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Report of the Secretary-General

I. Introduction

1. By its resolution [2759 \(2024\)](#), the Security Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) until 15 November 2025 and requested the Secretary-General to report on its implementation every four months. The present report provides an update on significant developments in the Central African Republic since the report of 14 February 2025 ([S/2025/97](#)).

II. Political situation

2. The Government continued efforts to advance the peace process, yielding positive results towards the return of the main active armed groups to the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in the Central African Republic, and also expanding and consolidating bilateral cooperation at the international and regional levels. In addition, the political situation was marked by electoral preparations, including the completion of voter registration, while disagreements between the Government and the political opposition over the electoral process, political and civic space, and governance issues, remain unresolved.

Political developments

3. During the reporting period, there were recurrent public mobilizations, primarily in Bangui, both in support of and against a potential third presidential term for the President, Faustin Archange Touadéra. On 18 February, the Jeunes de la majorité présidentielle platform and youth claiming affiliation with some political opposition parties rallied to deliver a memorandum requesting that the President stand as a candidate in the upcoming presidential election. On 26 March, the presidential majority platform, Bé Oko, comprising political parties affiliated with the ruling majority, held an extraordinary assembly, which resulted in a memorandum calling upon the President to contest the election. On 12 April, youth and student organizations presented a similar memorandum to the President.

4. Some opposition leaders questioned the legal status of various organizations that expressed support for the President, accusing the ruling majority of mobilizing unregistered dissident groups of opposition parties to stage demonstrations in support

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of the President running for a third term. They also denounced the arbitrary arrests and intimidation of opposition leaders, the disruption of opposition gatherings and the misappropriation of political opposition parties' names and emblems. On 20 February, the leader of Mouvement de libération du peuple centrafricain, Martin Ziguélé, condemned as illegal the use of the party's emblems during the rally held on 18 February, accusing the ruling majority of attempting to create divisions within Mouvement de libération du peuple centrafricain. On 2 April, the Kwa Na Kwa (KNK) party issued a statement denouncing the alleged misuse of the party's emblems during a pro-Government rally on 30 March by individuals identifying themselves as "KNK Nouvelle vision".

5. On 20 March, the Public Prosecutor of the Bangui Court of First Instance announced the arrest of Christian and Eusèbe Dondra, brothers of the former Prime Minister and leader of the opposition party Unité républicaine, Henri-Marie Dondra, in connection with allegations of involvement in activities intended to undermine State institutions. As at 1 June, the brothers remained in pretrial detention. On 23 March, another opposition leader, Anicet Georges Dologuélé, denounced the gendarmerie's disruption of a meeting of his party, Union pour le renouveau centrafricain, in Bégoua, Bangui Prefecture. Opposition leaders described these incidents as violations of civil and political rights.

6. On 4 April, in response to reported violations of civil and political rights, Bloc républicain pour la défense de la Constitution du 30 mars 2016 organized a peaceful demonstration in Bangui to oppose a third term for the President. Members and supporters of opposition political parties, including Kwa Na Kwa and Marche pour la démocratie et le salut du peuple, joined the demonstration. The march was initially banned by the Government owing to public order concerns, but was allowed to proceed with security support provided by MINUSCA in coordination with internal security forces.

7. On 30 March, the President addressed the nation on the ninth anniversary of his presidency, highlighting progress in the extension of State authority, the provision of basic services and political reforms, including the Constitution of 2023, while calling for unity and institutional continuity ahead of the general elections to be held in 2025 and cautioning against any attempts at destabilization. The President expressed openness to political dialogue with the political opposition coalition, Bloc républicain pour la défense de la Constitution du 30 mars 2016, which he invited to clarify issues it wishes the dialogue to be focused on.

8. On 21 April, the Special Adviser at the Presidency of the Republic announced that the President had agreed to political dialogue with Bloc républicain pour la défense de la Constitution du 30 mars 2016, to be conducted by the Government without the President's direct participation. Responding on 23 April, Bloc républicain pour la défense de la Constitution du 30 mars 2016 reiterated its call for direct dialogue with the President, rejecting any engagement limited to Government officials. The coalition insisted on a high-level African mediator to facilitate discussions, stressing that only a structured dialogue with the President could help to avert further political instability and ensure credible elections. On 29 April, the Minister of Communication and the Media and Spokesperson of the Government rejected the request for a high-level African mediator, stating that the dialogue would be conducted within the framework of the Constitution.

Peace process

9. On 6 February, the President oversaw the commemoration of the sixth anniversary of the signing of the Political Agreement. The commemoration featured statements from signatory armed groups, religious platforms and representatives of

the guarantors and facilitators, who acknowledged progress and emphasized the need for sustained commitment to implement outstanding provisions, including the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants and the holding of local elections. The President called upon partners to intensify political, technical and financial support for the comprehensive implementation of the political agreement, in support of sustained peace and development.

10. On 23 April, the President announced that the leaders of Retour, réclamation et réhabilitation (3R) and Unité pour la paix en Centrafrique (UPC) had committed to cease hostilities and rejoin the Political Agreement following discussions in N'Djamena facilitated by Chadian authorities. The agreement, signed on 19 April, outlines provisions for a ceasefire, the dissolution of both movements and the establishment of cantonment sites to support disarmament and reintegration. The President underscored the importance of inclusivity, calling for traditional leaders engagement in the process. On 26 May, the President chaired a high-level meeting in Bangui with the guarantors and facilitators of the Political Agreement and with international partners, to review preparations for upcoming talks with armed group leaders from 3R and UPC, scheduled for June.

11. On 5 May, the leader of Coalition militaire de salut du peuple et de redressement and of the self-dissolved armed group, Révolution et justice-Sayo, a signatory of the Political Agreement, Armel Sayo, was transferred to Bangui by Cameroonian authorities, following his arrest on 17 January in Douala. The Public Prosecutor at the Bangui Court of First Instance is investigating his case together with those of 26 other individuals, including in connection with an alleged criminal conspiracy.

12. Prefectural implementing mechanisms established under the Political Agreement continued to undertake initiatives aimed at promoting peace and social cohesion and preventing conflicts relating to transhumance and intercommunal conflicts. In February, one mechanism mediated conflict between herders and farmers in Bokolobo and Goubali, Ouaka Prefecture, resulting in a mutual commitment by the parties to resolve disagreements through peaceful means. On 13 February, in Nana-Mambéré Prefecture, following reported exactions against civilians by unidentified individuals, the mechanism conducted a verification mission to Ndiba-Moellé and Lokoti-Mbangui, followed by a community dialogue with 60 participants, including 10 women, regarding local security concerns in order to raise awareness of early warning mechanisms. On 10 March, in Paoua, Lim-Pendé Prefecture, the mechanism helped to de-escalate intercommunal tensions in Koundé village through engagements with self-defence groups and 3R combatants, and with Coalition des patriotes pour le changement (CPC)-affiliated combatants who have expressed interest in joining the peace process.

13. The Government continued to implement the national disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation programme for combatants affiliated with armed groups that remained within the Political Agreement, and for combatants who expressed willingness to disarm and demobilize.

14. The World Bank and the Peacebuilding Fund continued to support socioeconomic reintegration activities in Basse-Kotto, Haute-Kotto, Haut-Mbomou, Lobaye, Mbomou, Ombella-Mpoko, Ouham and Ouaka Prefectures. As at 1 June, 463 former combatants, including 44 women and 409 elements affiliated with armed groups, who were not eligible to join the national disarmament programme, as well as community members, had completed vocational training, psychosocial support and income-generating initiatives.

15. The Mission continued to implement community violence reduction projects in Bangui and 10 prefectures, involving vocational training, income-generating activities

and infrastructure rehabilitation. Those projects also supported awareness-raising and capacity-building initiatives led by the National Commission to Combat the Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons in order to promote the voluntary surrender of weapons. The first two regional offices of the commission were opened, with MINUSCA support, in Bimbo and Boali (Ombella-Mpoko Prefecture).

Electoral process

16. On 25 February, the National Electoral Authority presented a revised electoral calendar, setting the second phase of voter registration from 11 to 24 March and postponing the local elections from 13 July to 31 August 2025, citing delays during the first phase of voter registration. On 26 February, the National Committee for Election Security, co-chaired by the Minister of National Defence and Reconstruction of the Army and the Special Representative, reviewed progress in the implementation of the integrated election security plan ahead of the second phase of voter registration, noting improvements in security preparedness and coordination, drawing from lessons learned during the first phase.

