



Security Council

Distr.: General
13 February 2026

Original: English

Central African Republic

Report of the Secretary-General

I. Introduction

1. By its resolution [2800 \(2025\)](#), the Security Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) until 15 November 2026 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 1 October 2025 ([S/2025/638](#)).

II. Political situation

2. The reporting period was dominated by the presidential, legislative, regional and municipal elections held on 28 December 2025, including the country's first regional elections and the first municipal polls since 1988. Meanwhile, progress was made on the peace process, including through disarmament, demobilization and reintegration operations and the return of the Mouvement patriotique pour la Centrafrique (MPC) armed group to the 2019 Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in the Central African Republic.

Political developments

3. On 14 November, the Constitutional Council ruled that the final list of presidential candidates for the 28 December elections would comprise seven candidates: Serge Ghislain Djorie of the Collectif d'alternance politique pour une nouvelle Centrafrique; Anicet Georges Dologuélé of the Union pour le renouveau centrafricain (URCA); Henri-Marie Dondra of Unité républicaine (UNIR); Eddy Symphorien Kparekouti of the Parti de l'unité et de la reconstruction; Aristide Briand Reboas of the Parti chrétien démocrate; Faustin-Archange Touadéra of the Mouvement cœurs unis (MCU); and Marcelin Yalemendé as an independent candidate.

4. The opposition platform Bloc républicain pour la défense de la Constitution du 30 mars 2016 (BRDC), composed of 12 parties and including several former prime ministers, maintained its decision to boycott the polls, citing legal shortcomings and absence of dialogue with the political opposition. The Kwa Na Kwa (KNK) party also boycotted the elections, citing a lack of readiness by the National Electoral Authority



to conduct the polls. However, on 4 December, KNC issued a communiqué encouraging its supporters to participate and exercise their voting rights freely.

5. MINUSCA successfully implemented its multidimensional electoral support mandate, including through good offices, as well as technical and logistical support. The 28 December polls were held in 6,679 out of 6,700 polling centres in all 20 prefectures, as well as in 15 foreign countries designated for out-of-country voting for the presidential election. Polling proceeded in a calm and orderly manner, notwithstanding isolated logistical challenges and security incidents in Haut-Mbomou Prefecture. In Haut-Mbomou Prefecture, 21 polling stations did not open owing to security constraints, including in Zemio, where insecurity prevented the deployment of polling materials and electoral personnel to 16 polling stations located outside the town, and in Bambouti, where 5 polling stations remained closed following attacks by the Azandé Ani Kpi Gbé (AAKG) elements against national defence forces. National and international electoral observation missions, including from the African Union and the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), reported that voting generally took place in a calm and peaceful atmosphere, despite logistical challenges causing delays, isolated security incidents and irregularities. Issues noted by some observers included delays in the opening and closing of polling stations, limited shortages of electoral materials and some instances of intimidation, vote-buying and isolated violations of electoral rules, without these concerns undermining the overall conduct of the polls.

6. On 5 January 2026, the National Electoral Authority announced the provisional results of the presidential election based on a total of 1,254,376 valid ballots cast out of 2,392,946 registered voters. The President, Mr. Touadéra, was provisionally declared the winner, with 76.15 per cent of the votes, followed by Mr. Dologué, with 14.66 per cent. Mr. Dondra and the remaining candidates each received less than 4 per cent of the votes. On 16 January, the Constitutional Council held a public hearing to examine appeals against the provisional results on two cases, both from MCU, seeking the invalidation of certain votes because of alleged fraud in several localities, and from URCA, requesting the annulment of the presidential election results because of alleged procedural violations attributed to the National Electoral Authority. On 19 January, the Constitutional Council proclaimed the final results of the presidential election, confirming Mr. Touadéra's re-election with 77.90 per cent of the vote, with an overall turnout of 64.42 per cent, rejecting appeals from the ruling party and URCA. The same day, the URCA spokesperson took note of the Constitutional Council's decision, affirmed the party's commitment to lawful and peaceful political engagement and called on supporters to remain calm. On 20 January, Mr. Dologué issued a statement criticizing the ruling of the Constitutional Council.

7. On 8 January, the National Electoral Authority released provisional results for the legislative elections. A total of 74 candidates (9 women) were elected in the first round; 67 candidates, including Mr. Dologué, qualified for run-offs; three constituencies where elections were not conducted owing to insecurity or a limited number of candidates will require partial elections.

8. On 18 January, the National Electoral Authority released provisional results for the local elections. In the regional elections, 153 candidates (12 women) were provisionally elected in 86 out of 92 constituencies; in the municipal elections, 1,791 candidates (809 women, or 48.4 per cent) were provisionally elected in 184 out of 192 constituencies. By-elections will be required in areas where voting could not take place owing to a lack of candidates or to insecurity, including Bambouti, Haut-Mbomou Prefecture.

9. The provisional results were repeatedly challenged by Mr. Dologué and Mr. Dondra, alleging irregularities. On 12 January, the BRDC opposition platform issued statements describing the electoral process as marred by irregularities and calling for political dialogue to ease tensions. On 16 January, KNK issued a communiqué expressing similar concerns, while recalling that contested electoral outcomes had historically contributed to instability. As at 1 February, the Constitutional Council had registered approximately 400 appeals related to the electoral process for the legislative, regional and municipal elections.

Electoral preparations

10. Registration of candidates took place from 2 to 11 October; final lists of candidates were published from 15 November to 5 December, following rulings by the Constitutional Council and administrative tribunals on eligibility and legal challenges. The final lists comprised 7 male presidential candidates, 687 legislative candidates (86 women), 226 regional candidates (22 women) and 434 municipal candidate lists (70 headed by women), the municipal candidate lists totalling 4,244 candidates (1,947 women).

11. Throughout the process, MINUSCA and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) provided multifaceted support. UNDP ensured the procurement of electoral materials, including the distribution of approximately 365 tons of voter cards, and deployed 97 National Electoral Authority trainers from Bangui to regional hubs and remote locations to train more than 33,000 polling personnel. The National Electoral Authority carried out the final deployment of electoral materials and personnel to polling stations, with financial backing and oversight from UNDP.

12. MINUSCA provided security support, in coordination with the Central African defence and internal security forces under the integrated elections security plan, including facilitating their presence across the country. Following the polls, MINUSCA and UNDP assisted the National Electoral Authority in returning more than 28 tons of electoral materials and results to Bangui.

Peace process

13. In Bangui, on 7 October, a ceremony marked the official dissolution of two armed groups, the Ngaïssona faction of the anti-balaka and the Mouvement révolution et justice, led by Armel Sayo. On 19 November, in N'Djamena, the Government and the MPC leader, Mahamat Al-Khatim, signed an agreement marking the armed group's return to the Political Agreement, following discussions in N'Djamena facilitated by Chadian authorities. Mr. Al-Khatim reportedly committed to ceasing hostilities, respecting the territorial integrity of the Central African Republic and disarming and demobilizing MPC combatants.

14. The Government, with MINUSCA support, continued to advance disarmament, demobilization and reintegration for combatants affiliated with the Union pour la paix en Centrafrique (UPC) and Retour, réclamation et réhabilitation (3R), further to the N'Djamena agreements. These efforts included dissident elements from the Mokom and Ngaïssona anti-balaka factions, Séléka rénovée, MPC and the Nouredine Adam faction of the Front patriotique pour la renaissance de la Centrafrique (FPRC), affiliated with the Coalition des patriotes pour le changement (CPC). Of the initial 14 signatory armed groups in the 2019 Political Agreement, 9 are currently considered completely dissolved and disarmed.

15. As at 1 February, a total of 1,202 combatants (21 women) had been disarmed and demobilized since July 2025, with 720 weapons, 135 grenades and other ordnance and 7 rockets collected. Since the signature of the 2019 Political Agreement, a total

of 6,000 combatants have been disarmed. The Government, with MINUSCA assistance, conducted remedial operations to grant official status to former combatants that had been disarmed and demobilized outside the national framework. MINUSCA support for national disarmament operations, including several conducted simultaneously, enabled a secure environment for the electoral process. Disarmament operations were suspended on 13 December to allow security forces to focus on the security of the elections; they resumed on 26 January.

16. Efforts towards reintegration continued under the World Bank-funded project in Mbomou and Ouaka Prefectures, where 195 ex-combatants completed an initial two-month social reintegration training in February. On 17 January, 220 former combatants affiliated with UPC and 3R completed training for integration into the national defence forces.

