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United Nations Multidimensional
Integrated Stabilization Mission in the
Central African Republic

Human Rights Division

Monthly Report: Human Rights Situation

May 2024

The mandate of MINUSCA includes inter alia, assisting the Government of the Central African Republic (CAR) to promote and protect human rights. This report is based on information received by the Human Rights Division (HRD) and only includes human rights violations and abuses that were documented and verified during the month of May 2024 in line with established methodology of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. Information that could not be verified are not included. Ordinary crimes are also excluded from this report. This report is shared with CAR's authorities and partners.

Main political and security developments

1. Following the dissolution of the Truth, Justice, Reparation, and Reconciliation Commission (CVJRR), on 7 May, the President of the Republic, H.E Faustin-Archange Touadéra, appointed on 24 May, a Selection Committee consisting of representatives from the National Assembly, the Government, civil society, African Union and the United Nations to vet and propose new commissioners.
2. Transhumance related violence continues to be reported, particularly in the **Yadé**¹ and **Kaga**² regions. In the **Yadé** region, **Ouham-Pendé** Prefecture, incidents were linked to the presence of transhumance herders, sometimes accompanied by elements of *Retour, Réclamation et Réhabilitation* (3R) armed group in Ngaoundaye (126 km NW of Paoua) and Mankanhi (25 km north of Paoua on the Paoua-Bedaya axis). Similarly, in the **Kaga** region, on 9 May, Fulani herders attacked the villages of Karoungba (79 km west of Batangafo), Tobai (2 km from Karoungba), and Piya (5 km from Karoungba) (on the Karoungba-Mballi-Kamba-Koto axis), **Nana-Gribizi** Prefecture during which at least ten people were killed, and a number of houses destroyed in retaliation for the killing of three Fulani herders and cattle theft.
3. On 1 May, following a training provided by other security personnel (OSP), about 100 elements of the Azande Ani Kpi Gbe (AAKG) were integrated into the FACA on 1 May in Obo, **Haut-Mbomou** Prefecture, Haut-Oubangui Region.³ While the process of their integration and their exact role within FACA remains unclear, there have been calls for thorough vetting and accountability given that the AAKG has been implicated in systematic human rights violations and violations of International Humanitarian Law.

¹ The Yadé region includes the Lim-Pendé, Ouham-Pendé, and Ouham prefectures.

² The Kaga region includes the Kémo, Nana-Gribizi, and Ouaka prefectures (figures of the Ouham-Fafa are included in the Yadé region under the Ouham Prefecture).

³ The Haut-Oubangui region includes the Basse-Kotto, Haut-Mbomou and Mbomou prefectures.

Significant human rights related developments

4. On 6 May, the decree creating the Steering Committee to oversee the implementation of the National Human Rights Policy (NHRP) was signed. Between 15-22 May, the Central African Republic Government, with the support of MINUSCA

Main Trends

In total, **231 human rights violations and abuses** as well as breaches of IHL affecting **478 victims (including 48 women, 35 girls, 41 boys, and 38 groups of collective victims)** were documented in May 2024. This constitutes an **increase** in the number of violations (5%) and in the number of victims (37%) compared to April 2024.

organized thematic workshops to raise awareness and disseminate the content of the NHRP to national authorities, partners, and civil society organisations. From 15 to 16 May, 30 journalists, including 12 women participated in the workshop, while 30 members of the FACA and FSI, including four women participated in a second workshop organized on 17 and 18 May. A third workshop was conducted on 21 and 22 May for community leaders in Bangui.

5. From March to May, the Ministry of Justice, the National Commission on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, the Network of Parliamentarians on Human Rights, the Inter Parliamentary Union, and MINUSCA collaborated to

strengthen capacity-building and partnerships between parliamentarians. This included the training of more than 200 people, composed of parliamentarians and parliamentary staff on their role in the protection and promotion of human rights.

