



# Security Council

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## Central African Republic

### Report of the Secretary-General

#### I. Introduction

1. By its resolution [2605 \(2021\)](#), the Security Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) until 15 November 2022 and requested the Secretary-General to report on its implementation every four months. The present report provides an update on major developments in the Central African Republic since the previous report of 16 February 2022 ([S/2022/119](#)) and an assessment of the overall effectiveness and configuration of MINUSCA, as requested in that resolution.

#### II. Political situation

2. The republican dialogue, including related preparations, dominated the reporting period, diverting attention from the implementation of the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in the Central African Republic and the joint road map for peace in the Central African Republic of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region. Preparations continued for the local elections, which have been postponed until early 2023.

##### Peace process

3. Advances in implementing the Political Agreement were made, in particular in disarmament and demobilization, although overall progress was limited, including with regard to the special mixed security units. On 14 February and 25 May 2022, the Executive Monitoring Committee met for the first time since August 2021. Discussions were focused on encouraging the leaders of the armed groups that had already disarmed to continue to work towards complete disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation.

4. From 16 to 18 February, Angolan and Rwandan technical experts engaged with international and regional partners in Bangui to consider actions in response to the conclusions of the first follow-up meeting on the joint road map, held on 14 January. The meeting from 16 to 18 February resulted in the establishment of a coordination committee to monitor, on a monthly basis, the implementation of the disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation aspect of the joint road map. The coordination committee is led by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Francophonie and



the Diaspora of the Central African Republic and comprises national stakeholders, as well as international and regional partners.

5. On 15 March, the President of the Central African Republic, Faustin Archange Touadera, signed a decree whereby the republican dialogue was convened from 21 to 27 March. Its organizing committee reached a consensus on the agenda, facilitators and presidium members. However, political tensions heightened as several opposition groups and parties, such as the Coalition de l'opposition démocratique 2020, the Mouvement de libération du peuple centrafricain and the Parti africain pour une transformation radicale et intégrale des États, as well as the former Head of the National Transition Council and civil society groups, announced their withdrawal from the dialogue, citing the exclusion of armed groups from the process, among other concerns.

6. On 22 March, the President chaired the opening ceremony of the republican dialogue, attended by key national stakeholders and international partners. Approximately 450 participants debated in designated commissions, namely, on (a) peace and security; (b) political governance, the rule of law and institutional and democratic strengthening; (c) social and economic development; (d) foreign policy and international cooperation; and (e) implementation of the recommendations emanating from the dialogue.

7. The presidium consisted of 10 members, including two women. The Coalition de l'opposition démocratique 2020 split following a meeting with the presidium on 22 March. The majority of the opposition representatives on the organizing committee chose to continue to participate in the dialogue. The Coalition, in accordance with its previous decision to withdraw from the republican dialogue, expelled four parties that remained on the organizing committee, which simultaneously withdrew from the Coalition.

8. During the plenary sessions of the republican dialogue, representatives from the presidential majority recommended a revision of the Constitution to eliminate the two-term limit on the presidency, which was met with strong resistance from opposition parties and civil society groups. The presidium chair invoked the presidium's lack of jurisdiction over the matter, citing constitutional provisions granting that power to the President and Parliament. As a result, the proposed revision of the Constitution was excluded from the final recommendations of the dialogue, though public figures close to the presidential party have since circulated proposals for a constitutional amendment on social media and among traditional media outlets.

9. The final report of the republican dialogue, which included 217 recommendations, was submitted to the President on 19 April. The recommendations reflect key outcomes of the Bangui Forum on National Reconciliation of 2015 and the Political Agreement.

### **Political developments**

10. On 1 March, the National Assembly opened its first ordinary session, which closed on 30 May. On 7 March, the National Assembly elected 14 members, including three women, to its Bureau, 12 of whom were from the presidential majority and 2 from the opposition.

11. On 21 April, the National Assembly unanimously adopted a law allowing the use of cryptocurrency in the Central African Republic. On 6 May, the Governor of the Bank of Central African States chaired an extraordinary session of the Central African Banking Commission to discuss the regional implications of the law on cryptocurrency. On 13 May, the Bank of Central African States issued a statement by

the Commission in which it prohibited the use of cryptocurrencies within the Bank's currency zone.

12. On 30 May, the National Assembly closed its ordinary session after adopting laws, *inter alia*, on the abolition of the death penalty and on the ratification of the UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects, adopted on 24 June 1995. The adoption of a law on the delimitation of the administrative districts was postponed owing to disagreements about where the boundaries would be drawn.

### **Electoral process**

13. On 16 March, the National Electoral Authority announced the postponement of the first round of local elections, initially scheduled for 11 September 2022, owing to a lack of resources and the delay in the adoption of the law on the delimitation of administrative districts. On 27 April, the Authority approved a revised calendar with the first round tentatively scheduled for January 2023.

14. On 22 April, the President appointed 12 members, including five women, to the renewed consultative framework on the elections, in accordance with a decree of 4 April 2022. On 20 May, the consultative framework held its first meeting, focused on electoral mapping and attended by national stakeholders, including representatives of the political opposition, civil society and the international community.

15. From 19 to 25 March, a delegation led by the Minister of Territorial Administration, Decentralization and Local Development and that included the National Electoral Authority, MINUSCA and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) visited Cameroon to follow up on pledges made by donors in November 2021. Accredited representatives of several Member States to the Central African Republic expressed interest in providing financial or in-kind support for local elections. As at 1 June, only the contributions of MINUSCA (\$0.6 million) and UNDP (\$0.5 million) had been disbursed to the basket fund. Some \$14.8 million remains to be mobilized.

16. As at 1 June, MINUSCA had organized 521 outreach and civic education sessions, reaching approximately 47,000 people, including 21,900 women, in support of National Electoral Authority efforts to promote participation in local elections. During the reporting period, MINUSCA organized training sessions for 500 administrative and local authority officials and 3,250 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 March, MINUSCA engaged 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.

### **Local dialogue and reconciliation**

17. In February and March, the majority of the local implementation mechanisms of the Political Agreement were active, providing a framework for dialogue on security issues and the implementation of the Agreement. In Ouaka, Ouham and Sangha-Mbaéré Prefectures, the mechanisms, which had been inactive since December 2020, were reactivated in February with MINUSCA support. Since April, the meetings of the mechanisms have become sporadic, owing to a lack of financial support from the Government.