Regional and international engagement

17. On 22 January, President Touadéra participated in the extraordinary summit of Heads of State and Government of the Central African Economic and Monetary Community, held in Brazzaville. The summit provided an opportunity for regional leaders to reaffirm their collective responsibility to safeguard macroeconomic stability and preserve the credibility of the Central African franc (CFA). The Heads of State and Government adopted a set of commitments, including strengthening fiscal discipline, closer alignment of national finance laws with International Monetary Fund-supported programmes, measures to consolidate foreign exchange reserves and enhanced financial cooperation to mitigate external shocks.

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

18. In much of the country, including most prefectures in the west and centre, the security situation remained relatively stable following intensified efforts by national defence and security forces and MINUSCA ahead of the elections, alongside conflict prevention initiatives and proactive engagement with national and local authorities, civil society, religious platforms and media. Preventive deployments and coordination between MINUSCA and national defence and security forces through the integrated electoral security plan contributed to a relatively stable electoral environment. These efforts, together with the disarmament and demobilization of 3R and UPC combatants, resulted in fewer incidents involving armed groups than in the previous reporting period. However, insecurity in the east and north persisted, characterized by armed group activity, cross-border dynamics with the Sudan and South Sudan and criminality. The number of security incidents increased by 18 per cent in the west and centre during the suspension of disarmament and demobilization operations.

19. In the west, disarmament and demobilization operations for 3R combatants improved security conditions in several areas. However, armed elements engaged in predatory activities, including attacks around mining sites and along transhumance corridors. On 5 December, national defence and security forces increased operations to deter activities of remaining elements of the Coalition militaire de salut du peuple et de redressement (CMSPR) in Ouham Prefecture; nine combatants were killed and seven detained, with one civilian reportedly missing. In Ouham and Nana-Mambéré Prefectures, from 3 to 5 January, anti-balaka elements attacked national defence forces checkpoints, civilians and mining sites along key road axes. They reportedly abducted seven civilians in Ndiba-Moellé and killed one in Botengué, prompting the displacement of the population.

20. In the centre, the security situation remained stable owing to progress in disarming and demobilizing UPC elements in Ketté-Sido, Maloum and Pombolo. While security incidents remained at relatively low levels, the onset of the transhumance season led to increased criminality and intercommunal tensions, which were mitigated through mediation led by prefectural implementation mechanisms and transhumance working groups, supported by MINUSCA.

21. In the north-east, security conditions improved owing to a community dialogue initiative facilitated by MINUSCA from 27 to 30 October in Am Dafok that brought together 100 delegates from Central African and Sudanese border communities, resulting in a local peace agreement. The parties agreed to limit the circulation of weapons, refer perpetrators of crimes to the competent judicial authorities and strengthen coordination on transhumance. A follow-up mechanism was established under the prefectural transhumance committee.

22. In parallel, MINUSCA reinforced its temporary operating base in Am Dafok. From 19 to 21 November, MINUSCA facilitated the delivery of humanitarian assistance, enabling approximately 11,000 internally displaced persons who had been accommodated at the Korsi refugee camp, near the MINUSCA base, to return to their communities. However, these gains remained fragile. While there were no major incidents involving Sudanese armed elements reported in Vakaga Prefecture, volatility persisted along the border areas and strategic corridors.

23. In early December, operations by national defence and security forces and other security personnel targeted FPRC elements and foreign armed actors to dismantle checkpoints and restrict their movement, particularly along the Sam Ouandja-Yalinga axis, in Haute-Kotto Prefecture. These resulted in casualties and prompted FPRC to issue a communiqué on 5 December threatening to disrupt the electoral process. While some FPRC elements have participated in disarmament operations in Sam Ouandja and Sikikédé, the group remained active in northern border areas, notably in Tissi-Fongoro.

24. In the south-east, violence by Azande Ani Kpi Gbe (AAKG) elements against civilians, national defence and security forces and MINUSCA resulted in fatalities, 20 kidnappings, more than 1,500 displaced persons and heightened risks for humanitarian actors. The security situation remained volatile in the Zemio area, where recurrent incidents and clashes caused casualties and displacement, including refugee outflows. Tensions escalated following the arrest on 14 October of the former sub-prefect of Zemio in Haut-Mbomou Prefecture by national security forces for alleged complicity with AAKG. The sub-prefect was released on 1 December, as the charges against him were dropped.

25. On 15 October and 8 November, clashes broke out between AAKG and UPC combatants on their way to a disarmament site in Mboki. Six AAKG and two UPC elements were killed. On 30 November, AAKG elements killed five Fulani civilians near Mboki. To address this violence, MINUSCA increased patrols along the road axes and supported national investigations following the arrest of five suspects in Mboki in connection with the 30 November killings and subsequent intercommunal violence.

26. AAKG operations reflected an effort to disrupt the electoral process at the local level by undermining movement, intimidating communities and attacking State representatives and local authorities. On 1 and 3 December, three health officers were abducted along the Zemio-Djéma axis and remain in captivity. On 15 and 16 December, AAKG elements attacked a MINUSCA-escorted fuel convoy, injuring two peacekeepers, and another convoy operated by an international humanitarian organization was looted on 14 December. From 17 to 20 December, AAKG elements

briefly abducted a candidate in the legislative elections and a candidate in the regional elections and burned their campaign materials in Ligua village. MINUSCA reinforced its security posture, supported the reinforcement and rotation of national defence forces and increased patrols.

27. In Bambouti, on election day, AAKG elements attacked national defence forces, burned electoral materials and abducted the sub-prefect, two National Electoral Authority staff and a General Population and Housing Census representative. The attack dispersed the national defence forces, with 11 out of 21 soldiers, including the commander, retreating to the MINUSCA temporary operating base, while others, along with the mayor, reportedly fled to South Sudan. The insecurity led to the closure of all five polling stations in Bambouti. MINUSCA subsequently evacuated the 11 soldiers and three staff members of a non-governmental organization to Obo, while those in South Sudan returned on 16 January.

28. On 4 January, in Zemio, AAKG elements launched coordinated attacks against national defence and security forces and other security personnel positions at the airstrip, the gendarmerie and the local hospital; one soldier was killed. The MINUSCA Force deployed to the area, repelled the attackers, secured the gendarmerie and the hospital and patrolled the Muslim neighbourhood to protect civilians. As at 6 January, 20 alleged AAKG members had been detained in connection with recent incidents.

Extension of State authority

29. MINUSCA continued to support the restoration and extension of State authority, including the deployment of public officials; 20 prefectures and 82 sub-prefectures were fully operational, an increase of 65.3 per cent since 2024. During the electoral period, prefects and sub-prefects, with MINUSCA assistance, helped coordinate electoral preparations and operations, supported the National Electoral Authority, liaised with national defence and security forces and contributed to the delivery of basic public services.

30. National authorities, assisted by MINUSCA and UNDP, advanced the implementation of the national border management policy. Representatives of the General Inspectorate of the National Army, police, customs, gendarmerie and the National Border Management Commission conducted an inspection mission from 24 to 27 November at the Bembéré border post, at the border with Chad, finding it adequately staffed and operational. From 9 to 11 December, the General Inspectorate of the National Army, with MINUSCA support, assessed the living and working conditions of soldiers in Zemio and identified operational and logistical challenges.

31. From 17 November to 6 December, the National Commission to Combat the Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons, supported by partners, including MINUSCA, destroyed 300 weapons collected during disarmament and demobilization operations. Incidents involving explosive ordnance decreased from 16 to 6, occurring mainly in Bangui Prefecture.

32. MINUSCA continued to provide logistical and operational support to national defence and security forces, including the rotation and reinforcement of 1,287 national defence and security personnel to priority locations and the provision of basic support packages to 809 soldiers in nine hotspot areas. The Mission also handed over 12 pick-up vehicles, 300 motorcycles and 195 tents. The Mission supported special flights for deployment, rotation and cargo movements.

33. In support of election-related security, MINUSCA provided non-lethal equipment to 121 security units, escorted 48 convoys of electoral materials and National Electoral Authority agents and organized 35 training sessions for 886 police

and gendarmes (212 women) on securing polling stations and centres. It also supported the deployment of 52 security guards for the National Electoral Authority. The Mission conducted 292 sessions on human rights-compliant security measures for 1,082 security personnel (134 women) and 589 community awareness-raising activities on peaceful and inclusive elections, reaching 10,579 participants (4,826 women). MINUSCA screened the human rights records of 2,606 members of the national defence and security forces before supporting their deployment or rotation in line with the human rights due diligence policy on United Nations support to non-United Nations security forces.

