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Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic

Budget performance of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

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 2021 to 30 June 2022 has been linked to the Mission's objective through a number of results-based budgeting frameworks, grouped by component as follows: security, protection of civilians and human rights; support for political, peace and reconciliation processes; fight against impunity, and support for the extension of State authority and rule of law; and support.

The reporting period was characterized by a continued complex security environment marked by violence and political tensions. The strategic review meeting held in June 2022 on the operationalization of the joint road map for peace in the Central African Republic adopted by the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region in September 2021 represented an important milestone in the revival of the peace process, despite continued attempts by armed groups affiliated with the Coalition des patriotes pour le changement to undermine the process. Throughout the reporting period, MINUSCA continued its efforts to protect civilians, support the implementation of the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in the Central African Republic, including through good offices and coordination with regional partners and guarantors of the Agreement; support the holding of the local elections; encourage social cohesion and transitional justice, with the Special Criminal Court having begun its first case at the beginning of 2022; promote and monitor human rights; facilitate the creation of a secure environment for the immediate, full, safe and unhindered delivery of humanitarian assistance; and protect the United Nations and its personnel.

MINUSCA incurred \$1,036.3 million in expenditure for the reporting period, representing a resource utilization rate of 99.97 per cent, compared with \$936.3 million in expenditure and a resource utilization rate of 99.9 per cent in the 2020/21 period.

The unencumbered balance of \$0.3 million reflects the net impact of: (a) reduced requirements under military and police personnel (\$40.8 million), attributable primarily to the delay in the deployment of additional military contingent and formed police unit personnel, and related contingent-owned equipment, authorized by the Security Council in its resolution [2566 \(2021\)](#); (b) reduced requirements under civilian personnel (\$4.5 million), attributable primarily to lower actual costs for United Nations Volunteers allowance and international general temporary staff salaries; and (c) increased requirements under operational costs (\$45.0 million), due to higher actual average price per litre and volume of fuel used for generators, vehicles and air assets, as well as additional facilities and infrastructure equipment, materials and supplies (and related freights costs) acquired to improve the conditions of military temporary operating bases.

Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022)

Category	Apportionment	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
Military and police personnel	576 938.4	536 090.1	40 848.3	7.1
Civilian personnel	221 795.3	217 293.2	4 502.1	2.0
Operational costs	237 861.9	282 895.7	(45 033.8)	(18.9)
Gross requirements	1 036 595.6	1 036 279.0	316.6	–
Staff assessment income	14 986.2	15 935.5	(949.3)	(6.3)
Net requirements	1 021 609.4	1 020 343.5	1 265.9	0.1
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
Total requirements	1 036 595.6	1 036 279.0	316.6	–

Human resources incumbency performance

Category	Approved ^a	Actual (average)	Vacancy rate (percentage) ^b
Military observers	169	145	14.2
Military contingents	14 231	11 664	18.0
United Nations police	600	491	18.2
Formed police units	2 420	1 892	21.8
International staff	694	592	14.7
National staff			
National Professional Officers	107	97	9.3
National General Service staff	497	474	4.6
United Nations Volunteers			
International	236	222	5.9
National	45	44	2.2
Temporary positions ^c			
International staff	61	49	19.7
National Professional Officers	1	1	–
General Service	7	7	–
Government-provided personnel	108	104	3.7

^a Represents the highest level of authorized strength.

^b Based on monthly incumbency and approved monthly strength.

^c Funded under general temporary assistance.

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

I. Introduction

1. The proposed budget for the maintenance of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central Africa Republic (MINUSCA) for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022 was set out in the reports of the Secretary-General of 17 February and 24 March 2021 ([A/75/760](#) and [A/75/760/Add.1](#)) and amounted to \$1,048,692,600 gross (\$1,033,644,100 net). It provided for 169 military observers, 14,231 military contingents, 3,020 police personnel, 755 international staff (inclusive of 61 temporary positions), 612 national staff (inclusive of 8 temporary positions), 281 United Nations Volunteers and 108 government-provided personnel.

2. In its report of 5 May 2021, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, recommended that the General Assembly appropriate \$1,040,045,600 gross for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022 ([A/75/822/Add.7](#), para. 67).

3. The General Assembly, by its resolution [75/298](#), appropriated an amount of \$1,036,595,600 gross (\$1,021,609,400 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.

II. Mandate performance

A. Overall

4. The mandate of MINUSCA was established by the Security Council in its resolution [2149 \(2014\)](#) and extended in subsequent resolutions of the Council. The mandate for the performance reporting period was provided by the Council in its resolutions [2552 \(2020\)](#), [2566 \(2021\)](#) and [2605 \(2021\)](#).

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

6. In its resolutions [2499 \(2019\)](#) and [2552 \(2020\)](#), the Security Council expanded the Mission's tasks to include continuing its political role in the peace process; assisting national authorities in the preparation and delivery of peaceful presidential, legislative and local elections; and providing technical advice to the national authorities in implementing the interim security arrangements provided for in the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in the Central African Republic (Peace Agreement).

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

8. The present report assesses actual performance against the planned results-based budgeting frameworks set out in the budget for the 2020/21 period. In particular, the report compares the actual indicators of achievement, that is, the extent to which actual progress was made during the period against the expected accomplishments, with the planned indicators of achievement, and the actual completed outputs with the planned outputs.

B. Budget implementation

9. The reporting period was characterized by a continued complex security environment marked by violence and political tensions stemming from the continued trust deficit between the Government of the Central African Republic and the opposition. The Coalition des patriotes pour le changement, which denounced the Peace Agreement and attempted to disrupt the national electoral process and the constitutional order during the previous reporting period, and other armed groups operating in the country have continued their attempts to undermine the peace process by violating the Peace Agreement. Other exacerbating factors that have complicated the security environment are the emerging armed clashes between national defence and internal security forces, supported by bilaterally deployed and other security personnel, and armed groups, as well as the use of explosive ordnance devices and landmines. The operations conducted by national defence and internal security forces and by bilaterally deployed and other security personnel affected MINUSCA force and United Nations Police collaboration with national defence and internal security forces, with the national defence forces becoming much less open to participating in operations with the Mission. In response to the decline in joint operations and information-sharing, the Mission has engaged with national defence and internal security forces to enhance collaboration. These efforts have contributed to national defence force liaison officers working alongside the force headquarters staff in the relevant planning and operations sections, as well as a common joint symposium at the Force Commander's conference in June 2022.

10. The number of violent and armed clashes among parties to the conflict has remained high. Together with the emerging clashes between armed groups and bilaterally deployed forces and other security personnel, in joint operations with State agents, those clashes have resulted in continued high numbers of human rights violations and abuses and international humanitarian law violations against civilians. In response to the deterioration of the security situation, the Mission improved its response to security threats by enhancing the mobility and flexibility of its military and police personnel, securing key hotspots, reducing the risks of politically motivated violence, ensuring coordination between its components and collaboration with humanitarians, and enhancing its monitoring and implementation of early warning and rapid response efforts across all locations.

11. In response to the continued high numbers of violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights, MINUSCA conducted an increased number of special and regular human rights missions to investigate and report on the violations, including grave violations of the rights of children and conflict-related sexual violence. Furthermore, the Mission strengthened its cooperation with national authorities to ensure that the violations are addressed. As a direct result of more frequent high-level meetings between Mission leadership and the Minister of Justice, as well as more frequent operational meetings between focal points from the Ministry of Justice, Promotion of Human Rights and Good Governance and representatives from the Mission, almost twice as many cases were brought to the attention of national authorities as were brought in the previous reporting period. In addition, monthly meetings were held with Government representatives to follow up on actions taken by national authorities.

12. Despite the complex security environment and factors impeding the implementation of its mandate, including an increase in violations of the status-of-forces agreement, the Mission achieved considerable progress in several priority areas. Progress was made in advancing the political and peace process through the Mission's good offices and technical support to local and national authorities, local and prefectural peace committees, civil society organizations and advocacy for the

joint road map. Considerable progress was also made through the Mission's use of its good offices with the Government and opposition political parties to advocate an inclusive republican dialogue by bringing the opposition parties back to the dialogue's organizing committee. After experiencing some delays due to political uncertainties, the republican dialogue was convened by the President of the Central African Republic, Faustin Archange Touadéra, during seven days in March 2022. The dialogue generated 217 recommendations that reflect key provisions of the Bangui Forum on National Reconciliation of 2015 and the Peace Agreement. The Mission continued to support the Government in assessing the progress made and strategizing on the Agreement's effective and sustainable future implementation. In May 2022, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Central African Republic and Head of MINUSCA travelled to Luanda to meet with the President of Angola, João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço, and the Minister for External Relations of Angola to discuss the joint road map. During the meeting, proposals were made to hold a regional stocktaking conference and to second disarmament, demobilization and reintegration experts from Rwanda and Angola to institutions of the Central African Republic. Subsequently, at the request and with the support of Mr. Touadéra, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Central African Republic convened a strategic review meeting on the political process in the Central African Republic with international, regional and subregional partners, including Angola and Rwanda, with the aim of revitalizing the Peace Agreement through the joint road map.

13. The Mission continued to support the infrastructure of the peace and reconciliation process at the national and local levels. It increased the number of local early warning and community-based protection mechanisms, the number of beneficiaries in conflict reduction programmes throughout the country and the number of local mediation and peace committees, all of which contributed to enhancing the capacities of local communities to manage threats against civilians and strengthening local communities' response actions and ability to prevent or resolve local conflicts through dialogue. The Mission also increased its efforts to identify local root causes of conflict and support the implementation of concrete peace initiatives by local peace and reconciliation committees and local community leaders and peace activists, including through income-generating activities in the form of quick-impact projects or through support provided by the United Nations country team. This included incentives to promote the safe, voluntary and sustainable return of internally displaced persons, freedom of movement, a reduction in tensions among Muslim and Christian communities, equal access to social and administrative services and peaceful coexistence, as well as the meaningful participation of women and youth groups in the local peace committees. In that regard, the strategic partnerships with the United Nations country team and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) played a central role in reinforcing ongoing reconciliation initiatives. MINUSCA also continued to work with local authorities and local transhumance actors to consolidate measures aimed at preventing violent conflict between herders and local farming communities.

14. With regard to the efforts to combat impunity, significant progress was achieved towards the effective operationalization of the Special Criminal Court. As a result of the Mission's consistent financial and technical support to the Special Criminal Court, the first trial since the Court's establishment commenced in April 2022. In addition, a majority of the Court's key posts have been filled, and the *Corps spécial d'avocats* and the victims protection unit were also fully staffed and functional.

15. As a direct result of the Mission's technical support over five years, the national security sector reform strategy (2023–2027) and the national security policy were finalized, while significant progress was seen in the revision process for the national defence plan. In addition, the Mission continued to focus its support on the

establishment of national vetting procedures as part of the professionalization of the national defence and internal security forces. Structural support and capacity-building efforts accelerated, with awareness-raising workshops being held to support greater adherence to existing military policies, and technical support was provided to the national border management commission in launching the drafting process for a national border management policy.

16. During the reporting period, local elections scheduled for September 2022 were postponed owing mainly to the Government's lack of resources and delays experienced in the adoption of the law on the delimitation of administrative districts. The National Electoral Authority revised the electoral calendar, with a first round of voting newly scheduled for 16 July 2023 and a second round scheduled for 15 October 2023. Despite the postponement, the Mission supported favourable conditions for the preparation of free, fair, credible and inclusive local elections by continuing to provide technical, logistical, operational and political support to the National Electoral Authority and other institutions, such as the Constitutional Court and the High Council of Communication. In addition, the Mission, in coordination with the United Nations country team, provided technical and operational support to local authorities and communities to ensure that local stakeholders were well informed about the roll-out of the decentralized process and actively involved in their constituencies' electoral processes. Owing to a significantly increased demand for training for newly and already deployed local civil servants and traditional chiefs, the Mission conducted trainings for 8,687 local authority staff on communal budgets and on the new law on decentralization. In addition, the Mission extended its assistance to the Government in deploying local authorities, including prefects, sub-prefects, mayors and other civil servants, as well as judicial and penitentiary actors and internal security forces. The Mission's logistical support contributed to an increase in the number of local officials deployed throughout the country. These efforts also paved the way for increased investment by the United Nations country team and technical and financial partners, given the improved access to administrative, security, justice, social, economic and financial services. All these efforts contributed to enhanced local ownership of and involvement in the anticipated local elections planned for 2023.

17. As part of its support for the implementation of the Peace Agreement, the Mission continued to provide technical and logistical support to national authorities in the implementation of the national disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation programme. In accordance with the principle of national ownership, the programme's implementation continued to be led by national disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation entities, including the unit responsible for the implementation of the national disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation programme. Disarmament efforts contributed to the improved security of and livelihoods within the communities where the programme was implemented, given the decreased ability of armed groups to destabilize security gains in those communities. The Mission's community violence reduction programme has also contributed to improved security and protection of civilians within communities, fostering social cohesion and peaceful cohabitation.

18. During the reporting period, MINUSCA also recorded a surge in the number and gravity of violations of the status-of-forces agreement between the United Nations and the Government being committed by national defence and internal security forces, as well as other security personnel. Those violations of the status-of-forces agreement had an impact on the Mission's operational capacity and contributed to heightened tensions and hostility towards MINUSCA. In response to the increase in the number and gravity of violations, the Mission has focused its efforts on regular engagement with national authorities. In April 2022, these efforts contributed to the establishment of new coordination structures by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and

the Diaspora, including on the implementation of the status-of-forces agreement and security coordination, by bringing together key partners, including line ministries, the leadership of the national defence and internal security forces, MINUSCA and other international actors, such as the African Union and the European Union. The efforts of MINUSCA, the Government and relevant partners resulted in a significant decrease in violations of the status-of-forces agreement from April to June 2022.

19. The Mission also faced disinformation/misinformation campaigns, with dissemination of false information, threats and incitement to violence against the United Nations, including MINUSCA personnel, as well as members of the international community, political opposition and civil society. In response to these campaigns, which were circulated mostly on social media but also took the form of staged demonstrations, and with a view to proactively anticipating such campaigns in future, the Mission regularly engaged with national authorities and undertook the assessment of misinformation and disinformation through traditional media and social media monitoring, in close collaboration with local fact-checking organizations. In addition, the prevention of rumours was included in all outreach campaigns under the Mission's proactive communication strategy and has been the subject of various workshops conducted by the Mission's substantive sections and the United Nations Police. As a result of the Mission's increased efforts to combat disinformation/misinformation campaigns during the reporting period, disinformation/misinformation about the Mission has decreased since May 2022. During the reporting period, the Mission also conducted a survey in Bouar, Bangui, Bambari, Bria and Kaga Bandoro of citizens' perceptions of MINUSCA, with 70 per cent of respondents indicating that they appreciated the Mission and its presence in the country.

20. There were unforeseen acute fuel shortages and delays in importing larger quantities of fuel by barge due to low river levels during the final quarter of the reporting period, which had a temporary negative impact on the Mission's performance. Fuel shortages were caused by several factors, including the volatile and unpredictable global oil supply. Many of the Mission's activities in the field and in Bangui that required mobility were impacted for three months. Critical fuel stocks were maintained throughout the period as a direct result of the Mission's persistent and coordinated efforts with United Nations Headquarters to ensure that essential mission operations that advanced strategic priorities, such as the protection of civilians and medical evacuations for personnel, were continued. MINUSCA applied lessons learned and recommendations from best practice reviews to minimize the impact of future fuel shortages on its planned activities, including by placing special attention on maintaining adequate strategic stocks and on the continuous monitoring of the supply chain management to effectively manage risks and mitigation measures.

21. Throughout the reporting period, MINUSCA remained committed to improving the security of peacekeepers and to enhancing efforts to reduce threats to the population and United Nations personnel, in line with the Action for Peacekeeping Plus initiative that is showing an overall positive trend. In this context, the Mission continued to implement the action plan for improving the security of United Nations peacekeepers, including the revision and enhancement of its contingency planning, increasing security planning, using intelligence surveillance reconnaissance to monitor road access, and improving compound security measures. In addition to these core efforts under the Action for Peacekeeping Plus initiative, MINUSCA conducted an internal integrated assessment from November to December 2021 aimed at improving the security, living and environmental standards for temporary operating bases in close coordination with troop-contributing countries. The implementation of the recommendations stemming from this assessment is ongoing.

22. MINUSCA, together with the Secretariat, has amplified efforts to strengthen the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse and improve the overall conduct of its

personnel. During the reporting period, the Mission revised and streamlined its prevention strategy and its approach to managing risks, including by adopting a decentralized and context-specific approach involving integrated prevention committees in field offices, while enhancing reporting and accountability. In this context, local community-based complaint networks were being revamped, empowered and equipped to support Mission outreach and awareness-raising efforts in risk locations. In line with its victim-centred approach, MINUSCA has also developed context-specific and community-based projects for priority locations.

23. During the reporting period, the Mission updated the framework of the Comprehensive Planning and Performance Assessment System (CPAS). It also started to gather indicator data on a monthly basis to help to track progress and assess the impact of its work in priority areas. MINUSCA continued to use CPAS data and analysis to inform reports of the Secretary-General and briefings to the Security Council. Furthermore, it continued to align the indicators in the results-based budgeting frameworks with the impact-oriented indicators and outputs of the CPAS results framework.

24. As in previous reporting periods, the Mission continued to use the strategic management application module of the Umoja strategic planning, budgeting and performance management solution to manage the substantive elements of the budget, supporting both annual budget and performance preparations. During the reporting period, the Mission captured data in the strategic management application at the half-year point, providing Mission leadership and Headquarters with progress information relating to budgeted activities. Going forward, the Mission will be capturing and providing this information on a quarterly basis. During the later stages of the reporting period, MINUSCA began use of the integrated planning, monitoring and reporting module of the Umoja strategic planning, budgeting and performance management solution to enhance its internal Mission planning methodology, which is designed to create a synergy between existing processes and tools. The use of the integrated planning, monitoring and reporting tool also streamlines reporting on the Secretary-General's indicators, in particular the Sustainable Development Goals and gender and disability markers.

25. The Mission continued to implement quick-impact projects to support the restoration of State authority and the protection of civilians. During the reporting period, these projects have contributed to the construction and rehabilitation of 44 administrative buildings, thereby supporting the extension of public administration and the re-establishment of the criminal justice system in many prefectures. Furthermore, quick-impact projects were implemented to enhance the protection of civilians by investing in the construction and rehabilitation of bridges, ferries, human rights offices and national security offices. Projects aimed at enhancing local peace processes through the promotion of dialogue and reconciliation were also implemented.

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic

26. During the reporting period, the spread of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and the risk that it posed were reduced. The majority of the Mission's mandated substantive activities that had been impacted by national and mission-wide restrictions in previous reporting periods were resumed, and have almost reached pre-pandemic levels. There were, however, some exceptions. There were times when cases increased, which mainly affected training activities and MINUSCA personnel's ability to travel within and outside the Mission area. Furthermore, the reporting period saw direct results from the Mission's continuous and coordinated efforts with national authorities and the United Nations country team, which, since 2020, have generated more efficient and nimble working methods to respond to fluctuations in the pandemic. Despite the improved short-term situation, the long-term consequences of the pandemic

persisted, as exacerbated by extreme poverty and limited socioeconomic development in the country, and MINUSCA continued to work closely with United Nations agencies, funds and programmes to provide continued assistance and humanitarian access to the population.

Substantive and other programmatic activities

27. The Mission undertook a series of programmatic activities in support of the implementation of its mandate. The activities contributed to the implementation of the national disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation programme and community violence reduction programmes in support of the peace process. The Mission also focused its programmatic activities on strengthening the capacities of local institutions and supporting the Government in the areas of justice, corrections, human rights, community stabilization programmes, police training, rule of law, security sector reform, peace consolidation and the meaningful participation of women in the peace and political process at all levels. In addition, the activities helped to increase risk-awareness and mitigate risks on the emerging explosive ordnance threats to local communities, MINUSCA civilian and uniformed personnel, United Nations agencies and humanitarian actors, and to promote the restoration and extension of State authority and the protection of civilians through quick-impact projects.

