



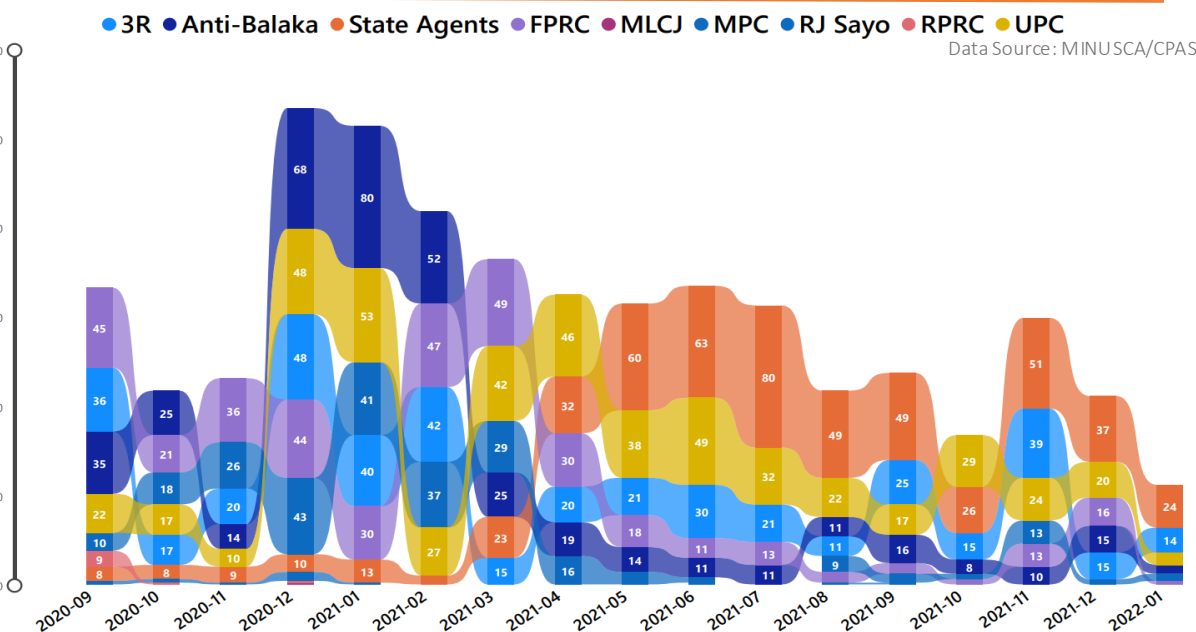
MINUSCA Fact Sheet (February 2022)

Political Agreement and Support to the Peace Process

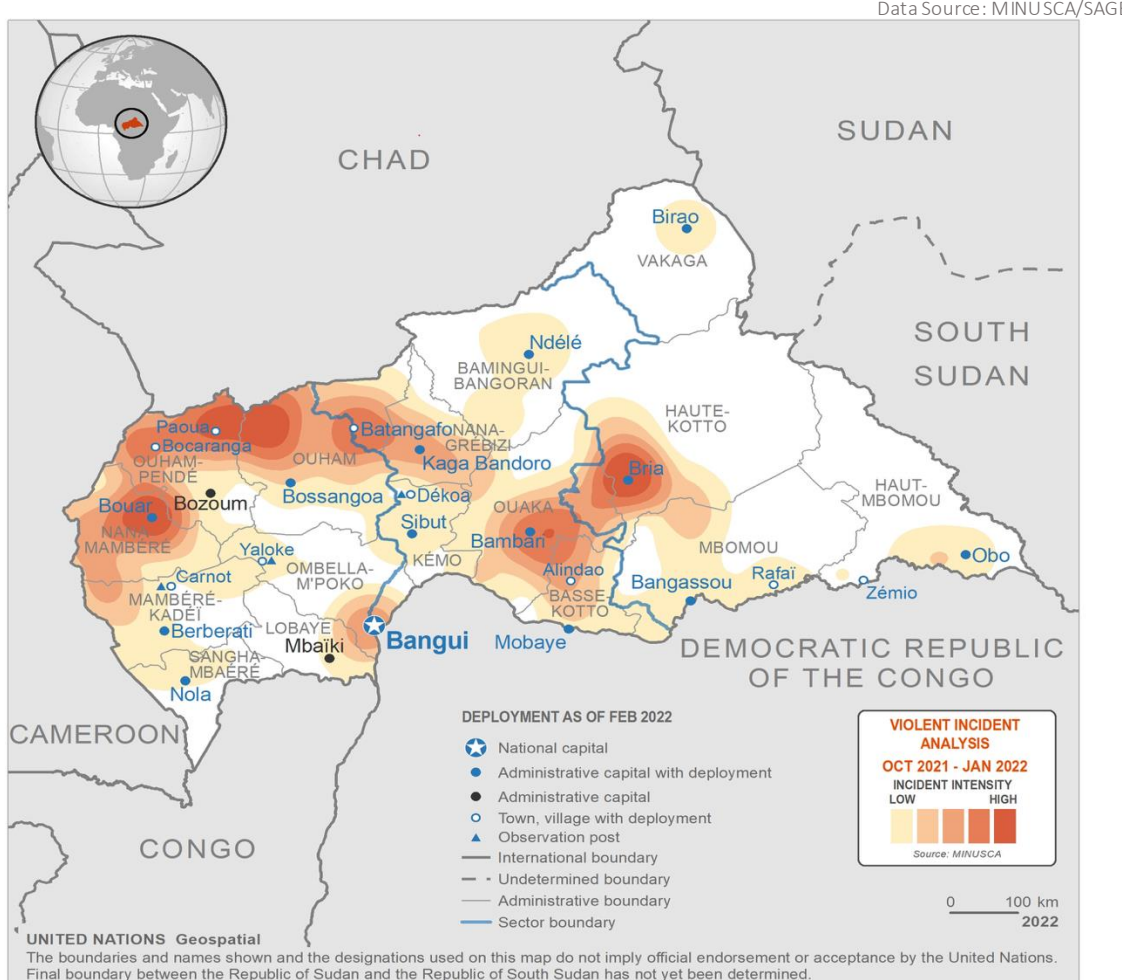
The declaration of the unilateral ceasefire by President Touadera on 15 October 2021 represented an important step to advance the peace process in CAR. However, political tensions persisted, coupled with continued violence, undermining the impact of the ceasefire. Efforts to accelerate the implementation of the joint roadmap of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) within the framework of the Political Agreement is underway, including MINUSCA's mediation efforts with international and regional partners, which led to the announced return of the opposition to the organizing committee of the republican dialogue. MINUSCA continues to support the peace process in CAR through the Political Agreement, the ICGLR roadmap and the upcoming republican dialogue.