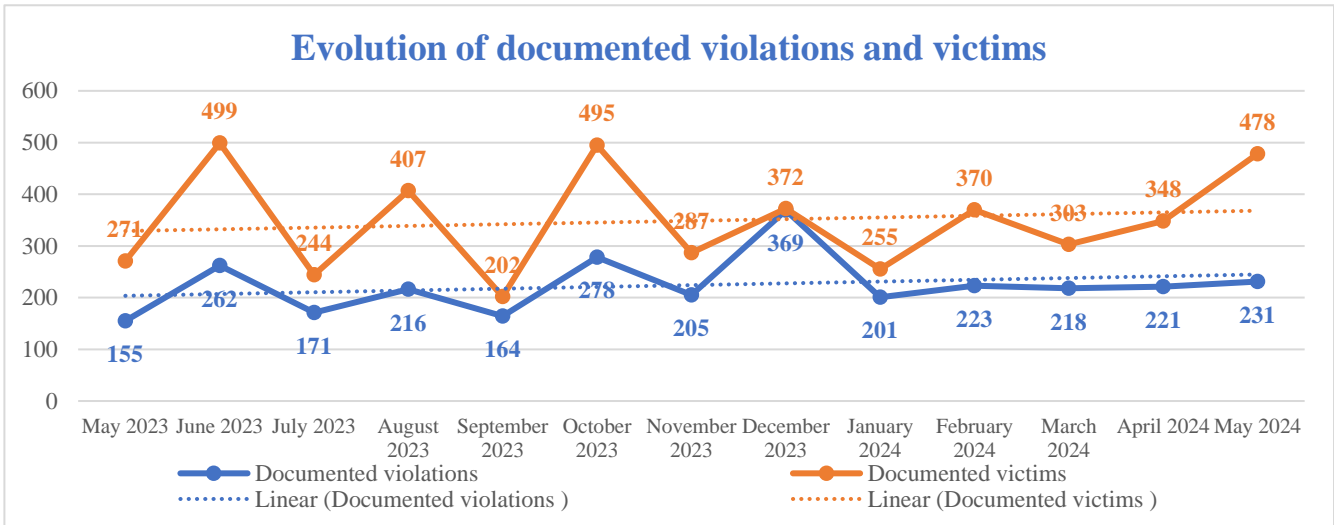
6. On 17 May, the Minister of Humanitarian Action held a validation workshop on the revised National Action Plan of the Strategic Committee to address CRSV based on the recommendations made during the high-level roundtable for strengthening accountability for CRSV held in November 2023. As a follow-up, on 23 and 30 May, the Minister of Humanitarian Action organized a technical working group to finalize the revised National Action Plan to fight CRSV and its activities based on e suggestions and comments formulated during the validation workshop.
7. To enhance the respect for human rights and the rule of law, on 14 May, the Ministry of Justice, Promotion of Human Rights and Good Governance circulated the penal policy⁴, highlighting the importance of judicial independence, adherence to procedural timelines, and the timely resolution of detention related cases, especially for detainees who are minors, disabled, or otherwise disadvantaged. A directive⁵ detailing inter alia, disciplinary measures against judicial actors who are assigned to the regions but remain in Bangui without authorisation was also circulated.

Human Rights Violations and Abuses and Breaches of International Humanitarian Law

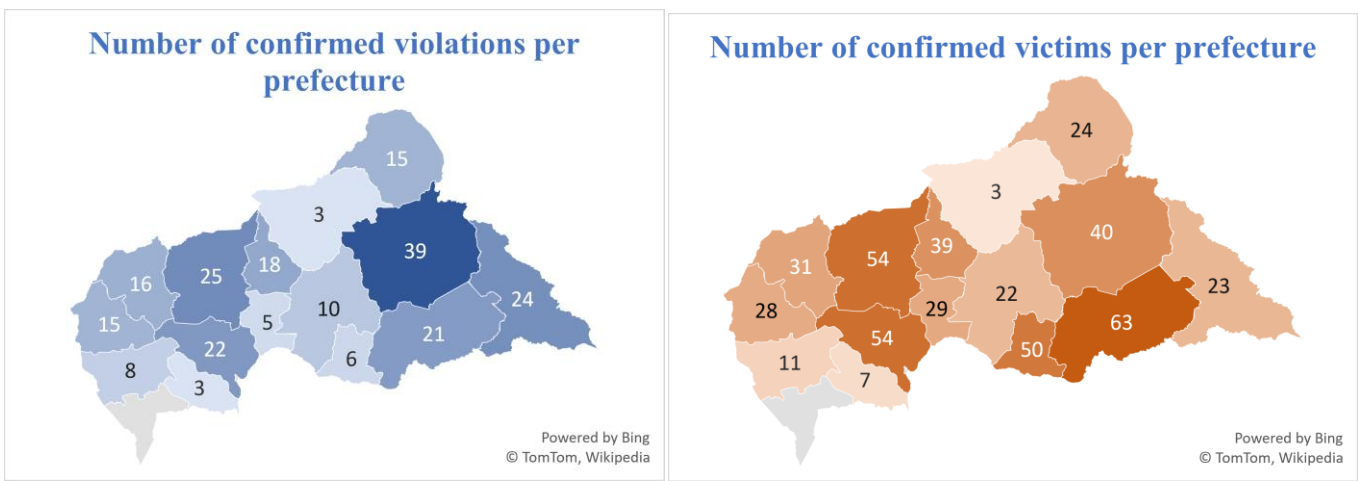
8. Despite the aforementioned positive developments, human rights challenges remain. During the reporting period, the MINUSCA HRD, including the Office of the Senior Women Protection Advisor (OSWPA) and the Child Protection Unit (CPU), documented and verified **231 human rights violations and abuses and breaches of international humanitarian law (IHL), affecting 478 civilian victims** (including 48 women, 35 girls, 41 boys and 38 groups of collective victims). Of the 478 victims, 129 suffered multiple violations. Most of the violations occurred in May 2024, while the rest occurred between February and December 2023.