28. The status and nature of activities implemented are described below and in the results-based budgeting framework of components 1 to 3 in section F of the present report:

(a) **Disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation** (1 project). Technical and logistical support continued to be provided to the national authorities in the implementation of the national disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation programme, as mandated by the Security Council in its resolution [2605 \(2021\)](#). In that regard, the Mission supported the national institutions in disarming and demobilizing combatants in line with the Peace Agreement. In accordance with the principle of national ownership, the programme's implementation continued to be led by national disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation entities. With support from MINUSCA, the national authorities were able to get various disarmament and demobilization operations under way in Bangui and in the central, eastern and northern regions of the country. The disarmament contributed to the improved security of and livelihoods within the communities where the programme was implemented, given the decreased ability of armed groups to destabilize security gains within those communities. Through these activities, MINUSCA was also able to support the national authorities in dealing with armed groups/factions of armed groups associated with the Coalition des patriotes pour le changement who were willing to join the national programme;

(b) **Community violence reduction programmes** (1 project). Support continued to be provided to national authorities and relevant civil society organizations in developing and implementing community violence reduction programmes. In that regard, at the request of the Government of the Central African Republic, the Mission focused on regions, in particular Bangui, that would be most exposed to electoral violence and where no other community violence reduction programmes were being implemented, while specifically targeting young people who would be vulnerable to manipulation and recruitment by armed groups in the context of the elections. The Mission continued to implement the programmes through vocational training activities, coaching and income-generating activities for the rehabilitation of community infrastructure, which benefited direct recipients and their communities, as well as outreach and community support projects, including payments for food and transport allowances to beneficiaries during their three-month vocational training and the provision of start-up and reinsertion kits at the end of their

training. The programmes enabled the Mission to strengthen social cohesion and peaceful cohabitation and to improve livelihoods within communities. The programmes were implemented in partnership with the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), which was selected for its experience and ability to implement the programmes in a cost-effective and efficient manner;

(c) **Justice and corrections (Special Criminal Court)** (1 project). The Special Criminal Court launched its first trial in April 2022. Hearings were ongoing at the end of the reporting period. Financial assistance was provided by MINUSCA, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other international partners to continue the operationalization phase of the Special Criminal Court, including, but not limited to, the continued recruitment of magistrates and the provision of training for national and international staff in the area of basic and advanced investigation strategies and techniques with regard to serious crimes. The *Corps spécial d'avocats* and the victims protection unit were fully staffed and functional by the end of the reporting period. At the same time, the Special Criminal Court had 4 ongoing preliminary investigations and 14 ongoing judicial investigations. The Mission continued to provide support for investigative and judicial activities, outreach to and communication with the public and affected communities, security for court personnel and protection for victims and witnesses, overall court management and support for the establishment and functioning of the legal aid system. The programme was implemented in partnership with UNDP, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Avocats sans frontières;

(d) **Justice and corrections (penitentiary system/support for the judiciary)** (2 projects). The reporting period saw the successful operationalization of the Bria legal clinic, the first criminal sessions held by the Bangui and Bouar Courts of Appeal in two years and the first session held by the Bangui Court Martial. The Mission continued to support the effective deployment of judicial actors across the country within the framework of the regular courts. These successes were a result of the logistical support, capacity-building and technical advice provided by the Mission to ensure that justice actors, both in the courts and in the central administration of the Ministry of Justice, Promotion of Human Rights and Good Governance, were equipped with the necessary tools to successfully fulfil their responsibilities. The Mission concluded rehabilitation projects in two courts and two other projects were ongoing. In addition, 15 courts benefited from various equipment projects. The Mission continued to support the demilitarization of the prison service through capacity-building activities for civilian prison personnel. The Mission also supported the rehabilitation of prisons to improve security and reduce serious prison incidents, and to provide adequate infrastructure. With the support of MINUSCA, the first group of 145 civilian prison trainees were assigned to 15 prisons throughout the country and to the General Directorate of Prison Services. Administrative procedures were ongoing for the trainees to be added to the government payroll and for their subsequent integration into public service. The second group, which comprised 150 individuals, completed its on-the-job training by the end of the reporting period. This training was extended to address significant workforce challenges facing operations in the regional prisons. MINUSCA, in close collaboration with the national authorities, has continued to provide technical support for the planning and coordination of the trainees' rotations. With MINUSCA support, the Government was implementing the national prison demilitarization strategy and health and social reintegration policies. The programmes were implemented in partnership with UNODC and Penal Reform International, on the basis of their specific knowledge of the country's context, capabilities and limitations, as well as their expertise in the area of justice and corrections;

(e) **Police training/co-location** (1 project). The Mission rehabilitated and equipped police and gendarmerie stations, in particular in mining site areas and provided training workshops for internal security forces on investigations of serious and organized crimes, as well as training sessions on community-oriented policing, protection of human rights in the electoral context and the implementation of a joint criminal investigation database. These capacity-building activities helped to support internal security forces to achieve the mandated role of maintaining public order and providing protection for civilians. The training activities also included election-related activities, with a gender perspective, including intelligence analysis, protection of dignitaries, protection of civilians, and the use of force and respect for human rights in the electoral context. The programme contributed to improving and changing the mindset of internal security forces to work on the restoration of State authority and improving the working conditions of the internal security forces, thereby enhancing the services provided to the local population, the improvement in security and the free movement of the population. The programme was implemented in partnership with local NGOs and representatives from the internal security forces;

(f) **Human rights** (2 projects). The Mission continued to strengthen the capacity of national human rights institutions, as well as civil society, human rights forums and early warning mechanisms, to contribute to a protective environment. Through its reports, MINUSCA carried on a continuous dialogue with the Government of the Central African Republic, which has led to the establishment of follow-up mechanisms, including engagement focal points and the creation of a commission of enquiry to confirm information collected and reported in 2021. Information shared with the Special Criminal Court, the International Criminal Court and other bodies was instrumental in the prosecution of the main perpetrators of serious human rights violations. The support provided to the Truth, Justice, Reparation and Reconciliation Commission and the Special Criminal Court in the context of transitional justice was very beneficial to the Commission's visibility as the non-judicial transitional justice mechanism. With support from the Mission, civil society organizations were more vocal on human rights violations and on advocacy for civic space, especially with regard to the presidential and legislative elections. This included supporting the High Council of Communication in the full implementation of the national action plan on hate speech to prevent the spread of violence within the context of the elections;

(g) **Rule of law/security institutions/security sector reform** (3 projects). The Mission provided strategic advice, technical assistance and operational and programmatic support to the national authorities in reviewing and updating the national security policy and national security sector reform strategy and in establishing national vetting procedures as part of the professionalization of the national defence and internal security forces. Support was also provided for the strategic implementation of temporary security provisions and clauses impacting the security sector reform process, namely the limited integration of ex-combatants, and the issue of harmonization of ranks, pending the publication of the ministerial decision on the establishment of a committee in charge of the issues of integration of ex-combatants, harmonization of ranks and reincorporation of national defence and internal security elements that had joined the armed groups. The Mission also supported national authorities to facilitate training sessions focused on enhancing parliamentarians' role in fully exercising oversight responsibilities for effective and accountable national defence and internal security forces. In addition, efforts were undertaken to support the Government in coordinating and mobilizing international assistance for security sector reform, implementing and operationalizing the national defence plan, providing capacity-building to operationalize the military justice system and enhancing the general inspectorate of the national defence and internal security forces. In March and April 2022, MINUSCA and the European Union Military Training Mission in the Central African Republic

supported the first meeting of the superior council responsible for the military conditions of service, created in April 2020. During the meetings, emphasis was placed on recommendations regarding human resources management reform and improved working and living conditions for military personnel. MINUSCA also continued to ensure material support for the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Central African Republic with computer equipment and office supplies, reaffirming the Mission's commitment to supporting the promotion of reforms within the national security forces through good governance and the strengthening of the functional and operational capacities of the country's security sector services;

(h) **Civil affairs (community stabilization programmes)** (3 projects). The Mission contributed to strengthening early warning mechanisms, which allowed communities to enhance their ability to proactively undertake preventive action or provide timely responses to threats against civilian populations. It also contributed to the extension and strengthening of its early warning response mechanism. In this context, it deployed 78 community liaison assistants to 42 permanent and temporary operating bases across 11 field offices and worked with 83 operational community alert networks, of which 17 were created in 2021/22. Meanwhile, 80 transhumance management committees remained operational during the reporting period, helping to strengthen the Mission's capacity to proactively address new threats from armed groups, transhumance-related threats and threats from other security personnel. In addition, the Mission carried out joint projects with local stakeholders, including capacity-building workshops for local actors (local peace and reconciliation committees, civil society, religious leaders and local authorities, among others) on peaceful conflict resolution techniques and management of peace and community reconciliation mechanisms. The capacity-building provided to local peace actors has enabled them to identify and pilot local peace and reconciliation initiatives that have led to the peaceful resolution of more than two dozen community conflicts related to transhumance and other social and economic issues in Birao, Bria, Obo, Zemio, Bangassou, Berberati, Alindao, Grimari, Bambari, Kaga Bandoro and Bossangoa;

(i) **Political affairs (peace consolidation)** (7 projects). The Mission continued efforts to create conditions to enable the peace process to advance within the framework of the Peace Agreement and the joint road map, including through the Mission's good offices, robust presence and role in convening and coordinating with international and regional partners. It also continued to support an inclusive and peaceful dialogue process, which contributed to the holding of the republican dialogue. Furthermore, it continued to implement a political education programme aimed at stabilizing and politically transforming conflict-affected areas by building the capacity of local authorities, women and youth leaders, internally displaced persons and other vulnerable groups, as well as incrementally increasing political engagement as a way to address grievances in a peaceful manner. The Mission, through programmatic funding, focused on revitalizing the peace process and enhancing the participation of women in political life through the creation of community networks. It also enhanced the understanding of the Conseil national de la médiation and brought the Conseil closer to the population in order to reinforce national reconciliation, social cohesion and the broader peace process in the Central African Republic;

(j) **Weapons and ammunition management** (1 project). The Mission, through the Mine Action Service, continued to raise awareness and provide technical expertise with regard to the increasing threat of explosive ordnance, including the emerging use of landmines and anti-personnel mines. In this context, the Mission has supported the evaluation and accreditation of members of the explosive ordnance disposal teams of the MINUSCA force to enable them to carry out mine action activities in the country. In addition, MINUSCA delivered training on explosive

ordnance to 223 United Nations personnel and humanitarian actors and to 18,472 members of the population, including 13,219 children;

(k) **Gender equality (participation of women in the peace and political process)** (1 project). To strengthen the meaningful participation of women in the peace and political process, the Mission supported initiatives to mobilize women for the promotion of peace and national reconciliation at the local and national levels. Following the issuance of the final report of the republican dialogue in May 2022, the Mission supported the organization of a workshop with 40 women leaders from Coordination des femmes leaders pour la paix to foster women's ownership of the outcome of the dialogue. The workshop resulted in the development of a communication and advocacy plan aimed at strengthening the role of women in the country-wide implementation of the recommendations of the dialogue and the effective involvement of women in the monitoring mechanism. The Mission also supported the mobilization of women's organizations and communities in favour of the participation of women in transitional justice mechanisms and local elections with a view to strengthening the representation of women in local governance. The Mission conducted its activities in collaboration with the Ministry for the Promotion of Women, the Family and the Protection of Children, the Ministry of Humanitarian Action and National Reconciliation and women's organizations in the country.

C. Mission support initiatives

29. During the reporting period, in the context of reinforcements to increase the size of the Mission's military and police components, authorized by the Security Council in its resolution [2566 \(2021\)](#), MINUSCA continued to expand some of its existing camps and construct new ones in field deployment locations.

30. To further strengthen its performance with regard to the implementation of its mandate on the protection of civilians, the Mission continued to improve security coordination and situational awareness in the field using unmanned aerial systems which provided real-time situational awareness for tactical tasks, such as patrolling by the military and the provision of security around static sites. In particular, the systems provided improved intelligence, surveillance, reconnaissance and early warning, which enabled the Mission to provide adequate security, including for humanitarian and other MINUSCA logistical convoys.

31. The Mission continued to implement various initiatives aimed at reducing its dependency on fossil fuel for energy generation at its major sites, including the following: installation and commissioning of solar panel systems at various camp locations; installation of LED lighting mission-wide; and replacement of traditional air-conditioning units with energy-efficient air conditioning. In addition, MINUSCA continued to implement several environmental sustainability measures, which were at various stages of completion at the end of the reporting period, and sought to reduce its overall environmental footprint.

32. To enable its personnel to continue mandate implementation while addressing restrictions due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Mission continued to upgrade its information and communications technology (ICT) infrastructure and services by increasing the utilization of innovative ICT tools to meet the increased demand for cloud-based applications, including collaborative tools to conduct virtual meetings and training sessions, and the sharing of documents.

33. In the above context, it is worth noting that even though the implementation of renewable energy initiatives resulted in reduced consumption of diesel fuel from the perspective of power generation, the financial savings resulting from the purchase of diesel were offset in part by the higher average fuel prices and by the Mission's efforts

that were aimed at addressing the fuel crisis and which had a significant financial impact.

34. During the reporting period, the Mission faced additional external factors which had an impact on the implementation of its activities, including: (a) the global supply chain crisis resulting in significantly higher costs of sea freight which, in turn, significantly increased the freight costs incurred for deployment of contingent-owned equipment for additional troops and importation of goods purchased; (b) the global supply chain crisis, which had an impact on the ability of troop-contributing countries to source equipment and spare parts, resulting in delayed deployment of contingent-owned equipment for additional troops, or unserviceability of contingent-owned equipment already deployed; (c) the continued impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, which resulted in travel restrictions affecting official travel both within and outside the Mission area, as well as training activities; (d) the delayed deployment of troops; and (e) restrictions imposed by the Government on flying of private unmanned aerial vehicles, thus delaying the acquisition of quadcopters and the restriction of night flights with a potential impact on MEDEVAC flights.

D. Regional mission cooperation

35. During the reporting period, MINUSCA continued to engage services from the Entebbe Support Base of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and from the Global Procurement Support Section and the Regional Service Centre, also located in Entebbe, to support its operations. The Mission continued to receive support from the Regional Service Centre in the areas of onboarding and separation, benefits and payroll, vendor payments, entitlements and official travel, claims processing (such as education grants and reimbursement for mission-related travel), cashier services, training and conference services, and transport and movement control.

E. Partnerships, country team coordination and integrated missions

36. In the context of the closing of the 2018–2022 United Nations Peacebuilding and Development Assistance Framework in the Central African Republic, the Mission supported the United Nations country team to carry out the final evaluation of the Framework, including through a comprehensive analysis of the Mission's contribution in the achievement of the United Nations common engagements towards the National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan. In this connection, the reporting period was also marked by a strong collaboration between the United Nations country team and MINUSCA in the process of drafting the upcoming United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for the period 2023–2027.

37. The positioning of MINUSCA in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework marks a step towards stronger integration between the United Nations country team and the Mission and sets the foundations for early transition planning by merging and mapping the contributions of MINUSCA programmatic activities and quick-impact projects to the United Nations country team programmatic priorities for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, in alignment with the National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan.

38. In close collaboration with the United Nations country team, the Mission continued to work with the Government in its effort to implement the national strategy on the restoration and extension of State authority and to support the provision of judicial system services to the population. Both the Mission and the country team worked collaboratively with the Government to contribute to the decrease in violence

and conflicts related to transhumance, promote social cohesion and lay the groundwork for the return of internally displaced persons and refugees through joint programmes funded by MINUSCA and the Peacebuilding Fund. The Mission also continued to support the Government through the coordination and monitoring committee for the restoration of State authority, the redeployment of civil servants and agents of the State, the rehabilitation and construction of administrative buildings and the mapping of the presence of civil servants across the Central African Republic.

39. MINUSCA continues to collaborate closely with the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA) to ensure a complementary understanding of the region, the role it plays in the Central African Republic peace process, and the impact of instability in the Central African Republic on the region. In addition, MINUSCA informs regional analysis of conflict and its drivers conducted by UNOCA. The Mission also attended the fifty-third meeting of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, held in Cameroon, where ministers and heads of delegations exchanged views on the situation in the Central African Republic and adopted a declaration reaffirming their support for the peace process, national reconciliation and reconstruction that the Government is undertaking.

F. Results-based budgeting frameworks

Component 1: security, protection of civilians and human rights

40. MINUSCA continued to pursue its priority mandated objective of protecting civilians and promoting and protecting human rights in an increasingly complex security environment marked by violence and political tensions as a result of the continued trust deficit between the Government of the Central African Republic and the opposition. The reporting period was characterized by continued armed clashes between national security forces supported by other security personnel and armed groups. The number of violent and armed clashes among parties to the conflict has remained high, resulting in increased human rights violations and abuses and international humanitarian law violations against civilians. Despite the increasingly complex security environment, the Mission leadership's political engagements, coupled with the robust posture of its reinforced uniformed component, were instrumental in preventing many instances of attacks against civilians and in mobilizing responses to concerns identified through the United Nations early warning mechanisms.

41. The Mission supported the Government of the Central African Republic through a reduced number of joint military, police and civilian engagements, including political and technical assistance, conducting operations driven by short- and long-term objectives to incentivize parties to cease violations of the Peace Agreement and human rights. Specifically, MINUSCA utilized joint area domination missions designed to display a robust, united presence in hotspots. The missions were intended to involve force and police components, as well as security and military forces from the host government. The result of these missions was a decrease in armed group activity in targeted hotspots. Host government participation in these operations is important for legitimacy, but the actual level of cooperation varies by location.

42. To enhance the protection of civilians, MINUSCA focused on strengthening its local monitoring and early warning capacities. A number of community alert networks were revitalized throughout the country, and new networks were established during the reporting period. As a result of strengthened local capacities and preventive and timely responses by the MINUSCA force and police, there was a perception that security across the country was improving. It should be noted that there has been a measurable decrease in human rights violations. In the western parts of the country, the emerging presence of explosive ordnance complicated the MINUSCA force and police response to alerts,

in some instances impeding the Mission's ability to conduct joint protection team missions. However, the deployment of relevant capabilities contributed to mitigating the impact. During the reporting period, a total of 40 local mediation committees were reactivated and 17 were created. In addition, the Mission initiated an awareness campaign directed at young women to encourage more women to apply and serve as police and gendarmes to enhance the State's capacity to protect civilians. The awareness campaign contributed to the submission of 4,277 (35 per cent) women candidate applications for the police and 1,563 (19 per cent) for the gendarmerie.

43. To address risks related to COVID-19, the Mission continued to monitor, report, raise awareness, develop quick-impact projects and engage in advocacy on human rights issues related to the pandemic, focusing on preventive measures for the protection of vulnerable groups and targeting groups in crowded facilities, such as detention centres and internally displaced persons sites.

44. The Mission continued to protect and promote human rights, including by seeking to prevent and respond to conflict-related sexual violence and grave violations of the rights of children. MINUSCA has supported the implementation of action plans to address grave violations of the rights of children, contributing to the release of almost 150 children associated with armed groups. In this context, the Mission supported the Government by holding a workshop to validate at the technical level the handover protocol for children associated with armed forces and groups for their direct transfer to social affairs and child protection partners. The Mission also provided technical support to national authorities in conducting professional investigations of and prosecuting human rights violations. The Mission also continued to support the Government to build the necessary institutional and legal frameworks for the protection of civilians and the protection of human rights, including the full implementation of the national action plan on the prevention of hate speech and incitement to violence, in coordination with the High Council for Communication, the Committee on the Prevention of Genocide and the National Human Rights Commission. In addition, the Mission supported civil society representatives, including of women's and youth organizations, as well as community focal points, in the protection of civilians and human rights and in working on hate speech and the prevention of genocide and other atrocity crimes. The Mission organized workshop sessions to prevent conflict-related sexual violence and sexual and gender-based violence, which were attended by more than 2,900 participants, including 1,000 women, in addition to public events attended by nearly 4,200 participants, half of whom were women.

45. The Mission continued to monitor, report and mitigate public incidents related to the incitement to hatred, intolerance and violence with the aim of preventing threats of physical violence against civilians, including through the use of the Mission's proactive communications strategy and outreach plans to fight hate speech. MINUSCA conducted national communications campaigns, targeting youth in particular, through radio, print, video, social media and outreach activities to garner support for the Mission and prevent intracommunal or intercommunal disputes.

46. The MINUSCA force and United Nations police performed routine patrols and established static security positions to increase visibility and proactivity to contribute to Mission's objectives. The MINUSCA force was not able to facilitate as many joint patrols with national defence forces as planned, owing mainly to an increase in national defence and internal security forces joint patrols with bilaterally deployed and other security personnel. The United Nations police conducted weekly joint patrols with internal security forces, which contributed to ensuring the freedom of movement and the protection of civilians. The Mission conducted training sessions for national defence and internal security forces and local administrative officials on the protection of civilians, human rights and international humanitarian law, which

strengthened the capacity of State actors to contribute to a protective environment for civilians. The number of the Mission's permanent and temporary operating bases fluctuated throughout the reporting period, especially as hotspots increased in parts of the country and required the opening of new temporary operating bases as an important tool for the protection of civilians. MINUSCA deployed 980 of the 2,750 additional troops, 163 of the 200 additional United Nations police personnel and 398 formed police unit personnel out of the 740 additional personnel authorized by the Security Council in its resolution [2566 \(2021\)](#). These reinforcements are deployed across geographical areas and lines of priority, with strategies and capacities appropriate to the local context, improving the Mission's flexibility and mobility to support the protection of civilians and the political process, as well as to strengthen security in areas where peace has been restored. The delay in troop deployment is due mainly to contractual problems with the shipment of contingent-owned equipment and to some incoming troops not being ready. The Mission continues its planning to deploy the remaining troops during the latter half of 2022.

47. During the reporting period, the humanitarian situation deteriorated to its most acute level in six years owing to continued armed confrontations, population displacement, surging food prices triggered by a disruption of the country's main supply route connecting Bangui to Cameroon, the fuel crisis, the global increase in commodity prices and the emerging threats of explosive ordnance. Humanitarian personnel continued to be targeted, primarily through burglaries, robberies and obstruction of aid delivery. Throughout the reporting period, the Mission focused on infrastructure projects in partnership with the United Nations country team and humanitarian and government partners to facilitate the protection of civilians and the delivery and monitoring of humanitarian and early recovery assistance. In addition, MINUSCA, through the Mine Action Service, conducted awareness-raising sessions on explosive ordnance-related risks to personnel of United Nations agencies and humanitarian actors.

Expected accomplishment 1.1: Improved security environment and protection of civilians, including through the reduction of insecurity caused by seasonal transhumance, improved community protection mechanisms and an enhanced security situation in strategic areas of the Central African Republic

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Decrease in the number of attacks and armed clashes between parties to the conflict (2019/20: 117; 2020/21: 198; 2021/22: 70)

190 attacks between parties to the conflict

The higher number of attacks was attributable to continued attacks by armed groups following the withdrawal of national defence forces and other security personnel from certain areas. The armed groups have adopted an operational strategy of evasion of offensives conducted by national defence forces and other security personnel and raids on national defence forces positions with low strength, especially where these forces are deployed without the presence of other security personnel. As a result, armed groups retreated, becoming small and elusive and taking advantage of the topography of the country

Number of violations of the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in the Central African Republic (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: not applicable; 2021/22: 1,600)

1,496 violations

	<p>The lower number of violations was attributable mainly to national defence forces and other security personnel intensifying operations in the central and eastern parts of the country, weakening the armed groups, which consequently adopted an operational approach of dispersal and avoidance of confrontation with the national defence forces and other security forces and of relocation to inaccessible areas, for example the sub-prefectures of Yalinga, Zangba and Kembé</p>
Number of transhumance-related incidents (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: not applicable; 2021/22: 160)	<p>200 transhumance-related incidents</p> <p>The higher number of transhumance-related incidents was attributable to active armed groups not suffering significant losses in terms of personnel or equipment from operations by national security forces and other security personnel, which allowed armed group elements to continue theft and extortion through illegal taxation and control of certain transhumance corridors and axes for their economic survival</p>

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
36 brainstorming, training and planning sessions to address protection concerns and issues, including freedom of movement, the return of internally displaced persons and refugees, a decrease in threats and violence and the return of State authorities and civil servants (involving 720 actors, including 215 women) to strengthen protection and coordination mechanisms of the Peace Agreement, improve upon concrete prevention and mitigation measures co-led by national security forces and improve the overall security environment	101	<p>Brainstorming, training and planning sessions to strengthen and extend early warning and response functions and 37 initiatives for the prevention of transhumance-related conflicts</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to an increased need for more proactive preventive responses to bolster the community alert networks in the context of increased threats and potential violence linked to the Coalition des patriotes pour le changement</p>
25 permanent operating bases, 4 permanent integrated camps and no more than 30 temporary operating bases operated and maintained in the context of the flexible and proactive posture of the Mission force	27	Permanent operating bases
	4	Permanent integrated camps
	44	Temporary operating bases
		The higher output in terms of permanent and temporary operating bases was attributable to the Mission's efforts to reclassify, renovate or close permanent or temporary operating bases. As a result, their numbers fluctuated throughout the reporting period, especially as hotspots increased in parts of the country and required the opening of temporary operating bases as a tool for the protection of civilians