Meanwhile, the number of operational Prefectural Implementation Committees (CMOP) and the Security Technical committees (CTS) gradually increased during 2021. These local implementation committees are key components of the Political Agreement, bringing together representatives of the defense and security forces, of signatory armed groups, as well as from the civil society to address local security issues and violations of the Political Agreement with the technical support of MINUSCA.

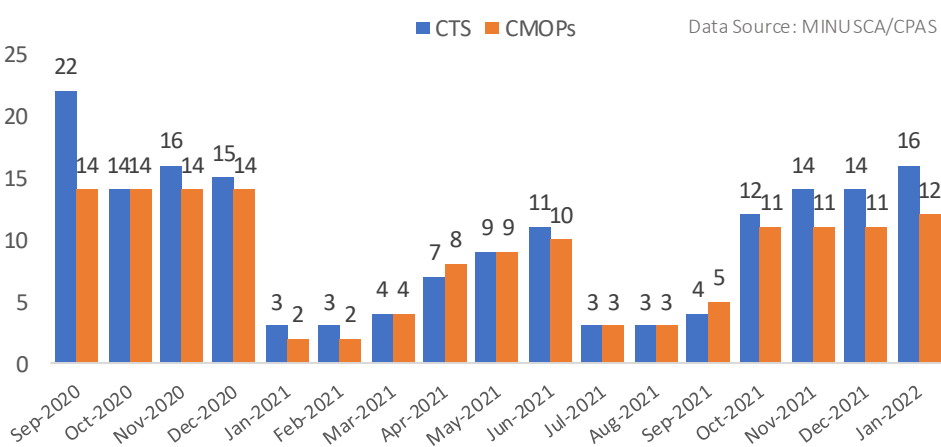
Number of Peace Agreement Violations by State Agents and Signatory Armed Group



Violent Incidents in the Central African Republic from October 2021 – January 2022

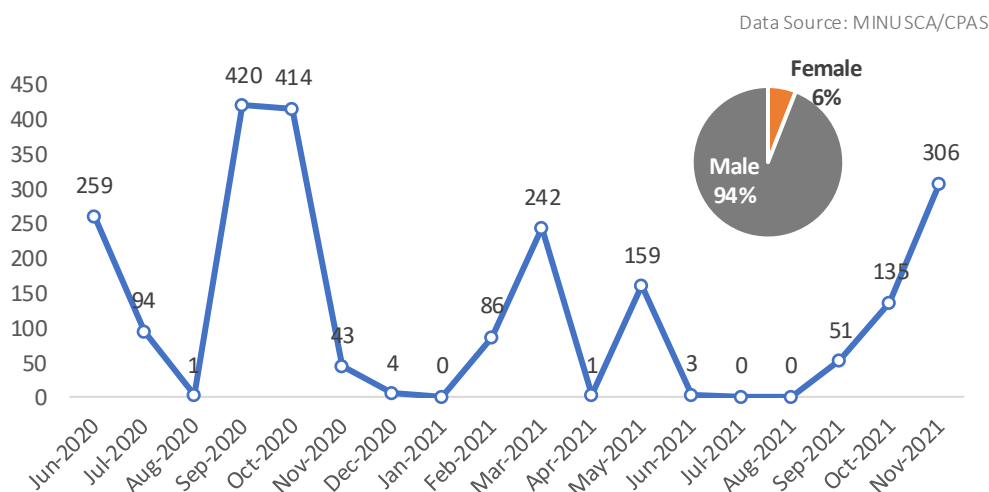


Number of Operational Local-Level Implementation Mechanisms of the Political Agreement