18. MINUSCA supported local authorities and civil society in resolving 10 intercommunal conflicts on transhumance and transborder issues, the return of internally displaced persons and refugees, and access to natural resources in or around Bambari, Birao, Boali, Bossangoa, Bria, Grimari, Kaga Bandoro and Zemio.

19. As at 1 June, MINUSCA had organized 20 intercommunal dialogue sessions to promote peaceful cohabitation, attended by 3,240 participants, including 1,471 women. The sessions led to the return of Muslim communities to Birao and Bossangoa and of herders to Nana-Grébizi Prefecture.

### III. Security situation

20. The security situation remained fragile. National defence forces and other security personnel continued their military operations in the west and east, recruiting anti-balaka elements and dissident Unité pour la paix en Centrafrique combatants as proxies. Armed groups and national defence forces and other security personnel perpetrated extortion, illegal taxation and sexual violence against the civilian population. Armed group activity appeared to increase during the reporting period.

21. As at 1 June, 374 security violations of the Political Agreement had been recorded, a decrease from 396 in the previous reporting period. The majority of the 374 violations were targeted at civilians (284), followed by violations related to restrictions of movement (41), illegal military activities (31) and obstruction of State institutions, humanitarian organizations or the United Nations (18). The Unité pour la paix en Centrafrique perpetrated the largest number of violations (114), followed by the national defence and security forces and other security personnel (100), Retour, réclamation et réhabilitation (58), the Front populaire pour la renaissance de la Centrafrique (53), anti-balaka elements (40), and the Mouvement patriotique pour la Centrafrique (9).

22. Between 1 February and 1 June, 26 explosive ordnance-related incidents killed 4 civilians and injured 13 others. On 4 April, two anti-personnel mines were discovered and destroyed in Komblé village, Ouaka Prefecture, in the centre of the country. This is the first reported use of anti-personnel mines in the country, in violation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction, to which the Central African Republic became a party on 1 May 2003.

23. In the west, scattered armed groups increasingly engaged in criminal activities targeting civilians and national defence forces, while other security personnel committed indiscriminate attacks against civilians. Military operations by national defence forces and other security personnel against armed groups were conducted primarily in Mambéré-Kadéï, Nana-Mambéré and Ouham Prefectures. National defence forces and other security personnel took control of Retour, réclamation et réhabilitation and anti-balaka armed group strongholds, occupying artisanal mining sites. In Ouham-Pendé Prefecture, where national defence forces and other security personnel were absent, Retour, réclamation et réhabilitation continued to commit exactions at isolated mining sites. On 27 April, other security personnel raided the Kotabara and Poussière mining sites in Ouham Prefecture held by anti-balaka elements and Mouvement patriotique pour la Centrafrique/Front Populaire pour la renaissance de la Centrafrique, killing five combatants and one civilian.

24. From 1 February to 1 June, 42 transhumance-related incidents were reported in the west, where Fulani herders were targeted, owing to suspected collusion with armed groups. On 27 March, intercommunal violence in the Boali sub-prefecture resulted in 16 fatalities, several people getting injured and displacement. On 8 April, in Gadzi, Mambéré-Kadéï Prefecture, Retour, réclamation et réhabilitation combatants killed four civilians, triggering retaliatory attacks by local young people against the Fulani community, in which seven civilians were killed and caused the displacement of people. On 15 May, in Kowon and Nzakoundou, Ouham-Pendé

Prefecture, approximately 20 members of the national defence forces reportedly broke into a Fulani-owned house and killed 10 civilians.

25. In the centre of the Central African Republic, national defence forces and other security personnel recruited approximately 600 former anti-balaka and Unité pour la paix en Centrafrique combatants in Basse-Kotto and Ouaka Prefectures to fight against armed groups, from September 2021 to February 2022. Anti-balaka elements used as proxies there committed abuses, mainly against Muslim communities. Anti-balaka proxies demonstrated in Bambari on 15 February, demanding to be paid for their services and incorporated into the national defence forces. Anti-balaka proxies have also been used in Ouham and Ouham-Fafa Prefectures, to cover the deficit of defence forces and gendarmes. The Front populaire pour la renaissance de la Centrafrique, the Mouvement patriotique pour la Centrafrique and the Unité pour la paix en Centrafrique continued to attack and threaten civilians, in particular in and around Mbrès, Nana-Grébizi Prefecture. Since February, in Basse-Kotto and Nana-Grébizi Prefectures, reports of Unité pour la paix en Centrafrique combatants intimidating the local population increased. On 30 March, MINUSCA established a temporary operating base in Linguiri to protect civilians.

26. The security situation in the east deteriorated as national defence forces and other security personnel continued their military offensive in Haute-Kotto, Mbomou and Vakaga Prefectures. The Unité pour la paix en Centrafrique attacked villages along the Mouka-Ouadda axis and harassed Fulani herders around Rafai, Mbomou Prefecture.

27. On 12 February, Zakaria Damane, leader of the Rassemblement patriotique pour le renouveau de la Centrafrique and Gula community leader in the Sam Ouandja area, was killed in Ouadda, allegedly by national defence forces and other security personnel under unclear circumstances.

28. On 5 March, in Nzacko and Bamara, Mbomou Prefecture, 21 combatants were killed during an operation led by other security personnel against the Front populaire pour la renaissance de la Centrafrique and the Unité pour la paix en Centrafrique. Following the withdrawal of other security personnel from the area, on 7 March, the Front populaire pour la renaissance de la Centrafrique retaliated against civilians, resulting in population displacement and the destruction of a telecommunications tower.

29. In March, national defence forces and other security personnel conducted an operation in Gordil and Sikikédé, Vakaga Prefecture; a dozen civilians, including two local Gula commanders of the Rassemblement patriotique pour le renouveau de la Centrafrique, were reportedly killed. On 14 March, national defence forces and other security personnel clashed with the Front populaire pour la renaissance de la Centrafrique and Misseriya groups at the Sikikédé mining site, reportedly resulting in the killing of 20 civilians. On 21 March, armed Misseriya attacked a Runga community in Sikikédé which they accused of supporting the national defence forces and other security personnel, resulting in the killing of four civilians and the burning of the market.

30. On 9 May, the Unité pour la paix en Centrafrique attacked a national defence forces checkpoint in Bokolobo, Ouaka Prefecture, killing two soldiers, six anti-balaka combatants and five civilians from the Christian community. On the following day, in the same area, presumed national defence forces and anti-balaka combatants carried out a reprisal attack on a Muslim community, killing nine civilians.

