



# Security Council

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## Central African Republic

### Report of the Secretary-General

#### I. Introduction

1. By its resolution [2659 \(2022\)](#), the Security Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) until 15 November 2023 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 15 June 2023 ([S/2023/442](#)) and recommendations for the extension of the Mission's mandate.

#### II. Political situation

2. The political environment was dominated by the constitutional referendum held on 30 July. The seventh Republic of the Central African Republic was formally established following the promulgation of the new Constitution on 30 August. The Government stated that the constitutional changes responded to popular demand and would enable national development. The political opposition, some civil society and religious organizations, as well as a number of armed groups, have criticized the new Constitution, with controversies remaining over some provisions, such as those pertaining to eligibility requirements for contesting elections. The Mission maintained its focus on advancing the peace process at the local level, with a view to enhancing inclusion in politics and governance.

##### Political developments

3. On 30 May, the President, Faustin Archange Touadera, announced his intention to hold a referendum on a new constitution. The Government and national electoral authorities undertook the necessary preparations for the holding of the referendum and put on hold preparations for the local elections until September, as announced by the National Electoral Authority on 31 May and 1 June, respectively. On 5 June, the Government announced that the State would fully fund the holding of the referendum. On 20 June, the National Electoral Authority announced that the national defence and security forces and other security personnel would ensure that the voting process was secure. On 10 July, President Touadera handed the draft constitution over to the national referendum campaign directorate, headed by the First Vice-President of the National Assembly. The campaign was held from 15 to 28 July.



4. The opposition, including the Bloc républicain pour la défense de la Constitution, and some civil society and religious groups, including the bishops of the Central African Republic, questioned the content of the draft constitution and the legitimacy of the drafting and referendum processes. Tensions within the presidential majority also became apparent during the campaign, with the Union nationale pour la démocratie et le progrès characterizing the draft constitution as exclusionary and as one that would facilitate a lifetime term for the presidency. The draft constitution also drew strong criticism from armed groups, including the Coalition des patriotes pour le changement. On 14 July, in Bangui, the Bloc républicain pour la défense de la Constitution organized a peaceful march involving several hundred people, including leaders of the political opposition, namely, Anicet-Georges Dologuélé, Crépin Mboligoumba, Mahamat Kamoun, Martin Ziguélé and Nicolas Tiangaye, in protest against the referendum. Armed groups and political opposition groups, such as the Coalition des patriotes pour le changement, Kwa Na Kwa, the Mouvement de libération du peuple centrafricain and the Union pour le renouveau centrafricain, called on the population of the Central African Republic to boycott the referendum.

5. The referendum was held as scheduled on 30 July with no major incidents. While noting some shortcomings, the observer mission of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) reported that the vote had been carried out under generally satisfactory conditions. The National Elections Observatory declared that identified shortcomings did not compromise the validity of the vote. On 21 August, the Constitutional Court announced the final results, affirming that 95.03 per cent of the votes cast were in favour of the new Constitution, with 57.23 per cent of registered voters having participated. The results were disputed by the Bloc républicain pour la défense de la Constitution and some civil society organizations, as well as by non-signatory armed groups to the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in the Central African Republic.

6. In his address to the nation on 31 August, President Touadera reiterated his commitment to the peace and political processes in the country, using the new Constitution promulgated the day before as a basis for further development. The President explicitly invited armed groups to re-engage in the peace process, while underlining the objective of ending impunity.

7. The new Constitution extends the terms of the president and parliamentarians from five to seven years and removes term limits. It establishes a position of vice-president, to be appointed by the president, and abolishes the Senate. It sets out minimum education requirements for presidential and legislative candidates. It also establishes new nationality conditions, requiring individuals in high civil and military positions and candidates for presidential, legislative and local elections to be citizens born of two parents of Central African origin. The conditions governing the recognition, acquisition, loss and recovery of the Central African nationality are to be determined by law. It underlines that individuals who have created or have been affiliated with armed groups are ineligible to contest legislative elections. The new Constitution converts the Constitutional Court into a constitutional council and abolishes certain checks on executive power, such as the review by the National Assembly Bureau of contracts involving national resources. It also eases the requirements for amending the Constitution. The tenure of elected or appointed incumbents, including the President, parliamentarians and members of national institutions, will conclude at the end of their mandates as set out in the 2016 Constitution.

8. MINUSCA implemented its mandate, notably to protect civilians, including by monitoring and securing demonstrations held by both sides. MINUSCA did not provide support for the constitutional referendum, as it is not part of its mandate.

## Peace process

9. Although the constitutional referendum dominated national attention, MINUSCA continued to support the mediation and reconciliation initiatives of the Government at the local level, including by facilitating meetings of the prefectural monitoring mechanisms of the Political Agreement.

10. On 8 June, the Prime Minister and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Central African Republic and Head of MINUSCA led a high-level delegation comprising several ministers and government officials, as well as the United Nations country team and humanitarian partners, to Lim-Pendé Prefecture to assess the situation following the arrival of tens of thousands of displaced persons fleeing violence in the Logone Oriental Province in southern Chad. During the community meeting in Bedaka, the Prime Minister reiterated that the Government stood in solidarity with the refugees and commended the communities for their hospitality towards them. The Special Representative invited local authorities to take an active role in the implementation of the Political Agreement and the joint road map for peace in the Central African Republic of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region as a means to promote reconciliation at the local level, and to engage with actors in neighbouring Chadian provinces to peacefully resolve transhumance-related and other intercommunal conflicts among border communities. The visit illustrated the Government's efforts to mitigate potential intercommunal tensions, including transhumance-related conflicts, among border communities, in close collaboration with MINUSCA, through direct engagement with host communities and persons displaced from Chad.

11. On 6 September, the Prime Minister and the Special Representative also led a delegation comprising representatives of the Government and the United Nations to Vakaga Prefecture, following the influx of more than 20,000 people fleeing violence in the Sudan. Addressing local leaders and the public, the Prime Minister encouraged local communities to welcome Sudanese refugees, emphasizing that the Government was working in close collaboration with MINUSCA, the United Nations country team and humanitarian partners to address urgent humanitarian needs and to help to fulfil the aspirations of the population for the future. The Special Representative advocated the active participation of local leaders and the population at large, including women and youth, in the peace process, and reaffirmed the commitment of MINUSCA to support stabilization strategies in the north-east. The visit marked the first time that a Head of Government has visited Vakaga Prefecture, an area that has been historically marginalized largely owing to its remote location and has been characterized by limited State presence, while armed groups continued to operate across its borders with Chad and the Sudan.

12. The representation of women in the local peace and reconciliation committees has increased since the signing of the Political Agreement in 2019, reaching 35 per cent as of October. MINUSCA continued efforts to foster greater participation of women in the peace process, including by convening, on 20 June, over 60 women leaders from civil society in Bangui to develop an action plan to, inter alia, enhance engagement with political actors and armed group leaders.

13. With support from MINUSCA, the local mechanisms established to monitor the implementation of the Political Agreement continued efforts to harmonize the joint road map and the Political Agreement and strengthen coordination with the prefectures. On 1 July, the Special Representative visited Sibut, in Kémo Prefecture, to stress to the members of the prefectural monitoring mechanism its central role in revitalizing the architecture of the peace process by providing a mechanism for local-level conflict prevention and mediation and by encouraging armed groups to rejoin the peace process.

14. The Government also took measures to better control its borders. For example, in July, with support from MINUSCA, the Government began the development of a five-year action plan to implement its national border management policy, as well as a framework to establish an integrated border management system. On 11 September, President Touadera signed a decree by which the border management policy was adopted.

15. Meanwhile, in June, the Government, with support from MINUSCA, disarmed and demobilized 31 anti-balaka dissident combatants, including seven women, from the Mokom anti-balaka faction. On 22 June, four residual combatants from the Hissène faction of the Front populaire pour la renaissance de la Centrafrique that had been dissolved in April were disarmed and demobilized in Bria. Approximately 100 combatants from that faction remain to be disarmed and demobilized. During the process, 27 weapons of war and 1,500 rounds of ammunition were collected in Yaloké, while one weapon of war and 853 rounds of ammunition were collected in Bria. Since July 2022, with funding from the World Bank, 1,066 ex-combatants, including 48 women, have completed their socioeconomic reintegration process. As at 1 October, a total of six armed groups and two factions from other armed groups signatory to the Political Agreement had been dissolved and fully disarmed and demobilized.

16. The issue of the presence of Lord's Resistance Army combatants in Haut-Mbomou Prefecture was addressed through the repatriation process, which marks the first such repatriation from any country. In July and September, MINUSCA provided in-country technical, security and logistical support for the voluntary repatriation operation to Uganda from Zemio and Mboki, both in Haut-Mbomou Prefecture, through which 127 ex-combatants and their associates were repatriated. In August, a further 16 individuals were repatriated by authorities of the Central African Republic and Uganda.