IV. Human rights and the rule of law

Human rights

34. Human rights violations and abuses decreased by 24 per cent during the reporting period, while the number of victims decreased by almost 16 per cent. While large-scale attacks decreased following the N'Djamena agreements of 19 April and 19 November 2025, and targeted efforts by national authorities and MINUSCA, criminal activities and abuses by armed groups, cross-border incidents and transhumance-related violence continued.

35. Despite the overall reduction in violence, some 3R and UPC elements were reportedly involved in human rights abuses, particularly around mining sites and transhumance corridors in the Yade and Kaga regions, in the west and in the centre, respectively. In Haut-Mbomou Prefecture, AAKG committed human rights abuses, including abduction and conflict-related sexual violence against civilians, and attacks on MINUSCA convoys and patrols and humanitarian workers.

36. Serious violations of children's rights slightly increased during the reporting period. MINUSCA engagement with 3R and UPC leadership following the N'Djamena agreements led to the identification and separation of 55 children, including from FPRC, for reintegration, in addition to 100 children separated during the previous reporting period. MINUSCA, in coordination with the Ministry of Gender, Women, Family and Child Protection, conducted workshops for judicial authorities, national defence and security forces and members of civil society to roll out the handover protocol on the protection and transfer of children associated with armed forces and groups to civilian authorities.

37. Conflict-related sexual violence remained widespread yet underreported, with the majority of incidents perpetrated by armed groups. At least 72 cases were documented, representing a 32 per cent decrease as compared with the previous period. Attacks against women and girls by 3R continued in the Yade region in the west, while elements of the Rapid Support Forces of the Sudan committed sexual violence in the Fertit region in north-eastern Central African Republic.

38. Incidents of election-related human rights violations and abuses were reported. State actors were allegedly responsible for eight violations affecting five victims, primarily targeting political actors through arbitrary arrests and intimidation. Armed groups were reportedly responsible for eight abuses affecting 20 victims. AAKG members targeting political actors, local authorities and representatives of the National Electoral Authority appear to have been the main perpetrators. On 3 October, an independent legislative candidate for Vakaga Prefecture was arrested in Bangui by other security personnel; his whereabouts remained unknown as at 1 February.

39. MINUSCA prioritized strengthening the capacities of national institutions with human rights mandates. From 1 to 5 October, MINUSCA supported the High Council for Communication in implementing the National Plan for the Prevention of Hate

Speech by conducting three awareness-raising missions in the Ombella-Mpoko Prefecture. MINUSCA also supported the National Commission on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms in monitoring the electoral process and reporting on the human rights situation.

Rule of law

40. Liquidity constraints impacted programmatic activities and quick-impact projects in the rule of law sector, in particular the rehabilitation and construction of court and prison infrastructure, as well as the provision of support to the Special Criminal Court. MINUSCA handed over rehabilitated courts of first instance in Birao and Obo on 4 October and 20 November, respectively. The rehabilitation of the Boda Court of First Instance was suspended owing to lack of funds.

41. MINUSCA supported the operationalization of 14 new courts of first instance, and strengthened 30 existing courts, through the deployment of newly appointed magistrates and support for judicial oversight and accountability mechanisms. MINUSCA also provided targeted technical assistance and guidance on electoral offences and dispute resolution, contributing to the presence of magistrates on election day in several jurisdictions of the country and the continued functioning of courts before, during and after the polls.

42. MINUSCA maintained its support for national authorities in pursuing accountability for serious crimes, including in connection with the ongoing investigation into the killing of a Zambian peacekeeper in Vakaga Prefecture on 20 June 2025. It also supported the Bangui and Bambari courts of appeal, which held criminal sessions and tried a total of 74 cases, including 30 cases of sexual violence, with support from the Peacebuilding Fund.

43. On 30 October, the Special Criminal Court opened the “Guen” trial, concerning six members of an anti-Balaka group charged with crimes against humanity and war crimes committed in February and March 2014 in the villages of Guen, Gadzi and Djomo. MINUSCA provided legal, operational and logistical support for the trial. To date, in four different trials, the Court has convicted 20 individuals for war crimes and crimes against humanity, while two cases involving 10 alleged perpetrators, including the former President, François Bozizé, are currently before the Trial Chamber. Further to an agreement between the European Union, MINUSCA and UNDP the Court’s financial shortfalls and technical gaps were partially covered, albeit with a reduced operational capacity.

44. On 29 November, the President signed Decree No. 25/420 granting pardons or commutations to all persons convicted of crimes or offences whose convictions became final before 1 December 2025, irrespective of the nature of the offence. As at 12 January 2026, a total of 945 detainees had been released. While the pardons contributed to easing prison overcrowding, particularly at Ngaragba central prison and Berbérati prison, overcrowding remains a significant issue affecting detention conditions.

V. Socioeconomic and humanitarian situation

45. The economy of the Central African Republic experienced modest economic growth despite persistent internal challenges and external pressures that impeded its sustained recovery. The most recent International Monetary Fund (IMF) projection indicates that real gross domestic product (GDP) reached 3 per cent in 2025, an increase from 1.9 per cent in 2024. Growth projections indicate a gradual upward trend, with GDP expected to reach 3.3 per cent in 2026. Although GDP growth has

shown moderate acceleration, it remains well below the level required to generate a meaningful improvement in social outcomes.

46. Ongoing economic and financial reforms under the IMF extended credit facility, along with the strategic use of concessional financing, have helped sustain recovery trends and strengthen economic resilience. The 2026 Finance Law of 10 December 2025 sets the State budget at \$640 million, with 44 per cent expected to be financed externally through grants and concessional loans, including in the form of direct budget support. Government revenue collection has strengthened and is expected to cover approximately \$369 million of the budget but remains insufficient to fund core public investment needs.

47. As at 1 February, only 35.9 per cent (\$116.9 million) of the Central African Republic \$326.1 million 2025 humanitarian response plan funding goal had been met. In 2025, aid reached 720,000 individuals out of 1.2 million urgently prioritized people. Funding gaps limited the delivery of essential services such as food, healthcare and protection. Consequently, humanitarian efforts were prioritized on life-saving support in 56 of 66 targeted sub-prefectures. Additional support for refugees comes from the Sudan Regional Crisis Development Action Platform. The Platform is intended to address the critical need for data, evidence and analysis to mobilize humanitarian, development and peace support for conflict-displaced people and affected communities in Sudan and neighbouring countries of asylum and return.

48. Humanitarian operations remained constrained owing to limited access, administrative and bureaucratic constraints, insecurity and explosive hazards in conflict-affected areas, in particular in Bamingui-Bangoran, Haut-Mbomou, Ouham-Pendé and Vakaga Prefectures. From October 2025 to February 2026, 50 incidents impacting humanitarian access were recorded, mainly related to insecurity. Of these, 40, including violence, harassment and robbery, directly affected humanitarian actors.

49. As at 1 February, there were 428,314 internally displaced persons in the Central African Republic – this continues as a declining trend compared with earlier 2024 (465,000) and 2023 (550,000) figures, with the recorded drop reflecting voluntary returns as conditions permit – and the country was hosting 62,651 refugees and asylum-seekers, while 664,756 nationals of the Central African Republic were living as refugees in neighbouring countries.

50. In 2025, more than 11,000 people from the Sudan fled to the Central African Republic owing to the ongoing conflict, raising the total number of Sudanese refugees to 39,056. This influx strained resources in Birao, Vakaga Prefecture, in particular in the Korsi refugee settlement, which hosted 26,916 Sudanese refugees as at 1 February (55 per cent women and girls).

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

Performance optimization

51. Despite challenges resulting from liquidity constraints, the Mission continued to implement its mandate pursuant to its political strategy, with particular attention to electoral support and demobilization and disarmament operations, although implementation in some areas slowed. MINUSCA relied on data-driven impact analysis, measured through the Comprehensive Planning and Performance Assessment System (CPAS), to inform decision-making and assess progress in implementing its mission plan.

52. To enhance mobility required to protect civilians, provide logistical support and facilitate humanitarian access, the Mission rehabilitated five airstrips, expanding utilization of the C-130 aircraft as part of the implementation of the comprehensive logistics and transportation assessment. The Mission initiated maintenance at four other locations and upgrades to three airstrips and one helicopter site. MINUSCA completed major road repairs and bridge rehabilitations in the Haute-Kotto, Haut-Mbomou, Lim-Pendé, Mambéré-Kadeï and Mbomou Prefectures.