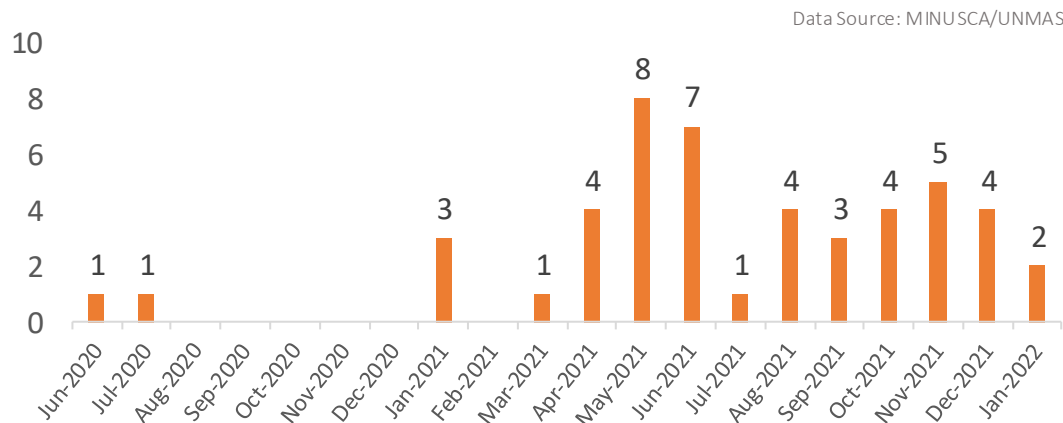


MINUSCA continued to support national efforts to advance the implementation of the national Disarmament, Demobilization, Reintegration and Repatriation (DDRR) program which had gained a new momentum following the directives of the National DDRR Programme's Strategic Committee meeting in August 2021. A total of 3,515 ex-combatants including 210 women have been disarmed and demobilized since the start of the DDR program.

Ex-Combatants Disarmed and Demobilized



Explosive Incidents



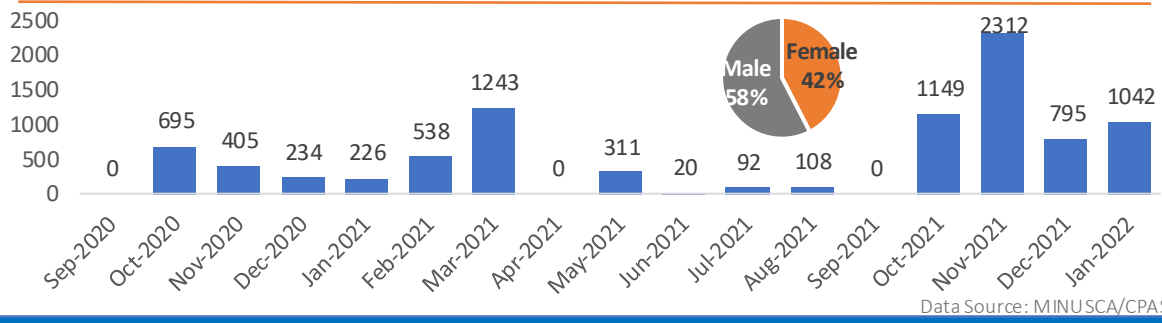
The upsurge of EO incidents in the West of the country is increasingly impacting civilians, the safety and security of peacekeepers and the implementation of MINUSCA's mandate. From June 2020 to January 2022, there have been 48 incidents involving explosive ordnance in the West and Centre of the country which caused the death of at least 23 civilians, 3 FACA and other security personnel and 4 armed combatants and injured 57 people (29 civilians, 21 FSI/FACA and other security personnel, and 7 UN peacekeepers). In total, 77% of fatalities and 51% of injuries were civilians.