17. The National Electoral Authority launched the second phase of the voter registration process on 11 March as scheduled, with support from MINUSCA and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The registration covered nine prefectures, localities where registration centres had not opened during the first phase, and 15 countries designated for diaspora voting. The operation concluded on 24 March in most areas, although some centres extended their operations due to logistical constraints. On 2 April, during a joint press conference with MINUSCA, the National Electoral Authority reported that 99 per cent of voter registration centres planned for during the second phase were operational, with no security incidents having been recorded.

18. In coordination with national defence and security forces, MINUSCA provided security support for voter registration by conducting stabilization operations in high-risk areas, deploying temporary operating bases and reinforcements across multiple prefectures, securing registration sites through patrols and escorting voter registration materials and personnel.

19. The Government, in collaboration with MINUSCA and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), maintained outreach to increase voter registration among women, including for those lacking official identification. As at 10 April, MINUSCA and UN-Women had conducted 652 awareness-raising and civic education activities nationwide, reaching 48,892 women.

20. On 4 May, the National Electoral Authority published the first provisional voter list nationwide in order to allow citizens to consult voter data, file potential claims and request corrections. On 6 May, it announced a temporary suspension of the operation to address the omission of many voters' names and other technical anomalies. The electoral working group, chaired by the Minister of Finance and Budget, is coordinating with stakeholders to address discrepancies and improve the integrity and reliability of the voter lists. On 17 May, the National Assembly passed a Government-proposed bill to suspend the application of article 18 of the electoral code, which requires completion of the updating of the voter register a year prior to the holding of elections, as the suspension of article 18 would allow time to complete the revision of the register in compliance with the legal framework.

21. On 24 April, the National Electoral Authority presented a revised budget for the local elections, which increased from \$19 million to \$21.8 million (\$12.4 million through the UNDP-administered basket fund and \$9.4 million managed by the

National Electoral Authority), which reflected additional costs incurred during the voter registration process. As at 1 June, the funding gap stood at \$9 million.

Regional and international engagement

22. On 7 February, during the Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of Central African States held in Malabo, participants called upon signatory armed groups to honour their commitments under the Political Agreement. The Summit participants welcomed the agreement of October 2024 by the Central African Republic and Chad to establish a joint border security force, and encouraged Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad and the Congo to pursue efforts to restore security and assist victims of forced displacement.

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

23. The security situation remained fragile in some areas of the west and east of the country, notwithstanding a decrease in security incidents in the centre. During the first half of the reporting period, there was a surge in the number of attacks by armed groups against civilians, humanitarian workers, national defence and security forces and MINUSCA. The overall number of security incidents involving signatories to the Peace Agreement and non-signatories remained largely unchanged compared with the previous reporting period (see annex I, figure I). Tensions escalated around mining sites and transhumance corridors due to clashes between transhumant herders and 3R combatants, instances of intercommunal violence and the movement of combatants. These incidents resulted in killings, increased sexual violence, kidnappings, forced displacement and extortion. The spillover effects from the conflict in the Sudan continued to fuel insecurity in parts of Vakaga Prefecture.

24. In response, national defence forces and other security personnel launched operations that targeted armed groups in the north-west and south-east, leading to counterattacks against national defence forces and retaliatory attacks by armed groups on civilians (see annex I, figure II). These operations kept armed combatants away from larger population centres, but they retained the capacity to conduct attacks in certain localities and on key axes. The Mission provided logistical support to national defence forces to strengthen their presence and establish new positions in the centre and east, notably in Basse-Kotto, Haut-Mbomou, Mbomou and Vakaga Prefectures.

25. In the west, tensions escalated between transhumant herders, local self-defence groups and 3R combatants. Between 14 February and 9 March, transhumant herders and suspected 3R combatants clashed with local self-defence groups near Bozoum, Ouham-Pendé Prefecture, resulting in the killing of at least 20 civilians and the displacement of approximately 10,000 civilians. On 5 March, a national defence patrol was ambushed around Boufforo village by suspected 3R combatants, resulting in the death of one soldier and three combatants.

26. Attacks by 3R combatants in Lim-Pendé Prefecture from 25 to 28 February along the Nzoro–Bocaranga–Bohong axis resulted in 13 civilian deaths and the burning of hundreds of homes. In Nana-Mambéré and Mambéré-Kadéï Prefectures, anti-balaka and 3R combatants, killed, kidnapped and extorted civilians around mining sites and transhumance corridors. In response, national defence and other security personnel, conducted operations in the north-west of the country. From 2 to 13 March, MINUSCA deployed a temporary operating base in Nzoro to secure the area.

27. In the Plateaux region, violence linked to transhumance continued. On 17 March, 3R combatants attacked Pama village, near Boda, while pursuing Fulani herders, triggering clashes. In response, local youth organized a self-defence group to protect the herders, resulting in the death of one assailant. The following day, the same combatants allegedly retaliated, killing eight civilians.

28. On 18 February, MINUSCA launched a stabilization plan for the Yade region, in the north-west of the country, focusing on Bozoum, Ndim and Ngoutéré, by establishing temporary operating bases and deploying additional police personnel in Bocaranga and Paoua (Ouham-Pendé and Lim-Pendé Prefectures) and Bossangoa (Ouham Prefecture). The Mission leveraged the reinforced presence of the force to implement road rehabilitation projects, thereby improving mobility and extending its operational reach, as well as that of national defence and security forces. The Mission and the United Nations country team reoriented activities to support the Yade stabilization plan, with a focus on the peace process, social cohesion, transhumance, road access and community dialogue.

29. The agreement signed between the Government, 3R and UPC on 19 April for their return to the Political Agreement, and the subsequent communiqué of 25 April by the leaders of 3R and UPC in which they called upon their combatants to stop fighting, was followed by a reduction of violations of the Political Agreement by its signatories during the reporting period, despite security incidents involving 3R combatants in Lim-Pendé and Ouham-Pendé Prefectures.

30. In the centre of the country, transhumance-related security incidents declined, following awareness-raising efforts and the increased presence and involvement of local authorities in managing transhumance-related tensions through prefectural implementing mechanisms. Nevertheless, security incidents persisted. On 26 February, in Ouaka Prefecture, clashes between national defence forces and Coalition militaire de salut du peuple et de redressement near the Balaka mining site led to nine deaths, including the death of six civilians. On 22 March, four humanitarian workers were assaulted along the Ouogo-Batangafo axis. In response, MINUSCA police undertook regular joint patrols with internal security forces in Batangafo (Ouham-Fafa Prefecture) to help restore stability.

31. The Mission reinforced its presence in Basse-Kotto Prefecture by establishing a temporary operating base in Mingala on 18 February to support voter registration. MINUSCA also organized joint awareness-raising campaigns with local authorities in order to address persistent transhumance-related tensions.

32. In the north-east, armed incursions linked to the conflict in the Sudan continued. Vehicles of suspected Rapid Support Forces were sighted on several occasions in the areas of Am Dafok and Aouk (Vakaga Prefecture). MINUSCA maintained its presence in Am Dafok and continued to support the reinforcement of national defence forces.

33. In the east, intercommunal tensions and clashes between Azande Ani Kpi Gbe (AAKG) and national defence and security forces worsened the security situation. Demonstrations by the local population in Obo and Zemio (Haut-Mbomou Prefecture) on 10 and 12 February demanding the release of AAKG leaders arrested in connection with the killing on 22 January of 12 civilians in a Fulani camp in Mboki heightened tensions (see [S/2025/97](#)). In response, MINUSCA facilitated visits by Government representatives to defuse tensions and strengthened its presence in Obo by deploying a temporary Force Protection Unit between February and April. Targeted killings of Fulani individuals by suspected AAKG elements continued regardless. Between 27 March and 6 May, attacks against Fulani individuals were reported in and around Mboki, Obo and Zemio, resulting in the deaths of two women and two children, and one abduction.