17. In September, the Government relaunched preparations for local elections. On 7 September, the strategic committee for elections, chaired by the Prime Minister, endorsed a new electoral calendar developed with the support of MINUSCA and the United Nations Development Programme. The first round of local elections is scheduled for 13 October 2024. The second round is scheduled for 26 January 2025. During the meeting of the strategic committee, the Government committed to gradually disbursing the remainder of its \$4.3 million pledge to the basket fund for local elections, which is managed by the United Nations Development Programme. As at 1 October, no resources were available in the basket fund. The Government has pledged an additional \$4.5 million for the fund. Efforts continued to be made to revise the overall budget for the local elections and to mobilize funding for the full budget.

18. On 14 September, the Minister of Territorial Administration, Decentralization and Local Development created a committee, comprising representatives of the public sector, political parties, civil society, the National Electoral Authority and international technical assistance partners, including MINUSCA, to revise the electoral code in line with the new constitutional provisions. The revised bill is scheduled to be presented to the National Assembly for examination and adoption during its ordinary session, held from October to December.

19. On 15 September, the election security working group met to relaunch preparations for the implementation of the integrated elections security plan. The working group focused on aligning security measures with the updated electoral calendar, including sequencing plans for the deployment of the national defence and security forces, as well as the execution of logistical and technical support, in line with the revised electoral schedule.

20. MINUSCA continued to advocate inclusive elections. In June and early July, the Mission held round-table discussions with women leaders and conducted in-person

and online training sessions for local authorities to address challenges to the political participation of women and to discuss ways to prevent hate speech during electoral periods while protecting freedom of speech.

21. On 2 October, the Government launched an appeal for partners to finance the implementation of the national decentralization strategy, to which the World Bank has pledged \$90 million. The Government's efforts to establish a legal framework to govern the roles and responsibilities of local authorities are ongoing, with the introduction of a bill on transferring responsibilities and resources to local authorities scheduled for the current ordinary session.

### **Regional developments**

22. The reporting period was marked by significant developments in the role of the Central African Republic in the region. On 6 July, President Touadera assumed the rotating presidency of the Central African Economic and Monetary Community. Following the military seizure of power in Gabon on 31 August, the Heads of State and Government of ECCAS appointed President Touadera as the ECCAS facilitator for the situation in Gabon. On 6 September, President Touadera travelled to Libreville, where he met with the President of the Transition, General Brice Oligui Nguema, as well as with the deposed President, Ali Bongo Ondimba, members of the diplomatic community and representatives of political parties and civil society to discuss a road map for dialogue and the return of constitutional order in Gabon. Subsequently, on 4 October, in Bangui, President Touadera met with a delegation from Gabon led by the President of the Transition, during which they discussed the political transition in Gabon.

23. On 1 September, President Touadera travelled to Juba at the invitation of the President of South Sudan, Salva Kiir Mayardit, during which they formalized agreements to enhance security, defence and economic cooperation.

## **III. Security situation, the protection of civilians and the extension of State authority**

24. The security situation across the country remained volatile, marked by an increase in the number of security violations of the Political Agreement (see annex I, figure I). In response, MINUSCA intervened and provided capacity-building and logistical assistance to the national defence and security forces to help them to fulfil their primary responsibility to protect civilians and the country's territorial integrity. In areas where the security situation had improved, the Mission sought to make progress in addressing other key root causes of conflict, notably the absence of State authority and socioeconomic exclusion. To that end, MINUSCA continued to support the extension of State authority, including by facilitating the deployment of national defence and security forces, enhancing disarmament, demobilization, repatriation and reintegration operations and enabling the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

25. The security situation was particularly volatile in the east, especially in Haut-Mbomou Prefecture, in the south-east. The deployment of national defence and security forces remains limited in the Prefecture, where the recently formed militia, Azande Ani Kpi Gbe, targeted Fulani and Muslim communities, including through threats and the abduction of civilians, for alleged collusion with the Unité pour la paix en Centrafrique. On 20 June, the militia clashed with the Unité pour la paix en Centrafrique in Mboki, resulting in the death of 48 members of Azande Ani Kpi Gbe, four combatants of the Unité pour la paix en Centrafrique and five civilians. As the security and protection conditions rapidly deteriorated in Haut-Mbomou Prefecture, with increased attacks on humanitarian partners and causing mass displacement of the

population, MINUSCA responded by conducting a sequenced deployment of uniformed personnel to Obo and Mboki that began in September. As these areas cannot be accessed by road during the rainy season, the Mission used air assets and provided logistical assistance to facilitate the deployment of the national defence forces.

26. In Vakaga Prefecture, in the north-east, the continued presence of MINUSCA in Tiringoulou helped to deter threats posed by armed groups. However, the crisis in the Sudan and an influx of refugees led to a deterioration of the security situation at the border area, in particular around Am Dafok.

27. Tensions heightened in Haute-Kotto Prefecture following the launch of operations by other security personnel and their proxies against armed groups affiliated with the Coalition des patriotes pour le changement. On 4 July, in Sam Ouandja, combatants of the Parti pour le rassemblement de la nation centrafricaine attacked the gendarmerie post, killing one officer, two assistant gendarmes and two civilians. On 10 July, near Sam Ouandja, the Coalition des patriotes pour le changement attacked a MINUSCA patrol, killing one peacekeeper. During the exchange of fire, three combatants were killed, including Tom Adam, who was a close associate of the leader of the Unité pour la paix en Centrafrique, Ali Darassa.

28. The centre of the country was relatively calm during the reporting period as the national defence forces and MINUSCA carried out patrols in Basse-Kotto and Nana-Grébizi Prefectures. However, security gains remained fragile, as armed combatants continued to exploit civilians and humanitarian workers for their survival during the rainy season. Frequent incursions by combatants of the Coalition des patriotes pour le changement in the villages along the Mbrès-Bamingui axis triggered mass displacement. Robust patrols by MINUSCA along the axis dissuaded further attacks, enabling national armed forces to pursue operations. In Bamingui-Bangoran Prefecture, on 31 July, 13 civilians were killed in Diki village by suspected combatants of the Coalition des patriotes pour le changement. MINUSCA repaired a bridge to restore access to Diki village, conducted patrols and established a temporary operating base to secure the village.

29. In the west, anti-balaka and Retour, réclamation et réhabilitation continued to attack civilians, restricting their freedom of movement and triggering displacement. The armed groups also targeted isolated positions of the national defence forces in Ouham Prefecture, prompting intensified counter-operations by the national defence forces and other security personnel. In Nana-Mambéré and Ouham-Pendé Prefectures, anti-balaka and Retour, réclamation et réhabilitation used violence in areas surrounding mining sites to replenish supplies. On 3 July, suspected armed group combatants ambushed a vehicle of a foreign company near mining sites in Gobolo, Nana-Mambéré Prefecture, as a result of which four soldiers of the national armed forces and two civilians were killed and an international mine worker was wounded. In response, MINUSCA expanded its robust operations in coordination with the national defence and security forces to curb insecurity in Mambéré-Kadéï, Nana-Mambéré and Ouham-Pendé Prefectures. In areas where clashes between armed groups and national defence and security forces escalated, MINUSCA conducted robust patrols to protect civilians, such as in early September in Wanje village, Mambéré-Kadéï Prefecture, where the Mission deterred reprisals.

30. The indiscriminate use of explosive ordnance persisted, in particular in Nana-Mambéré and Ouham Prefectures (see annex I, figure III). Between 2 June and 1 October, 14 incidents were registered, resulting in one civilian killed and one security personnel injured. MINUSCA, using its reinforced capacity for explosive ordnance disposal, undertook such operations in Bangui, Beloko, Berberati, Boda, Petit Douala and Kabo, among other areas, to support security operations and humanitarian access.

31. In Bangui, the security situation remained relatively calm. Recorded criminal incidents decreased by 18 per cent compared with the previous reporting period. Following the lifting of the national curfew on 7 July, the Government increased the number of mobile checkpoints in Bangui to pre-empt criminal activities.

32. Protection challenges persisted owing to clashes between armed groups, limited State authority in marginalized areas and cross-border insecurity. To address protection gaps and institutional shortcomings, MINUSCA continued to intervene to protect civilians and facilitate humanitarian access, while providing strategic and operational support to the national defence and security forces. MINUSCA and national defence and internal security forces intensified joint patrols to address security threats in identified hotspots in Haute-Kotto, Haut-Mbomou, Kémo, Ouaka, Ouham-Pendé and Vakaga Prefectures. The Mission also provided facilities and training to build the capacity and facilitate the deployment of internal security forces.