2,800 weekly patrols, in main population centres throughout the Central African Republic, to rapidly intervene and/or support the peace process, elections, national reconciliation, social cohesion and transitional justice at the national and local levels in order to reduce the threats posed by armed groups and limit their influence throughout the territory	1,898	Weekly patrols The lower output was attributable mainly to the continued delay in the deployment of reinforcements, the fuel crisis, the delay in the holding of local elections and the continued impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, the Mission increased the number of operations it conducted. The lower output is also attributable to the planned assumption that the additional troops authorized by the Security Council in its resolution 2566 (2021) would be deployed earlier in the reporting period
360 weekly joint patrols with national defence and internal security forces in key population centres throughout the Central African Republic to support the extension of State authority and intervene for the protection of civilians, by reducing the threats posed by armed groups and limiting their influence and control of the territory	6	Weekly joint patrols on average The lower output was attributable to national defence and internal security forces becoming less open to sharing information on their positions and deployments or to participating in operations with the Mission owing to their collaboration with bilaterally deployed forces and other security personnel
58 weekly joint patrols conducted with the special mixed security units to ensure freedom of movement and the protection of civilians in their areas of responsibility (transhumance corridors and mining sites)	No	Special mixed security units have not been operational owing to lack of capacity and political will further to the establishment of the Coalition des patriotes pour le changement, which many members of the units joined
65 short-term robust and mobile battalion-level operations and 10 longer-term operations to proactively deter action by armed groups against civilians in emerging hotspots, protect civilians from violence or harassment during the election period and decrease control by and the presence of armed groups	47,961 6,103	Short-term operations (patrols, check points, responses to protection-of-civilian alerts) Long-term operations (long-range patrols, joint area domination missions, establishment of a permanent operating base to conduct protection-of-civilian activities in hotspots) The higher output was attributable to the continuous nature of the Force patrol plan and the integration of the joint area domination missions, which resulted in continuous saturation of hotspots. Short-term mobile operations last up to 24 hours, and long-term static operations can last from 36 hours to multiple weeks/months
12 daily flight hours of unmanned aerial systems and 21 daily helicopter flight hours to improve situational awareness and the anticipation of security threats and to support the conduct of military operations and intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance missions	7 12	Daily flight hours of unmanned aerial systems The lower output was attributable to adverse weather conditions during the rainy season, which was particularly extreme during the reporting period, marked by storms, high winds and low-lying clouds, which caused frequent operational pauses and prevented the operation of the unmanned aerial vehicles and also caused a number of minor technical problems, in particular related to batteries, with the systems Daily helicopter flight hours

		The lower output was attributable to the unavailability or unserviceability of aircraft, including a number of ongoing maintenance issues, adverse weather conditions, in particular during the rainy season, which was particularly extreme during the reporting period, and the impact of the fuel crisis during the latter part of the reporting period
120 projects for repairing roads, bridges, water wells and airfields by MINUSCA military engineering units and missions in partnership with the United Nations country team and humanitarian and government partners to facilitate the protection of civilians and the delivery and monitoring of humanitarian and early recovery assistance	130	<p>Repair projects</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to construction materials becoming available during the reporting period. A lack of materials had previously hindered progress, especially on bridge repair and construction. Completion of bridge projects allowed greater route trafficability, allowing engineers and supply convoys to reach other areas where engineering projects were scheduled to begin, which increased the number of completed projects</p>
52 weekly advisory and mentoring meetings with special mixed security units to provide technical advice, including but not limited to advice on the implementation of the Peace Agreement, in close coordination with other Mission components and external actors such as the Ministry of Defence, the African Union and the European Union	No	Special joint security units have not been operational owing to lack of capacity and political will further to the establishment of the Coalition des patriotes pour le changement, which many members of the units joined
10 training sessions on the protection of civilians and human rights for staff of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights to support the Government in building the necessary institutional and legal frameworks for the protection of civilians and the protection of human rights	10	Training sessions held for 260 staff, including judicial officers, administrative officers and penitentiary agents of the Bangui, Bouar and Bambari Courts of Appeal on human rights violations and abuses, monitoring and reporting and on access to justice for victims, aimed at ensuring that members of the judiciary and the Ministry of Justice, Promotion of Human Rights and Good Governance take a human rights-based approach in their work
15 training sessions on the protection of civilians, human rights and international humanitarian law for the national defence and internal security forces and local administrative officials to strengthen the capacity of State actors to contribute to a protective environment	27	<p>Training sessions</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to the need to strengthen the protective environment and early warning mechanisms to better respond to threats against civilians</p>
15 training sessions on the protection of civilians and human rights for members of civil society and community focal points working on hate speech and the prevention of genocide and other atrocity crimes	26	<p>Training sessions</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to the need to prevent and address the increase in hate speech and incitement to violence</p>
10 joint protection missions of civil society, local human rights forums, early warning networks and national human rights institutions to support the full and	13	<p>Joint protection missions</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to an increase in new and reinvigorated early warning mechanisms</p>

effective operationalization of early warning mechanisms established at the national and regional levels

40 joint protection missions to the field to enhance early warning systems and the protection of civilians, and to assess current and possible threats against the physical integrity of civilians

35

Joint protection missions to the field

The lower output was attributable to the presence of explosive ordnance, mainly in the western part of the country, which limited movement and reduced the security perimeter to 5 km from field offices

220 weekly joint patrols with national defence and internal security forces and United Nations police personnel in key population centres throughout the Central African Republic to support the extension of State authority and intervene for the protection of civilians, by reducing the threats posed by armed groups and limiting their influence on and control of the territory

230

Weekly joint patrols

The higher output was attributable to the fluctuating security situation, which required an increase in the number of patrols and operations to effectively protect civilians and support the extension of State authority and the protection of civilians

350 weekly patrols performed by the Bangui Joint Task Force and United Nations police personnel, in coordination with internal security forces, to provide patrolling 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to ensure freedom of movement and the protection of civilians

356

Weekly patrols

The higher output was attributable to the fluctuating security situation, which required an increase in the number of patrols to effectively protect civilians and their freedom of movement

59 daily pre-planned formed police unit patrols and 6 daily operational backup patrols, both in and outside Bangui, to conduct security assessments, provide backup for crowd control and public order management and work with the local community and authorities to gather information

78

Daily pre-planned formed police unit patrols

The higher output was attributable to the fluctuating security situation, which required an increase in the number of patrols to effectively protect civilians

6

Daily operational backup patrols

4,464 interactions conducted by United Nations police officers in localities, including districts and team sites, to reassure the local community of their safety and promote security awareness

5,927

Interactions conducted by United Nations police

The higher output was attributable to the security situation, which required an increased number of local communities to strengthen their security and safety awareness

1 year-long national communications campaign, targeting youth in particular, through radio, print, video, social media and outreach activities to garner support for the Mission and prevent intracommunal or intercommunal disputes

1

National communications campaign

17

Press conferences

2,300

News bulletins

1,164

Country-wide radio programmes in Sango and French, and broadcast sketches and spots on peace, reconciliation, gender equality, human rights, rule of law and related themes

48

Videos on YouTube

130

Articles on the Mission website

	450	Facebook posts
	369	Twitter posts
	137	Instagram posts
	38	Photo albums on Flickr
	10	Newsletters on the Mission website
	115	Photos of the day
		In addition, the MINUSCA Strategic Communications and Public Information Service conducted 123 meeting sessions for nearly 13,300 participants, including more than 1,660 women, and held 35 public events throughout the country, including peaceful march and sport events to raise awareness of the values of peace and the role of the United Nations in the country
12 social mobilization activities to prevent conflict-related violence and sexual and gender-based violence	78	Social mobilization activities
		The higher output was attributable to an increased public interest in the Mission's events, in particular those related to the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence, attracting more than 9,250 participants, almost half of whom were women
24 meetings with the national authorities to support the creation of a national mine action entity	4	Meetings with national authorities
		The lower output was attributable to a lack of regularity in the Government's involvement, including the lack of a Government-designated focal point with decision-making authority
52 technical assistance meetings, on a weekly basis, and support through technical advice for the evaluation and accreditation of MINUSCA explosive ordnance capacity to respond to explosive ordnance threats	22	Technical assistance meetings and support through technical advice
		The lower output was attributable to the late deployment of a technical expert and the arrival, spread over time, of specialized teams within MINUSCA Force to reinforce the capacity to mitigate the threat posed by explosive ordnance
24 risk-awareness sessions on explosive ordnance threats to MINUSCA civilian and uniformed personnel	71	Risk-awareness sessions on explosive ordnance threats
		The higher output was attributable to the need to provide training to a wider range of beneficiaries at the Mission, notably following the upsurge of explosive ordnance incidents in the western part of the country, which has an impact on the safety and security of peacekeepers and on the implementation of the Mission's mandate
52 risk education sessions on explosive ordnance threats to the civilian population through mine action NGOs	478	Risk education sessions on explosive ordnance threats
		The higher output was attributable to the need to provide training to a wider range of beneficiaries following the upsurge of explosive ordnance incidents in the western part of the country

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

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>	
Number of cases of violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, including grave violations of the rights of children and conflict-related sexual violence, that are brought to the attention of national authorities and armed groups and actions taken (2019/20: 1,426; 2020/21: 464; 2021/22: 500)	923 incidents affecting 2,591 victims were brought to the attention of national authorities. In addition, 12 monthly meetings were held to follow up on action taken by national authorities	
Action plans to prevent and end grave child rights violations are fully implemented by armed groups (2019/20: 3; 2020/21: 3; 2021/22: 3)	The higher number of cases was attributable to an increase in meetings with national authorities	
Children are released from armed forces and groups and handed over to care services (2019/20: 616; 2020/21: 290; 2021/22: 1,500)	None of the action plans were fully implemented. However, 3 action plans were under implementation	
	This lack of full implementation reflects increased difficulties in locating and contacting the leadership of armed groups, which stalled dialogue with them	
Total number of internal security force personnel trained in human rights, the protection of civilians, the protection of children, the prevention of conflict-related violence and sexual and gender-based violence and civil-military relations (2019/20: 1,952; 2020/21: 3,500; 2021/22: 1,000)	In total, 134 children, including 17 girls, were released from armed groups in Haute-Kotto and Vakaga prefectures	
	The lower number was attributable to increased difficulties in locating and contacting the leadership of armed groups, which stalled dialogue with them	
Number of command orders issued by armed groups to prevent and end grave child rights violations (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: 0; 2021/22: 3)	905 State agents, including 71 women, were trained	
	The lower number was attributable to restrictions in place due to COVID-19, which resulted in the suspension of some training activities from January to March 2022	
Total number of individuals arbitrarily arrested and detained who are released by national authorities and armed groups following advocacy by MINUSCA (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: not applicable; 2021/22: 200)	1 command order was issued	
	The lower number was attributable to difficulties in communicating and collaborating with armed group leaders who had gone into hiding owing to offensives by State agents, other security personnel and bilaterally deployed forces	
	49 individuals	
	The lower number was attributable to difficulties in systematically monitoring data due to the fluctuating security situation	
<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
30 training sessions on child rights and child protection for 1,500 members of the	91	Training sessions on child rights and protection

national defence and internal security forces and corrections officers	1,785	State agents, including 201 women The higher output was attributable to the launch of the “Act to protect children affected by conflict” campaign, which enabled the conduct of additional activities
26 meetings with the leadership of armed groups to advocate for the implementation of signed action plans	22	Meetings with the leadership of armed groups The lower output was attributable to difficulties in communicating and collaborating with armed group leaders, who had gone into hiding owing to military operations by national defence and internal security forces, other security personnel and bilaterally deployed forces
4 coordination meetings to monitor and evaluate progress made towards implementation of the action plans	No	The planned output was not implemented owing to difficulties in communicating and collaborating with armed group leaders, who had gone into hiding owing to military operations by national defence and internal security forces, other security personnel and bilaterally deployed forces
30 awareness-raising sessions for armed groups on the 6 grave violations of the rights of children and the protection of children during armed conflict	32	Awareness-raising sessions for armed groups The higher output was attributable to the launch of the “Act to protect children affected by conflict” campaign, which enabled the conduct of additional activities
10 training sessions for members of civil society and the United Nations system on the monitoring and verification of grave violations of the rights of children	15	Training sessions for members of civil society and the United Nations system The higher output was attributable to the launch of the “Act to protect children affected by conflict” campaign, which enabled the conduct of additional activities
30 awareness-raising sessions for civil society, community leaders, religious leaders, community alert networks and local authorities on concerns regarding child protection and their impact on children	105	Awareness-raising sessions The higher output was attributable to the launch of the “Act to protect children affected by conflict” campaign, which enabled the conduct of additional activities
1 national campaign to address grave violations of the rights of children	Yes	–
80 field missions to monitor and verify grave violations of the rights of children, including the association of children with armed groups	322	Field missions The higher output was attributable to an increased number of allegations that needed to be verified
1 national workshop and 6 regional workshops (at the prefectural level) to address the prevention of the 6 grave violations of the rights of children within the framework of a national prevention plan	No	The planned output was not implemented owing to the lack of action from national authorities responsible for setting up a national prevention plan. The Mission continued to advocate the development of such a plan
4 quarterly reports for the Security Council Working Group on Children and	Yes	–

Armed Conflict and 1 annual report relating to the situation of children affected by armed conflict in the Central African Republic

1 campaign for the “Act to protect children affected by conflict” initiative, through radio, print, video, social media and outreach activities, for the protection of children against grave violation of their rights	Yes	–
15 special investigation missions to monitor and verify allegations of violations of international human rights and humanitarian law	25	Special investigation missions The higher output was attributable to the increase in incidents and allegations reported to MINUSCA
120 regular monitoring field missions to monitor and verify allegations of violations of international human rights and humanitarian law	202	Regular monitoring field missions The higher output was attributable to the increase in incidents and allegations reported to MINUSCA
150 visits to detention facilities to monitor and investigate violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights	183	Visits to detention facilities in Bangui and in the regions, mainly in facilities controlled by the State The higher output was attributable to additional visits to detention facilities conducted owing to a high number of arbitrary arrests and incidents of illegal detention of individuals suspected of collaborating with armed groups
10 training sessions on human rights and detention for prison officials and members of the internal security forces	Yes	–
2 incident reports with a specific focus on the electoral context and conflict-related violations and abuses; and 4 quarterly reports and 12 monthly reports on the human rights situation in the country, including on conflict-related human rights violations and abuses, conflict-related sexual violence and children in armed conflict, advocating for both political and judicial accountability	Yes	–
4 quarterly reports on human rights violations committed by members of the national defence and internal security forces receiving support from the United Nations	Yes	–
Technical and logistical support for 30 field visits of national human rights institutions, including 10 visits of the High Council for Communication to support the full implementation of the national action plan on hate speech to	Yes	–

prevent the spread of violence, 10 visits of the National Committee on the Prevention of Genocide to support implementation of its preventive mandate against mass atrocities and 10 visits of the National Human Rights Commission to support implementation of its human rights promotion and protection mandate

10 public events by the Network of Non-Governmental Organizations for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the Central African Republic to raise awareness of the promotion and protection of the rights of human rights defenders in line with the law on the protection of rights of human rights defenders

Yes

–

11 campaigns through local radio and outreach activities for the protection of human rights for the citizens of the Central African Republic, as well as to ensure the visibility of the Mission's work on the promotion of human rights

12

Campaigns

The higher output was attributable to efficient campaigning methods that allowed the Mission to conduct additional activities

6 high-level meetings with the Government to advocate for the ratification of specific international human rights instruments

6

High-level meetings with the Government to advocate, among other things, the ratification of specific human rights instruments and the submission of overdue reports to treaty bodies. The actual outputs include two meetings between the Director of the Human Rights Division and the Minister of Justice, one with Parliament and three with focal points of the Ministry of Justice, Promotion of Human Rights and Good Governance. Topics under discussion included a national committee on the prevention of torture, preparation of the next universal periodic review, ratification of the International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries and follow-up to the recommendations made by human rights mechanisms aimed at the ratification of specific international human rights instruments

2 expert workshops and 8 working sessions on human rights mechanisms of the United Nations to reinforce the capacity of members of the interministerial committee in charge of drafting and validating Government reports to the United Nations human rights treaty bodies and updating relevant implementation plans

2

Expert workshops were held in June 2022 with all 60 members of the committee that were appointed by a ministerial decision in February 2022. Participants were trained on the scope of their work and updated on the status of the requirements for the next universal periodic review and treaty body mechanisms. MINUSCA also updated them on the importance of such procedures in improving the human rights situation

8

Working sessions with members of the interministerial committee in charge of drafting reports to treaty bodies

20 public events held in collaboration with civil society and national human rights institutions to support the establishment and operationalization of a national mechanism on the prevention of torture	2	Public events The lower output was attributable to the early achievement, after two sensitization workshops, of the operationalization of a national mechanism
20 pre- and 20 post-deployment training sessions on human rights and international humanitarian law, including conflict-related sexual violence and child protection, for national defence and internal security forces to support the integration of human rights in security sector reform	3	Training sessions The lower output was attributable to security issues and difficulties experienced by national authorities in recruiting national defence and internal security forces. Three post-deployment training sessions on human rights were conducted for 113 national defence and internal security forces, including 15 women
20 training sessions on human rights investigation, monitoring and reporting for members of human rights NGOs, civil society and/or journalists to support a human rights-based approach to their work	70	Training sessions The higher output was attributable to the security context, which required the Mission to reorient its activities to further focus on strengthening national capacities and creating a network of NGOs to monitor and report on human rights violations
15 training sessions on human rights and international humanitarian law for national defence and internal security forces	20	Training sessions The higher output was attributable to the increase in violations by State actors, which required an increased number of training sessions to further expand the capacities of national defence and internal security forces

Component 2: support for political, peace and reconciliation processes

48. MINUSCA continued efforts to strengthen the peace and political process through coherent and coordinated support for the implementation of the Peace Agreement. The Mission leveraged its good offices with the Government and the opposition political parties to bring back the latter to the organizing committee of the republican dialogue that was convened by Mr. Touadéra in March 2022. A number of political groups boycotted the republican dialogue despite the efforts of the Mission. The republican dialogue generated 217 recommendations that reflect key provisions of the Bangui Forum on National Reconciliation of 2015 and the Peace Agreement. Following the final report of the dialogue in May 2022, the Mission supported the organization of a workshop with 40 women leaders, including members of Coordination des femmes leaders pour la paix, to foster their ownership of the outcomes and the 217 recommendations. The workshop resulted in the development of a communication and advocacy plan aimed at strengthening the role of women in disseminating the recommendations of the dialogue throughout the country and the effective involvement of women in the monitoring mechanism. In this context, the Mission pursued consistent dialogue with signatories and international, regional and subregional partners to whom it provided technical support to maintain engagement and commitments in the political process. Advancements in implementing the Peace Agreement were made in several areas during the reporting period, although overall progress was limited. The Mission's support contributed to the revitalization of the political process. National authorities demonstrated their renewed political will and their ownership of the peace process during the strategic review meeting that they convened in Bangui on 4 June 2022 with international, regional and subregional

partners and with MINUSCA support. The meeting served to clarify that the political process will be implemented within the framework of the Peace Agreement through the joint road map. The participants agreed to meet on a quarterly basis to monitor progress in the implementation of the Peace Agreement, led by the Government and based on a clear division of labour, benchmarks and timelines.

49. The Mission provided financial and technical support to local-level mechanisms for the monitoring of the Peace Agreement. As a result, a number of local prefectural implementation mechanisms were reactivated, which provided a framework for continued dialogue on security issues and on the implementation of the Peace Agreement and reconciliation. Since April 2022, however, the meetings became sporadic owing to a lack of government financial support. Following the presidential decree creating the coordinating body for the implementation of the Peace Agreement in October 2021, the first coordination meetings, supported by MINUSCA and convened by the Government with guarantors and facilitators, were held. As a result, two meetings of the national implementation mechanisms, the Executive Monitoring Committee and the national implementation committee, were convened on a regular quarterly basis for the first time since August 2021. In addition, the Mission strengthened the capacity of NGOs and local authorities, including prefectural committees responsible for the implementation of the Peace Agreement, in conducting community reconciliation processes and conflict mitigation initiatives and in monitoring and supporting local peace processes, with a particular focus on hotspots where intercommunal tensions exist owing to the presence of armed groups. These community reconciliation processes were aimed at promoting civil society ownership of peace, dialogue and mediation. These initiatives were undertaken with international partners and organizations and United Nations agencies.

50. During the reporting period, local elections scheduled for September 2022 were postponed owing primarily to government financial constraints and delays in the adoption of the law on the delimitation of administrative districts. The National Electoral Authority revised the electoral calendar, with a first round of voting newly scheduled for 16 July 2023 and a second round scheduled for 15 October 2023. Despite this postponement, the Mission supported the National Electoral Authority with the launch of electoral operations to prepare for the upcoming local elections. In this context, the Mission provided technical, logistical, operational and security assistance to update the electoral map, including support for the deployment of 130 mapping agents and supervisors in 16 prefectures. In addition, the Mission continued to provide good offices support to help to create conducive conditions for inclusive and peaceful local elections and supported the Authority's civic education and outreach efforts to promote vast participation. Over the course of the reporting period, MINUSCA organized outreach and civic education sessions, as well as trainings for administrative and local authorities and other national stakeholders across the country on the 2020 and 2021 decentralization laws to reinforce the link between local elections and the new decentralization framework. In addition, the Mission engaged with 1,500 community leaders, including 500 women and 500 young people, in the 10 districts of Bangui to promote the participation of women in the electoral process.

51. With regard to the participation of women in local elections, the Mission continued to conduct campaigns to raise awareness and encourage the social mobilization of communities in favour of the political role of women. Information and awareness-raising workshops on the political role of women and their participation in local governance were held for politicians and community leaders.

52. The Mission continued to provide strategic advice, technical assistance and operational and programmatic support to national authorities, including the National Security Sector Reform Adviser, the Ministry of the Interior and Public Security and the Ministry of Defence and Army Reconstruction, to conduct inclusive and gender-

responsive security sector reforms within the framework of the national security policy and the national security sector reform strategy. In March and April 2022, MINUSCA and the European Union Military Training Mission in the Central African Republic supported the first meeting of the superior council responsible for the military conditions of service, created in April 2020. During the meetings, emphasis was placed on recommendations regarding human resources management reform and improved working and living conditions for military personnel. In addition, the Mission supported national authorities to facilitate workshops focused on enhancing parliamentarians' role to fully exercise oversight responsibilities for effective and accountable national defence and internal security forces. Furthermore, efforts were undertaken to support the Government in coordinating and mobilizing international assistance for security sector reform, implementing and operationalizing the national defence plan, providing capacity-building to operationalize the military justice system and enhancing the general inspectorate of the national defence and internal security forces. MINUSCA supported the national coordination of the security sector reform efforts to revise the national security policy and the national security sector reform strategy. The recommendations of one of the thematic groups of the republic dialogue, the peace and security commission, confirmed the relevance of the national security policy and its strategic direction. The two strategic documents have been revised, negotiated and finalized.

53. The Mission continued to support the national disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation programme. With support from MINUSCA, national authorities conducted various disarmament and demobilization operations throughout the country. In addition, the Government, supported by the Mission, initiated dialogue with two Lord's Resistance Army factions with a view to their disarmament. In this context, the reporting period saw significant delays in the implementation of the national disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation programme, necessitating clear strategic decisions and directives on how to proceed with the programme in a new context influenced mainly by the non-compliance of armed group leaders in providing comprehensive lists of combatants to be disarmed and demobilized. In addition, some planned disarmament and demobilization operations were disrupted by the insurgency of the Coalition des patriots pour le changement, especially with regard to the lack of clear strategic decisions and directives from the Government-led strategic committee on how to proceed with disarmament and demobilization operations with Coalition-associated armed groups willing to join the disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation programme.

54. To complement the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process, MINUSCA continued to support community violence reduction programmes that contributed to fostering community dialogue and halting violence. Community violence reduction activities were conducted in Bangui and in seven field locations where armed groups were proliferating and where militia activity and intercommunal violence were present, with a focus on young people at risk of recruitment and on women. Project activities were continuously tailored to the respective local contexts. The short-term vocational training activities included cash-for-work in the framework of community projects, the rehabilitation of community infrastructure and start-up support for collective income-generating activities. In addition, all registered beneficiaries participated in various awareness-raising activities on cross-cutting issues, including conflict resolution and national reconciliation, to promote peaceful coexistence within and among communities, COVID-19 preventive measures, and disarmament and the collection of weapons.