34. On 28 March, suspected AAKG elements ambushed and assaulted members of a MINUSCA patrol near Tabane village, 20 km west of Zemio, killing one peacekeeper from Kenya. Two AAKG elements suspected of being involved in the attack and the killing of the peacekeeper were arrested on 2 and 19 April by the national defence forces. In response, the Mission reinforced its posture in the area, deploying a Quick Reaction Force and dispatching additional armoured personnel carriers to prevent violence and protect civilians and United Nations personnel.

35. On 30 April and 1 May, AAKG and suspected Wagner Ti Azande elements attacked national defence and security forces positions near Koumboli, around Zemio, killing three soldiers, one police officer and one gendarme, and injuring several other members of the national defence and security forces. On 2 May, in Zemio, national defence and security forces repelled an attack by AAKG on their position. These attacks occurred following desertions by Wagner Ti Azande elements from national defence forces' bases in Haut-Mbomou Prefecture. In response, the Government, with MINUSCA support, deployed national defence forces from Bangui to Zemio and Mboki to reinforce the security and State authority presence. In addition, the MINUSCA force was deployed to the area and secured temporary shelters for displaced civilians and provided humanitarian assistance.

36. On 14 May, in Haute-Kotto Prefecture, armed elements of the Parti pour le rassemblement de la nation centrafricaine launched coordinated attacks on three national defence force checkpoints in Ouadda. The assault resulted in the deaths of five national defence and security forces and one civilian, and the temporary displacement of civilians. In response, MINUSCA intensified patrols along the Ouadda–Ouanda Djallé axis, while national defence and security forces and other security personnel launched security operations.

37. In Bangui, crime levels increased by 7 per cent (2,429 incidents) compared with the previous reporting period (2,260 incidents).

38. The threat of explosive ordnance persisted in the west. The number of incidents and casualties increased, with 12 civilian victims, including 5 children, caused by accidents involving explosive remnants of war. MINUSCA provided explosive ordnance risk education activities in Bangui, Mambéré-Kadéï, Ouham, Ouham-Pendé and Sangha-Mbaéré Prefectures. MINUSCA safely disposed of five items of explosive ordnance in Bangui and in the west and trained 289 national defence and security personnel (59 women) on explosive ordnance threat mitigation and on weapons and ammunition management. The training was extended to United Nations personnel and humanitarian workers, including on the use of the early warning and response system in order to strengthen civilian protection capacities.

39. The Mission continued to support the extension of State authority nationwide. As at 1 May, 207 local administrative authorities out of 210 had been appointed and were present at their posts, including all 7 governors, all 13 prefects, 82 out of 85 sub-prefects and all prefectural secretaries; their deployment was facilitated by the Mission (see annex I, figure III).

40. The Mission supported national efforts to strengthen governance and accountability in the security sector. On 20 February, the President signed the national defence policy, which was developed with MINUSCA support and in which the framework for a military programming law is established. Between February and March, the Inspector General of the national defence forces visited Paoua and Ndélé to inspect the working and living conditions of the national defence forces and assess compliance with conduct and discipline standards. On 8 and 9 April, MINUSCA organized a workshop on defence and security, law, and finance, for 33 members of

the parliamentary committees, in order to strengthen national oversight mechanisms relating to the security sector.

IV. Human rights and the rule of law

Human rights

41. The human rights situation remained affected by armed groups' activities, notably 3R and AAKG, transhumance-related tensions and military operations by national defence and security forces and other security personnel, in Haut-Mbomou, Lim-Pendé and Ouham Prefectures. As a result, the number of human rights violations and abuses increased by 15 per cent, while the number of victims decreased by 5 per cent (see annex I, figure IV).

42. Judicial police authorities of the Office centrafricain de répression du banditisme obstructed the access of lawyers and MINUSCA to 14 individuals in detention, including relatives of the former Prime Minister, Henri-Marie Dondra (see para. 5). Following a strike by the Central African Bar Association on 2 April, the Minister of State for Justice, Human Rights Promotion and Good Governance issued a circular on 7 April, urging judicial actors to grant barristers access to their clients as required by law. On 14 April, the lawyers received access and the strike was suspended. MINUSCA has since met with the detainees.

43. On 21 March, the President signed a decree appointing 11 new commissioners (4 women) of the Truth, Justice, Reparation and Reconciliation Commission. The commissioners were sworn in on 10 April in a ceremony presided over by the President of the Court of Appeal of Bangui.

44. Serious violations of children's rights continued during the reporting period (see annex I, figure VI). A total of 19 children, including 3 girls, were released by AAKG. Another 18 children allegedly associated with other armed groups were transferred to civilian authorities for reintegration purposes in line with the handover protocol signed by the Government and the United Nations.

45. Conflict-related sexual violence persisted nationwide, particularly in the north-western region (see annex I, figure V). In Yade region, MINUSCA documented incidents attributed to 3R combatants and armed transhumant herders who targeted women and girls.

46. In line with the human rights due diligence policy, MINUSCA trained 178 members (14 women) of the defence and security forces on roles and responsibilities in upholding human rights. Following the request from the Government for logistical, operational, and technical support, MINUSCA screened the human rights records of 1,337 members of the national defence and security forces, enabling the Mission to provide the requested support.

Rule of law

47. As at 1 June, 24 of the 28 existing ordinary courts in Bangui and the regions were operational in civil matters; 18 of these also held criminal hearings. Eleven courts of first instance organized 49 court hearings and mobile judicial investigations in remote areas, with MINUSCA support.

48. On 20 March, Mohamed Ali Fadoul, a member of a self-defence group in Bangui PK5, was arrested at the request of the Special Criminal Court on charges of crimes against humanity and war crimes related to the attack of 28 May 2014 on the Catholic Church of Notre Dame de Fatima in Bangui.

49. Access to healthcare, food and water remains limited in the prison system due to resource constraints and insufficient staffing. MINUSCA and partners delivered medical supplies to detention centres in Bambari, Bangui, Berberati and Bimbo. On 23 April, with MINUSCA support, the Ministry of Justice, Promotion of Human Rights and Good Governance and the Ministry of Health and Population signed a decree establishing a joint interministerial committee on the health of detainees to provide a permanent coordination mechanism for planning, implementing and monitoring health interventions in places of detention.

50. Overcrowding in prisons increased, with Ngaragba Central Prison reaching an overcrowding rate of 256 per cent, reversing some of the gains made as a result of releases following the presidential pardon of 31 December 2024. Over 76 per cent of detainees remain in pretrial detention. In collaboration with the Central African Bar Association, MINUSCA provided legal aid to 500 pretrial detainees.

Socioeconomic and humanitarian situation

51. The Central African Republic continues to face severe socioeconomic challenges owing to structurally low domestic revenue, persistent inflation and chronic shortages of water and electricity. From 19 to 28 March, an International Monetary Fund delegation met with authorities in Bangui as part of the third and fourth reviews of the Extended Credit Facility programme. The delegation noted that while the growth forecast for 2025 had been revised upwards to 1.8 per cent, the country remained exposed to a reduction in humanitarian and development aid, as well as persistent energy sector challenges.

52. On 28 April, on the margins of the spring meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank in Washington, D.C., the Government of the Central African Republic presented the national development plan (2024–2028) to technical and financial partners, in preparation for a round table to mobilize funds for its implementation. On 28 May, the National Assembly approved the 2025 revised Finance Law, which projects a budget deficit of \$24.5 million (0.8 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP)) and a primary deficit of \$ 67.1 million (2.2 per cent of GDP). These deficits are expected to be covered through treasury operations. The budget gives priority to civil service integration, electoral preparations and infrastructure projects, while emphasizing fiscal discipline and revenue expansion.

53. As at 10 April, the 2025 humanitarian response plan for the Central African Republic was funded at 13.4 per cent, with \$43.7 million secured out of the \$326.1 million required to assist 1.8 million people. Funding shortfalls led to the suspension of several essential services, including food assistance, health services and protection, thereby affecting vulnerable populations. While the humanitarian response plan remains in full effect, humanitarian actors were compelled to reprioritize activities, targeting 1.2 million people across 56 sub-prefectures, out of the 66 initially planned for 2025, by concentrating on areas with the highest needs (see annex I, figure VII). In addition, humanitarian access remained constrained due to armed groups' activities, limited road infrastructure and the presence of explosive devices.