⁴ *Plaidoyer pour la reproduction de la circulaire relative aux instructions de politique pénal n°258/MCJPDHGB/DIRCAB-24*

⁵ *Déplacement des magistrats et autres collaborateurs, N. 328/MCJPDHGB/DIRCAB.24.*



9. Compared to April 2024, the violations increased (5%) as did the number of victims (37%)⁶. Overall and similar to previous months, the most common types of violations and abuses were related to the right to physical and mental integrity (24%), arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention that do not meet national and international standards (23%) as well as the right to property (17%).
10. Men were primarily victims of arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention that do not meet national and international standards (53%), violations/abuses of the right to physical and mental integrity (34%), and the right to property (27%). Women were mostly victims of violations/abuses of the right to physical and mental integrity (46%), conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) (25%), and arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention that do not meet national and international standards (25%). Out of the 35 girl victims, the majority (65%) were victims of CRSV, while boy victims suffered from violations/abuses of the right to physical and mental integrity (39%), arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention that do not meet national and international standards (34%) and forced recruitment (24%).
11. Most violations and abuses (58) occurred in the **Fertit Region**⁷, with nearly half (24) attributable to the *Unité pour la Paix en Centrafrique* (UPC) active in the **Haute-Kotto** and **Vakaga** Prefectures. The

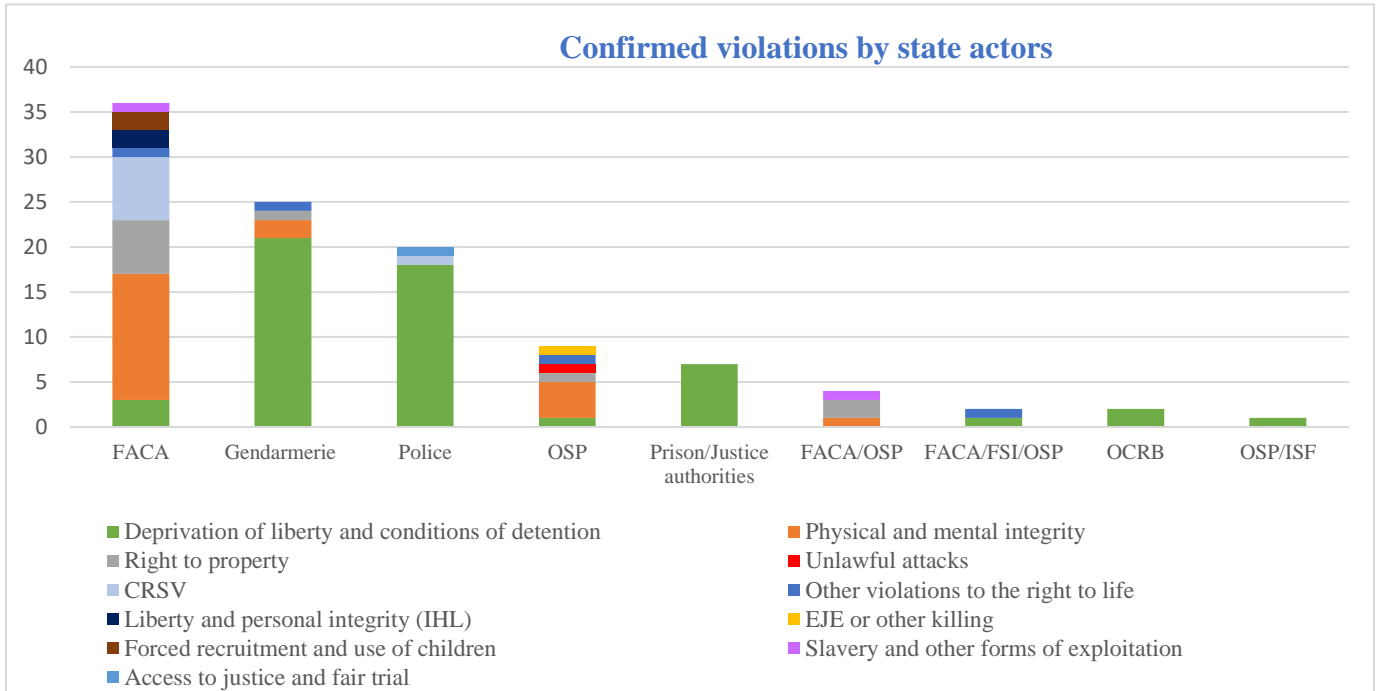


⁶ In April 2024, 221 violations and abuses affecting 348 victims were documented.