33. Protection challenges related to explosive ordnance remained. To raise awareness of the threat, MINUSCA conducted 75 risk education sessions for over 5,000 civilians, including almost 2,500 women and girls, in local communities. MINUSCA also continued to build the capacity of national forces in explosive ordnance disposal, including by training 16 members of the national defence and security forces, including one woman, during the reporting period. On 11 September, the strategic committee on disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation, security sector reform and national reconciliation, chaired by President Touadera, decided to create a national authority to coordinate the Government's response to the use of mines and explosive devices.

34. MINUSCA facilitated the expansion of State authority by supporting the building of the capacity of the national defence and security forces to assume their primary responsibility for the security of their country and the protection of the population. In areas where basic security had been established, MINUSCA mobilized the United Nations country team and other multilateral partners in support of the Government's efforts to deliver basic State services. During the reporting period, the Army Inspectorate General continued to implement recommendations resulting from his inspection visits in Bangassou, Ndélé, Obo and Paoua in November 2022 and April 2023, including with respect to military justice and disciplinary regulations. With support from MINUSCA, he initiated plans to activate the internal disciplinary system within the defence sector. On 10 August, national authorities inaugurated the building of the permanent military tribunal of Bangui that had been rehabilitated by MINUSCA.

35. The National Commission to Combat the Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons and MINUSCA conducted joint quality assurance assessment visits to storage facilities in Bangui, Berberati, Bossembele, Bouar, Carnot, Nandobo and Yaloké. The visits resulted in recommendations to rehabilitate storage facilities in all those locations and contributed to building the capacity of the Commission and the defence forces to safely and securely manage weapons and ammunition.

36. The national authorities furthered efforts to consolidate security gains through the deployment of civil servants, enabling the State to provide basic administrative and social services (see annex I, figure IV). MINUSCA provided air transport to deploy educators and other critical personnel, which was complemented by the efforts of the United Nations country team to support the re-establishment of schools and health centres. For instance, during the reporting period, MINUSCA helped to deploy educators in Bangassou, Birao, Bria and Mobaye, and chiefs of prefectural services in Bambari, Bangassou, Berberati, Birao, Bouar, Ndélé, Obo and Paoua. The Mission supported the Government's efforts to revitalize local finance, customs and trade

through the deployment of local officials and customs officers in Bangassou, Birao, Bria and Ndélé.

37. The Mission also sought to enhance socioeconomic inclusion and reconciliation through its community violence reduction programmes, which continued to be implemented in areas affected by armed group activities and intercommunal violence. Programmes continued to be conducted in Bamingui-Bangoran, Bangui, Haute-Kotto, Kémo, Mbomou, Nana-Grébizi, Nana-Mambéré, Ouham and Vakaga Prefectures. They include projects for the rehabilitation of infrastructure and roads in remote areas, which have significantly contributed to facilitating the protection of civilians and access to humanitarian aid. On 20 June, in Sam Ouandja, Haute-Kotto Prefecture, MINUSCA and the United Nations Population Fund completed the rehabilitation and equipment of a community health centre, building on the Mission's efforts to stabilize the area.

## **IV. Human rights and the rule of law**

### **Human rights**

38. Human rights concerns persisted, with a 17 per cent increase in the number of human rights violations and abuses and of violations of international humanitarian law. There was a 2 per cent decrease in the number of victims compared with the previous reporting period.

39. Armed groups signatory to the Political Agreement perpetrated 32 per cent of documented abuses during the reporting period, with Retour, réclamation et réhabilitation and the Unité pour la paix en Centrafrique the main perpetrators (see annex I, figure VI). Other non-State armed actors were responsible for 16 per cent of documented abuses. Human rights abuses by armed groups persisted in Haute-Kotto, Ouham and Ouham-Pendé Prefectures.

40. From 2 June to 1 October, cases of conflict-related sexual violence increased considerably, by 240 per cent, compared with the previous reporting period, with combatants of Retour, réclamation et réhabilitation the main perpetrators. This increase was mainly due to violations that occurred between 2021 and 2023 in areas of Ouham Prefecture, where the Mission was only recently able to gain access to conduct human rights investigations. In Haut-Mbomou Prefecture, MINUSCA documented five cases of conflict-related sexual violence allegedly committed by Azande Ani Kpi Gbe against six victims (see annex I, figure VII).

41. The country task force on monitoring and reporting indicated a 294 per cent increase in the number of reported grave violations against children compared with the previous reporting period. This was a result of the high number of self-demobilized children formerly associated with Retour, réclamation et réhabilitation, the Unité pour la paix en Centrafrique and the Front populaire pour la renaissance de la Centrafrique, who were screened in Mbomou, Ouaka and Ouham-Pendé Prefectures.

42. State agents were allegedly responsible for 51 per cent of the documented violations during the reporting period. A total of 32 per cent of the violations related to arbitrary arrest and detention, while 60 per cent of the victims were subject to arbitrary arrest and detention (see annex I, figure VI). The violations occurred primarily in Bangui, as well as in Haute-Kotto, Mbomou and Nana-Grébizi Prefectures. The documented increase in the number of human rights violations by national defence and internal security forces and by other security personnel was primarily due to newly identified violations that occurred in 2020 and 2021 in Ouham Prefecture, where the Mission was recently able to conduct human rights investigations.

43. Although the security situation was relatively calm during the holding of the referendum, MINUSCA documented an increase in violations of civil and political rights, including hate speech, incitement to violence and the targeting of political opponents, civil society and specific ethnic or religious minorities on social media and during political demonstrations. Dissenting voices faced threats, intimidation, searches and police harassment. Civic space shrank following restrictions on public freedoms, including the right to peaceful assembly. MINUSCA also documented discrimination against Fulani and Muslims in obtaining identification documents, in particular in the west.

44. The Government and MINUSCA continued to pursue dialogue to strengthen the promotion and protection of human rights, including by addressing infringements of civil and political rights and supporting judicial processes to ensure accountability. Efforts included the organization of a high-level dialogue involving national and local authorities, civil society organizations and youth to develop recommendations for the national policy on human rights, convened by the Prime Minister on 22 and 23 June, with technical and financial support from MINUSCA. The recommendations, including improved gender integration and detention conditions, were reflected in the policy adopted on 18 August by the Council of Ministers and announced in a decree by President Touadera on 26 August.

45. MINUSCA continued to implement the United Nations human rights due diligence policy to ensure that its support to security forces was consistent with the Charter of the United Nations and international law and promoted respect for human rights. National defence forces and gendarmerie authorities designated focal points to improve communication with MINUSCA to address human rights violations committed by their personnel. MINUSCA also engaged with members of the National Assembly to improve their knowledge of and capacity to promote human rights. These efforts resulted in the creation of a human rights network of parliamentarians on 4 September.

46. MINUSCA also organized capacity-building and awareness-raising seminars on sexual and gender-based violence for internal security forces, local authorities, civil society actors and members of international organizations. MINUSCA conducted capacity-building sessions on the protection of children during armed conflict for over 3,437 individuals (1,446 women), including 275 soldiers of the national defence forces and 52 members of internal security forces. MINUSCA also conducted training sessions in seven regions for women leaders of civil society organizations and members of the Truth, Justice, Reparation and Reconciliation Commission on the rights of women and children and ways to effectively monitor human rights violations and protect victims.

### **Rule of law**

47. On 20 July, the Appeals Chamber of the Special Criminal Court delivered its judgment on the appeal of the convictions of three members of Retour, réclamation et réhabilitation for crimes against humanity and war crimes committed in Limouna and Koundjouli in May 2019. The Appeals Chamber affirmed most of the convictions in the decision issued by the Trial Chamber on 31 October 2022.

48. On 5 September, in Bangui, the internal security forces arrested the former leader of the Front populaire pour la renaissance de la Centrafrique, Abdoulaye Hissène, on grounds of alleged breaches of national security. Following the arrest, the Special Criminal Court charged him with crimes against humanity and war crimes for his alleged participation in attacks committed in 2017 in Mbomou Prefecture. He was subsequently charged separately with conspiracy and undermining State security by the Bangui Court of First Instance. On 16 September, an anti-balaka leader, Edmond Patrick Abrou, was arrested by the Special Criminal Court and charged with crimes

against humanity and war crimes for his alleged participation in attacks committed in the village of Boyo, Ouaka Prefecture, in December 2021. He had been arrested on 9 March 2022 in relation to a separate criminal investigation by the Bambari Court of First Instance but had been released on 11 April 2022 without judicial authorization. He is also suspected of having been involved in the attacks against the villages of Tagbara in April 2018 and Grimari in March 2020, both of which resulted in the deaths of United Nations peacekeepers.