54. Reduced funding for programmes to eliminate and respond to gender-based violence has hindered support for survivors. A total of 2,445 cases of such violence were reported in the first quarter of 2025. In addition to psychosocial support, the services provided by the United Nations to support survivors included medical care, safe havens, legal assistance and livelihood support.

55. As at 1 June, the Central African Republic hosted 442,723 internally displaced people, 59,982 refugees and asylum-seekers, while 679,462 Central African refugees

lived abroad. The decrease in funding affects the regular monitoring of the situation and the availability of updates on these figures (see annex I, figure VIII).

56. The conflict in the Sudan continues to drive the influx of refugees into the Central African Republic. Between 9 and 22 March, 2,391 new Sudanese refugees arrived in Birao, where the main refugee settlement, Korsi, is hosting 25,320 Sudanese refugees, 84 per cent of whom are women and children. As at 1 June 2025, the number of Sudanese refugees in the Central African Republic since the onset of the 2023 crisis was estimated at 36,642 individuals, a 43 per cent increase since 1 June 2024.

V. United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic

Performance optimization

57. The Mission continued efforts to enhance mandate implementation in line with its five-year political strategy, despite operational constraints stemming from liquidity challenges. Performance optimization was focused on adapting the Mission's layout to operational needs. On 7 April, the Mission adopted revised military and police concepts of operations to enhance operational flexibility in response to evolving security dynamics. The new force layout is being expanded from three to four sectors by adding a headquarters in Bangassou, while the police layout is being increased to six zones, in line with national administrative regions.

58. The Mission pursued efforts to improve its operational environment and mobility, which also benefited the national defence and security forces and the Central African population more widely, by rehabilitating and maintaining 145 km of road between Bossembele and Bossangoa (Ouham Prefecture) and extending the airstrips in Bria (Haute-Kotto Prefecture) and Paoua (Lim-Pendé Prefecture) to accommodate the Mission's C-130 aircraft operations. Furthermore, in April, MINUSCA completed the rehabilitation of the airstrip in Mboki (Haut-Mbomou Prefecture).

59. The Mission installed two atmospheric water generators in Bambouti, Haut-Mbomou and in Sam Ouandja, Haute-Kotto, to support contingents deployed in water-scarce locations. In addition, on 11 March, MINUSCA completed the rehabilitation of the municipal Kolongo landfill in Bangui to reduce environmental and health hazards and prolong the lifespan of the landfill.

60. In accordance with Security Council resolution [2759 \(2024\)](#), the Mission and the Government advanced cooperation on local procurement. On 16 April, in Bangui, a seminar on local procurement was co-chaired by the Prime Minister and the Special Representative, with the participation of representatives from the Government, the United Nations system agencies and approximately 100 participants from the private sector. Participants recommended improving the share of local enterprises in MINUSCA procurement, capacity-building on United Nations procurement rules and expanding the registration of suppliers nationwide. A joint letter dated 30 April from the Deputy Special Representative/Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator and the Minister of Small and Medium Enterprises and the Promotion of the Private Sector was sent to the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), requesting technical support for the country's Business Facilitation Programme. The programme is aimed at strengthening the capacity of enterprises and engagement in the country's socioeconomic development. In response, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD confirmed that the programme was adapted to respond to the needs of small and medium enterprises, and an offer was made to explore the potential format for UNCTAD engagement in the country.

following an assessment mission. MINUSCA also finalized long-term agreements with local suppliers for the provision of construction materials nationwide, for 13 field locations, valued at \$20.5 million over a three-year period.

61. As at 1 June, the MINUSCA military component had deployed 14,054 troops (9.38 per cent women) out of an authorized strength of 14,400 personnel, including 428 staff officers (95 women) and 150 military observers (43 women). The MINUSCA police component had deployed 3,017 personnel (17.13 per cent women) out of an authorized strength of 3,020 personnel, comprising 15 civilians (3 women), 597 individual police officers (176 women) and 2,420 personnel (341 women) in 14 formed police units and one protection support unit. A total of 1,581 civilian personnel (32 per cent women), comprising 701 international staff members, 591 national staff members and 287 United Nations Volunteers, as well as 108 government-provided corrections personnel, were serving with MINUSCA, representing 92 per cent of the 1,715 approved positions.

Safety and security of United Nations personnel

62. During the reporting period, security incidents involving United Nations personnel increased compared with the previous period, with a total of 121 incidents reported. Eight United Nations personnel died - two in armed attacks, one in a shooting incident and five due to illness. In addition, 16 personnel were injured, including 1 in an armed attack, 1 in a dog bite incident, 1 during a patrol operation and 13 in road traffic accidents. In response, MINUSCA force reinforced its posture in key locations and raised awareness among its personnel of security issues, including road safety and health hazards.

63. Between 2 February and 1 June 2025, five security incidents affecting MINUSCA personnel and facilities were recorded. On 27 March, a MINUSCA patrol was intercepted by national defence forces in Bouar but was later allowed to continue. In Bangui, four incidents, including routine or temporary stops, involving United Nations agencies and MINUSCA, by national defence and security forces, were resolved without escalation.

64. The Mission observed an increase in aerial surveillance incidents and attempted intrusions. On 30 March, an unidentified drone flew over the MINUSCA force base in Mboki, taking photographs before departing westward. The following day, a drone operated by other security personnel crashed inside the force camp in Socatel, Bangui; no damage was reported. In addition, two attempted break-ins occurred, the first on the night of 21 to 22 March at a United Nations staff member's Bangui residence and, on 26 March, at the MINUSCA force camp in Mpoko, Bangui. Investigations into all incidents are ongoing.

65. Fuel supply constraints continued to adversely affect MINUSCA operations, as the Government-designated supplier continues to retain the exclusive rights to import petroleum products into the country. The current regulations for fuel importation oblige the Mission's contractor to rely solely on local supplies, at fluctuating and inflated prices, and constitute a violation of the status-of-forces agreement. These disruptions have further compounded the Mission's liquidity constraints, jeopardizing its ability to continue to deliver key mandated tasks, including the protection of civilians, support to the extension of State authority and multidimensional electoral assistance. The Mission continues to engage national authorities in order to resolve the issue and ensure a sustainable fuel supply for its operations.

Serious misconduct, including sexual exploitation and abuse

66. From 2 February to 30 April, MINUSCA recorded 10 allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse involving three minors, eight women and one unidentified female victim of unknown age. All identified victims were referred for assistance with their consent. The alleged perpetrators include one member of police personnel, two United Nations contractors and 10 military personnel, 9 of whom are contingent members and 1 a staff officer. Eight allegations reportedly took place in 2024 and 2025, including one allegation during the reporting period, while the other two occurred between 2020 and 2023. Four troop-contributing countries have appointed national investigators and responses are pending for two allegations. The United Nations is currently investigating the other four allegations. The Mission, in coordination with established local networks, conducted widespread awareness-raising campaigns on the zero-tolerance policy, in locations where the Mission has a presence.

VI. Financial considerations

67. The General Assembly, by its resolution [78/298](#) of 28 June 2024, appropriated the amount of \$1,171.6 million for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025. As at 1 June 2025, unpaid assessed contributions to the Special Account for MINUSCA amounted to \$410.7 million. The total outstanding assessed contributions for all peacekeeping operations as at that date amounted to \$2,793.1 million. Reimbursement of the costs of troop and formed police personnel has been made for the period up to 31 December 2024, and for contingent-owned equipment, for the period up to 30 September 2024.

VII. Observations

68. I welcome the continued commitment by the Government of the Central African Republic to advancing preparations for local, legislative and presidential elections to be held in 2025 and 2026. The completion of the voter registration process will be a critical step forward for the holding of these elections and towards greater political inclusion of the population, notably of women. I call upon the Government to redouble efforts towards ensuring that the voter registration process is completed in a timely, inclusive and transparent manner. I encourage the Government and civil society organizations to pursue civic mobilization campaigns to increase the participation of women and youth in the elections, with the support of MINUSCA and the United Nations country team. I call upon the international community to enhance its support so as to address the remaining funding gaps for the elections, which will be essential for their timely and orderly conduct.

69. I urge all stakeholders to prioritize constructive political engagement and the authorities to safeguard human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the freedoms of expression, peaceful assembly and association. It is essential that all political stakeholders are able to conduct their activities free from intimidation or arbitrary arrest and that the electoral campaign is conducted in a peaceful, inclusive and transparent manner. I am encouraged by expressions of openness to dialogue by opposition parties and the Government and urge all sides to engage constructively.