⁷ The Fertit region includes the prefectures of Bamingui-Bangoran, Haute-Kotto and Vakaga.

highest number of victims (136) occurred in the **Haut-Oubangui Region**⁸ with many victims (89) attributable to state actors, particularly in the **Basse-Kotto Prefecture**.⁹

Overview of violations by type of perpetrator



12. **For the period under review, state actors committed 107 human rights violations and breaches of international humanitarian law affecting 257 victims** (including 15 women, 12 girls, 16 boys and 13 groups of collective victims). In comparison to April 2024, the number of violations committed by state actors and the number of victims increased by 45% and 118% respectively.¹⁰ The main violations included arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention that do not comply with national and international standards (55); the right to physical and mental integrity (21); and the right to property (10). Amongst state actors, the FACA (36 violations affecting 31 victims) committed most violations, while the Gendarmerie (25 violations affecting 91 victims) were responsible for the most victims. The majority of violations were committed in the Kaga (22 violations affecting 59 victims), Fertit (21 violations affecting 20 victims), and Haut-Oubangui (20 violations affecting 89 victims) Regions.
13. **Armed groups signatories to the *Accord Politique pour la Paix et la Réconciliation en République Centrafricaine* (APPR-RCA) were responsible for 89 human rights abuses and breaches of international humanitarian law affecting 176 victims** (including 24 women, 23 girls, 14 boys and 23 groups of collective victims). In comparison to April 2024, this reflects a minor decrease in abuses (1%) and an increase in victims (7%).¹¹ Most of the abuses committed by armed groups signatories of the APPR-RCA were related to the right to physical and mental integrity (24 affecting 72 victims), right to property (22 affecting 56 victims), and right to life (14 affecting 33 victims).

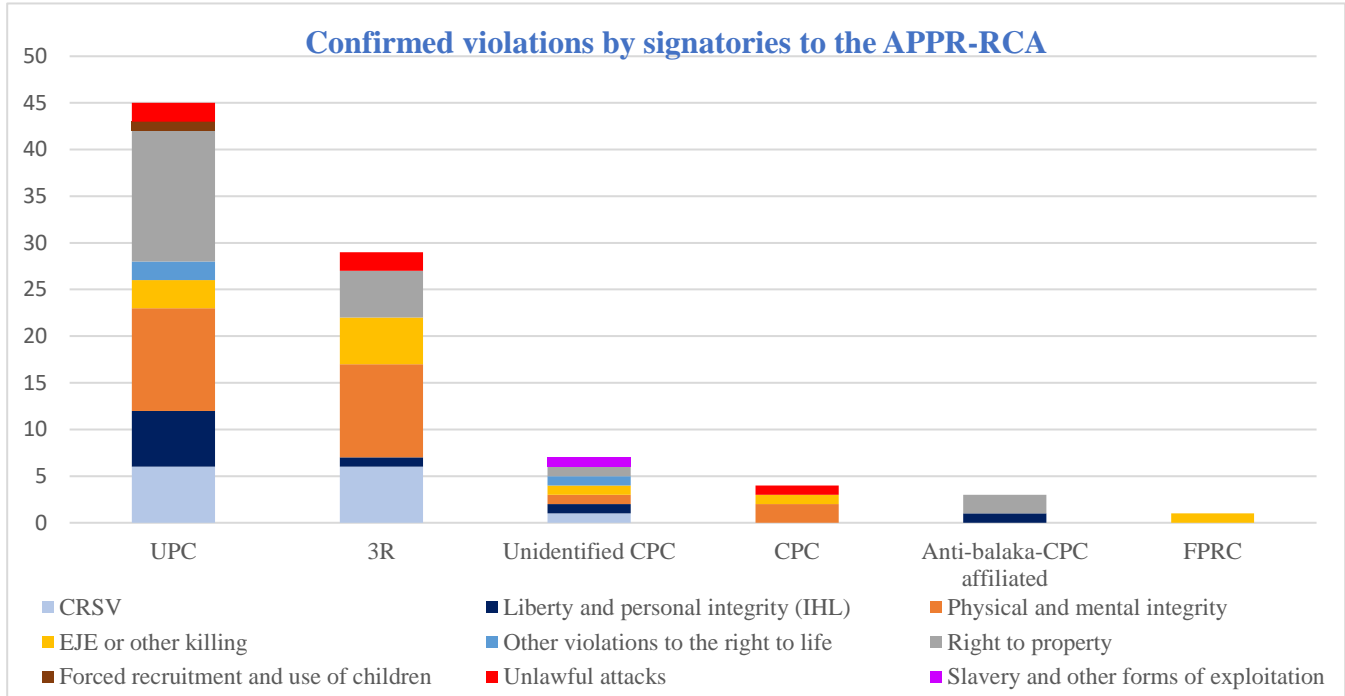
⁸ The Haut-Oubangui region includes the Basse-Kotto, Haut-Mbomou and Mbomou Prefectures.