55. The Mission continued to promote the implementation of best practices in weapons and ammunition management by the national defence and internal security forces through the provision of specialized training, the conduct of quality assurance

and quality control, the close monitoring of weapons and ammunition management activities and the enhancement of storage facilities for the safe and secure management of weapons and ammunition. The Mission also continued to support the implementation of the national action plan through the provision of technical assistance to the National Commission to Combat the Proliferation and Illegal Movement of Small Arms and Light Weapons.

Expected accomplishment 2.1: Progress towards the implementation of the Peace Agreement and adherence to its provisions, as well as compliance with democratic governance and inclusive political processes at the national and regional levels

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>	
Percentage of recommendations of the Executive Monitoring Committee implemented by signatories to the Peace Agreement (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: not applicable; 2021/22: 60 per cent)	<p>30 percent</p> <p>During its eleventh ordinary session, the Executive Monitoring Committee considered seven recommendations, of which two were implemented, one was pending and four were not addressed</p> <p>The lower percentage of recommendations implemented was attributable to the fact that they pertain to the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process and the broader peace process, and that they address complex structural issues and will be implemented over a longer time frame. Implementation will continue beyond the reporting period. The Committee held its thirteenth ordinary session and discussed, inter alia, the centrality of the Peace Agreement in the peace process and the need to harmonize the implementation and monitoring of the various political initiatives, including the Peace Agreement, the joint road map and the recommendations of the republican dialogue</p>	
Number of draft laws in relation to the Peace Agreement and other significant laws pertaining to the democratic and inclusive political process discussed (or enacted) by the National Assembly (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: not applicable; 2021/22: 4)	<p>2 draft laws adopted, namely decentralization laws No. 20.008 of 7 April 2020 and No. 21.001 of 21 January 2021. However, the implementing regulations have yet to be adopted</p> <p>The lower number of draft laws adopted was attributable to the volatile political context, which slowed down the drafting process. The laws on decentralization represented the culmination of the legislative reform process provided in the Peace Agreement, although their implementing decrees are pending. Other laws had been adopted during the previous reporting period</p>	
<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
6 meetings supported by the Mission and convened by the Government with guarantors and facilitators, demonstrating a continued engagement in implementation of the Peace Agreement	Yes	—
10 meetings of the Executive Monitoring Committee and the national committee for the implementation of the Peace Agreement supported by the Mission	3	<p>Meetings</p> <p>The lower output was attributable to a shift in the frequency of meetings from monthly to quarterly in October 2021, when the coordinating body for the</p>

		implementation of the Peace Agreement was established with support from the Mission
12 meetings to support the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the follow-up to the joint commission meetings held with Cameroon, Chad and the Congo and to facilitate the reactivation of the joint commissions with the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Sudan	2	<p>Meetings</p> <p>The lower output was attributable to the fact that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Diaspora, responsible for the joint road map, prioritized the implementation of the road map with MINUSCA support, and to the unavailability of concerned neighbouring countries to hold joint commissions</p>
12 meetings to provide technical support to follow up on the implementation of provisions and recommendations established by the joint commissions nationally and their subcommissions at the cross-border level	1	<p>Meetings</p> <p>The lower output was attributable to the fact that MINUSCA technical support was not sought in this area. However, one cross-border meeting was held on 16 November 2021 in Bouar between the Central African Republic and Cameroon authorities to discuss security at the border, for which the Mission provided logistical support</p>
6 advisory meetings with national and regional stakeholders to support the implementation of the Peace Agreement and 1 meeting of the International Support Group on the Central African Republic, in collaboration with partners, to support the implementation of the Peace Agreement	7	<p>Advisory meetings</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to the Government's commitment, with the Mission good offices and advice, to operationalizing the joint road map in synergy with the Peace Agreement</p>
	0	<p>The International Support Group on the Central African Republic has not held any meetings since 2021. However, some of its members, including the Economic Community of Central African States, the African Union, the European Union and the United Nations participate in the Executive Monitoring Committee, and international partners are undertaking efforts to reactivate the International Support Group</p> <p>MINUSCA participated in the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth ordinary sessions of the Executive Monitoring Committee, as well as in the three meetings of the national implementation committee, along with national and regional stakeholders, and provided advice on the implementation of the Peace Agreement. In May 2022, MINUSCA met with the Coordinator of the Peace Agreement to discuss the need to coordinate and align the implementation of the recommendations of the republican dialogue and previous peace mechanisms with the Peace Agreement</p>
4 field visits of the Government, along with the guarantors and facilitators, in support of implementation of the Peace Agreement by providing logistical and technical assistance, as well as good offices	No	No visit was conducted, as the Government did not initiate action in this regard

12 meetings of the national committee for the implementation of the Peace Agreement supported by MINUSCA, in order to coordinate the overall implementation of the Peace Agreement and resolve regional issues raised through prefectural committees for the implementation of the Peace Agreement	7	Meetings The lower output was attributable to a shift in the frequency of meetings from monthly to quarterly in October 2021 when the coordinating body for the implementation of the Peace Agreement was established. Since then, three meetings have been held
15 field missions of members of parliament to their constituencies and 3 videoconferences between members of parliament and local authorities of their constituencies to discuss the Peace Agreement and the peaceful resolution of disputes	27	Field missions The higher output was attributable to an increased need for members of Parliament to visit their constituencies to discuss the Peace Agreement and the peaceful resolution of disputes, and to debrief communities on the activities of the National Assembly
	0	No videoconference was held owing to a lack of requests from members of Parliament. Instead, emphasis was placed on arranging field missions
6 meetings and 1 workshop with political parties to discuss the electoral process and raise awareness of the code of good conduct to prevent hate speech in line with the Peace Agreement	No	Owing to the complex and sensitive political context, this work with political leaders has been temporarily suspended, except at the senior level of the Mission

Expected accomplishment 2.2: Progress towards reconciliation, social cohesion and inclusive peace and political processes at the local level through the implementation of the Peace Agreement, civic education around the electoral process and coordinated local peace initiatives

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
Number of conflict mitigation initiatives completed in key areas of intercommunal tension (2019/20: 82; 2020/21: 39; 2021/22: 24)	32 conflict mitigation initiatives were implemented, which led to the restoration of trust among communities and helped to consolidate the gains of previously initiated local peace processes and to restore confidence on the issue of the return of displaced persons and refugees The higher number of initiatives was attributable to the increased commitment of communities and local requests for support and activities
Number of community reconciliation programmes that contribute to peace and stability (2019/20: 8; 2020/21: 8; 2021/22: 17)	82 community reconciliation programmes and activities contributing to peace and stability were carried out The higher number of programmes was attributable to the increased commitment of communities and local requests for support and activities
Number of Peace Agreement follow-up mechanisms that are inclusive and meet on a consistent basis at the local level (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: 27; 2021/22: 36)	26 Peace Agreement follow-up mechanisms The lower number of follow-up mechanisms was attributable to the lack of disbursement of budget by the Government, as well as the political and security context

Number of localized cross-border cooperation initiatives by local authorities aimed at addressing issues of common security and protection of civilians (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: not applicable; 2021/22: 4)	1 cross-border meeting was held in November 2021 in Bouar between national and Cameroonian authorities to discuss security at the border The lower number of initiatives was attributable to the inability to ensure the security of participants due to increased hostilities between armed groups and national defence forces
Percentage of recommendations of the prefectural committees for the implementation of the Peace Agreement that have been implemented by the Government (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: not applicable; 2021/22: 60 per cent)	15 per cent of recommendations implemented The lower percentage of recommendations was attributable to the fact that recommendations are determined by the local context, and thus their number and their implementation by the Government vary greatly between prefectures. Nevertheless, in three prefectures, more than 50 per cent of recommendations were implemented

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
68 meetings and outreach sessions with the National Electoral Authority, with the support of MINUSCA field offices, to support local-level stakeholders (local administrations, political parties, candidates, civil society, women, youth and persons with disabilities) and inform them about local electoral processes	444	Meetings and outreach sessions with the National Electoral Authority Owing to delays in establishing local branches of the National Electoral Authority, these efforts have been led by the Mission outside Bangui The higher output was attributable to the smaller scale and hence great number of events organized to mitigate the risks posed by COVID-19
6 local mediations or dialogue initiatives for 200 participants in hotspots outside of Bangui, conducted jointly with the monitoring and implementation mechanisms of the Peace Agreement, to de-escalate violence and foster reconciliation processes between the armed groups in conflict with each other, as well as with other stakeholders aligned with them	16 320	Local mediations or dialogue initiatives in hotspots outside Bangui Participants The higher output was attributable to the withdrawal of the Coalition des patriotes pour le changement from the Peace Agreement, which offered additional opportunities for MINUSCA to support dialogue initiatives undertaken by the comités de mise en œuvre préfectoral and local authorities to engage with the Coalition armed groups to bring them back to the Peace Agreement, as well as community reconciliation initiatives
150 prefecture-level meetings with local authorities, national defence and internal security forces and armed groups, within the framework of the Peace Agreement or in a complementary manner, to discuss reduction of violence and implementation of the Peace Agreement	308	Prefecture-level meetings The higher output was attributable to the fact that, despite the limited number of activities and meetings conducted by the comités de mise en œuvre préfectoral and the comités techniques de sécurité due to the budget intended for their operation by the Government not being disbursed, field offices held regular meetings with local authorities, national defence and internal security forces and armed groups to discuss the implementation of the Peace Agreement and other peace and political processes

6 videoconferences between the national committee for the implementation of the Peace Agreement, the technical secretariat of the Executive Monitoring Committee and prefects in 17 prefectures to discuss implementation of the Peace Agreement at the local level	No	No videoconference was requested by the national implementation committee during the reporting period, despite the Mission's availability to provide technical and logistical support for virtual meetings of the comité technique de sécurité, as expressed to the Coordinator of the Peace Agreement in May 2022
14 meetings with and the provision of good offices at the national and local levels to signatory armed groups to discuss their transformation into political parties as part of the Peace Agreement, as well as the facilitation of 2 capacity-building workshops	9	Meetings The lower output was attributable to delayed disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes of ex-combatants from armed groups that remained signatories, as well as signatory armed groups disassociating themselves from the Peace Agreement
	2	Capacity-building workshops
12 cross-border meetings with local authorities to support 4 cross-border initiatives by local authorities aimed at addressing localized security, the protection of civilians and other cross-border issues connected to transhumance, trafficking in small weapons and the activism of armed elements, with a view to the normalization of bilateral relations with neighbouring countries	1	Cross-border meeting held in November 2021 in Bouar between national and Cameroonian authorities to discuss border security issues The lower output was attributable to the fact that, despite the Mission's efforts to facilitate cross-border meetings, local authorities were still waiting for the results of transnational talks to be conducted by the Government before proceeding with tangible actions
24 meetings with local authorities, local community leaders and representatives of marginalized and stigmatized communities to support their integration throughout an integrated strategy within the framework of the anti-discrimination provisions of the Peace Agreement	94	Meetings The higher output was attributable to an increased demand from local community leaders and representatives of marginalized and stigmatized communities
30 workshops for 100 participants to prevent hate speech and support social cohesion in line with the provisions of the Peace Agreement	Yes	Workshops for 1,913 participants The higher output was attributable to the reorientation of Mission activities to focus on the prevention of hate speech in a context of extensive misinformation and disinformation. Consequently, all the meetings and sessions held during the reporting period addressed hate speech, misinformation and disinformation
30 workshops for 25 participants to foster political education and support youth and women in becoming future local and/or national political leaders	Yes	Workshops for 360 participants The higher output was attributable to increased focus on the role of young people in preventing conflict and sustaining peace and reconciliation through effective and meaningful participation in the democratic processes in line with the youth and peace and security agenda (Security Council resolution 2250 (2015)), alongside the women and peace and security agenda (resolution 1325 (2000)), facilitated through enhanced collaboration with the women's and youth caucuses at the National Assembly

68 workshops (4 per regional electoral office) led by the local branches of the National Electoral Authority with technical and operational support from MINUSCA, on voter and civic education to prepare local populations for local elections and to mainstream the participation of women in the electoral and political processes	444	<p>Workshops</p> <p>Owing to delays in establishing local branches of the National Electoral Authority, these efforts have been led by the Mission outside Bangui</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to the smaller scale and thus higher number of events organized to mitigate the risks posed by COVID-19</p>
12 working sessions on the provision of technical assistance to the High Council for Communication and civil society to strengthen national capacity to prevent and respond to public incitement to violence and hate speech	5	Capacity-building workshops for 106 local peace actors (members of local committees of peace and reconciliation, youth leaders and religious and local authorities), including 61 women, were conducted on peaceful conflict resolution, local peace process management and strategic planning development in Obo, Bria, Grimari and Bossangoa. The aim of the workshops was to build the peaceful conflict resolution capacity of actors involved in various local peace and community reconciliation initiatives
12 workshops for 720 beneficiaries in 12 field offices to facilitate and reinforce the 11 current intercommunity dialogue and mediation processes and support local peace and reconciliation and prefectural committees for the implementation of the Peace Agreement, civil society actors and local authorities, in partnership with the Ministry of Humanitarian Action and National Reconciliation, national organizations, United Nations agencies and bilateral partners	66 2,168	<p>Workshops</p> <p>Beneficiaries, including members of local committees of peace and reconciliation and youth and women leaders, as well as religious and local authorities</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to the organization and preparation of the republican dialogue held in March 2022. The improvement of the security situation in some areas allowed the Mission to organize more workshops at the request of the communities</p>
12 initiatives or programmes designed and implemented through technical assistance provided to local authorities to mitigate intercommunity violence, including those related to transhumance, preparing the conditions for a peaceful return of internally displaced persons and refugees, and supporting a peaceful local electoral process	No	The peaceful return of internally displaced persons and refugees was not achieved and local elections were delayed. However, technical assistance was provided to local authorities through other mechanisms and Mission activities
5 new local peace processes supported for 500 beneficiaries and community reconciliation actors to prevent conflicts, facilitate peaceful coexistence and local mechanisms for conflict prevention and resolution, mitigate violence and contribute to stabilization	8 1,291	<p>Local peace processes were supported by the Mission throughout the country, including among communities, between communities and internally displaced persons and to encourage free movement of goods and persons</p> <p>Beneficiaries and community reconciliation actors, including 519 women</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to the need for stability in areas affected by increased activities of armed groups and intercommunal violence</p>

10 awareness-raising sessions for members of local and/or national peace committees, including the technical security committee and prefectural committees for the implementation of the Peace Agreement, on the inclusion of children's concerns and their protection in peace initiatives	17	Awareness-raising sessions The higher output was attributable to the launch of the "Act to protect children affected by conflict" campaign, which allowed for the conduct of additional activities
15 training sessions on protecting human rights in the electoral context for national defence and internal security forces	1	Training session The lower output was attributable to the postponement of local elections, resulting in the reorientation of activities to prevent and address hate speech and increase early warning mechanisms
1 year-long strategic communications campaign targeting political actors, civil society organizations, organized segments of vulnerable groups, the media and the general population to promote support for and ownership of the Political Agreement and participation in the elections	1	Strategic communications campaign
	18	Videos on YouTube
	32	Articles
	14	Newsletters on the Mission website
	137	Facebook posts
	138	Twitter posts
	41	Instagram posts
	13	Photo albums on Flickr
	60	Photos of the day to raise awareness among the population of the efforts made by MINUSCA The Mission also conducted 38 sensitization workshops and forums and 9 public events on the political process and the Peace Agreement targeting local authorities, opinion leaders and youth and women's associations in Bangassou, Obo and Bambari In addition, MINUSCA conducted 114 meeting sessions and held 51 public events to raise awareness on the prevention of incitement to violence, involving more than 9,200 participants in the regions of Bangui, Bambari Bria, Bangassou, Obo, Bossangoa, Bouar, Ndélé, Kaga Bandoro, Birao and Berberati

Expected accomplishment 2.3: National institutions (National Electoral Authority, Constitutional Court, Strategic Committee on Elections and High Council for Communication) conduct a free, fair, credible and inclusive local electoral process, including by making progress on the effective settlement of electoral disputes

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Percentage of National Electoral Authority operational plans and budgets for local elections that are aligned to legal texts, adopted and available with operational readiness (2019/20: not

50 per cent of operational plans and budgets are aligned to legal texts, adopted and available with operational readiness. As of June 2022, the electoral mapping was completed in Bangui and in 15 out of the 16 prefectures. This phase will be followed by data

applicable; 2020/21: not applicable; 2021/22: 100 per cent)	entry and analysis by the Data Processing Centre, with the support of MINUSCA and UNDP
	The lower percentage of operational plans and budgets was attributable to Government financial constraints
Number of polling stations where local elections are held in accordance with the mapping exercise conducted by the National Electoral Authority (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: not applicable; 2021/22: 5,000)	Not achieved, given that the number of polling stations will be determined when the law on the delimitation of the administrative districts is adopted by the National Assembly
Percentage of electoral candidacy disputes that are addressed by magistrates (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: not applicable; 2021/22: 100 per cent)	Not achieved, given that the revised calendar of the National Electoral Authority, which has not yet been published, foresees litigation related to candidacy disputes in November 2022 and to the results after each of the voting rounds (a first voting round is scheduled in January 2023)
Percentage of women candidates for local elections, as well as the percentage of women elected at the local level (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: not applicable, 2021/22: 35 per cent)	Not achieved owing to the postponement of local elections

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
12 meetings of the Strategic Committee on Elections to encourage objective debate on electoral matters and resolve electoral challenges and disputes for the facilitation of local elections	4	Meetings of the Strategic Committee on Elections that focused on the electoral calendar and related assistance requirements for the local elections The lower output was attributable to delays in launching electoral operations
6 meetings of the <i>Cadre de concertation</i> to promote dialogue and consensus among electoral stakeholders in Bangui, resolve electoral disputes and address challenges to the facilitation of local elections	1	Meetings of the <i>Cadre de concertation</i> The lower output was attributable to slight delays in the nomination and installation of the <i>Cadre</i> members in April 2022
12 monthly meetings with national authorities to monitor and implement the required legal framework on decentralization	No	The decentralization laws (No. 20.008 of 7 April 2020 and No. 21.001 of 21 January 2021) have been adopted. However, the implementing regulations have yet to be adopted
1 capacity-building session with magistrates for the treatment of elections-specific appeals	No	This output has been rescheduled for the period 2022/23 owing to the postponement of local elections
18 outreach sessions (1 per regional electoral office and 1 at the national level in Bangui) to raise awareness among and assist national stakeholders, including Government officials, political parties and	229	Outreach sessions Owing to delays in establishing local branches of the National Electoral Authority, these efforts have been led by the Mission outside Bangui

civil society, on affirmative action conducive to the increased political participation and elected representation of women at both the local and national levels		The higher output was attributable to the smaller scale and thus higher number of events organized to mitigate the risks posed by COVID-19
1 national seminar to evaluate the 2020–2022 electoral process, with publication of 1 official review	Yes	–
12 meetings of the strategic committee on elections, addressing key issues around citizenship, identity and inclusion in the electoral process	4	Meetings of the Strategic Committee on Elections that focused on the electoral calendar and related assistance requirements for local elections The lower output was attributable to the delay in launching electoral operations and the subsequent postponement of the first round of voting
12 meetings via videoconference between the Minister of Territorial Administration, Decentralization and Local Development and prefects/local authorities to discuss electoral updates and processes	No	Implementation of the output will resume at a later stage owing to the postponement of the first round of voting, initially scheduled for September 2022, and the subsequent operational delays
6 meetings of the <i>Cadre de concertation</i> to encourage open political debate and the finding of consensus among the National Electoral Authority, government institutions, political parties and civil society	1	Meeting of the <i>Cadre de concertation</i> The lower output was attributable to the launch of the <i>Cadre</i> , which occurred later than expected in April 2022. The holding of these meetings faced delays due to the postponement of local elections

Expected accomplishment 2.4: Progress towards the implementation of the national security policy and the national security sector reform strategy, including sectoral plans

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>	
Progress in the implementation of the national strategy and sectoral plans (2019/20: 4 plans; 2020/21: 0; 2021/22: revision of the national security policy and 2 sectoral plans)	Achieved MINUSCA supported national security sector reform coordination to review and update the national security policy and the national security sector reform strategy. These two strategic documents have been revised by national and international experts. Two sectoral plans were reviewed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Diaspora and the Ministry of Water, Forests, Hunting and Fishing	
Number of vetted personnel of national defence and internal security forces, including ex-combatants (2019/20: 2,970; 2020/21: 2,547; 2021/22: 1,000 internal security force personnel and 1,300 national defence personnel)	In total, 1,302 personnel of national defence and internal security forces were verified/vetted, out of which 545 were ex-combatants and 757 internal security forces (224 police and 533 gendarmerie) The lower number of vetted personnel was attributable to fewer-than-expected requests from national authorities	
<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
20 vetting exercises, including on grave violations of child rights, conducted for the purpose of supporting the integration	4	Vetting exercises

of armed groups into the national defence and internal security forces, as well as supporting recruitment into the national defence and internal security forces			The lower output was attributable to the low number of requests from national authorities
4 meetings of the international security sector reform coordination working group	12		Meetings to maintain the functioning of the coordination mechanisms The higher output was attributable to an increased need to improve the coherence of international support for the national security sector reform process
2 meetings of the national committees coordinating international assistance in support of the national defence and internal security forces	Yes	–	
1 workshop organized to support national security sector efforts related to the implementation of validated sectoral plans, including strategic support for gender mainstreaming across the implementation of activities, to support the implementation of the national security sector reform strategy	8		Workshops The higher output was attributable to revisions of the national security policy and the national security sector reform strategy. The Mission supported the national security sector reform coordination of the revisions and the organization of the after-action review of the national defence plans revision
6 coordination meetings and 1 workshop to assist national security sector reform actors in improving internal and external oversight mechanisms related to governance and the democratic control of the security sector, including the military justice system and inspectorates	12 10		Coordination meetings Workshops The Mission supported the organization of coordination meetings and workshops focusing on capacity-building and autonomy of internal control bodies of security ministries and external controls, as well as on the specialization of the fundamental bodies. The targeted parliamentary committees were involved in the democratic control of the security sector as a whole The higher output was attributable to the willingness and combined efforts of national partners to achieve progress in order to ensure support for internal oversight bodies, including the military justice and central and general inspectorates of the security apparatus ministries
6 coordination meetings supporting the integration steering committee in providing strategic and technical advice with respect to the implementation of the 10 per cent integration quotas for eligible elements of armed groups	5		Coordination meetings The lower output was attributable to a decision by the Ministry of National Defence and Army Reconstruction, which leads the organization and coordination of meetings
4 working sessions with national and international stakeholders on strategic and technical support, with the aim of mainstreaming gender across the security sector in the Central African Republic	3		Working sessions on challenges and support actions for enhanced gender mainstreaming within the national defence and internal security forces