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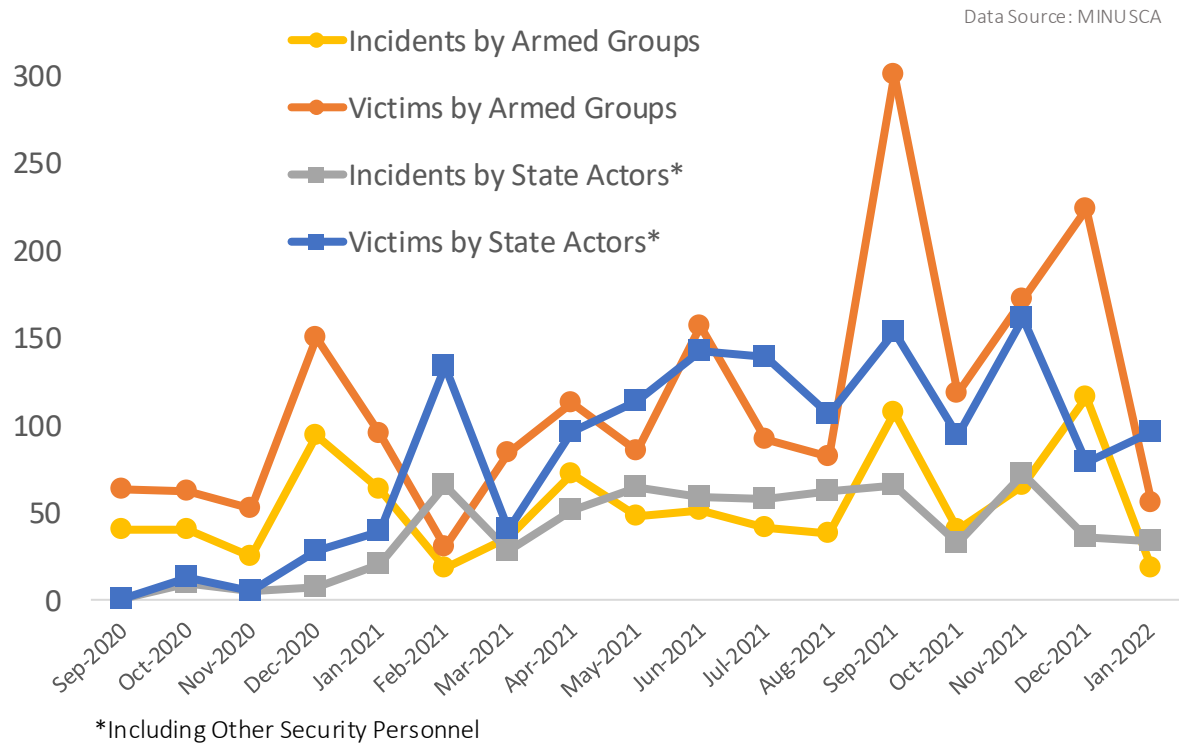
MINUSCA continued to implement community violence reduction (CVR) projects in Bangui, Bangassou, Bossangoa, Bouar, Bria and Kaga Bandoro, while new programs were launched in Birao and Ndélé in October and November respectively. These projects play a pivotal role as a stabilizing tool including by offering counterincentives to the easy recruitment of youth inclined towards violence by armed groups.

Registered Beneficiaries of Community Violence Reduction Projects in Targeted Communities



Protection of Civilians and Human Rights

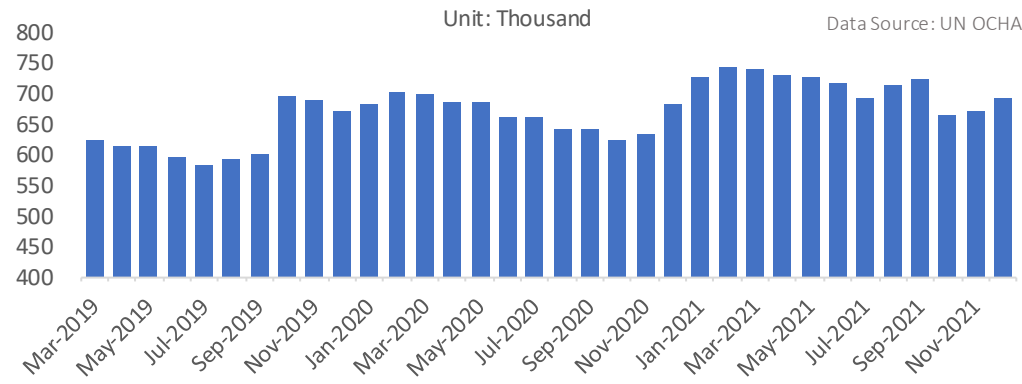
Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law Violations and Victims per Perpetrator



The human rights situation remains fragile with continued reports of grave human rights abuses and violations of international humanitarian law attributable to armed groups as well as national forces and other security personnel. Between 1 October and 1 February, MINUSCA registered a slight decrease by 0.03% in the total number of incidents of human rights violations and abuses and a 5.5% increase in the number of victims compared with the previous reporting period. Armed groups allegedly perpetrated 57.4% of documented human rights abuses, including the killing and rape of civilians. Out of the 413 documented incidents of human rights violations and abuses, 175 incidents of human rights violations and abuses were allegedly perpetrated by national defence and security forces and other security personnel, affecting 430 victims, representing a decrease of 24.9% and 17% in the number of victims, respectively, compared with the previous period.