⁹ In the Basse-Kotto Prefecture, 32 victims were attributable to the Gendarmerie and 18 victims were attributable to the Police.

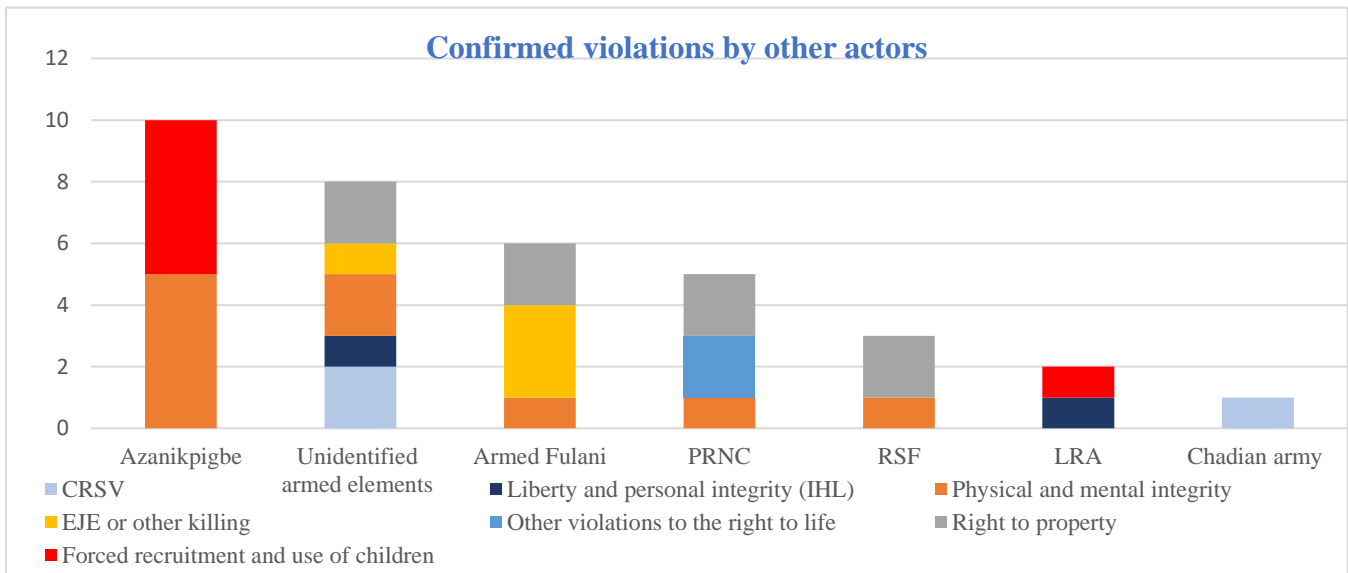
¹⁰ In April 2024, state actors committed 74 violations affecting 118 victims.

¹¹ In April 2024, armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA committed 90 abuses affecting 165 victims.

14. Among armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA, the **UPC (45 abuses affecting 79 victims)** and the **3R (29 abuses affecting 66 victims)** were the **main perpetrators**. Most abuses by armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA occurred in the **Fertit (24 abuses affecting 30 victims)**, **Haut-Oubangui (19 abuses affecting 40 victims)**, and **Yadé (19 abuses affecting 40 victims)** regions.



15. **Other actors, including armed groups non-signatories to the APPR-RCA and self-defence groups, were responsible for 35 abuses affecting 46 victims** (including nine women, 11 boys and two groups of collective victims). In comparison to April 2024, this represents a decrease in abuses (39%) and in victims (29%).¹² Most of the abuses were related to the **right to physical and mental integrity (10 abuses affecting 19 victims)**, **right to property (eight violations affecting 15 victims)**, **right to life (six abuses affecting 13 victims)**, and **recruitment and use of children (six abuses affecting eight victims)**. The



¹² In April 2024, armed groups non-signatories to the APPR-RCA and self-defence groups were responsible for 57 abuses affecting 65 victims.

Azanikpigbe (10 abuses affecting five victims), **unidentified armed elements** (eight abuses affecting 13 victims), and **armed Fulani** (six abuses affecting 13 victims) committed the most abuses. The majority of abuses occurred in the **Fertit** (12 abuses affecting 17 victims), **Haut-Oubangui** (ten abuses affecting five victims), and **Yadé** (seven abuses affecting 14 victims) Regions.