49. From 28 August to 28 September, the Bangui Court of Appeal held its second criminal session of 2023, with support from MINUSCA. A total of 43 of the 56 cases on the docket were tried. For the first time, all cases concerning sexual violence were systematically tried in hearings that were closed or partially closed to the public, with preventive measures in place to protect the identity of victims and witnesses.

50. On 21 September, the Court convicted in absentia 23 defendants, including the former President, François Bozizé, the leader of the Unité pour la paix en Centrafrique, Ali Darassa, the leader of the Mouvement patriotique pour la Centrafrique, Mahamat al-Khatim, the leader of the Front populaire pour la renaissance de la Centrafrique, Nourredine Adam, and the anti-balaka leader, Maxime Mokom. They were found guilty of the charges brought against them, including undermining the internal security of the State through the creation of the Coalition des patriotes pour le changement, conspiracy, murder, rebellion, destruction of public property and crimes committed against peacekeepers in late 2020 and in 2021. They were sentenced to life imprisonment.

51. MINUSCA supported the Ministry of Justice, national courts, the Special Criminal Court and the penitentiary system in strengthening the national capacity to fight impunity. As at 1 October, 21 out of 25 jurisdictions were operational. On 15 July, 100 candidates, including nine women, completed initial training at the National School of Administration and Magistracy for 60 new magistrate posts and 40 new clerk posts, with support from MINUSCA. The Mission is providing logistical support for the deployment of the trainees to areas outside Bangui.

52. Overcrowding and limited access to food and health care contributed to poor conditions and had an impact on security in prisons; since 1 June, 17 prisoners have died. MINUSCA worked with national authorities to put into operation a new prison in Kaga Bandoro and enhance the judicial processing of detained individuals. To mitigate food insecurity in prisons, MINUSCA launched social reintegration projects focused on agriculture and livestock breeding in prisons in Bambari, Berberati and Mbaiki.

53. On 19 June, the Bangui Administrative Court suspended the decision of the Truth, Justice, Reparation and Reconciliation Commission to dismiss its President. However, continued internal dissension undermined progress in transitional justice through this mechanism.

## V. Socioeconomic and humanitarian situation

54. The economic situation in the Central African Republic remained challenging owing to successive crises in and outside the country. Fuel prices increased by 50.3 per cent for gasoline and 69.6 per cent for diesel, which negatively affected living conditions, despite subsidies by the Government on 6 July to reduce the prices of these commodities by 15.4 per cent and 6.9 per cent, respectively.

55. The International Monetary Fund anticipates a growth rate of 2.5 per cent for 2023, an increase from 0.4 per cent in 2022, owing to macroeconomic reforms conducted under the Extended Credit Facility arrangement and advances in the peace process.

56. The Government continued to improve its fiscal revenue resources through, inter alia, an increase in taxes and import duties on certain commodities and better enforcement of their collection. According to the budget execution report for the first half of 2023, the resources mobilized amounted to approximately \$270.4 million against an annual forecast of \$426 million.

57. The dire socioeconomic situation was compounded by growing humanitarian needs. A total of 3.4 million people in the Central African Republic, or 56 per cent of the population, currently need humanitarian assistance. The crisis in the Sudan continued to worsen food insecurity in border communities, exacerbated by the border closure that has suspended the movement of commercial traffic and the flow of goods since April.

58. As at 1 October, almost 489,000 people were internally displaced, while over 747,000 had taken refuge in neighbouring countries (see annex I, figure V). Since the beginning of the year, over 212,000 internally displaced persons have returned following the restoration of stability in some of the country's main cities. However, violence in Haut-Mbomou and Mbomou Prefectures displaced 7,000 individuals in a part of the country where half of the population was already internally displaced.

59. The Central African Republic continued to face an influx of asylum seekers, refugees and returnees from Chad and the Sudan, urgently in need of protection and assistance (see annex I, figure V). As indicated in paragraph 10, thousands of persons displaced from Chad are living with host families in more than 50 villages in the north-west. Humanitarian partners mobilized to provide emergency assistance to the displaced and host communities. National authorities have identified a village in Bétoko, Lim-Pendé Prefecture, to regroup those who wish to relocate and provide protection and assistance to the most vulnerable.

60. On 19 August, the Government signed a decree granting prima facie refugee status to Sudanese nationals who had fled their country following the violence that broke out in April 2023. As at 1 October, over 2,000 Sudanese refugees had settled in a relocation site in Birao, where they received protection and life-saving assistance. MINUSCA helped humanitarian actors with the relocation process and security situation and is assisting with the construction of shelters, latrines and showers.

61. Challenges to humanitarian access persisted, including explosive ordnance threats, the targeting of humanitarian personnel, and impassable road conditions since the start of the rainy season in June. As at 1 October, a total of 123 incidents against humanitarians had been recorded in 2023, with four individuals injured and one killed. Thefts, robberies and looting accounted for 61 per cent of the incidents, and aggression, threats and intimidation accounted for 16 per cent, primarily in Bangui, Haut-Mbomou and Ouham-Fafa Prefectures.

62. MINUSCA acted as a critical enabler for the United Nations country team and humanitarian partners in the delivery of basic services, providing security escorts for humanitarian convoys, providing security for sites such as camps for internally displaced persons and refugees and rehabilitating bridges and ferries. To enhance access and mobility, including for its security operations and logistical sustainment, MINUSCA maintained airfields at 14 locations across the country. In addition, the Mission rehabilitated 42 km of roads, as well as four bridges in Sam Ouandja and one in Obo. As an exceptional measure, in August, the Mission airlifted food from Bangui to Birao to relieve food scarcity in areas inaccessible by road due to heavy rainfall.

63. As at 1 October, 43.7 per cent of the \$533.3 million required to assist 2.4 million people under the 2023 humanitarian response plan had been mobilized, leaving a funding gap of \$300.1 million. During the second quarter of 2023, the humanitarian community provided assistance to 1.04 million people.

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

### **Performance optimization**

64. MINUSCA continued efforts to optimize its performance, guided by its five-year political strategy. MINUSCA also adjusted its security approach to align it with the political strategy, as it had done in Haut-Mbomou Prefecture (see para. 25), to create an environment conducive to the continued implementation of the Political Agreement and the restoration of State authority.

65. The layout of the Mission was reorganized through a multiphased rationalization process. Its field offices were harmonized with the national administrative jurisdictions to enhance support to national and local authorities, notably in order to facilitate a durable extension of State authority, and also with partner organizations. A newly established Bangui field office holds regular meetings with the joint task force in Bangui, a security unit comprising military and police personnel from MINUSCA, thereby contributing to enhanced information-sharing and coordination of activities and interventions in Bangui and surrounding areas.

66. The Mission is realigning its military and police footprint with the new field office structure to allow for the incremental co-location of uniformed personnel with civilians and to enhance integration and performance, in line with the new administrative boundaries of the Central African Republic. MINUSCA has retained the ability to establish static positions in key strategic areas, such as a temporary operating base in Koukourou, Nana-Grébizi Prefecture, to protect civilians, curb armed group attacks and provide security and access for MINUSCA civilian personnel and humanitarian partners, as needed. Information regarding the strength and locations of the military and police components of MINUSCA as at 1 October 2023 can be found in annexes II and III.

67. MINUSCA, supported by a multidisciplinary team from United Nations Headquarters, conducted a comprehensive assessment of its logistics and transportation capacity during August and September, as a result of which recommendations were made to improve aviation capacity, ground mobility, infrastructure and supply chain management. The recommendations are intended to better achieve the Mission's objective of stabilizing marginalized areas and addressing critical shortfalls and insufficient operational readiness with respect to the Mission's capacity to effectively sustain robust operations. A phased implementation of required logistical improvements over a two-year period will have a significant positive impact on mandate implementation, including by enhancing robust operational responsiveness and effective performance and by improving living and safety conditions for personnel deployed to remote bases.

68. In August, MINUSCA fully reactivated the mission peacekeeping-intelligence coordination mechanism, including by strengthening the Mission's strategic foresight capacity. Sufficient human resources, hardware and funding for training are still required for the full implementation of the action plan for the enhancement of the Mission's peacekeeping-intelligence and early warning capacity.

69. MINUSCA continued to enhance mission-wide coordination for the effective implementation of its mandate and political strategy, by revising integrated plans and developing key benchmarks, and by making use of available digital platforms, such as the integrated planning, management and reporting tool. The Mission's workforce capabilities were assessed in a civilian staffing review conducted from March to August, which will inform its 2024/25 budget submission.

70. MINUSCA also trained 217 military personnel, including 19 women, from its most exposed military units in practical explosive ordnance threat mitigation to enhance peacekeeping safety and security. In addition, the Mission carried out 52 awareness-raising sessions for 90 United Nations personnel and 330 humanitarian actors.