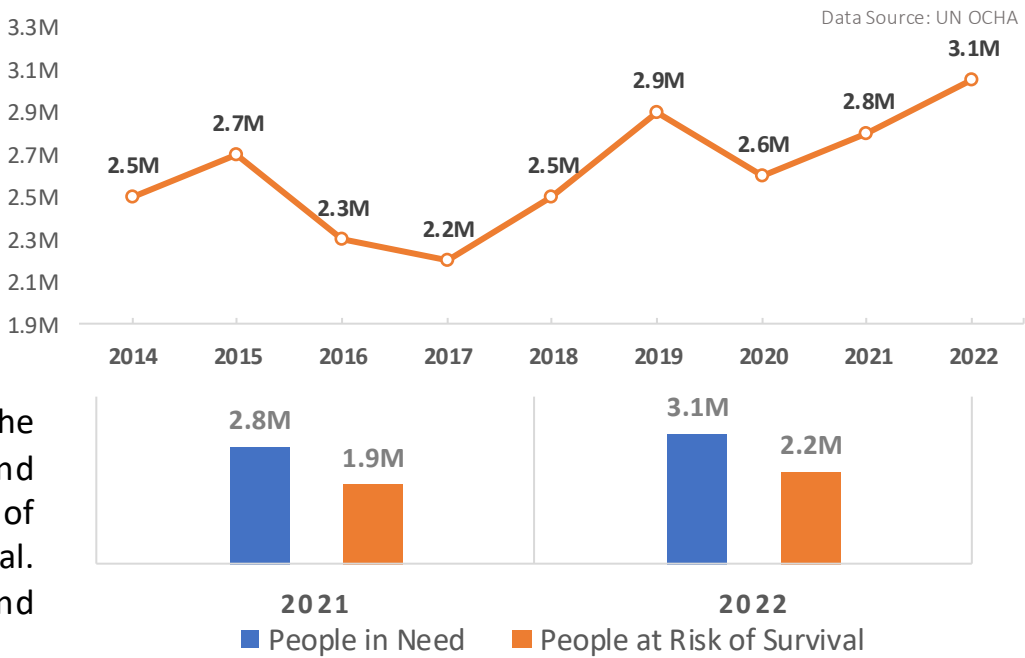
Humanitarian Situation

Internally Displaced People



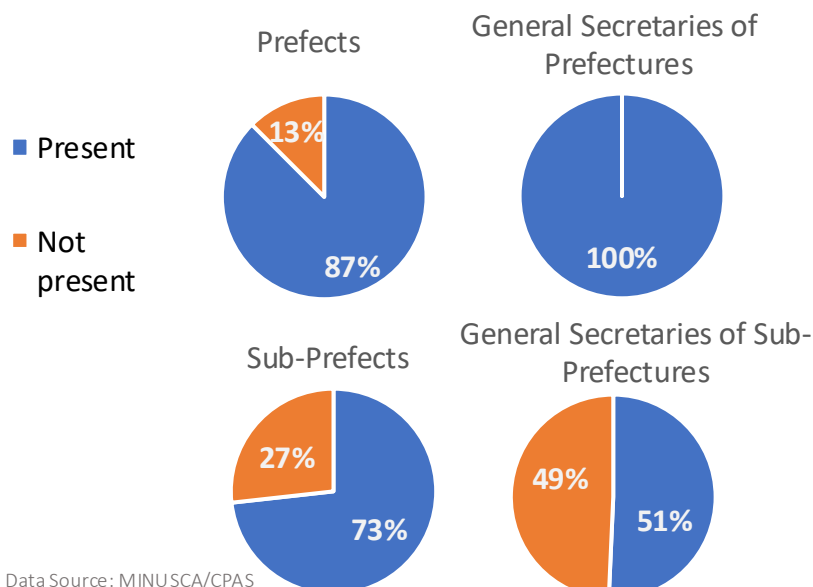
The humanitarian situation continued to deteriorate, with 63% of the population, or 3.1 million Central Africans, requiring protection and humanitarian assistance; a level not seen in five years. 2.2 million of the people requiring assistance and protections were at risk of survival. The humanitarian community provided multisectoral assistance and services to 1.7 million people.

People in Need

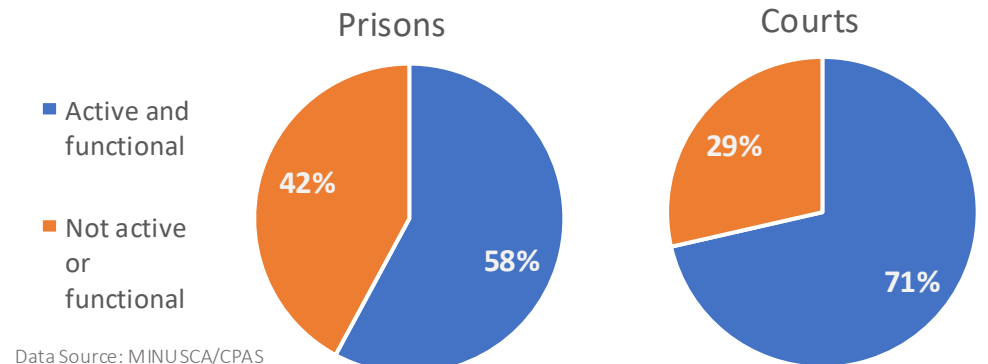


Extension of State Authority

Percentage of local officials present in office outside of Bangui



Number of functional rule of law institutions outside of Bangui



MINUSCA continues to support the extension of state authority through logistical support for the deployment of local officials as well as through capacity building. In view of the upcoming local elections, MINUSCA is also contributing to the rehabilitation of local administration infrastructure and supporting rule of law outside of Bangui.

