipment in lieu of the planned outsourcing to a commercial service provider, as included in the approved budget, with the expenditure for minor construction and movement control services provided by individual contractual personnel, reflected under the other supplies, services and equipment budget line.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Ground transportation	(\$178.1)	(0.9%)

64. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to a change in the composition of the fleet because of operational needs. The increased requirements were offset in part by the non-rental of mobile cranes and heavy trucks and the final shift to local contracts for heavy transport operations, in lieu of the planned outsourcing to a commercial service provider.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Air operations	\$25 826.8	30.8%

65. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) the deferred engagement of services for the deployment of an unmanned aerial system to April 2017, resulting from a change in service provider to a troop-contributing country, compared with the envisaged commercial solution; (b) the lower actual number of 5,436 flight hours for the rental and operation of rotary-wing aircraft, compared with 8,340 flight hours budgeted, resulting from flight cancellations owing to poor weather conditions and the security situation in the sectors, and from the delayed deployment of one helicopter, which arrived in the Mission in May 2017, owing to technical issues; and (c) the lower consumption of 9.7 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants at an actual average cost of \$1.00 per litre, compared with 11.8 million litres budgeted at an average cost of \$1.11 per litre, in connection with the fewer flight hours flown for Mission operations.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Naval transportation	(\$2 288.5)	(2 542.8%)

66. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to the acquisition of shipping containers for transportation of supplies and equipment by sea in lieu of conventional freight arrangements, to minimize demurrage charges. The containers were later repurposed as storage spaces, defence barriers and offices, for which no provision had been included in the approved budget.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Communications	\$1 801.4	6.8%

67. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) the non-engagement of public information services for a perception survey, television and radio production and broadcasting, and dedicated Internet, resulting from the ongoing security concerns, incomplete State public information capabilities and the unanticipated availability of in-house Mission service capacity; and (b) the acquisition of HDMI cables, nuts and bolts, attachments and other electrical supplies utilized for the installation of communications equipment, for which the expenditures were recorded under facilities and infrastructure engineering supplies. The reduced requirements were offset in part by expenditures for the acquisition of planned technology equipment used to enhance communications networks and systems of the Mission, which were budgeted under information technology.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Information technology	\$7 421.1	28.6%

68. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to the acquisition of: (a) planned information technology equipment used to enhance communications networks and systems of the Mission, for which expenditures were recorded under communications; and (b) the planned hybrid solar panel system utilized as a source of power for the facilities of the Mission and supplies and spare parts utilized for the installation of equipment, for which expenditures were recorded under facilities and infrastructure.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Medical	\$7 173.5	82.7%

69. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) the deferred acquisition of medical supplies resulting from the unanticipated partial operation of five United Nations emergency and first aid stations in the sectors owing to the lack of available medical personnel and ongoing construction of the facilities; and (b) the availability of existing Mission aircraft and trained medical personnel and commercial airlines for medical evacuations, which adequately supported the actual volume of cases, in lieu of contracting the budgeted outsourced service provider for air ambulance and aeromedical services.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Other supplies, services and equipment	(\$7 664.4)	(17.0%)

70. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) the engagement of the United Nations Office for Project Services for additional services to support the planned activities for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration; and (b) the shift to an in-house approach for the provision of support services to the Mission, complemented by the use of individual contractual personnel, in lieu of the planned outsourcing to commercial service providers. The increased requirements were offset in part by reduced freight services resulting from the non-acquisition of prefabricated buildings owing to the change in the plan for the establishment of Mission facilities and water treatment and fuel distribution equipment owing to the accelerated progress with the establishment of these facilities and equipment acquisitions in the prior period.

V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

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

(a) To decide on the treatment of the unencumbered balance of \$49,111,600 with respect to the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017;

(b) To decide on the treatment of other revenue for the period ended 30 June 2017 amounting to \$33,676,700 from investment revenue (\$3,871,500), other/miscellaneous revenue (\$100,000) and the cancellation of prior-period obligations (\$29,705,200).