		The lower output was attributable to fuel restriction measures imposed by MINUSCA during the latter part of the reporting period
2 workshops aimed at supporting national counterparts in building national capacity on vetting, developing a national mechanism on vetting and creating a follow-up and monitoring framework for defence and security force deployed personnel	Yes	–
30 meetings with international and national stakeholders to coordinate and assist in the 2021 nationwide recruitment process for national defence and internal security force members, including strategic support for gender mainstreaming	32	<p>Meetings</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to the need to hold more technical and coordination meetings with the representative of the Minister of National Defence and Army Reconstruction and of the General Staff of the Armed Forces and international partners to address emerging challenges related to human resources management and the implementation of the approved procedures, recruitment processes, background checks and gender mainstreaming, as well as related issues</p>
3 joint assessment field missions in the defence zones (west, east and south) to support national partners in evaluating the effectiveness and sustainability of the deployments of the national defence and internal security forces, as well as the garrison process	2	<p>Joint assessment field missions</p> <p>The lower output was attributable to the inability of the Ministry of National Defence and Army Reconstruction and the Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces, which lead this initiative, to organize the planned joint assessment field missions</p>
10 meetings with international and national stakeholders related to the implementation of the Government's infrastructure master plan, on resource mobilization, the mobilization of materials, specialized training sessions and the acquisition of land titles, as outlined in the national defence plan for the establishment of garrison lots	1	<p>Meetings</p> <p>The lower output was attributable to the inability of the Ministry of National Defence and Army Reconstruction, which leads this initiative, to organize the planned meetings. These activities, planned in the initial strategic vision for security sector reform, were superseded by developments in the plan of the Government of the Central African Republic</p>
5 working sessions and 1 workshop with key national and international stakeholders to support the implementation of the cross-sectoral border management strategy and a new mining security framework	5	Working sessions
	1	Workshops were held on developing a national border management policy to help to clearly delineate the responsibilities and missions of national security forces
85 workshops for 2,100 internal security force personnel, including 500 female personnel, to provide technical advice and guidance on key policing activities with gender perspectives, including public order and public security	2	<p>Workshops</p> <p>The lower output was attributable to a range of factors, including the COVID-19 pandemic, fuel restrictions and lower-than-expected engagement from national authorities, which severely restricted the delivery of these workshops</p>

1 community mobilization campaign and media activities, including the engagement and capacity-building of national partners to increase their understanding of and support for the security sector reform process, as well as the redeployment of the national defence and internal security forces	1	Community mobilization campaign with related media activities
	35	Videos were posted on YouTube
	14	Articles
	9	Newsletter on the Mission website
	56	Facebook posts
	67	Twitter posts
	26	Instagram posts
	5	Photo albums on Flickr
	6	Photos of the day
		In addition, the Mission held two press conferences and conducted 47 radio programmes in Sango and French on the reform of the security sector and the restoration of State authority
150 quality assurance and quality control inspection visits and enhancement of 20 weapons and ammunition storage facilities	84	Quality assurance and quality control inspection visits The lower output was attributable to a temporary halt in joint activities with the national defence and internal security forces from 8 November 2021 to February 2022, and restrictions of movement and activities due to fuel supply problems from mid-May to July 2022
	33	Enhancement of weapons and ammunition storage facilities The higher output was attributable to an increase in planning materials and storage facilities and to the proximity of beneficiary facilities
Monthly weapons and ammunition management training sessions for the national defence and internal security forces	3	Monthly training sessions were conducted for 12 members of national defence and 18 members of internal security forces (6 customs, 2 water and forests, 10 police) The lower output was attributable to the late deployment of a weapons and ammunition management training specialist, a temporary halt in joint activities with the national defence and internal security forces from 8 November 2021 to February 2022, and restrictions of movement and activities due to fuel supply problems from mid-May to July 2022

Expected accomplishment 2.5: Progress towards the implementation of a national community violence reduction strategy and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Number of new members of armed groups sustainably disarmed, demobilized and reintegrated into their communities (2019/20: 1,318; 2020/21: 1,443; 2021/22: 2,000)

854 combatants, including 20 women, were disarmed and demobilized, bringing the overall total to 3,877 demobilized ex-combatants, including 219 women, since the inception of the national disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation programme in December 2018. Nearly 78 per cent of the total number of 5,000 eligible combatants initially targeted by the unit in charge of executing the programme were disarmed and demobilized by the end of the reporting period

The lower output was attributable to the absence of reliable lists of eligible combatants and genuine commitment by their armed group leaders to the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process, and the growing number of parallel disengagement operations conducted by internal defence forces and other security personnel outside the framework of the national programme, which posed challenges that made combatants ineligible to join the disarmament and demobilization process. Further, the deteriorating security situation in some targeted areas due to attacks by Coalition des patriotes pour le changement elements inhibited the implementation of disarmament and demobilization operations in these areas

Number of new direct beneficiaries associated with armed groups and community members participating in the community violence reduction programme (2019/20: 12,514 cumulative total; 2020/21: 3,672; 2021/22: 3,500 (30 per cent women))

5,800 registered beneficiaries, including 2,466 women, participated in community violence reduction project activities implemented in Bangui (2,300 beneficiaries, including 850 women) and in the communities within the other seven field locations (3,500 beneficiaries, including 1,616 women)

The higher number of new direct beneficiaries was attributable to a decision to increase the targeted number in response to an urgent request from the Government of the Central African Republic to support their efforts in the Government-led civilian disarmament exercise

Decrease in the percentage of security incidents in communities where community violence reduction programmes are implemented, based on data recorded in the Situational Awareness Geospatial Enterprise (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: not applicable; 2021/22: 30 per cent)

8 per cent increase of security incidents

During the last reporting period, the Mission recorded 173 security incidents in Bangui and targeted field locations for community violence reduction programmes. During the current reporting period, the Mission recorded 187 security incidents

The increase in the percentage of security incidents was attributable to changes in conflict dynamics due to national defence and internal security forces interventions, often jointly with bilaterally deployed forces and other security personnel, as well as violent clashes and activities by armed groups

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
12 disarmament and demobilization operations for eligible armed group elements in various locations throughout the country	12	Disarmament and demobilization operations were conducted. A total of 854 combatants, including 20 women, were disarmed and demobilized Although the planned number of operations was achieved, they resulted in relatively lower numbers of combatants disarmed and demobilized than planned
1 national community mobilization campaign and 6 regional public media events to increase understanding of, support for and ownership among concerned communities for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and community violence reduction programmes	1	National community mobilization campaign
	9	Press conferences
	24	Videos on YouTube
	34	Articles
	9	Newsletters on the Mission website
	181	Facebook posts
	98	Twitter posts
	67	Instagram posts
	8	Photo albums on Flickr
	52	Photos of the day
	24	Sensitization sessions for 5,800 community violence reduction programme beneficiaries were held to increase their understanding of, support for and ownership of the programmes
	8	Sketches were produced and broadcast over a period of two weeks by local radio stations in Bangui and the regions
2,000 combatants receive disarmament, demobilization and reinsertion support, contributing to the stabilization process in the Central African Republic within the framework and in line with the relevant provisions of the Peace Agreement	854	Combatants, including 20 women, were disarmed and demobilized and have received demobilization and reinsertion support by the mobile teams of the unit in charge of executing the programme, with support from the Mission The lower output was attributable to the lack of reliable lists of eligible combatants and genuine commitment by their armed group leaders to the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process, the growing number of parallel disengagement operations conducted by national defence forces and other security personnel outside the framework of the programme, which posed challenges that made combatants ineligible to join the disarmament and demobilization process. Further, the deteriorating security situation in some targeted areas due to attacks by Coalition des patriotes pour le changement elements inhibited the implementation of disarmament and demobilization operations in these areas

Monthly meetings with the technical committee on the integration of eligible elements of armed groups into national defence and internal security forces, on synchronization between the implementation of the disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation of ex-combatants, the establishment of special mixed security units and the integration of eligible elements from armed groups into national defence and internal security forces in accordance to the provisions of the Peace Agreement	No	The output was not achieved owing to the lack of action from national authorities
Support for 3,500 community members (30 per cent of them women), including youth prone to violence and elements associated with armed groups, to participate in community violence reduction activities to prevent their recruitment into illegal armed activities and mitigate tensions, particularly in communities subject to intercommunal violence	5,799	Registered beneficiaries, including 2,466 women (60 per cent), were enrolled in community violence reduction activities in Bangui and seven field locations The higher output was attributable to requests from national authorities to increase the number of beneficiaries from various hotspots
12 missions to raise awareness among armed groups of the participation of children in the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process for children and to check for the presence of children, in order to ensure their immediate release and incorporation into the national programme	6	Missions The lower output was attributable to the fact that the national programme conducted fewer activities than planned, and in some circumstances MINUSCA was informed of the programme's mission too late and was not able to participate

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

56. MINUSCA continued its efforts to support the Government, in close collaboration with United Nations specialized agencies, funds and programmes and other international actors, in the operationalization and strengthening of transitional justice mechanisms, the fight against impunity, the restoration and extension of State authority, and the rule of law. As a result of the Mission's consistent financial and technical support for the Special Criminal Court, the first trial since the Court's establishment began in April 2022. In that context, MINUSCA provided support for investigative and judicial activities, outreach to and communication with the public and affected communities, security for court personnel and protection for victims and witnesses, overall court management, and support for the establishment and functioning of the legal aid system.

57. The Mission continued to support the implementation of the national strategy for the restoration and extension of State authority through ongoing assistance to the coordination committee for the implementation of the national strategy and other partners to extend the deployment of local authorities, including prefects, sub-prefects, mayors and other civil servants, as well as judicial and penitentiary

actors and internal security forces. MINUSCA logistical support contributed to an increase in the number of deployed local officials throughout the country. As of June 2022, 73 per cent of judicial personnel were present at their posts. However, when areas outside Bangui are taken into account, that figure decreases to 56 per cent. The Mission also provided more than 8,000 local administration and civil servants with capacity-building training that helped to strengthen the capacities of local authorities to better respond to local governance and social, economic and basic local development needs, and to contribute to the preparations for local elections, in coordination with communities themselves, local authorities, NGOs and the United Nations country team. During the latter part of the reporting period, the fuel crisis had an impact on the implementation of a number of planned activities, including investigative missions for the Special Criminal Court and planned joint support for prison demilitarization.

58. During the reporting period, significant progress was made in the fight against impunity. In April 2022, the Bangui Court of Appeal opened its first criminal session since February 2020, for crimes punishable with a sentence of 10 years or more of imprisonment. Of the 25 cases on the docket, 20 were heard, including one case of violence against peacekeepers and seven cases of sexual violence. Several cases had high-profile defendants, and all cases of sexual violence resulted in convictions. The case concerning the attack against a peacekeeper was referred to the Juvenile Court. In total, 17 defendants (34 per cent) were convicted and 33 (66 per cent) were acquitted, including two high-profile prisoners. The Bouar Court of Appeal also launched its first criminal session in two years, on 20 June 2022. MINUSCA supported the transfer of arrested individuals, including through urgent temporary measures, and provided technical support in the preparation of criminal sessions. By the end of June 2022, a total of 23 courts throughout the country were operational. The Mission focused on providing support to the Special Criminal Court, with an emphasis on supporting the Special Prosecutor and the investigating judges in accelerating the implementation of the Court's investigation and prosecution strategy. The Mission also continued to support the operationalization of the Court through the reinforcement of the registry, the full operationalization of its chambers and the *Corps spécial d'avocats*. These efforts enabled the Court to begin its first trial, in April 2022. At the end of the reporting period, hearings were still ongoing. In parallel, the Special Prosecutor's Office was also able to open two new preliminary investigations and refer one to the Investigative Chamber, which continued to investigate 13 other cases.

59. As a result of the Mission's persistent and comprehensive logistical and technical support for the effective investigation and prosecution of cases involving crimes against peacekeepers, 27 investigations by national judicial authorities into attacks against peacekeepers were ongoing as of June 2022. MINUSCA also assisted the Ministry of Justice, Promotion of Human Rights and Good Governance in implementing the justice sector reform policy, a five-year strategic and operational framework through which all justice sector reforms will be planned and implemented. In May 2022, the Minister of Justice chaired the first meeting of the steering committee for the justice sector policy, which is expected to encourage the continuation of activities of the policy's thematic groups, aimed at recommending concrete changes to improve the justice system.

60. The Mission continued to support the demilitarization of the penitentiary system by strengthening prison infrastructure and building an effective and inclusive civilian penitentiary service with a strong operational capacity. As a result of the Mission's continued logistical and technical support, as of June 2022, 86 per cent of national civilian penitentiary personnel were present in their posts in 12 operational prisons throughout the country. When only the nine operational prisons outside Bangui are taken into account, however, that figure decreases to 69 per cent. In addition, the

Mission provided advice and mentorship to all civilian prison officers in the country by training judicial police officers in partnership with UNDP. Despite MINUSCA advocacy, the 145 civilian prison officers who had completed their training in June 2021 had not yet been incorporated into public service at the end of the reporting period. The second cohort of 150 prison officers completed their training in June 2022 and are also awaiting integration into public service.

61. MINUSCA, in cooperation with technical and financial partners, supported the Government in the development of broader transitional justice mechanisms, including the operationalization of the Truth, Justice, Reparation and Reconciliation Commission, to ensure that these developing mechanisms uphold international standards for human rights and address gender-based violence, as well as victim and witness protection issues. During the reporting period, commissioners finalized legal and internal documents and started communication activities in 20 cities. MINUSCA and UNDP supported the Commission with a series of strategic planning and training retreats in August and September 2021, as well as with logistical support. In addition, MINUSCA organized four workshops with 250 women, young people and human rights organizations in various locations in the country to discuss the needs of women and to support their participation in transitional justice mechanisms. The workshop participants developed a communication plan to continue to raise awareness in other parts of the country about the participation of women in local elections, local governance and transitional justice mechanisms.

Expected accomplishment 3.1: Progress towards the extension of State authority and the rule of law in the Central African Republic

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Number of newly trained local authorities, traditional chiefs and civil servants (2019/20: 5,041; 2020/21: 1,892; 2021/22: 1,000)

A total of 8,687 local authorities were trained on their roles and responsibilities, communal budgets and the new law on decentralization

The higher number of local authorities trained was attributable to higher-than-anticipated interest of participants in the planned training sessions and the strong collaboration with national counterparts for implementation at the national, subnational and local levels

Number of new targeted operations executed by the national police and gendarmerie with MINUSCA support (2019/20: 21; 2020/21: 0; 2021/22: 20)

28 new targeted operations executed

The higher number of new targeted operations executed was attributable to efficient collaboration with the internal security forces

Number of national defence personnel deployed (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: not applicable; 2021/22: 2,000)

2,230 national defence personnel were deployed (estimate)

The higher number of national defence personnel deployed was attributable to a greater availability of trained personnel and willingness of the State to deploy defence personnel

Number of internal security force personnel deployed (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: not applicable; 2021/22: 1,700)

994 internal security force personnel deployed

The lower number of internal security force personnel deployed was attributable to unfavourable conditions for the deployment of internal security forces in certain localities of assignment, in particular in terms of security, infrastructure and logistics, as well as conduct and command and control issues

Planned outputs	Completed (number or yes/no)	Remarks
16 training and coaching sessions across the 16 prefectures on the restoration of State authority for 400 participants to assess, ensure the continuity of and strengthen the quality of administrative and governance services delivered by territorial administrations deployed and to pave the way for the implementation of local stabilization and development plans led by the United Nations country team and bilateral partners	44	Training and coaching sessions The higher output was attributable to the need to respond to increased local governance and increased local development needs
	2,143	Administrative actors The higher output was attributable to an increase in participant interest in the planned training sessions
12 workshops and training sessions to strengthen the capacities of 660 local authorities to better respond to local governance, social, economic and basic local development needs, as well as to contribute to the organization of local elections, in coordination with communities themselves, local authorities, NGOs and the United Nations country team	185	Workshops and training sessions to support the decentralization process and local elections
	8,666	Administrative and local authorities, including 2,677 women The higher output was attributable to the organization of additional sessions aimed at disseminating information and raising awareness on the new decentralization laws in support of the Ministry of Territorial Administration, Decentralization and Local Development
Monthly meetings with the <i>Cadre de concertation</i> of the <i>Unité mixte d'intervention rapide et répression de violences sexuelles faites aux femmes et aux enfants</i> to promote and monitor rapid intervention, community outreach, the reception and referral of victims, the recording and investigation of conflict-related sexual violence and the preparation of case files for prosecution, as well as support for follow-up to the files in the chain of justice and advocacy for suspected perpetrators to be tried in court	4	Quarterly meetings The lower output was attributable to the fact that the working group met on a quarterly, rather than monthly, basis
12 training workshops for 300 judicial police officers, including 50 women, and day-to-day monitoring, mentoring and advising in criminal investigations and crime scene management, including awareness-raising activities for crime scene first-responders	9	Training workshops
	82	Judicial police officers, including 11 women The lower output was attributable to the suspension of training workshops due to restrictions in place in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic and the fuel crisis at the Mission, which restricted movement
20 joint targeted operations by internal security forces, with MINUSCA support, aimed at arresting alleged perpetrators of serious crimes, including heads or senior leaders of armed groups, and regular profiling of emblematic cases and gross human rights violations in support of	28	Joint targeted operations by internal security forces The higher output was attributable to the fluctuating security situation, which required an increase in the number of targeted patrols to effectively support the rule of law and the protection of civilians

investigative efforts for domestic and international proceedings

Rehabilitation of 10 police stations or gendarmerie brigades	23	Rehabilitation of police stations or gendarmerie brigades The higher output was attributable to opportunities presented by the Government that the Mission was able to resource, which enabled the deployment of internal security forces in strategic areas
12 meetings with national authorities, including United Nations co-location with mining police, to support the implementation of the national strategy to address illegal taxation and the illicit exploitation of natural resources	Yes	–
10 training workshops on community-oriented policing approaches and techniques involving 30 internal security force participants from the territorial commissariats and brigades	14 244	Training workshops on community-oriented policing approaches and techniques Internal security forces The higher output was attributable to an increased need to reinforce the capacity of internal security forces to strengthen the collaboration between police and the population. In addition, the Mission deemed it necessary to increase the number of participants in order to expand the impact of community-oriented policing among the internal security forces
10 training sessions on human rights and detention for prison officials and internal security forces in collaboration with penitentiary officials	Yes	–

Expected accomplishment 3.2: Progress towards the implementation of the national justice sector policy and prison demilitarization

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Number of judicial actors (magistrates and registrars) deployed outside Bangui (2019/20: 53; 2020/21: 47; 2021/22: 100)	65 judicial personnel deployed outside Bangui (56 per cent of personnel assigned to areas outside Bangui) The lower number of judicial personnel deployed outside Bangui was attributable to the security situation and to Government budgetary constraints which were exacerbated by the global supply crisis and the fuel shortage in the country
Annual number of criminal sessions held by the three courts of appeal (2019/20: 3; 2020/21: 0; 2021/22: 6)	2 annual criminal sessions organized by the Ministry of Justice, Promotion of Human Rights and Good Governance, one in Bangui and one in Bouar The lower number of annual criminal sessions was attributable to budgetary constraints of the Ministry of Justice, Promotion of Human Rights and Good Governance and to the fact that the Bambari Court of Appeal remains non-functional

Number of prosecutions completed involving serious crimes (2019/20: 46; 2020/21: 0; 2021/22: 120)	<p>29 cases completed between the Bangui (20 cases) and Bouar Courts of Appeal (9 cases)</p> <p>The lower number of cases completed was attributable to budgetary constraints of the Ministry of Justice, Promotion of Human Rights and Good Governance and to the fact that the Bambari Court of Appeal was unable to hold a criminal session during the reporting period</p>
Number of national civilian prison officers recruited, vetted and trained (2019/20: 136; 2020/21: 297; 2021/22: 436)	<p>150 trainees completed their on-the-job training</p> <p>The lower number of national civilian prison officers was attributable to the fact that no new civilian prison officers were recruited</p>
Average number of serious prison incidents (mutinies, mass escapes, riots, attacks on prison) directly threatening prison operations and public safety, per 100 detainees held, throughout the year (2019/20: 1.3; 2020/21: 12; 2021/22: 4.5)	<p>The average number of serious prison incidents was 0.72 per 100 detainees</p> <p>The lower average was attributable to the fact that fewer escapes were registered during the reporting period and the prison population during the reporting period was larger than it had been when the target was set</p>
Number of civilian penitentiary personnel that are present throughout the country (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: not applicable; 2021/22: 285)	<p>261 civilian penitentiary personnel, including 116 existing staff fully integrated into public service and 145 new civilian prison officers, are deployed</p> <p>The lower number of civilian penitentiary personnel present throughout the country was attributable to the fact that officers were still waiting to be added to the government payroll following the completion of their training in June 2021</p>
Total number of courts functioning in jurisdictions outside of Bangui (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: not applicable; 2021/22: 20)	<p>18 courts are functioning outside Bangui (72 per cent of courts)</p> <p>The lower number of courts functioning in jurisdictions outside Bangui was attributable to the security situation and deployment of judicial actors</p>
Percentage of implementation of the justice sector policy (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: not applicable; 2021/22: 50 per cent)	<p>30 per cent of implementation of the justice sector policy</p> <p>The lower percentage of implementation of the justice sector policy was attributable to constraints related to COVID-19, which prevented large gatherings in enclosed spaces, and to lack of action by the Government to implement the policy</p>
Number of new laws or decrees adopted and implemented in the framework of the implementation of the justice sector strategy (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: not applicable; 2021/22: 5)	<p>2 new laws or decrees adopted</p> <p>The lower number of new laws or decrees adopted was attributable to the fact that the Ministry of Justice, Promotion of Human Rights and Good Governance did not prioritize the passing of new laws or decrees in the framework of the implementation of the justice sector strategy</p>
Number of legal reforms towards greater independence of the judiciary successfully passed (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: not applicable; 2020/21: 2)	<p>Not achieved</p> <p>The development of such documents is ongoing, carried out by the working groups established in the framework of the implementation of the justice sector policy. In this context, a committee was established at the beginning of the reporting period to review key documents (laws and decrees) and propose</p>

amendments thereto. One (General Inspectorate of Judicial Services) of the four texts have been revised and validated through the committee in December 2021. The revision of the remaining texts (*Conseil d'Etat, Ordre judiciaire, Cour des comptes*) is ongoing. As soon as all the texts are finalized, the Ministry of Justice, Promotion of Human Rights and Good Governance will launch the official process of adoption of these reforms (laws, decrees, etc.)