53. To safely and efficiently manage hazardous materials, MINUSCA constructed eight incinerators for small arms ammunition and a central disposal site for bulk disposal activities on the outskirts of Bangui. The Mission also commissioned and installed a solar photovoltaic system in Ndélé and upgraded an existing system in Bangui, installed two wastewater treatment plants in Sam Ouandja and two drum incinerators in Kaga Bandoro and deployed two atmospheric water generators in Am Dafok to help alleviate water scarcity. Fuel shortages eased owing to data-driven management measures and deliveries sourced from the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO). The Mission continued efforts to increase local procurement, awarding eight contracts to Central African vendors for commodities amounting to approximately \$4,630,000. MINUSCA also developed digital local analytical demand-planning tools to better forecast needs, support local procurement and improve visibility of future purchasing requirements.

54. Liquidity constraints created challenges in resource planning and management, with only approximately 58.1 per cent of the approved budget received as at 5 February. Uncertain and staggered allotments led to delayed procurement and project decisions, reactive fund redeployment and compressed implementation once allotments were received. The Mission adjusted its resource allocation mechanisms and enforced strict expenditure controls, prioritizing protection of civilians, disarmament and demobilization operations and electoral support.

55. Following reductions in uniformed personnel owing to liquidity challenges, the Force and Police realigned their layouts and adjusted their concepts of operation to preserve coverage of priority areas, including by closing temporary operating bases in multiple locations and repatriating police and military personnel. Twenty-one military bases are slated for closure, with four bases already closed in Kouï, Maloum, Ndim and Ngoutéré. The liquidity situation has had an impact on the Mission's ability to implement mandated activities in a comprehensive and timely manner. While stringent prioritization ensured that limited funds were channelled to the most critical requirements, it reduced operational flexibility and led to the scaling back, postponement or suspension of activities across multiple components, including local-level mediation, mitigation of explosive threats, support for women's political participation and inclusive governance, cross-border mechanisms and selected justice, corrections and security sector reform initiatives. Liquidity constraints also affected the implementation of the protection of civilians mandate, as the reduction in uniformed personnel constrained mobility and reduced operational reach, creating response gaps.

56. As at 1 February, MINUSCA had 12,075 military personnel (9.42 per cent women) out of an authorized strength of 14,046, including 355 staff officers (75 women) and 105 military observers (37 women). MINUSCA has also deployed 2,251 police personnel (17.47 per cent women) out of an authorized strength of 2,999, including 406 individual police officers (130 women), and 1,845 personnel (260 women) in 13 formed police units. A total of 90 government-provided corrections personnel were deployed out of an authorized strength of 108. From 16 October to 1 February, a total of 2,932 uniformed personnel have been repatriated, including

2,187 military, 730 police and 15 corrections officers, as part of the liquidity constraints and contingency measures.

57. Also as at 1 February, 1,457 civilian personnel (30 per cent women) were serving with the Mission, comprising 666 international staff, 562 national staff and 229 United Nations Volunteers (45 national, 184 international), representing 85 per cent of approved positions. From 1 November to 1 February, 37 civilian staff left the mission owing to liquidity constraints, including 36 under the early separation programme.

Safety and security of United Nations personnel

58. During the reporting period, MINUSCA recorded 230 security incidents involving United Nations personnel. Four personnel died: one in a road traffic accident and three as a result of illness. In addition, 19 personnel were injured, including 2 in armed attacks and 14 in road traffic accidents, 1 in a physical assault, 1 by a thrown stone and 1 while handling ammunition crates. MINUSCA recorded five cases of harassment of its personnel, nine incidents of intrusion into United Nations compounds, 29 cases of theft and eight fire incidents.

59. On 24 November 2025, a peacekeeper patrol was stopped by national defence forces in Obo; eight United Nations personnel were temporarily detained and released the same day. On 7 January, an unidentified drone reportedly flew over a MINUSCA base in Bangui.

Serious misconduct, including sexual exploitation and abuse

60. During the period from 1 October to 31 December 2025, MINUSCA received three allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse of three adults. Of these three alleged cases, two date back to 2022–2023, while the third allegedly occurred in 2025. The cases involved two military personnel and one civilian staff member; one victim was referred for assistance with consent, while one declined assistance, and one could not be referred owing to the absence of implementing partners in the area.

61. During the reporting period, the Mission reinforced the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse through enhanced preventive measures, including scenario-based predeployment training for a troop-contributing country and strengthened local networks. MINUSCA provided victim assistance, including financial support for school expenses for 60 children born as a result of sexual exploitation and abuse, cash assistance to eight victims for medical and immediate needs and educational or professional support for nine victims.

VII. Financial considerations

62. The General Assembly, by its resolution [79/302](#) of 30 June 2025, appropriated the amount of \$1,174.1 million for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026. As at 2 February, unpaid assessed contributions to the special account for MINUSCA amounted to \$733.2 million. The total outstanding assessed contributions for all peacekeeping operations as at that date amounted to \$4,041.7 million. Reimbursement of the costs of troop and formed police personnel has been made for the period up to 30 September 2025, and for contingent-owned equipment for the period up to 31 December 2024. Ongoing implementation of measures owing to liquidity constraints will result in a 15 per cent reduction of expenditures for the 2025/26 budget.

VIII. Observations

63. I welcome the holding of the presidential, legislative, regional and municipal elections on 28 December 2025. Their timely conduct, in a generally calm and orderly manner, is a significant milestone for the Central African Republic. It is my strong hope that this critical step will further advance the peace process and the decentralization of State authority. Continued constructive engagement and support of all stakeholders will be required to consolidate these important achievements.

64. I commend the efforts of the Government, other national institutions including the electoral authorities, with the support of MINUSCA, the United Nations country team and partners, to create conditions enabling voting across the national territory, notwithstanding logistical constraints and localized security incidents. It remains essential to uphold the rule of law, human rights and fundamental freedoms throughout the electoral period and beyond as part of a broader commitment to strengthen inclusive and democratic governance and advance towards sustainable peace in the country.

65. I am encouraged by progress in the peace process, notably the agreement signed between the Government and MPC in N'Djamena on 19 November 2025. The agreement marks the return of the armed group to the Political Agreement. This was the third such agreement concluded in 2025, constituting another step in the advancement of peace. I urge armed groups which have yet to join the peace agreement to lay down their weapons and join the peace process to help advance peace and stability for the people of the Central African Republic.

66. I welcome the momentum in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process, as well as remedial efforts to grant official status to combatants disarmed outside of the national framework. I also commend the continued identification and separation of children associated with armed groups. I look forward to the resumption of the disarmament and demobilization process following the electoral period and urge the Government to enhance planning and coordination. This will be crucial to sustaining security gains and confidence in the process. I call upon the armed groups that rejoined the peace process to show commitment to peace, and to refrain from violence. The promotion of reconciliation and social cohesion within communities must be complemented by adequate, timely and sustainable socioeconomic reintegration opportunities.

67. I welcome the overall improvement of the security situation, due not only to demobilization and disarmament but also to encouraging developments in the north-east, where local dialogue and stabilization efforts contributed to improved conditions. Such progress illustrates the impact of the Mission's long-term investment in and comprehensive support for the peace process, its decentralization, the restoration of State authority and local mediation initiatives.

68. I remain concerned about the vulnerabilities in border areas, particularly the spillover of the Sudan conflict. I call for sustained engagement, including with regional partners, to limit cross-border movements of armed actors, mitigate transhumance-related tensions and protect civilians.

69. I strongly condemn the attacks and predatory activities, such as exactions against civilians, national defence and security forces, peacekeepers and humanitarian actors, by AAKG and other armed elements in the south-east, particular in Haut-Mbomou Prefecture. I call upon them to lay down their weapons and find peaceful ways to address grievances. Continued efforts are essential to protect civilians, support investigations and prevent further escalation, notably through strengthened State presence in affected localities, as well as sustained MINUSCA operations.

70. The provision of security by national defence and security forces, supported by MINUSCA, during the electoral process was commendable. However, gaps remain in

their capacities to fully assume their responsibilities to protect civilians and the country's territorial integrity. I encourage the Government and its partners to continue their efforts to strengthen the capacity and governance of the national defence and security forces to gradually enhance their readiness, cohesion professionalism, effectiveness and resilience.

71. I remain concerned about persistent human rights violations and abuses, including conflict-related sexual violence. I call upon all armed actors, including those engaged in the disarmament process, to cease abuses against civilians and fully comply with international humanitarian and human rights law. I encourage the Government to further strengthen accountability and oversight mechanisms, and intensify efforts to combat impunity, including through the work of national courts and the Special Criminal Court.