71. In an effort to enhance environmentally friendly infrastructure, MINUSCA introduced hydraform technology to build thermal-efficient accommodation and security perimeters for contingent personnel, to lessen fuel consumption and reduce carbon dioxide emissions. In addition, MINUSCA increased its renewable energy consumption through seven photovoltaic systems installed mission-wide. The Mission also installed two solid waste incinerators each in Bangui and Bossembele in June and July, respectively.

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

72. From 2 June to 1 October, 164 security incidents involving United Nations personnel were recorded, representing an increase compared with the previous reporting period (see annex I, figure VIII). MINUSCA also recorded cases of harassment and access denial in some areas during the constitutional referendum.

73. Between 2 June and 1 October, MINUSCA recorded additional violations of the status-of-forces agreement, including obstructions to the freedom of movement of MINUSCA patrols. The Mission also notes the arbitrary arrest and detention of MINUSCA contractors upon their arrival in the country. On 27 August, two aircrew members recruited by a MINUSCA contractor were arrested upon arrival at Bangui M'Poko International Airport and taken into custody. MINUSCA did not receive further information on the matter, despite its engagement with the national authorities to establish the legal grounds of their arrest and detention. On 1 September, the personnel were deported on the basis of an order signed by the Director General of the national police on 31 August for alleged violations of administrative rules and questionable morality. MINUSCA continued to bring these incidents to the attention of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other relevant national stakeholders.

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

74. Between 1 May and 31 August, MINUSCA recorded three new allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse. One case related to an event that occurred between 2022 and 2023, while the remaining periods for the concerned incidents were unidentified. An allegation implicating Mission military personnel was referred to the concerned troop-contributing country, and an investigation was initiated. The other two allegations, implicating civilians, are under United Nations investigation. MINUSCA referred six victims to humanitarian partners for assistance.

75. Nineteen allegations of other serious misconduct, including physical assault, fraud, theft, bribery and prohibited conduct, implicating subjects from all categories of personnel, are under investigation. Ten cases related to events that occurred during the reporting period; four cases related to events that occurred during 2022 and 2023; and one case related to events that occurred between February and March 2023. The remaining periods for the concerned incidents were unidentified. On 23 June, MINUSCA used programmatic funds to launch a project in Nola, Sangha-Mbaéré Prefecture, to empower 80 victims with vocational skills. The Mission has been engaged in another project, funded by the trust fund in support of victims of sexual exploitation and abuse, to equip 240 beneficiaries, including 120 victims, with vocational skills and to provide access to child support.

76. MINUSCA continues to implement enhanced measures within the mission area to prevent misconduct through training sessions, outreach and efforts to raise awareness of the United Nations standards of conduct. Integrated risk assessment and

advisory visits were carried out in all temporary and permanent operating bases and included efforts to mitigate identified risks.

## **VII. Financial considerations**

77. The General Assembly, by its resolution [77/307](#) of 30 June 2023, appropriated the amount of \$1,145.6 million for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024. As at 29 September 2023, unpaid assessed contributions to the special account for MINUSCA amounted to \$401.6 million. The total outstanding assessed contributions for all peacekeeping operations as at that date amounted to \$3,287.9 million. 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 30 June 2023, in accordance with the quarterly payment schedule.

## **VIII. Observations**

78. The challenging security context, in particular in the east of the country, underscored the imperative for MINUSCA to prioritize the creation of an enabling security environment for the implementation of the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in the Central African Republic and the restoration of State authority, which remains the only viable path to durable peace in the Central African Republic, notably by breaking the cycle of recurrent armed rebellion and violence.

79. The promulgation of a new Constitution, launching the seventh Republic of the Central African Republic, marks a significant and critical juncture. Given the tense political climate that prevailed during the referendum process, the Government will need to prioritize efforts aimed at overcoming the deep divisions and grievances in the country, including political and socioeconomic exclusion, in addition to limited State investment in basic services and the rule of law.

80. President Touadera's constant public commitment to seek political solutions through the implementation of the Political Agreement and the joint road map for peace in the Central African Republic of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, with an emphasis on decentralizing the peace process, is an important signal. The preservation and facilitation of peaceful democratic discussion remain critical to reverse the cycle of armed rebellion. I call upon the Government to resume dialogue with the political opposition and armed groups within the framework of the peace process. The engagement of the Government and international partners remains critical to ensuring long-term socioeconomic opportunities for former combatants and communities, alongside efforts to restore State authority throughout the country. MINUSCA will continue its multifaceted support for the peace process.

81. I welcome the relaunching of preparations for local elections, which provide an essential opportunity to expand political space, promote decentralization and heal societal divisions, provided that they are conducted in an inclusive and credible manner. Considerable work is required prior to the first round, in October 2024, including aligning the electoral code with the new Constitution and updating the voter list to include internally displaced persons and returnees, as well as newly eligible voters. I urge national authorities to ensure that dialogue initiatives and concrete confidence-building efforts are made to build trust in the process and the local governance structures. I call upon multilateral and bilateral partners to be generous in their financial and technical support for this important democratic process, which MINUSCA, the United Nations Development Programme and other United Nations entities will also continue to support.

82. Instability in large pockets of the country continues, in particular in the east, compounded by the absence of State authority, the rule of law and limited socioeconomic opportunities. Improved security conditions are required in order to address these root causes of conflict and enable authorities to support the population through peace dividends, such as through basic and other critical services. This will require improved access and presence. Porous borders in the north-east, south-east and north-west are significant destabilizing factors. I welcome bilateral political engagements between the Central African Republic and neighbouring countries focused on mutual border-security concerns, as well as the adoption of the national policy for border management.

83. I am encouraged by the enhanced collaboration between MINUSCA and the national defence forces to stabilize identified hotspots, which should enable further restoration of State authority and in particular the delivery of basic services. The Mission's urgent priority engagements in Haut-Mbomou Prefecture are an illustration of its responsiveness to insecurity in a sustainable and stabilizing manner. MINUSCA will continue to provide well-targeted planning, technical and logistical support to the national defence and internal security forces, as well as to ensure accountability and oversight. However, the coordinated engagement of international partners, under the leadership of the Government, remains critical for the comprehensive strategic and operational support required for the sustainable operationalization of the security forces. I express support for the call of the Government upon international partners to continue to cooperate with the Mission in supporting national authorities in their efforts to assume their sovereign responsibility to protect civilians and the country's territorial integrity.

84. Continued violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law perpetrated by all parties to the conflict are unacceptable and must stop. While more remains to be done, I am encouraged by the progress witnessed, including the validation of the national human rights policy, the creation of the parliamentary network for human rights and the appointment of a human rights focal point for the armed forces and gendarmerie of the Central African Republic. The Mission will continue its efforts to support the building of the national capacity to promote and protect human rights, in keeping with its mandate.

85. I welcome the efforts of the Bangui Court of Appeal and those of the Special Criminal Court to advance the adjudication of serious crimes against civilians and peacekeepers. I call upon the Government to sustain the functioning of its national justice, law enforcement and corrections system. I condemn acts of violence that affect or target the civilian population and undermine humanitarian access. I call upon all parties to take immediate action to stop the violence and urge the Government to investigate and, where appropriate, prosecute any such perpetrators.

86. I continue to be alarmed by the impact of the explosive ordnance threat on civilians, humanitarian actors and peacekeepers. The continued efforts of MINUSCA to mitigate this threat and support its counterparts in the Central African Republic, including through capacity-building, is essential for a conducive security environment and effective humanitarian delivery.

87. The humanitarian situation is deeply concerning. In addition to the fact that 56 per cent of the national population require protection and humanitarian assistance, food insecurity has been exacerbated by rising prices of basic goods and fuel. Meanwhile, an influx of persons displaced from neighbouring Chad and the Sudan has placed further strain on the country. I commend the generosity of host communities that welcomed these refugees despite their own grave challenges. I appreciate the rapid response of humanitarian partners, providing emergency assistance to the displaced population. I am disturbed by the threats to the safety and

security of United Nations personnel and humanitarian actors working to deliver life-saving assistance to those in need. Attacks targeting United Nations and humanitarian personnel and their property are unacceptable, and I call upon the national authorities to swiftly investigate such attacks and bring the perpetrators to justice.

88. The challenging economic situation continues to have a negative impact on the people of the Central African Republic, in particular the most vulnerable. To overcome the persistent socioeconomic challenges, the Central African Republic will require the combined efforts of the Government and all partners, including donors. Issues at the root of the crisis in the Central African Republic must be addressed to end the cycle of violence that has destroyed the lives and livelihoods of too many civilians and has impeded the development of the country. While MINUSCA remains a critical stabilization factor for the country and part of the solution going forward, the durability of its contribution requires the sustained and constructive engagement of other strategic partners. This is particularly essential in accompanying the peace process and in investing in development and longer-term State building initiatives, in particular to improve the prospects for youths and future generations. I urge the Government and its partners to expand development and recovery opportunities to complement and progressively replace humanitarian assistance.