Typology of human right violations and abuses and violations of IHL

Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (CRSV)

16. A total of 24 cases of CRSV affecting 43 victims (12 women and 31 girls) were documented, all of which occurred between October 2023 and May 2024, including rape (20), attempted rape (two), forced marriage (one), and forced nudity (one). **Armed groups signatories of the APPR-RCA** were responsible for 13 CRSV cases affecting eight women and 23 girls, including ten rape cases (affecting six women and 22 girls), one attempted rape (affecting one woman), one forced marriage (affecting one girl), and one forced nudity (affecting one woman). They are mostly due to the 3R (six cases of rape affecting nine victims, including four women and five girls) and the UPC (six cases affecting 21 victims), including three cases of rape (affecting one woman and 17 girls), one attempted rape (affecting one woman), one forced marriage (affecting one girl), and one forced nudity (affecting one woman).
17. **State actors** were responsible for eight rape cases affecting eight girls. As in the previous month, FACA was responsible for the majority of CRSV cases (seven rape cases affecting seven girls) committed by state actors. The cases involving FACA elements occurred in the villages of the victims, at checkpoints, or when the victims were on their way to the farm. For instance, in the Ouaka Prefecture, a FACA element raped a 12-year-old girl, while she was farming and a 13-year-old girl was abducted, raped, and used by FACA elements in their base in the **Mambéré-Kadéï** Prefecture. **Other actors** committed three violations affecting four victims, including two rape cases affecting three women and one attempted rape affecting one woman. Unidentified armed elements committed one rape affecting two women and one attempted rape affecting one woman while a Chadian army element was involved in the rape of a 38-year-old woman on 20 May around Sido (located 166 km from Kaga Bandoro in the Moyenne Sido, Ouham Fafa Prefecture). It is worth highlighting that CRSV cases, particularly rape remain underreported. While the government continues to demonstrate the will to prevent and respond to cases, it is key to enhance accountability measures, extend prevention and awareness raising campaigns, including to remote areas and ensure the availability of appropriate services to victims.

Right to life

18. During the reporting period, the HRD documented 25 violations/ abuses of the right to life affecting 61 victims, including summary or extrajudicial executions or killings (16), death threats (seven), attempted summary or extrajudicial execution or killing (one), and enforced disappearance (one). Most of the abuses were committed by the 3R (five abuses affecting 17 victims) and the UPC (five abuses affecting six victims). State actors committed five violations affecting 15 victims, including FACA/FSI/OSP who committed one violation of enforced disappearance affecting nine victims. On 21 April, OSP, FACA, and the Gendarmerie, arbitrarily arrested and detained 11 people, seven of whom were still in custody in unknown locations at the time of reporting and are now considered victims of enforced disappearance. In line with its obligation under Article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and Article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), the State guarantees the right to life of every individual, including the responsibility to ensure transparent investigations into all cases and hold perpetrators accountable.

Deprivation of liberty and conditions of detention

19. During the reporting period, the HRD documented 55 violations related to the deprivation of liberty and conditions of detention affecting 211 victims (12 women, one girl, 14 boys, 176 men, and eight groups of collective victims). Most violations were related to arbitrary arrest and/or detention (39 affecting 188 victims), largely due to detention beyond the legal time limits for custody¹³ with the Gendarmerie and Police being the main perpetrators (21 and 18 violations respectively).
20. Poor detention conditions remain a major challenge due to various logistical and funding issues as well as the absence of judicial actors in some jurisdictions. For instance, in Bocaranga, due to the absence of the Public Prosecutor for nearly two years coupled with the lack of a prison, police/gendarmerie custody cells are used for prolonged pretrial detention. Monitoring visits revealed that the custody registers at the Bocaranga gendarmerie and police stations were not updated, making it difficult to assess the time spent by detainees. Furthermore, access to health care and food continue to be a challenge for detainees. At the *Maison d'Arrêt* of Bangassou, funds allocated for food remain insufficient while detainees were expected to pay for medications previously provided to them for free by an international NGO. In the Berbérati prison, two detainees died on 9 and 17 May respectively, raising concerns over the condition of inmates in the prison, including their right to access health care. The aforementioned examples illustrate challenges faced by most of the detention centres and facilities across the country. Addressing these challenges which impact on the detainees' rights to health and access to justice¹⁴ would require sustained and concerted efforts by the government with support from its partners.

Right to liberty and personal integrity

22. During the reporting period, the HRD documented 13 violations/ abuses of the right to liberty and personal integrity¹⁵ involving 33 victims, including abductions (eight affecting 16 victims) and deprivation of liberty (five affecting 17 victims). FACA was implicated in two violations affecting two victims while the UPC committed most abuses (six affecting 14 victims). During a field mission in May the HRD documented that on 20 October 2023, in Ouadda (PK 197 north of Bria), Haute-Kotto Prefecture, four armed UPC elements broke into the home of a 68-year-old man, abducted him and took him into the bush where he was ill-treated. While the authorities were notified of these incidents, accountability is

¹³ Other violations included conditions of detention that do not meet minimum national and international standards (16), including food shortages (one), inhuman conditions (eight) and lack of separation between minors/adults and/or by gender (seven).