72. I welcome the coordination between the United Nations and multilateral partners to provide support to partially bridge the funding and technical gaps of the Court. I call upon international donors to further contribute to enable the Court to pursue its planned investigations and trials with adequate capacity. Sustained and collective investment by the Government and partners in the police, justice and penitentiary institutions will be essential to reinforce national capacity and consolidate progress in the fight against impunity.

73. The humanitarian situation remains concerning, with ongoing access constraints and continued attacks and incidents affecting humanitarian personnel. Funding shortfalls for the humanitarian response plan and corresponding refugee response plans limit the delivery of life-saving assistance, while displacement and refugee inflows, including from the Sudan, place increasing pressure on already strained public services and host communities. I urge partners to scale up support for humanitarian operations and initiatives to strengthen resilience.

74. The Central African Republic faces significant socioeconomic challenges, despite modest growth prospects and ongoing reforms supported by international financial institutions. Continued fiscal constraints and reliance on external financing underscore the need for reforms and international partnerships to translate macroeconomic improvements into tangible peace dividends, including access to basic services and opportunities for the population building on the National Development Plan.

75. The coming months will be decisive, as the country advances through the final stages of the electoral process. With a reduced footprint, due to continued liquidity constraints, it is essential that MINUSCA is able to deploy fully capable quick reaction forces and aviation assets in order to preserve rapid projection, restore flexibility and maintain credible protection of civilians.

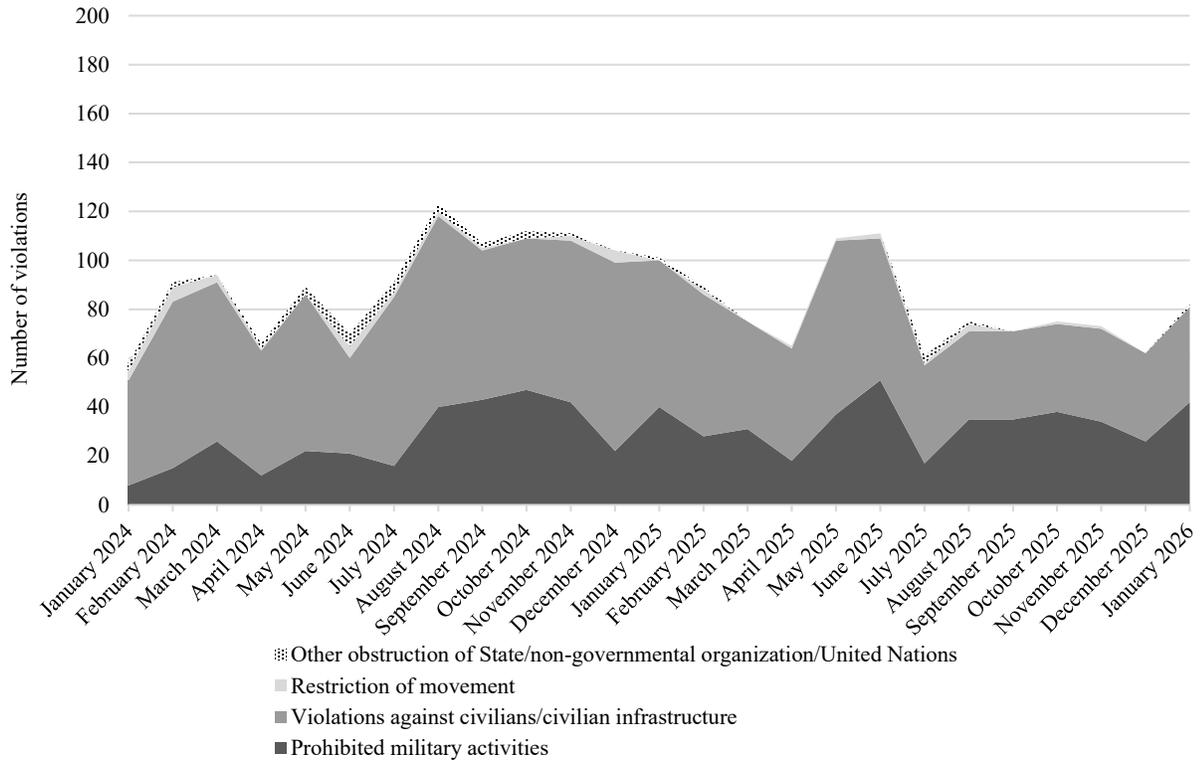
76. MINUSCA is working closely with the Government and partners to consolidate the significant, yet fragile, gains and safeguard these achievements with a view towards sustainability. This includes strengthening national institutions to prepare for the gradual and progressive handover of selected tasks. In this regard, sustained, predictable and timely resourcing remains essential for MINUSCA to implement its mandate, preserve peace gains, mitigate operational risks and avoid delays that could affect critical functions.

77. Lastly, I wish to express my gratitude to the Special Representative for the Central African Republic and Head of MINUSCA, Valentine Rugwabiza, to all civilian and uniformed personnel of MINUSCA and to the United Nations country team for their dedication, often under challenging conditions. I also thank troop- and police-contributing countries, as well as bilateral, regional and multilateral partners, whose continued support remains indispensable to peace and stability in the Central African Republic.

Annex I

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

Figure I
Violations of the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in the Central African Republic

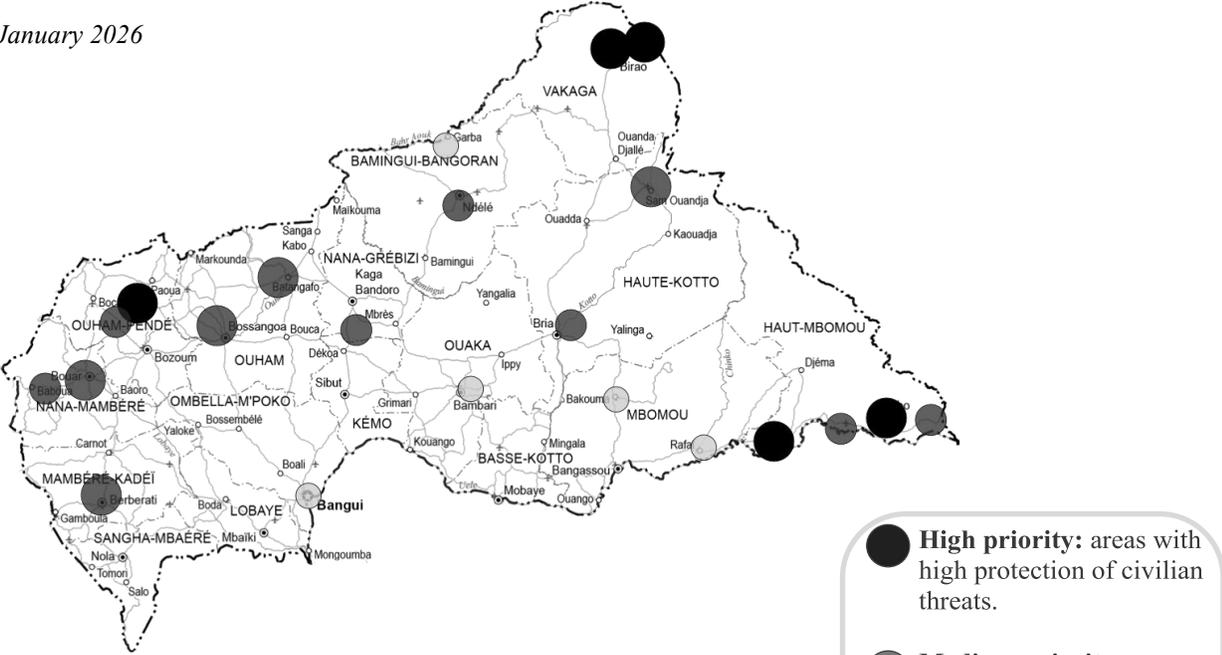


Source: MINUSCA, Joint Mission Analysis Cell.