89. I reaffirm my zero tolerance of sexual exploitation and abuse by United Nations personnel and condemn any such act. MINUSCA and the United Nations country team are working to enhance preventive measures and improve assistance to victims. I call upon all troop- and police-contributing countries to uphold their obligations by expediting their investigations into allegations referred by the United Nations, with a view to holding proven perpetrators accountable, including for paternity obligations. The United Nations will continue its efforts to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse and uphold the rights and dignity of victims.

90. MINUSCA will continue initiatives to improve its performance, including recent reviews of its civilian staffing and its transportation and logistics capacity and adjustments to its civilian and uniformed footprint. While costly initial investments will be necessary, these adjustments will ultimately yield benefits in terms of maximizing the impact of the Mission's resources.

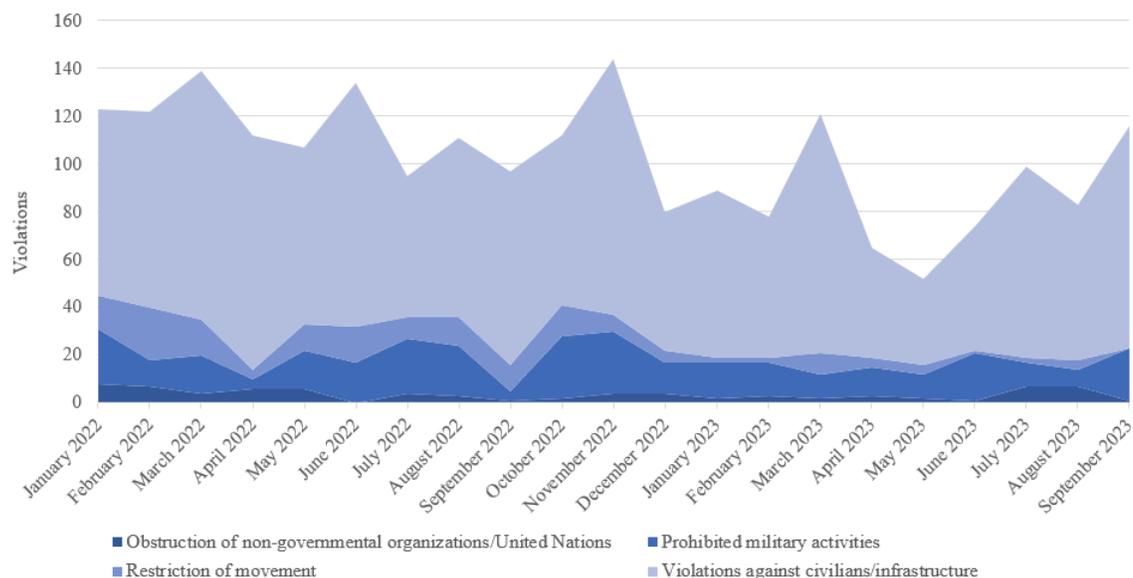
91. MINUSCA remains instrumental in facilitating the conditions for the peace and reconciliation processes, protecting civilians and enabling humanitarian access, while supporting the gradual restoration of State authority throughout the country. Notwithstanding its laudable efforts and significant achievements since its deployment, the risk of reversal remains, and the continued presence of the Mission remains vital to support the people and the Government in their efforts to overcome the immense challenges facing the country. I therefore recommend that the Security Council extend the current mandate of MINUSCA for one year, until 15 November 2024, at its current authorized military, police and corrections strength, while maintaining its mandate and priorities.

92. I wish to thank my Special Representative for the Central African Republic and Head of MINUSCA for her proactive and effective leadership. I remain grateful for the dedication of civilian and uniformed personnel of MINUSCA and the United Nations country team in performing their mandate, often in difficult contexts, and I highly appreciate the Mission's troop- and police-contributing countries. Finally, I wish to express my gratitude to regional multilateral and non-governmental organizations and all other partners, including donor countries, for their invaluable contributions to peace in the Central African Republic.

## Annex I

### I. Political situation

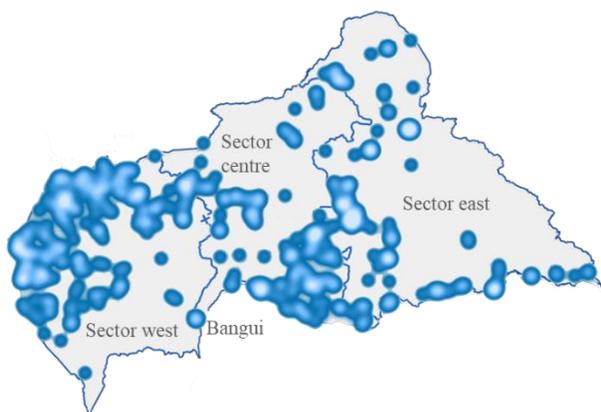
Figure I  
Violations of the Political Agreement



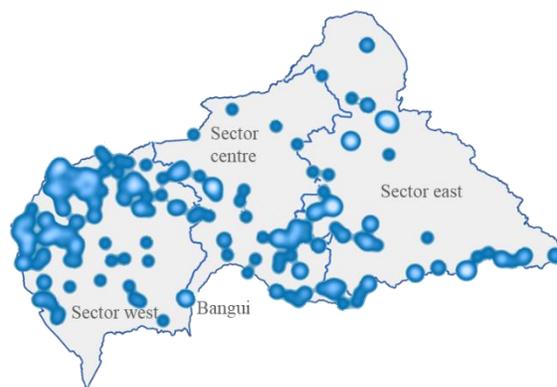
Source: MINUSCA/Joint Mission Analysis Cell.

During the reporting period, 372 security violations of the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in the Central African Republic were recorded, an increase from the previous reporting period. Most of the violations were committed against civilians and infrastructure (290), followed by illegal military activities (59) and violations related to the restriction of movement and obstructions of humanitarian organizations or the United Nations (23). The Unité pour la paix en Centrafrique perpetrated the highest number of violations (104), followed by Retour, réclamation et réhabilitation (87).

#### Political Agreement violations, January–September 2022



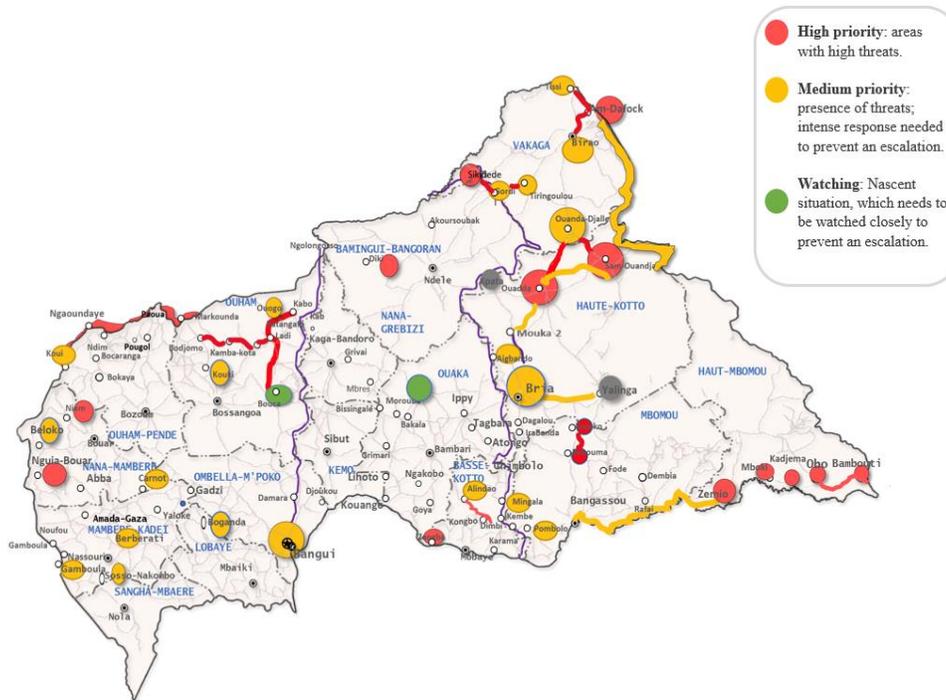
#### Political Agreement violations, January–September 2023



Source: MINUSCA/Situational Awareness Geospatial Enterprise.