31. In Bangui, the security situation was relatively calm. On 28 March, the national curfew was shortened, now lasting from 12 a.m. to 5 a.m. instead of from 10 p.m. to

5 a.m. Recorded incidents of criminality increased to 2,866, compared with 2,775 in the previous reporting period.

#### **IV. Regional engagement**

32. The Regional Conference on Solutions in the Context of Forced Displacement Related to the Central African Republic Crisis was held in Yaoundé on 27 April, during which the Governments of the Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Sudan and the Sudan agreed on recommendations to deliver durable solutions for refugees from the Central African Republic in the region and for internally displaced persons in the Central African Republic.

33. On 1 and 2 May, the Special Representative for the Central African Republic and Head of MINUSCA travelled to Luanda to engage with its President, João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço, and the Minister for External Relations, Tété António, on the joint road map of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region. During the meeting, proposals were made to hold a regional stocktaking conference on the road map and to send disarmament, demobilization and reintegration experts from Angola and Rwanda to work on secondments for institutions in the Central African Republic. In Bangui, on 4 June, at the request of the President of the Central African Republic, who supported those proposals, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Francophonie and the Diaspora of the Central African Republic convened a stocktaking conference with international, regional and subregional partners, including Angola and Rwanda, with the aim of revitalizing the Political Agreement through the joint road map. The participants agreed to meet on a quarterly basis to monitor progress in the implementation of the Political Agreement, which would be measured on the basis of a clear division of labour, benchmarks and timelines.

#### **V. Humanitarian situation**

34. Continuing armed confrontations contributed to the worsening humanitarian and economic situation in the country, further exacerbated by rapidly escalating commodity prices. Approximately 63 per cent of the population, or 3.1 million Central Africans, require protection and humanitarian assistance, including survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, elderly people and persons living with disabilities. Violence continued to trigger displacement; as at 1 May, 658,265 Central Africans were still internally displaced and 738,787 were still taking refuge in neighbouring countries. From April to August 2022, 45 per cent of the population, or 2.2 million people, are projected to be in either the crisis or emergency phase of food insecurity.

35. Human rights violations and abuses, violations of international humanitarian law, armed violence and economic recession continued to have a negative impact on the humanitarian situation. Data collected between January and March 2022 by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and implementing partners identified over 2,113 protection incidents in 12 of the 16 prefectures, primarily incidents of gender-based violence (45 per cent) and violations of the right to life and physical integrity (26 per cent).

36. Humanitarian personnel continued to be targeted. From February to May, 55 incidents affecting humanitarian workers were recorded. Thefts, robberies, looting, threats and assaults accounted for 41 of those (75 per cent) and resulted in 1 humanitarian worker being killed and 16 being injured. In April, in two particularly violent attacks, armed elements opened fire on humanitarian vehicles, injuring seven

staff. In May, following an armed ambush, nine humanitarian workers were temporarily detained by armed elements and their vehicles were used to transport looted goods.

37. As at 1 June, 37.6 per cent of the \$461.3 million required to provide life-saving assistance to 2 million people in accordance with the 2022 humanitarian response plan had been mobilized, leaving a funding gap of \$287.7 million. In the first quarter of 2022, the humanitarian community provided multisectoral assistance and services to 447,000 people.

38. As at 1 June, 14,421 of the 93,621 people tested for the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) since the beginning of the pandemic had tested positive and 113 had died. Official figures did not fully reflect the impact of the pandemic, owing to limited testing. As at 1 June, 1.2 million Central Africans (24.5 per cent of the population) had been vaccinated through the COVID-19 Vaccine Global Access (COVAX) Facility and bilateral agreements.

## **VI. Protection of civilians**

39. Confrontations continued between national defence forces and other security personnel and armed groups, as did attacks against civilians across the country by all armed actors. Major incidents occurred in Haute-Kotto, Mambéré-Kadéï, Mbomou, Nana-Grébizi, Ombella-Mpoko, Ouham, Ouham-Pendé, and Vakaga Prefectures. Multiple clashes and attacks led to serious human rights violations and abuses, including killings, conflict-related sexual violence and destruction of property, and triggered the displacement of approximately 62,000 persons during the reporting period.

40. MINUSCA launched a joint operation from 1 March to 15 April to achieve area domination in Ouham and Ouham-Pendé Prefectures. The operation included increasing patrols to restrict armed groups' mobility and mitigate threats at mining sites and in transhumance corridors linking Cameroon and Chad to the Central African Republic. It combined the integrated deployment of military units, including quick-reaction forces, special forces, armed helicopter units, engineering units and explosive ordnance disposal units, together with police units and with civilians carrying out substantive operational activities.

41. On 10 May, MINUSCA, together with the national defence and security forces, launched a robust operation in Mingala, Basse-Kotto Prefecture. The aim of the operation was to protect civilians proactively in response to threats of attacks by armed groups in Ouaka Prefecture and other regions in the country, as well as the attacks on Bokolobo on 9 May.

42. As at 1 June, MINUSCA delivered awareness-raising training on explosive ordnance to 223 United Nations personnel and humanitarian actors, including 51 women. From 17 February to 1 June, 5,487 people, including 4,680 children (2,366 boys and 2,314 girls), in Boali, Bossembele and Bouar, participated in education sessions on explosive ordnance risk.

## **VII. Extension of State authority and the rule of law**

### **Extension of State authority**

43. As at 1 June, 132 (or 76 per cent) of 174 local officials (prefects, sub-prefects, secretaries-general of prefectures and sub-prefectures) were present outside Bangui, an increase compared with the previous reporting period.

**Security sector reform**

44. The superior council created in April 2020 to address the conditions under which military personnel served held its first meeting on 31 March and 1 April 2022, with support from MINUSCA and the European Union Military Training Mission in the Central African Republic. Emphasis was placed on recommendations regarding human resources management reform and improved working and living conditions for military personnel.

45. From 10 to 19 May, for the first time since 2017, Central African authorities facilitated workshops, with MINUSCA support, focused on democratic control of the security sector to enhance parliamentarians' role, with a view to fulfilling their full oversight responsibility.

**National armed and internal security forces**

46. As at 1 June, 6,860 internal security forces, including 3,562 police officers (884 women) and 3,298 gendarmes (525 women), were deployed across the country; a total of 5,212 remained in Bangui. MINUSCA and UNDP supported the training of 1,892 police and gendarmes (534 women) on such issues as community policing, conduct and discipline, and gender-based and conflict-related sexual violence. The total strength of the national defence forces, including their deployments, remains unknown.