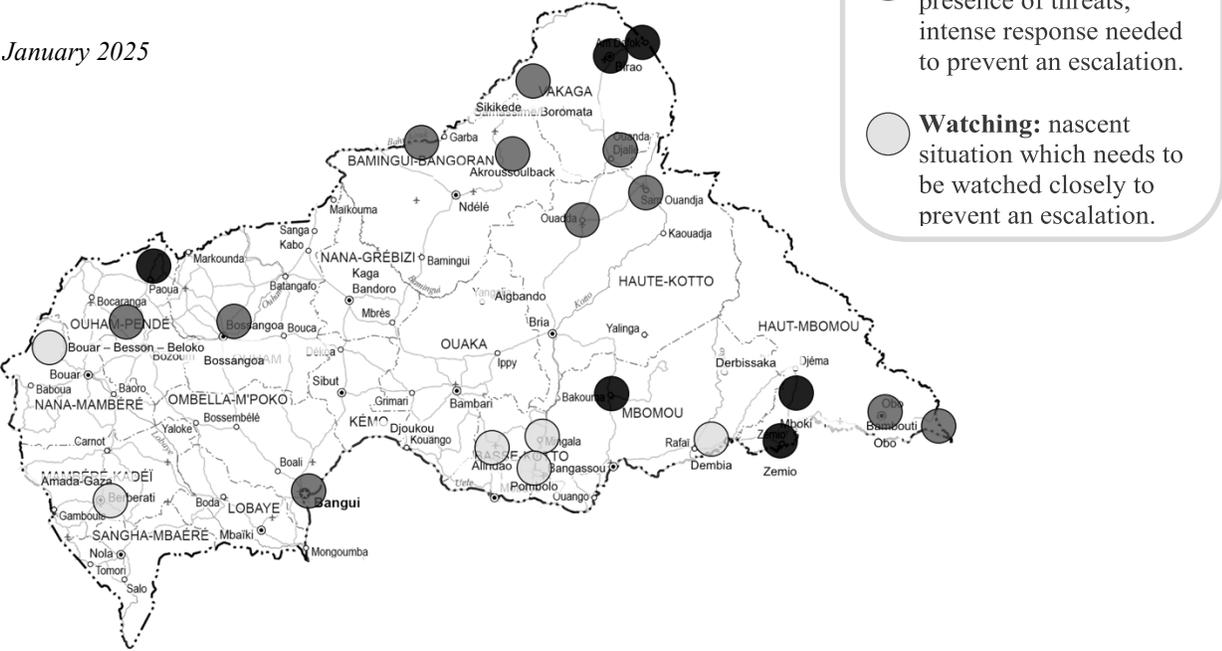
Note: For more details, see paragraph 18.

Figure II
Protection of civilians, hotspot map

January 2026

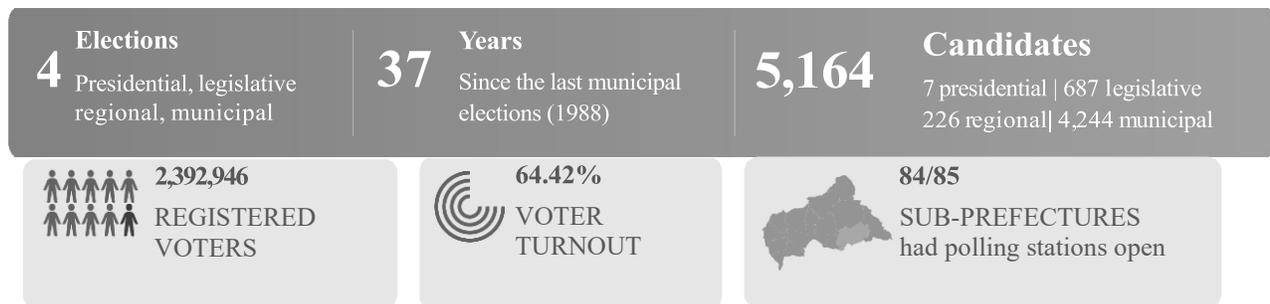


January 2025



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 18.

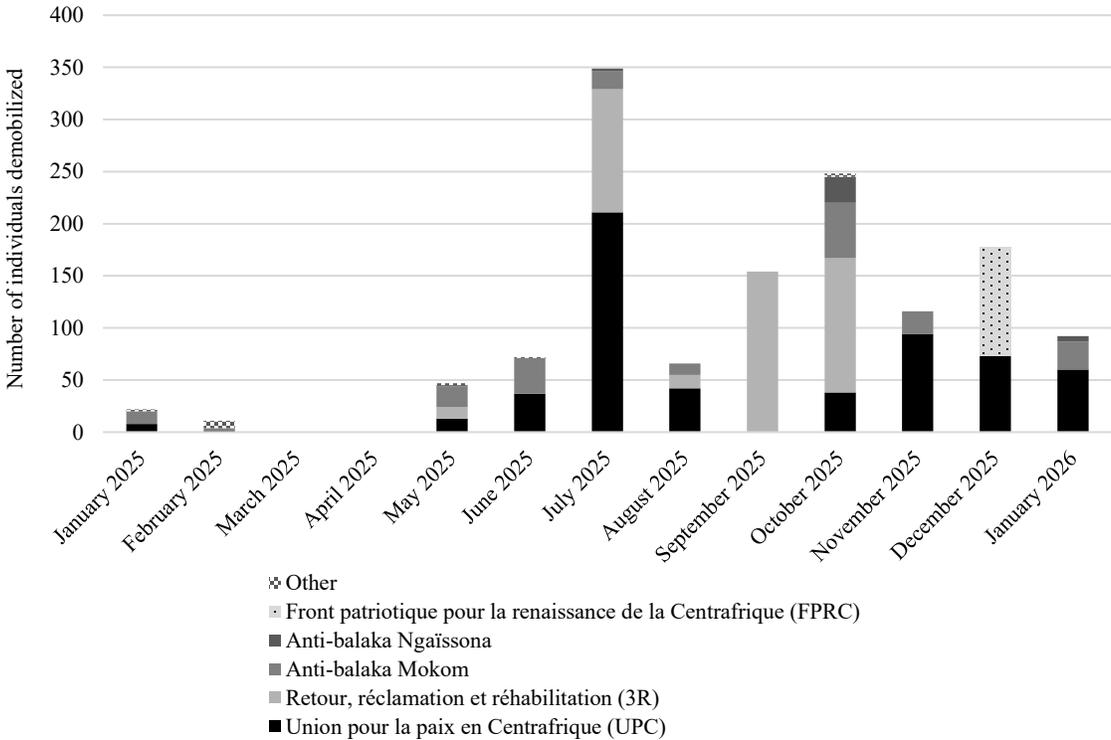
Figure III
United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic, multidimensional support for the electoral process



LOGISTICAL SUPPORT	
	162 FLIGHTS deploying electoral material
	17 CONVOYS by road
TECHNICAL SUPPORT	
	365 TONS ELECTORAL MATERIAL deployed
	34,500 POLLING AGENTS trained
	1,231 NATIONAL ELECTIONS AUTHORITY PERSONNEL transported
	5,658 OUTREACH ACTIVITIES completed in support of National Elections Authority efforts
	612,144 BENEFICIARIES of outreach activities
SECURITY SUPPORT	
	1,287 NATIONAL DEFENCE AND SECURITY FORCES deployed
	800 POLICE/GENDARMERIE trained
	187 MINUSCA escorts

Note: For more details, see paragraphs 11, 32 and 33.