70. I commend the formal commitment of the signatory armed groups, notably 3R and UPC, to cease hostilities and rejoin the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in the Central African Republic. The agreement signed on 19 April marks an encouraging step towards the full implementation of the Political Agreement

and the road map for peace. I commend the effective collaboration between the Governments of the Central African Republic and Chad, as well as traditional leaders, which has facilitated the agreement. I call upon all parties to the agreement of 19 April, guarantors and facilitators, to support and accelerate its full implementation in good faith. I further encourage all stakeholders to leverage this agreement to advance the comprehensive and sustainable implementation of the Political Agreement, in coordination with national authorities and international partners, including the effective implementation of the national disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation programme.

71. Continued positive developments in implementing the Political Agreement and its decentralization are encouraging. I welcome the pivotal role played by prefectural implementing mechanisms in addressing security issues and advancing political and democratic processes at the local level. I call upon the Government to effectively use the capacities of these mechanisms and ensure adequate support to address remaining security challenges and the comprehensive implementation of the Political Agreement.

72. I remain deeply concerned by persistent insecurity in several areas of the country, notably in the west and east. I condemn the continued attacks by 3R in the west, particularly attacks relating to transhumance, and the escalating violence perpetrated by AAKG elements in the east, which continues to destabilize the Haut-Mbomou and Mbomou Prefectures. These acts of violence severely affect the civilian population, compromise stability and impede the operations of State authorities, humanitarian organizations and MINUSCA personnel. I urge all armed groups to lay down their weapons and join the peace process in good faith. I further call upon the Government to continue to advance political solutions.

73. I condemn in the strongest terms the attack on 28 March against a MINUSCA patrol. I express my deepest condolences to the family of the fallen peacekeeper and to the Government of Kenya and recall that attacks targeted at United Nations personnel may constitute war crimes under international law. MINUSCA will work closely with the Government to swiftly investigate attacks and bring perpetrators to justice. I pay tribute to the courage and sacrifice of all civilian and uniformed personnel serving under MINUSCA, who continue to operate in highly challenging conditions in the service of peace and stability in the Central African Republic. The safety and security of MINUSCA personnel remain paramount for the effective delivery of its mandate, particularly the protection of civilians and assisting the Government to extend State presence and authority.

74. I welcome the Government's continued efforts to enhance the governance of the security sector, notably through the promulgation of the national defence policy. The professionalization of the national defence and internal security forces remains critical; in that regard, I call for comprehensive and sustained support to security sector reform and governance at the strategic, institutional and operational levels. I further commend the ongoing efforts of the national defence and internal security forces to address insecurity through targeted operations. It is essential that all security operations be conducted in compliance with international humanitarian law and international human rights law in order to promote trust and confidence in national forces by the population.

75. I condemn the persistent violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights, including conflict-related sexual violence. The persistence of conflict-related sexual violence is of grave concern. The fight against impunity remains paramount to foster a peaceful resolution of conflicts and anchor State authority in the rule of law. I welcome the progress made with respect to justice institutions reaching remote areas. While I am encouraged by efforts to improve the

healthcare of detainees, I remain concerned by overcrowding in prisons, which negatively affects the conditions of detainees. I call upon all international partners to maintain their support for the rule of law in the Central African Republic, including through sustained funding and the provision of specialized capacities for the Special Criminal Court.

76. While the socioeconomic climate remains challenging, I commend the Government's leadership in advancing the national development plan, which lays the groundwork for long-term peace and sustainable development. I welcome the Government's efforts to operationalize and finance the plan and call for increased resource mobilization, with the support of international and regional partners, so as to ensure sustained investment in the country's development priorities.

77. I encourage continued joint United Nations and Government efforts to strengthen public-private dialogue and build the capacity of national institutions to support local procurement and promote economic resilience. The first joint seminar organized by the Government and the United Nations on local procurement was an important milestone and I urge the swift implementation of its recommendations.

78. I remain deeply concerned by the humanitarian situation and the impact of underfunding of the response plan, which has resulted in the suspension of vital services, including life-saving assistance in terms of food security, health, protection and support to survivors of gender-based violence. I urge donors to mobilize and help to alleviate the sufferings of the Central African population and refugees hosted in the country. Displacement resulting from armed conflict, limited access to basic services and the consequences of regional instability have compounded existing vulnerabilities. I call upon the international community to sustain its support to humanitarian actors and ensure safe and unhindered access to populations in need.

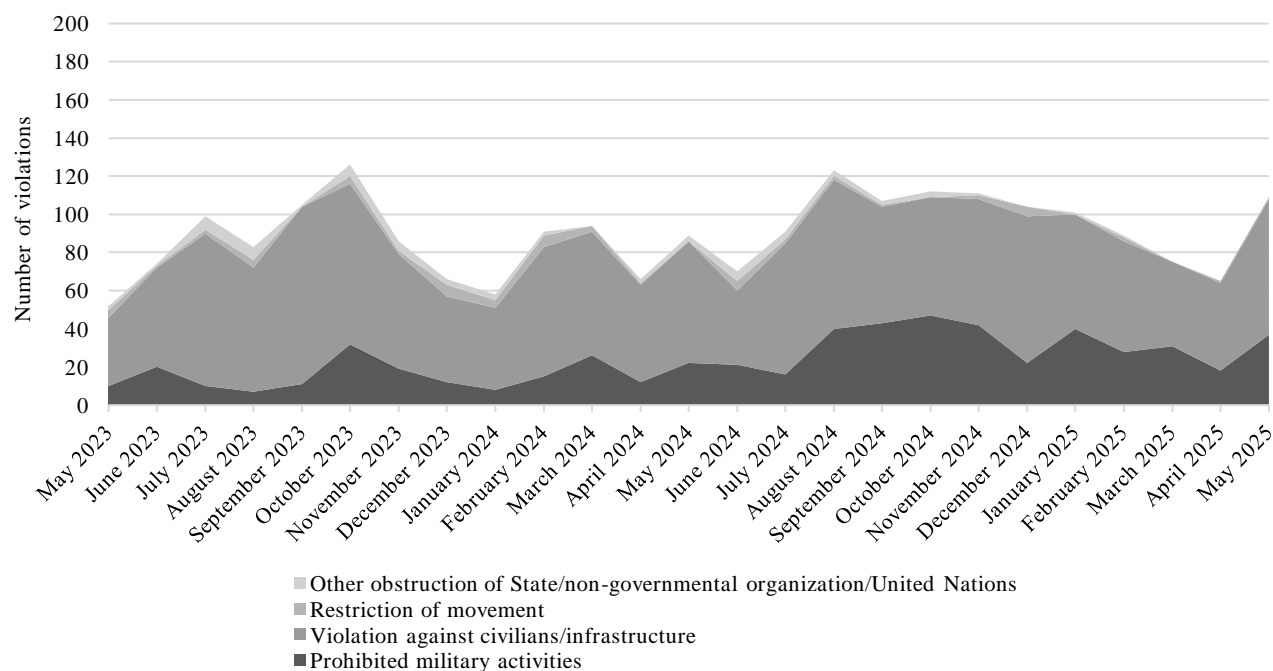
79. The ability of MINUSCA to fully implement its political strategy and support national stabilization efforts continues to face constraints. Liquidity challenges have affected the Mission's operational flexibility and planning, undermining mandate delivery to some extent. Nevertheless, MINUSCA has continued to demonstrate resilience and adaptability, pursuing efforts to optimize resources, strengthen partnerships and innovate in its operations so as to fulfil its mandate.

80. I wish to renew my gratitude to the Special Representative for the Central African Republic and Head of MINUSCA, Valentine Rugwabiza, for her resolute leadership and vision, as well as to all United Nations personnel, troop- and police-contributing countries and national and international partners, for their dedication and contributions in support of peace and stability in the Central African Republic.