47. As at 1 June, MINUSCA had conducted 39 quality assurance visits with national authorities to weapons and ammunitions storage facilities of the national defence forces in Bangui and had trained 12 members of the national defence and security forces on weapons and ammunition management.

**Disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation**

48. As at 1 June, the total number of combatants disarmed and demobilized through the national disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation programme since its launch in December 2018 stood at 3,826 (219 women). A total of 2,775 weapons of war, 136,879 rounds of ammunition, 1,526 grenades, 560 other explosives or related materials and 656 magazines have been collected since the launch of the national programme.

49. The Government's mobile teams continued disarmament and demobilization operations, with MINUSCA support, targeting combatants committed to the Political Agreement in the Nana-Mambéré and Vakaga Prefectures. From 28 March to 20 April, the Government disarmed and demobilized 216 Front populaire pour la renaissance de la Centrafrique combatants, including four women, in Vakaga and, from 19 to 24 April, 95 combatants, including five women, from five armed groups in Bossembele and Bouar.

50. As at 1 June, community violence reduction activities continued for 5,799 registered beneficiaries, including 2,466 women, in Bangassou, Bangui, Birao, Bossangoa, Bouar, Bria, Kaga Bandoro, and Ndélé.

**Justice and the rule of law**

51. On 29 April, the Bangui Court of Appeal began its first criminal hearings since February 2020. Between 2 February and 1 June, MINUSCA transferred to national authorities in Bangui 10 individuals who had been arrested, including through urgent temporary measures.

52. Twenty-seven investigations by national judicial authorities into attacks against peacekeepers were ongoing as at 1 June. On 11 April, anti-balaka leader "Edmond",

suspected of serious crimes against civilians and peacekeepers in relation to attacks in Tagbara in April 2018, Grimari in March 2020 and Boyo in December 2021, was released without judicial authorization.

53. On 19 April, the Trial Chamber of the Special Criminal Court opened its first trial with the case of the attack on Koundjouli and Limouna, Ouham-Pendé Prefecture in May 2019, allegedly committed by Retour, réclamation et réhabilitation members. The court-appointed lawyers for the accused and civil parties failed to appear at the initial hearing, demanding an increase of their compensation. Following negotiations, the lawyers attended the subsequent hearing on 25 April and the trial continued in May.

54. As at 1 June, approximately 84 per cent of national civilian penitentiary personnel were present in their posts in 12 operational prisons outside of Bangui. Meanwhile, 150 newly recruited personnel continued on-site training. In April, 145 civilian prison officers in active service who had completed training on 30 June 2021 started receiving advance salaries, though their full integration into the ranks of public servants remains pending. MINUSCA completed projects focused on preventing recidivism in four prisons.

## **VIII. Human rights and the fight against impunity**

55. Between 2 February and 1 June, MINUSCA documented and verified 265 incidents of human rights violations and abuses and violations of international humanitarian law that affected 816 victims, including 413 men, 100 women, 63 boys, 40 girls and 40 unidentified children; 145 unidentified civilians; and 35 groups of collective victims, causing 105 conflict-related civilian deaths. This represents a 35.83 per cent decrease in the number of incidents and a smaller 17.57 per cent decrease in the number of victims compared with the previous reporting period.

56. MINUSCA documented 138 incidents of human rights abuses allegedly perpetrated by armed groups signatory to the Political Agreement, affecting 452 victims, which represents a 41.77 per cent decrease in the number of incidents and a 15.03 per cent decrease in the number of victims compared with the previous reporting period. The Unité pour la paix en Centrafrique was responsible for 24 incidents and 130 victims; Retour, réclamation et réhabilitation for 38 incidents and 86 victims; unidentified elements of the Coalition des patriotes pour le changement for 24 incidents and 83 victims; and the Front populaire pour la renaissance de la Centrafrique for 26 incidents and 58 victims.

57. MINUSCA documented 118 incidents of human rights violations and abuses and violations of international humanitarian law allegedly perpetrated by national defence forces and other security personnel, affecting 333 victims, which represents a 32.57 per cent decrease in the number of incidents and a 22.55 per cent increase in the number of victims compared with the previous reporting period. National defence forces were responsible for 55 incidents and 105 victims, while their joint actions with other security personnel resulted in 11 incidents, affecting 85 victims. Other security personnel were responsible for 31 incidents of human rights and international humanitarian law violations, affecting 80 victims. The national defence forces and other security personnel conducted military operations at mining sites, using former members of armed groups as proxies.

58. Conditions of detention remained extremely poor in almost all locations, particularly so in the Office central de répression du banditisme and the Section des recherches et d'investigations, where persons deprived of liberty are in overcrowded cells with limited or no access to justice, health care or food.

59. In March and April, the Ministry of Justice, the Promotion of Human Rights and Good Governance, with MINUSCA support, held 10 workshops for 300 ministry officials, including 100 women, on monitoring and reporting human rights violations and abuses and on access to justice for victims. MINUSCA supported the Government in drafting a national human rights policy, in line with the recommendations of the Human Rights Council resulting from the universal periodic review and other mechanisms. Sixty members of the national permanent committee on human rights received training on reporting to human rights bodies and participating in the universal periodic review.

60. From 9 to 12 May, the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide visited the Central African Republic. She met with representatives of the Government, national institutions and civil society, as well as faith-based stakeholders, to advance the implementation of the national plan to combat hate speech.

### **Transitional justice**

61. Together with UNDP and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), MINUSCA continued to provide support for the operationalization of the Truth, Justice, Reparation and Reconciliation Commission. The commissioners finalized legal and internal documents and started communications activities in 20 cities.

### **Conflict-related sexual violence**

62. Between 17 February and 1 June, MINUSCA recorded allegations of 69 incidents of conflict-related sexual violence, mostly rape, against 100 survivors (67 women and 33 girls). Of those incidents, 41 were verified, affecting 65 victims. Insecurity and inaccessibility created obstacles to the conduct of investigations into all reported incidents and caused delays in reporting, with 88.57 per cent of incidents having occurred prior to the reporting period. Members of armed groups were allegedly responsible for 61 incidents and 89 victims; national defence and internal security forces were allegedly responsible for four incidents and four victims; and other security personnel for one incident and four victims. During the reporting period, national authorities opened an investigation into allegations of widespread conflict-related sexual violence in Bakouma, Mbomou Prefecture, during the occupation by the Coalition des patriotes pour le changement and the Front populaire pour la renaissance de la Centrafrique from December 2020 to April 2021.