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
2 courts rehabilitated and 4 courts equipped	1	Court rehabilitated (Ndélé Court of First Instance in Ndélé) The lower output was attributable to the implementing partner's inability to complete the rehabilitation project at the Court of First Instance in Bossembele. A new implementing partner will therefore be selected to complete the project in the 2022/23 period
	2	Courts equipped (Bouar and Bambari Courts of First Instance). The equipping of the Ndélé Court of First Instance is ongoing The lower output was attributable to delays in the global supply chain, which had an impact on the procurement of the necessary court equipment
Weekly meetings with the Ministry of Justice, judicial inspection services, the committee coordinating the training of judicial actors and/or other relevant national authorities to plan and coordinate the physical redeployment of justice and rule of law actors in the regions outside of Bangui	Yes	–
Monthly meetings with the justice sector policy reform coordination cell and its six thematic groups to plan and implement the steps of the justice sector policy, including the effective implementation of the Code of Ethics of Magistrates	27	Meetings, of which: (a) 9 were meetings of the coordination cell, including 1 meeting of the coordination cell with the Minister of Justice and 1 meeting of the co-heads (technical and financial partners) of the six thematic groups, the coordination cell and the Minister of Justice; (b) 18 were meetings of the thematic groups (1–5); thematic group 6 on respect for human rights and the implementation of transitional justice did not meet in 2022 The lower output was attributable to the fact that the coordination cell of the justice sector policy reform and the thematic groups did not meet every month. The frequency of meetings of each group depends upon the organizers within the Ministry of Justice, Promotion of Human Rights and Good Governance
Weekly meetings with two thematic groups of the justice sector policy reform	21	Periodic meetings of the thematic groups. Despite the Mission's advocacy and support, the General

to plan and support the implementation of the action plan for the justice sector, including the effective implementation of the Code of Ethics of Magistrates		Inspectorate of Judicial Services of the Ministry of Justice, Promotion of Human Rights and Good Governance did not organize any meetings of the thematic group on the independence of the justice system
		The lower output was attributable to logistical constraints
Weekly meetings with the Ministry of Justice and relevant judicial authorities to provide logistical and technical support to the courts of appeal for the organization of criminal sessions (2 in Bangui, 2 in Bouar and 2 in Bambari), including support for the effective investigation and prosecution of cases involving crimes against peacekeepers	52	Weekly meetings to support the organization of criminal sessions in the Courts of Appeal of Bangui and Bouar. Owing to the degraded and unstable security situation in Bambari, judicial actors are not deployed in the area and no criminal session can be organized
		The Mission continued to support the investigation and prosecution of cases of crimes against peacekeepers by ensuring follow-up at various stages of the procedure, including 2 weekly meetings with judges assigned to the cases
1 three-day capacity-building training session for 25 bailiffs and provision of equipment to the bailiffs' office to increase access to justice and the effective implementation of judicial decisions	Partial	1 two-day workshop was organized for the validation of the draft reform of the statutes of the national chamber of the judicial officers
	14	Bailiffs
		The lower output was attributable to the lack of participation of bailiffs who failed to attend the workshop. A two-day workshop was organized as a result of the low participation rate
6 two-day capacity-building sessions for 150 informal justice actors to increase respect for rights in the framework of informal justice mechanisms	14	Sessions on the complementarity between formal and informal justice systems. In addition, 7 consultation framework meetings for formal and informal justice actors were held for 140 participants to reinforce collaboration and cooperation between informal and formal justice actors
	274	Participants
		The higher output was attributable to more efficient collaboration with partners and increased interest from participants
1 two-day workshop for 60 judicial actors (magistrates and lawyers) on best practices in the fight against corruption in the justice sector	Yes	—
1 new legal aid clinic in Bria to increase access to justice in the region	Yes	—
1 three-day training session for 30 magistrates on juvenile justice to build the capacity of judicial personnel on the judicial reform brought about by the adoption of the Child Protection Code; 1 three-day training	Yes	—

session for 30 magistrates on investigation techniques and evidence management; 1 three-day training session for 30 magistrates (prosecutors and investigating judges) of the Courts of First Instance of Bangui, Bimbo and Bouar on the effective investigation and prosecution of cases of sexual violence, including conflict-related sexual violence; and 1 two-day training session for 30 magistrates on case investigation and pretrial detention management

1 open house day at the High Court of Justice to raise awareness about its role and functioning for the benefit of 100 participants	No	The output was not implemented owing to the end of the mandates of the members of the High Court of Justice and the non-appointment of new members
6 criminal court sessions in the three courts of appeal (Bangui, Bouar and Bambari) to facilitate the appearance of victims and witnesses and strengthen respect for due process rights	2	<p>Criminal sessions organized by the Ministry of Justice, Promotion of Human Rights and Good Governance, one at the Bangui Court of Appeal from April to June 2022 and one at the Bouar Court of Appeal from June to July 2022</p> <p>The lower output was attributable to the Government's financial constraints</p>
8 courts and judicial authorities supported with law libraries and law books to strengthen the effective delivery of justice services	No	The output was not implemented, as the Mission is awaiting the delivery of law books from vendors
Quarterly meetings with the Ministry of Justice and relevant judicial actors to support the set-up of victim and witness protection mechanisms before ordinary courts	No	Despite the Mission's advocacy, no mechanisms for the protection of victims and witnesses were implemented for the criminal sessions in Bangui and Bouar. There was an unavailability of human resources at the national level to implement the 2017 strategy on the protection of victims and witnesses
3 one-day workshops for the validation of justice reforms developed in the framework of the action plan for the implementation of the national justice sector strategy for a total of 60 participants	No	<p>The output was not implemented; instead, the thematic groups are holding periodic meetings with the support and participation of the Mission. The planned workshops will be organized once the groups' work yields result, for example when there is a need for relevant national actors to gather and adopt strategic documents and/or draft legislation</p> <p>This output is performed on an as-needed basis and is not indicative of regular activity of the Mission</p>
6 two-day mobile court sessions (2 sessions within the district of each of the three courts of appeal) to support the delivery of judicial services for the benefit of 600 internally displaced persons	No	The output was not implemented owing to the absence of judicial actors in areas where the sessions would take place, resulting in the inability to organize the sessions. Additional constraints related to COVID-19 prevented access to some of the jurisdictions, and logistics related to the transport of judicial authorities also affected the implementation of this output

9 one-day workshops in internally displaced persons sites (three events within the district of each of the three courts of appeal), in coordination with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), to increase rights awareness and access to justice for 4,500 internally displaced persons	Yes	—
Weekly advisory meetings with penitentiary authorities and technical support for the <i>Ecole nationale d'administration et de magistrature</i> during the training of 151 additional civilian prison personnel, as well as the evaluation of the practical training of 149 prison officer trainees, as part of the demilitarization of the prison system	Yes	—
4 prisons (Sibut, Bambari, Mbaiki, Kaga Bandoro) upgraded and improved through rehabilitation and equipment projects	2	Prisons The lower output was attributable to global supply chain issues and to fuel shortages at the Mission, which affected travel to locations in May and June and the ability to implement projects and conduct the necessary follow-up
Daily mentoring and advising for 285 civilian prison personnel in 13 prisons, as well as at prison headquarters; and robust mentoring and advising for 45 civilian prison personnel 24 hours a day, 7 days a week at Ngaragba central prison, its annex at Camp de Roux and the Bambari prison through the co-location of MINUSCA corrections personnel	Yes	—
300 civilian prison personnel recruited and deployed	295	Civilian prison personnel, of whom 145 completed their training in June 2021, were deployed in Bangui and in the regions in December 2021 and May 2022 as a direct result of MINUSCA support The lower output was attributable to the dismissal for misconduct of five recruited personnel and the death of three recruited personnel
Quarterly meetings of the steering committee on prison demilitarization and on-the-job training of prison administration officials, and collaboration with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) to develop an implementation plan for a prisoner classification system and implementation of at least 2 activities of the plan	1	Quarterly meetings The lower output was attributable to the unavailability of the former Minister of Justice, who presides over the sessions Activities planned in collaboration with UNITAR on the prisoner classification system were delayed owing to COVID-19 but started in the second quarter of the reporting period. A total of 6 activities on the prisoner classification system were conducted in collaboration

		with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, UNITAR and national prison authorities. In addition, some of the planned activities faced challenges posed by fuel restrictions in Bangui during the latter half of the reporting period
5 social reintegration programmes for women and young adults, including a focus on awareness-raising among the home communities of prisoners, implemented	78	Social reintegration programmes for women and young adults The higher output was attributable to a significant increase in the number of participants. More than 9,250 participants were recorded by end of the reporting period, almost half of whom were women, in 9 regions
1 six-day training of trainers on prison intervention techniques for 6 national civilian prison personnel, 1 five-day basic training on prison security and intervention techniques for 151 civilian prison personnel, 1 15-day specialized rapid intervention training for 36 civilian prison personnel deployed in the regions and 2 simulation exercises on riot and incident control in Bangui prisons	Yes	–
Quarterly and monthly strategic communication activities through print and broadcast outlets to improve the understanding of Central Africans of their rights and legal processes and to raise awareness among the population of the efforts made by MINUSCA and the national institutions towards the improved functioning of judicial and penitentiary institutions	Yes	Quarterly and monthly strategic communication activities
	36	Videos on YouTube
	20	Articles
	8	Newsletter on the Mission website
	76	Facebook posts
	63	Twitter posts
	32	Instagram posts
	6	Photo albums on Flickr
	25	Photos of the day
	75	Radio programmes
	29	Training sessions
	12	Workshops
30 child protection visits to police/gendarmerie and judicial detention facilities to monitor the presence of children detained in relation to their association with armed groups and advocate for their release	123	Child protection visits The higher output was attributable to increased confrontations between armed groups, State agents, other security personnel and bilaterally deployed forces, which resulted in an increased need to conduct more visits to police/gendarmerie and judicial detention centres to monitor the arrest and detention of children associated with armed groups

5 workshops for 50 judicial actors on contents of Child Protection Code and the development and dissemination of materials in that regard, to build capacity	6	Training sessions on child protection concerns
	145	Judicial actors, including 16 women The higher output was attributable to the launch of the “Act to protect children affected by conflict” campaign, which enabled the conduct of additional sessions

Expected accomplishment 3.3: Strengthened transitional justice mechanisms, including the Special Criminal Court, and improved capacity to fight impunity

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>	
Number of transitional justice mechanisms, in addition to the Special Criminal Court, that are operational and comply with international standards for human rights (2019/20: 3; 2020/21: 1; 2021/22: 4)	1 transitional justice mechanism	The lower number of transitional justice mechanisms was attributable to the fact that the Government completed the work on other transitional justice mechanisms
Number of early-stage investigations completed by the Special Prosecutor of the Special Criminal Court and handed over to the investigating judges (2019/20: 7; 2020/21: 10; 2021/22: 10)	8 early-stage investigations completed by the Special Prosecutor of the Special Criminal Court and handed over to the investigating chamber	The lower number of early-stage investigations was attributable to the unstable security situation in some prefectures and to the fuel shortage, which prevented the Mission from supporting field missions
Number of magistrates and registrars employed by the Special Criminal Court (2019/20: 15; 2020/21: 28; 2021/22: 27)	Achieved. There are currently 21 national and international magistrates and 6 registrars employed by the Special Criminal Court	
Number of cases of conflict-related sexual violence that are investigated by courts (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: 43; 2021/22: 20)	The Mission was unable to monitor this indicator of achievement owing to lack of information from the courts. However, the <i>Unité mixte d'intervention rapide et de répression des violences sexuelles faites aux femmes et aux enfants</i> conducted 77 investigations into conflict-related sexual violence that were forwarded to the Prosecutor of Bangassou for further judicial action	

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1 national-level workshop to address child participation in the Truth, Justice, Reparation and Reconciliation Commission	No	The output was not implemented, as the Truth, Justice, Reparation and Reconciliation Commission was not fully functional owing to financial constraints of the Government
2 training sessions on child protection concerns for 50 judicial actors	6 145	Training sessions on child protection concerns Judicial actors, including 16 women The higher output was attributable to the launch of the “Act to protect children affected by conflict” campaign, which enabled the conduct of additional sessions

20 investigation missions of staff of the Truth, Justice, Reparation and Reconciliation Commission to gather information on serious human rights violations based on recommendations of the inclusive commission	No	The output was not implemented, as the Truth, Justice, Reparation and Reconciliation Commission was not fully functional owing to financial constraints of the Government. However, the Mission provided continuous technical support to the Commission
20 information and field missions of commissioners of the Truth, Justice, Reparation and Reconciliation Commission	No	The output was not implemented, as the Truth, Justice, Reparation and Reconciliation Commission was not fully functional owing to financial constraints of the Government. However, the Mission provided continuous technical support to the Commission. The output has been reprogrammed for implementation during the 2022/23 period
2 expert workshops to support victims with access to the Truth, Justice, Reparation and Reconciliation Commission	No	The output was not implemented, as the development of the Truth, Justice, Reparation and Reconciliation Commission programme of work was delayed
2 expert workshops to advocate and support the full implementation of the national strategy on the protection of witnesses and victims	1	<p>Expert workshops</p> <p>The lower output was attributable to the internal constraints of the national institution</p>
4 training sessions for magistrates of the Special Criminal Court on international criminal law and victim and witness protection, and 4 workshops for judicial authorities of national courts and the Special Criminal Court on the use of information on violations of human rights and international humanitarian law gathered by MINUSCA	24	<p>Training sessions were conducted on international criminal law and witness and victim protection (2), and on procedural law related to the Special Criminal Court, which included victim and witness protection and evidentiary rules (20), for 4 magistrates of the Special Criminal Court</p> <p>In addition, 2 training sessions were conducted on trial management, including the challenges and organization of trial hearings related to serious crimes, for 2 registrars of the Special Criminal Court</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to the fact that the training sessions had to be scheduled according to the availability of magistrates, which led to a higher number of sessions than anticipated</p>
4 briefing sessions on the human rights due diligence policy mechanism and implementation for Mission components and United Nations entities providing support to the defence and security forces, 4 briefing sessions for national defence and internal security forces and 4 briefing sessions for national human rights institutions and members of civil society organizations	32	<p>Briefing sessions, including:</p> <p>(a) 9 for MINUSCA personnel dealing with urgent temporary measures;</p> <p>(b) 2 for United Nations police and force field commanders;</p> <p>(c) 2 for United Nations police human rights due diligence policy focal points and for 2 Mission force focal points;</p> <p>(d) 4 for United Nations country team resident coordinator representatives; the programme management team of the United Nations country team at the deputy level; and MINUSCA Heads of Offices and human rights field coordinators;</p>

		<p>(e) 3 for members of defence and security forces and other State actors, targeting members of the Ministry of Justice, Promotion of Human Rights and Good Governance and the Ministry of Defence and Army Reconstruction;</p> <p>(f) 4 for national human rights institutions;</p> <p>(g) 8 for representatives from 16 civil society organizations</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to an increased need to strengthen the understanding of the human rights due diligence policy, in particular in the context of the more robust approach of the MINUSCA force and the finalization of a standard operating procedure in July 2021, which required further dissemination</p>
100 individual risk assessments of requests for support from the United Nations, as well as from United Nations specialized agencies, funds and programmes, with recommendations submitted to the human rights due diligence task force	106	<p>Risk assessments related to MINUSCA support to national defence and internal security forces and members of Parliament. A total of 1,907 internal security forces, 456 national defence forces and 13 members of Parliament were screened by the human rights due diligence policy secretariat</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to additional requests by national authorities</p>
12 public events of the national coordinating committee of victims' associations and the civil society working group on transitional justice to promote the post-mapping report and raise awareness of the implementation of its recommendations	Yes	—
1 two-day workshop for 30 magistrates, from both the Special Criminal Court and ordinary courts (prosecutors, investigative judges and court presidents), to set up a cooperation and communication network between the Special Criminal Court and ordinary courts	No	This deliverable was cancelled owing to organizational constraints relating to the availability of magistrates
Weekly advisory and mentoring meetings with the Office of the Special Prosecutor and technical and logistical support for the implementation of the investigation and prosecution strategy of the Special Criminal Court, including support for 10 investigative missions by the Court outside of Bangui	Yes	—
3 court information management procedural manuals and 1 information management database developed	No	Owing to a decision by the Mission to review the United Nations implementing partner to recruit staff for the Special Criminal Court, significant delays were experienced with respect to the recruitment of the

		personnel of the information management unit of the Special Criminal Court
Weekly advisory meetings with members of the <i>Corps spécial d'avocats</i> to bolster the legal aid system of the Special Criminal Court; and rehabilitation of and equipment for 1 room for the <i>Corps</i>	11	Advisory meetings with members of the <i>Corps spécial d'avocats</i> , resulting in 7 training workshops organized by MINUSCA and 10 days of meetings with a consultant/mentor for 4 lawyers of the <i>Corps</i>
		The lower output was attributable to the fact that the meetings were organized monthly rather than weekly, as weekly meetings were deemed unnecessary at this stage of the functioning of the Court
	1	Room for the <i>Corps spécial d'avocats</i> was rehabilitated and equipped
Monthly meetings with the Court's president to provide assistance in setting up the Court's governance, reporting and audit mechanisms through the establishment of an external audit service, the optimization of the existing steering committee and the issuance of half-year reports on the functioning of the Court	14	Monthly meetings and two extra meetings with the Court's President and/or the Vice-President to provide assistance in setting up the Court's governance, including discussing the establishment of an external audit service for the Court. In April 2022, the Special Criminal Court published a report covering the period from 30 June to 31 December 2021
Monthly meetings with the Ministry of Justice to advocate for the deployment of an international deputy chief registrar	No	The output was not implemented, as the process for the recruitment of the international deputy chief registrar was relaunched given the impossibility of deploying the previously identified candidate. In June 2022, a new international deputy chief registrar was appointed by Mr. Touadéra. MINUSCA continues to advocate for the registrar's swift deployment to reinforce efforts to raise funds for the Court

Component 4: support

62. During the reporting period, the support component of the Mission provided logistical, financial, administrative and security services to an actual average strength of 14,192 uniformed personnel and 1,486 civilian personnel in support of the mandate through the delivery of related outputs.

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

64. During the reporting period, the Mission's ICT infrastructure supported the Bangui joint task force by installing 22 surveillance cameras in crucial hotspot locations in Bangui and manning the operation of the cameras 24 hours a day, 7 days a week from its control room, which provided on-the-spot intelligence information for the protection of the population. The Mission also conducted sessions of microunmaned aerial vehicle training sessions for military observers qualified to operate the assets for increased efficiency and safety during their field observation.

65. Regarding the improvement of its information and communications infrastructure, the Mission expanded the backup of Voice over Internet Protocol server to support the voice network in all sectors, deployed a higher capacity firewall

gateway to improve Internet service performance in all sectors and a higher capacity wireless local area network controller along with high performance access points (indoor/outdoor) to enhance the Wi-Fi service in Bangui and all sectors.

66. MINUSCA deployed an additional hyper-converged server system for all sector headquarters and team sites to improve ICT services, and long-term evolution servers for three sector headquarters to enhance data communication. In addition, the Mission implemented an alert system to strengthen the ICT infrastructure monitoring system and continued the implementation of ICT security through software and operating system upgrades using the centralized Microsoft system centre configuration manager tool to reduce any vulnerability on MINUSCA workstations and servers.

67. With respect to renewable energy, and to reduce the Mission's emission of greenhouse gases and fuel consumption, MINUSCA installed and commissioned two 318 kilowatt-peak (kWp) solar hybrid systems at its logistics based in Bangui and UCATEX compound, one 6 kWp stand-alone solar system at the PK-11 site, two 50 kWp stand-alone systems for ICT communications towers at Bangui Log Base, at Camp Fidele and at the wastewater treatment plant station. In addition, the Mission continued the installation of efficient air conditioning units, LED lights and motion sensor lighting systems for walkways.

68. To improve the welfare of personnel, the Mission established a welfare facility at the Bangui Log Base for use by personnel based in Bangui. To enhance welfare, the Mission also constructed external facilities such as gazebos and tents for sports and other entertainment activities in various military locations and sites. In addition, the Mission coordinated the delivery of food and other items from the commissary to the field locations to improve welfare and well-being. The Mission also completed phase one of the establishment of an integrated warehouse at the M'Poko green field, which entailed installation of foundations for storage containers, concrete walkways and internal roads, and a concrete staging area for receiving and inspection with two large temporary tent structures.

69. The Mission also completed works related to staff movement and reconfiguration of offices to respond to the new social distancing measures, mainly at the Mission headquarters and UCATEX compound. In the context of the Elsie Initiative for Women in Peace Operations, multiple locations and camp sites were reconfigured within existing resources to provide better working conditions for women personnel at the Mission.

70. During the reporting period, several boreholes were drilled and wastewater treatment plants installed and commissioned, thus improving the environmental conditions in the Mission area. MINUSCA initiated repairs and maintenance work on a number of bridges to increase troop mobility. Six new camps were established and made operational to accommodate the additional troops and surge capacity.

71. To address the recommendations of the Office for the Peacekeeping Strategic Partnership, the Mission began the phased process of improvements to temporary operating bases that had been in existence/use for more than one year to improve the living conditions of military contingent personnel deployed at such locations. In this connection, the Mission has identified 10 priority temporary operating bases and completed phase one of the improvements, which will address sanitary and environmental conditions. In addition, the Mission procured equipment and materials for phase two of the improvements, which will focus on conditions of accommodation, electrical power generation and Internet connectivity, among other areas.

72. Owing partly to global supply constraints on fuel and partly to the failure of the newly appointed contractor to ensure the uninterrupted provision of fuel, the Mission

experienced an acute fuel shortage during the second half of the reporting period, requiring it to scale down or cancel some planned activities to reduce fuel consumption and guarantee the continued provision of fuel in support of core functions. This situation necessitated an urgent procurement of fuel from various sources in neighbouring countries, some of which had to be airlifted. Within the Central African Republic, an additional airlift of fuel was also executed to sustain core functions in field office locations.