¹⁴ Human rights of persons in custody and detainees are protected by various national laws and international instruments, including the Constitution adopted on 30 August 2023, the *code pénal* (Criminal Code) and the *code de procédure pénale* (Criminal Procedure Code) adopted by laws n°10.001 and 10.002 of 6 January 2010, the law n°12. 003 on fundamental principles of the prison system; decree n°160090 on standard internal regulations applicable to prisons in the Central African Republic; decree n°160087 on the organization and operation of prisons in the Central African Republic and determining their internal regulations; and decree n°160088 redefining the framework of the prison administration, all adopted on 16 February 2016 as well as law n°20.016 of 15 June 2020 on the Child Protection Code. The UDHR- right to liberty and security of person (Article 3), and the right to physical integrity and the prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (Article 5). The ICCPR- right to life (Article 6), the right to physical integrity and the prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (Article 7), the right to liberty and security of person (Article 9) and the right to be treated with humanity (Article 10).

¹⁵ The right to liberty and personal integrity includes abduction, deprivation of liberty, and hostage-taking (violations and breaches of international humanitarian law).

pending but advocacy continues with the authorities in line with their responsibilities under Article 3 of the UDHR, Article 9 of the ICCPR, and Article 6 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights.

Right to physical and mental integrity

21. During the period under review, the HRD documented 55 violations/ abuses of the right to physical and mental integrity¹⁶ affecting 153 victims, including ill-treatment (30 affecting 97 victims), maiming and injuries (14 affecting 17 victims), threats to physical and mental integrity (six affecting 23 victims), and torture (five affecting 17 victims). FACA were implicated in 14 violations affecting 19 victims) while the UPC were involved in 11 abuses affecting 37 victims), and the 3R,10 abuses affecting 32 victims). For instance, on 22 and 23 April, FACA arbitrarily arrested and beat up eight men, aged between 16 and 65, in PK5 of Bangui, Ombella M'Poko Prefecture. In line with its obligations under Article 5 of the UDHR, Article 7 of ICCPR and Articles 2 and 16 Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and Articles 4 and 5 of the ACHPR, state authorities are expected to take concrete steps to prevent and investigate cases relating to torture and ill treatment.

Right to property

22. HRD documented 40 violations/abuses of the right to property¹⁷ affecting 114 victims, including destruction or appropriation of property (37 affecting 111 victims) and illegal taxation (three affecting three victims). FACA were implicated in six violations affecting 12 victims; UPC in 14 abuses affecting 40 victims; and 3R in five abuses affecting eight victims. On 21 May, 3R elements robbed two men affiliated with NGOs of their mobile phones and money, at PK45 Markounda (Markounda-Maitikoulou axis), Ouham Prefecture.

Unlawful attacks

23. The HRD documented six incidents of unlawful attacks¹⁸, including attacks against civilians (two), attacks against other protected persons (two), denial of humanitarian relief (one), and illegal occupation and attacks on protected objects (one). These attacks were committed by the UPC (two), the 3R (two), the CPC (one), and OSP (one). It is worth noting that deliberate attacks against civilians and indiscriminate attacks that fail to distinguish between civilians and combatants are prohibited and are considered violations of international human rights and international humanitarian law.

¹⁶ Violations related to the right of physical and mental integrity include ill-treatment, torture and maiming and injuries.

¹⁷ The right of property includes destruction or appropriation of property and illegal taxation.

¹⁸ Unlawful attacks include attacks against civilians, attacks against other protected persons, the failure of precautions to protect the civilian population or objects under a party's control against the effects of attacks, and denial of humanitarian relief.

Children in Armed Conflict

24. The Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting (CTFMR) verified 34 grave child rights violations affecting 23 children (14 boys and nine girls). There was an increase in grave violations (42%) and in the number victims directly affected (21%) compared to the previous reporting period during which 24 violations affecting 19 children were documented. The increase in grave violations could be attributed to increased armed group activities, including cattle theft linked to transhumance. However, the increased use of explosive ordnances and ongoing military operations by State forces and OSP continue to negatively affect the CTFMR’s ability to monitor and report on grave child rights violations. Forty-one percent (41%) of the violations (14) occurred outside the reporting period but were only verified during the period under review. Armed groups were responsible for 71% of the violations (24), governmental and pro-governmental forces for 23% (eight), and unidentified armed individuals for 6% (two). Seven children (six boys and one girl) were victims of two violations: recruitment/use of children and maiming and injuries (five boys), abduction and killing (one boy), and abduction and rape (one girl).
25. Violations documented included: recruitment and use (10), maiming (eight), rape and other forms of sexual violence (eight), denial of humanitarian access (three), killing (two), abduction (two), and attacks against schools (one). Armed groups committed 24 violations: Azande Ani Kpi Gbe (10); CPC/3R (seven); CPC/UPC (four); and LRA/Kony (three). FACA committed seven violations while unidentified armed individuals committed two violations Haut-Mbomou was the most affected Prefecture with 14 violations, followed by Lim-Pende with six, Haute-Kotto and Mbomou with three each, Nana-Gribizi, Nana-Mambéré and Ouaka with two each, and Ouham and Ombella M’Poko with one each.
26. Under the Convention on the rights of the child and international humanitarian law, parties to conflict are required to protect children from direct participation in hostilities, refrain from recruiting children and protect civilians including children affected by armed conflict.