63. MINUSCA investigated conflict-related sexual violence perpetrated by the Front populaire pour la renaissance de la Centrafrique and the Unité pour la paix en Centrafrique in Haute-Kotto and Mbomou Prefectures, documenting 227 cases affecting 246 victims (146 women and 100 girls) from December 2020 to April 2022. From 24 February to 6 March, MINUSCA, together with UNDP and the Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict, supported an investigation in Bakouma by the joint rapid response unit to prevent sexual violence against women and children, in the course of which 123 victims and witnesses of conflict-related sexual violence and conflict-related crimes were interviewed and evidence was collected.

### **Children and armed conflict**

64. Between 2 February and 1 June, the country task force on monitoring and reporting verified 192 grave violations against 146 children (93 boys and 53 girls). The violations were attributed to armed groups (104), national defence and security forces and other security personnel (61) and unidentified perpetrators (27). Grave

violations included the recruitment and use of children (80), killing (8), maiming (30), rape and other forms of sexual violence (18), abduction (30), attacks on schools (4) and hospitals (2), and denial of humanitarian access (20). Among the 80 children recruited and used, 10 were children left behind by the Coalition des patriotes pour le changement (Front populaire pour la renaissance de la Centrafrique and Mouvement patriotique pour la Centrafrique) when the national security and defence forces and other security personnel entered Nana-Grébizi Prefecture.

65. On 15 April, the President signed an action plan to combat trafficking in children. The following day, the Minister of National Defence and Reconstruction of the Army signed a circular prohibiting the presence of children around military camps and bases of the national security and defence forces and of MINUSCA.

## **IX. Economic situation**

66. The President continued efforts to strengthen and expand bilateral cooperation, signing a \$16 million economic assistance grant with China on 11 February. A high-level delegation from Saudi Arabia visited the Central African Republic from 9 to 11 March, during which time a memorandum of understanding on debt relief was also signed.

67. On 4 March, the International Monetary Fund stated that the Central African economy was showing signs of recovery but warned of major risks, including an increase in prices of imported commodities, uncertainty about the disbursement of direct budget support from partners and limited progress in the peace process. On 5 May, the World Bank approved a grant of \$35 million for the Public Sector Digital Governance Project and of \$30 million for the Investment and Business Competitiveness for Employment Project.

68. The conflict in Ukraine aggravated the already fragile socioeconomic situation in the Central African Republic, causing a shortage of petroleum and of basic food products. Wheat flour, rice and vegetable oil prices have increased by an average of 30 per cent, 20 per cent and 56.1 per cent, respectively, in the first quarter of 2022. Petroleum products have also experienced serious supply disruptions since March. Prices of petroleum products remained stable owing to government subsidies; however, stocks have been depleted ahead of schedule.

69. From 28 to 29 April, the United Nations country team and the Government held an annual review of the United Nations Peacebuilding and Development Assistance Framework, during which time they also identified priorities for preparing the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for 2023–2027.

## **X. United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic**

### **Military component**

70. As at 1 June, the military component of MINUSCA had deployed 12,151 troops, 7.1 per cent of whom were women, out of an authorized strength of 14,400 personnel, including 414 staff officers, including 101 women, and 147 military observers, including 43 women.

71. As at 1 June, 980 of the 2,750 troops authorized under Security Council resolution [2566 \(2021\)](#) had been deployed, including 411 during the reporting period. Planning and preparations continued in order to complete the deployments, mostly by December 2022, specifically: (a) the remainder of the infantry battalion (450

personnel) to secure the main supply road; (b) two quick-reaction forces (360 personnel) for Bangui and Bangassou; (c) a light battalion (450 personnel) in Mbaiki; (d) an infantry company (120 personnel); (e) engineering staff (110 personnel); and (f) the remainder of a level 2 hospital (31 personnel). The generation of new mobile unmanned aerial systems is also under way.

72. To support the explosive ordnance threat mitigation, the Mine Action Service delivered training on explosive ordnance disposal and threat awareness to 782 force personnel, including 59 women, in Berberati and Bouar. Twenty-three peacekeepers were trained in search-and-detect operations.

### **Police component**

73. As at 1 June, MINUSCA police component had deployed 2,592 personnel, 12.62 per cent of whom were women, out of an authorized strength of 3,020 personnel. They comprised 540 individual police officers, including 116 women, and 2,052 personnel, including 211 women, in 12 formed police units and one protection support unit.

74. As at 1 June, 540 of the 940 police personnel authorized under Security Council resolution [2566 \(2021\)](#) had been deployed, including a formed police unit of 180 personnel and 163 individual officers deployed during the reporting period. Of the 200 authorized individual police officers, 163 have already been deployed. The remaining 37 will be deployed once logistical arrangements are completed. Preparations continue to deploy two formed police units to Bangassou and Ndélé by August.

### **Civilian personnel**

75. As at 1 June 2022, 1,498 civilian personnel (26 per cent women), including 266 United Nations Volunteers and 108 government-provided correctional personnel, were serving with MINUSCA. This represents 91 per cent of the 1,648 approved positions.

### **Status-of-forces agreement**

76. Between 1 February and 1 June, MINUSCA recorded 23 violations of the status-of-forces agreement involving members of national defence forces and other security personnel. Breaches included obstruction to the freedom of movement, arrests, threats against United Nations personnel and searches of MINUSCA vehicles. This represents an increase of four incidents in comparison with the previous reporting period.

77. On 21 February, the gendarmerie apprehended and detained four MINUSCA military personnel carrying military observer credentials while on duty at the airport in Bangui, alleging that they were attempting to assassinate the President. The military personnel were released on 24 February and repatriated to their home country on 23 March. Their equipment, including United Nations-issued assets, remains in the custody of national authorities.

78. On 14 March, gendarmes and other security personnel confiscated two containers of ammunition destined for use by the MINUSCA force, despite timely notification. The containers were inspected and released on 18 March, following high-level engagement with Central African authorities.

79. On 6 April, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Francophonie and the Diaspora established new coordination structures, including on the implementation of the status-of-forces agreement and security coordination, bringing together key partners, such as line ministries, the heads of the national defence and security forces, the African Union, the European Union and MINUSCA. The first meeting on the status-

of-forces agreement, held on 13 April, focused on priority issues for mandate implementation and the protection of peacekeepers, such as resuming night flights.