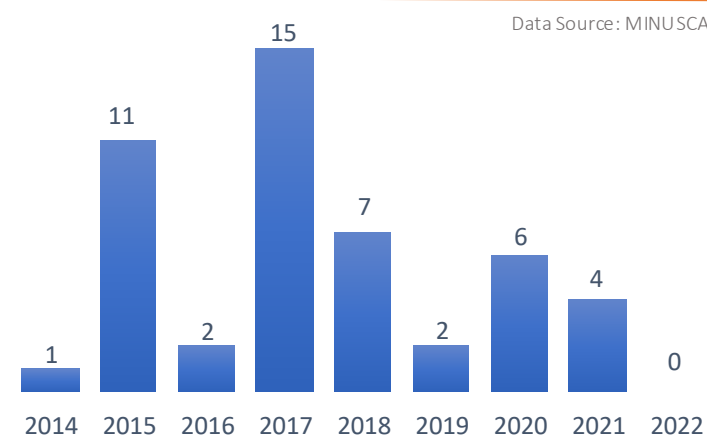
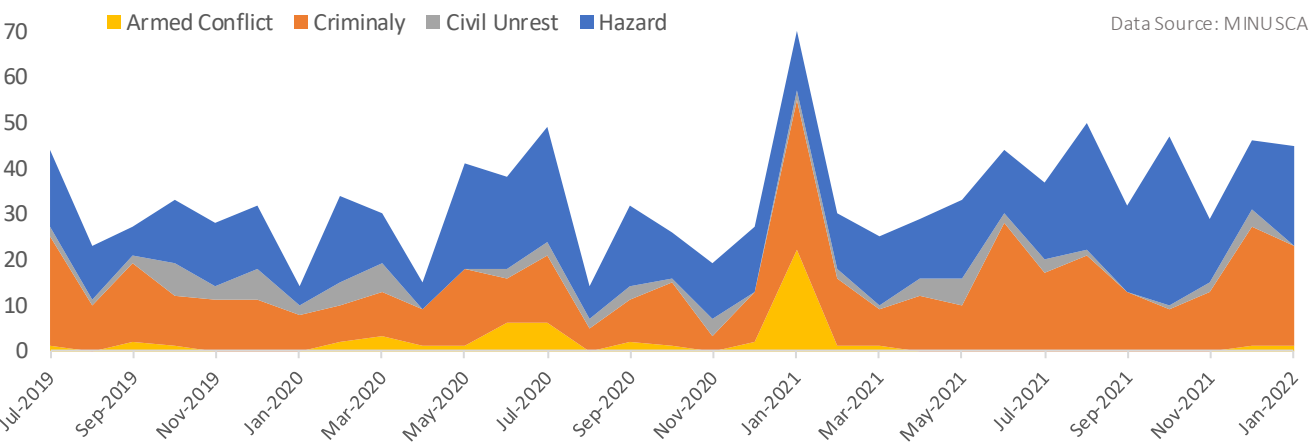


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Safety and Security of United Nations Personnel

Security Incidents Involving United Nations Personnel

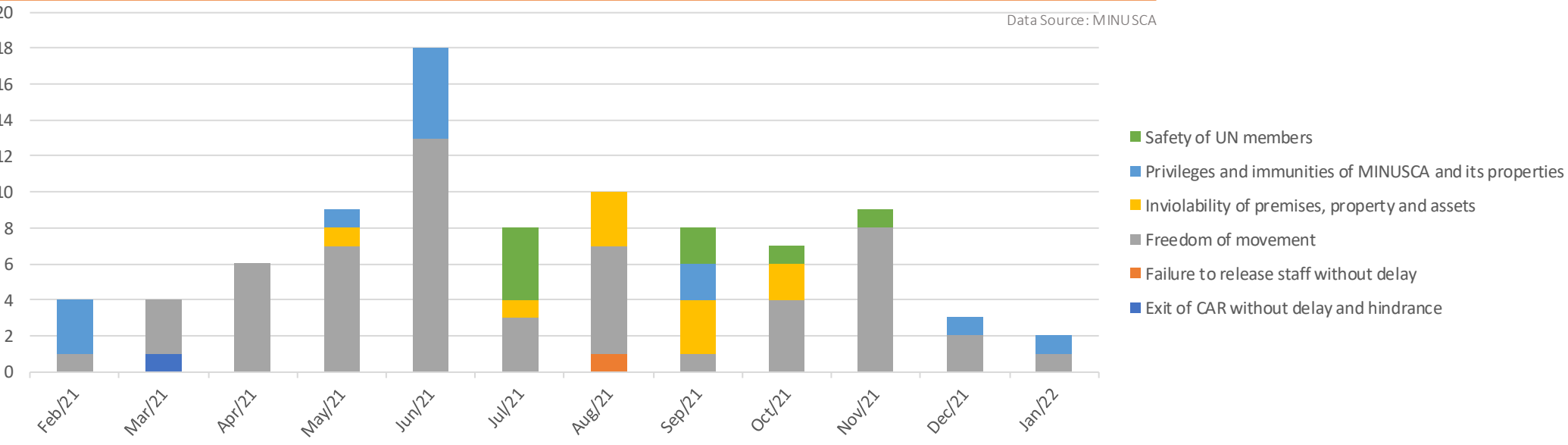
Peacekeepers' Fatalities from Malicious Acts