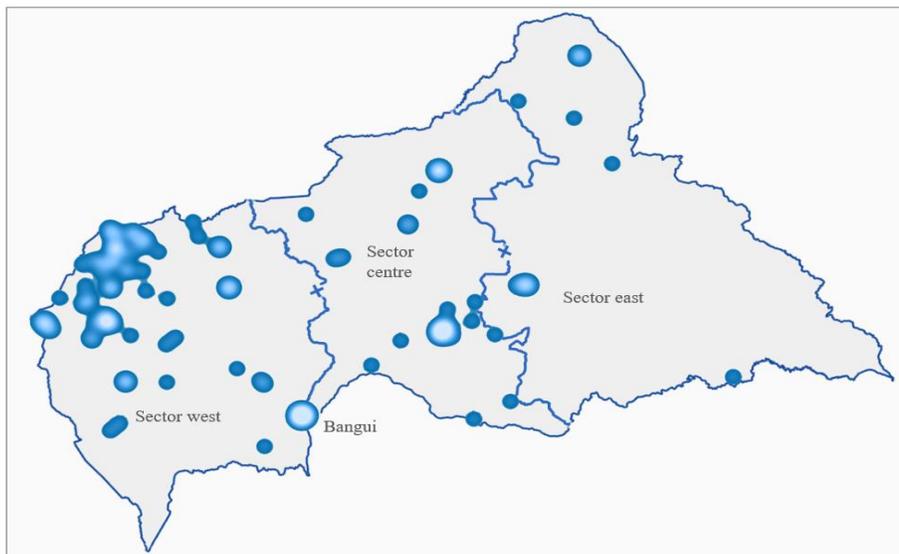
## II. Security situation, the protection of civilians and the extension of State authority

Figure II  
Protection of civilians threat map, as at 1 October 2023



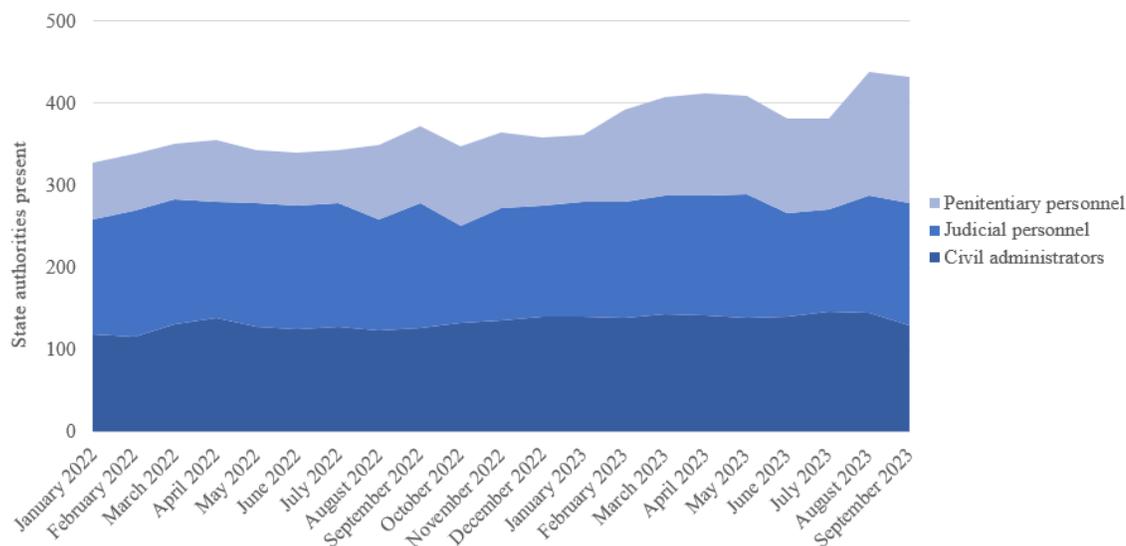
Source: MINUSCA/Protection of Civilians Unit.

Figure III  
Incidents of explosive ordnance, January 2022–September 2023



Source: MINUSCA/Mine Action Service.

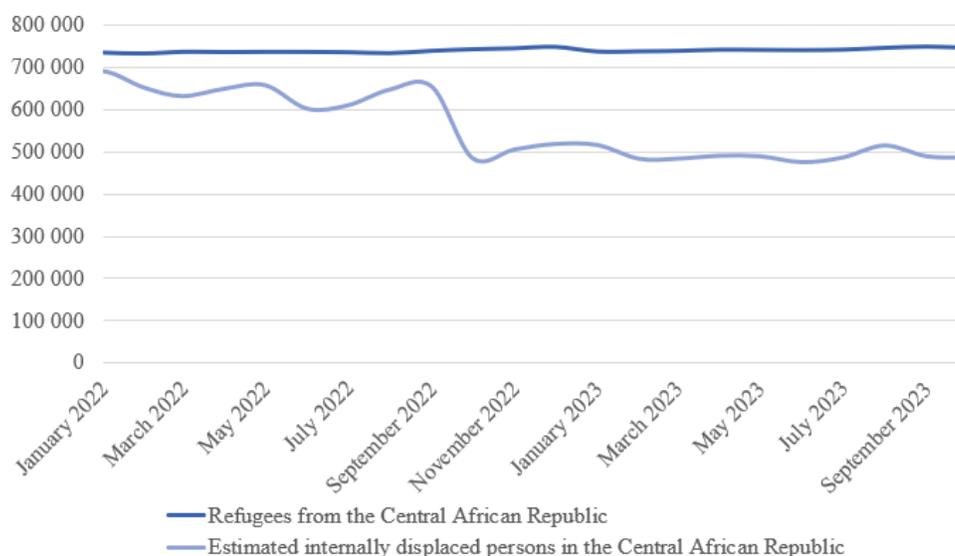
Figure IV  
State authorities present at posts



Source: MINUSCA/Civil Affairs Section and Justice and Corrections Section.

As at 1 October, 130 (75 per cent) of the 174 political-administrative authorities (prefects, sub-prefects, secretaries-general of prefectures and secretaries of sub-prefectures) were deployed to their duty stations outside Bangui. In addition, 173 civil servants and State agents were deployed across the country during the reporting period, reaching 4,887 in 2023, an increase from 3,418 in 2021.

Figure V  
Internally displaced persons and refugees



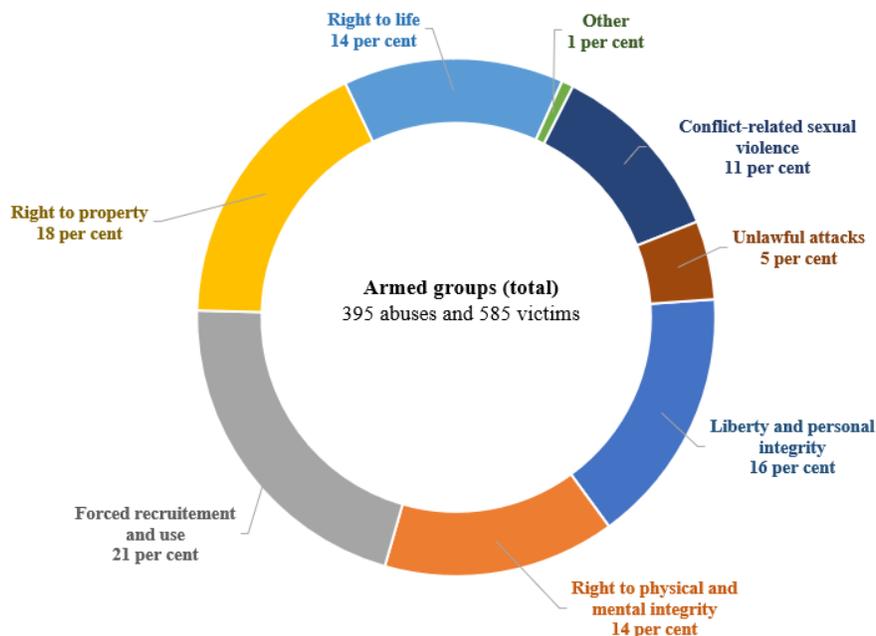
Source: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

As at 1 October, almost 489,000 individuals in the Central African Republic were estimated to be internally displaced, while over 747,000 had taken refuge in neighbouring countries.

A total of 37,396 persons displaced from Chad have crossed to the Central African Republic since the eruption of clashes in the south of Chad. A total of 20,431 people have fled the ongoing conflict in the Sudan into the Central African Republic.