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

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

Percentage of approved flight hours utilized (excluding search and rescue, and medical and casualty evacuation) (2019/20: 60 per cent; 2020/21: 70.6 per cent; 2021/22: ≥ 90 per cent)

84.6 percent

The lower percentage was attributable to: (a) the delayed deployment of one aviation unit; (b) long periods of unserviceability for certain aircraft owing to the lack of spare parts resulting from disruptions in the global supply chain caused mainly by the COVID-19 pandemic; (c) absences of crew for medical reasons; and (d) aviation fuel shortage

Average annual percentage of authorized international posts vacant (2019/20: 12.7 per cent; 2020/21: 13 per cent; 2021/22: 13 per cent ± 1 per cent)

15 per cent

The higher percentage was attributable to the continued challenges in attracting candidates owing to the nature of the Mission's hardship and hazardous conditions

Average annual percentage of female international civilian staff (2019/20: 28.5 per cent; 2020/21: 25.8 per cent; 2021/22: ≥ 40 per cent)

29 per cent

The lower percentage was attributable to the continued challenges in attracting women candidates due to the nature of the Mission's hardship and hazardous conditions

Average number of days for roster recruitments to candidate selection for international candidates (2019/20: 48; 2020/21: 108; 2021/22: ≤ 80 calendar days from posting of job opening for P-3 to D-1 and FS-3 to FS-7 levels)

84 days

The higher average number of days was attributable to the continued challenges in attracting candidates due to the nature of the Mission's hardship and hazardous conditions

Average number of days for post-specific recruitments, from closing of job opening to candidate selection, for international candidates (2019/20: 120; 2020/21: 218; 2021/22: ≤ 100 calendar days from posting of job opening for P-3 to D-1 and FS-3 to FS-7 levels)

393 days

The higher average number of days was attributable to the continued challenges in attracting candidates due to the nature of the Mission's hardship and hazardous conditions, as well as to delays at the assessment stage

Overall score on the Administration's environmental management scorecard (2019/20: 70; 2020/21: not applicable; 2021/22: 100)

74

The Mission's environmental performance exhibits continuous improvement, resulting in a performance rating of "satisfactory". The "significant risks" identified previously regarding wastewater have been addressed. Other key areas of improvement included the measurement of water use and the reduction of waste risk levels. The main opportunities for further improvement are in the areas of renewable energy, energy measurement, generator synchronization and containment (predominantly in contingent-owned equipment),

	energy efficiency measures (LEDs), wastewater treatment infrastructure and improved waste disposal practices
Percentage of all information and communications technology incidents resolved within the established targets for high, medium, and low criticality (2019/20: 95 per cent; 2020/21: 95 per cent; 2021/22: \geq 95 per cent)	99 per cent
Compliance with field occupational safety risk management policy (2019/20: 80 per cent; 2020/21: 50 per cent; 2021/22: 100 per cent)	Not available
Overall score on the Administration's property management index based on 20 underlying key performance indicators (2019/20: 1,752; 2020/21: 1,677; 2021/22: \geq 1,800)	1,860 The higher overall score was attributable to the Mission's continued efforts in correcting discrepancies through the comprehensive physical verification of serialized materials and the physical count of the inventories, as well as to the effective monitoring and prompt execution of key actions in managing performance for property management
Deviation from demand plan in terms of planned quantities and timeliness of purchase (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: 8.5 per cent; 2021/22: \leq 20 per cent)	28.9 per cent The higher percentage of deviation was attributable to additional costs incurred to accommodate: (a) the purchase of fuel due to non-performance of the fuel contractor, resulting in very low fuel reserves; (b) new operational requirements to support the improvement of temporary operating bases; and (c) higher global market prices for goods and freight services due to increases in global fuel prices and higher demand for vessels
Percentage of contingent personnel in standard-compliant United Nations accommodation at 30 June, in accordance with memorandums of understanding (2019/20: 95 per cent; 2020/21: 100 per cent; 2021/22: 100 per cent)	100 per cent
Compliance of vendors with United Nations rations standards for delivery, quality and stock management (2019/20: 99.8 per cent; 2020/21: 99 per cent; 2021/22: \geq 100 per cent)	98.8 per cent The lower percentage of vendors' compliance was attributable to delays in the arrival of rations in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, which resulted in the substitution of originally ordered food items

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

Implementation of the mission-wide environmental action plan, in line with the Administration's environment strategy	Yes	The Mission continued the implementation of the environment strategy through:
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The implementation of renewable energy along with the synchronization of generators to reduce fuel consumption and its emissions; (b) The installation of wastewater treatment plants at various locations to minimize any wastewater-related risks and of water meters to monitor water usage; (c) The implementation of the Kolongo landfill remediation project and establishment of a waste management yard to improve the disposal of solid waste at all locations; (d) Continuous engagement with military and police environmental focal points and the conduct of training sessions on environmental management; (e) Engagement with the community through awareness activities, including tree-planting campaigns during the 2022 World Environment Day celebrations
Support for the implementation of the Administration's supply chain management strategy and blueprint	Yes	<p>Support for the implementation of the supply chain management strategy and blueprint was provided through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Enhanced communication with technical sections to establish a proactive and timely request for raising shopping carts, with a focus on allowing adequate time to complete the various solicitation processes and to order goods/services before the end of 30 June 2022; (b) Close monitoring of the execution and update of the demand and acquisition plan using a weekly status review and reporting; (c) Establishment of biweekly supply chain planning sessions covering the upstream and downstream performance monitoring and control of supply chain activities; (d) Drafting of a warehousing strategy for the sectors that is being updated as part of the overall centralized warehousing strategy to align with the Department of Field Support supply chain blueprint of October 2017; (e) Increased attendance of service and section chiefs to local/global integrated business planning for supply chain. The inventory accuracy project was launched with the goal of reducing/eliminating generic and incorrect product identification in the warehouse inventory, establishing inventory control policy and process, reducing discrepancies and errors in warehouse inventory records, and identifying idle/slow moving stocks; (f) Leveraging business intelligence to provide enhanced visibility in the inventory management and control process

Expansion of the deployment of equipment shelters, network devices, firewalls, telecommunications towers and broadband microwave links to strengthen the Mission's information and communications technology infrastructure to provide it with reliable, robust communications	Yes	<p>New telecommunication shelters for hosting mission-critical ICT equipment were fully deployed in Bangui. Shelters will safeguard sensitive ICT equipment from overheating and other hazards such as fire, flooding, short circuit and overvoltage</p> <p>Telecommunications towers were deployed in Bangui and three sector headquarters</p> <p>Broadband microwave links were expanded in Bambari and three sector headquarters</p> <p>A high frequency assured radio communication system with reliable and enhanced signal coverage was deployed in five key locations, namely Bangui, Bouar, Bria, Kaga Bandoro and Birao, and three sector headquarters</p> <p>TETRA radio expansion cabinets were deployed in Bangui and three sector headquarters to increase the capacity of voice calls over the TETRA system by 100 per cent, thereby reducing radio network congestion and providing reliable and clear voice communication</p>
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Audit, risk and compliance services

Implementation of pending audit recommendations, as accepted by management	27	Recommendations of the Board of Auditors implemented by the Mission
	65	Recommendations of the Board of Auditors under implementation. These recommendations are mission-specific, and their high number was attributable to the issuance in the 2020 and 2021 financial years of more than 100 Board of Auditors' recommendations. MINUSCA has made progress in implementation since 2021, from 95 recommendations to 65
	1	Recommendation of the Board of Auditors overtaken by events
	75	Recommendations of the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) implemented
	77	Recommendations of OIOS under implementation

Aviation services

Operation and maintenance of a total of 18 aircraft (5 fixed-wing, 13 rotary-wing)	18	Aircraft
	5	Fixed-wing aircraft
	13	Rotary-wing aircraft
Provision of a total of 12,815 planned flight hours (5,293 from commercial providers, 7,522 from military providers) for all services, including passenger, cargo, patrols and observation, search and rescue and casualty and medical evacuation	9,340	Total flight hours
	4,819	Flight hours from commercial providers
	4,521	Flight hours from military providers
		The lower output was attributable to: (a) delayed deployment of three military helicopters; (b) lower utilization of the fleet of armed utility helicopters due to

		aircraft downtime when all three helicopters were being repainted; (c) delays in launching electoral operations and the postponement of the first round of the local elections; (d) long periods of unserviceability for certain aircraft due to the lack of spare parts resulting from disruptions in the global supply chain caused mainly by the COVID-19 pandemic; (e) long periods of absences of crew for medical reasons; and (f) shortage of aviation fuel which restricted movement
Oversight of aviation safety standards for 18 aircraft and 50 airfields and landing sites	18	Aircraft In addition, one aircraft was deployed on a short-term contract to support Mission operations
	49	Airfields and landing sites The lower output was attributable to the reduction in flight operations owing to the aviation fuel crisis Aviation safety briefings were conducted remotely for crew and Mission staff during induction training
Budget, finance and reporting services		
Provision of budget, finance and accounting services for a budget of \$1.05 billion, in line with delegated authority	1,036.6	Million dollars approved budget
Support for the finalization of annual financial statements for the Mission in compliance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards and the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations	Yes	—
Civilian personnel services		
Provision of human resources services for a maximum strength of 1,653 authorized civilian personnel (703 international staff, 604 national staff, 64 temporary positions and 282 United Nations Volunteers), including support for claims, entitlements and benefits processing, recruitment, post management, budget preparation and staff performance management in line with delegated authority	1,486	Civilian personnel (average strength)
	641	International staff, including 49 temporary positions (average strength)
	579	National staff, including 8 temporary positions (average strength)
	266	United Nations volunteers (average strength)
Provision of in-mission training courses for 6,022 civilian personnel participants and support for out-of-mission training for 149 civilian personnel participants	1,240	Individual course participants for in-mission training
	6	Individual course participants for outside-mission training

		The lower output was attributable primarily to the fact that some staff members could not participate in virtual training owing to weak Internet connectivity in their residences and home country or because of the significant time difference between their home country and Bangui in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic and the impact of the fuel shortage in the Mission area, which restricted movement and prevented staff from using the stable MINUSCA Internet connection in the office
Support for the processing of 4,770 in-mission and 184 out-of-mission travel requests for non-training purposes and 149 travel requests for training purposes for civilian personnel	1,738	In-mission non-training travel requests
		The lower output was attributable to travel restrictions owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, and to the fuel shortage in the Mission area, which restricted movement
	278	Outside-mission non-training travel requests
	130	Travel requests for training purposes
		The lower output was attributable to the replacement of in-person training with virtual training owing to the COVID-19 pandemic
Facility, infrastructure and engineering services		
Maintenance and repair services for a total of 126 mission sites at 37 locations	132	Mission sites
		The higher output was attributable to the establishment of 6 new sites to accommodate the surge deployment of troops for which maintenance and repairs were carried out
	37	Locations
Implementation of 10 construction projects and renovation and alteration work at 46 sites in Bangui and 67 sites in the regions, and repair and maintenance of 450 km of roads and 4 airfields	9	Construction projects and renovation and alteration work at 46 sites in Bangui and 67 sites in the regions
		The lower output was attributable to the non-execution of a drainage system project for M'Poko and the installation of aviation hangars due to the non-competitiveness of offers received; however, other unplanned projects were executed
	132	Km of roads repaired and maintained
		The lower output was attributable to the security situation in some areas of the country, mainly in sector west (explosive threat) leading to restriction of movement in certain locations, the impact of the fuel crisis, which prevented travel, and the prioritization of military engineering efforts to repair and reconstruct damaged and broken bridges
	11	Airfield facilities repaired and maintained
		The higher output was attributable to the need to maintain and repair additional airfields in field offices
Maintenance of the remediated Kolongo landfill of Bangui municipality	Yes	—

Operation and maintenance of 259 United Nations-owned generators and 6 solar power systems	268	United Nations-owned generators
		The higher output was attributable to the installation of additional generators to accommodate the surge deployment of troops
Operation and maintenance of United Nations-owned water supply and treatment facilities (47 wells/boreholes, 28 water treatment and purification plants and 63 wastewater treatment plants) at 72 sites	6	Solar power panel sites
	63	Wells/boreholes
		The higher output was attributable to the purchase of additional water treatment plants to reduce reliance on bottled water in field office locations, and as part of the improvements carried out in the temporary operating bases (as a risk reduction/mitigation measure for sexual exploitation and abuse)
	27	Water treatment and purification plants
		The lower output was attributable to the inability to maintain the water treatment and purification plants in some locations due to the prevailing volatile security situation in those areas and the road conditions, which impeded the movement of one of the water treatment plants to its final destination for installation in the area
Provision of waste management services, including liquid and solid waste collection and disposal, at 108 sites	71	Wastewater treatment plants
		The higher output was attributable to the installation of additional plants owing to additional troops and expansion of camps to accommodate more civilian and military personnel
	72	Sites
	108	Sites
Provision of cleaning, ground maintenance, pest control and laundry services at 28 sites, laundry services at 3 sites, as well as catering services at 6 sites	29	Sites (cleaning, ground maintenance, pest control and laundry services)
	3	Sites (laundry services)
	7	Sites (catering services)
		The higher output was attributable to the establishment of an unplanned catering service arrangement at the welfare village at the logistics base in Bangui to offer choices of points of services to all categories of Mission personnel
Operation and maintenance of 4 units within an unmanned aircraft system, under a letter-of-assist arrangement with a troop-contributing country, for intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance/early warning operations to protect mission personnel	4	Units within an unmanned aerial system

Fuel management services

Management of supply and storage of 36.4 million litres of petrol (9.5 million litres for air operations, 7.4 million litres for ground transportation and 19.5 million litres for generators and other facilities) and of oil and lubricants across distribution points and storage facilities at 16 locations	41.0	Million litres of fuel overall
		The overall higher output was attributable to the global fuel crisis which necessitated sourcing of fuel from multiple sources to secure sufficient fuel to ensure continuity of operations Mission-wide
	10.6	Million litres for air operations
	10.7	Million litres for ground transportation
	19.7	Million litres for generators and other facilities

Geospatial information and telecommunications technology services

Provision of and support for 4,144 ultra-high frequency (UHF)/very-high frequency (VHF) and VHF air band handheld portable radios,	4,319	Handheld portable radios
1,680 UHF/VHF and high frequency (HF) mobile radios for vehicles and 354 UHF/VHF/HF and VHF air band base station radios	1,700	Mobile radios for vehicles
	360	Base station radios
		The higher output was attributable to the surge deployment of troops
Operation and maintenance of 14 FM radio broadcast stations and 8 radio production facilities	16	FM radio broadcast stations operational at 16 sites (3 in Bangui and 1 each in Bria, Bouar, Kaga Bandoro, Bambari, Berberati, Bossangoa, Paoua, N'Délé, Bangassou, Birao, Obo, Sibut and Bocaranga)
		The higher output was attributed to the need to keep the local population informed of MINUSCA activities
	8	Radio production facilities, including radio production studio operations (5 in Bangui and 1 each in Bria, Bouar, Kaga Bandoro, Bambari and Bangassou)
Operation and maintenance of a network for voice, fax, video and data communication, including 36 very small aperture terminals, 22 voice over Internet protocol exchanges, 50 point-to-point microwave links and 220 point-to-multipoint microwave units, as well as support for and maintenance of 1 broadband global area network, 261 satellite phones and 45 mobile satellite broadband terminals	34	Small aperture terminals
		The lower output was attributable to the write-off of three terminals in stock that were not operational
	21	Voice over Internet protocol exchanges
		The lower output was attributable to the decommissioning of one site in Douala
	50	Point-to-point microwave links
	220	Point-to-multipoint microwave links/microwave units
	1	Broadband global area network
	261	Satellite phones
	45	Mobile satellites broadband terminals
Provision of and support for 2,841 computing devices and 331 printers for an average strength of 2,973 civilian and	2,841	Computing devices
	331	Multifunctional printers

uniformed end users, in addition to 1,265 computing devices and 209 printers for connectivity of contingent personnel, as well as other common services	2,973	Civilians and uniformed personnel end users
	1,261	Computing devices
	209	Multifunctional printers
	Yes	Other common services
Support for and maintenance of 200 local area networks (LAN) and 41 wide area networks (WAN) at 75 sites	202	Local area networks
		The higher output was attributable to the acquisition of an additional long-term evolution core network
	41	Wide area networks
	80	Sites
Production of 4,500 maps and updating of 300 topographic and thematic maps at different scales		The higher output was attributable to the acquisition of 5 additional long-term evolution network sites
	4,515	Maps
		The higher output was attributable to increased requests for maps from the Mission personnel
	299	Topographic and thematic maps
Support for and maintenance of 60 quadcopters for high-resolution aerial surveys of 20 camps and 500 km ² of city-level surveys to support operational planning and for intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance/early warning operations to protect mission personnel		The lower output was attributable to lower requirements by Mission personnel
	47	Quadcopters
		The lower output was attributable to the decommissioning of 13 worn-out units
	20	Camps
Support for and maintenance of 22 smart city cameras/sensors for surveillance and reconnaissance/early warning for the protection of civilians	500	Square kilometres of city-level surveys
	22	Smart city cameras/sensors
Medical services		
Operation and maintenance of United Nations-owned medical facilities (1 level I clinic in Bangui and 7 emergency and first aid stations located in Bambari, Bangassou, Berberati, Bossangoa, Ndélé, Obo and Paoua) and support for contingent-owned medical facilities (33 level I clinics, 1 level I-plus hospital in Bouar and 3 level II hospitals in Bangui, Bria and Kaga Bandoro)	1	United Nations-owned level I clinic in Bangui
	7	United Nations-owned emergency and first aid stations in Bambari, Bangassou, Berberati, Bossangoa, Ndélé, Obo and Paoua
	40	Contingent-owned level I clinics
		The higher output was attributable to the deployment of 5 additional troops in 4 locations (2 in Bangui, 1 each in Bouar, Batangafo and Ndélé)
	1	Contingent-owned level I-plus clinic in Bouar
	3	Contingent-owned level II hospitals in Bangui, Bria and Kaga Bandoro

Maintenance of medical evacuation arrangements to 4 contingent-owned medical facilities (1 level I-plus and 3 level II hospitals) in the mission area (Bangui, Bouar, Bria and Kaga Bandoro) and 5 medical facilities (4 level III and 1 level IV) in 2 locations outside the mission area	4	Contingent-owned medical facilities, including 1 level-I plus and 3 level II hospitals
	5	Medical facilities, including 4 level III and 1 level IV
	2	Locations outside the Mission area

Supply chain management services

Provision of planning and sourcing support for an estimated \$139.9 million in acquisition of goods and commodities, in line with delegated authority	174.8	Million dollars The higher output was attributable to additional costs incurred to accommodate: (a) the purchase of fuel owing to the non-performance of the contractor and the global fuel crisis, which necessitated sourcing of fuel from multiple available sources to ensure continuity of operations; (b) new operational requirements to support the improvement of the temporary operating bases; and (c) higher global market prices for goods and freight due to increased global fuel prices and higher demand for vessels
Receipt, management and onward distribution of up to 3,500 tons of cargo within the mission area	3,749	Tons of cargo The higher output was attributable to the increase in the frequency of convoys due to additional requirements to supply fuel in drums to field office locations caused by the failure by the fuel contractor to provide fuel to such locations, and supply of cleaning materials and other supply and sanitary materials to mitigate risks related to the COVID-19 pandemic in these locations
Management, accounting and reporting for property, plant and equipment and financial and non-financial inventories, as well as equipment below threshold value with a total historical cost of \$311.8 million, in line with delegated authority	441.3	Million dollars The higher output was attributable to improved management, accounting and reporting reflecting the value of MINUSCA holdings, plus new purchases that exceeded the value of write-off/disposal as well as significant improvement in correcting discrepancies to support the financial statement

Uniformed personnel services

Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of a maximum strength of 17,420 authorized military and police personnel (169 military observers, 411 military staff officers, 13,820 contingent personnel, 600 United Nations police personnel and 2,420 formed police personnel) and 108 government-provided personnel	14,192	Military and police personnel
	145	Military observers
	11,664	Military contingent personnel, including 424 staff officers
	491	United Nations police personnel
	1,892	Formed police personnel
	104	Government-provided personnel
	52	Military and formed police units

Inspection and verification of and reporting on contingent-owned major equipment and self-sustainment compliance for 52 military and formed police units at 79 sites	79	Sites
Supply and storage of rations, combat rations and water for an average strength of 15,074 military contingent personnel and formed police personnel	11,050	Military contingents (average strength)
	1,836	Formed police personnel (average strength) The lower output is attributable to the delayed or non-deployment of additional troops
Support for the processing of claims and entitlements for an average strength of 15,763 military and police personnel and 105 government-provided personnel	14,461	Military and police personnel (average strength) The lower output is attributable to the delayed or non-deployment of additional troops
	104	Government-provided personnel
Support for the processing of 383 in-mission and 26 out-of-mission travel requests for non-training purposes and 12 travel requests for training purposes	120	In-mission non-training travel requests The lower output was attributable to travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as to the fuel shortage, which restricted movement
	148	Outside-mission non-training travel requests The higher output was attributable to the increased number of medical escorts for medical evacuations, as well as to pre-deployment travels for troops contributing countries
	16	Travel requests for training purpose The higher output was attributable to unplanned military training in the use of small-tactical class I unmanned aircraft systems for the provision of intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance in support of MINUSCA operations for the protection of civilians and people of the Central African Republic

Vehicle management and ground transport services

Operation and maintenance of 1,335 United Nations-owned vehicles (794 light passenger vehicles, 190 special purpose vehicles, 10 ambulances and 97 armoured vehicles, as well as 244 other specialized vehicles, trailers and attachments), 4,434 contingent-owned vehicles and 11 repair facilities, as well as provision of transport and shuttle services	1,379	United Nations-owned vehicles The higher output was attributable to the need for specialized equipment in the warehouses to improve operations in line with the OIOS audit recommendations and for the supplementary camps to provide space for the additional troops and personnel to meet operational requirements in the sectors and Mission headquarters
	813	Light passenger vehicles The higher output was attributable to 19 vehicles in the process of write-off, while in receipt of new replacement vehicles
	200	Special-purpose vehicles

		The higher output was attributable to 10 additional special purpose vehicles (garbage modules attachments) for support of the additional troops in the mission
	11	Ambulances
		The higher output was attributable to one ambulance that was planned for write-off but that remained in inventory by the end of the reporting period
	100	Armoured vehicles
		The higher output was attributable to three armoured vehicles that were planned for write-off but that remained in inventory by the end of the reporting period
	255	Other specialized vehicles, trailers and attachments
		The higher output was attributable to the need for specialized equipment in the warehouse to improve the operations in line with OIOS audit recommendations, and in the camps to provide space for the additional troops and personnel to meet operational requirements in the sectors and Mission headquarters
	4,265	Contingent-owned vehicles
		The lower output was attributable to the repatriation of decommissioned and written-off contingent-owned vehicles within the reporting period
	11	Workshops
	Yes	Provision of transport and shuttle services
Security		
Provision of 24-hour close protection to senior mission personnel and visiting high-level officials and security and safety services to all mission personnel and installations	Yes	—
4 training sessions per month for security officers on unarmed combat, firearms, close protection procedures and techniques, investigation techniques and other related areas to ensure continued professional security services	53	Training sessions on firearms and safety
	5	Sessions for less lethal uses of force
	6	Close protection operator courses
		The higher output was attributable to the inclusion of a training session on theory and simulation every two months
Annual training session on security for all regional and area security coordinators and conduct of at least 2 evacuation and relocation drills mission-wide	1	Annual training session on security
	2	Evacuation and relocation drills Mission-wide

6 training sessions per month on safe and secure approaches in field environments for mission personnel to reduce the impact of security threats	7	<p>Training sessions for 116 participants</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to organizing more training sessions to comply with directives in place to mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic</p>
1 information session per week on security awareness and contingency plans for all staff at the Mission	2	<p>Security briefing sessions per week for new staff</p> <p>In addition, ad hoc security briefing sessions were organized for dignitaries and United Nations official visitors. Security advisories were broadcast to United Nations personnel. Contingency plans to lower the impact of risks identified in the country security risk assessments were in place for elections, including plans for mass casualty incidents and major fire incidents</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to the need to conduct separate security briefings in English and French</p>

Conduct and discipline

Implementation of the conduct and discipline programme for all military and civilian personnel through prevention activities, including training, monitoring of investigations and disciplinary actions, and remedial actions	Yes	–
	7,140	Personnel (military, police and civilian) trained by the Conduct and Discipline Team on United Nations standards of conduct, on the protection against sexual exploitation and abuse, in 228 training sessions
	97	Per cent
		Military and former police unit personnel briefed on the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse, protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, and the Mission's code of conduct
	145	Risk assessments of military and police camps, facilitating the identification of risks of sexual exploitation and abuse and other misconduct, and implementation of risk mitigation measures
	3	New local community prevention and response networks formed with 80 members, bringing the total in the Central African Republic to 34 networks with 949 members, all equipped and trained on reporting sexual exploitation and abuse and supporting victims at all stages of the process
	48	Various outreach activities conducted, which reached and benefited 789,100 host population recipients. Two workshops were conducted, one of which was aimed at building capacity of 137 media practitioners on the United Nations zero tolerance policy towards sexual exploitation and abuse with a view to facilitating accurate reporting of such incidents, including supporting MINUSCA community sensitization efforts, and 59 representatives networks. Sensitization materials and logistic support provided to network members,

including 59 pages, 50 motorbikes, 56 phones, 27 speakers, 3 generators 4 sewing machines and 1 bank account opened. Sixteen radio broadcasts, including 14 focused group discussions across various networks, for example of students, young people, women's groups, religious groups and community members. Six sessions were jointly conducted with the Burundi and Cameroon battalions in their locations of operation

100

Per cent

Victims of sexual exploitation and abuse referred for assistance

III. Resource performance

A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022.)