Annex I

A. Security situation, protection of civilians and extension of State authority

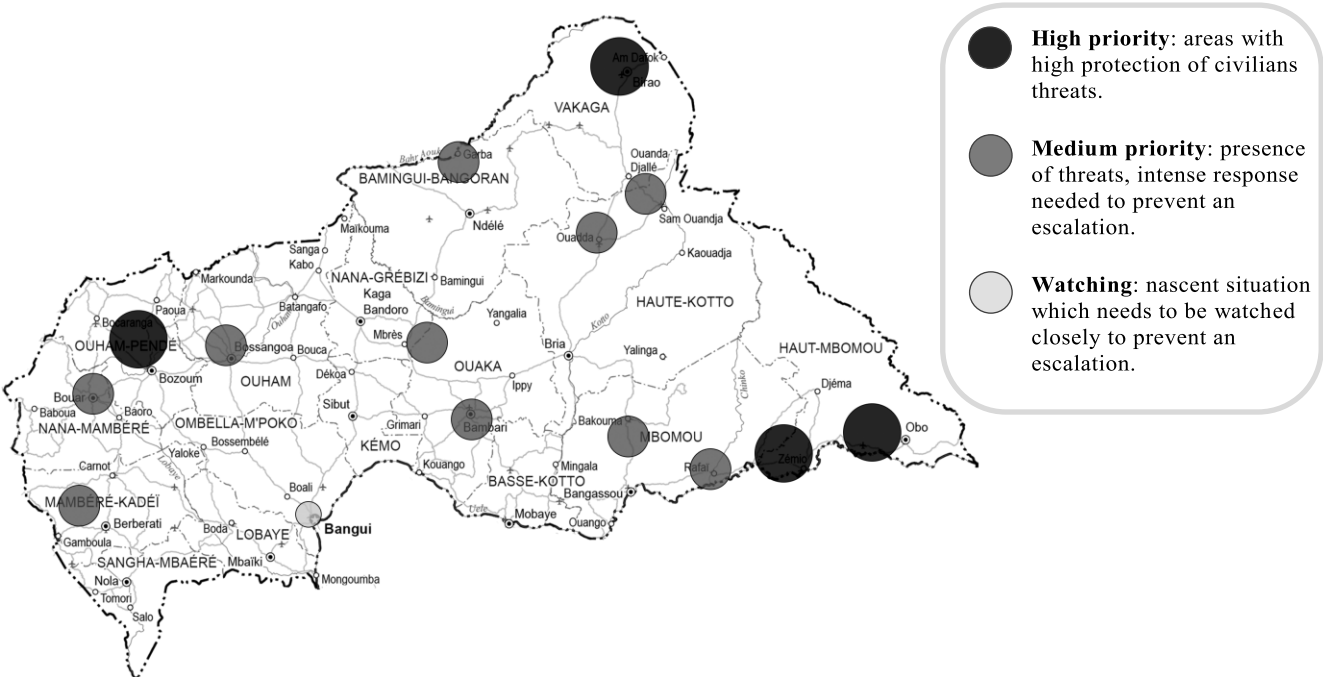
Figure I
Violations of the Political Agreement



Source: United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA)/ Joint Mission Analysis Cell.

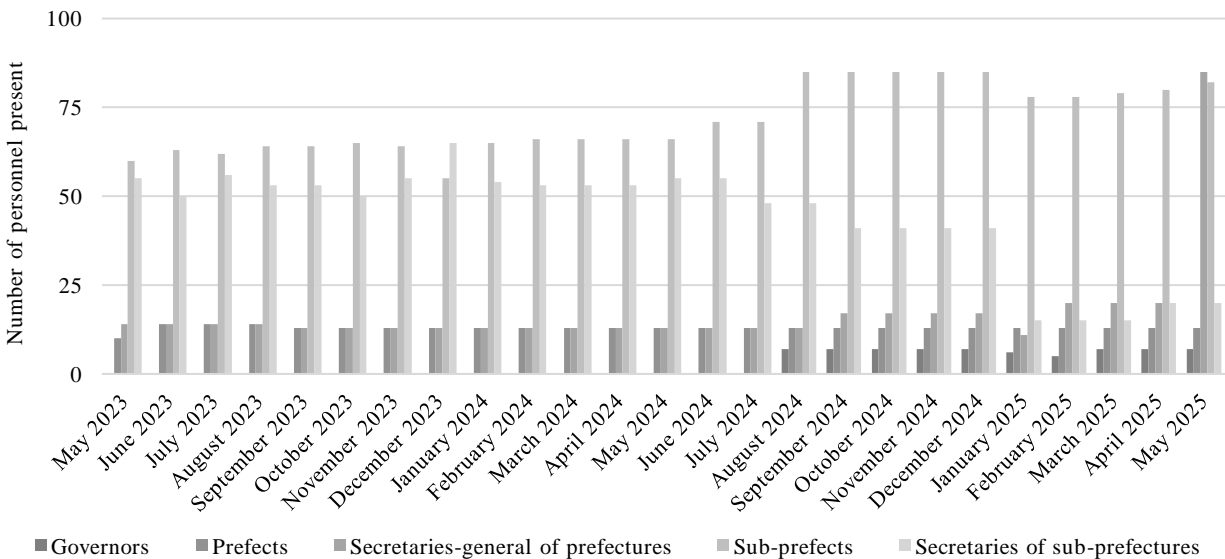
Note: For more details, see paragraph 23.

Figure II
Protection of civilians, hotspot map as at 28 May 2025



Source: MINUSCA/Protection of Civilians Unit.
Base map source: Geospatial Information Section. Based on United Nations map, Central African Republic, February 2020, Map No. 4048 Rev. 9.1.
Notes:
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
For more details, see paragraph 23.

Figure III
Civil administrators present at posts



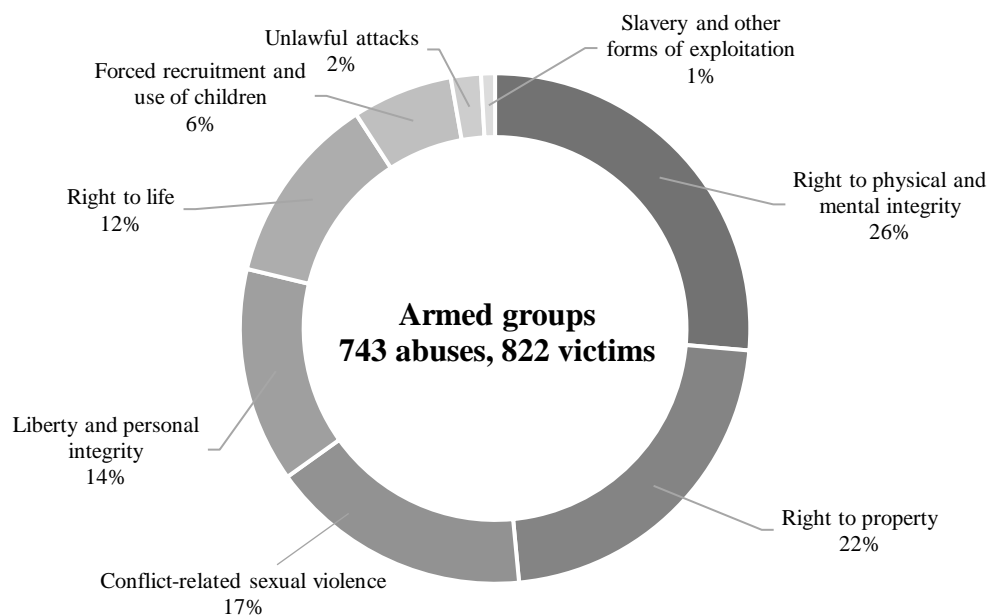
Source: MINUSCA/Civil Affairs Section and Justice and Corrections Section.
Note: For more details, see paragraph 39.