### **Safety and security of United Nations personnel**

80. From 2 February to 1 June, 164 security incidents involving United Nations personnel were recorded, including direct attacks, threats, criminal acts, violent demonstrations, robberies, detention and road traffic accidents. One personnel died from illness and 12 were injured in road traffic accidents; 10 personnel were evacuated. Four armed robberies, resulting in one injured staff member, and six cases of theft of United Nations personnel were reported. A total of 84 road traffic accidents and nine cases of fire were also reported. Thirteen cases of detention involved 18 personnel, including four military and two police personnel.

81. As at 1 June, the United Nations had administered 31,307 doses of COVID-19 vaccine to United Nations personnel and staff of eligible non-governmental organizations. As at 1 June, 1,497 cases of COVID-19 had been confirmed among United Nations personnel, including 12 active cases, 1,465 recoveries and 11 deaths.

### **Serious misconduct, including sexual exploitation and abuse**

82. Between 1 December 2021 and 30 April 2022, MINUSCA recorded three cases of sexual exploitation and abuse, two of which involved military personnel and one a civilian. MINUSCA referred 10 victims, including seven children, of past incidents to humanitarian partners and local institutions for medical, psychological and protection assistance.

83. MINUSCA continued its effort to ensure that the victims of sexual exploitation and abuse in Alindao, Mobaye and Pombolo are referred to partners to receive assistance and support, including through a project financed by the trust fund in support of victims of sexual exploitation and abuse. MINUSCA strengthened its conduct and discipline presence in high-risk areas, such as Bambari, Bangassou and Berberati, while also implementing preventive measures through community-based complaint networks. MINUSCA also decentralized sexual exploitation and abuse prevention networks to its field offices, in coordination with locally deployed United Nations country team members, to enable holistic prevention.

### **Support considerations**

84. MINUSCA continued to improve its environmental practices and reduce its environmental footprint. The wastewater risk assessment is ongoing for all operating bases, while the Kolongo landfill remediation continued. The installation of a second biomedical incinerator is ongoing in Bangui. MINUSCA completed the installation of the full solar energy system at the UCATEX site in Bangui on 4 March.

## **XI. Mission effectiveness and configuration**

85. In line with paragraph 58 (b) of resolution [2605 \(2021\)](#) and in keeping with the Action for Peacekeeping Plus commitments, MINUSCA and the Secretariat prioritized efforts to optimize the effectiveness and configuration of the Mission to better achieve mandated priorities.

86. MINUSCA continues to support national authorities in solidifying the country's ability to maintain hard-won gains, including by creating the space within which the political process can advance. Since its establishment, the MINUSCA civilian and uniformed presence has been instrumental in reinstating and preserving constitutional order and preventing a return to widespread violence. The Mission's political role

with its robust posture and multidimensional expertise also contributed, inter alia, to the successful organization of two cycles of general elections, the signing of the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in the Central African Republic in 2019 and the disarmament of many combatants, among other advances. The Mission also spearheads the fight against impunity, including by publishing regular reports on human rights violations perpetrated in the Central African Republic, sharing information with the Special Criminal Court and supporting its operationalization, as well as that of the Truth, Justice, Reparation and Reconciliation Commission.

87. Further to political and security dynamics in the post-electoral context, MINUSCA adapted its political strategy and security approach to continue to advance the peace and reconciliation process, including to improve relations with the host Government, strengthen democratic institutions, increase national ownership and remobilize regional actors in support of the Political Agreement further to the joint road map of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region and the republican dialogue.

88. MINUSCA continues its whole-of-mission approach to protecting civilians in order to meet the protection and security needs of the population. This approach centres around early warning and prevention through community alert networks, a multidimensional footprint and specialized (air) assets that, combined with analytical and joint operational capacities, provide a protection threat picture to inform timely decision-making. As of May 2022, the early warning and response architecture of MINUSCA comprised 78 community liaison assistants deployed in its 42 permanent and temporary operating bases and working with 80 operational community alert networks, including 24 that have been established since March 2021. The presence of MINUSCA across the country and its support for national authorities facilitated the deployment of 309 civil servants, 142 judicial actors and 209 prison personnel, 385 internal security forces and 461 Central African troops over the period from March 2021 to May 2022 to gradually assume their responsibility and protect the population. This approach helped in certain areas to prevent and reduce intercommunity and transhumance-related violence, enable the free movement of people and goods and facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance and basic services, including to combat COVID-19. Early warning and access challenges persist owing to the vastness of the country, poor infrastructure and weather conditions.

89. MINUSCA continues to secure the main roads in the country, including the main strategic supply road connecting Bangui to Cameroon. Requests for MINUSCA to provide convoy security have increased by 12 per cent in 2021, drawing military and police capacities from other mandated tasks and affecting its ability to project force. In Bangui, the MINUSCA joint task force continues to provide static guard and security escorts for national authorities and institutions.

90. MINUSCA re-articulated its military and police configuration to optimize its uniformed footprint, further to the increase in strength authorized in resolution [2566 \(2021\)](#). In early 2021, the force proposed a force layout aligned with the national defence plan, expected to be completed after the local elections. Similarly, the MINUSCA police will deploy new formed police units and individual police officers outside Bangui in line with the national vision on internal security forces to strengthen the Mission's protection capacity and advance the deployment of national police and gendarmerie in priority locations.

91. Despite additional capabilities, the MINUSCA force remains overstretched, owing to persisting security threats in many areas where national defence and security forces do not have a permanent presence. It has therefore dispersed its military resources across the country, maintaining static permanent and temporary operating bases and check posts to protect civilians, in addition to robust patrols, including

long-distance ones. MINUSCA conducted an internal integrated assessment from November to December 2021 to rationalize its operating base footprint and improve the security, living and environmental standards for those bases that would remain for the long term, in close coordination with troop-contributing countries. The implementation of its recommendations is ongoing.

92. Since December 2021, and further to the capability study that recommended a review of the force's operating concept to improve responsiveness and effectiveness, the MINUSCA force has employed a new integrated and dynamic approach focused on anticipating and circumventing violence in various hotspots, while optimizing the use of robust and specialized capabilities to protect civilians and deter armed groups, including through joint missions to achieve area domination, as detailed in paragraph 40 above. The MINUSCA force also enhanced its peacekeeping intelligence capacity and cycle to improve early warning and response, including in a pre-emptive manner, through the generation and training of specialized personnel. The statement of unit requirements of the majority of units was amended to enhance capability and force protection.