Figure IV
Armed group members disarmed and demobilized

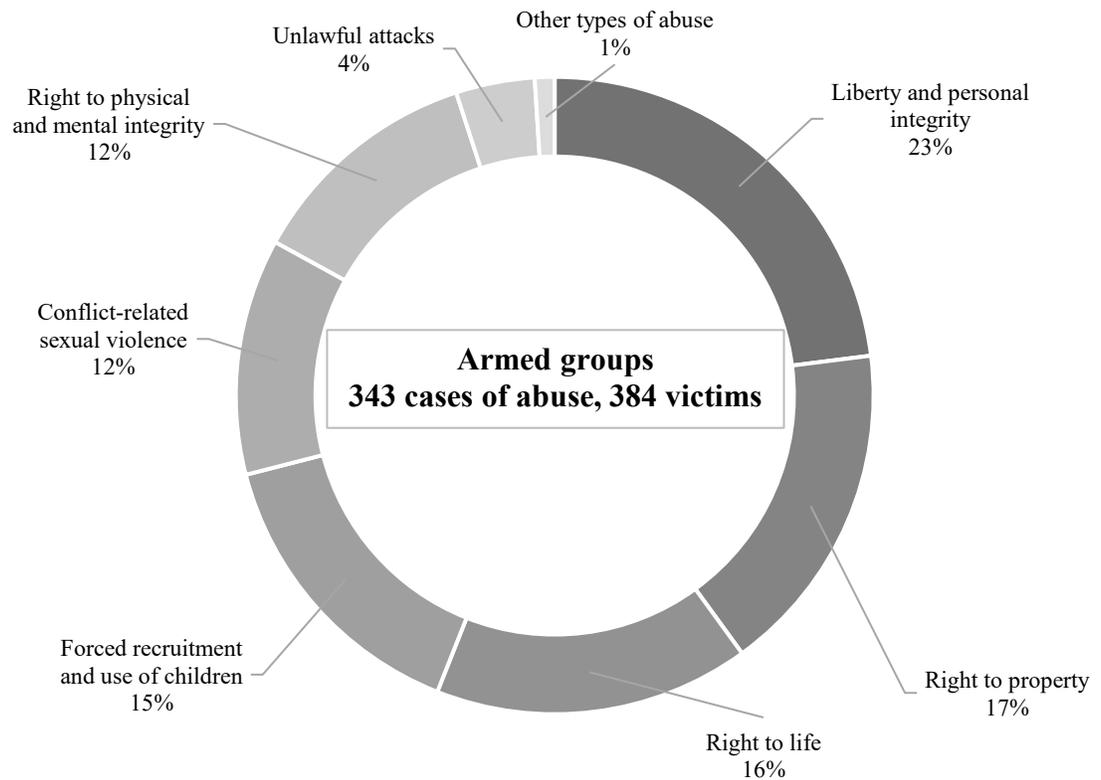


Source: MINUSCA, Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Section.
Note: For more details, see paragraph 15.

B. Human rights and rule of law

Figure V
Human rights violations and abuses, 1 October 2025–1 February 2026

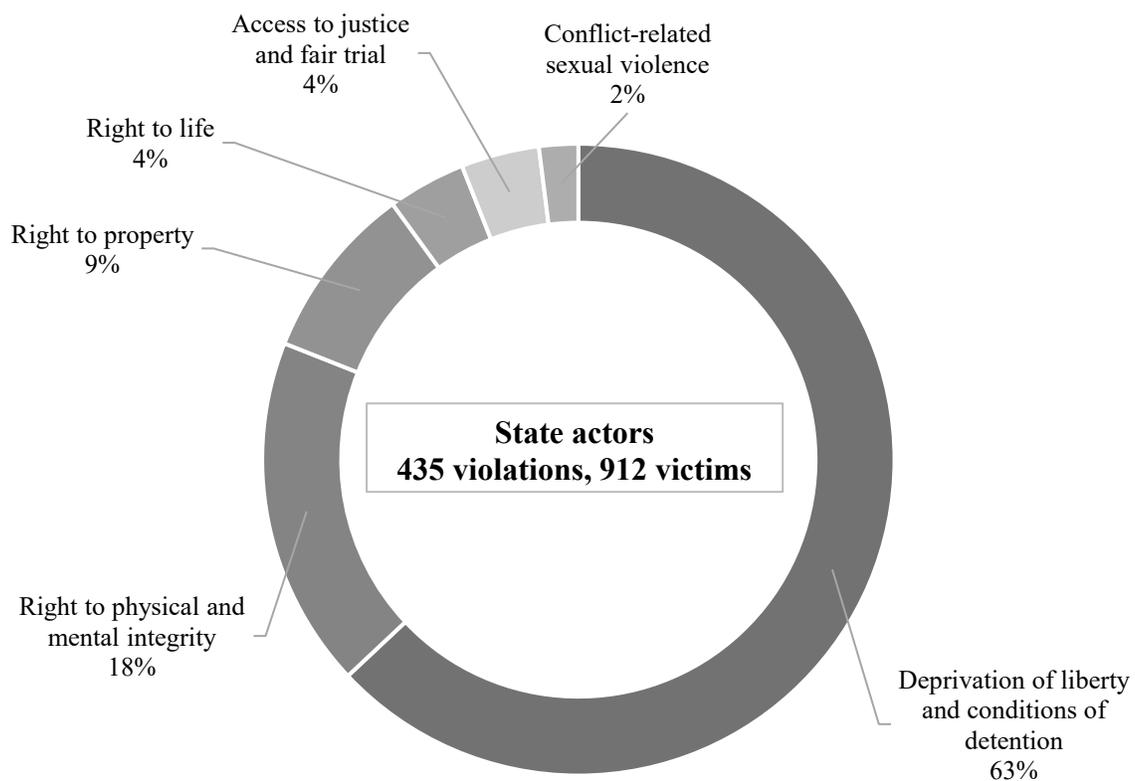
(a) Non-State armed groups



Source: MINUSCA, Human Rights Division.

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 34.

(b) State actors

Source: MINUSCA, Human Rights Division.

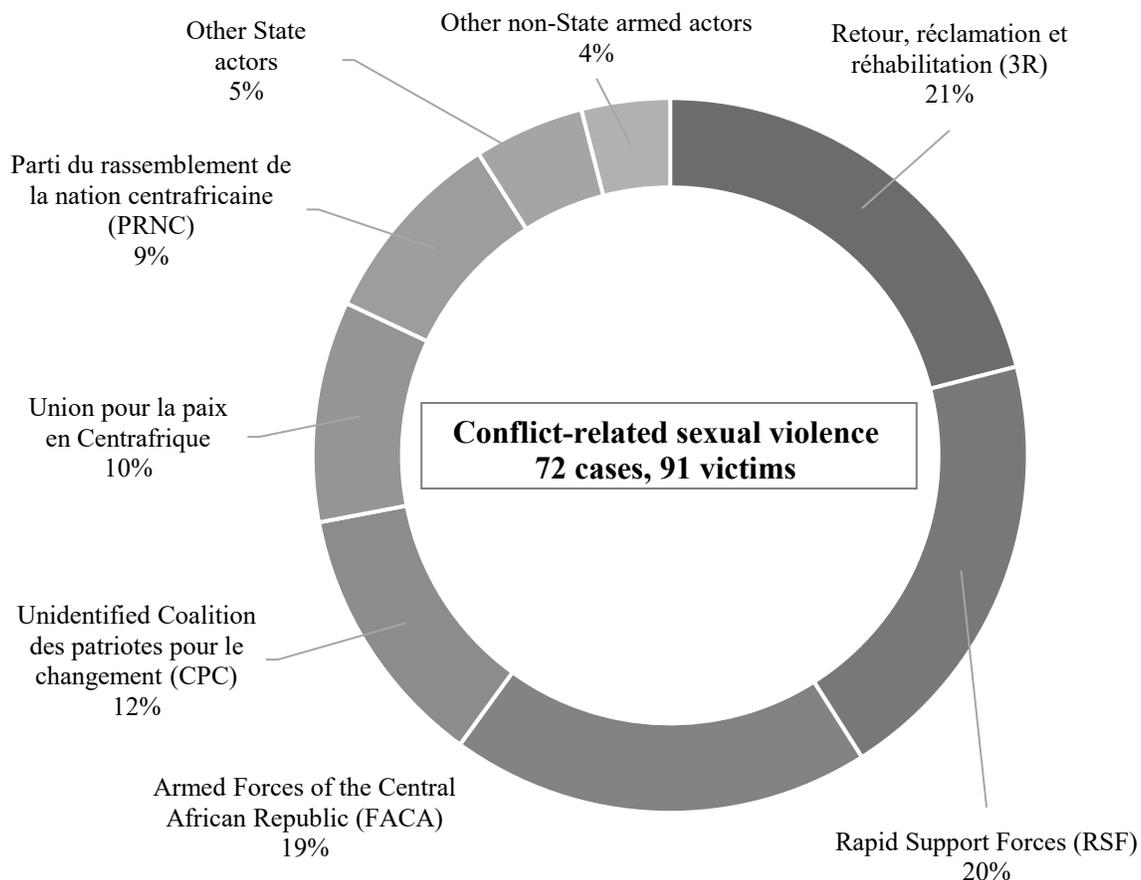
Notes:

Percentages are based on the number of documented victims.

Statistics include both State actors and other security personnel.

For more details, see paragraph 34.

Figure VI
Conflict-related sexual violence, 1 October 2025–1 February 2026



Source: MINUSCA, Human Rights Division.