Act to Protect Campaign

Through the “**Act to Protect**” campaign, **266 peacekeepers** (202 men and 64 women) were trained on the protection of children during armed conflict, with a focus on monitoring and reporting of the six grave violations. Similar trainings and awareness raising sessions were delivered to **6,807 (3,574 men and 3,233 women) community members and leaders, youth leaders, members of local peace committees, INGOs, NGOs, FACA, ISF and local authorities.**

Human Rights Promotion and Capacity-Building

27. During the period under review, the HRD organised 109 activities (awareness-raising and capacity-building workshops) in 12 prefectures¹⁹, benefitting 10,744 individuals (of whom about 4,413 were women, seven girls and 42 boys), including representatives of civil society organizations (CSOs), internally displaced persons (IDPs), State actors (FACA), Internal Security Forces (ISF), prison authorities, detainees, local human rights fora, and community, and religious leaders. They focused on human rights and international humanitarian law including CRSV and grave child rights violations.

¹⁹ The prefectures are as follows: Bangui; Bamingui-Bangoran; Haute-Kotto; Haut-Mbomou; Mambéré-Kadei; Mbomou; Nana-Gribizi; Nana-Mambéré; Ouaka; Ouham; Ouham-Pendé and Vakaga.

28. The HRD conducted 59 monitoring visits to detention centres and facilities in 11 Prefectures²⁰ and documented 145 victims of arbitrary detention. The HRD continues to be granted access to detention centres and facilities to monitor the situation and engage with relevant authorities to advocate and support efforts to enhance the respect of human rights.
29. From 8 to 10 May, the HRD supported the National Interministerial Committee responsible for drafting reports and following up recommendations of United Nations Treaty Bodies in organising an expert workshop to draft CAR's second periodic report under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) regrouping 25 participants, including four women, from ministerial departments, government institutions, civil society organizations, and Bangui University. At the end of the workshop, the participants created a consolidated draft of the said report which will be submitted to the UN Committee on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights.

Human Rights Due Diligence Policy

30. During the period under review, MINUSCA conducted **32** risk assessments related to MINUSCA's support to the Internal Defence and Security Forces (FACA, ISF and other law enforcement officers). The Secretariat of the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP) conducted human rights background checks for **409** beneficiaries, including **239** ISF (**105** Police officers and **134** Gendarmes), **126** prison officers from the Ministry of Justice, **43** FACA, including **seven** members of the Joint Verification Mechanism²¹, **four** Rwandan police on mission²², and **one** agent from the Ministry of Water and Forestry.
31. Beneficiaries were also provided with logistical, financial²³, and technical support, including air transportation and trainings. Among risk assessments conducted: three were for the progressive and coordinated deployment of 34 ISF elements to Bangui, Birao, Bossangoa, and Markounda, as well as the redeployment of 31 FACA elements from Obo to Bambouti.
32. The risk identified in these assessments were deemed low and medium. Among the individuals screened, two were excluded by the HRDDP Secretariat for allegations of human rights violations and criminal charges. Based on these assessments, MINUSCA support was approved with a set of recommendations and mitigation measures. These verifications allowed United Nations Police (UNPOL) and SSRU components to organize six training sessions for officers from the Internal Defense and Security Forces (IDSF) on weapons management, community policing, fight against documents fraud, judicial policing, road safety and accident reporting, and disciplinary procedures. MINUSCA equally transported non-UN security forces either on deployment or on missions to various locations.²⁴

²⁰ The prefectures are as follows: Bangui; Bamingui-Bangoran; Haute-Kotto; Haut-Mbomou; Mambéré-Kadei; Mbomou; Nana-Gribizi; Nana-Mambéré; Ouaka; Ouham; and Ouham-Pendé.

²¹ A technical body of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region.

²² Trainers to ISF recruits in Bouar.

²³ To facilitate ISF participation in the *Ad hoc* meeting of the border commission

²⁴ Am-Dafock, Bambari, Bambouti, Bangassou, Bangui, Banguila, Birao, Berberati, Bossangoa, Bouar, Bria, Carnot, Kaga-Bandoro, Markounda, Nola, Obo, Paoua.