93. The effectiveness of the uniformed components of a peacekeeping operation is contingent on the deployment of well-equipped and trained personnel with adequate capabilities and the right mindset for a complex and dynamic operating environment. In this regard, MINUSCA and the Secretariat continued efforts to familiarize the contributing countries with the mandate and posture of MINUSCA and with the Central African context, including through predeployment visits and training, evaluation, the monitoring of the performance of all uniformed components deployed to the Mission and the provision of tailored improvement plans for identified shortfalls. During the reporting period, nine military units (four infantry, one hospital, two engineering units and two aviation units) were evaluated and all were rated as satisfactory. Similarly, eight formed police units were evaluated and also assessed as satisfactory, and good practices were identified, including frequent in-mission training and rapid deployment readiness of units.

94. Following the repatriation of one of its contingent and the large number of allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse reported in 2021, MINUSCA, with the Secretariat, increased efforts to strengthen the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse and improve the overall conduct of its personnel. MINUSCA revised and streamlined its prevention strategy and approach to managing risks, including by adopting a decentralized and context-specific approach through integrated prevention committees in field offices, while enhancing reporting and accountability. Local community-based complaint networks are being revamped, empowered and equipped to support the Mission's outreach and awareness-raising efforts in risk locations. In line with its victim-centred approach, MINUSCA developed context-specific and community-based projects for priority locations.

95. Faced with violations of the status-of-forces agreement and a persisting disinformation campaign, MINUSCA adopted a multi-pronged approach to enhance understanding of its mandate and improve relations with the host Government. The MINUSCA force adopted mitigating measures, such as multilevel engagements and robust responses to alleviate impediments to its freedom of movement, resulting in a temporary reduction in their frequency and impact compared with the previous reporting period. MINUSCA diversified its strategic communications to counter disinformation and misinformation, proactively explaining its mandated activities and rectifying false information, including by broadcasting MINUSCA programmes on national television.

96. The performance of MINUSCA in implementing its broad and comprehensive mandate will be further enhanced with the full deployment of its authorized military,

police and civilian personnel. Furthermore, the effective performance of any mission is expected to benefit from closer collaboration with partners with whom MINUSCA continues to deepen strategic partnerships and create new ones, based upon comparative advantages, in particular on the nexus of peacekeeping-peacebuilding, and development, which is dependent on investment by partners.

### **Financial considerations**

97. By its resolution [75/298](#) of 30 June 2021, the General Assembly appropriated the amount of \$1,036.6 million for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022. As at 26 May 2022, unpaid assessed contributions to the special account for MINUSCA amounted to \$339.2 million. The total outstanding assessed contributions for all peacekeeping operations as at that date amounted to \$2,845.6 million. The reimbursement of the costs of troop and formed police personnel, as well as for contingent-owned equipment, has been made for the period up to 31 December 2021, in accordance with the quarterly payment schedule.

## **XII. Observations**

98. The holding of the republican dialogue was a noteworthy step in the peace process, allowing for participants to air their grievances and provide their recommendations. It is encouraging that many of the final recommendations of the republican dialogue align with the Bangui Forum and the Political Agreement, which reaffirms that the recommendations from those processes continue to reflect the collective aspirations of the Central African people for lasting peace and development. I reiterate my call upon the Government to extend the spirit of dialogue to all of the political opposition and armed groups signatories to the Political Agreement that have renounced violence. I call upon all stakeholders to work towards the implementation of the recommendations and urge the Government to devote the resources and political will necessary to advance those efforts. It is only with an inclusive and credible dialogue, built on hard-won democratic gains, that peace can durably return to the country.

99. I commend the ownership of the Government to advancing the peace process, as demonstrated by the holding of the stocktaking conference of the operationalization of the joint road map. This marked a renewed momentum for key stakeholders to reengage in the implementation of the Political Agreement in a coordinated and structured manner. Support from the African Union and the Economic Community of Central African States remains essential to capitalize on this momentum. The collaboration, engagement and unity of purpose with the Central African population remain essential to accelerate the peace process.

100. I commend efforts to advance preparations for the local elections, now scheduled for early 2023. Local elections, underpinned by a credible political process, provide a unique opportunity to extend democratic space. I call upon the national authorities to demonstrate national ownership and foster an inclusive political environment, including by reinforcing efforts to reach the 35 per cent gender quota. I call upon partners to provide financial and technical support for the electoral process.

101. I welcome the adoption by the National Assembly of the law abolishing the death penalty. I remain deeply concerned about the continued human rights abuses and violations of international humanitarian law perpetrated by all parties to the conflict, including conflict-related sexual violence and grave violations against children. I deplore the continued targeting of ethnic and religious communities on suspicion of alleged collusion with armed groups, as well as the use of proxies, and the excessive use of force by all parties to the conflict. I strongly condemn the

continued violence of armed groups, which must end immediately. I am also concerned about the hostile incidents involving national defence and internal security forces, and other security personnel targeting civilians. I remind all parties that schools must be protected and not used for military purposes. I call upon all parties to take immediate steps to commit to the unilateral ceasefire and urge the Government to ensure investigations and the subsequent prosecution of identified perpetrators.

102. The fight against impunity and access to justice for victims is key to sustaining the peace process. I commend the start of the first trial of the Special Criminal Court and the holding by the Bangui Court of Appeal of the first criminal sessions since February 2020, which represent positive steps in the fight against impunity in the Central African Republic, including for serious crimes committed against civilians and peacekeepers. I call upon the Government to enhance its support for the national justice system, including judicial, law enforcement and corrections institutions, throughout the territory, and to foster an environment that enables the judiciary to discharge its mandate in an effective, independent and impartial manner.

103. I also call upon the national authorities to continue reforms that enhance the governance, democratic oversight, and command and control of the security sector. These priorities, as well as respect for human rights and the rule of law, are essential to sustain the deployment of the defence and internal security forces and foster the confidence of the population in them. I encourage all international partners to support the national vision for the security sector in a coordinated and transparent manner.

104. In many parts of the country, MINUSCA military personnel and civilians remain the only presence generating high expectations among the local population, as the Central African authorities continue to face constraints due to lack of means, capacities and logistics. We must do more to help overcome those constraints. The area security approach adopted by MINUSCA has proven effective in some areas in the short term. However, sustainability requires the timely deployment of effective State administration and accountable defence and security forces, as well as investment in development.

105. I welcome the progress made, in spite of a challenging context, with regard to the disarmament and demobilization operations, further to the constructive engagement between the Government and armed actors who are committed to the process. I call upon the national authorities to continue to engage with the remaining armed groups through the joint road map, with the coordinated support of all partners, in order to bring them back to the Political Agreement and the national disarmament, demobilization, repatriation and reintegration programme. I also call upon the Government to enhance long-term socioeconomic opportunities for beneficiaries of the disarmament, demobilization, repatriation and reintegration and community violence reduction programmes, as well as local communities, with the support of all development partners.

106. I am deeply concerned about the negative impact of the worsening economic and fiscal situation on the people of the Central African Republic, in particular the most vulnerable. I call upon the Government to focus efforts on the delivery of dividends to the population through a transparent and good governance approach, in close partnership with international partners. I am also concerned about the postponement of almost all planned budget support provided by international partners in the Central African Republic. I call upon the Government and key development partners to reach consensus to not put at risk the delivery of critical public services to the population.

107. The humanitarian situation has become increasingly concerning, with more than 60 per cent of the Central African population requiring protection and humanitarian assistance, while food insecurity has been exacerbated by the escalating prices of

basic goods and fuel. I commend humanitarian actors for their continued efforts to deliver assistance to those in need, despite the risks. Attacks targeting United Nations and humanitarian personnel may constitute war crimes under international law, and I call upon the national authorities to swiftly investigate such attacks and bring the perpetrators to justice.

108. I strongly condemn the use by armed groups of explosive ordnance, which inflict casualties on civilians, peacekeepers and humanitarian personnel. Raising awareness of the explosive ordnance threat among the population and strengthening the capacities of MINUSCA troops remain essential. I also reiterate my call for regional support and cooperation to halt illicit cross-border trafficking, including in explosives and precursor materials.

109. I welcome the recent constructive engagements between MINUSCA and the Government on the implementation of the status-of forces agreement, including through the coordination mechanisms newly established by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Francophonie and the Diaspora. I reiterate my call to the Central African authorities to address the status-of forces agreement violations and hostile threats and incidents by national security forces and other security personnel against MINUSCA, which pose a grave risk to the safety and security of peacekeepers, and hold perpetrators accountable.

110. I take note of a downward trend in targeted disinformation campaigns against MINUSCA but remain concerned about certain fringe groups that continue to incite hatred. I am concerned about persisting disinformation campaigns that seek to incite hatred and violence, in particular those on local and social media targeting minorities and political opposition. I urge the national authorities to continue to take concrete and public steps to address and prevent incitement to violence and prosecute those who threaten journalists.

111. I condemn any act of sexual exploitation and abuse by United Nations personnel and reaffirm my commitment to zero tolerance. We must continue our efforts to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse and uphold the rights and dignity of victims. MINUSCA and the United Nations country team continue to take actions to enhance preventative measures and victims' assistance. I call upon all troop- and police-contributing countries to uphold their obligations by addressing allegations referred by the United Nations, with a view to holding perpetrators accountable and ensuring the resolution of paternity claims.

112. In conclusion, I wish to welcome the President's commitment to working with my newly deployed Special Representative for the Central African Republic and Head of MINUSCA, Valentine Rugwabiza, who assumed her responsibilities in April. I also express my sincere appreciation to Mankeur Ndiaye for his leadership for the past three years. I call upon all stakeholders to provide my Special Representative with their full support in furtherance of peace, stability and sustainable development. I am grateful for the dedication of United Nations civilian and uniformed personnel to performing the Mission's mandate, as well as the troop- and police-contributing countries. I also commend regional, multilateral and non-governmental organizations and all other partners, including donor countries, for their invaluable contributions to lasting peace in the Central African Republic.

## Annex I

**United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission  
in the Central African Republic: military and police strength as at  
1 June 2022**

Country	Military component				Police component	
	Experts on mission	Staff officers	Troops	Total	Formed police units	Individual police officers
Argentina	—	2	—	2	—	—
Bangladesh	12	36	1 345	1 393	—	2
Benin	3	2	—	5	—	43
Bhutan	2	4	—	6	—	—
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	3	4	—	7	—	—
Brazil	3	7	—	10	—	1
Burkina Faso	—	11	—	11	—	57
Burundi	8	11	747	766	—	—
Cambodia	4	6	219	229	—	—
Cameroon	2	6	750	758	318	23
Colombia	2	—	—	2	—	—
Congo	2	7	—	9	179	2
Côte d'Ivoire	—	2	—	2	—	59
Czechia	3	—	—	3	—	—
Djibouti	—	—	—	—	—	9
Ecuador	—	2	—	2	—	—
Egypt	8	26	989	1 023	136	11
France	—	9	—	9	—	5
Gabon	—	4	—	4	—	—
Gambia	3	7	—	10	—	22
Ghana	4	10	—	14	—	1
Guatemala	2	2	—	4	—	—
Guinea	—	—	—	—	—	16
Indonesia	5	12	215	232	140	5
Jordan	3	7	—	10	—	47
Kenya	7	8	—	15	—	—
Madagascar	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mali	—	—	—	—	—	23
Mauritania	8	9	450	467	319	—
Mexico	1	1	—	2	—	—
Morocco	4	24	750	778	—	—
Nepal	5	16	769	790	—	—
Niger	—	5	—	5	—	35
Nigeria	—	6	—	6	—	2
Pakistan	9	29	1 275	1 313	—	—
Paraguay	2	2	—	4	—	—
Peru	5	7	205	217	—	—

<i>Country</i>	<i>Military component</i>				<i>Police component</i>	
	<i>Experts on mission</i>	<i>Staff officers</i>	<i>Troops</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Formed police units</i>	<i>Individual police officers</i>
Philippines	2	1	—	3	—	—
Portugal	—	7	185	192	—	14
Republic of Moldova	3	1	—	4	—	—
Romania	—	—	—	—	—	14
Russian Federation	3	10	—	13	—	—
Rwanda	7	30	1 660	1 697	460	47
Senegal	—	8	180	188	500	20
Serbia	2	4	71	77	—	—
Sierra Leone	4	2	—	6	—	—
Spain	—	—	—	—	—	1
Sri Lanka	—	3	110	113	—	—
Sweden	—	—	—	—	—	2
Togo	4	10	—	14	—	19
Tunisia	3	9	310	322	—	60
United Republic of Tanzania	—	7	450	457	—	—
United States of America	—	10	—	10	—	—
Uruguay	—	3	—	3	—	—
Viet Nam	1	8	—	9	—	—
Zambia	7	16	910	933	—	—
Zimbabwe	1	1	—	2	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>11 590</b>	<b>12 151</b>	<b>2 052</b>	<b>540</b>