### III. Human Rights

Figure VI  
**Main categories of human rights violations and abuses, June-September 2023**  
**Non-State armed groups<sup>a</sup>**



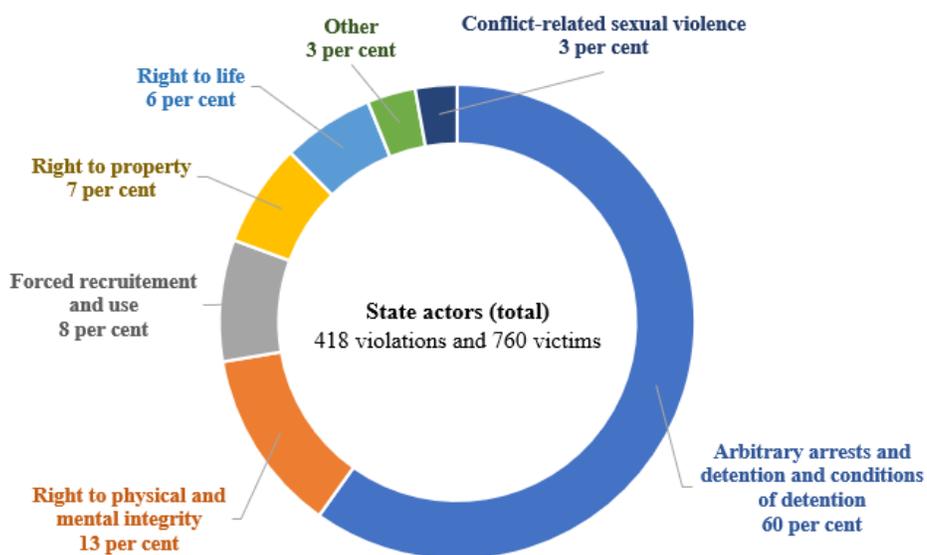
Source: MINUSCA/Human Rights Division.

<sup>a</sup> Percentages refer to the number of victims.

Armed groups signatory to the Political Agreement were responsible for 32 per cent of the documented abuses of human rights.

Retour, réclamation et réhabilitation was the main perpetrator among armed groups, mostly responsible for cases of conflict-related sexual violence, abuses of the right to physical integrity, and abduction. This was followed by Unité pour la paix en Centrafrique, mostly responsible for cases of summary executions and other killings, abduction and deprivation of liberty.

### State actors<sup>a</sup>



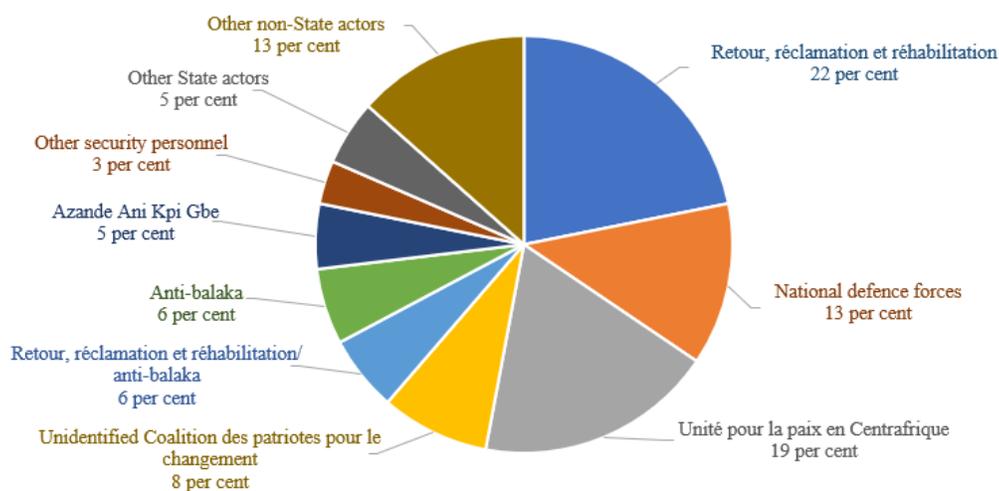
Source: MINUSCA/Human Rights Division.

<sup>a</sup> Percentages refer to the number of victims.

State actors were responsible for 51 per cent of the documented violations of human rights, with 60 per cent of victims subject to arbitrary arrests and detention and the failure to comply with the minimum standard rules for the treatment of detainees.

National defence forces were responsible for 25 per cent of the violations, mainly for violations of the right to physical and mental integrity, violations of the right to life, arbitrary arrests and detention and conflict-related sexual violence.

Figure VII  
Conflict-related sexual violence, June–September 2023<sup>a</sup>



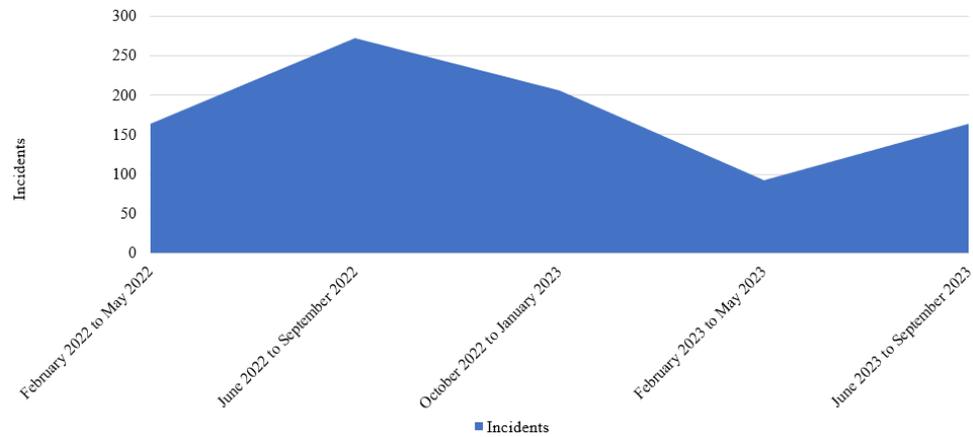
Source: MINUSCA/Human Rights Division.

<sup>a</sup> Percentages refer to the number of victims.

Cases of conflict-related sexual violence increased by 240 per cent compared with the previous reporting period.

#### IV. Safety and security of United Nations personnel

Figure VIII  
**Security incidents involving personnel of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic**



Source: MINUSCA/Department of Safety and Security of the United Nations.

During the reporting period, the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) recorded 164 security incidents involving United Nations personnel, an increase of 70 per cent from the previous reporting period. The majority of incidents were due to environmental hazards (84) and crime (76).

## Annex II

**United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization  
Mission in the Central African Republic: military and police  
strength as at 1 October 2023**

Country	Military component				Police component	
	Experts on mission	Staff officers	Troops	Total	Formed police units	Individual police officers
Argentina	–	2	–	2	–	–
Bangladesh	12	35	1 410	1 457	–	4
Benin	4	3	–	7	–	26
Bhutan	2	5	180	187	–	–
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	3	4	–	7	–	–
Brazil	3	7	–	10	–	3
Burkina Faso	–	7	–	7	–	63
Burundi	8	11	745	764	–	–
Cambodia	4	6	342	352	–	–
Cameroon	3	7	749	759	320	16
Colombia	2	–	–	2	–	–
Congo	3	7	–	10	180	1
Côte d'Ivoire	–	2	–	2	–	31
Czechia	3	–	–	3	–	–
Djibouti	–	–	–	–	180	12
Ecuador	–	2	–	2	–	–
Egypt	7	30	978	1 015	137	33
France	–	4	–	4	–	–
Gambia	3	5	–	8	–	10
Ghana	4	8	–	12	–	3
Guatemala	2	2	–	4	–	–
Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	15
Indonesia	4	11	213	228	140	18
Jordan	3	7	–	10	–	57
Kazakhstan	–	2	–	2	–	–
Kenya	7	11	–	18	–	–
Mali	–	–	–	–	–	19
Mauritania	8	9	449	466	320	4
Mexico	1	1	–	2	–	–
Mongolia	–	3	–	3	–	–
Morocco	5	25	747	777	–	–
Nepal	5	17	1 219	1 241	–	–
Niger	–	6	–	6	–	47
Nigeria	–	6	–	6	–	8
Pakistan	9	31	1 276	1 316	–	–
Paraguay	2	2	–	4	–	–
Peru	7	8	220	235	–	3

<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	–	10	215	225	–	14
Republic of Moldova	3	1	–	4	–	–
Romania	–	–	–	–	–	8
Russian Federation	3	10	–	13	–	–
Rwanda	9	28	2 109	2 146	639	60
Senegal	–	12	180	192	499	35
Serbia	2	4	69	75	–	–
Sierra Leone	4	3	–	7	–	–
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	2
Sri Lanka	–	3	110	113	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	4
Togo	4	7	–	11	–	39
Tunisia	3	10	760	773	–	52
Türkiye	–	–	–	–	–	10
United Republic of Tanzania	–	7	507	514	–	–
United States of America	–	9	–	9	–	–
Uruguay	–	3	–	3	–	–
Viet Nam	1	7	–	8	–	–
Zambia	7	17	910	934	–	–
Zimbabwe	2	2	–	4	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>13 388</b>	<b>13 964</b>	<b>2 415</b>	<b>597</b>