Category	Apportionment (1)	Expenditure (2)	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
			(3)=(1)-(2)	(4)=(3)÷(1)
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	7 629.8	8 401.3	(771.5)	(10.1)
Military contingents	468 178.5	435 761.0	32 417.5	6.9
United Nations police	26 466.8	25 833.4	633.4	2.4
Formed police units	74 663.3	66 094.4	8 568.9	11.5
Subtotal	576 938.4	536 090.1	40 848.3	7.1
Civilian personnel				
International staff	155 113.3	155 600.5	(487.2)	(0.3)
National staff	23 237.0	24 753.8	(1 516.8)	(6.5)
United Nations Volunteers	22 531.6	17 715.6	4 816.0	21.4
General temporary assistance	15 723.1	13 681.9	2 041.2	13.0
Government-provided personnel	5 190.3	5 541.4	(351.1)	(6.8)
Subtotal	221 795.3	217 293.2	4 502.1	2.0
Operational costs				
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—
Consultants and consulting services	1 013.2	511.6	501.6	49.5
Official travel	3 103.4	3 396.6	(293.2)	(9.4)
Facilities and infrastructure	69 633.2	88 194.8	(18 561.6)	(26.7)
Ground transportation	16 106.1	31 245.8	(15 139.7)	(94.0)
Air operations	62 592.1	57 368.0	5 224.1	8.3
Marine operations	500.0	1 033.0	(533.0)	(106.6)
Communications and information technology	40 540.0	41 210.6	(670.6)	(1.7)
Medical	3 801.7	2 044.2	1 757.5	46.2
Special equipment	—	—	—	—
Other supplies, services and equipment	37 572.2	54 914.9	(17 342.7)	(46.2)
Quick-impact projects	3 000.0	2 976.2	23.8	0.8
Subtotal	237 861.9	282 895.7	(45 033.8)	(18.9)
Gross requirements	1 036 595.6	1 036 279.0	316.6	—
Staff assessment income	14 986.2	15 935.5	(949.3)	(6.3)
Net requirements	1 021 609.4	1 020 343.5	1 265.9	0.1
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	1 036 595.6	1 036 279.0	316.6	—

B. Summary information on redeployments across groups

(Thousands of United States dollars)

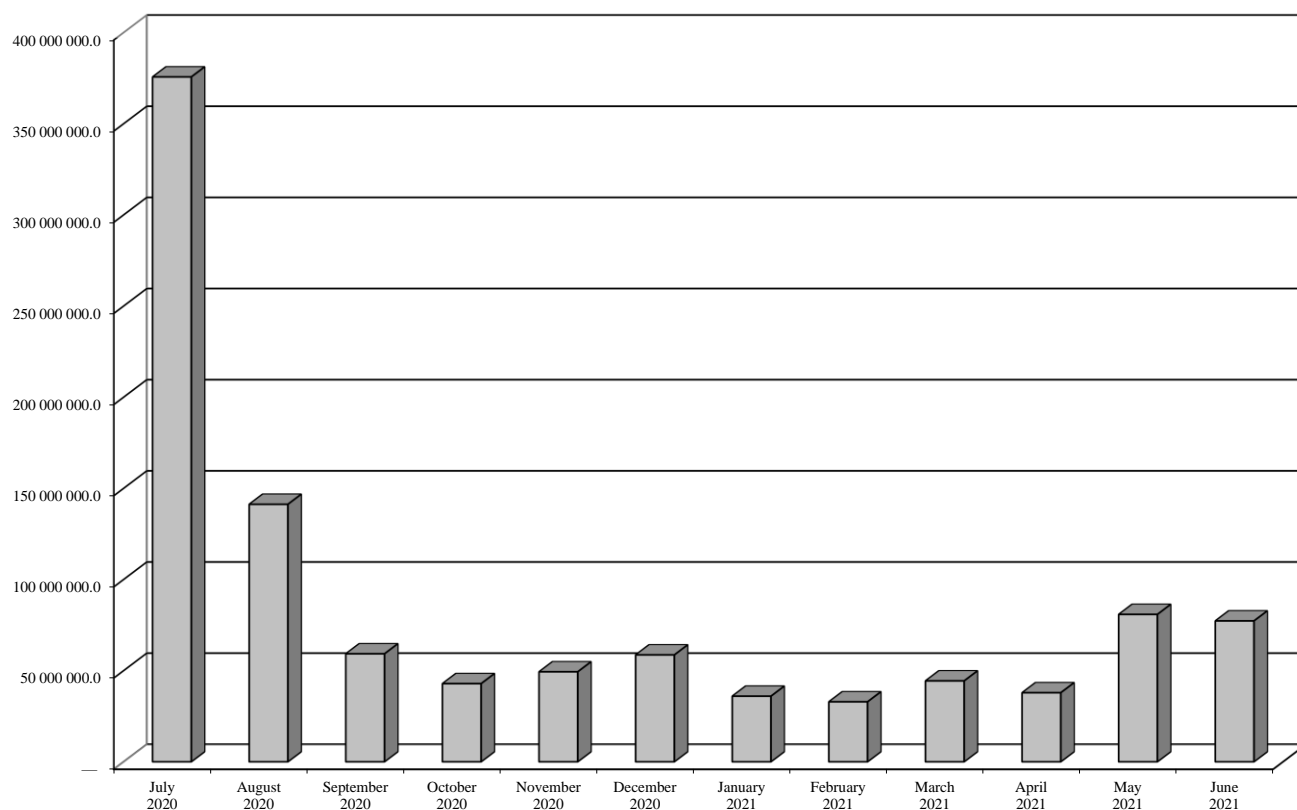
<i>Group</i>	<i>Appropriation</i>		
	<i>Original distribution</i>	<i>Redeployment</i>	<i>Revised distribution</i>
I. Military and police personnel	576 938.4	(40 667.9)	536 270.5
II. Civilian personnel	221 795.3	(4 498.6)	217 296.7
III. Operational costs	237 861.9	45 166.5	283 028.4
Total	1 036 595.6	–	1 036 595.6
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation			4.4

73. During the reporting period, funds were redeployed to group III, operational costs, from group I, military and police personnel, and group II, civilian personnel. The redeployments of funds to group III were attributable primarily to increased requirements under operational costs (\$45.2 million), due primarily to higher actual average price per litre and volume of fuel used for generators, vehicles and air assets, as well as additional facilities and infrastructure equipment, materials and supplies (and related freights costs) acquired to improve the conditions of military temporary operating bases.

74. The redeployments from group I were possible because of reduced requirements for military contingents and formed police units attributable to the delayed deployment of additional military contingent and formed police unit personnel and related contingent-owned equipment authorized by the Security Council in its resolution [2566 \(2021\)](#). The redeployments from group II were possible because of reduced requirements for United Nations Volunteers and general temporary assistance attributable to the lower actual United Nations Volunteers allowance and salaries of international temporary staff, respectively.

C. Monthly expenditure pattern

(Thousands of United States dollars)



75. The higher expenditure in July 2020 was attributable primarily to the recording of commitments for reimbursements to troop- and police-contributing countries for standard costs, and major contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment, for the 2021/22 period.

D. Other revenue and adjustments, and borrowing

1. Other revenue and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Investment revenue	(393.3)
Other/miscellaneous revenue	2 151.3
Voluntary contributions in cash	—
Prior-period adjustments	—
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	8 001.3
Total	9 759.3

2. Borrowing

76. The Mission did not receive nor issue any loans during the reporting period.

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

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	Expenditure		
Major equipment			
Military contingents	75 815.4		
Formed police units	11 904.6		
Subtotal	87 720.0		
Self-sustainment			
Military contingents	49 316.1		
Formed police units	7 509.1		
Subtotal	56 825.2		
Total	144 545.2		
Mission factors	Percentage	Effective date	Last review date
A. Applicable to Mission area			
Extreme environmental condition factor	2.4	1 October 2021	1 July 2020
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	5.9	1 October 2021	1 July 2020
Logistics and road conditions factor	2.7	1 October 2021	1 July 2020
B. Applicable to home country			
Incremental transportation factor	0–5.0		

F. Substantive and other programmatic activities

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
Disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation	8 421.9
Weapons and ammunition management	6 440.7
Justice and corrections (Special Criminal Court)	4 231.1
Justice and corrections (penitentiary system/support for the judiciary)	1 126.7
Police training/co-location	1 292.8
Human rights	950.7
Rule of law/security institutions/security sector reform	244.3
Civil affairs (community stabilization programmes)	553.9
Political affairs (peace consolidation)	250.0
Gender equality (women's participation in the peace and political process)	115.4
Total	23 627.5

G. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Actual value</i>
Status-of-mission agreement ^a	67 755.4
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	–
Total	67 755.4

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

IV. Analysis of variances¹

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military observers	(\$771.5)	(10.1%)

77. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) higher actual costs for mission subsistence allowance due to the impact of the higher actual rate of \$150, resulting from revised rates effective 1 January 2022, compared with the budgeted rate of \$131; (b) higher actual costs for travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation due to higher actual claims for shipment of personal effects; and (c) higher actual claims for death and disability compensation.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military contingents	\$32 417.5	6.9%

78. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to lower actual costs associated with contingent-owned equipment, troop reimbursement, and rations due to the impact of the higher actual average vacancy rate of 18.0 per cent, compared with the budgeted rate of 2.0 per cent, reflecting the delayed deployment of the additional military personnel authorized by the Security Council in its resolution [2566 \(2021\)](#). The reduced requirements were offset in part by higher actual freight costs for contingent-owned equipment due to: (a) the global rise in fuel costs and high demand for vessels; (b) higher costs for airlifting contingent-owned equipment from one troop-contributing country; and (c) the unanticipated deployment of contingent-owned equipment in connection with the replacement of one military contingent that was repatriated unexpectedly during the reporting period.

	<i>Variance</i>	
United Nations police	\$633.4	2.4%

79. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to the lower mission subsistence allowance due to the impact of the higher actual average vacancy rate of 18.2 per cent, compared with the budgeted rate of 8.0 per cent, resulting from travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, which delayed the recruitment of the additional police personnel authorized by the Security Council in its resolution [2566 \(2021\)](#). The reduced requirements were offset in part by higher

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.

actual costs for travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation owing to higher actual claims for shipment of personal effects.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Formed police units	\$8 568.9	11.5%

80. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to fewer actual claims for contingent-owned equipment and lower costs for reimbursement for troops due to the impact of the higher actual average vacancy rate of 21.8 per cent, compared with the budgeted rate of 1.0 per cent, reflecting the non-deployment of two and the delayed deployment of one formed police units. The reduced requirements were offset in part by higher actual freight costs for the shipment of contingent-owned equipment, compared with the budgeted estimates, resulting from the global rise in market prices and high demand for vessels.

	<i>Variance</i>	
International staff	(\$487.2)	(0.3%)

81. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to the higher actual average post adjustment multiplier of 65.4 compared with the multiplier of 63.1 applied in the approved budget. The increased requirements were offset in part by lower actual costs for danger pay entitlements due to the lower actual number of staff members who claimed the entitlement, compared with the budgeted estimates, due to the delayed submission of claims following the launch of the online self-certification danger pay form.

	<i>Variance</i>	
National staff	(\$1 516.8)	(6.5%)

82. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to higher actual national staff salaries owing to the impact of the application of a revised salary scale for national staff, effective 1 April 2021, resulting from a local salary survey.

	<i>Variance</i>	
United Nations Volunteers	\$4 816.0	21.4%

83. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to the lower actual United Nations Volunteers living allowance, inclusive of well-being differential, compared with the budgeted estimates.

	<i>Variance</i>	
General temporary assistance	\$2 041.2	13.0%

84. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) lower actual salary and common staff costs of international temporary staff due to the impact of the higher actual average vacancy rate of 19.7 per cent, compared with the budgeted rate of 10.0 per cent; and (b) lower actual costs for danger pay entitlements due to the lower actual number of staff members who claimed the entitlement, compared with the budgeted estimates, due to the delayed submission of claims following the launch of the online self-certification danger pay form.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Government-provided personnel	(\$351.1)	(6.8%)

85. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to the impact of the higher actual rate for mission subsistence allowance of \$150, resulting from revised rates effective 1 January 2022, compared with the budgeted rate of \$131.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Consultants and consulting services	\$501.6	49.5%

86. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to the lower actual engagement of consultants owing to the cancellation and/or postponement of a number of planned activities, as a result of: (a) restrictions in place in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic and the deteriorating security situation in the country; and (b) the delayed launch of the republican dialogue, in support of which the Mission had scheduled various processes, including the engagement of consultants.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Official travel	(\$293.2)	(9.4%)

87. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to higher actual costs of outside-mission official travel owing to pre-deployment visits conducted in connection with the additional troops authorized by the Security Council in its resolution [2566 \(2021\)](#), for which a provision was not included in the approved budget. The increased requirements were offset in part by lower actual costs of official travel for training owing to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Facilities and infrastructure	(\$18 561.6)	(26.7%)

88. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to higher actual costs associated with: (a) the acquisition of petrol, oil and lubricants owing to: (i) the higher actual fuel volume of 19.7 million litres procured, compared with the budgeted volume of 18.3 million litres, as a result of the global fuel crisis which necessitated sourcing of fuel from multiple available sources to secure sufficient levels in the Mission; (ii) the higher actual average price of \$1.48 per litre prior to the fuel crisis and \$1.98 per litre during the crisis, compared with the budgeted price of \$1.40 per litre; and (iii) additional transportation costs to airlift fuel from outside the country and within the mission area, for which a provision was not included in the approved budget; (b) security services owing to higher actual service costs for the unmanned aircraft system, and security reimbursement for uniformed personnel in compliance with the minimum operational residential security standards, for which a provision was not included in the approved budget; (c) the acquisition of construction materials, equipment and related supplies and additional waste water treatment plants for the upgrade of temporary operating bases used for more than one year to improve the living conditions of military contingent personnel, in accordance with the recommendations of the Office for the Peacekeeping Strategic Partnership; and (d) utilities and water disposal services owing to higher actual costs of energy and water at M'Poko camp in Bangui, resulting from the amended agreement with the service provider.

89. There was a partial offset to the increased requirements, attributable primarily to lower actual costs associated with construction, alteration, renovation and major maintenance. The lower actual costs were attributable to the fact that road paving works to improve parking facilities and roads at the UCATEX compound, which had

been planned for the reporting period, were carried out earlier than expected, and the resulting expenditures were recorded in the 2020/21 financial period.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Ground transportation	(\$15 139.7)	(94.0%)

90. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to higher actual costs associated with the acquisition of: (a) petrol, oil and lubricants owing to: (i) the higher actual fuel volume of 10.7 million litres procured, compared with the budgeted volume of 7.0 million litres, as a result of the global fuel crisis, which necessitated sourcing of fuel from multiple available sources to secure sufficient levels in the Mission; (ii) the higher actual average price of \$1.48 per litre prior to the fuel crisis and \$1.98 per litre during the crisis, compared with the budgeted price of \$1.40 per litre; (iii) additional transportation costs to airlift fuel from outside the country; and (iv) mobilization costs for the establishment of two new sites originally planned and budgeted for the 2020/21 financial year, but that were delayed owing to the deteriorating security situation in the country; and (b) additional vehicles and equipment and spare parts, including (i) 37 minibuses and 4 armoured vehicles to replace vehicles earmarked for write-off, in accordance with the recommendation of the Vehicle Establishment Committee to address the recommendation of the Board of Auditors, for which a provision was not included in the approved budget; (ii) 35 special-purpose vehicles to meet operational requirements in connection with the deployment of the additional uniformed personnel authorized by the Security Council in its resolution [2566 \(2021\)](#); (iii) 30 forklifts to improve warehouse operations, in accordance with recommendations of OIOS and the Board of Auditors regarding effective warehouse operations and inventory control; and (iv) 5 passenger vehicles to support the Government of the Central African Republic in the operationalization of the national disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation programme, for which a provision was not included in the approved budget.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Air operations	\$5 224.1	8.3%

91. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to lower actual costs associated with: (a) the rental and operation of helicopters owing to the lower actual number of flight hours, compared with the budgeted hours, resulting from: (i) the delayed deployment of three military helicopters by three months; (ii) the lower actual tasking of helicopters during the last quarter of the reporting period as a result of the shortage of aviation fuel; and (iii) delays in launching electoral operations and the postponement of the first round of the local elections; and (b) the rental and operation of fixed-wing air assets owing to the lower actual number of flight hours, compared with the budgeted hours, resulting from: (i) the unserviceability of one aircraft due to lack of spare parts resulting from disruptions in the global supply chain caused mainly by the COVID-19 pandemic; and (ii) the shortage of aviation fuel.

92. The reduced requirements were offset in part by higher actual costs associated with the acquisition of petrol, oil and lubricants due to: (a) the higher actual fuel volume of 10.6 million litres procured, compared with the budgeted volume of 8.9 million litres, resulting from the global fuel crisis, which necessitated sourcing of fuel from multiple available sources to secure sufficient levels in the Mission; (b) the higher actual average price of \$1.30 per litre prior to the fuel crisis and \$1.72 per litre during the crisis, compared with the budgeted price of \$1.02 per litre; and (c) additional transportation costs to airlift fuel from outside the country.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Marine operations	(\$533.0)	(106.6%)

93. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to higher actual costs associated with the acquisition of sea containers for the shipment of materials for the establishment of a level II hospital in Bouar, and the upgrade of temporary operating bases used for more than one year to improve the living conditions of military contingent personnel, in accordance with recommendations of the Office for the Peacekeeping Strategic Partnership, for which a provision was not included in the approved budget.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Communications and information technology	(\$670.6)	(1.7%)

94. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to higher actual costs associated with the acquisition of communications and information technology equipment, including a broadband global area network to improve communications in the temporary operating bases used for more than one year, for which a provision was not included in the approved budget; and multifunctional printers and spare parts to replace faulty, obsolete and aging units that were no longer supported by the manufacturer.

95. The increased requirements were offset in part by lower actual costs for telecommunications and network services and public information and publications services owing to the lower actual usage of mobile satellite services and lower actual requirements for printing and publication of sensitization materials, respectively, due to the delay in the electoral calendar, which resulted in the cancellation and/or postponement of certain planned activities.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Medical	\$1 757.5	46.2%

96. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to lower actual costs associated with the acquisition of first aid kits, compared with the budgeted estimates, due to the availability of adequate inventory acquired in the prior period.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Other supplies, services and equipment	(\$17 342.7)	(46.2%)

97. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to higher actual costs associated with: (a) other freight and related costs for the transportation of prefabricated building, light passenger vehicles and other equipment to support the deployment of additional uniformed personnel authorized by the Security Council in its resolution [2566 \(2021\)](#), owing to higher actual global market prices resulting from increases in fuel prices and higher demand for vessels; (b) implementing partners and grants related to other programmatic activities in connection with the expansion of community violence reduction activities in Bangui; and (c) individual contractual services owing to: (i) administrative and management fees reflected in the agreement with UNOPS regarding the management of individual contractual personnel;² (ii) the engagement of medical individual contractual personnel to provide services during

² A provision which had not been included in the approved budget because, at the time of the budget preparation, the Mission was considering the option of switching to managing individual contractual personnel directly instead of using the United Nations Office for Project Services.

the COVID-19 pandemic, for which a provision had not been included in the approved budget; and (iii) the engagement of additional individual contractual personnel to provide security services at central security control rooms in different locations, in connection with the implementation of the smart city camera project, for which a provision was not included in the approved budget.

V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

98. 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 \$316,600 with respect to the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022;

(b) To decide on the treatment of other revenue for the period ended 30 June 2022 amounting to \$9,759,300 from other/miscellaneous revenue (\$2,151,300) and cancellation of prior-period obligations (\$8,001,300), offset by investment loss (\$393,300).

VI. Summary of follow-up action taken to implement the decisions and requests of the General Assembly in its resolutions 76/274 and 76/282, including the requests and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions endorsed by the Assembly

A. General Assembly

Cross-cutting issues

(Resolution 76/274)

Decision/request	Action taken to implement decision/request
Reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to ensure that missions are responsible and accountable for the use of their programmatic funds, in line with relevant guidance and bearing in mind the specific context in which the missions operate, and requests the Secretary-General to further improve accountability and transparency by providing, in his next budget submissions and performance reports, detailed information on the programmatic activities of missions, including their expenditures and proposed amount per category of a breakdown of "other" programmatic activities and information on how those activities have contributed to the implementation of mission mandates, on the linkage to the mandates, on the implementing entities, on the performance by missions of appropriate oversight, and on the partnerships with host Governments, civil society, and regional and subregional organizations in implementing	All MINUSCA programmatic activities are directly linked to the Mission's mandate. They are centred around key elements of the mandate, including disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, human rights, security sector reform, and the restoration of State authority, among other elements, and are critical for the prevention and resolution of conflicts, and therefore for the fulfilment of the Mission's strategic objective. Detailed information on programmatic activities, including related expenditures and proposed amounts per category, and information on how those activities have contributed to the implementation of the Mission's mandate will be provided in the context of this performance report, and the budget and related information for the next financial period. Programmatic activities that are carried out in collaboration with the host Government, United Nations agencies, civil society and regional and subregional organizations have enabled the Mission to deliver its mandate more effectively, including in

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

programmatic activities and the impact of these partnerships where applicable (para. 81).

advancement of the implementation of the Peace Agreement, restoration of State authority, and protection of civilians amongst other key tasks.

B. Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

Cross-cutting issues

(A/76/760)

*Request/recommendation**Action taken to implement request/recommendation*

While the Advisory Committee supports inter-mission cooperation, it notes the continued lack of clear and transparent reporting on the areas of cooperation and the respective financing arrangements and trusts that future overview reports and relevant mission performance reports will provide more comprehensive information on the areas of inter-mission cooperation, including the recording of related resources between the originating and receiving missions (para. 77).

Acknowledging the existing policies, guidelines and processes for inter-mission support and cost recovery, and while noting the importance of budget utilization rates as well as resource constraints, MINUSCA as a receiving entity initiates requests for cooperation through formal correspondence. The requests clearly indicate the required support, the period of support, and the expected costs/budget, including the coding block for recharge of costs to the Mission's budget. MINUSCA ensures that the costs associated with support provided under inter-mission cooperation are recorded in the same financial period.

MINUSCA confirms that, where the Mission is the recipient of assets on a temporary basis and on cost recovery, such arrangements and associated costs are reported in the performance report, as required.

During the period 2021/22, MINUSCA did not have any cooperation arrangements with other missions either as a receiving or issuing entity. However, the Mission received cooperation support on provision of air assets from the United Nations Mission in South Sudan.