B. Human rights and the rule of law

Figure IV

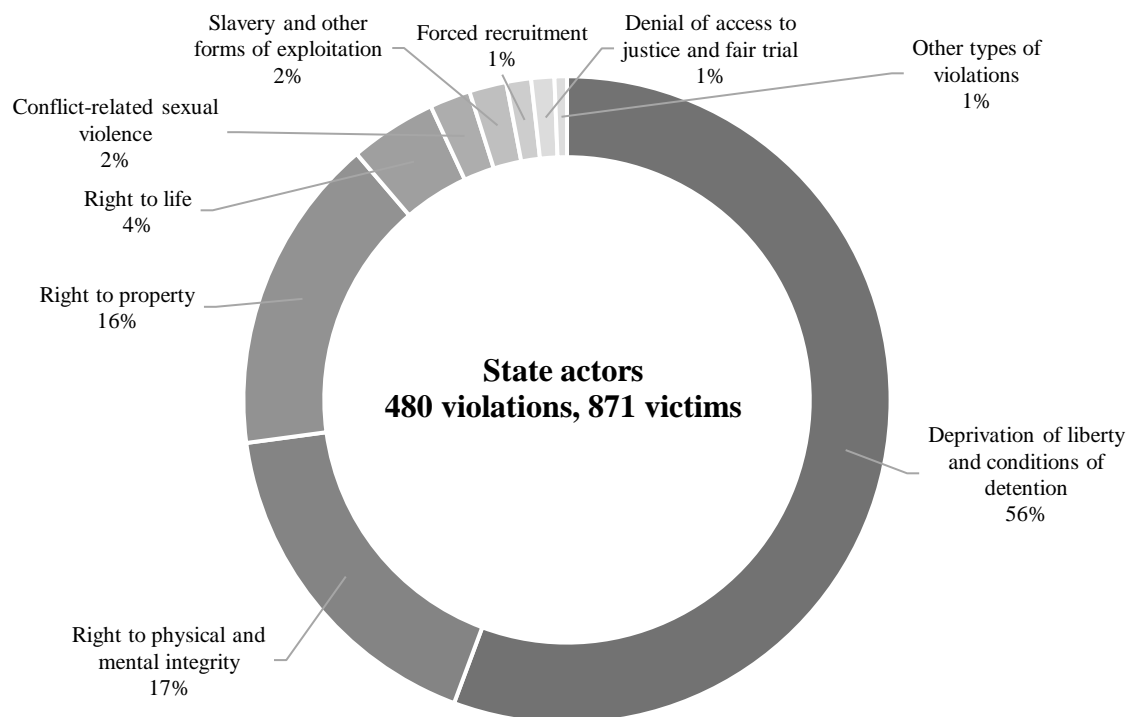
Human rights violations and abuses, 2 February–1 June 2025

(a) Non-State armed groups



Notes:

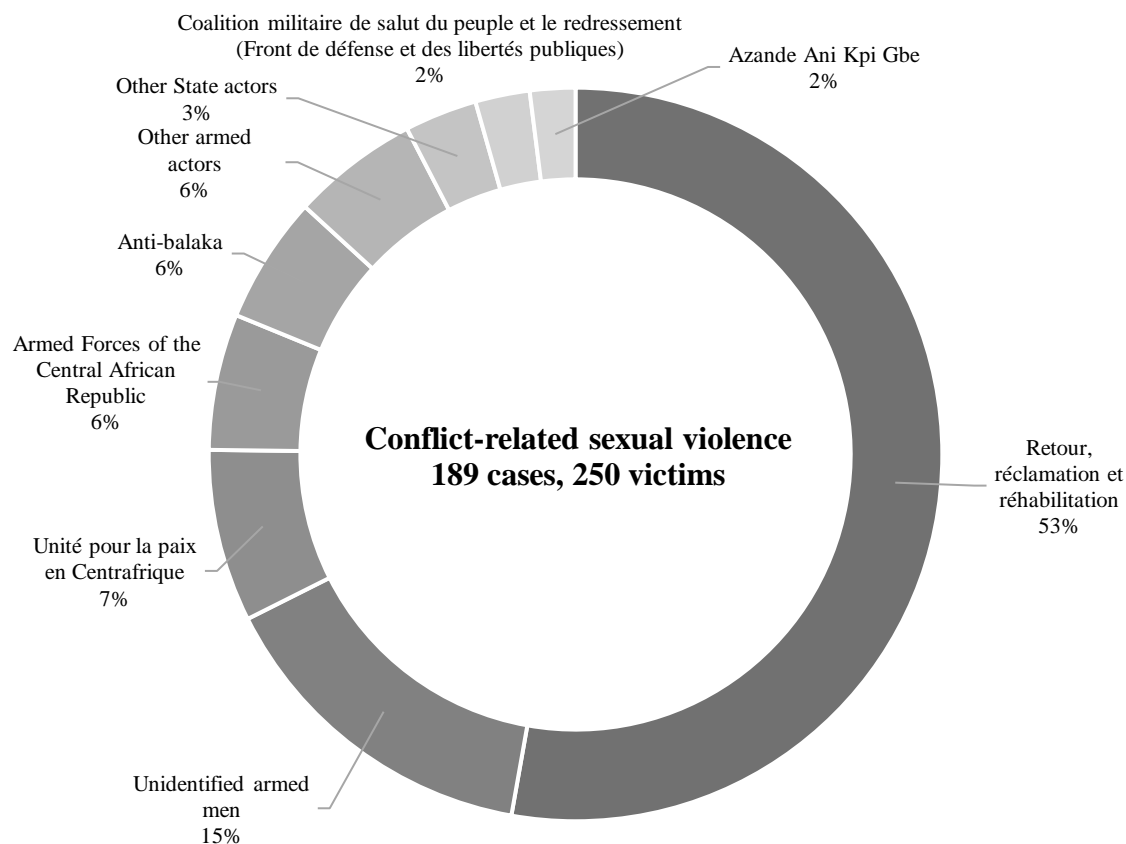
Percentages are based on the number of documented victims. Statistics include both signatories to the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in the Central African Republic and non-signatories. For more details, see paragraph 41.

(b) State actors*Notes:*

Percentages are based on the number of documented victims. Statistics include both State actors and other security personnel.

For more details, see paragraph 41.

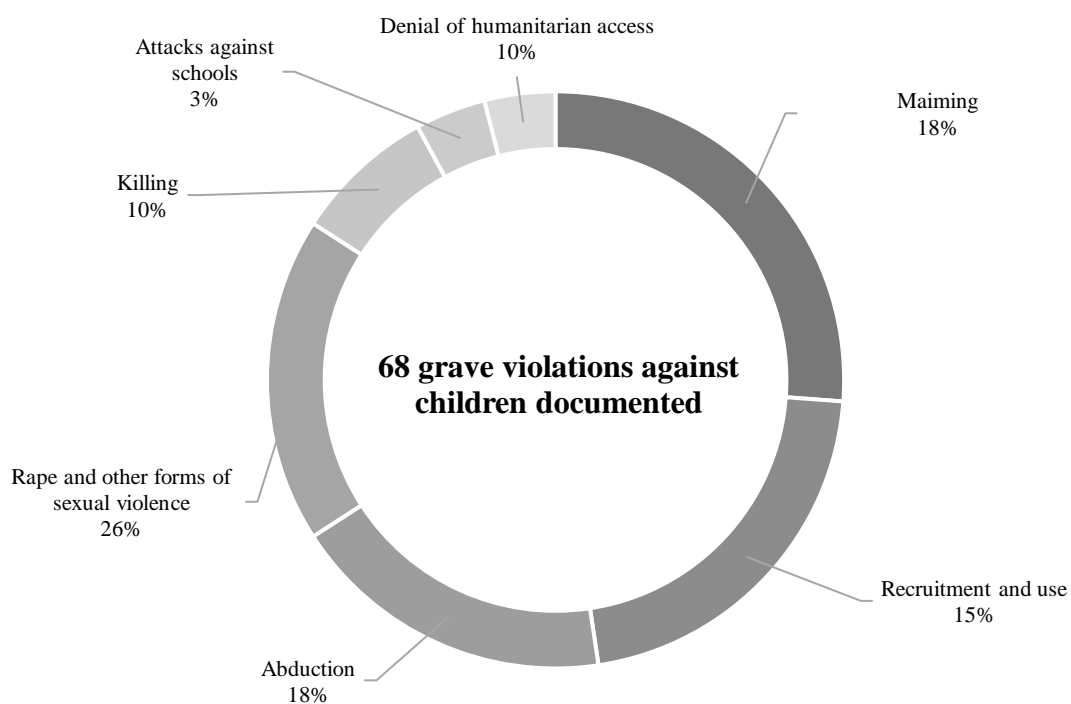
Figure V
Conflict-related sexual violence, 2 February–1 June 2025



Notes:

An increase or decrease in the number of cases of conflict-related sexual violence is no indication of the scale of such violence in the Central African Republic, as conflict-related sexual violence is largely underreported. Chart percentages refer to the number of victims. Statistics include both signatories to the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in the Central African Republic and non-signatories. For more details, see paragraph 45.