From 1 October 2021 to 1 February 2022, 142 security incidents involving United Nations personnel were recorded including six armed attacks and three physical assaults against United Nations personnel as well as 48 road traffic accidents. These have resulted in 19 UN personnel injured (six in mine incidents, ten in an armed attack and three in road traffic accidents). Overall, 2021 saw a 39 per cent increase in the number security incidents involving United Nations personnel compared to 2020, mainly driven by the number of criminality incidents (73% increase) and hazards (26% increase).

Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) Violations

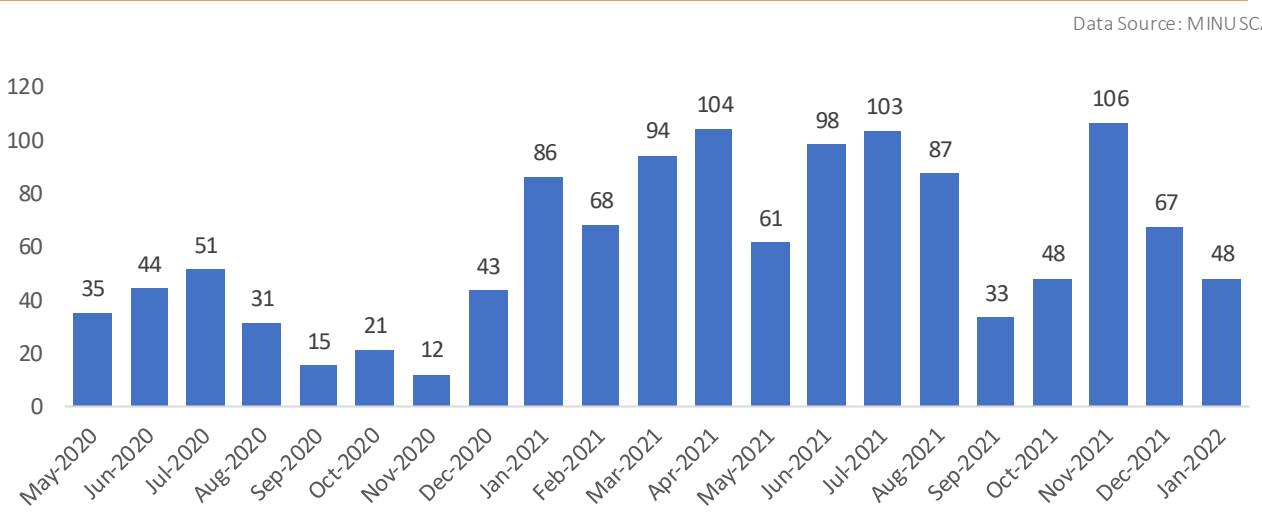
Incidents of SOFA violations and type of violation



Anti-MINUSCA sentiment

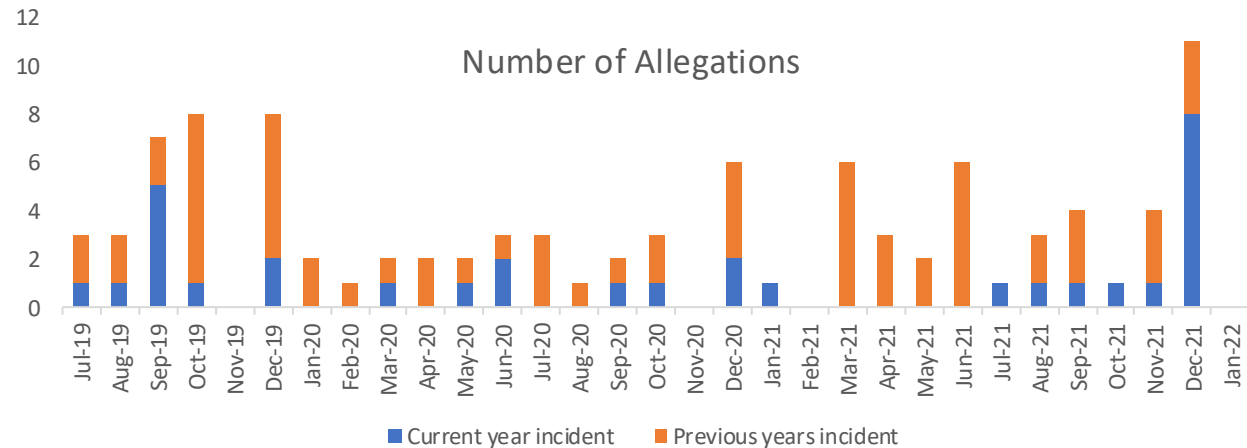
During the reporting period more than 250 anti-MINUSCA posts and anti-UN posts were shared on the largest Central African public and private groups on Facebook. The peak occurred in November 2021 around the time of the MINUSCA mandate renewal, following the publication of the Human Rights Public Report and in the aftermath of the attack by the Presidential Guard on a MINUSCA vehicle on 1 November. MINUSCA regularly engaged with national authorities to take actions against violations and campaigns that hinder MINUSCA's mandate implementation. Incidents of disinformation and SOFA violations slightly decreased in January.