Notes:

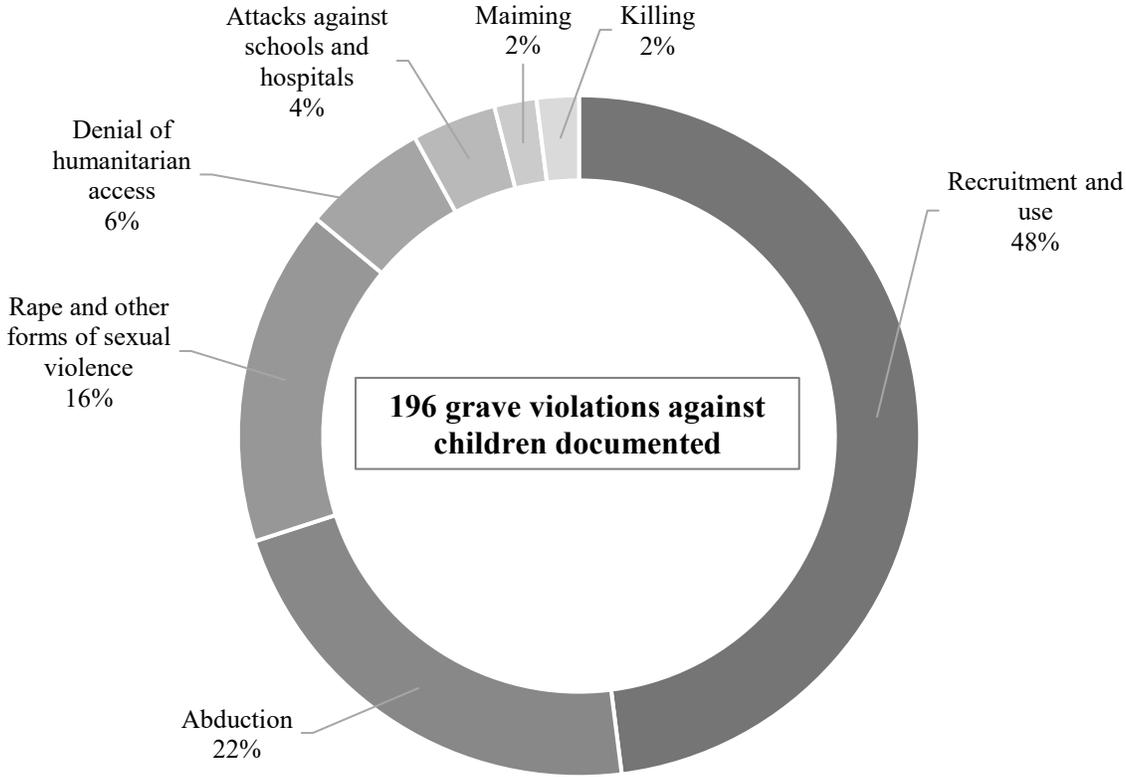
While an increase or decrease in the number of cases conflict-related sexual violence could indicate a pattern, it does not sufficiently indicate the scale of such violence in the Central African Republic, as conflict-related sexual violence is largely underreported.

Chart percentages refer to the number of 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 37.

Figure VII
Grave violations against children, 1 October 2025–1 February 2026



Source: MINUSCA, Child Protection Unit and country task force on monitoring and reporting.

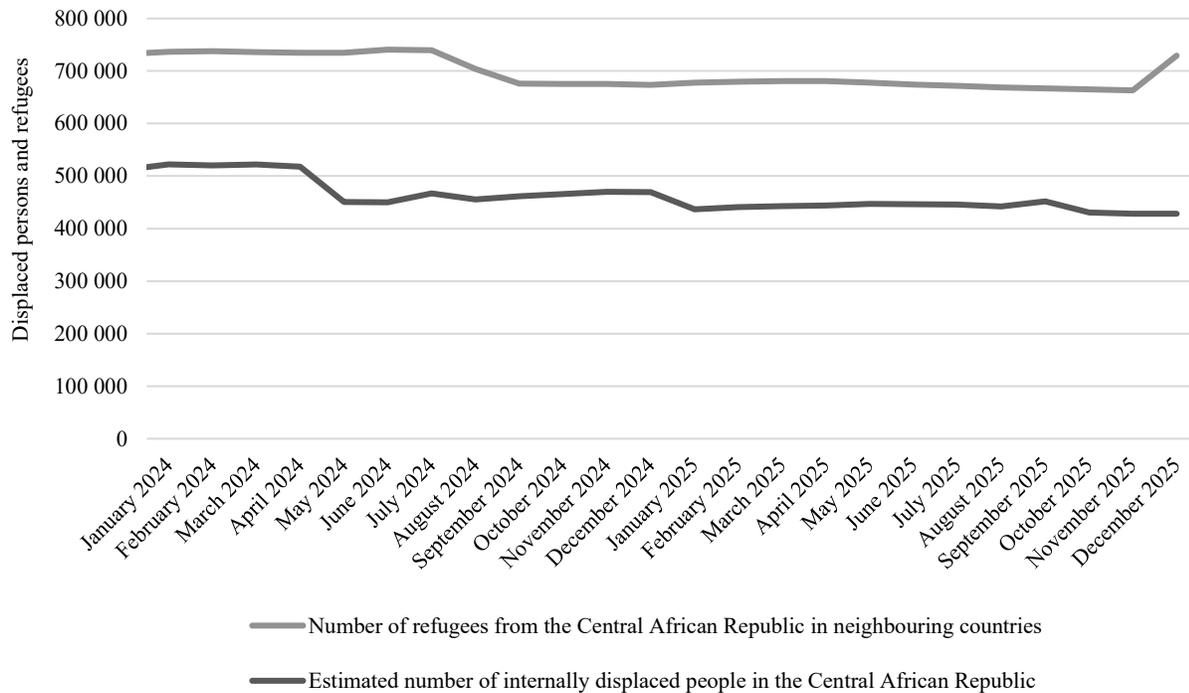
Notes:

Chart percentages refer to the number of violations.

For more details, see paragraph 36.

C. Humanitarian situation

Figure VIII
Internally displaced persons and refugees



Source: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
Note: For more details, see paragraph 48.

Annex II

**United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization
Mission in the Central African Republic: military and police
strength as at 1 February 2026**

Country	Military component				Police component	
	Experts on mission	Staff officers	Troops	Total	Formed police units	Individual police officers
Argentina	–	2	–	2	–	–
Bangladesh	10	28	1 054	1 092	–	5
Benin	3	3	–	6	–	–
Bhutan	2	4	150	156	–	–
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	1	4	–	5	–	–
Brazil	3	5	–	8	–	–
Burkina Faso	–	3	–	3	–	26
Burundi	3	11	744	758	–	–
Cambodia	3	7	335	345	–	–
Cameroon	2	6	749	757	140	28
China	–	–	–	–	–	3
Colombia	1	–	–	1	–	–
Congo	2	5	–	7	140	–
Côte d'Ivoire	–	4	150	154	–	27
Czechia	1	–	–	1	–	–
Djibouti	–	–	–	–	140	27
Ecuador	–	1	–	1	–	–
Egypt	5	20	747	772	140	26
France	–	3	–	3	–	1
Gambia	3	4	–	7	–	15
Ghana	3	6	–	9	–	2
Guatemala	1	1	–	2	–	–
Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	8
India	–	4	–	4	–	–
Indonesia	2	12	180	194	140	15
Jordan	3	6	–	9	–	33
Kazakhstan	–	2	–	2	–	–
Kenya	4	12	–	16	–	–
Mali	–	–	–	–	–	8
Mauritania	5	4	50	59	280	3
Mexico	1	1	–	2	–	–
Mongolia	–	7	–	7	–	1
Morocco	2	21	600	623	–	–
Nepal	3	14	1 169	1 186	–	4
Niger	–	8	–	8	–	26
Nigeria	–	7	–	7	–	–

<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>
Pakistan	7	23	1 207	1 237	–	7
Paraguay	1	1	–	2	–	–
Peru	7	7	217	231	–	–
Philippines	2	1	–	3	–	–
Portugal	–	5	150	155	–	5
Republic of Moldova	3	1	–	4	–	–
Romania	–	–	–	–	–	4
Russian Federation	2	7	–	9	–	–
Rwanda	7	24	1 963	1 994	560	46
Senegal	–	8	180	188	305	17
Serbia	–	2	–	2	–	–
Sierra Leone	2	3	–	5	–	–
Sri Lanka	–	5	116	121	–	–
Togo	4	5	–	9	–	34
Tunisia	2	11	628	641	–	28
Türkiye	–	–	–	–	–	1
United Republic of Tanzania	–	6	400	406	–	–
United States of America	–	9	–	9	–	–
Uruguay	–	2	–	2	–	–
Viet Nam	1	4	–	5	–	6
Zambia	4	15	826	845	–	–
Zimbabwe	–	1	–	1	–	–
Total	105	355	11 615	12 075	1 845	406