Figure VI
Grave violations against children, 2 February–1 June 2025



Source: MINUSCA/Child Protection Unit and Country Task-Force on Monitoring and Reporting.

Notes:

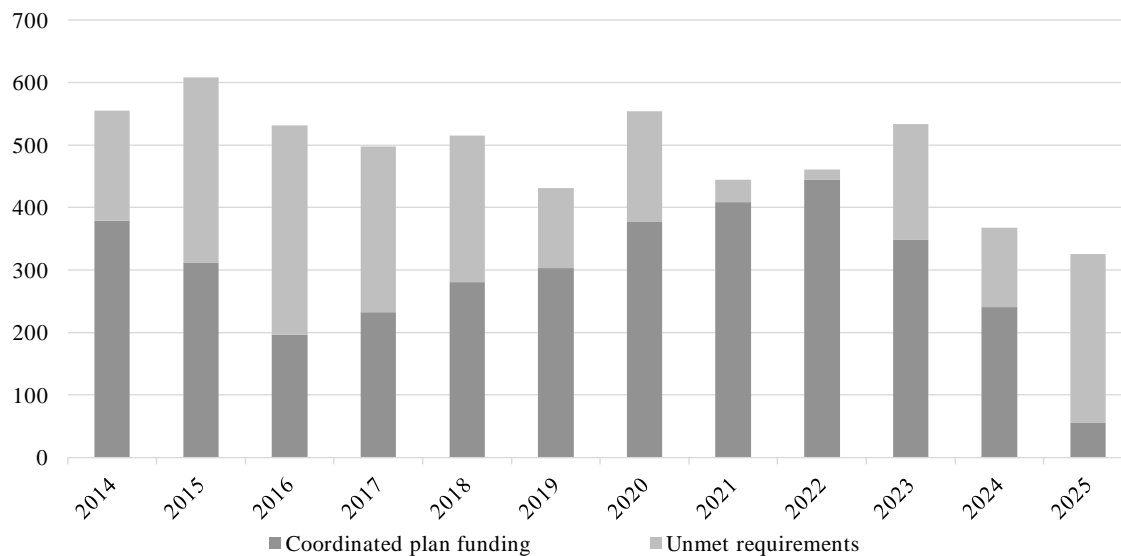
Chart percentages refer to the number of violations.

For more details, see paragraph 44.

C. Humanitarian situation

Figure VII
Humanitarian response plan funding as at 1 June 2025

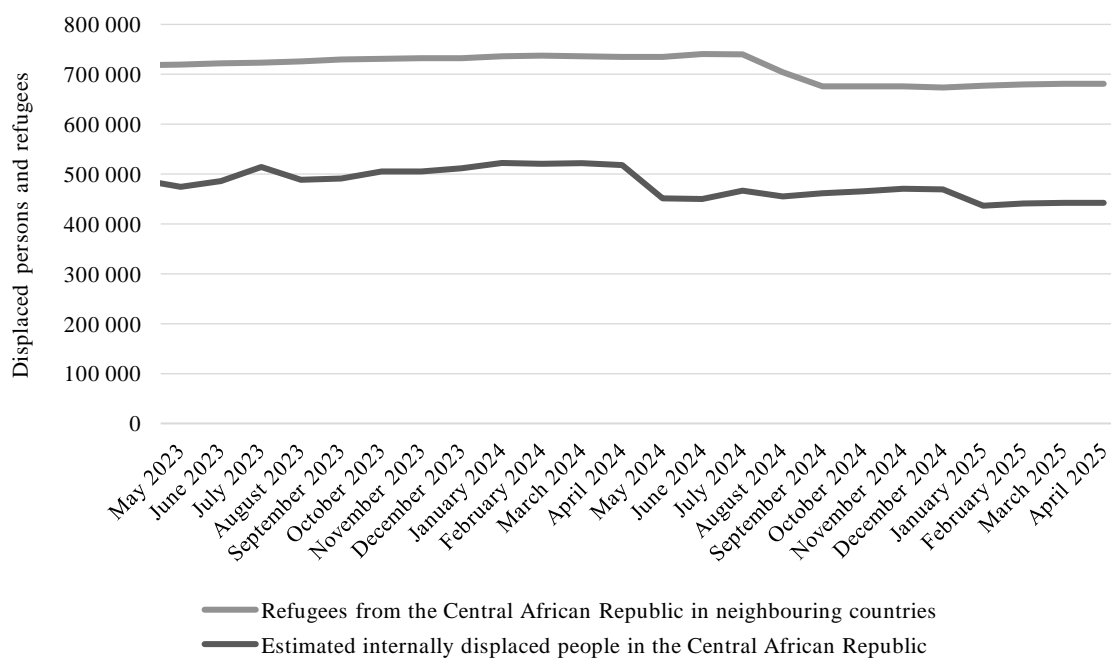
(Millions of United States dollars)



Source: MINUSCA/Integrated Office.

Note: For more details, see paragraph 53.

Figure VIII
Internally displaced persons and refugees as at 1 June 2025



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

Note: For more details, see paragraph 55.

Annex II

**United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization
Mission in the Central African Republic: military and police
strength as at 1 June 2025**

Country	Military component				Police component	
	Experts on mission	Staff officers	Troops	Total	Formed police units	Individual police officers
Argentina	—	2	—	2	—	—
Bangladesh	13	35	1 373	1 421	—	7
Benin	4	2	—	6	—	—
Bhutan	2	5	180	187	—	—
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2	3	—	5	—	—
Brazil	2	6	—	8	—	—
Burkina Faso	—	7	—	7	—	43
Burundi	8	12	746	766	—	—
Cambodia	4	5	335	344	—	—
Cameroon	3	7	750	760	320	29
China	3	—	—	—	—	3
Colombia	2	—	—	2	—	—
Congo	2	4	—	6	180	—
Côte d'Ivoire	—	5	180	185	—	49
Czechia	3	—	—	3	—	—
Djibouti	—	—	—	—	180	39
Ecuador	—	1	—	1	—	—
Egypt	8	28	746	782	140	27
France	—	3	—	3	—	2
Gambia	3	6	—	9	—	16
Ghana	4	9	—	13	—	4
Guatemala	2	2	—	4	—	—
Guinea	—	—	—	—	—	14
India	—	6	—	6	—	—
Indonesia	4	15	240	259	140	25
Jordan	3	7	—	10	—	—
Kazakhstan	—	2	—	2	—	—
Kenya	7	9	—	16	—	—
Mali	—	—	—	—	—	18
Mauritania	9	8	450	467	320	5
Mexico	1	1	—	2	—	—
Mongolia	—	4	—	4	—	1
Morocco	5	21	747	773	—	—
Nepal	5	19	1 218	1 242	—	4
Niger	—	8	—	8	—	47
Nigeria	—	8	—	8	—	7
Pakistan	9	31	1 370	1 410	—	7

Country	Military component				Police component	
	Experts on mission	Staff officers	Troops	Total	Formed police units	Individual police officers
Paraguay	2	2	—	4	—	—
Peru	7	9	220	236	—	1
Philippines	1	1	—	2	—	—
Portugal	—	5	208	213	—	8
Republic of Moldova	3	1	—	4	—	—
Romania	—	—	—	—	—	4
Russian Federation	3	10	—	13	—	—
Rwanda	6	28	2 101	2 135	640	50
Senegal	—	14	180	194	500	43
Serbia	2	3	70	75	—	—
Sierra Leone	4	3	—	7	—	—
Spain	—	—	—	—	—	4
Sri Lanka	—	5	110	115	—	—
Togo	4	7	—	11	—	48
Tunisia	3	14	832	849	—	48
Türkiye	—	—	—	—	—	1
United Republic of Tanzania	—	8	510	518	—	—
United States of America	—	9	—	9	—	—
Uruguay	—	3	—	3	—	—
Viet Nam	1	7	—	8	—	—
Zambia	7	17	910	934	—	—
Zimbabwe	2	1	—	3	—	—
Total	150	428	13 476	14 054	2 420	597