Number of Anti-MINUSCA Posts on the largest Central African public and private groups on Facebook



Conduct and Discipline

Allegations of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

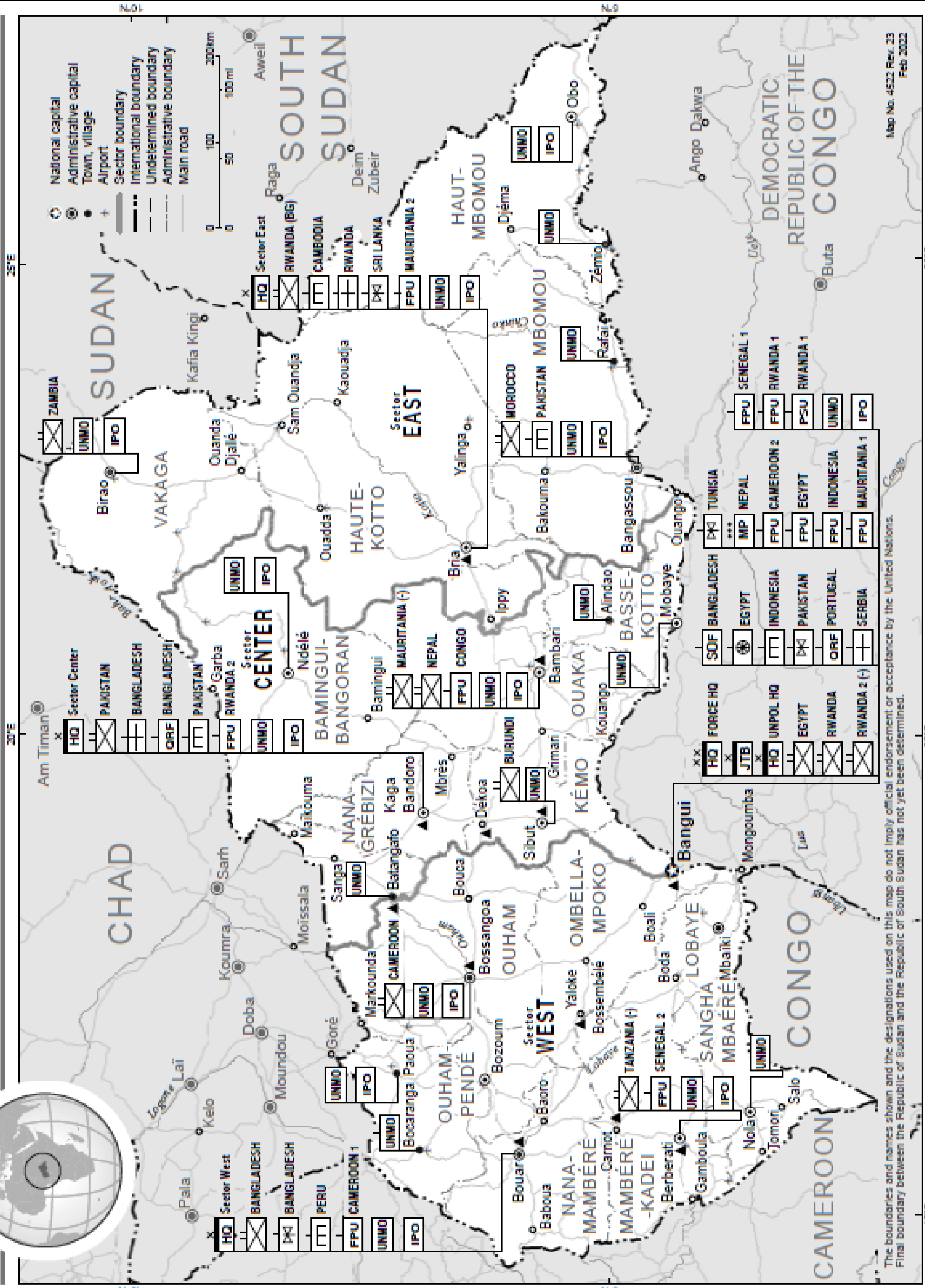


There have been periodic increases in the number of allegations in the past two years, including due to an increase in the reporting of old incidents following outreach activities informing the population about the UN's zero tolerance policy. Through improved internal and external reporting mechanism, including through the establishment of 35 community-based complaints mechanisms country-wide, MINUSCA continues to ensure a safe and confidential mechanism through which victims can share complaints.



MINUSCA

FEBRUARY 2022



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined.